



NITI Aayog



INDIA



NATIONAL MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX

A PROGRESS REVIEW 2023



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*NITI Aayog
Government of India
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NATIONAL MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX

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NITI Aayog, 2023

MESSAGE



SUMAN BERY

Vice Chairperson

National Institution for Transforming India



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a universal aspiration that unites all nations in their collective endeavour to foster an equitable and inclusive future. India has wholeheartedly embraced the SDGs, leaving no stone unturned in its successful realization. At the core of India's priorities, lies SDG target 1.2, with its powerful mission to reduce poverty in all its forms by at least half by 2030. In this resolute pursuit, we have made remarkable progress, including the development of an indigenized index to monitor and address multidimensional poverty at the sub-national and district levels. This report, National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): A Progress Review 2023 (based on NFHS-5) is a significant update to its baseline and reaffirms India's commitment to achieving this vital target well before 2030.

Similar to its baseline edition launched in 2021, the second national MPI uses the latest household microdata of the all-India National Family Health Survey (NFHS), sourced by the International Institute for Population Sciences in coordination with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The MPI measures simultaneous deprivations across the three dimensions of health and nutrition, education, and standard of living. It also retains the robust Alkire-Foster methodology developed by our technical partners, the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The report offers a detailed analysis of the headcount ratio and intensity of multidimensional poverty at the State/UT and district levels. Additionally, this time, it captures the changes in multidimensional poverty between the survey periods of NFHS-4 (2015-16) and NFHS-5 (2019-21).

I am happy to note that between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, all States and UTs have made commendable progress. India's multi-sectoral approach in addressing poverty has been evident in the reduction of multidimensionally poor people to nearly half, accounting for 14.96 percent, and the improved MPI score highlighted in this edition. I am certain that the national MPI will continue to be a vital policy tool to monitor multidimensional poverty in the country. It will facilitate data-driven decision making, formulation of sectoral policies, and targeted interventions which contribute towards ensuring that "no one is left behind". With our own national MPI, India is poised to gain a deeper understanding of poverty's complexities and forge solutions that ensure inclusivity for all. The district-wise estimation of the national MPI will also prioritise reaching out to the furthest behind first through focused efforts on specific indicators and dimensions. The results and findings of the index provide valuable insights for both policymakers and the wider community.

The year 2023, which is also the year of India's G20 presidency marks a crucial midpoint in our collective journey towards achieving the SDGs. Home to one-sixth of all humanity, India is cognizant of its role and responsibility in driving inclusive development. We have made remarkable progress in ensuring access to essential services such as housing, electricity, sanitation, and cooking fuel through our flagship programmes. We have also prioritised social protection measures to safeguard the most vulnerable sections of society. By leveraging our strengths, including a high demographic dividend and a swiftly recovering economy, we can confidently make the vision of a developed India, *Viksit Bharat@2047* a reality.

I congratulate Ms. Shoko Noda, Resident Representative, UNDP India and her team; Shri B.V.R. Subrahmanyam, CEO, NITI Aayog who has encouraged the SDG team at NITI Aayog to develop the second edition of India's Multidimensional Poverty Index: A Progress Review 2023 [based on NFHS-5] and Dr. Yogesh Suri, Senior Adviser for leading the SDG team in bringing out this edition. My compliments and sincere thanks to the officials of State Governments, UTs, Central Ministries and Dr. Sabina Alkire, OPHI whose efforts have resulted in the compilation of this report.



SUMAN BERY

17 July, 2023
New Delhi,
India

MESSAGE



B.V.R. SUBRAHMANYAM

Chief Executive Officer

National Institution for Transforming India



India has been making continuous strides in achieving the global Sustainable Development Goals, by embracing the goals and targets and integrating them into its national development agenda. Sustainable development requires sustained action over time. The country has been consistently putting efforts in implementing sustainable solutions for the world's greatest challenges ranging from poverty to climate change, thus creating a way for a sustainable and resilient future for generations to come.

Eradicating poverty by 2030 is a pivotal goal of the Agenda for Sustainable Development. Target 1.2 specifically aims at reducing at least half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all dimensions. Developed under the Government of India's Global Indices for Reforms and Growth (GIRG) mandate, India's National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is the first-of-its-kind index which estimates multiple and simultaneous deprivations at a household level across the three macro dimensions of health, education and living standards. Accordingly, this index rigorously measures national and sub-national performance to facilitate policy actions. The headcount ratio and intensity of multidimensional poverty estimates have also been provided for all districts in the country which is its unique feature.

Based on the National Family Health Survey 5 (2019-21), this edition of the national MPI represents India's progress in reducing multidimensional poverty between NFHS-4 (2015-16) and NFHS-5 (2019-21).

I am glad to note that during this period, the share of India's population who are multidimensionally poor has declined from 24.85% to 14.96%. This dramatic progress is a testament to our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi's vision and commitment to eradicating poverty as reflected in his statement that, "This nation, our government, our systems, they are all for the poor. Our aim is to empower the poor to fight poverty."

I may add that under the GIRG initiative, reform areas and actions formulated based on the insights from national MPI baseline report are being implemented by Union Ministries and States/UTs. The insights from this second edition of national MPI report may be utilized to prepare additional reform areas and actions to further accelerate efforts to improve the lives of our people. I appreciate Union Ministries and States/UTs for their consistent efforts in this endeavour.

I congratulate the SDG team at NITI Aayog and also compliment our technical partners, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) for their support in bringing out the report. I request States/UTs and district administration to rigorously examine the report and take appropriate action to improve these indicators, which will significantly help upgrading the lives of people in their respective areas.



B.V.R SUBRAHMANYAM

17 July, 2023
New Delhi,
India

MESSAGE



SHOKO NODA
Resident Representative
UNDP India



I congratulate the Government of India and NITI Aayog on the release of India's National Multidimensional Poverty Index: A Progress Review 2023 (MPI). This index is an important tool that enables the country to track its progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG target 1.2, that aims to reduce poverty in all its dimensions.

The national MPI report outlines the remarkable progress made by India in nearly halving multidimensional poverty between 2015-2016 and 2019-2021, highlighting the country's unwavering commitment to achieving the SDGs and its determined efforts to address poverty and improve the lives of its citizens. It is commendable that India's rural areas and its poorest states have shown the fastest decline.

These achievements demonstrate the transformative power of India's multisectoral approach to poverty reduction, evident in large investments in improving people's access to sanitation, cooking fuel, and electricity. Additionally, India's focus on achieving universal coverage in education, nutrition, water, and housing has played an important role in driving these positive outcomes.

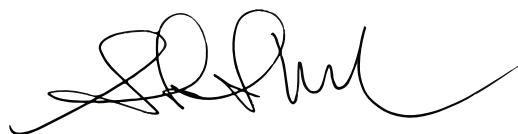
As we stand at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, global progress is being threatened by multiple intersecting crises. It is crucial to generate and use high-quality evidence to closely monitor progress, assess gaps, and swiftly address emerging challenges. This Progress Review of India's national MPI builds upon the excellent foundation laid by India's Baseline National MPI report published in 2021.

The granular data presented in this report will not only allow policymakers, State Governments, and district officials to monitor progress, but also empower them to understand the extent, source, and complexity of deprivations among those that remain in multidimensional poverty. It gives them the power to design targeted policies and programmes, ensuring that public resources flow where they can have the greatest impact.

I am confident that when complemented with monetary poverty measures, the national MPI will enable policymakers to reflect on, and effectively respond to the comprehensiveness and complexity of poverty in the country. It will also inform public dialogue and serve as a valuable resource for citizens and civil society to engage on these issues.

It has been a pleasure to collaborate with NITI Aayog and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) in this endeavour. I would like to express my gratitude to Shri Suman Bery, Vice Chairperson, NITI Aayog, for his visionary leadership in guiding this report. I also extend my appreciation to Shri B.V.R. Subrahmanyam, CEO, NITI Aayog, for his continuous encouragement and to Dr. Yogesh Suri, Senior Adviser, NITI Aayog for his commitment in driving the publication of this report. Additionally, I am grateful to Dr. Sabina Alkire and her team at OPHI for their technical support in this exercise.

UNDP remains steadfast in its partnership with the Government of India on our collective journey to eradicate poverty and accelerate the achievement of the SDGs.



SHOKO NODA

17 July, 2023
New Delhi,
India

MESSAGE



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 Multidimensional Poverty Index: A Progress Review 2023 under the leadership of NITI Aayog, Government of India. Building on the Baseline Report of India's National MPI, this report measures and monitors progress on achieving target 1.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals on multidimensional poverty.

Using the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), this report showcases India's 2019-21 MPI results – plus, the progress in multidimensional poverty reduction between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

For the first time, this Progress Review provides the extent of multidimensional poverty reduction by state and district, and shows how the indicator composition of poverty changed by state. This high-resolution mapping of the overlapping deprivations of the poorest makes it a powerful policy tool to benchmark progress in winning the race to end poverty in all its forms. In line with 2030 Agenda, India's national MPI reflects the interlinkages across 12 SDG-related indicators at the level of households. Understanding how deprivations overlap in poor households – and also how these indicators have progressed over time – is salient. It informs the design of multipronged interventions that 'break silos' and address interlinked deprivations together.

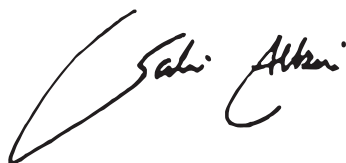
As a policy tool, the MPI data in this report can be utilized by actors at national, state and district levels to accelerate multidimensional poverty reduction. This disaggregation is crucial, especially in a country as diverse as India, because the patterns of deprivations vary across and within states as well as over time. These data are vital to plan concretely how to reduce deprivations efficiently.

This Progress Review also provides precise methodological details and definitions which will also be of interest to students, academics and analysts in India and abroad.

Our technical assistance reflects our strengthened partnership with UNDP India. I wish to thank Shoko Noda and her team, especially Ameer Misra and Ashulipi Singhal. I would like to acknowledge the contributions of the OPHI team and Sourav Das for their support to this technically rigorous project. Special thanks are also due to Sanyukta Samaddar, IAS, former Adviser (SDGs) at NITI Aayog with Alen John, Sourav Das and Soumya Guha who spearheaded the Baseline MPI report and its communication.

I am grateful to Shri Suman Bery, Vice Chairperson, NITI Aayog for his leadership and critically important guidance extended to this nationally important project. I would also like to commend Shri B.V.R. Subrahmanyam, CEO, NITI Aayog and his SDG team led by Dr. Yogesh Suri, Senior Adviser, for their dedication and commitment in developing the MPI Report into a fully-fledged monitoring tool.

The results published here present an accurate and technically rigorous estimation of multidimensional poverty methodologies to the NFHS datasets.



DR. SABINA ALKIRE

17 July, 2023
New Delhi,
India

FOREWORD



DR. YOGESH SURI

Senior Adviser (SDGs)

National Institution for Transforming India



As we reach the midway milestone in our journey towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) this year, NITI Aayog's unwavering commitment in overseeing the progress of the 2030 Agenda is evident. With resolute dedication, NITI Aayog has undertaken the crucial responsibility in implementing and monitoring the SDGs at both national and sub-national levels right from its adoption. In the context of India's development, eradicating poverty and hunger holds immense significance for sustainable progress, emphasizing the need for a comprehensive understanding of poverty levels within the country.

Traditionally, poverty estimation relied solely on income or monetary measures. However, a new approach has evolved to incorporate multiple dimensions and non-income factors. NITI Aayog took a significant step in 2021 by releasing the first ever Multidimensional Poverty Index [MPI] for India (based on NFHS 4). This initiative aims to improve India's position in globally accepted indices, underscoring the importance of comprehensive poverty alleviation efforts. It serves as a valuable complement to monetary poverty statistics by providing insights into "how many are poor" and "how poor are the poor". It provides a holistic understanding of poverty by considering dimensions such as health, education, and living standards.

This Progress Review of the national Multidimensional Poverty Index (based on NFHS-5) provides comprehensive analysis, enabling a detailed examination of poverty trends across States/UTs and districts. Comparing the poverty levels between the baseline report of 2021 and this edition sheds light on changes in poverty from 2015-16 to 2019-21 across all States/UTs and districts. It serves as a beneficial policy tool, providing a comprehensive understanding of multidimensional poverty at the most granular level.

Utilizing the national MPI will empower policymakers with valuable insights into specific areas and population groups that are most affected by poverty. We are hopeful that this knowledge will enable the formulation of targeted strategies and interventions to uplift vulnerable segments of society, thereby promoting inclusive and sustainable development.

This edition of the national MPI is a testament to the dedicated efforts of both the States/UTs and Central Ministries who have actively supported and adopted this initiative. The SDG-MPI workshops held across various States and UTs have provided significant momentum for the preparation of this edition. It is important to acknowledge and appreciate their encouragement and acceptance of the report, as without their valuable contribution, this achievement would not have been possible.

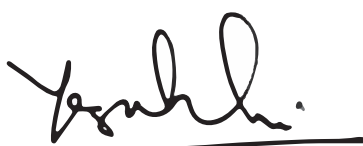
We would like to thank Dr. Sabina Alkire, Director of the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative and the designer of the global MPI, along with her team, for their invaluable technical advice and guidance throughout our journey. Their vast knowledge and global experience in working with the MPI have greatly benefitted our efforts.

Furthermore, we extend our deep appreciation to Ms. Shoko Noda, Resident Representative of UNDP India, as well as her team Ameer Misra, Senior Economist, and Ashulipi Singhal for their significant contributions in conducting the computations for the MPI and the preparation of the report. We firmly believe that India's remarkable progress in reducing poverty by half will pave the way for exponential advancements in achieving the SDGs.

We extend our thanks to Shri Suman Bery, Vice Chairperson, NITI Aayog, for his relentless support and motivation. His dedicated commitment has been a driving force in our endeavor. Furthermore, we express our sincere gratitude to Shri B.V.R. Subrahmanyam, CEO, NITI Aayog, for his inspiration, encouragement, and support in advancing the adoption of the SDGs in our country. His guidance and dedication have been instrumental in fostering a deep understanding of this important initiative.

It is crucial to acknowledge the significant contributions made by the entire team of the SDG Vertical at NITI Aayog: Rajesh Gupta, Sharmistha Sinha, Jyoti Khattar, Farha Anis, Sakshi Gupta, Sneha Kuriakose and Ishita Aggarwal. They have consistently shouldered the responsibility of conducting extensive computations and estimations for the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), demonstrating their unflinching dedication. We also extend our thanks to Ms. Sanyukta Samaddar, Former Adviser (SDGs) at NITI Aayog and Shri Sourav Das for their invaluable contribution in the preparation of the baseline MPI and initiating the work relating to its second edition.

We truly hope that this policy tool acts as a strong catalyst in speeding up the achievement of SDGs across the entire country. It is our core principle to ensure that no one is left behind, and this tool aligns perfectly with that principle, benefiting everyone.



DR. YOGESH SURI

17 July, 2023
New Delhi,
India

NATIONAL MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX

A Progress Review 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

Home to one-sixth of humanity and to more young minds than any other country, India plays a decisive role in Agenda 2030. At the core of India's development agenda is the elimination of poverty in all its forms, ensuring that no individual is left behind.

Historically, poverty estimation has predominantly relied on income as the sole indicator. However, the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), based on the Alkire-Foster (AF) methodology, captures overlapping deprivations in health, education, and living standards. It complements income poverty measurements because it measures and compares deprivations directly. The global MPI Report is jointly published by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Government of India has acknowledged the significance of the global MPI under the mandate of the Global Indices for Reform and Action (GIRG) initiative. The emphasis of the GIRG initiative is not only to improve the country's performance and ranking in the global indices, but also to leverage the indices as tools for driving systemic reforms and growth.

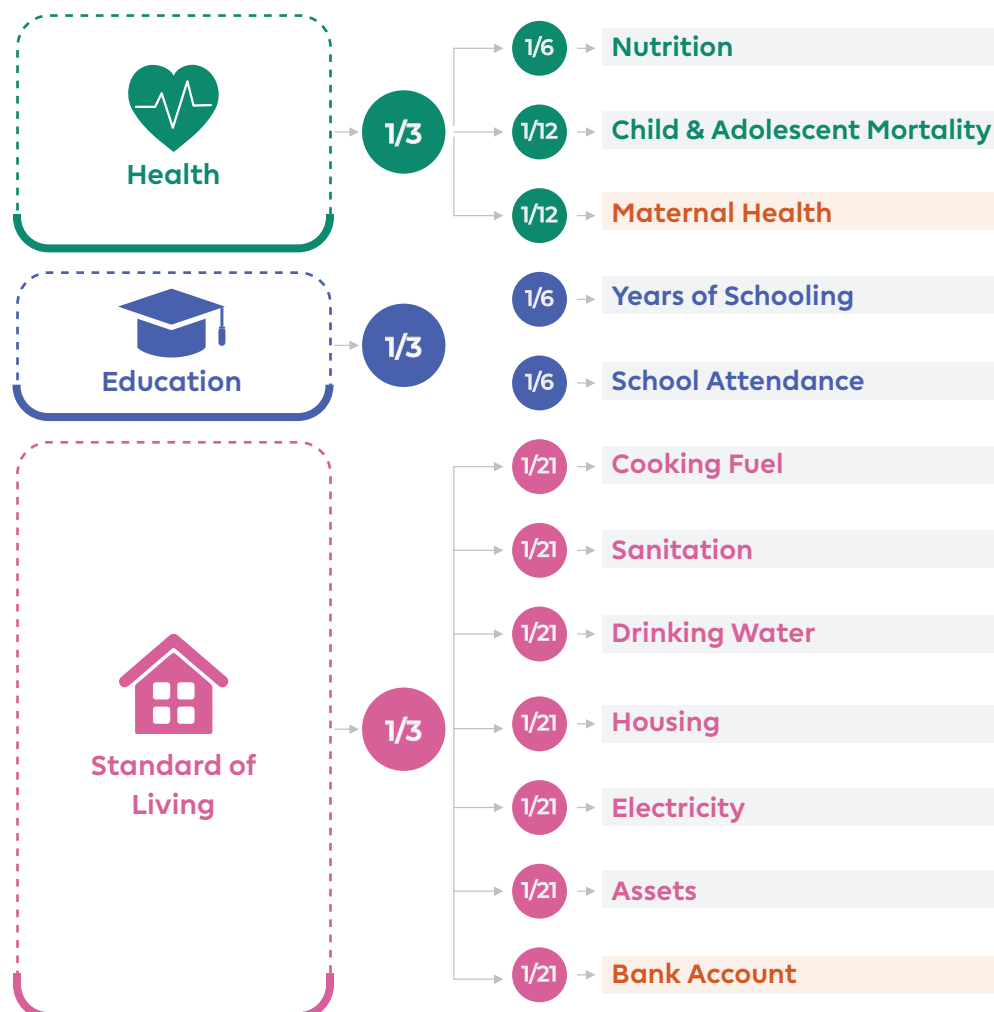
In this context, NITI Aayog, as the nodal agency for MPI, has been responsible for constructing an indigenized index for monitoring the performance of States and Union Territories in addressing multidimensional poverty. In order to institutionalize

this, NITI Aayog constituted an inter-ministerial MPI Coordination Committee (MPICC) including 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 the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and technical partners – 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 cross-sectoral perspectives on policies and interventions needed to improve achievements at the level of households.

As a result of extensive consultations held within MPICC, the dual-cutoff approach of the AF methodology – the one used in the Global MPI Report – was considered suitable for the national MPI. The national MPI model retains the ten indicators of the global MPI model, staying closely aligned to the global methodology. It also adds two indicators, viz., Maternal Health and Bank Accounts in line with national priorities.

Like the global MPI, India's national MPI has three equally weighted dimensions – Health, Education, and Standard of living – which are represented by 12 indicators. These are depicted by the following graphic:

Indicators and their weights



Sub-indices of the National MPI

The indices of the national MPI comprise:

i) Headcount ratio (H): How many are poor?

Proportion of multidimensionally poor in the population, which is arrived at by dividing number of multidimensionally poor persons by total population.

ii) Intensity of poverty (A): How poor are the poor?

Average proportion of deprivations which is experienced by multidimensionally poor individuals. To compute intensity, the weighted deprivation scores of all poor people are summed and then divided by the total number of poor people.

MPI value is arrived at by multiplying the headcount ratio (H) and the intensity of poverty (A), reflecting both the share of people in poverty and the degree to which they are deprived.

$$MPI = H \times A$$

According to the AF methodology, an individual is considered MPI poor if their deprivation score equals or exceeds the poverty cutoff of 33.33%.

The national Multidimensional Poverty Index plays a pivotal role in assessing advancements towards target 1.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which aims at reducing “at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions”. NITI Aayog published the national MPI Baseline Report in November 2021, with estimates computed using the data from the 4th round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) conducted in 2015-16.

Introduction to the Second Edition

The National Multidimensional Poverty Index: A Progress Review 2023 presents the second edition of the national MPI and is a follow-up to the Baseline Report published in November 2021. It provides multidimensional poverty estimates for India's 36 States & Union Territories, along with 707 administrative districts across 12 indicators of the national MPI. These estimates have been computed using data from the 5th round of the NFHS (NFHS-5) conducted in 2019-21, employing the same methodology as the baseline report. This edition also presents the changes in multidimensional poverty between the survey periods of NFHS-4 (2015-16) and NFHS-5 (2019-21).

Key Results – Steep Decline in Poverty

India has achieved a remarkable reduction in its MPI value and Headcount Ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21, indicating success of the country's commitment and action to address the multidimensional nature of poverty through its multisectoral approach.

Highlights: MPI Progress Report 2023

Steep decline in Poverty Headcount Ratio

Year	Poverty Headcount Ratio
2015-16	24.85%
2019-21	14.96%

135 million (13.5 crore) people escaped multidimensional poverty between 2015-16 and 2019-21

India on track to achieve SDG Target 1.2 (reducing multi-dimensional poverty by at least half) much ahead of 2030

All 12 indicators have shown improvement suggesting that impact of Government interventions is increasingly visible on ground

Fastest decline in percentage of multidimensional poor in rural areas from

Year	Percentage of multidimensional poor in rural areas
2015-16	32.59%
2019-21	19.28%

Reduction in the incidence of poverty in urban areas

Year	Incidence of poverty in urban areas
2015-16	8.65%
2019-21	5.27%

The **Intensity of poverty**, which measures the average deprivation among the people living in multidimensional poverty improved from about

Year	Intensity of poverty
2015-16	47.14%
2019-21	44.39%

UP, Bihar, MP, Odisha and Rajasthan recorded steepest decline in number of **MPI poor**

Improvement in **nutrition, years of schooling, sanitation, and cooking fuel** played a significant role in reducing the MPI value

Snapshot of Multidimensional Poverty in India			
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity of Poverty (A)	MPI (H x A)
2019-21	14.96%	44.39%	0.066
2015-16	24.85%	47.14%	0.117

The MPI estimates highlight a near-halving of India's national MPI value and decline in the proportion of population in multidimensional poverty from 24.85% to 14.96% between 2015-16 and 2019-21. This reduction of 9.89 percentage points in multidimensional poverty indicates that, at the level of projected population in 2021, about 135.5 million persons have escaped poverty between 2015-16 and 2019-21. It is a major contribution towards achieving SDG target 1.2 that aims to reduce "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". This indicates that India is well on course to achieve the SDG target 1.2 much ahead of 2030. At the same time, the Intensity of Poverty, which measures the average deprivation among the people living in multidimensional poverty also reduced from 47.14% to 44.39%.

Disparities across Rural and Urban Areas

While disparities in multidimensional poverty still exist between rural and urban areas, with the proportion of multidimensional poor in 2019-21 being 19.28% in rural areas compared to 5.27% in urban areas, the reduction in the MPI value has been pro-poor in absolute terms.

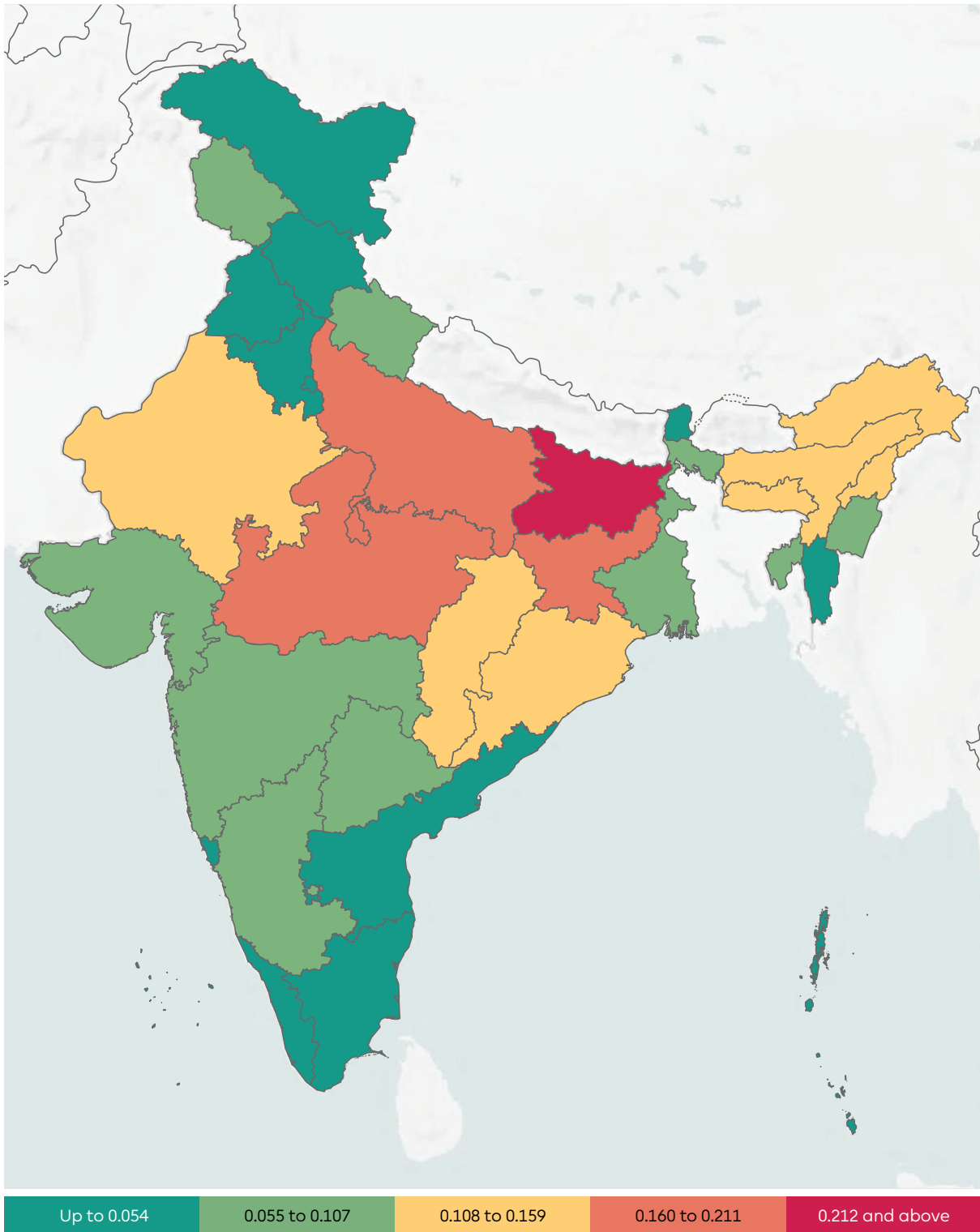
Year	Rural			Urban		
	MPI	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity of Poverty (A)	MPI	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity of Poverty (A)
2019-21	0.086	19.28%	44.55%	0.023	5.27%	43.10%
2015-16	0.154	32.59%	47.38%	0.039	8.65%	45.27%

The estimates indicate that rural areas saw a faster reduction in their MPI value, compared to urban areas. The incidence of poverty fell from 32.59% to 19.28% in rural areas compared to a decline from 8.65% to 5.27% in urban areas between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

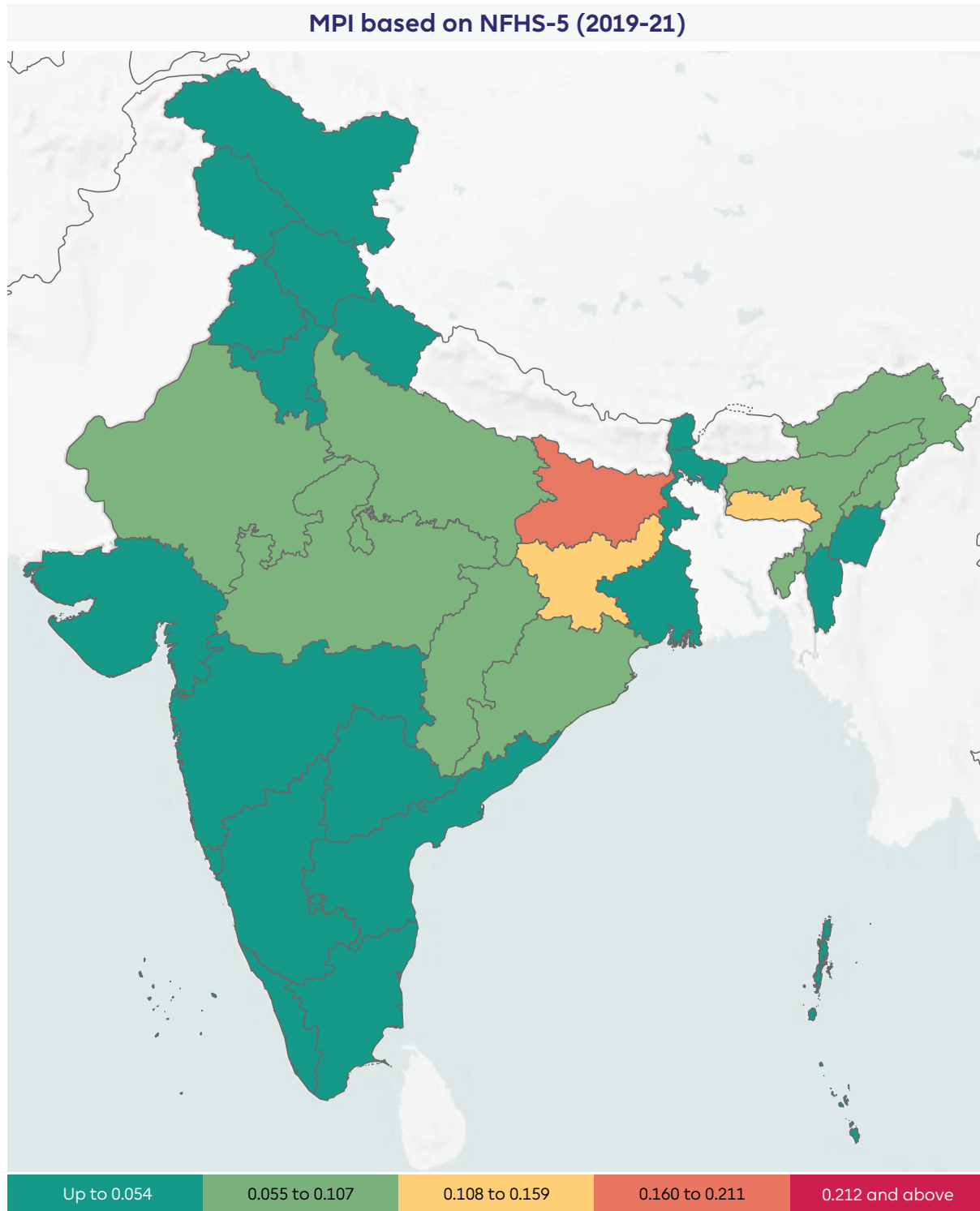
Comparative Performance of States/UTs in the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score

The MPI estimates show that States/UTs have displayed notable improvements in their MPI score from 2015-16 to 2019-21.

MPI based on NFHS-4 (2015-16)



The colour represents the MPI score of a state. 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 shows the range of MPI scores in India, based on the values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 to 2019-21.



The colour represents the MPI score of a state. 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 shows the range of MPI scores in India, based on the values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 to 2019-21.

Fastest Absolute Reduction in MPI (State-wise)

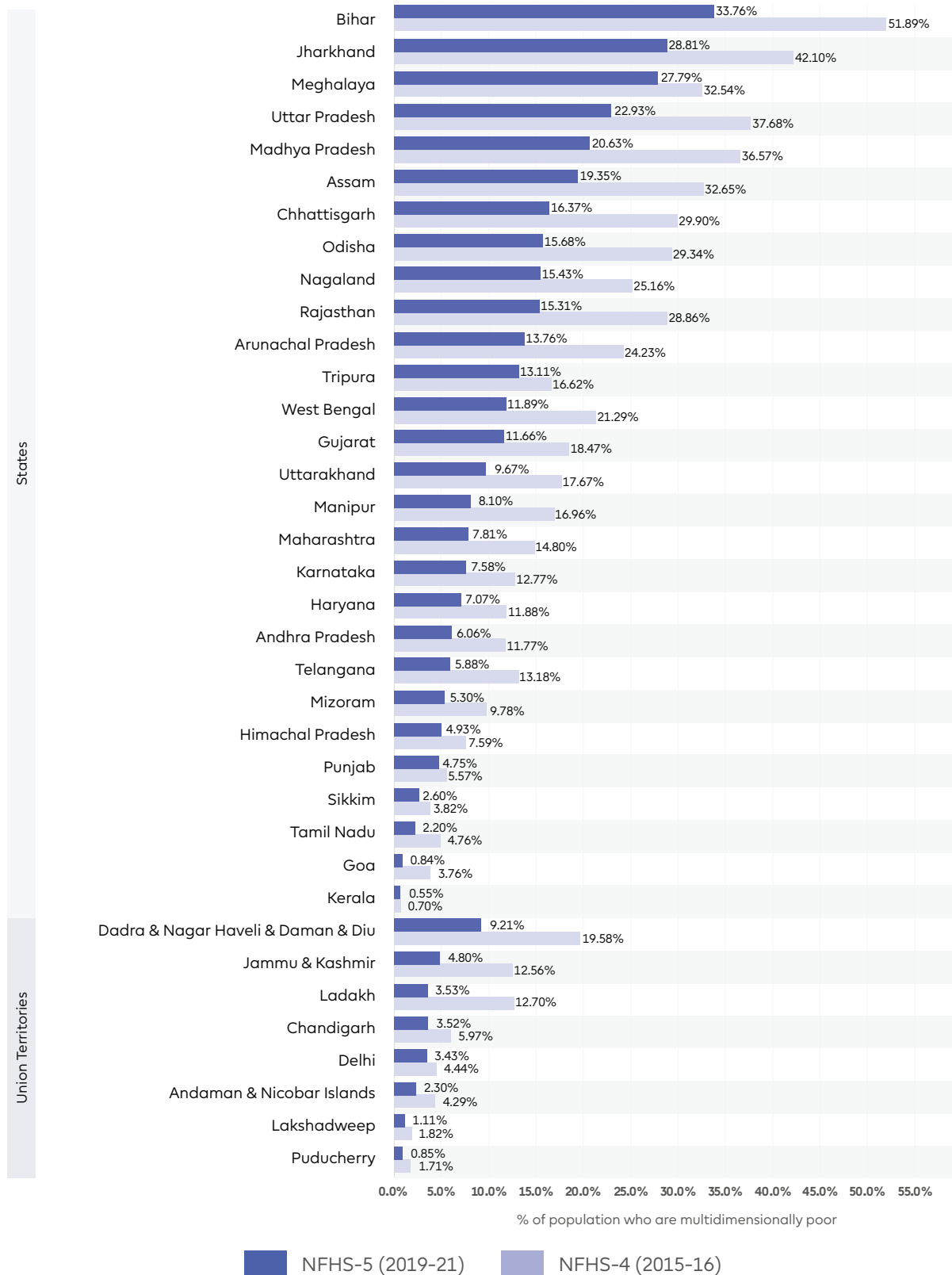
Bihar, the state with the highest MPI value in NFHS-4 (2015-16), saw the fastest reduction in MPI value in absolute terms with the proportion of multidimensional poor reducing from 51.89% to 33.76% in 2019-21. The next fastest reduction in the MPI value was seen in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The proportion of multidimensional poor in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in NFHS-5 (2019-21) are 20.63% and 22.93% respectively. In terms of number of MPI poor, Uttar Pradesh topped the list with 3.43 crore people escaping multidimensional poverty in the last five years, followed by Bihar (2.25 crore) and Madhya Pradesh (1.36 crore).

Performance of States/UTs in Headcount Ratio

It is crucial to recognize the efforts of the States and UTs in reducing the proportion of multidimensional poor people in the country. The progress of each State and UT between the two periods is indicated below.

India : Headcount Ratio

Percentage of the total population who are multidimensionally poor in each State and UT

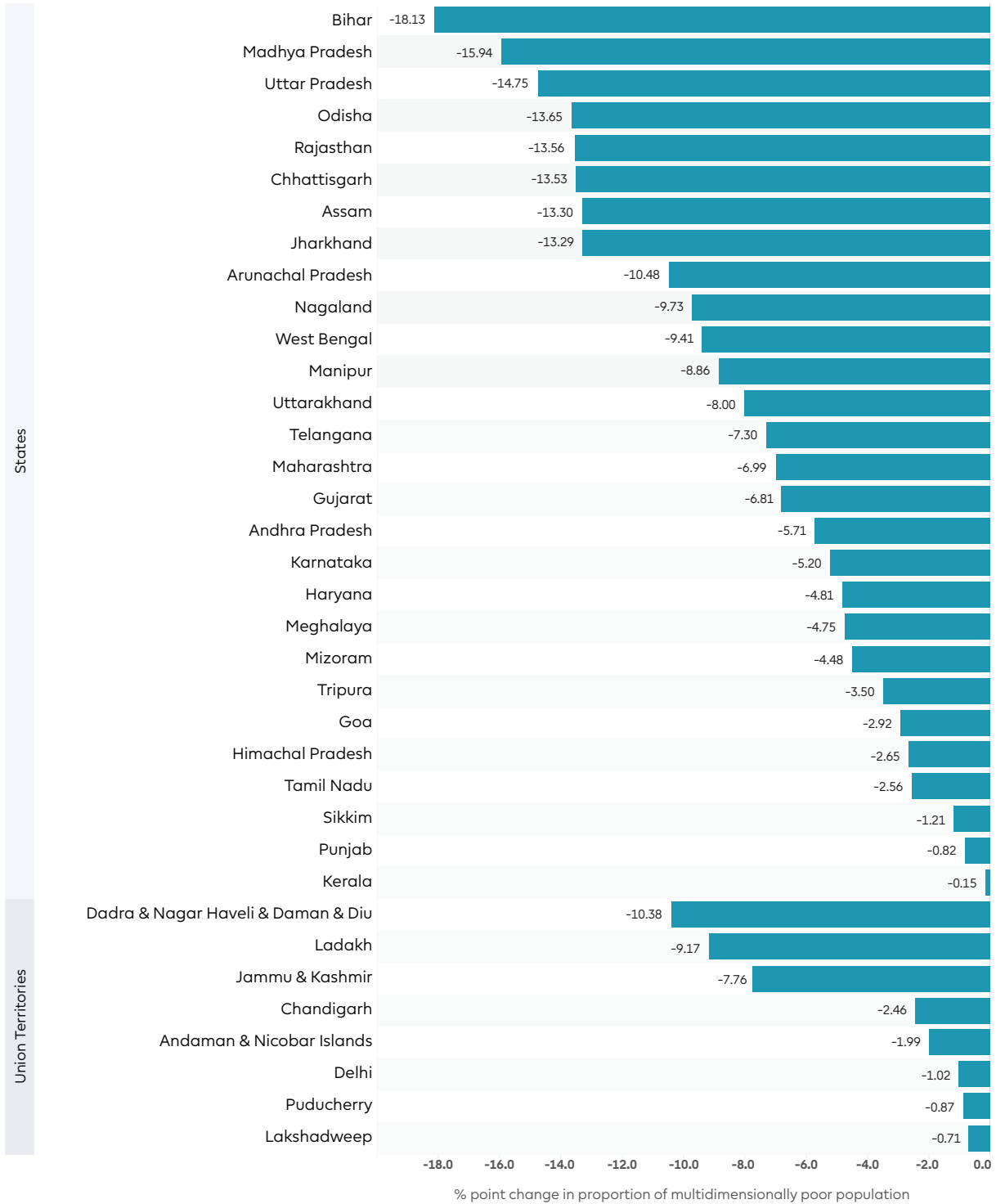


Changes over Time for Headcount Ratio

The estimates indicate an overall improvement in the proportion of multidimensional poor in States and UTs between the time period 2015-16 to 2019-21.

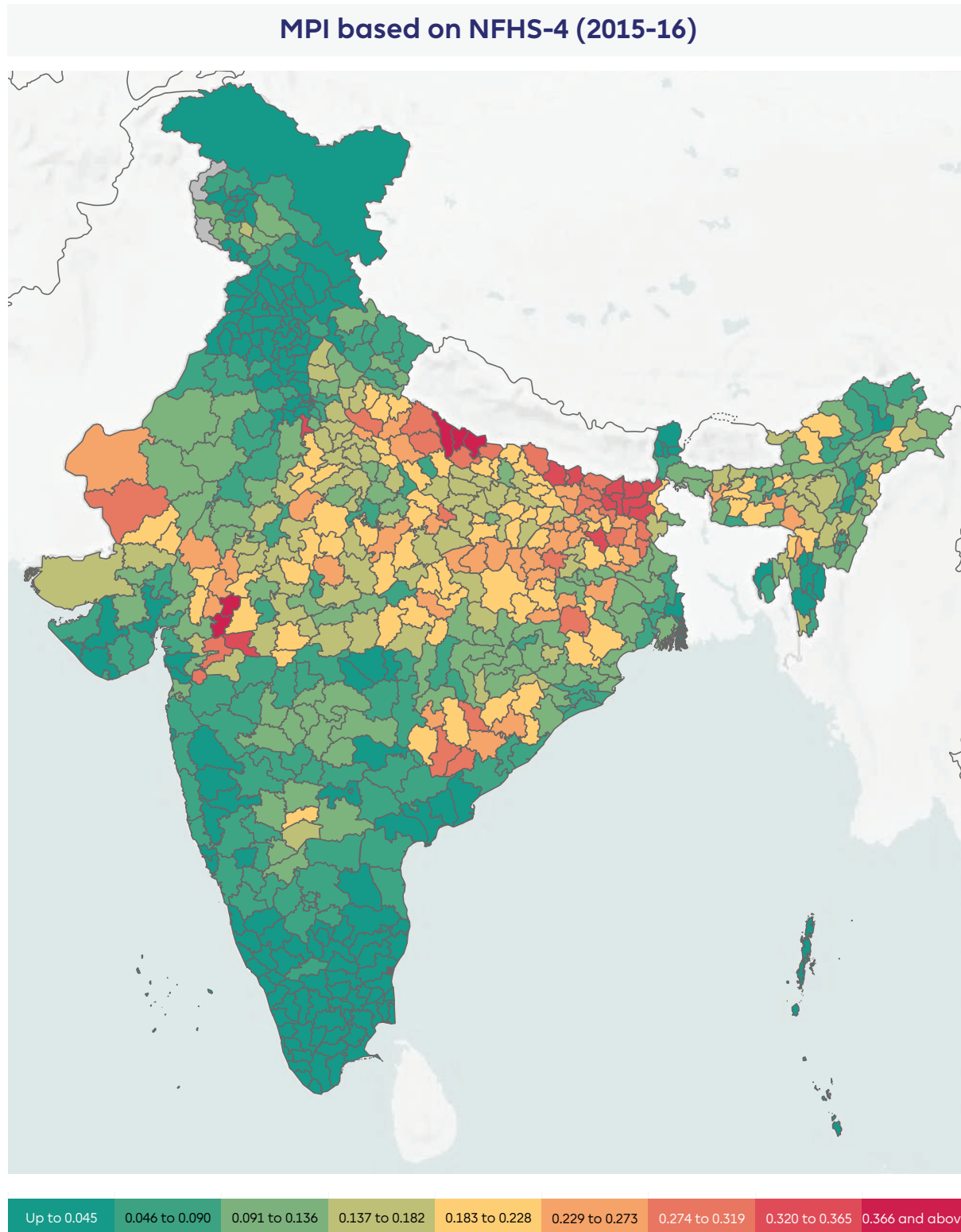
India : Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

State/ UT wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



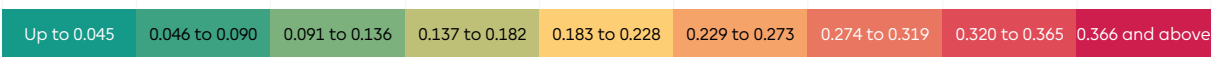
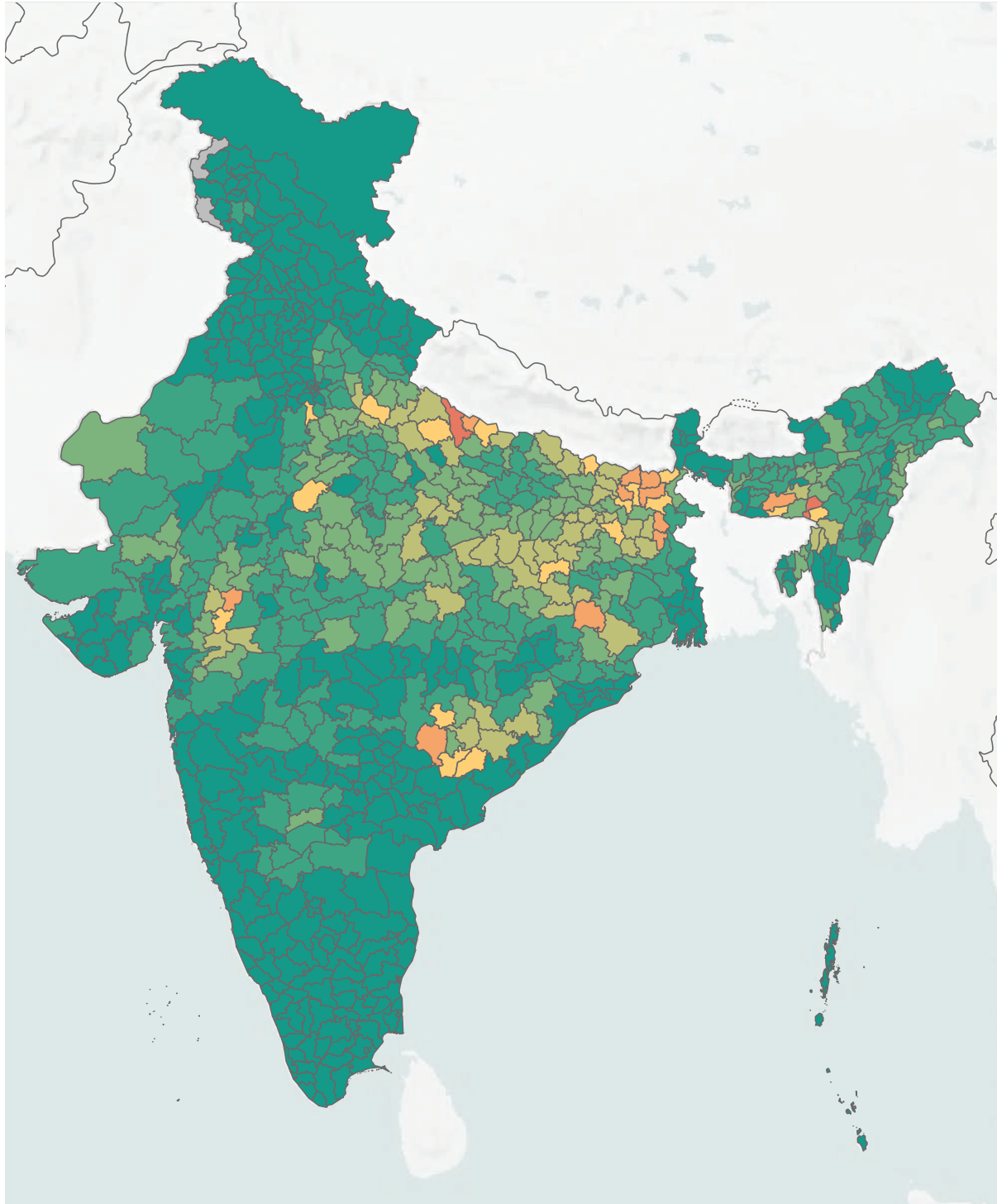
Comparative Performance of Districts in the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score

An important characteristic of the MPI is its ability to provide estimates at the district level. The disaggregated estimates show that the most rapid reduction in the proportion of multidimensionally poor individuals occurred in districts located within the states of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan.



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 shows the range of MPI scores in India, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 to 2019-21. Regions where data is not available is shown in grey. Only 575 districts are comparable between the two time periods of the two NFHS (2015-16 and 2019-21). Of these, 436 districts are statistically significant at 95% level of confidence.

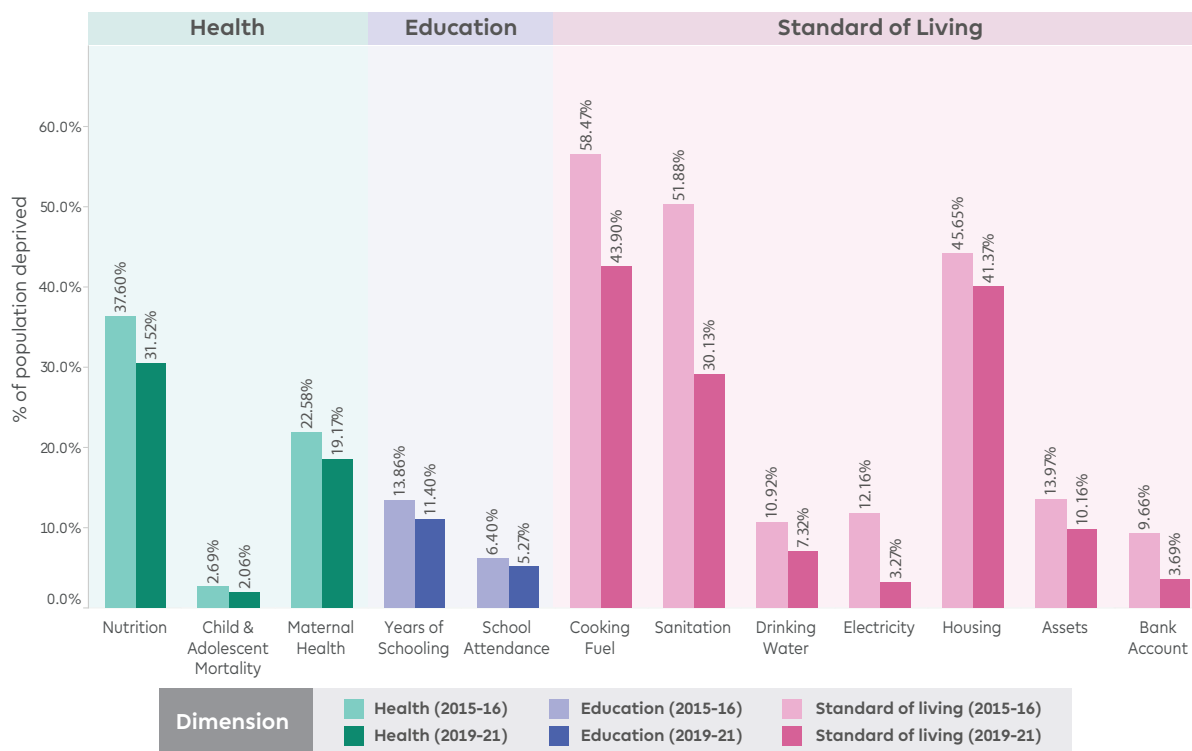
MPI based on NFHS-5 (2019-21)



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 shows the range of MPI scores in India, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 to 2019-21. Regions where data is not available is shown in grey. Only 575 districts are comparable between the two time periods of the two NFHS (2015-16 and 2019-21). Of these, 436 districts are statistically significant at 95% level of confidence.

Indicator-wise Comparison of Deprivations

The following graph illustrates the percentage of India’s population deprived in an indicator. All the 12 indicators across the three dimensions – Health, Education and Standard of living – saw statistically significant reduction across the two time periods. Deprivations in sanitation (reduction by 21.8 % points) and cooking fuel (reduction by 14.6 % points) fell the most during the period from 2015-16 to 2019-21. Overall, progress in nutrition, years of schooling, sanitation, and cooking fuel has been the significant contributor to the decline in MPI value though there is further scope to make improvements.



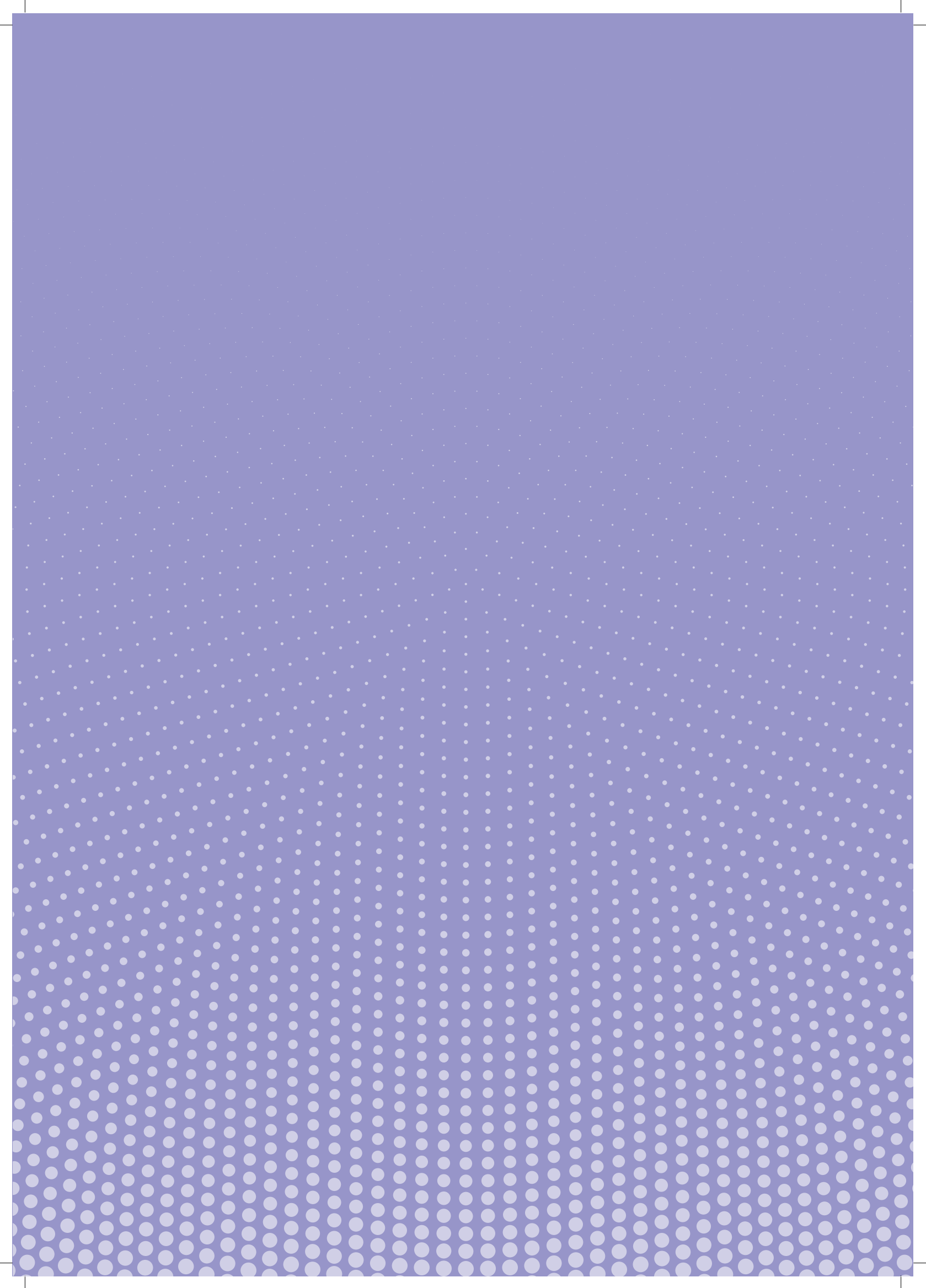
Conclusion

India’s National MPI Report underlines the Government’s commitment to understanding, measuring, and addressing the many dimensions of poverty and leveraging this understanding as a key tool in policymaking. The baseline report of the national MPI has been pivotal in raising awareness among state governments, academia, civil society, and citizens about the significance of using multidimensional poverty measures as both a potent policy instrument as well as a mechanism to measure progress. Consequent to the release of the baseline report of National MPI, several MPICC meetings were convened for preparation of Reform Action Plans. Taking into account their priorities and development challenges, various Ministries/Departments have prepared action plans. More than 50 reform actions have been identified in 16 reform areas such as nutrition, financial inclusion, education, rural development, and housing among others. The Ministries in collaboration with States have started implementing these reforms.

India’s stellar progress on the national MPI between 2015-16 and 2019-21 reflects the Government’s commitment to improving the quality of people’s lives – through targeted policies, schemes, and developmental

programmes rolled out at both the national and sub-national levels. The Government’s focus on investments in critical areas of education, nutrition, water, sanitation, cooking fuel, electricity, and housing has played a pivotal role in driving these positive outcomes. Key Government schemes such as Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Poshan Abhiyan, Samagra Shiksha, Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Biji Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) and many more have contributed significantly in driving the tremendous progress presented in this report.

The findings from the second edition of the National MPI will serve as a valuable resource for States and Union Territories to identify and amplify actions that have triggered progress since the findings of the Baseline Report, right up to the district level. It will also enable them to track the progress of the vulnerable hotspots and pinpoint areas that require further targeted policy interventions and programmatic action. NITI Aayog, along with other line Ministries, is committed to providing continuous support to the States in formulating and implementing effective reform action plans.



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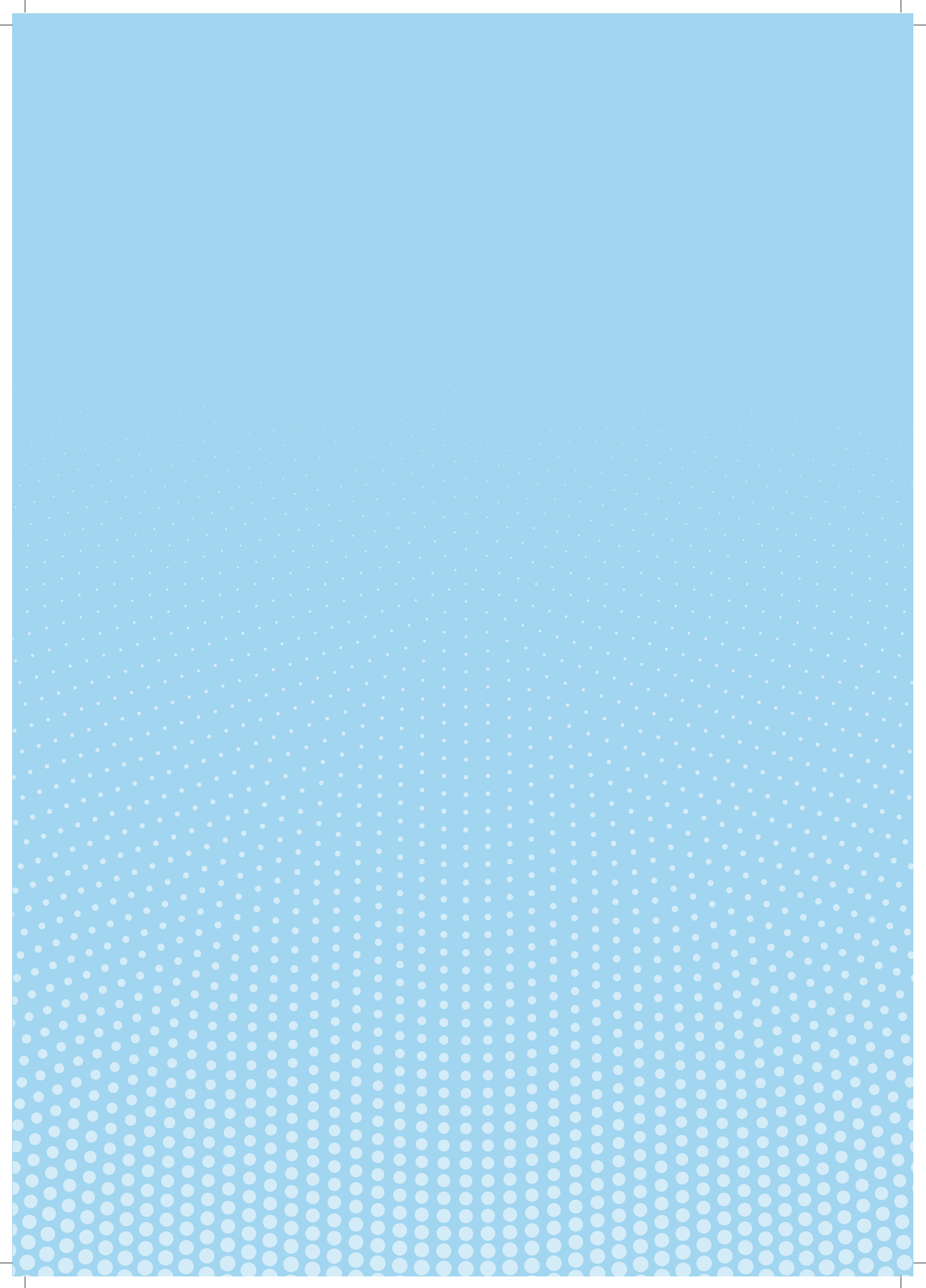
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SECTION

I



Context & Introduction

INTRODUCTION

India's National Multidimensional Poverty Index

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) address the economic, environmental, and social aspects of societal well-being and are focused on the core principle of “leaving no one behind.” When individuals face deprivations or disadvantages due to limited choices and opportunities, they tend to be left behind, unable to benefit much from economic growth, innovation, or globalization. Therefore, identifying and empowering such vulnerable sections of the population becomes essential for effective poverty reduction. SDG 1 aims to eradicate poverty in all forms and dimensions – using measures that include and go beyond income. SDG target 1.2 aims to reduce by 2030 “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”.

In this context, a national Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for India enables estimation of multidimensional poverty at the national, state, and district levels. The district-wise estimation of the national MPI can be used for reaching out to the furthest behind first, through targeted interventions.

1.1 History of poverty measurement

India's endeavor to measure poverty has a long-standing history dating to the pre-independence era. In 1901, Dadabhai Naoroji's book titled 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India' marked the earliest attempts to estimate poverty based on the cost of a subsistence diet. Subsequently, the National Planning Committee in 1938, and the authors of the Bombay Plan in 1944, proposed poverty estimations based on the minimum standard of living. Poverty estimation continued to have significant importance post-independence, and various expert groups worked on this issue. Early efforts included the Working Group in 1962, Dandekar and Rath in 1971, and the Task Force on "Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand" led by Dr. Y. K. Alagh in 1979. Subsequently, expert groups headed by Lakdawala (1993), Tendulkar (2009), and Rangarajan (2014) continued this exercise of estimating monetary poverty based on consumption and expenditure surveys.

Over time, it has been recognized that poverty has additional dimensions that affect individuals' experiences and quality of life. Qualitative aspects of life such as access to basic services like water and

sanitation that may not be directly related to household income, constitute an important part of poverty measurement. This realization has led to a growing consensus that non-monetary measures must complement monetary measures, and that income is only one aspect of well-being and not its sole determinant (Chakravarty, 2009). The estimation and understanding of poverty, therefore, requires a holistic approach that considers the many dimensions of poverty and the complex ways in which they interact.

1.2 Conceptual framework of multidimensional poverty

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) has been used by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in its flagship Human Development Report since 2010 and is the most widely used non-monetary poverty index in the world (Godinot & Walker, 2020). It captures overlapping deprivations in health, education and living standards (UNDP, 2010). The MPI complements monetary poverty measures by capturing additional information – including broader qualitative aspects of life, like child mortality, housing conditions, and other basic services such as water and sanitation (Greve, 2020).

Simple headcount ratios or poverty rates do not provide any insights on the depth of poverty. It is possible that while the number of poor individuals as captured by the headcount ratio reduce, the poorest may, in fact, get even poorer. Alternatively, gains among the poor may be completely missed unless they cross the 'poverty line' or exit poverty. To address this, the Multidimensional Poverty Index, based on the Alkire-Foster methodology, presents not just the extent of poverty (the headcount ratio), but also the depth of poverty - captured by the 'MPI value' or the adjusted headcount ratio. The MPI value is arrived at by multiplying the headcount ratio with the average deprivation score among the MPI poor (Alkire & Foster, 2011).

The development and understanding of the multidimensional poverty measure is important for policy design and formulation. Not only does it provide insights into the distribution of poverty within a country, it also delineates the contribution of each indicator to multidimensional poverty. This can be done at the national, state, and district levels, as well as for disaggregated population groups – enabling a more focused policy response.

1.3 Global Indices for Reforms and Growth (GIRG) mandate

In February 2020, the Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India, identified 29 global indices under the GIRG mandate to be monitored, analyzed and evaluated with the aim of improving India's position in global rankings. This mandate leverages the monitoring mechanisms of important social, economic, and other internationally recognized indices to drive systematic reforms in government policies, enabling improvements in people's living standards, and driving inclusive development. The results of this targeted approach will also correspondingly reflect in the improvement of India's performance in these indices globally.

Under the GIRG mandate, NITI Aayog has been identified as the nodal agency for the Multidimensional Poverty Index.

1.4 The Process: MPI Coordination Committee (MPICC)

Recognizing the value of the GIRG initiative in leveraging global indices as tools for systemic reforms, NITI Aayog has been coordinating with all relevant Union Ministries and departments mapped to the individual components of the MPI, to develop comprehensive reform action plans. These pertain to areas such as nutrition, electricity, rural and urban development, among others.

As the nodal agency for MPI, NITI Aayog is also responsible for constructing an indigenized index for monitoring the performance of States and Union Territories. Consequently, an inter-ministerial MPI Coordination Committee (MPICC) was constituted under NITI Aayog to ensure horizontal and vertical policy coherence.

Engagements with - i) the technical partners — UNDP and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and ii) others such as the survey implementors of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) — International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, has been critical in developing the national MPI and ensuring its technical rigour and robustness.

The MPICC engaged in extensive discussions to adapt the global MPI to the Indian context. Members from each Ministry of the MPICC reflected on their experiences in public service delivery in a demographically and geographically diverse country such as India. Their rich experience in identifying past and present challenges and anticipating future constraints in their respective sectors, informed the discussion on indicator selection and identification of areas for reform. This was followed by an assessment of the technical feasibility of the indicators in the NFHS and the selection of respective weights. The deliberations brought forth varied perspectives on policies and the interventions needed to enhance progress.

Following the process outlined above, the global MPI was adapted to the Indian context and the national MPI was constituted with 2 additional indicators. These are outlined in detail in later sections.

The national MPI is a key resource in the arsenal of policy makers, providing a powerful monitoring and accountability tool for data-driven decision making and targeted policy interventions. It can aid in integrated and multi-sectoral policy making at national and subnational levels (states and districts), enabling progress on multiple deprivations at the same time.

MPI Coordination Committee

Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee for the MPI

Member Ministries

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 NITI Aayog | 7 Department of Health and Family Welfare |
| 2 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation | 8 Department of Rural Development |
| 3 Ministry of Women and Child Development | 9 Department of Food and Public Distribution |
| 4 Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas | 10 Department of School Education and Literacy |
| 5 Ministry of Power | 11 Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation |
| 6 Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs | 12 Department of Financial Services |

Technical Partners

- 1 United Nations Development Programme
- 2 Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative

1.5 National MPI as a measure

India's national MPI is a contribution towards measuring progress on target 1.2 of the SDGs which aims at reducing "at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions." Across three dimensions of health, education, and standard of living, India's national MPI includes indicators on nutrition, child and adolescent mortality, maternal health, years of schooling, school attendance, cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, housing, bank accounts and assets.

The National Multidimensional Poverty Index: Baseline Report, was prepared in consultation with 12 line Ministries, State governments, Union Territories (UTs) and technical partners – OPHI and UNDP and published in November 2021. The report provided poverty estimates for India's 36 States & Union Territories as well as the 640 districts defined in the 2011 census. These estimates were computed using data from the 4th round of the NFHS conducted in 2015-16.

This report presents the second edition of the National MPI and provides multidimensional poverty estimates for the 36 States & Union Territories, along with 707 administrative districts across 12 indicators of MPI. These estimates were computed using data from the 5th round of the NFHS conducted in 2019-21, employing the same methodology as the baseline report.

The report also presents the changes in multidimensional poverty between the two survey periods: 2015-16 (NFHS-4) and 2019-21 (NFHS-5). It is important to note that the poverty estimates presented in this report may not fully assess the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on poverty, since more than 70% of the data (NFHS-5) was collected before the pandemic. At the same time, this report does not capture the economic and social progress the country has made in the last two years.

1.6 National MPI as a policy tool

The national MPI as a measure of multiple dimensions of poverty complements monetary poverty statistics and enables a close monitoring of individual indicators and dimensions which overlap with several SDGs. It allows for disaggregation at the levels of States and districts and enables integrated, cross-sectoral policy actions by capturing simultaneous deprivations. Designing effective strategies to rapidly reduce poverty is

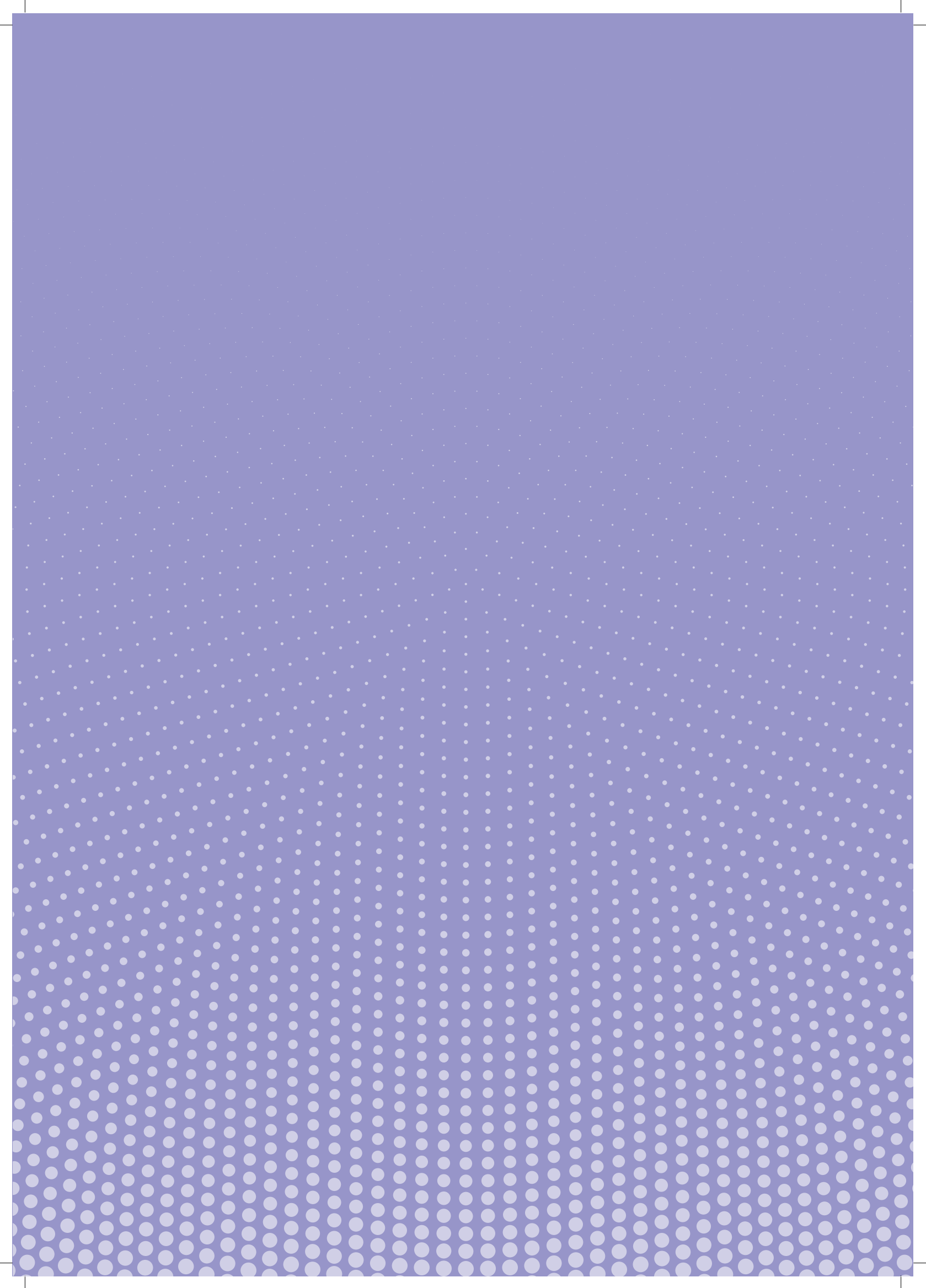
a challenging – yet possible – process. Over time, multiple policies and programmes have defined India's deliberate and determined progress on poverty reduction.

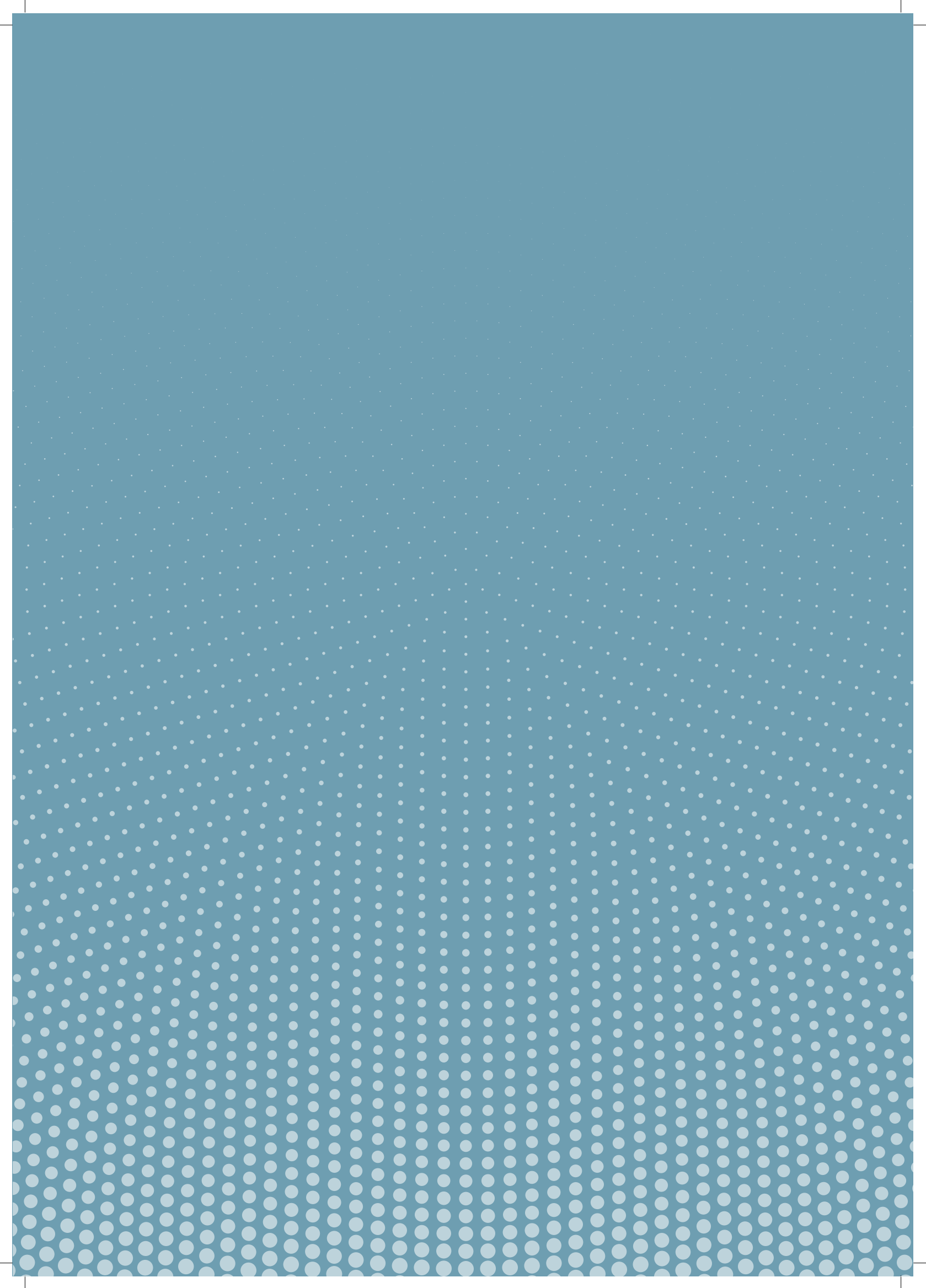
The Economic Survey 2022-23 notes the role played by government schemes including the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), POSHAN Abhiyaan, Samagra Shiksha among others in enhancing overall quality of life of people in India.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister has underlined that India's development lies in the development of its states. India's federal system of governance inextricably links the State and Union governments as partners and pivotal stakeholders in the country's social, and economic development. The States of India reflect significant disparities and socio-economic diversities. For a policy tool to fully realize its potential and for successful implementation of reform actions, it is crucial to devise appropriate strategies at the State and district levels.

NITI Aayog, at the time of computing the data for the baseline report, organized several thematic consultations in partnership with ministries and subject matter experts, at subnational levels for governments to become familiar with the national MPI. These deliberations were focused on State-specific experiences in the domain of public service delivery and challenges faced across various sectors. NITI Aayog as the nodal agency has continued to provide the necessary encouragement and support to forge collaborative momentum. In the pursuit of 'Viksit Bharat' – 'Empowering Citizens and Reaching the Last Mile' by 2047, the focus on holistic development has been embraced.

This latest edition of India's national MPI presents India's remarkable progress in reducing multidimensional poverty between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5 (survey period from 2015-16 to 2019-21) and indicates the interventions required in this "Decade of Action". It will enable State and district administrations to not only identify and replicate what has worked, but also identify areas that need improvement and open the space for peer learning.





SECTION

II



Methodology & Way Forward

METHODOLOGY

Computing India's National MPI

2.1 The Alkire-Foster Methodology

At the core of the MPI is the Alkire-Foster (AF) methodology. The AF methodology is a globally accepted general framework for measuring multidimensional poverty that identifies people as poor or not poor based on a dual-cutoff counting method.

The first order cut-off within each component indicator is applied to determine whether each person is “deprived” in that indicator. A person’s deprivations across all indicators are then weighted and aggregated to arrive at a deprivation score for each individual. The second order cut-off is then applied to the deprivation score 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, dimensional breakdown, scale and replication invariance, poverty and deprivation focus, and symmetry. This ability of the AF methodology to provide an idea of not only the amount 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 indices and most importantly, its ability to utilize ordinal or binary data, make it adaptable to existing data systems without the need to introduce 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 towards overestimation 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 that is essential for the construction of a multidimensional poverty measure suited to the national context.

2.2 Steps in computing the MPI

The process of computing the MPI can be divided into two broad categories, 1) Identification and 2) Aggregation. Both are outlined below.

2.2.1 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. For example, the individual has completed at least six years of schooling.
- iii Apply the cut-off 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 should 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 poverty cutoff of 33.33 % used in the global MPI measure.

2.2.2 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 individuals. This is known as the intensity of

poverty (A) in the MPI or the breadth of poverty, and it broadly explains 'how poor are the poor'.

- iii Compute the MPI score (M_0) as the product of the two partial indices, headcount ratio and intensity.

2.3 Indicators in India's National MPI

The national MPI model retains the ten original indicators of the global MPI model, to be closely aligned to the global methodology and rankings and has added two indicators, viz., Maternal Health and Bank Account, based on national priorities and discussions with the MPICC. India's MPI has three equally weighted dimensions – health, education, and standard of living – which are represented by 12 indicators as detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Indicators in India's National MPI

Dimension	Indicator	A Household is Considered Deprived If	Weight (W)
Health (1/3)	Nutrition	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.	1/6
	Child-Adolescent Mortality	A child/adolescent under 18 years of age has died in the family in the five-year period preceding the survey.	1/12
	Maternal Health	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.	1/12
Education (1/3)	Years of Schooling	Not even one member of the household aged 10 years or older has completed six years of schooling.	1/6
	School Attendance	Any school-aged child is not attending school up to the age at which he/she would complete class 8.	1/6
Standard of Living (1/3)	Cooking Fuel	A household cooks with dung, agricultural crops, shrubs, wood, charcoal or coal.	1/21
	Sanitation	The household has unimproved or no sanitation facility or it is improved but shared with other households.	1/21
	Drinking Water	The household does not have access to improved drinking water or safe drinking water is at least a 30-minute walk from home (as a round trip).	1/21
	Electricity	The household has no electricity.	1/21
	Housing	The household has inadequate housing: the floor is made of natural materials, or the roof or wall are made of rudimentary materials.	1/21
	Assets	The household 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.	1/21
	Bank Account	No household member has a bank account or a post office account.	1/21

2.3.1 Dimension: Health

The Health dimension comprises indicators representing nutrition, child mortality and maternal health. The indicators for Nutrition and Child Mortality echo the definitions and cut-offs followed by their counter parts in the global MPI. The indicator for Maternal Health is unique to India's national MPI. A point to 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 of children below 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 precedence 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 across Child & Adolescent Mortality and Maternal Health with each indicator having a weight of 1/12. The sharing of weights between the Child & Adolescent Mortality and Maternal Health 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 original share from the global MPI in India's national MPI, enabling uniformity in reporting across both.

2.3.1 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 or the age-specific BMI cutoff for individuals aged 15-19 years, when information is available. 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 because of two primary reasons: 1) the unit of analysis is the household and 2) 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 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 for early childhood development as well as on the health and overall wellbeing of adults. The indicator for nutrition carries a weight of 1/6 and its definition is aligned with the global MPI.

2.3.1 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 the 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.

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), or an unsafe environment are all contributors to child and adolescent mortality (WHO, 2017). The death of a child or adolescent may therefore indicate 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 by extension, the deprivation status of the individuals in that household. These externalities can manifest in a number of different ways over time.

The indicator for Child & Adolescent Mortality carries a weight of 1/12 and its definition remains aligned with the global MPI.

2.3.1 iii Maternal Health

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 and skilled medical personnel during the most recent childbirth.

Introduced as an indicator to India's national MPI, the 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 as deprived. If the household has not had any births in the 5 years preceding the survey, it would be considered non-deprived in this indicator. The indicator carries a weight of 1/12.

Antenatal care (ANC) and assisted delivery even when taken in isolation, form a critical prerequisite to positive healthcare outcomes for mothers and new-born children 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 is instrumental in the early identification of complications in pregnancy, monitoring of fetal growth and the management of complications through the referral of mothers to the appropriate facility for further treatment.

The causes of nearly 80% 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.

India's national MPI adopts a stricter union 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 assistance by skilled personnel during childbirth.

The maternal health indicator in the national MPI aims to enforce strict compliance to the SDG targets of reducing maternal mortality and ending preventable deaths of new-born children in the country.

2.3.2 Dimension: Education

The Education dimension is represented by indicators 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.

2.3.2 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.

The indicator 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 (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.

2.3.2 ii School Attendance

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

The indicator 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 household as well as the possible future deprivations that may unfold 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. Furthermore, 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.

2.3.3 Dimension: Standard of Living

Lastly, the dimension Standard of Living comprises indicators representing access of the household to electricity, clean cooking fuel, improved sources of 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 accounts – which is unique to India's national MPI – align with global MPI definitions and cut-offs. The dimension weight of 1/3 is split evenly across all indicators therefore giving each a weight of 1/21.

2.3.3 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, or 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 an 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.

2.3.3 ii Sanitation

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

Improved sanitation includes any toilet of the following types: flush/pour flush toilets to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, pit latrines, or an unknown destination; 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 this indicator.

2.3.3 iii Drinking Water

A household is deprived if it does not have access to an improved source of safe 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, public taps, standpipes, tube wells,

boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, 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 a 30-minute roundtrip walk from home.

2.3.3 iv Electricity

A household is deprived if it has no electricity.

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

2.3.3 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 natural materials, and low-quality materials such as thatch are considered rudimentary.

2.3.3 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 acts as an exclusion criteria. Therefore, even if a household does not have a radio, TV, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, or refrigerator, but has either a car or a truck, then the household will be treated as not deprived.

2.3.3 vii Bank Account

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

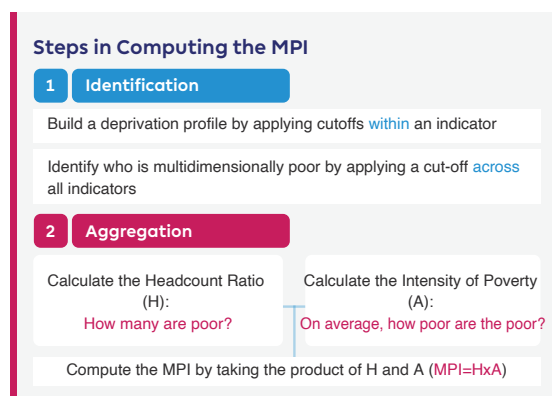
The indicator for bank accounts is an additional indicator in India's national MPI. The ownership of a bank account or post office account is the key to the financial inclusion of the unbanked households. The access of a household to a bank account is critical for availing the benefits of several flagship government programs aimed at reduction of poverty, increasing access to higher 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 lines of credit and also act as long-term savings instruments - either through self-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 analyzed spatial data have cited the significant correlation between areas with lower banking access and higher or relatively severe incidences of poverty (Iqbal, Roy, & Alam, 2020). Other studies which have probed 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 addition 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 efforts to increase banking inclusion in India are sustained.

2.4 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 have been detailed in the following paragraphs.



2.4.1 Identifying the Poor

Based on the AF methodology, identification of the poor is dependent on a set of within-indicator deprivation cutoff as well as an across-indicators deprivation cutoff (hence the term dual-cutoff approach). The cutoff within indicators (also known as the first-order cutoff) is 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 upon in the following sections.

2.4.1 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 3 years of schooling, they do not meet the first order cutoff for the indicator on years of schooling (any individual aged 10 years or older must have at least 6 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 B is assigned a score of 0 for the indicator on years of schooling. This process is repeated for each indicator until A and B have been assigned a score for all indicators.

Deprivation Status

If the achievement of an individual i in indicator j is denoted by x_{ij} , the first order cut-off for indicator j is denoted by z_j , and the status of the individual is denoted as g_{ij}^0 , then.

$$g_{ij}^0 = 1 \text{ if } x_{ij} < z_j \text{ and } g_{ij}^0 = 0 \text{ otherwise for all } i = 1, 2 \dots n \text{ and } j = 1, 2 \dots d$$

Example: Finding g_{ij}^0 for Individual A

Individual	Indicator	Deprived?	Status (g_{ij}^0)
A	Has 6 years of schooling	No	0
	Does not have 6 years of schooling	Yes	1

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 them denoting that they are 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 0.167. 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.

Counting Vector and Deprivation Score

The counting vector for individual i up to the j^{th} indicator (denoted by c_i), also known as deprivation score, is their status in each indicator (g_{ij}^0) multiplied by the weight (w_j) assigned to that indicator.

The deprivation score (or weighted deprivation) of individual i can thus be denoted as:

$$c_i = w_1g_{i1}^0 + w_2g_{i2}^0 + \dots + w_jg_{ij}^0$$

$$\text{or } c_i = \sum_{j=1}^d w_jg_{ij}^0$$

Because the weight structure follows the AF methodology, the sum of the relative weights of all the indicators equals to 1. Therefore:

$$\sum_{j=1}^d w_j = 1$$

Example: Calculating the Deprivation Score for Individual A

Indicator	Deprived?	Status (g_{ij}^0)	Weights	Score ($w_jg_{ij}^0$)
Nutrition	Yes	1	X 1/6	= 0.17
Child & Adolescent Mortality	No	0	X 1/12	= 0
Maternal Health	Yes	1	X 1/12	= 0.08
Years of Schooling	Yes	1	X 1/6	= 0.17
School Attendance	No	0	X 1/6	= 0
Cooking Fuel	Yes	1	X 1/21	= 0.05
Sanitation	No	0	X 1/21	= 0
Electricity	No	0	X 1/21	= 0
Drinking Water	No	0	X 1/21	= 0
Housing	Yes	1	X 1/21	= 0.05
Assets	No	0	X 1/21	= 0
Bank Account	No	0	X 1/21	= 0
Deprivation Score (c)				= 0.52

2.4.1 ii Poverty Cut-off

The second-order cutoff (k), defined in the AF methodology as the poverty cut-off marks the minimum 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 (33%) and individual A has a deprivation score of 0.54, then A is considered multidimensionally poor. Likewise, if individual B has a deprivation score of 0.28, they will not be considered multidimensionally poor even though they have 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, they should be deprived of at least 1/3rd of weighted indicators.

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

Applying the Poverty Cut-off

The identification function for multidimensional poverty denoted by p . The function p is dependent on the deprivation status of an individual (x_i) given the cutoffs within an indicator (z) as well as on the cutoffs across indicators (k) and is therefore represented by

$$p_k(x_i; z) = 1 \text{ if } c_i \geq k \text{ and } p_k(x_i; z) = 0 \text{ otherwise}$$

Therefore, the function p considers an individual i as multidimensionally poor when their deprivation score (c_i) is greater than or equal to the second-order cutoff (k).

Example: Applying the Poverty-Cutoff



2.4.1 iii Censoring

Following the computation of the deprivation scores for all individuals, a score less than the second order cut-off is replaced with 0. This process is known as censoring in multidimensional poverty estimations.

Following our example, the deprivation score of individual A (0.52) will remain unaltered while the score of individual B (0.20) will be replaced with 0.

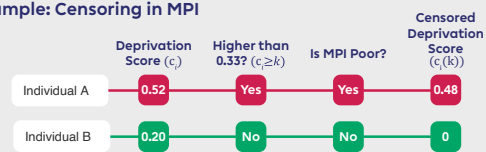
Censored Deprivation Score

Censored scores are denoted as $c_i(k)$ to differentiate them from deprivation scores (c_i). After censoring,

if $c_i < k$, then $c_i(k) = 0$ and if $c_i \geq k$ then $c_i(k) = c_i$

To put it in the simplest sense, if $c_i(k) > 0$, it is the deprivation score of a multidimensionally poor person; if $c_i(k) = 0$, then that person is non-poor.

Example: Censoring in MPI



2.4.2 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 of 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 of how many are poor?

Headcount Ratio

$$H = \frac{q}{n}$$

where q is the total number of multidimensionally poor individuals identified in the previous steps (i.e., the total number of individuals for whom $p_r(x_i; z) = 1$) and n is the total population. In this report, the headcount ratio has been reported as a percentage ($H \times 100$).

2.4.2 i Uncensored (Raw) Headcount Ratios

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.

Uncensored Headcount Ratio

The uncensored headcount ratio may be presented as

$$h_j = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n g_{ij}^0$$

where $\sum_{i=1}^n g_{ij}^0$ denotes the sum of the deprivation status up to the i^{th} individual for the indicator j and n is the total population. In this report, the uncensored headcount ratios have been reported as percentages ($h_j \times 100$).

The uncensored headcount ratios of the indicators in India's national MPI have been provided in Figure 1. Each bar represents the percentage of India's population who are deprived in that indicator.

2.4.2 ii Censored Headcount Ratio

The censored headcount ratio (denoted by $h_j(k)$) provides the proportion of the population who fulfill two criteria: they are 1) multidimensionally poor individuals and 2) are deprived in an indicator j .

Censored Headcount Ratio

The censored headcount ratio may be presented as

$$h_j(k) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n g_{ij}^0(k)$$

where n is the number of individuals in the population, and $g_{ij}^0(k)$ is the censored deprivation score of individual i in indicator j using a second-order cutoff (k) of 33.33 percent. In this report, the censored headcount ratios have been reported as percentages ($h_j(k) \times 100$).

The censored headcount ratios of the indicators in India's national MPI have been provided in Figure 2. Each bar represents the percentage of individuals who are multidimensionally poor and are deprived in that indicator.

Figure 1. India: Uncensored Headcount Ratio
 Percentage of the total population of India who are deprived in each indicator

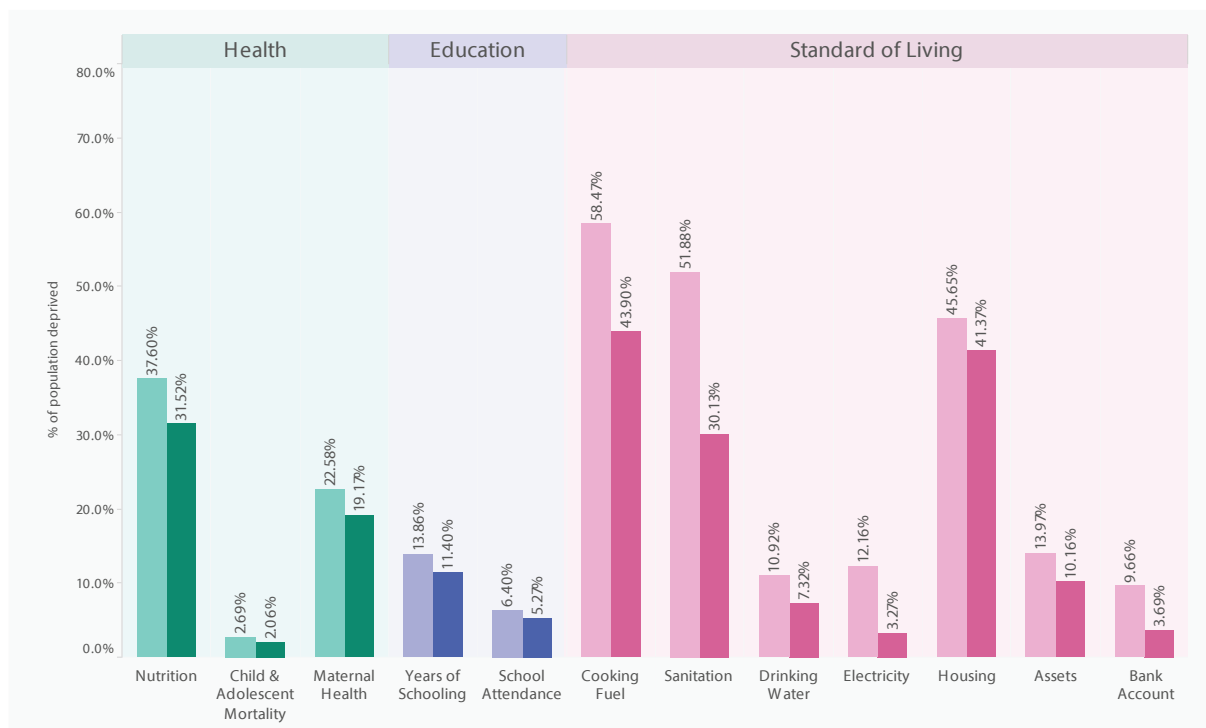
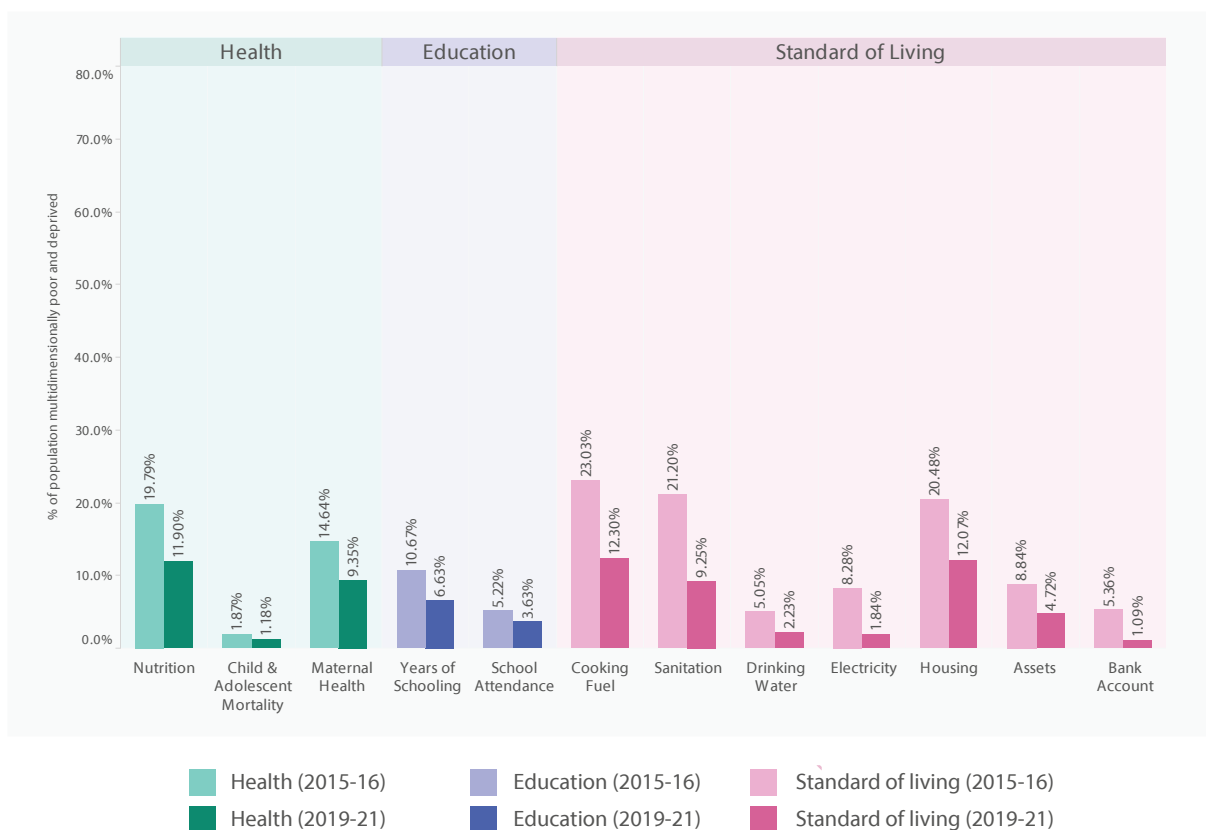


Figure 2. India: Censored Headcount Ratio
 Percentage of total population of India who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



2.4.3 Intensity of Poverty

The intensity of poverty (denoted by A) is the average proportion of deprivations which is experienced by multidimensionally poor individuals. Simply put, 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?’.

Intensity

Intensity of poverty is represented as

$$A = \frac{1}{q} \sum_{i=1}^q c_i(k)$$

where $c_i(k)$ is the censored deprivation score (i.e. deprivation score of multidimensionally poor individuals) up to the i^{th} individual and q is the number of multidimensionally poor individuals.

2.4.4 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.

Multidimensional Poverty Index

The MPI is represented as

$$M_0 = H \times A$$

$$\text{or } H \times A = \frac{q}{n} \times \frac{1}{q} \sum_{i=1}^q c_i(k) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^q c_i(k) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^q \sum_{j=1}^d w_j g_{ij}^0(k)$$

The MPI therefore is the share of weighted deprivations faced by multidimensionally poor individuals divided by the total population. Hence the MPI is known as the adjusted headcount ratio.

Example: Calculating the Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI for 3 Households

Indicator	HH1	HH2	HH3	Weights	HH1	HH2	HH3
	7 members	5 members	4 members		7 members	5 members	4 members
	Status (g^0_{ij})	Status (g^0_{ij})	Status (g^0_{ij})		Score ($w_j g^0_{ij}$)	Score ($w_j g^0_{ij}$)	Score ($w_j g^0_{ij}$)
Nutrition	1	1	0	X 1/6 =	0.17	0.17	0
Child & Adolescent Mortality	0	0	1	X 1/12 =	0	0	0.08
Maternal Health	1	1	1	X 1/12 =	0.08	0.08	0.08
Years of Schooling	1	1	0	X 1/6 =	0.17	0.17	0
School Attendance	1	0	0	X 1/6 =	0.17	0	0
Cooking Fuel	1	1	1	X 1/21 =	0.05	0.05	0.05
Sanitation	1	0	0	X 1/21 =	0.05	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	X 1/21 =	0	0	0
Drinking Water	0	0	0	X 1/21 =	0	0	0
Housing	1	1	0	X 1/21 =	0.05	0.05	0
Assets	0	0	0	X 1/21 =	0	0	0
Bank Account	0	0	0	X 1/21 =	0	0	0
Deprivation Score (c_i)					0.74	0.52	0.21
Censored Deprivation Score ($c_i(k)$)					0.74	0.52	0

Members of HH1 and HH2 are multidimensionally poor

Headcount Ratio

The Headcount Ratio is computed by dividing the total number of multidimensional poor (q) by the total population (n)

$$q=7+5 \text{ \& } n=7+5+4$$

$$H = \frac{q}{n} = \frac{7+5}{7+5+4} = \frac{12}{16} = 0.75$$

In this illustration, 75% of individuals are multidimensionally poor

Intensity of Poverty

The Intensity of multidimensional poverty is computed by summing the weighted deprivation scores of all the MPI poor divided by the total number of MPI poor

$$A = \frac{1}{q} \sum_{i=1}^q c_i(k) = \frac{0.74 \times 7 + 0.52 \times 5}{7+5} = 0.648$$

On an average, an MPI poor individual is deprived in 59% of weighted indicators

Multidimensional Poverty Index

The MPI score is the product of the headcount ratio and intensity. It is known as the adjusted headcount ratio

$$MPI = H \times A = 0.75 \times 0.648 = 0.486$$

2.4.4 i Why is the adjustment important?

An understandable question at this point would be, why is the adjustment (using the intensity of poverty) 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 the 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 meant that these measures violated the axiom of dimensional monotonicity in poverty measurement i.e., if the number of deprivations faced by poor individuals decrease, then the overall poverty measure should also decrease and vice versa.

M_o (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 decrease / increase) 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.

2.5 Deconstruction of Estimates and Indicators

One of the defining characteristics of the AF methodology is sub-group decomposability, i.e., breaking down sub-groups such as geographical region and population groups. The AF methodology also allows for break down by indicators which can allow for 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, State Government and even the district administration.

2.5.1 Estimates by geographical level 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 State i , we will take all households in State i and compute the MPI like we would do for the total population, i.e., we will carry out the entire process of assigning deprivation scores, applying the second-order cutoff, determining who is multidimensionally poor and compute the aggregate estimates for only the population in State i .

Estimates for a region: Example, Headcount ratio

Thus, the headcount ratio for the State would become:

$$H_i = \frac{q_i}{n_i}$$

Where q_i is the number of multidimensionally poor individuals in State i and n_i is the population for State i .

This process is repeated for each State and similarly for each district.

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

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 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.

Estimates for a region: Example, Headcount ratio

Let us assume that the MPI for State i is MPI_i and the MPI for the urban and rural areas within State i is MPI_{ui} and MPI_{ri} therefore,

$$MPI_i = \frac{n_u}{n_i} MPI_{ui} + \frac{n_r}{n_i} MPI_{ri}$$

Where n_i denotes the total population in State i , n_u is the population living in the urban areas of State i , and n_r is the population living in the rural areas of State i assuming that $n_i = n_u + n_r$.

Taking this example forward, if we want to arrive at the MPI for India from the MPI of the 36 States and Union Territories in India's national MPI, then:

$$MPI_c = \frac{n_1}{n} MPI_1 + \frac{n_2}{n} MPI_2 + \dots + \frac{n_i}{n} MPI_i$$

$$\text{or } MPI_c = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i n_i MPI_i$$

Where, MPI_c and n are India's MPI and population respectively, MPI_i and n_i are the MPI and population for the i^{th} State with i taking a value up to 36 - equivalent to the number of States and Union Territories in the country as of 2021.

2.5.2 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 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.

Determining the Contribution of an Indicator

The process for determining the contribution of an indicator is a derivative of the fact that the sum of weighted censored headcount ratios for all indicators provides us with the MPI. As shown earlier, the censored headcount ratio is represented as $h_j(k)$ where j is the indicator and k is the second-order cutoff at which the censoring was done. Therefore,

$$MPI_c = w_1 h_1(k) + w_2 h_2(k) + \dots + w_j h_j(k)$$

$$\text{or } MPI_c = \sum_{j=1}^{12} w_j h_j(k)$$

Where, MPI_c is India's MPI, w_j is the weight of the j^{th} indicator with j taking a value up to 12 - equivalent to the number of indicators in India's national MPI. Thus, the contribution of each indicator j is,

$$\text{Contribution}_j = \frac{w_j h_j(k)}{MPI_c} \times 100$$

Analogous to the process of decomposition by geographical and population sub-groups, the contribution of each region (e.g. how much a district contributes 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.

2.5.3 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, what share of individuals in the total population are deprived in an indicator (for uncensored) and what share of individuals are both multidimensionally poor and 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 form one determinant factor of the MPI, the weights assigned to those indicators also play an important role. In order to understand this with more clarity, we can look at Table 2 which portrays the uncensored headcount, censored headcount, and contribution for each indicator in India's national MPI. To arrive at an objective assessment of poverty it is therefore important to consider all three factors:

- 1) 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.
- 2) 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.
- 3) 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 to benefit the multidimensionally poor population and the contribution outlines which interventions would lead to the maximum reduction of the overall MPI of the population.

Table 2: Contribution of indicators to India’s MPI score – NFHS-5 (2019-21)

Dimension	Indicator	Uncensored Headcount	Censored Headcount (CH)	Weight (W)	Contribution = (CH x W) ÷ M ₀
Health	Nutrition	31.52%	11.90%	1/6	29.86%
	Child-Adolescent Mortality	2.06%	1.18%	1/12	1.48%
	Maternal Health	19.17%	9.35%	1/12	11.73%
Education	School Attendance	5.27%	3.63%	1/6	9.10%
	Years of Schooling	11.40%	6.63%	1/6	16.65%
Standard of Living	Electricity	3.27%	1.84%	1/21	1.32%
	Drinking Water	7.32%	2.23%	1/21	1.60%
	Sanitation	30.13%	9.25%	1/21	6.63%
	Housing	41.37%	12.07%	1/21	8.65%
	Cooking Fuel	43.90%	12.30%	1/21	8.82%
	Assets	10.16%	4.72%	1/21	3.39%
	Bank Account	3.69%	1.09%	1/21	0.78%
MPI (M₀) = Sum of (CH x W) = 0.066					

2.6 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. To create household deprivation profiles, it is presently 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.

2.7 The National Family Health Survey

The global MPI is constructed using Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) in countries where it is available. This is because the DHS follows a standardized survey methodology and guidelines for collection of data for indicators that allows for cross-country comparisons of the indicators of the MPI. The DHS also allows multiple levels of disaggregation either geographically or by population sub-groups. 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.

The latest iteration of national MPI is based on the 5th round of the NFHS (NFHS-5) conducted through 2019-21 and is comparable with the baseline statistics of the national MPI computed using the data from the 4th round of the NFHS (NFHS-4) conducted through 2015-16. The data for both the surveys are representative at national, state and district levels. The NFHS-4 provided representative data for urban and rural areas up to the district level, while the NFHS-5 provides representative data for urban and rural areas up to the level of States and Union Territories.

2.8 The Unit of Identification and 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 all-together. 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 the analysis 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.

2.9 Calculating Changes Over Time

2.9.1 Harmonisation of the indicators

This version of the national MPI compares the estimated data based on the same survey (NFHS) across two time periods NFHS-4 (2015-16) and

NFHS-5 (2019-21). There are certain indicators within NFHS-5 that have undergone improvements in their definitions. These are:

- 1) Sanitation: households with toilet flush to unknown destination will also be considered as having access to improved sanitation facility.
- 2) Drinking Water: households with access to drinking water through tanker truck, cart with small tank or bottled water will also be considered as having access to improved drinking water source.

For all remaining indicators included in the national MPI estimation, the definitions remain same across both NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. Following these improvements made by the IIPS in the NFHS-5, the national MPI baseline estimates based on NFHS-4 have also been recomputed in accordance with the updated definitions of the indicators given above.

2.9.2 Comparability across states and districts

The NFHS-4 and NFHS-5 provide representative data for all 28 States and 8 Union Territories. The estimates for the newly established Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu and their respective districts have been provided in accordance with their present administrative status.

The NFHS-4 provides data for 640 administrative districts as per the 2011 Census of India and the NFHS-5 provides data for 707 administrative districts as on 2017. Since certain districts that were part of the 2011 Census of India were subsequently divided into multiple smaller administrative districts as of 2017, only 575 districts remain comparable between the two time periods covered by the NFHS (2015-16 and 2019-21). Therefore, estimates for changes in the national MPI and its component indicators over time have been provided for 575 districts that remain comparable across two time periods. However, the point estimates for the national MPI, i.e. the estimates at a fixed period in time have been provided for all 707 districts covered under NFHS-5 and all 640 districts covered under the NFHS-4.

All point estimates and estimates for changes over time have been provided for all States and Union Territories and the country. All changes over time trends presented in the report are the absolute percentage point changes (simple difference) between two time periods of the NFHS (2015-16 and 2019-21).

WAY FORWARD

India's National MPI Report underlines the government's commitment to understanding, measuring, and addressing the many dimensions of poverty and vulnerability; and leveraging this understanding as a key tool in policymaking. The baseline report of the national MPI has been pivotal in raising awareness among State governments, academia, civil society, and citizens about the significance of using and addressing multidimensional poverty measures as both a potent policy instrument as well to measure progress. The Baseline National MPI estimates have helped the Central and State Governments to gain insights into the gaps that must be bridged to meet India's commitment to the 2030 Agenda and implement impactful interventions in this "Decade of Action". Much of this focused action has borne fruit and is visible in the tremendous progress reflected in the findings of this report.

NITI Aayog will continue to play its role in paving the way forward and providing support to State governments in their actions, in line with their priorities.

Reform Action Plan for the States/UTs

Following the release of the National MPI: Baseline Report, NITI Aayog as the country's premier policy think tank, actively supported States and Union Territories in formulating reform action plans based on the findings of baseline estimates. These plans were a direct response to the gaps visible in the Baseline report and included targeted action to address these gaps and alleviate deprivations.

The Baseline report was based on data from the NFHS-4 (2015-16), which preceded the full roll out of the flagship schemes related to housing, drinking water, sanitation, electricity, cooking fuel, financial inclusion, and other important initiatives targeting improvements in school attendance, nutrition, and maternal and child health.

This report finds that between the years 2015-16 and 2019-21, the proportion of the multidimensionally poor population in India decreased from 24.85% to 14.96%. It is estimated that nearly 135 million have escaped multidimensional poverty in this period.

India's remarkable progress on the national MPI between 2015-16 and 2019-21 is testimony to the government's strong commitment to improving the quality of people's lives – through targeted policies, schemes, and development programs rolled out at both the national and sub-national levels. The government's strategic focus on achieving universal coverage in critical areas of education, nutrition, water, sanitation, employment, and housing has played a pivotal role in driving these positive outcomes. The efforts of the State governments towards enhancing access to basic services have also been instrumental.

The findings from the second edition of the national MPI will serve as a valuable resource for States and Union Territories to identify and amplify actions that have triggered progress since the findings of the Baseline report. It will help to ascertain the progress of vulnerable hotspots and pinpoint areas that require further targeted policy interventions and programmatic action. NITI Aayog is committed to providing continuous support to the States in formulating and implementing effective reform action plans. Effective targeting, regular monitoring of progress, and course correcting will be essential components of the centre-state partnership to ensure continued success in tackling multidimensional poverty.

State Support Mission

The State Support Mission (SSM) is an overarching umbrella initiative of NITI Aayog to reinvigorate its ongoing engagement with States and Union Territories in a more structured and institutionalized manner. Under this mission, NITI Aayog supports the States/UTs in capacity building and setting up State Institutions for Transformation (SIT). These SITs are expected to steer the development strategies required in the States/UTs to achieve their stated goals. Additionally, NITI Aayog would continue to provide holistic support to States/UTs, including support for developing the States' economic vision, establishing robust monitoring and evaluation systems, and promoting an innovation ecosystem. NITI Aayog has already reached out to all the States to advocate the merit of having SITs in their

respective States. A few States have announced the establishment of SITs, which include Karnataka (State Institute for Transformation of Karnataka), Maharashtra (MITRA – Maharashtra Institute for Transformation), Uttar Pradesh (STC – State Transformation Commission), and Uttarakhand (SETU – State Institute of Empowering and Transforming Uttarakhand). Further, requests have been received from other States and Union Territories, such as Rajasthan, Puducherry, Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, and Nagaland, seeking knowledge and technical support from NITI Aayog to prepare State Vision documents and development strategies. In due course, SSM would facilitate further strengthening of SDG localization efforts in the States which in turn would aid further reduction in multidimensional poverty.

Progress Dashboard

While the periodic NFHS surveys will measure outcomes and aid in revising MPI estimates, it is crucial to strengthen implementation efforts to drive improved outcomes.

To effectively monitor the progress of implementation, a dashboard has been developed by the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), an attached office under NITI Aayog, to leverage the monitoring of select Global Indices including MPI.

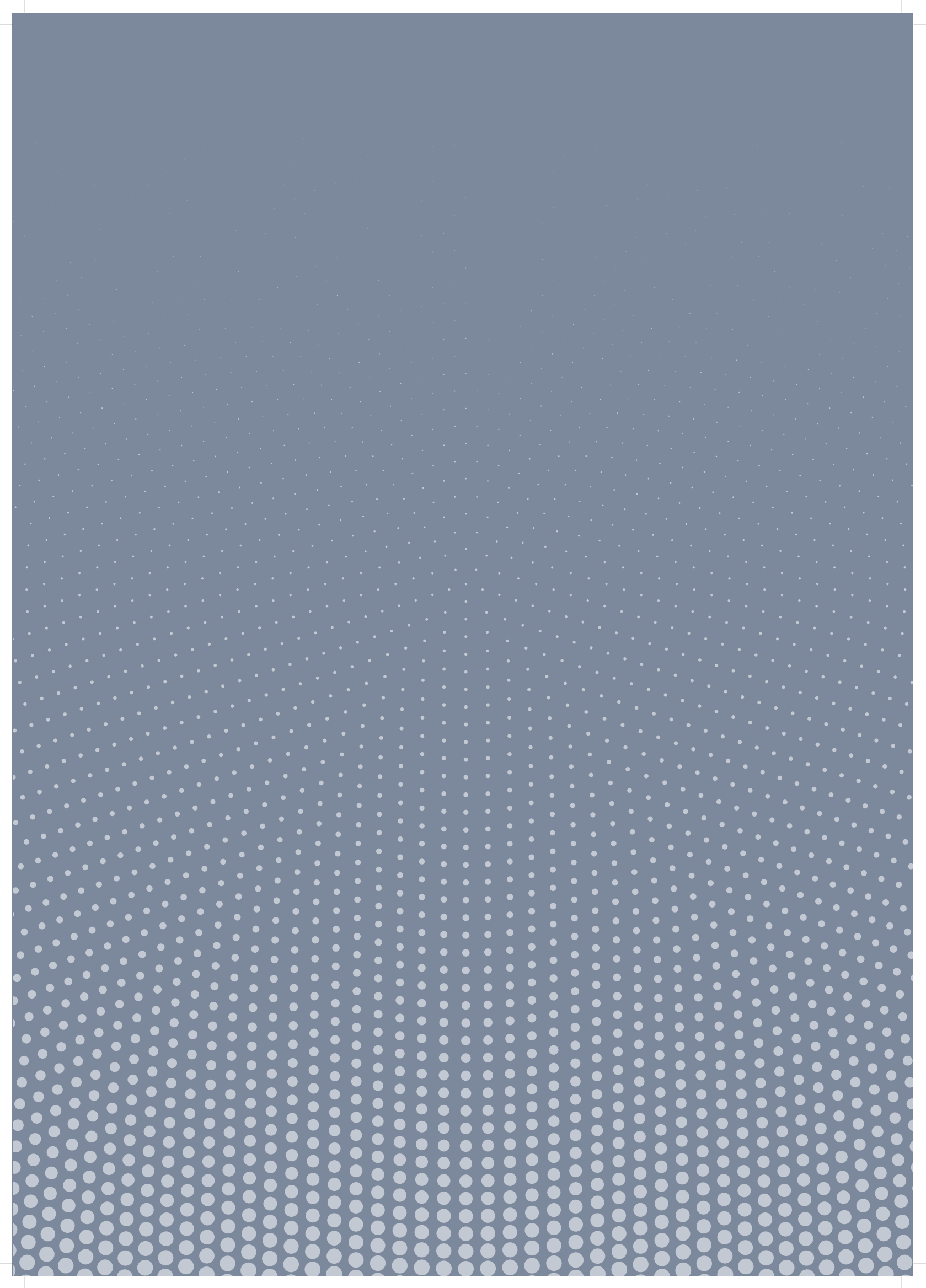
The dashboard enables concerned Ministries / Departments/States to track and monitor India's progress on the (i) global level, (ii) national and state level, and (iii) identified reform areas and reform

actions. This dashboard can track the progress of State-led reforms aimed at improving outcomes for a reduction in multidimensional poverty. The data from this edition of the national MPI will also be made available to States on the dashboard to enable real-time tracking of multidimensional poverty across various indicators.

Technical Support to States

NITI Aayog continues to encourage States to pursue analysis at multiple levels. This can be achieved by designing and conducting household surveys to estimate MPI at the block or district levels with higher frequency. Such surveys provide insights into block-level estimates, which are not possible with NFHS due to its sample design and size. A good example of this is the initiative taken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, which conducted a household survey in 2016 exclusively to estimate MPI at the State and district levels. More such estimation exercises may be undertaken by States for better and more disaggregated data, which will help improve the action plans. It is also important to explore how climate and gender vulnerabilities interact with multidimensional poverty.

The utility, relevance, and acceptance of the national MPI as a powerful policy tool for fast-tracking development and ensuring inclusivity at national and local levels will ultimately shape the discourse on developmental policy in the country and the global arena in days to come.



SECTION

III



**National &
State/UT Results**

INDIA

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in India

Overview

India's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

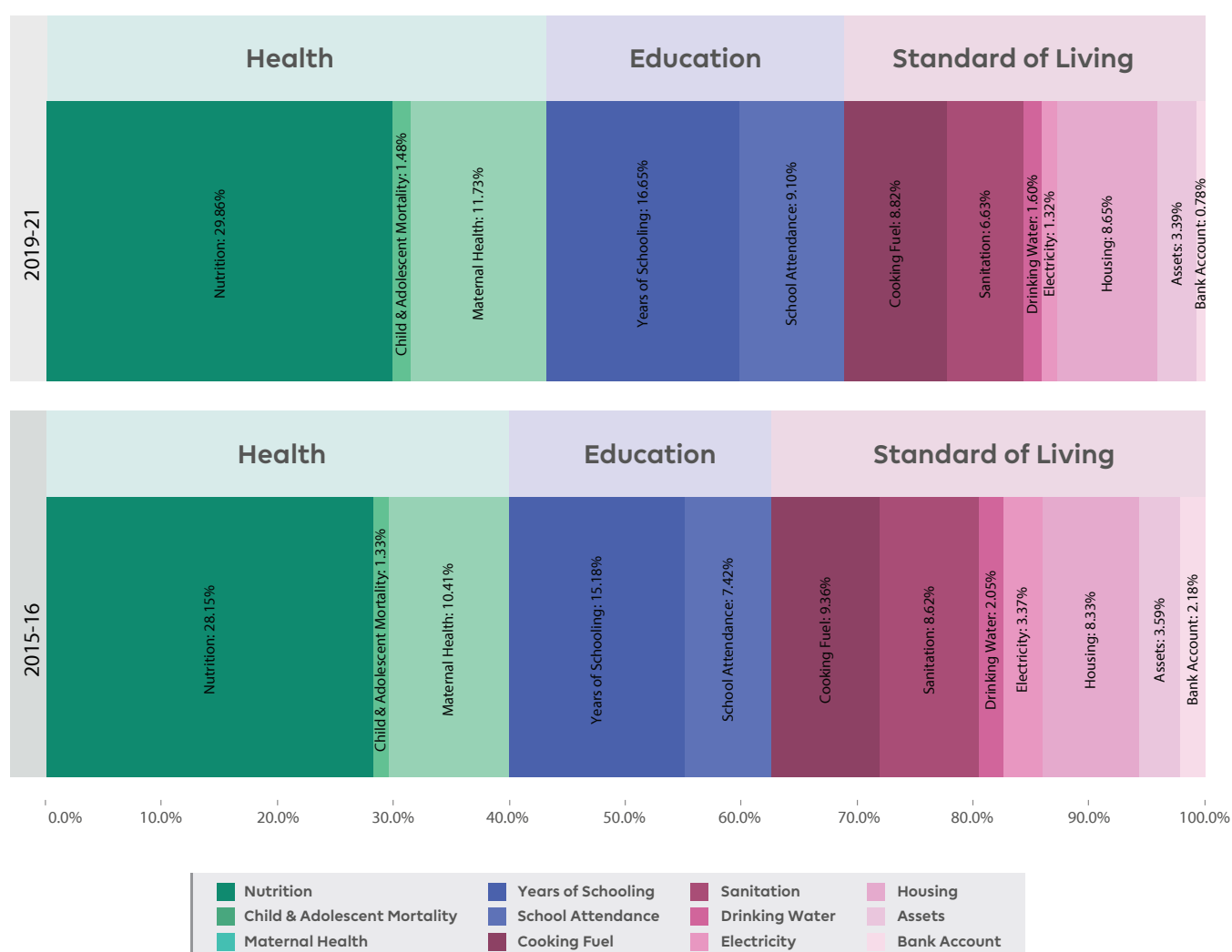
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	14.96%	44.39%	0.066
2015-16	24.85%	47.14%	0.117

Multidimensional Poverty in India's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	19.28%	44.55%	0.086	5.27%	43.10%	0.023
2015-16	32.59%	47.38%	0.154	8.65%	45.27%	0.039

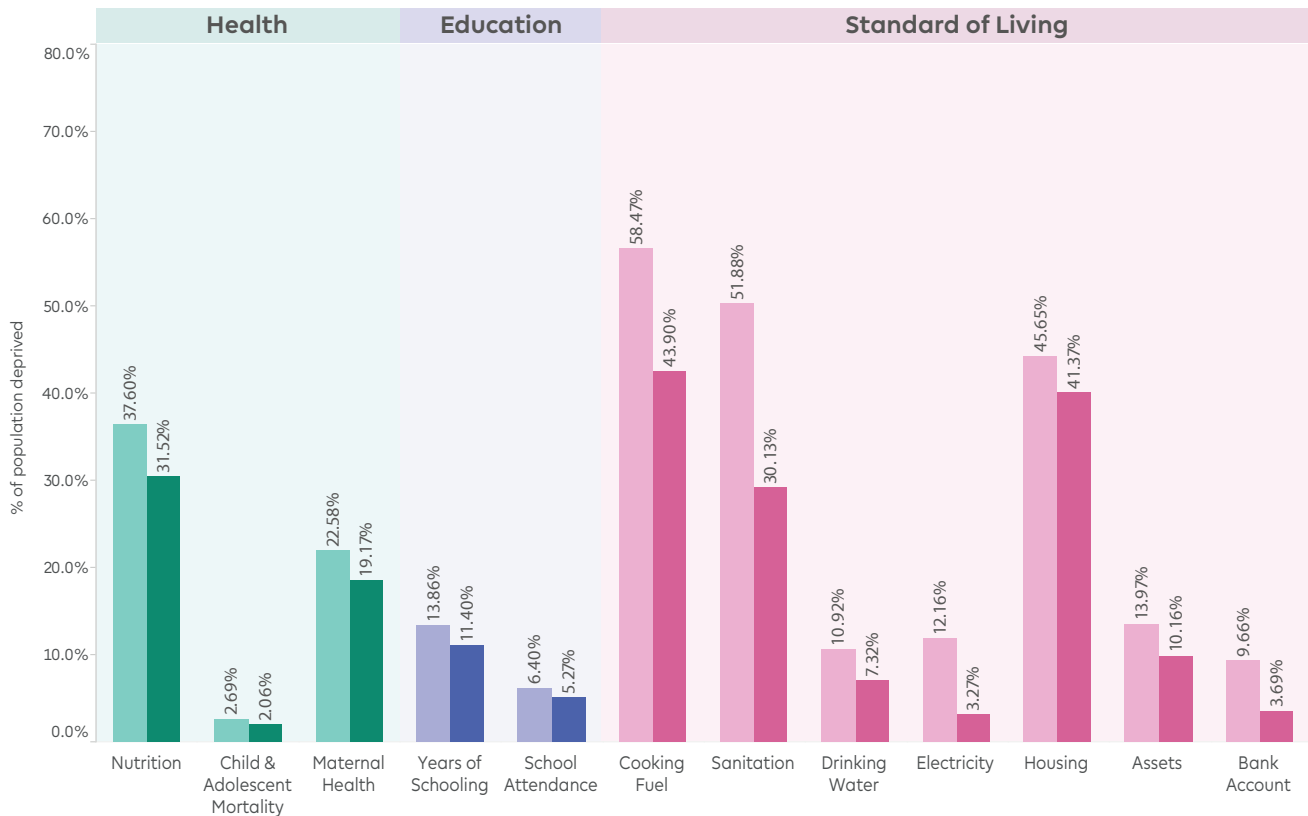
India: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to India's MPI Score



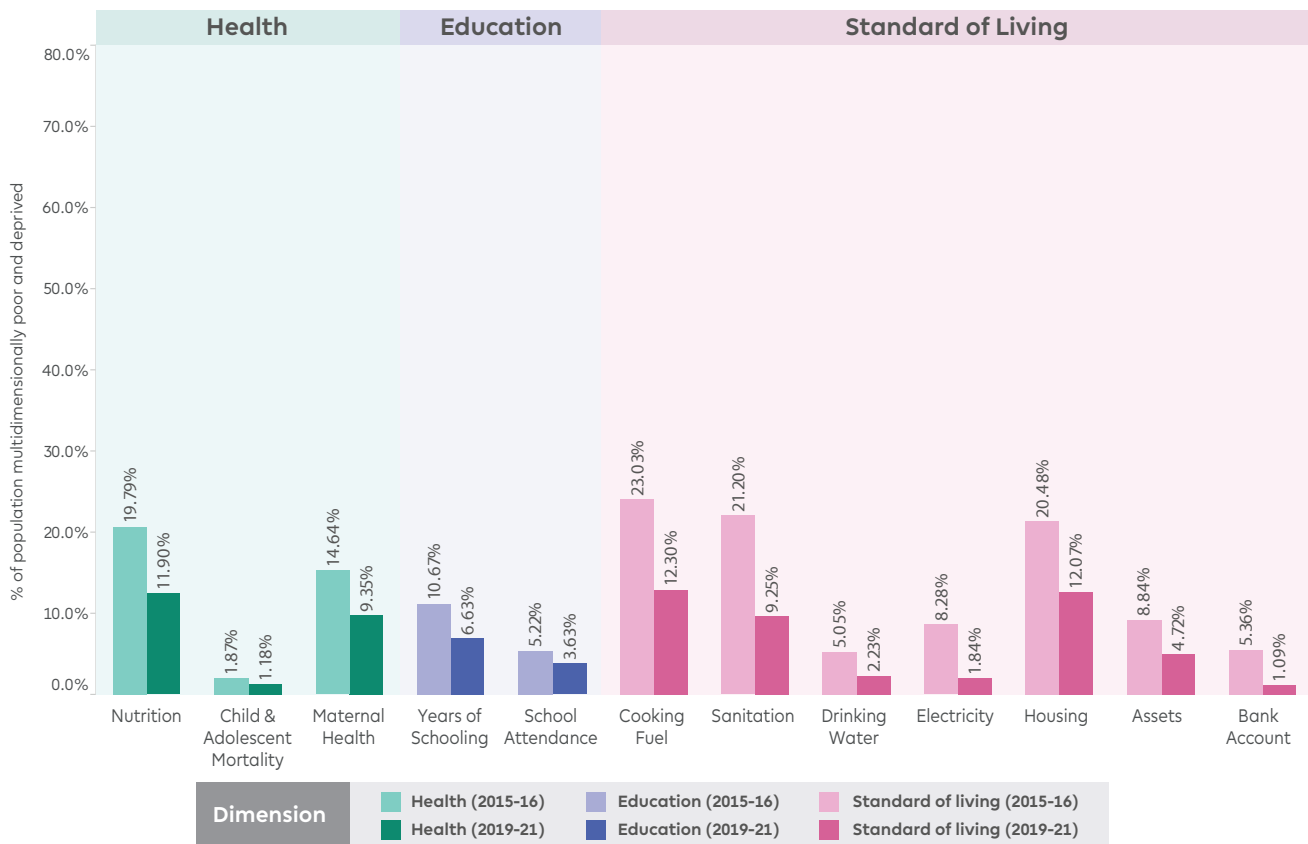
India: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

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



India: Censored Headcount Ratio

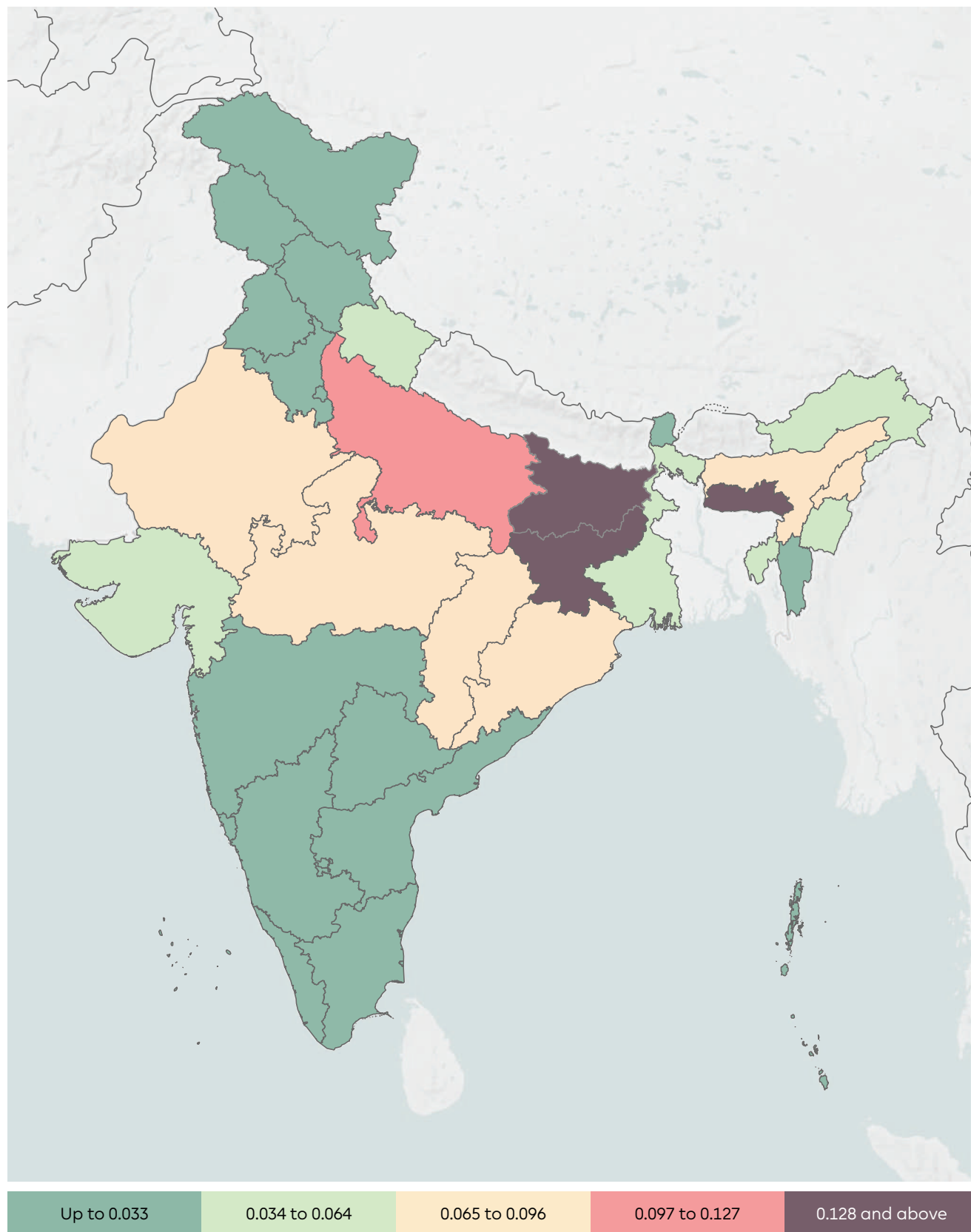
Percentage of total population of India who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Dimension: Health (2015-16), Health (2019-21), Education (2015-16), Education (2019-21), Standard of living (2015-16), Standard of living (2019-21)

India: States and Union Territories

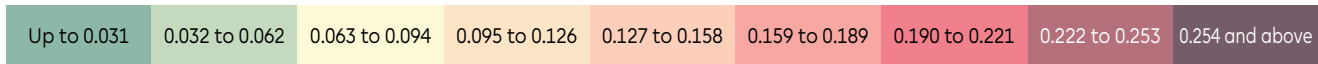
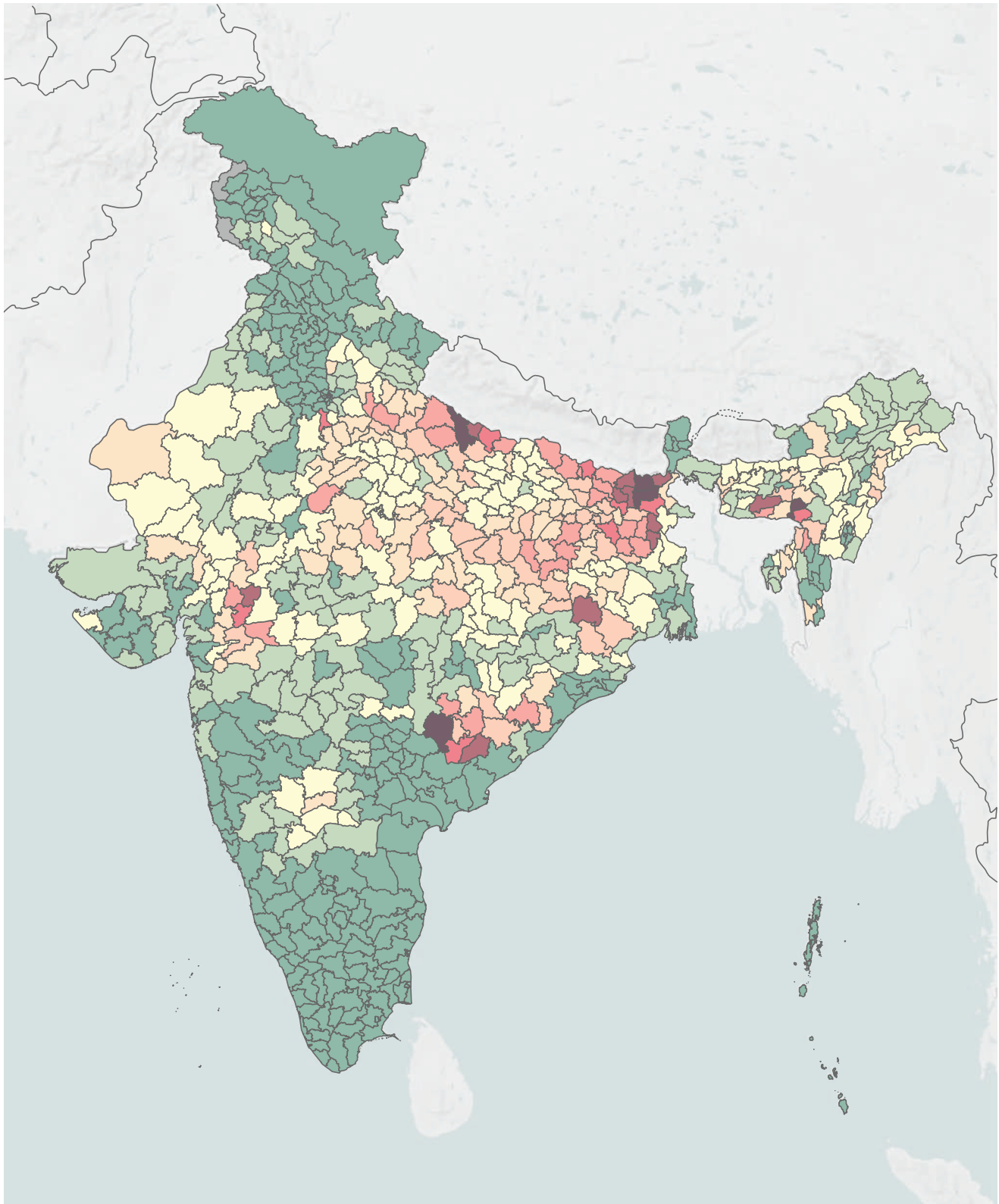
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (State/UT-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a State/ UT. The legend provides the range of MPI scores for 2019-21.

India: Districts

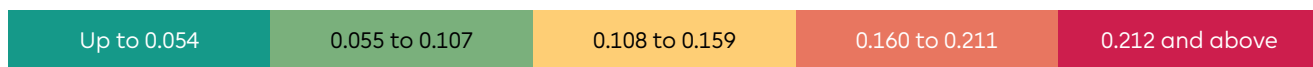
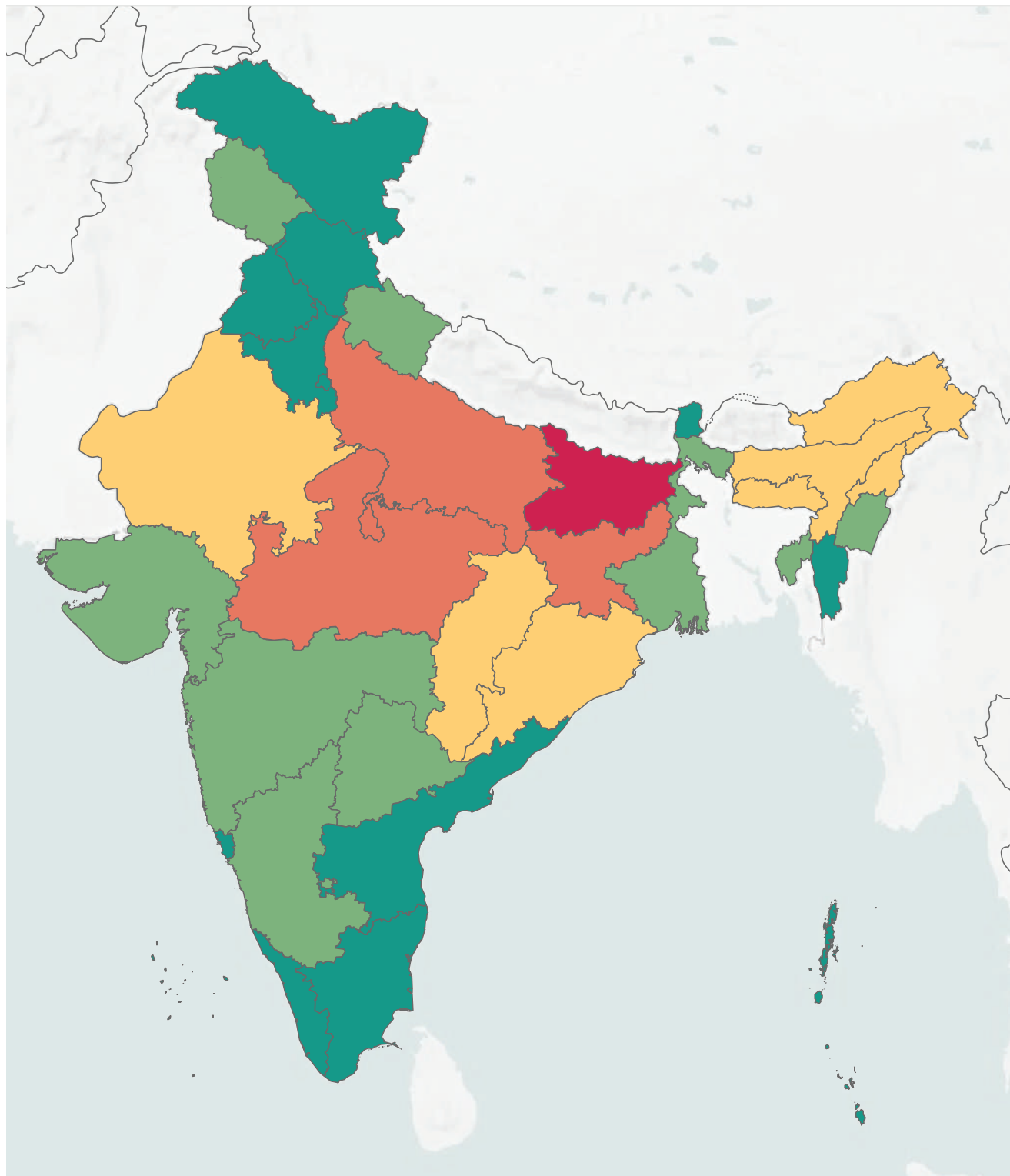
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores for 2019-21. Regions for which data is not available is shown in grey.

India: States and Union Territories

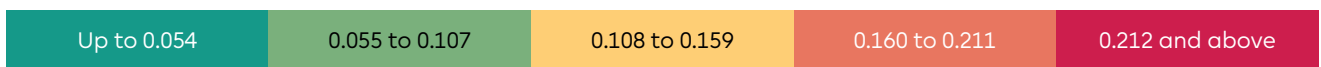
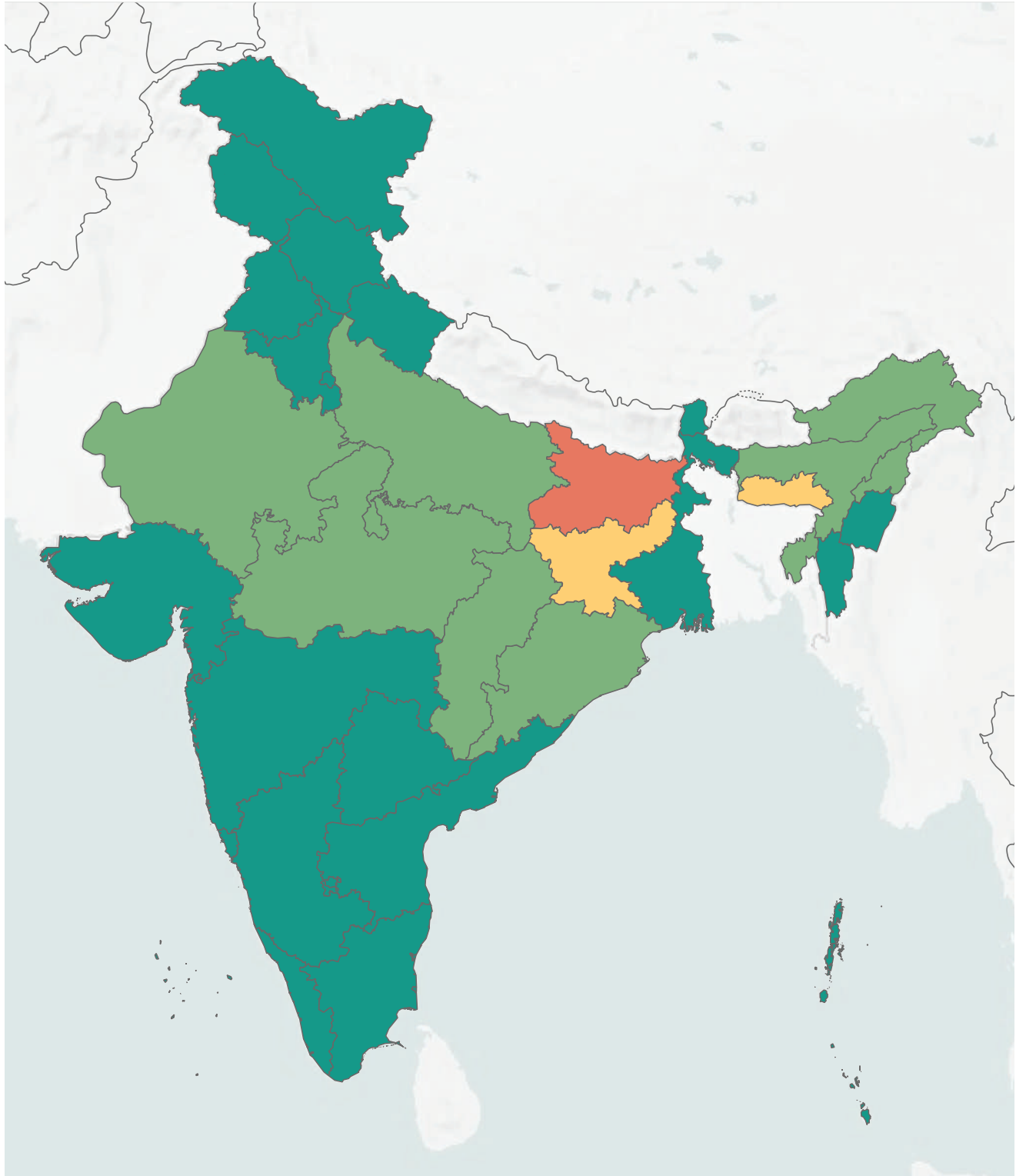
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (State/UT-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



The colour represents the MPI score of a State/ UT. The legend provides the range of MPI scores based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

India: States and Union Territories

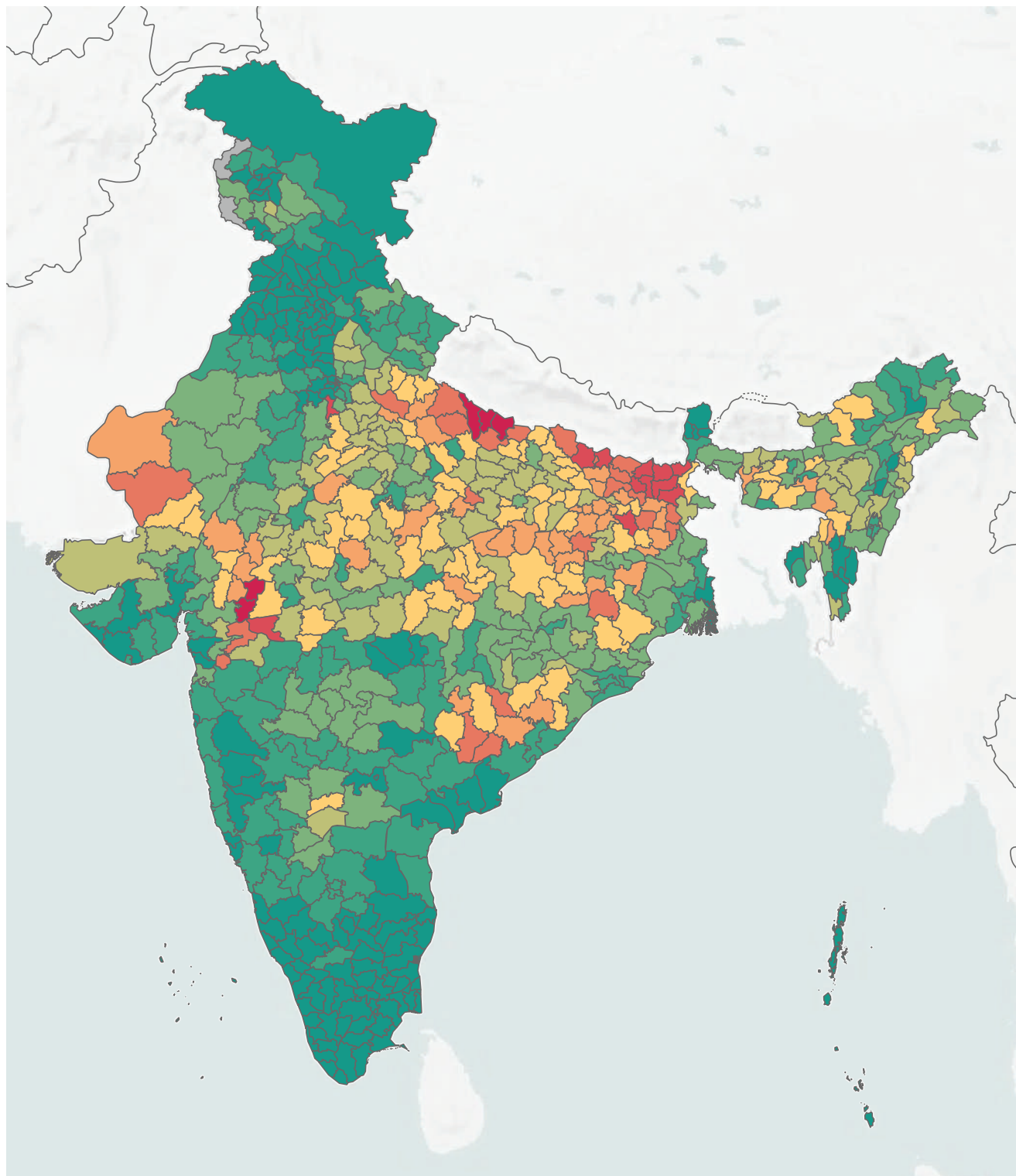
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (State/UT-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a State/ UT. The legend provides the range of MPI scores based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

India: Districts

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4 (2015-16)

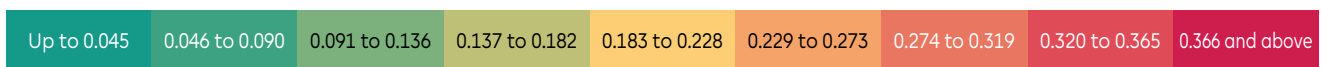
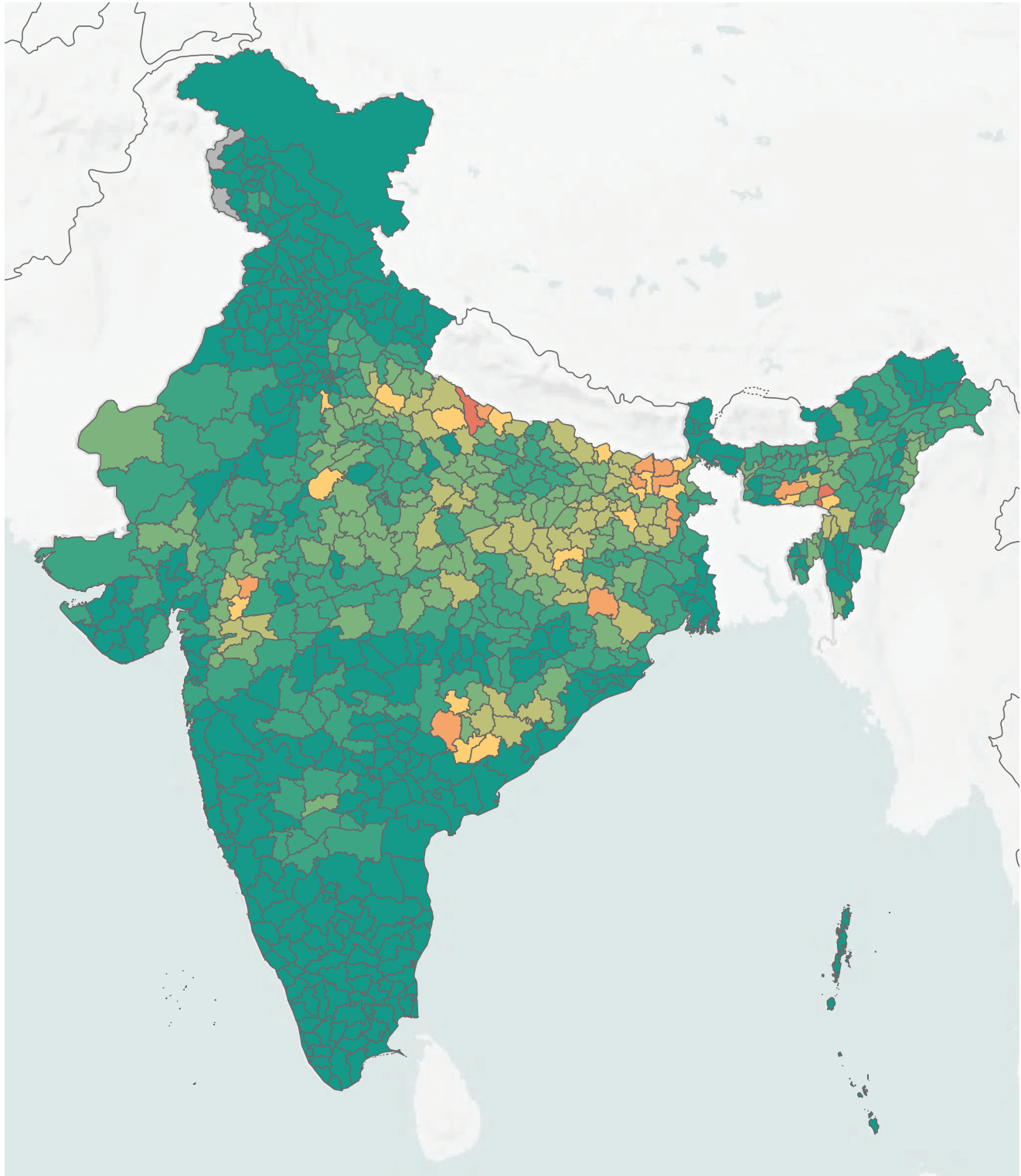


Up to 0.045	0.046 to 0.090	0.091 to 0.136	0.137 to 0.182	0.183 to 0.228	0.229 to 0.273	0.274 to 0.319	0.320 to 0.365	0.366 and above
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The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21. Only 575 districts are comparable between the two time periods of the two NFHS (2015-16 and 2019-21). Of these, 436 districts are statistically significant at 95% level of confidence.

India: Districts

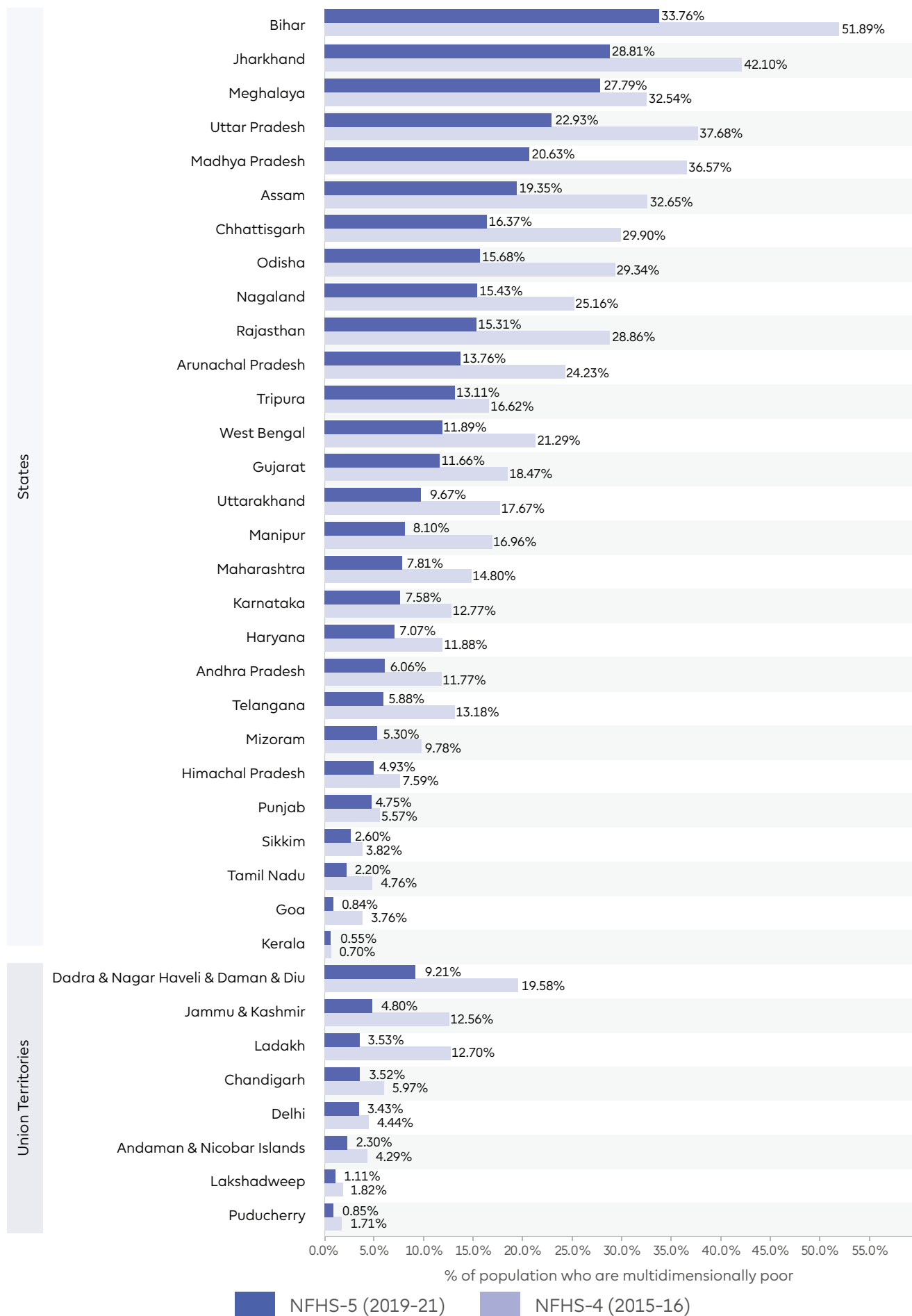
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21. Only 575 districts are comparable between the two time periods of the two NFHS (2015-16 and 2019-21). Of these, 436 districts are statistically significant at 95% level of confidence.

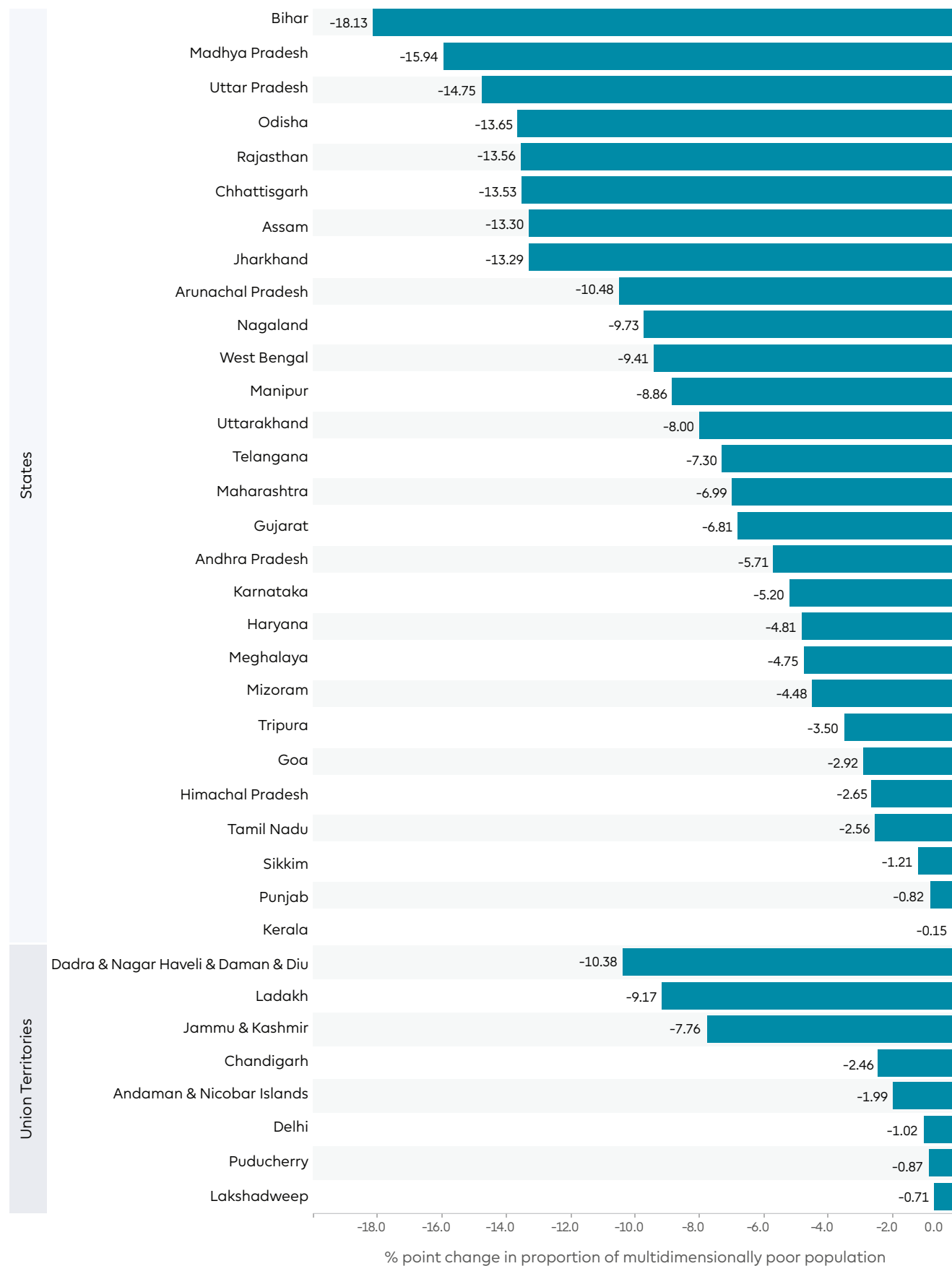
India : Headcount Ratio

Percentage of the total population who are multidimensionally poor in each State and UT



India : Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

State/ UT wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Overview of States and UTs

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

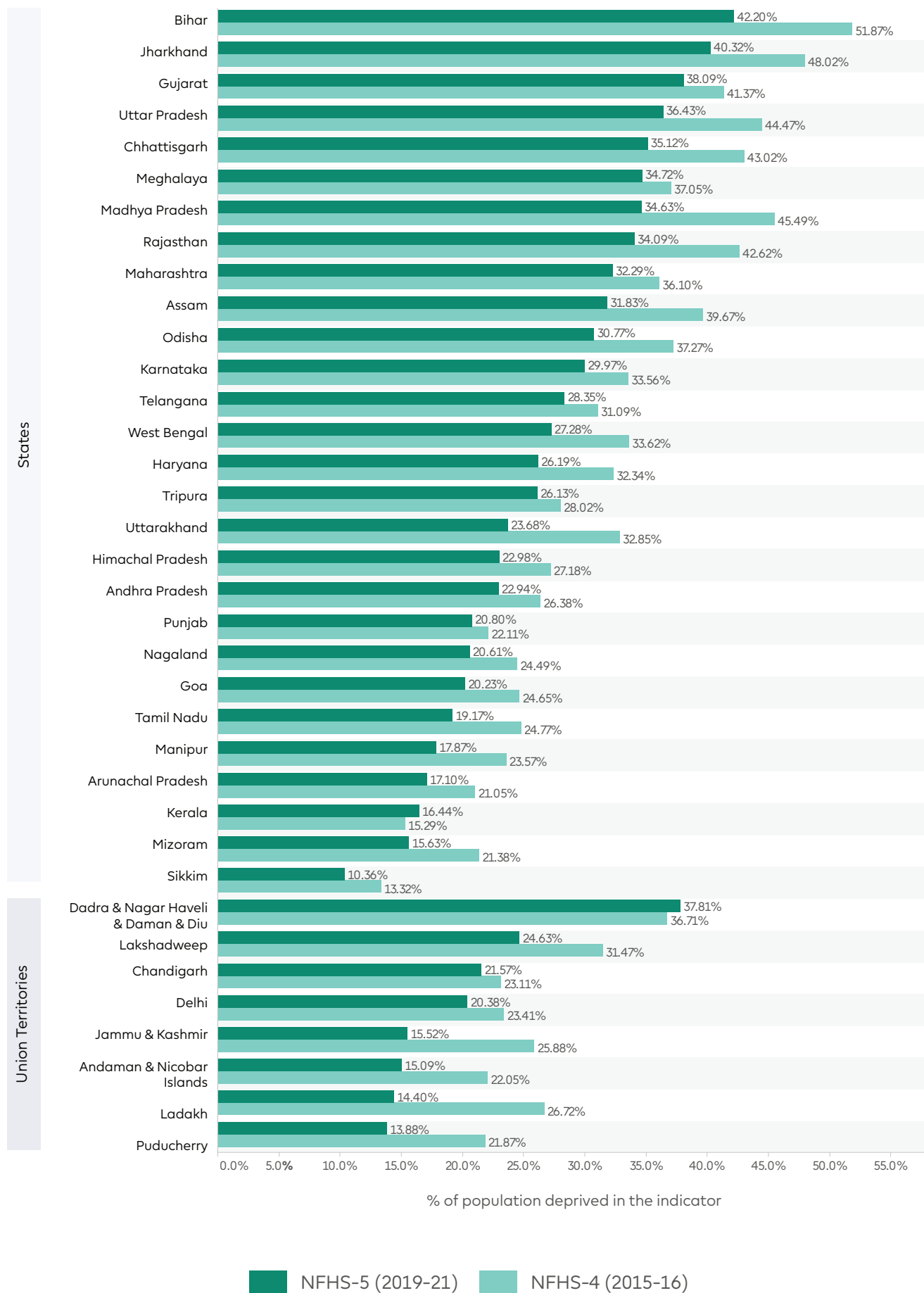
	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)			
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	
States	Andhra Pradesh	11.77%	43.28%	0.051	6.06%	41.12%	0.025
	Arunachal Pradesh	24.23%	47.25%	0.115	13.76%	43.04%	0.059
	Assam	32.65%	47.88%	0.156	19.35%	44.41%	0.086
	Bihar	51.89%	51.01%	0.265	33.76%	47.40%	0.160
	Chhattisgarh	29.90%	44.64%	0.133	16.37%	42.61%	0.070
	Goa	3.76%	40.13%	0.015	0.84%	38.69%	0.003
	Gujarat	18.47%	44.97%	0.083	11.66%	43.25%	0.050
	Haryana	11.88%	44.40%	0.053	7.07%	43.34%	0.031
	Himachal Pradesh	7.59%	39.44%	0.030	4.93%	40.22%	0.020
	Jharkhand	42.10%	47.92%	0.202	28.81%	45.59%	0.131
	Karnataka	12.77%	42.76%	0.055	7.58%	41.21%	0.031
	Kerala	0.70%	38.99%	0.003	0.55%	36.92%	0.002
	Madhya Pradesh	36.57%	47.25%	0.173	20.63%	43.70%	0.090
	Maharashtra	14.80%	43.76%	0.065	7.81%	41.77%	0.033
	Manipur	16.96%	44.61%	0.076	8.10%	41.91%	0.034
	Meghalaya	32.54%	48.08%	0.156	27.79%	48.01%	0.133
	Mizoram	9.78%	47.42%	0.046	5.30%	45.62%	0.024
	Nagaland	25.16%	46.29%	0.116	15.43%	42.61%	0.066
	Odisha	29.34%	46.42%	0.136	15.68%	44.50%	0.070
	Punjab	5.57%	43.74%	0.024	4.75%	41.22%	0.020
	Rajasthan	28.86%	47.34%	0.137	15.31%	42.70%	0.065
	Sikkim	3.82%	41.20%	0.016	2.60%	41.02%	0.011
	Tamil Nadu	4.76%	39.97%	0.019	2.20%	38.70%	0.009
	Telangana	13.18%	43.29%	0.057	5.88%	40.85%	0.024
	Tripura	16.62%	45.03%	0.075	13.11%	42.68%	0.056
	Uttar Pradesh	37.68%	47.60%	0.179	22.93%	44.83%	0.103
Uttarakhand	17.67%	44.35%	0.078	9.67%	41.99%	0.041	
West Bengal	21.29%	45.50%	0.097	11.89%	42.35%	0.050	
Union Territories	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.29%	40.50%	0.017	2.30%	40.62%	0.009
	Chandigarh	5.97%	43.39%	0.026	3.52%	47.41%	0.017
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	19.58%	44.23%	0.087	9.21%	42.15%	0.039
	Delhi	4.44%	43.92%	0.020	3.43%	41.99%	0.014
	Jammu & Kashmir	12.56%	44.17%	0.055	4.80%	42.11%	0.020
	Ladakh	12.70%	40.37%	0.051	3.53%	41.20%	0.015
	Lakshadweep	1.82%	35.80%	0.007	1.11%	36.47%	0.004
	Puducherry	1.71%	38.55%	0.007	0.85%	38.03%	0.003

Region	Population share	Headcount Ratio		Number of people who escaped multidimensional poverty
		2015-16	2019-21	
Andhra Pradesh	3.86%	11.77%	6.06%	30,19,718
Arunachal Pradesh	0.11%	24.23%	13.76%	1,61,358
Assam	2.57%	32.65%	19.35%	46,87,541
Bihar	9.06%	51.89%	33.76%	2,25,11,679
Chhattisgarh	2.17%	29.90%	16.37%	40,18,328
Goa	0.11%	3.76%	0.84%	45,564
Gujarat	5.13%	18.47%	11.66%	47,84,122
Haryana	2.17%	11.88%	7.07%	14,29,341
Himachal Pradesh	0.54%	7.59%	4.93%	1,96,579
Jharkhand	2.83%	42.10%	28.81%	51,52,626
Karnataka	4.90%	12.77%	7.58%	34,87,223
Kerala	2.60%	0.70%	0.55%	53,239
Madhya Pradesh	6.21%	36.57%	20.63%	1,35,69,242
Maharashtra	9.12%	14.80%	7.81%	87,37,064
Manipur	0.23%	16.96%	8.10%	2,81,803
Meghalaya	0.24%	32.54%	27.79%	1,56,738
Mizoram	0.09%	9.78%	5.30%	54,665
Nagaland	0.16%	25.16%	15.43%	2,14,354
Odisha	3.35%	29.34%	15.68%	62,62,852
Punjab	2.22%	5.57%	4.75%	2,50,586
Rajasthan	5.82%	28.86%	15.31%	1,08,16,230
Sikkim	0.05%	3.82%	2.60%	8,236
Tamil Nadu	5.59%	4.76%	2.20%	19,58,454
Telangana	2.76%	13.18%	5.88%	27,61,201
Tripura	0.30%	16.62%	13.11%	1,43,237
Uttar Pradesh	16.95%	37.68%	22.93%	3,42,72,484
Uttarakhand	0.84%	17.67%	9.67%	9,17,299
West Bengal	7.18%	21.29%	11.89%	92,58,462
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.03%	4.29%	2.30%	7,999
Chandigarh	0.09%	5.97%	3.52%	29,845
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0.08%	19.58%	9.21%	1,17,484
Delhi	1.52%	4.44%	3.43%	2,11,163
Jammu & Kashmir	0.98%	12.56%	4.80%	10,44,860
Ladakh	0.02%	12.70%	3.53%	27,315
Lakshadweep	0.00%	1.82%	1.11%	484
Puducherry	0.12%	1.71%	0.85%	13,804
India	100%	24.85%	14.96%	13,54,61,035

The estimates are based on the India and State/ UT population projections for the year 2021 by MoHFW

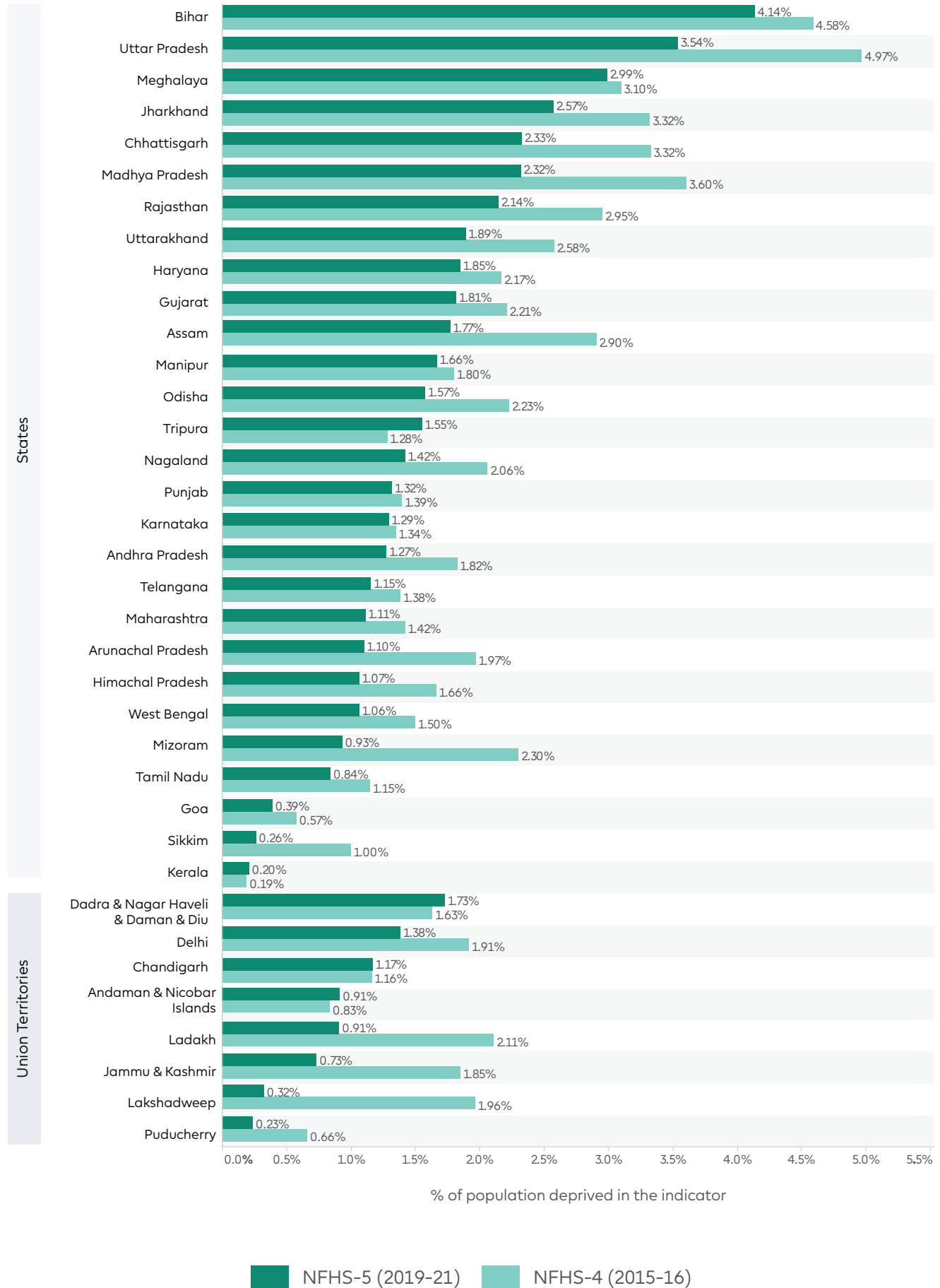
Uncensored Headcount : Nutrition

State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived



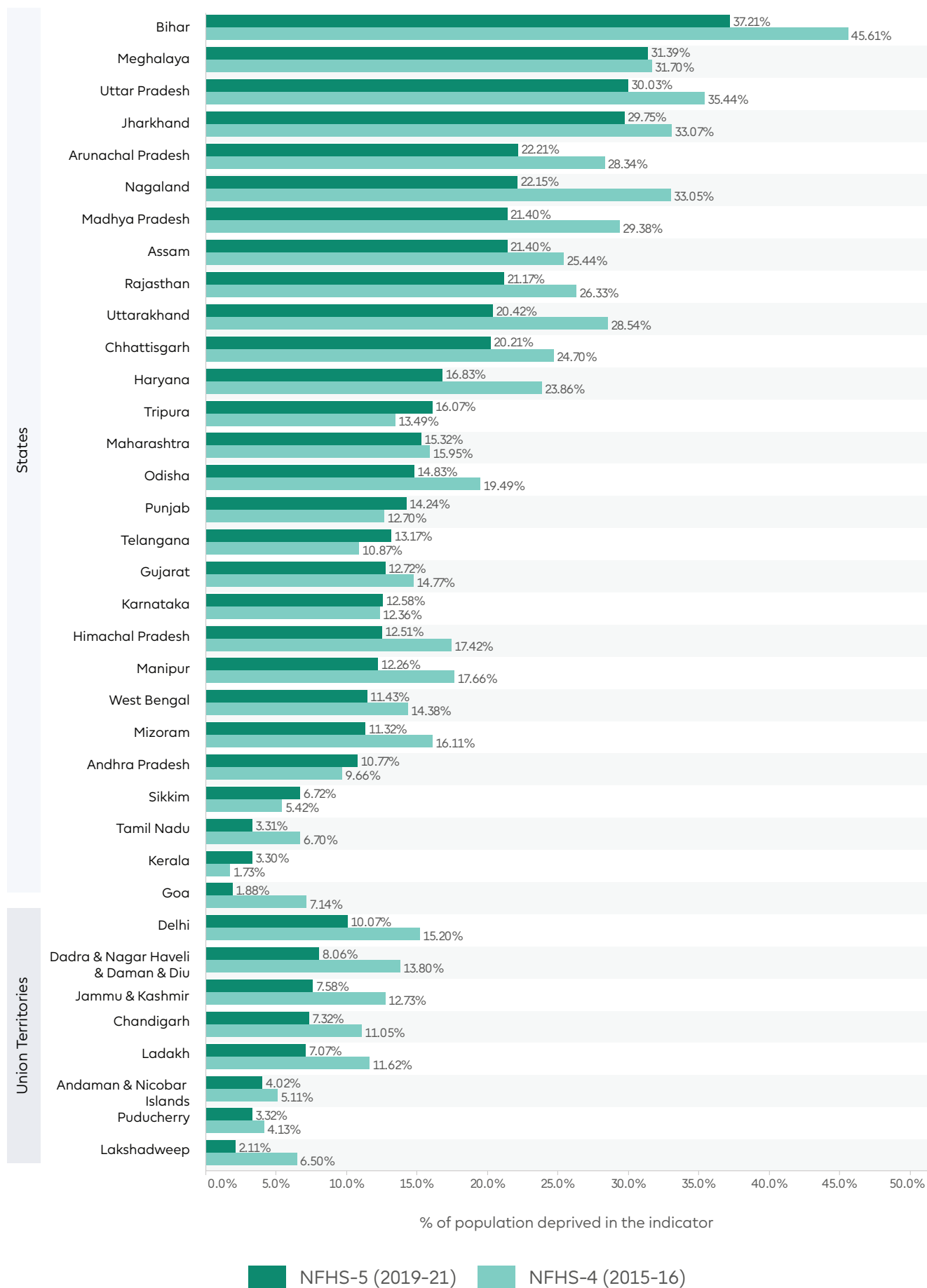
Uncensored Headcount : Child & Adolescent Mortality

State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived



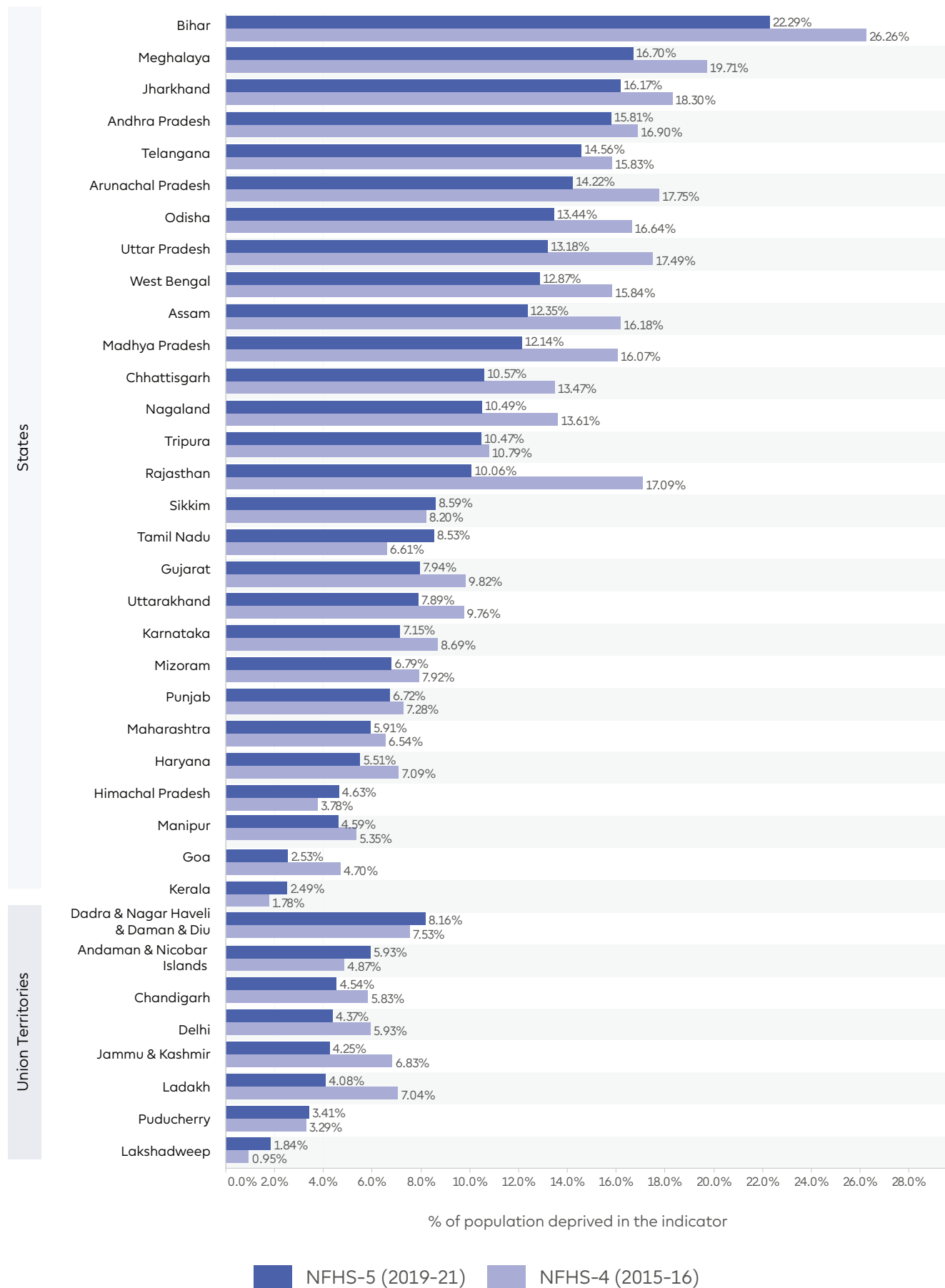
Uncensored Headcount : Maternal Health

State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived



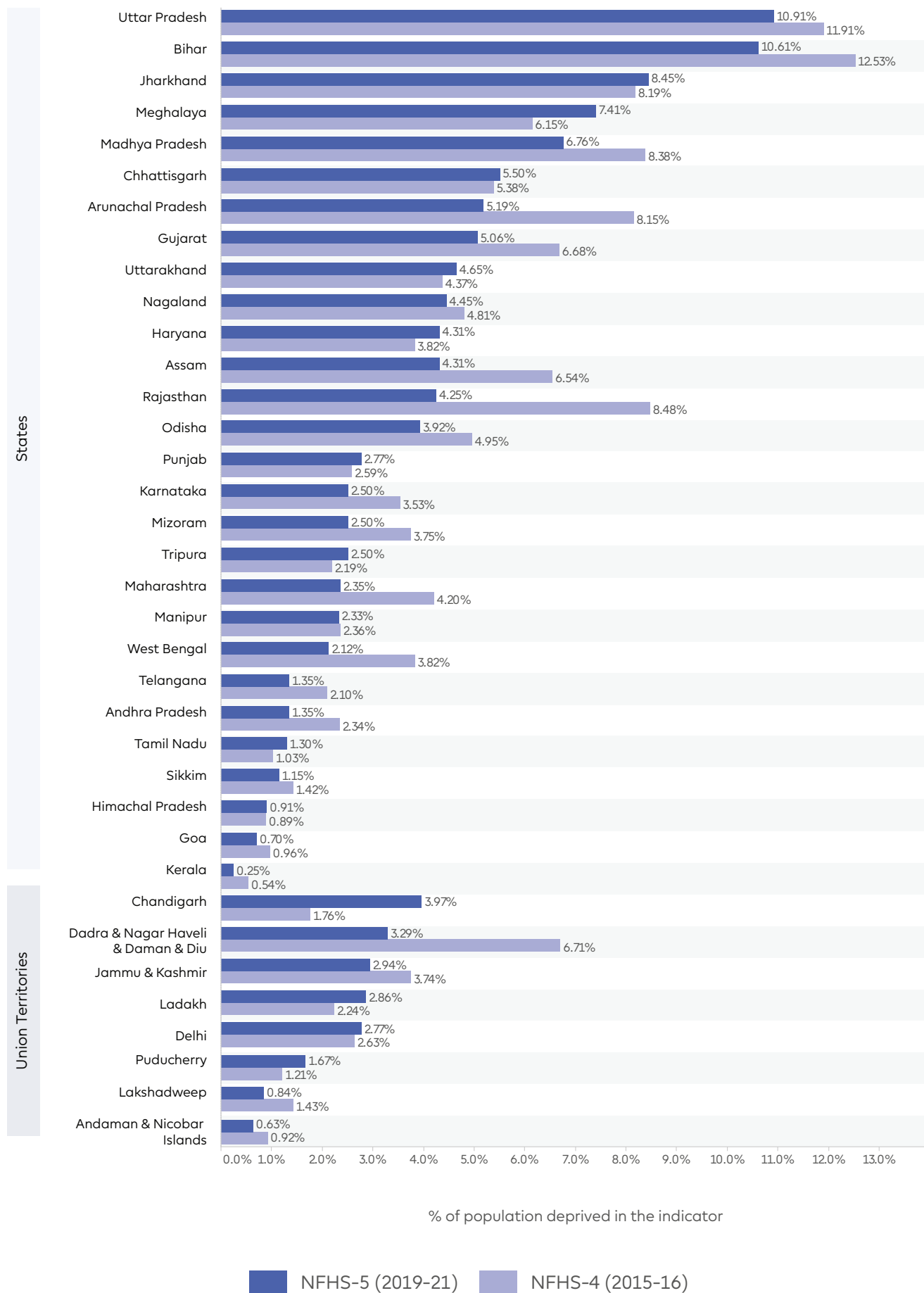
Uncensored Headcount : Years of Schooling

State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived



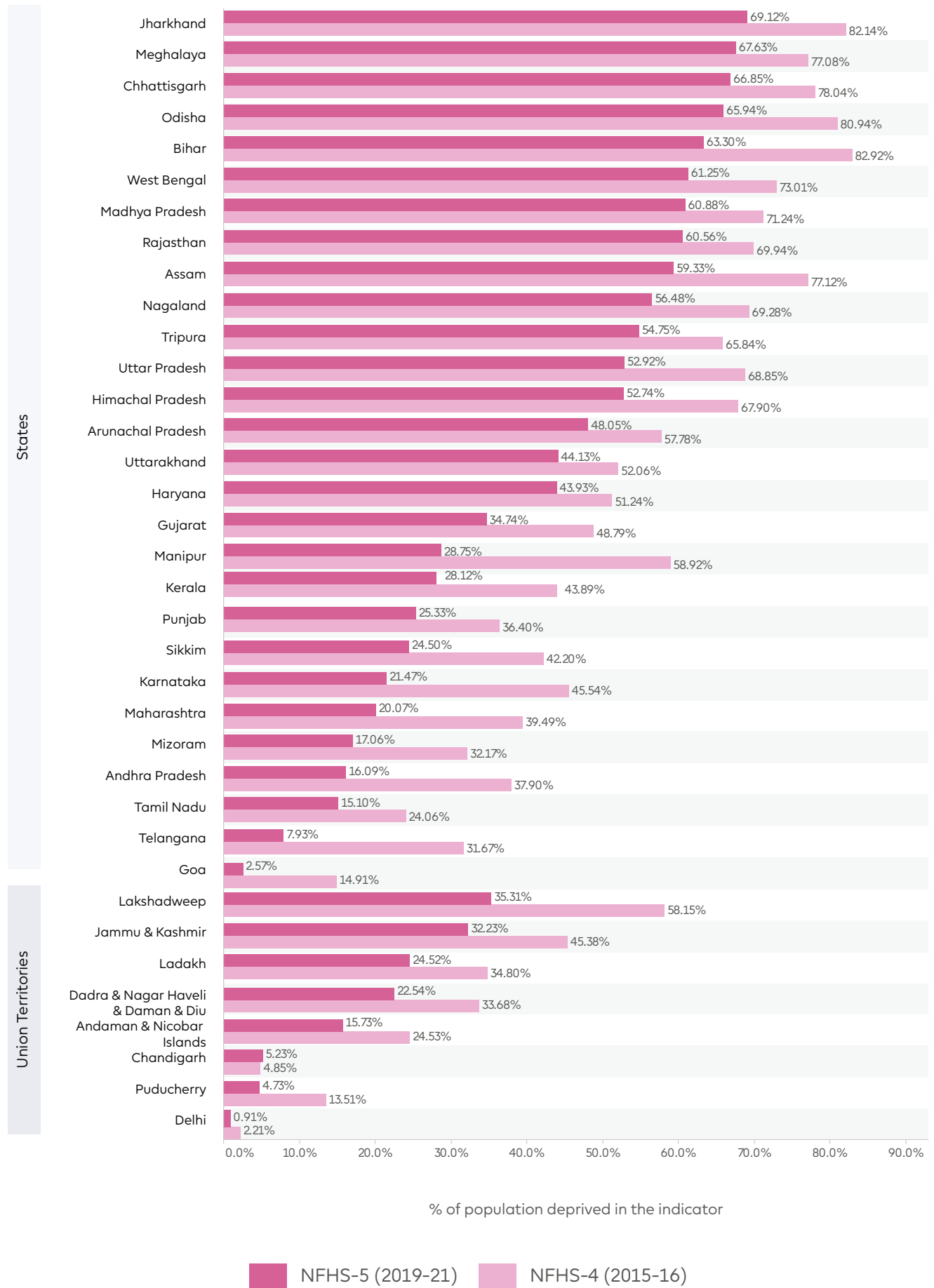
Uncensored Headcount : School Attendance

State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived



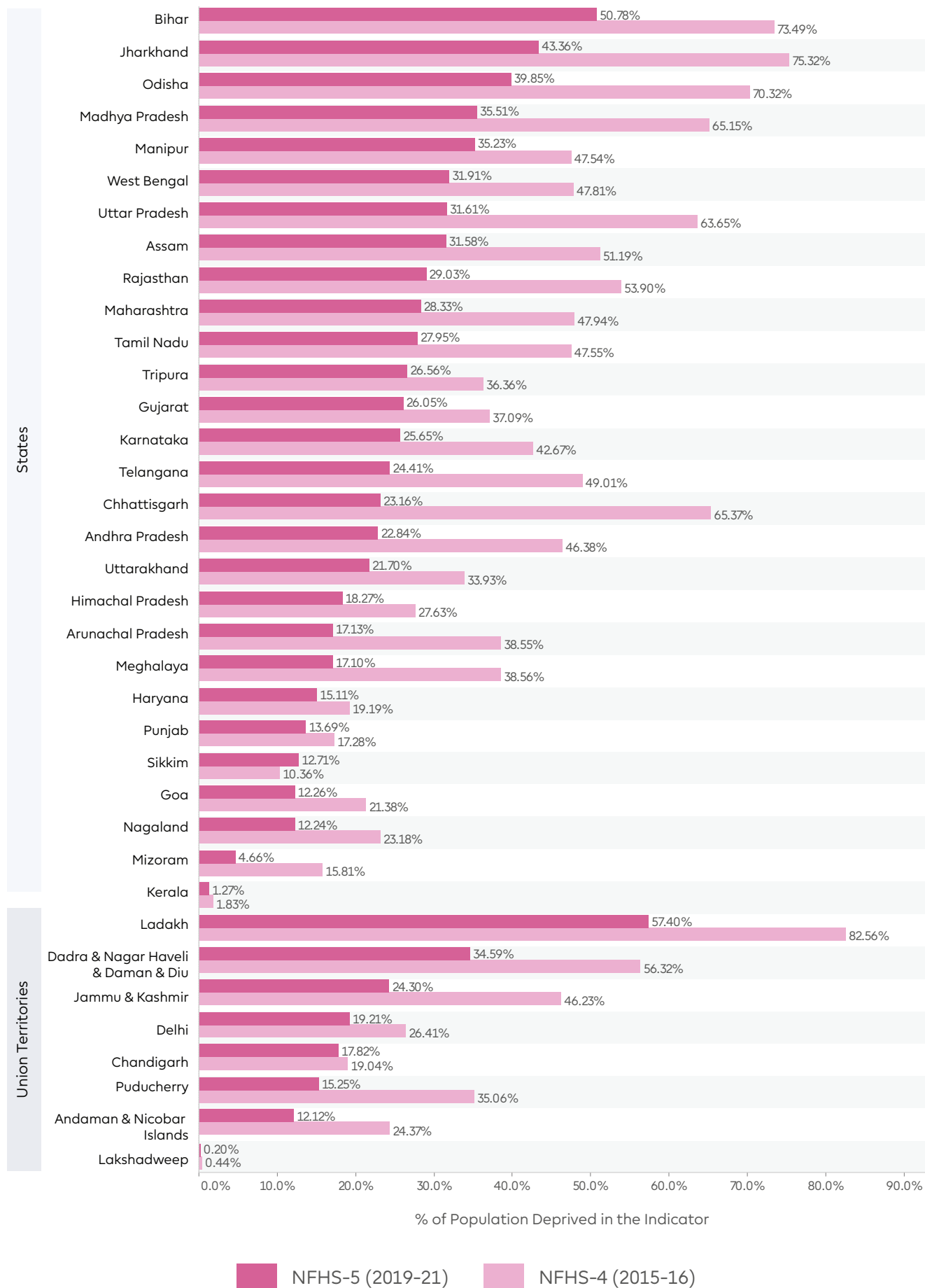
Uncensored Headcount : Cooking Fuel

State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived



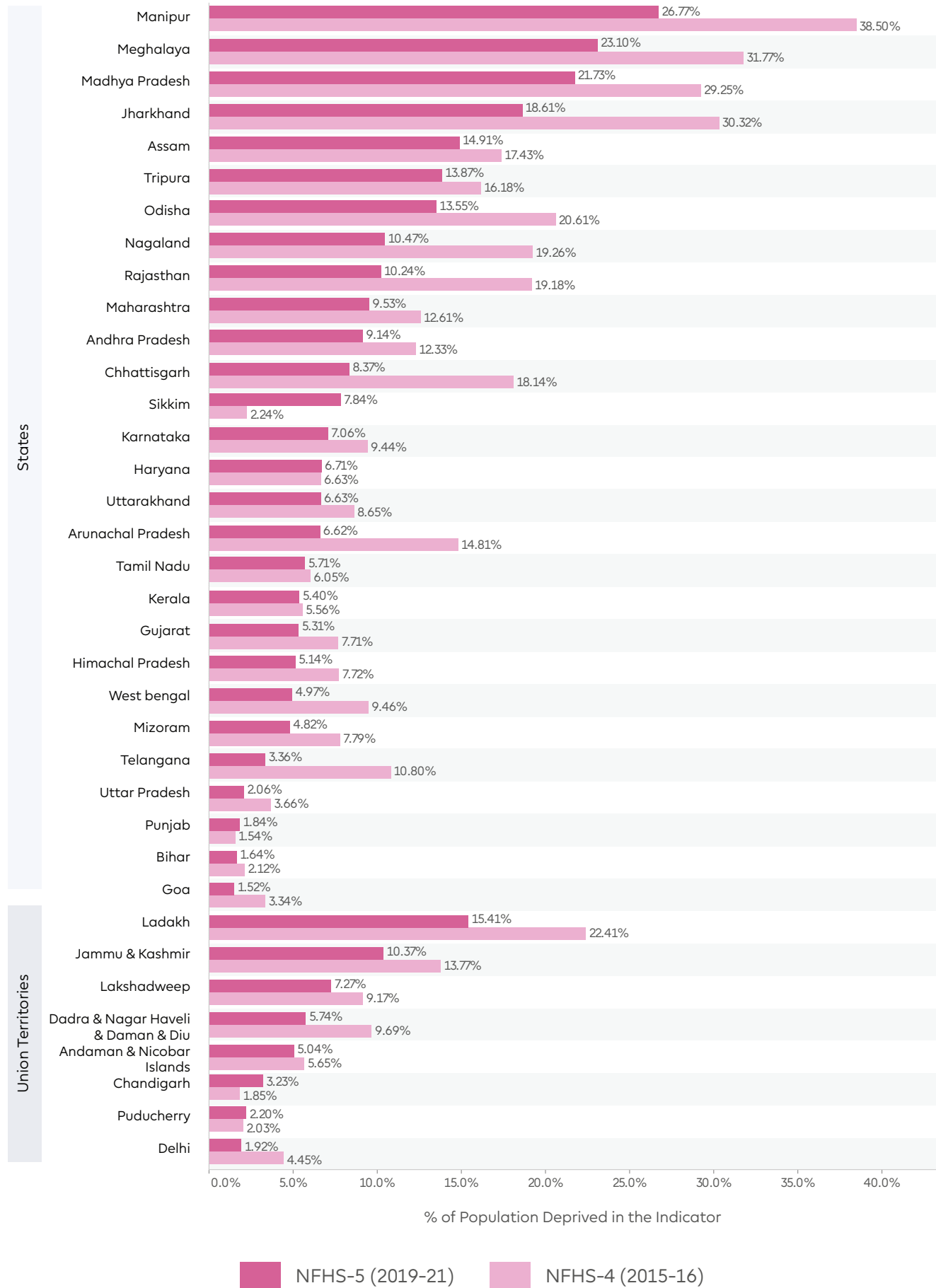
Uncensored Headcount : Sanitation

State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived



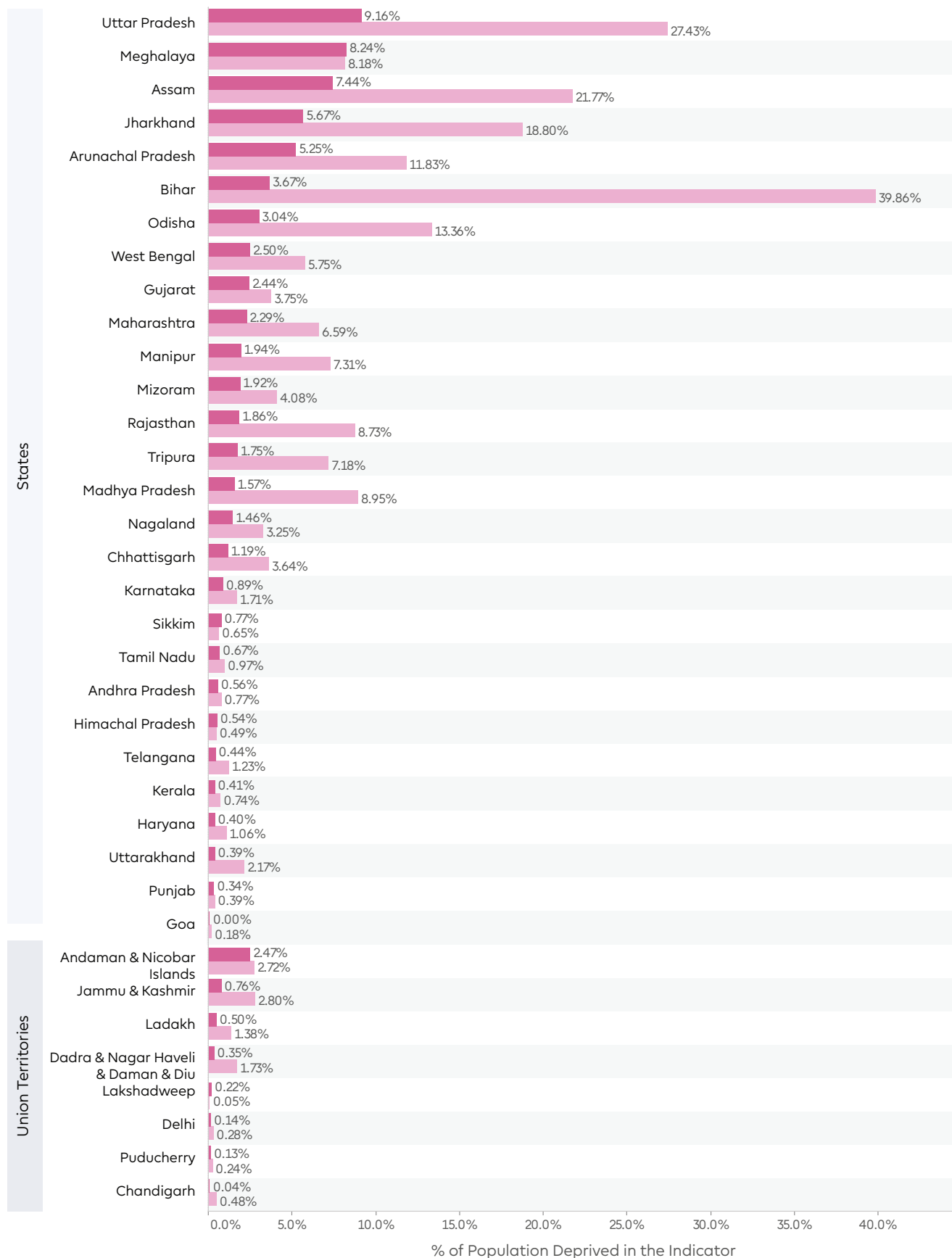
Uncensored Headcount : Drinking Water

State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived



Uncensored Headcount : Electricity

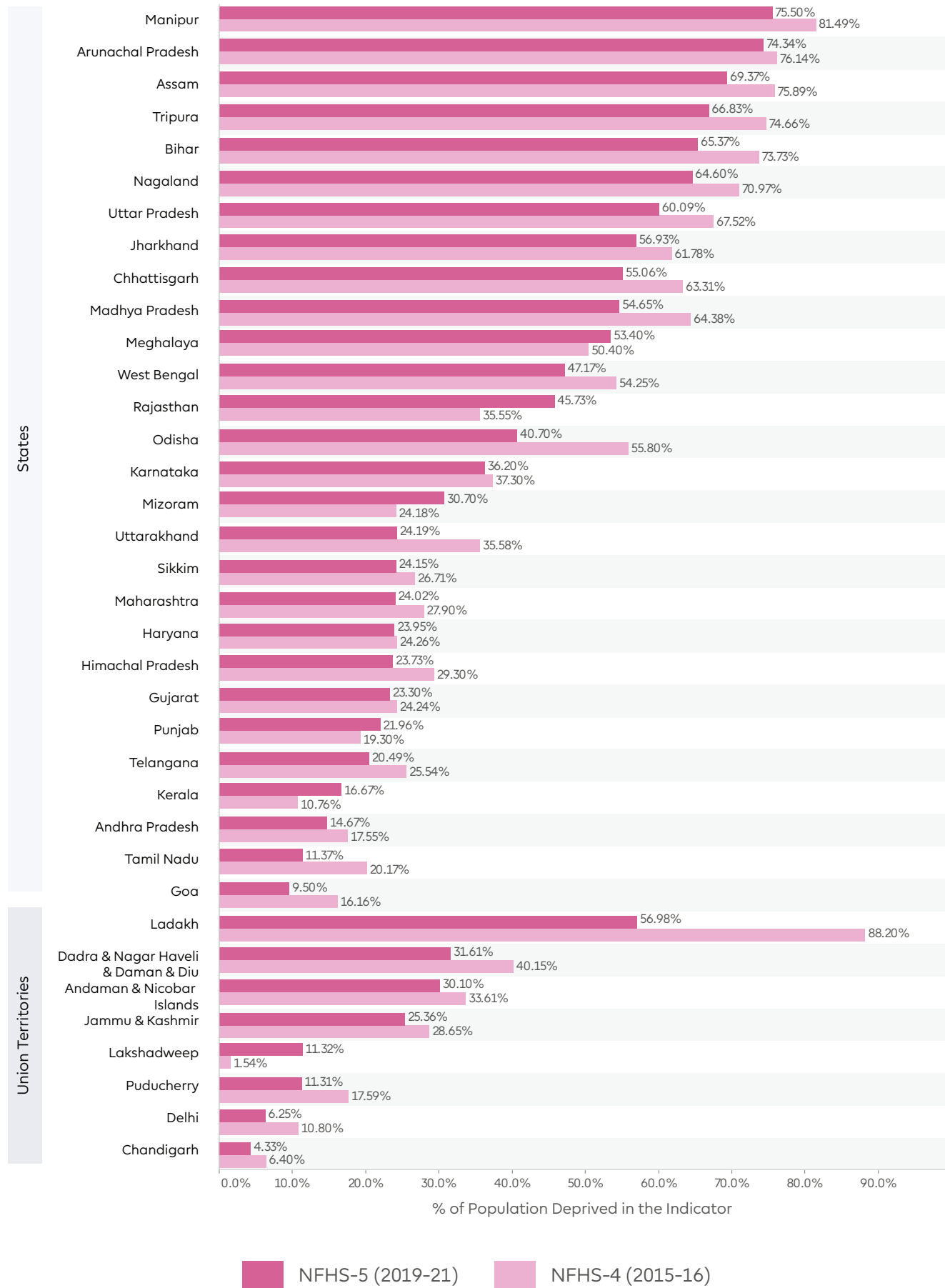
State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived



NFHS-5 (2019-21) NFHS-4 (2015-16)

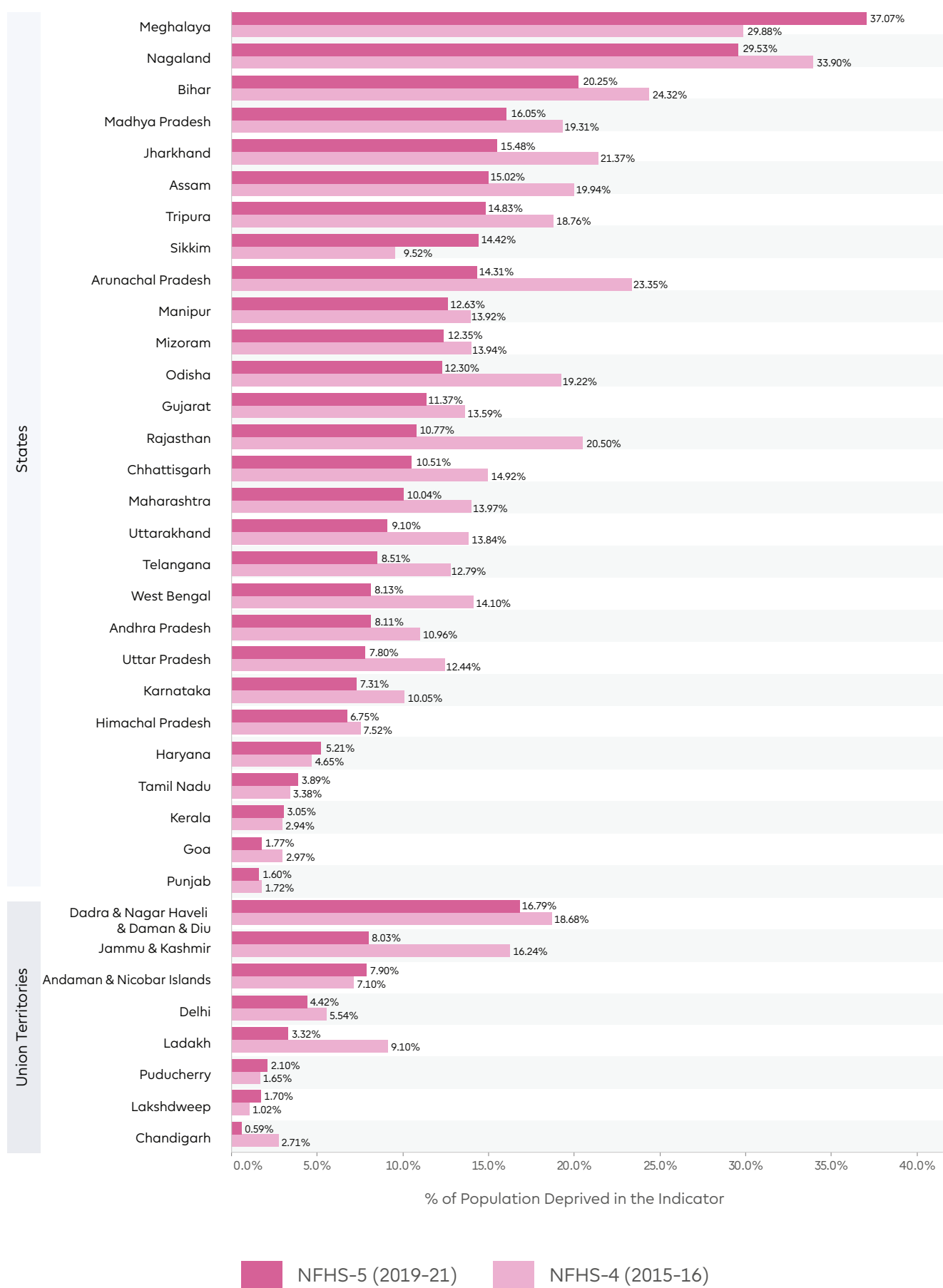
Uncensored Headcount : Housing

State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived



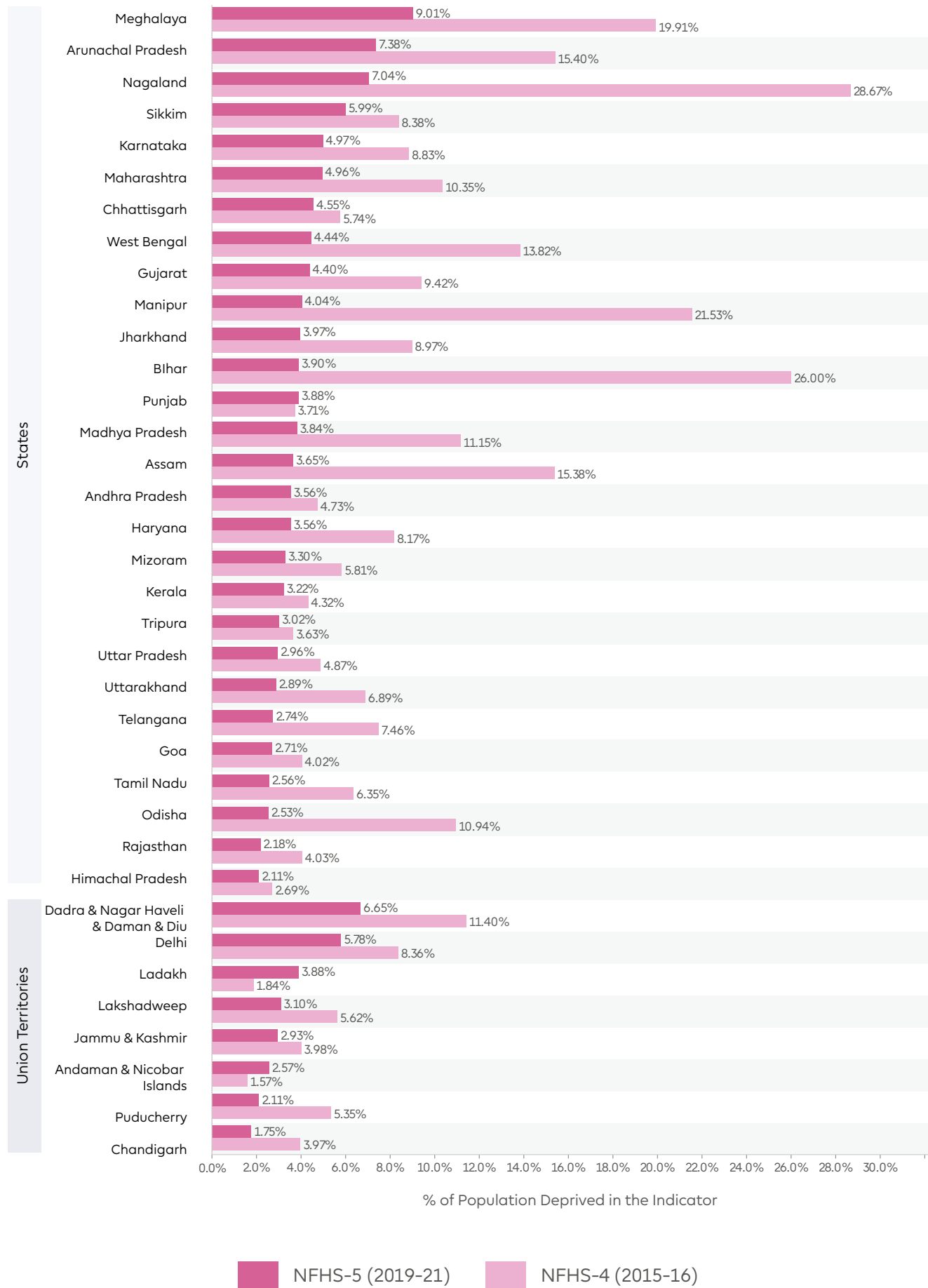
Uncensored Headcount : Assets

State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived



Uncensored Headcount : Bank Account

State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived



ANDHRA PRADESH

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Andhra Pradesh

Overview

Andhra Pradesh's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

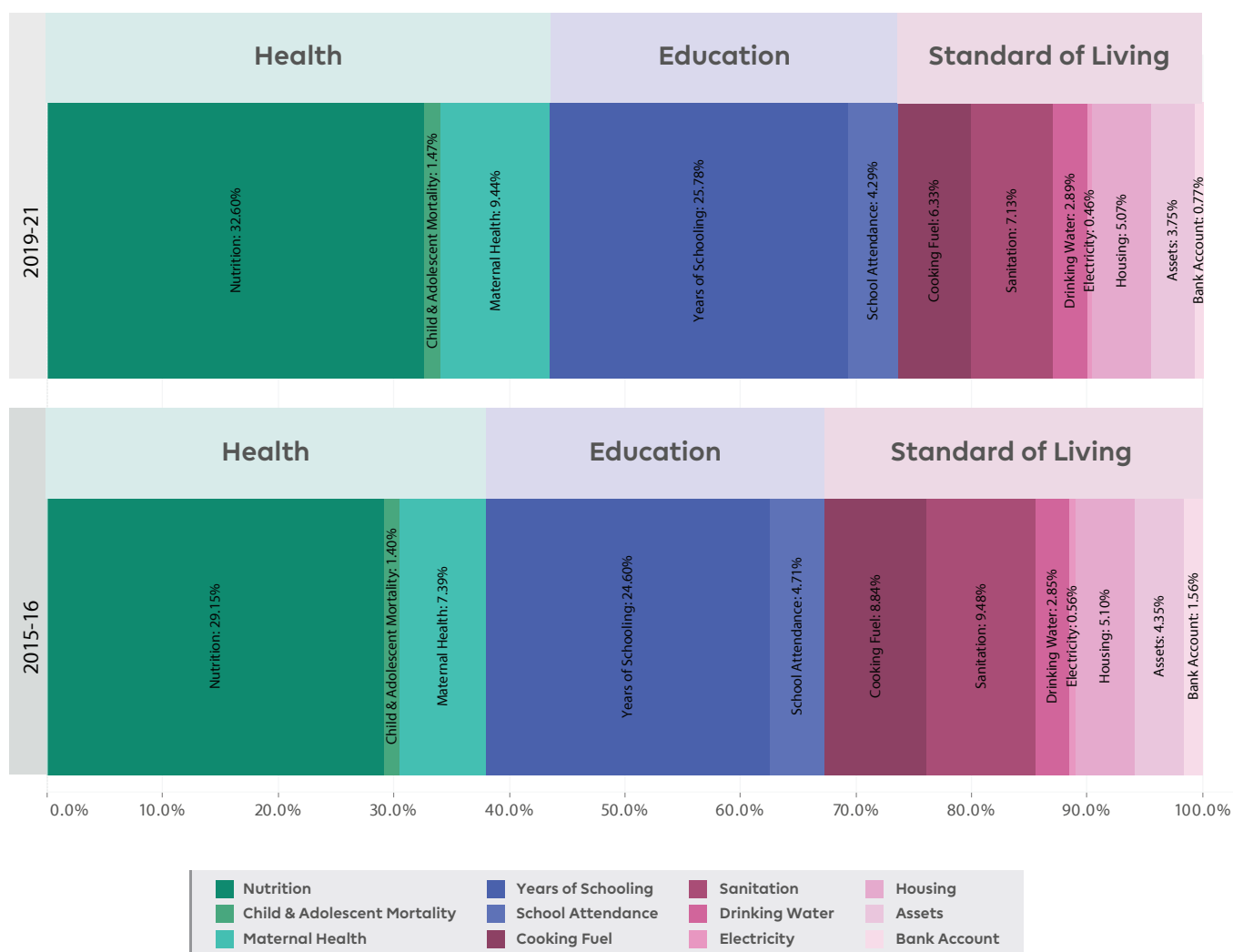
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	6.06%	41.12%	0.025
2015-16	11.77%	43.28%	0.051

Multidimensional Poverty in Andhra Pradesh's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	7.71%	41.41%	0.032	2.20%	38.77%	0.009
2015-16	14.72%	43.32%	0.064	4.63%	42.97%	0.020

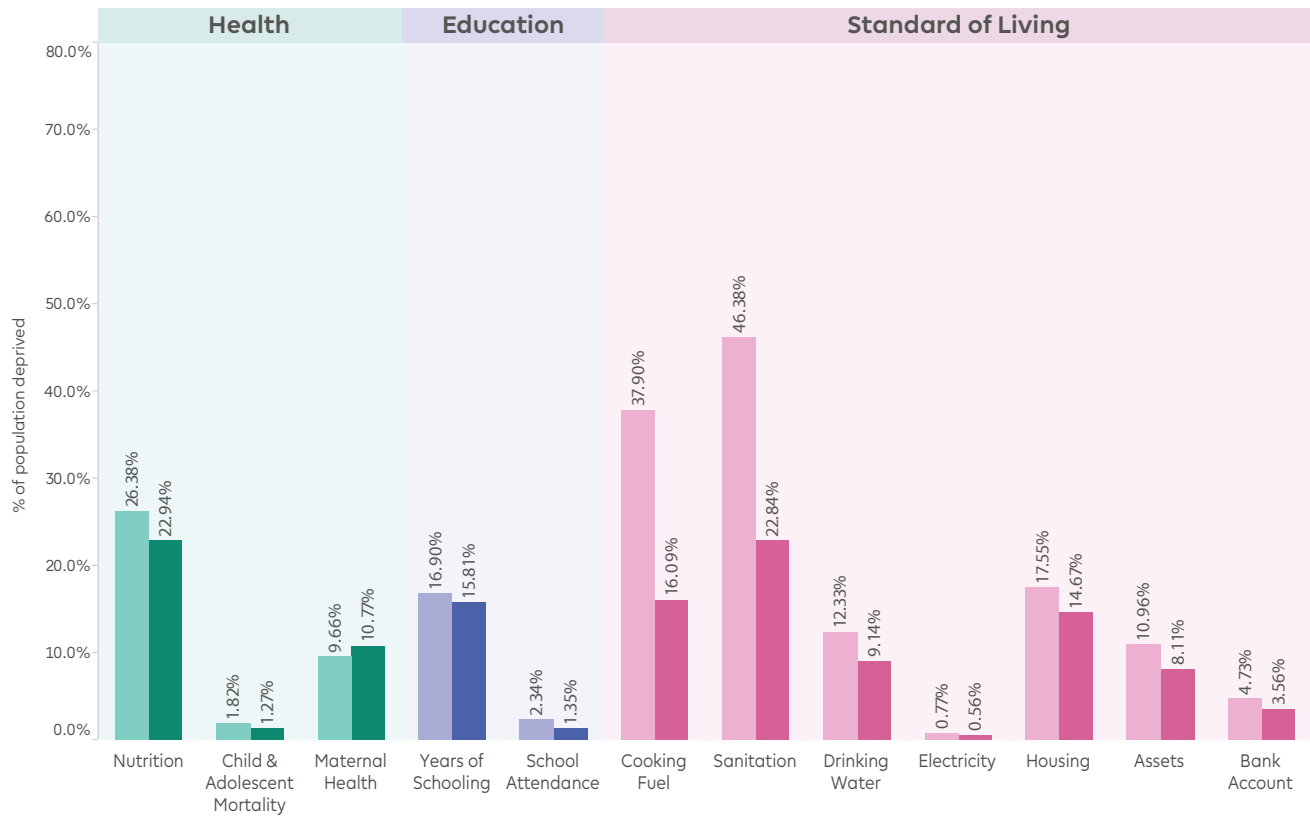
Andhra Pradesh: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Andhra Pradesh's MPI Score



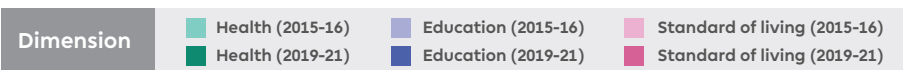
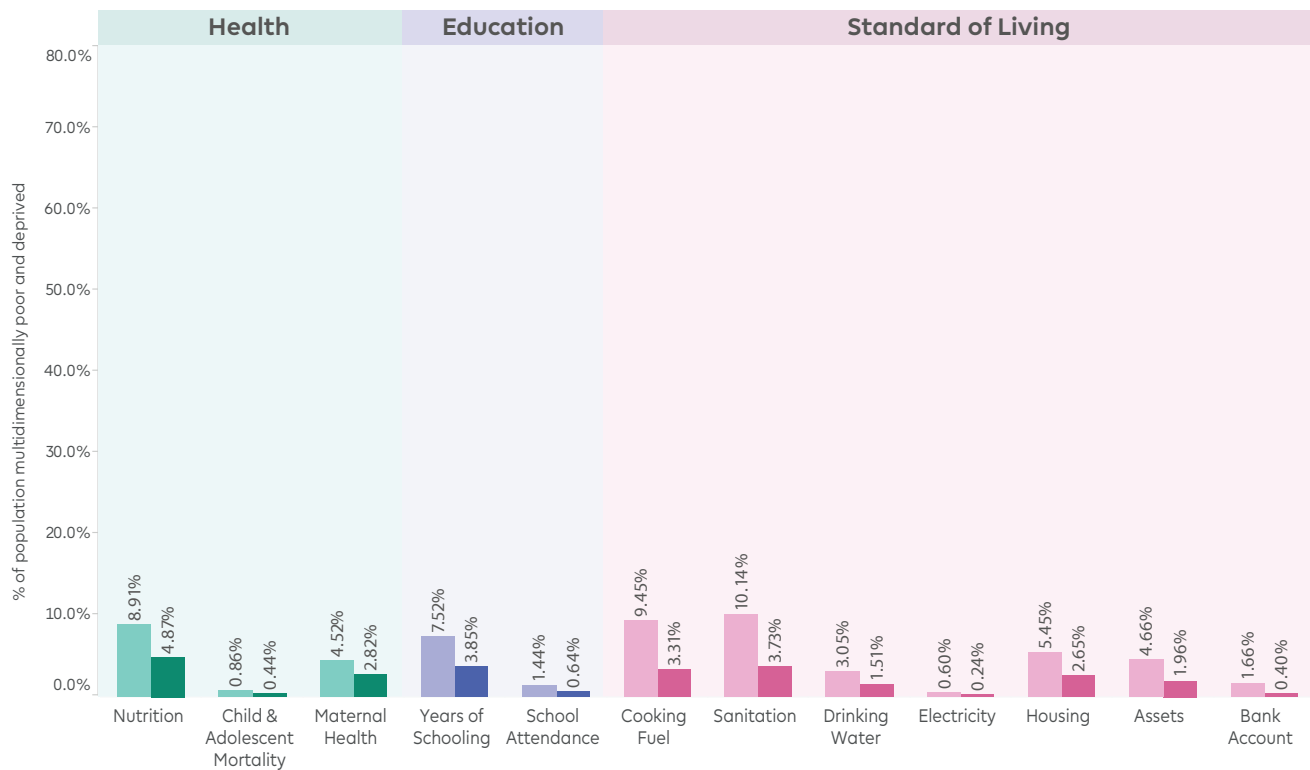
Andhra Pradesh: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



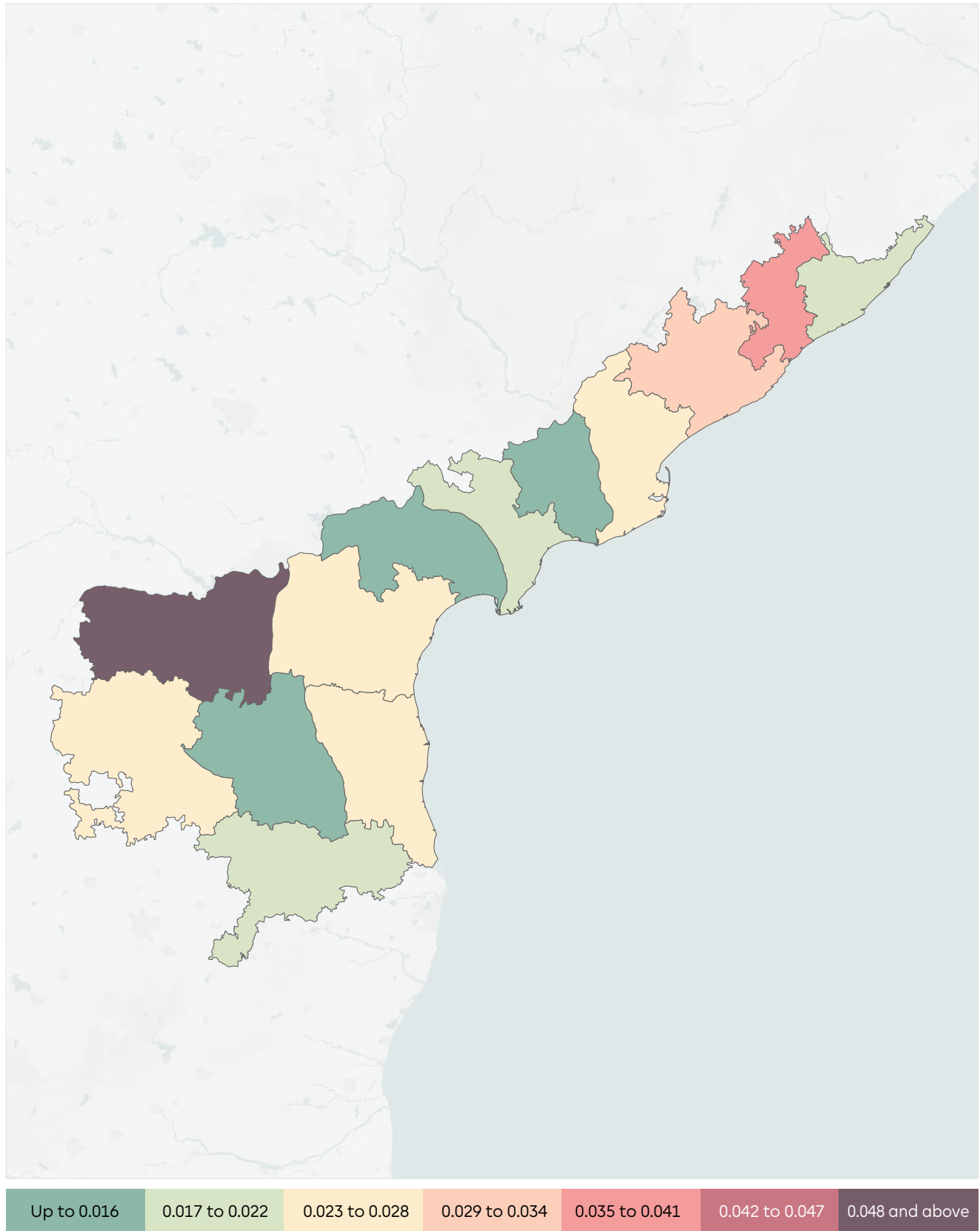
Andhra Pradesh: Censored Headcount Ratio

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



Andhra Pradesh

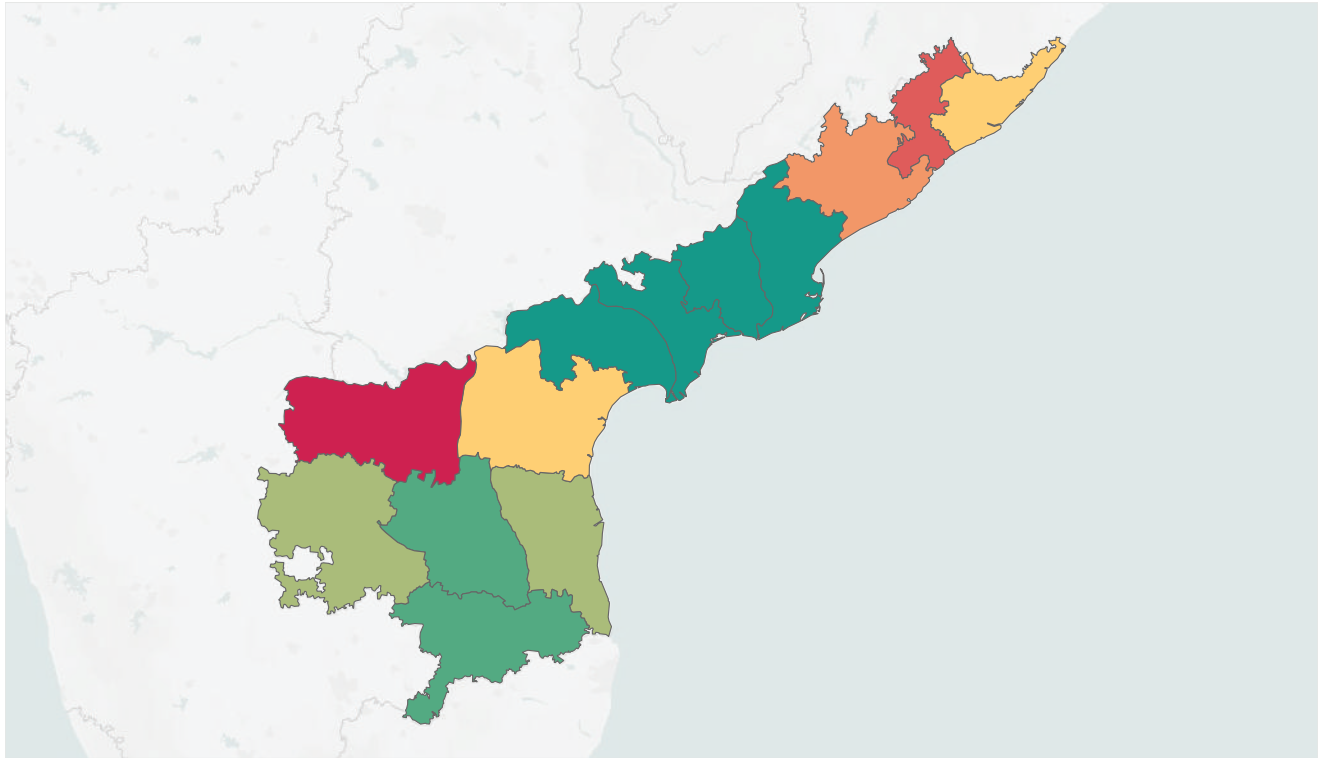
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Andhra Pradesh for 2019-21.

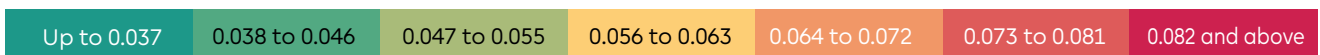
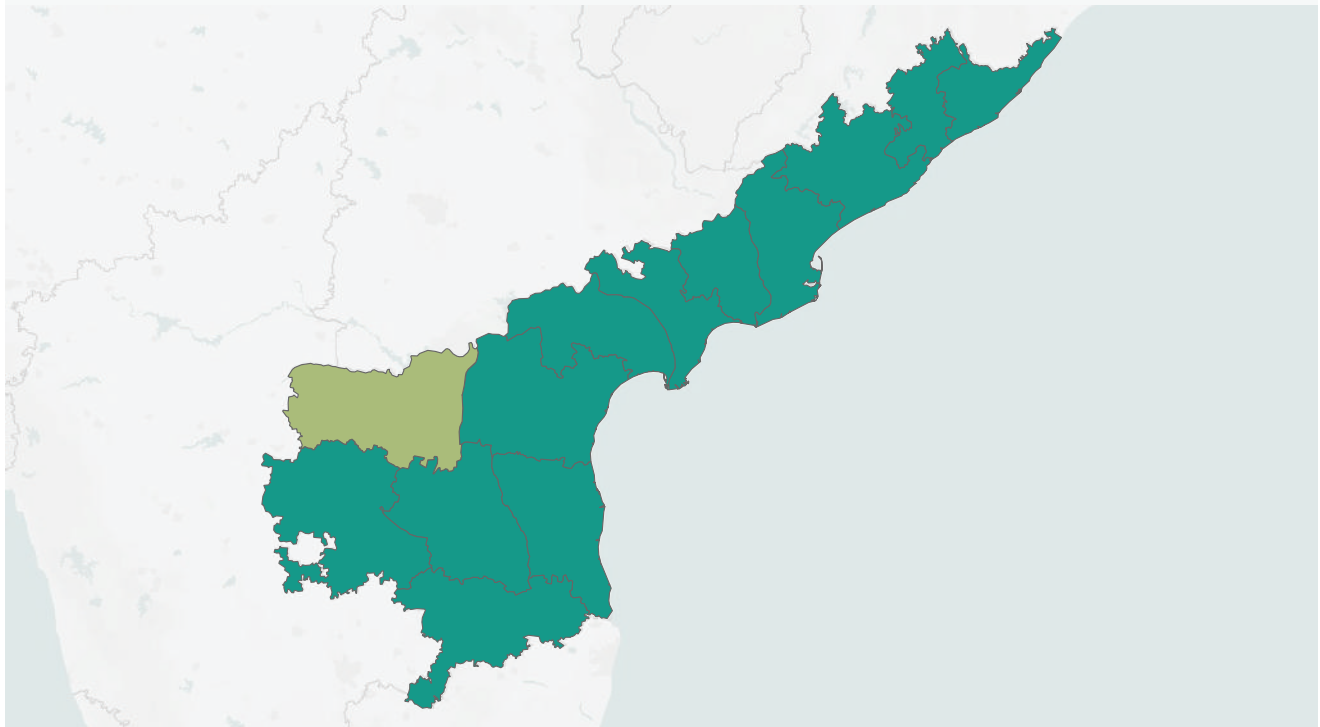
Andhra Pradesh

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Andhra Pradesh

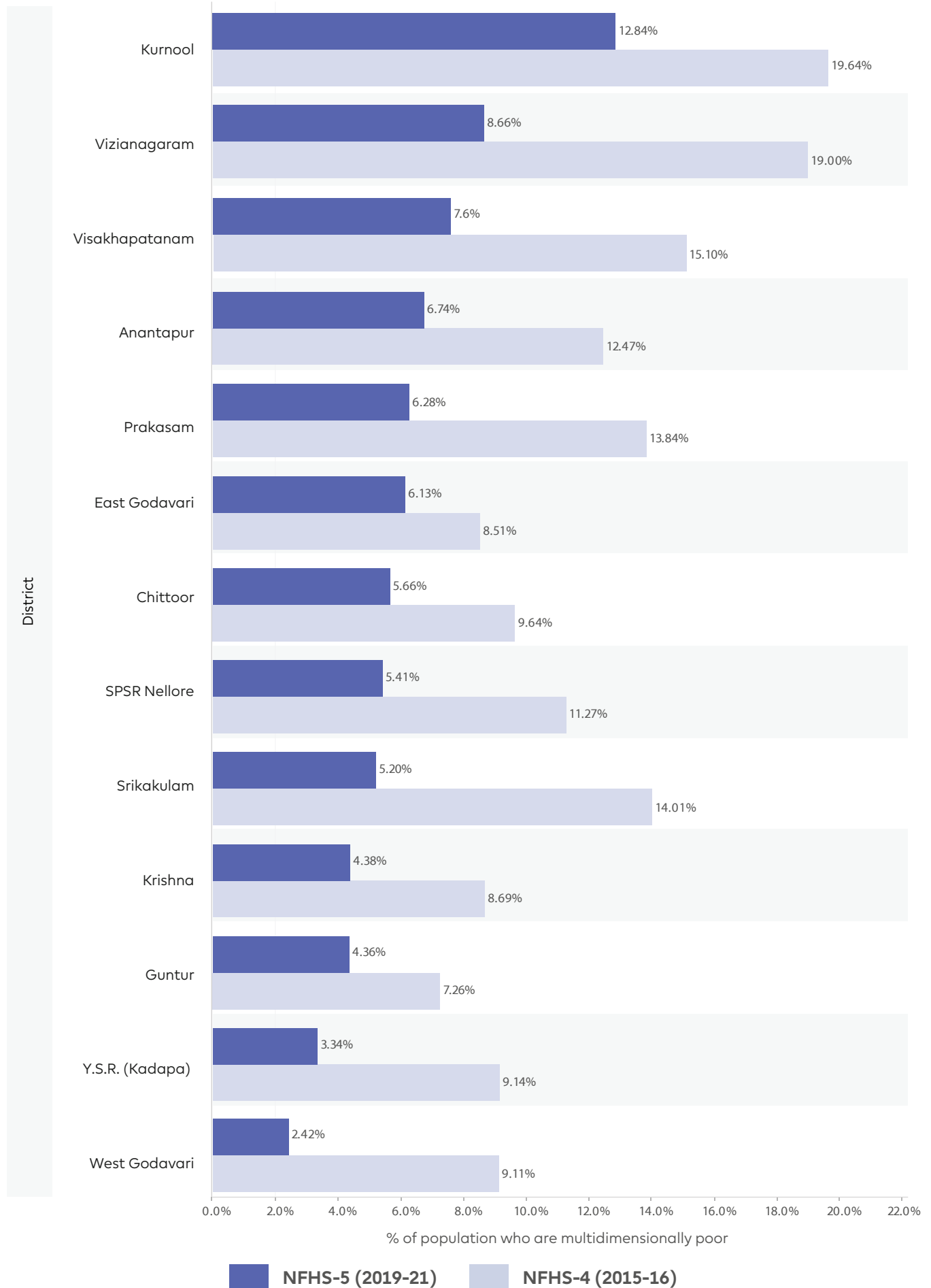
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Andhra Pradesh, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

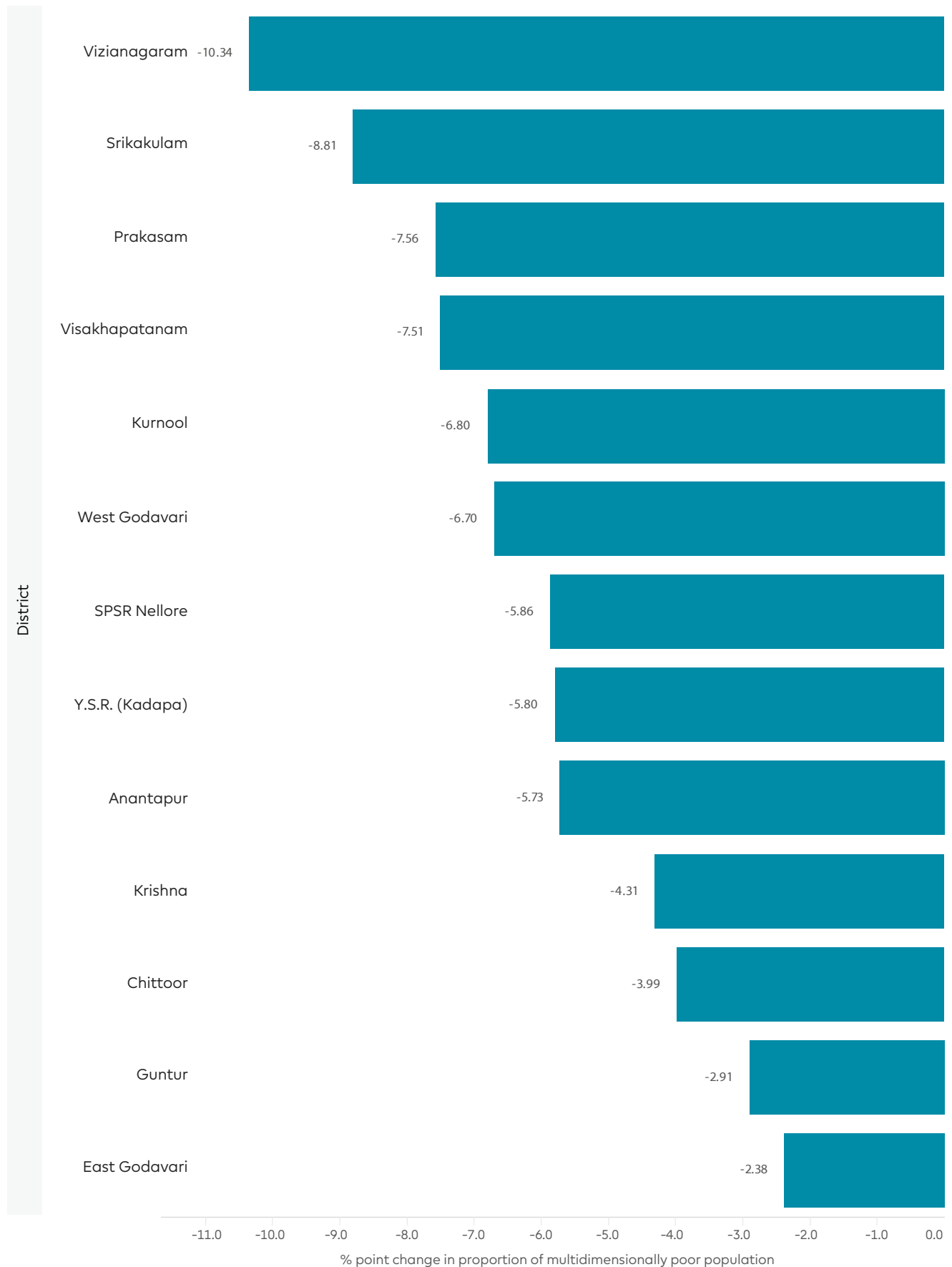
Andhra Pradesh: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Andhra Pradesh: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

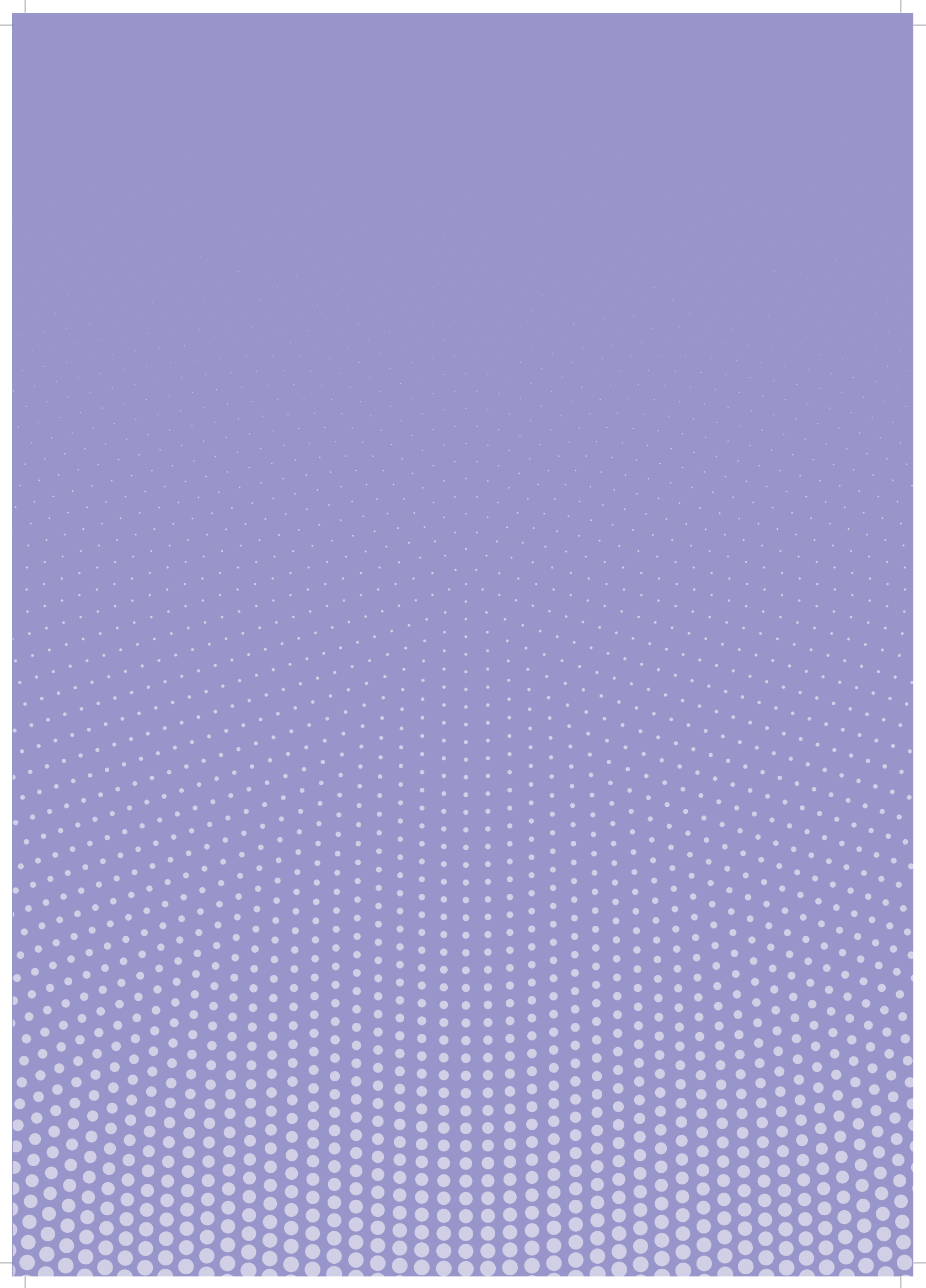
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Andhra Pradesh: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Anantapur	12.47%	42.00%	0.052	6.74%	40.56%	0.027
Chittoor	9.64%	42.65%	0.041	5.66%	39.20%	0.022
East Godavari	8.51%	41.34%	0.035	6.13%	43.65%	0.027
Guntur	7.26%	41.12%	0.030	4.36%	37.58%	0.016
Krishna	8.69%	41.56%	0.036	4.38%	38.22%	0.017
Kurnool	19.64%	45.87%	0.090	12.84%	42.32%	0.054
Prakasam	13.84%	45.44%	0.063	6.28%	43.60%	0.027
SPSR Nellore	11.27%	43.79%	0.049	5.41%	43.06%	0.023
Srikakulam	14.01%	41.56%	0.058	5.20%	41.83%	0.022
Visakhapatnam	15.10%	46.99%	0.071	7.60%	40.81%	0.031
Vizianagaram	19.00%	42.42%	0.081	8.66%	40.20%	0.035
West Godavari	9.11%	39.79%	0.036	2.42%	42.56%	0.010
Y.S.R. (Kadapa)	9.14%	41.83%	0.038	3.34%	38.51%	0.013



ARUNACHAL PRADESH

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Arunachal Pradesh

Overview

Arunachal Pradesh's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

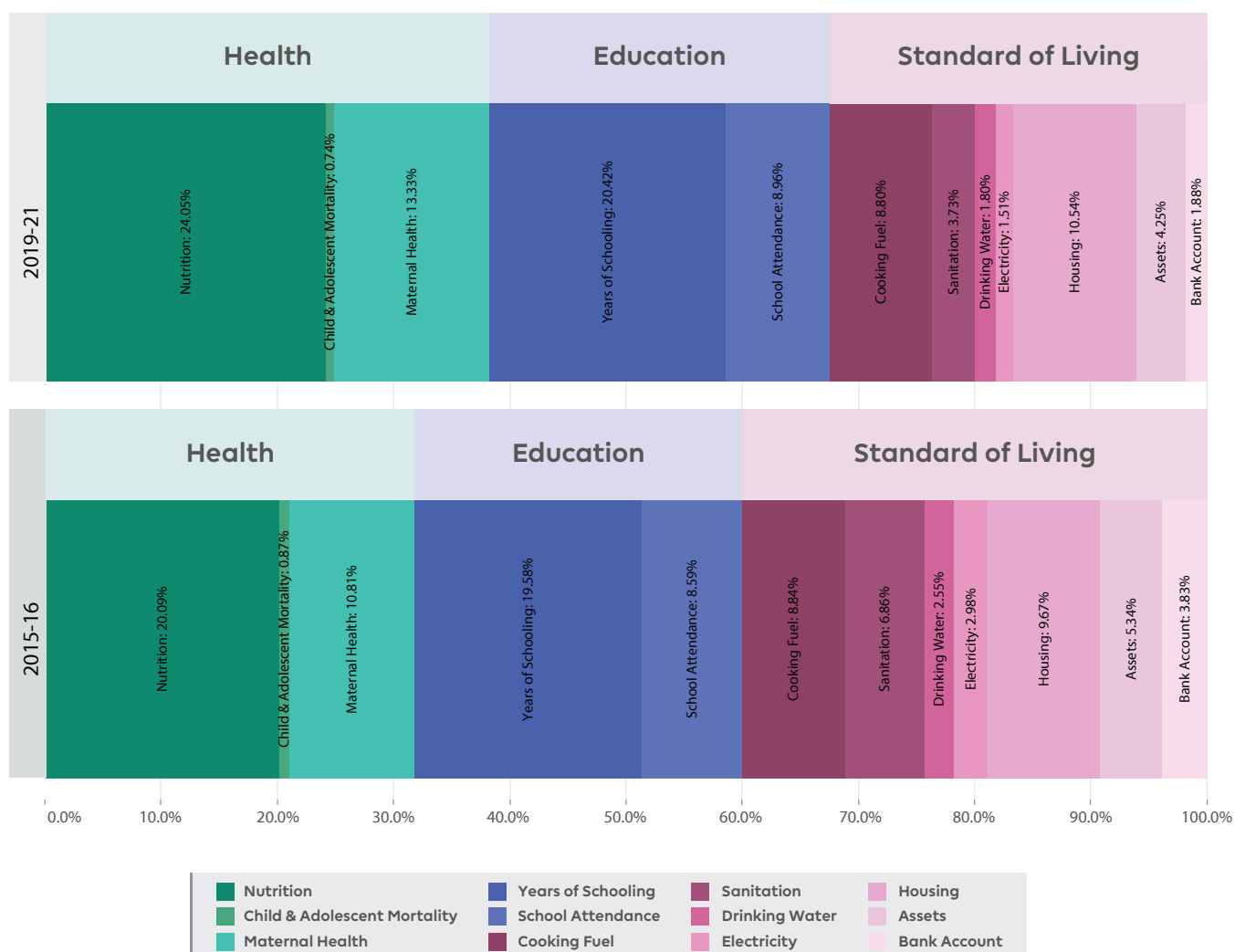
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	13.76%	43.04%	0.059
2015-16	24.23%	47.25%	0.115

Multidimensional Poverty in Arunachal Pradesh's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	15.14%	43.15%	0.065	5.90%	41.53%	0.025
2015-16	29.20%	47.59%	0.139	8.08%	43.24%	0.035

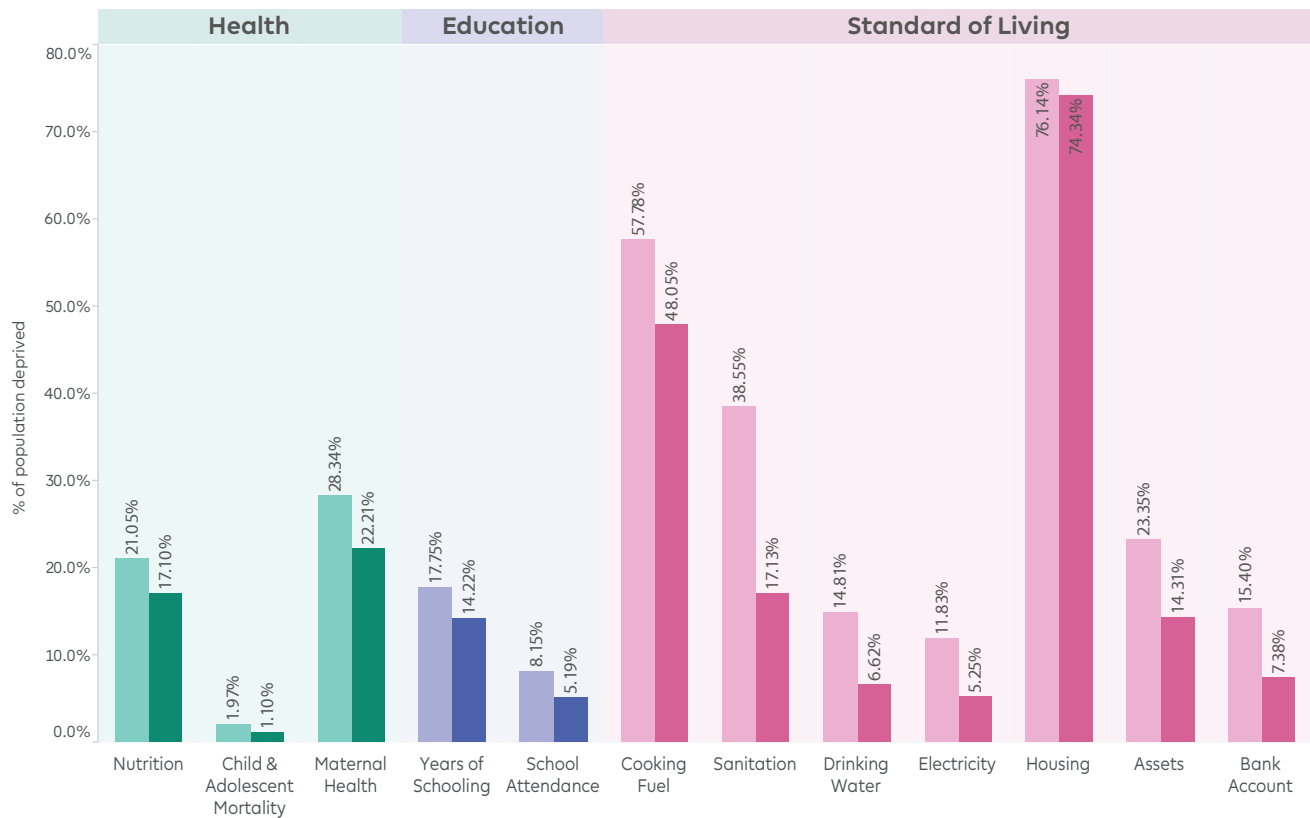
Arunachal Pradesh: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Arunachal Pradesh's MPI Score



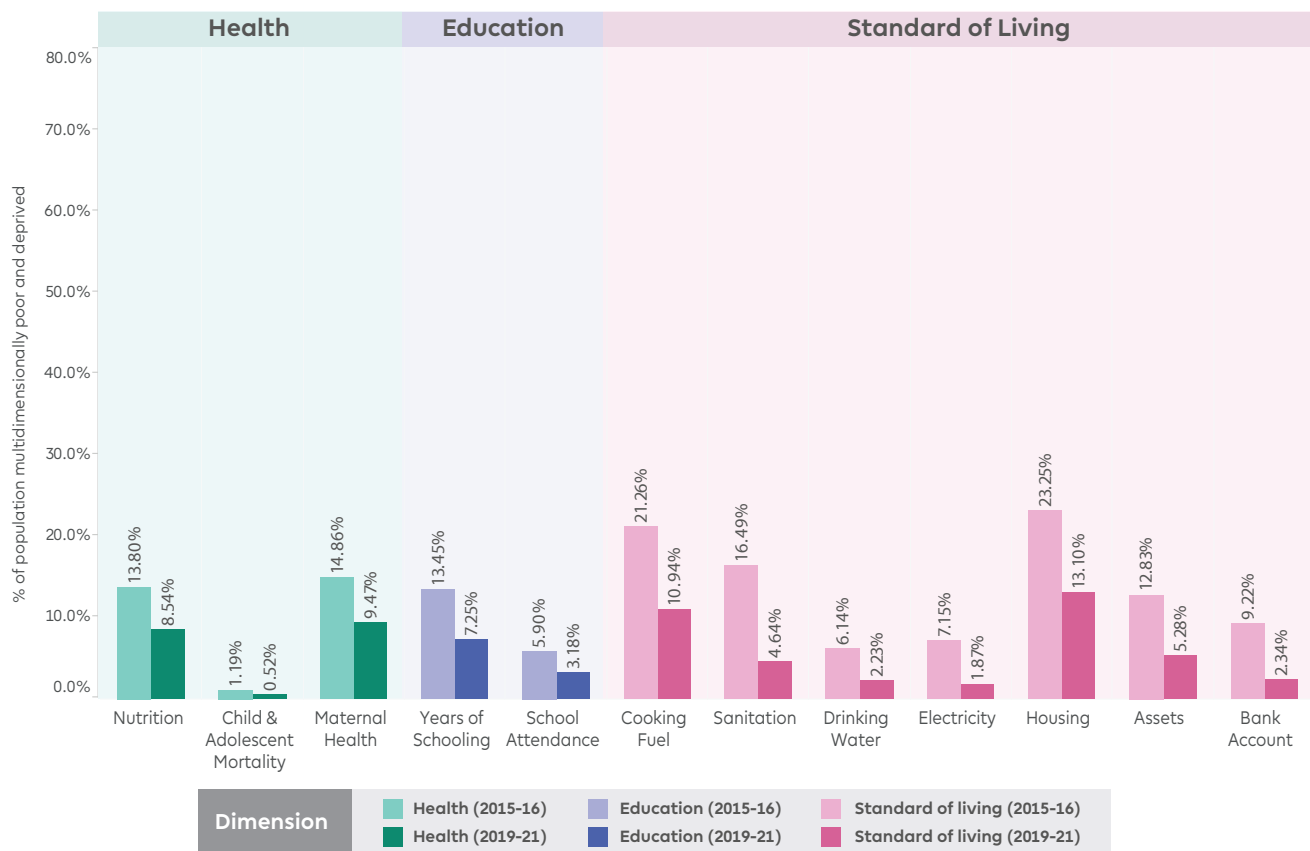
Arunachal Pradesh: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Arunachal Pradesh: Censored Headcount Ratio

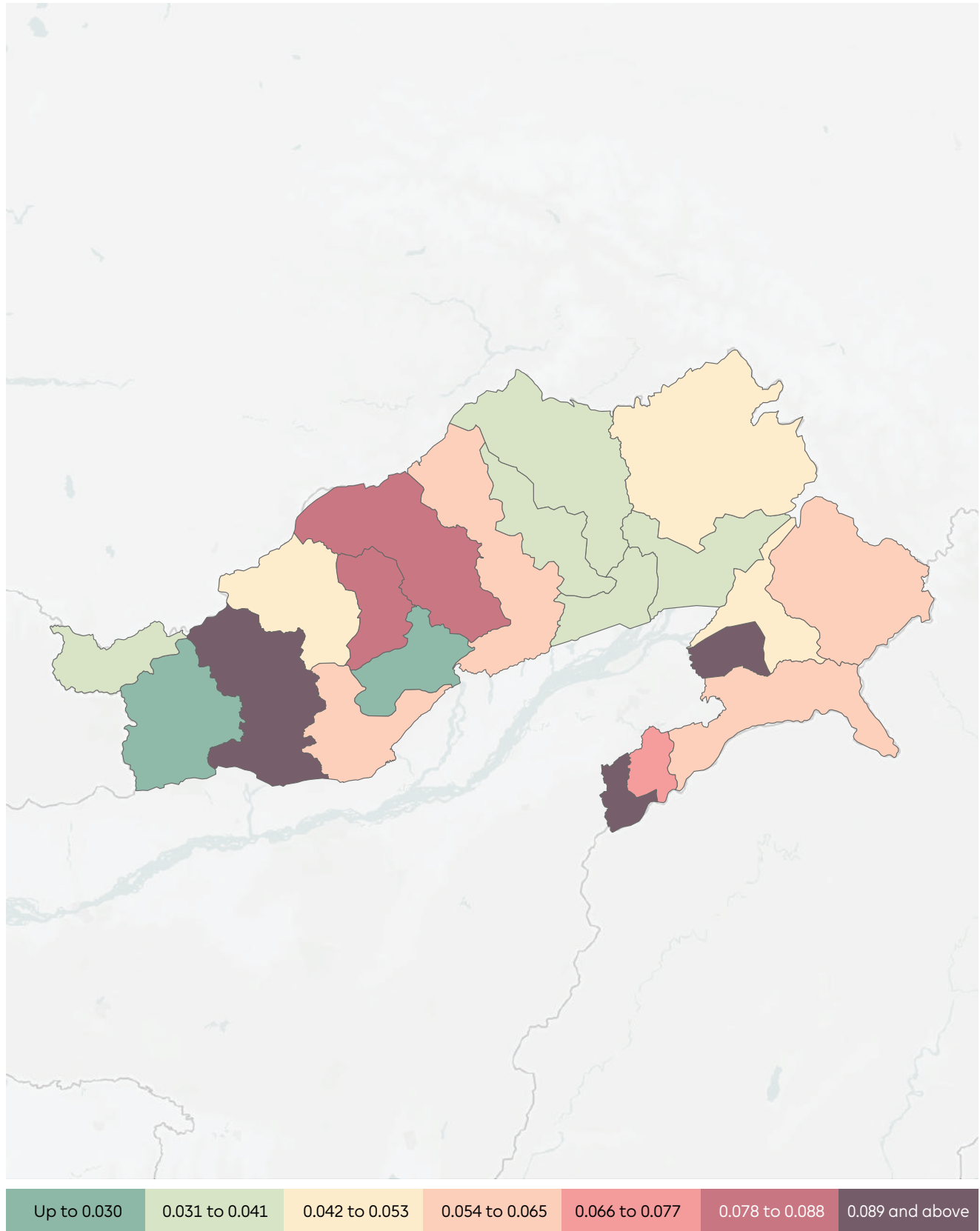
Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Dimension
 Health (2015-16) Education (2015-16) Standard of living (2015-16)
 Health (2019-21) Education (2019-21) Standard of living (2019-21)

Arunachal Pradesh

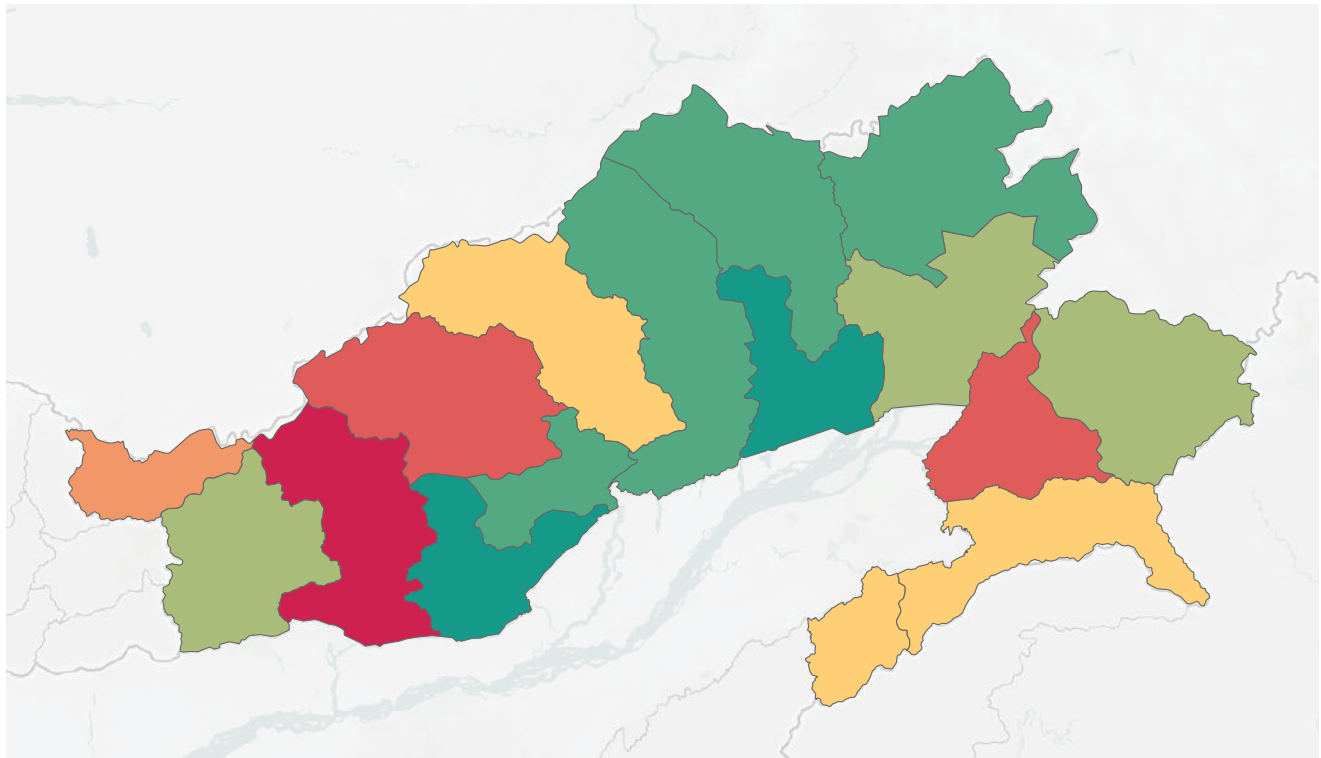
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Arunachal Pradesh for 2019-21.

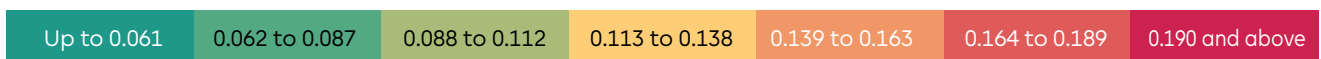
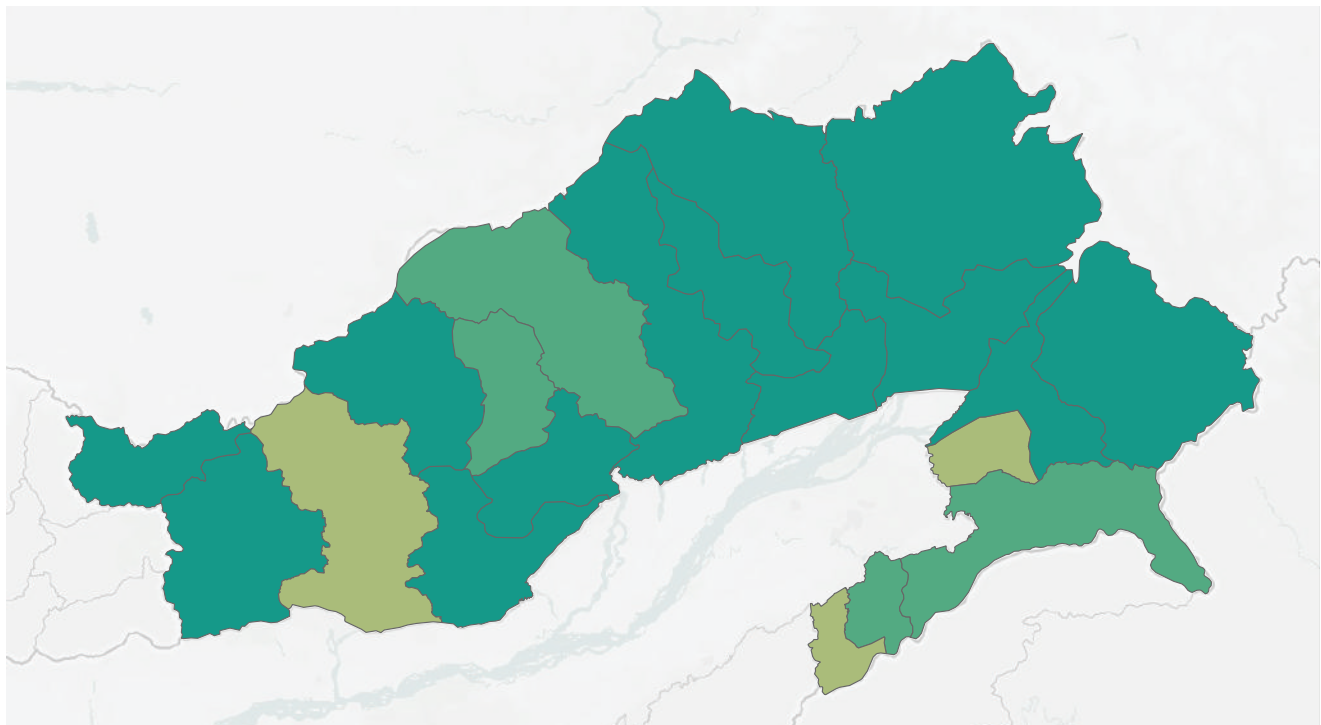
Arunachal Pradesh

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Arunachal Pradesh

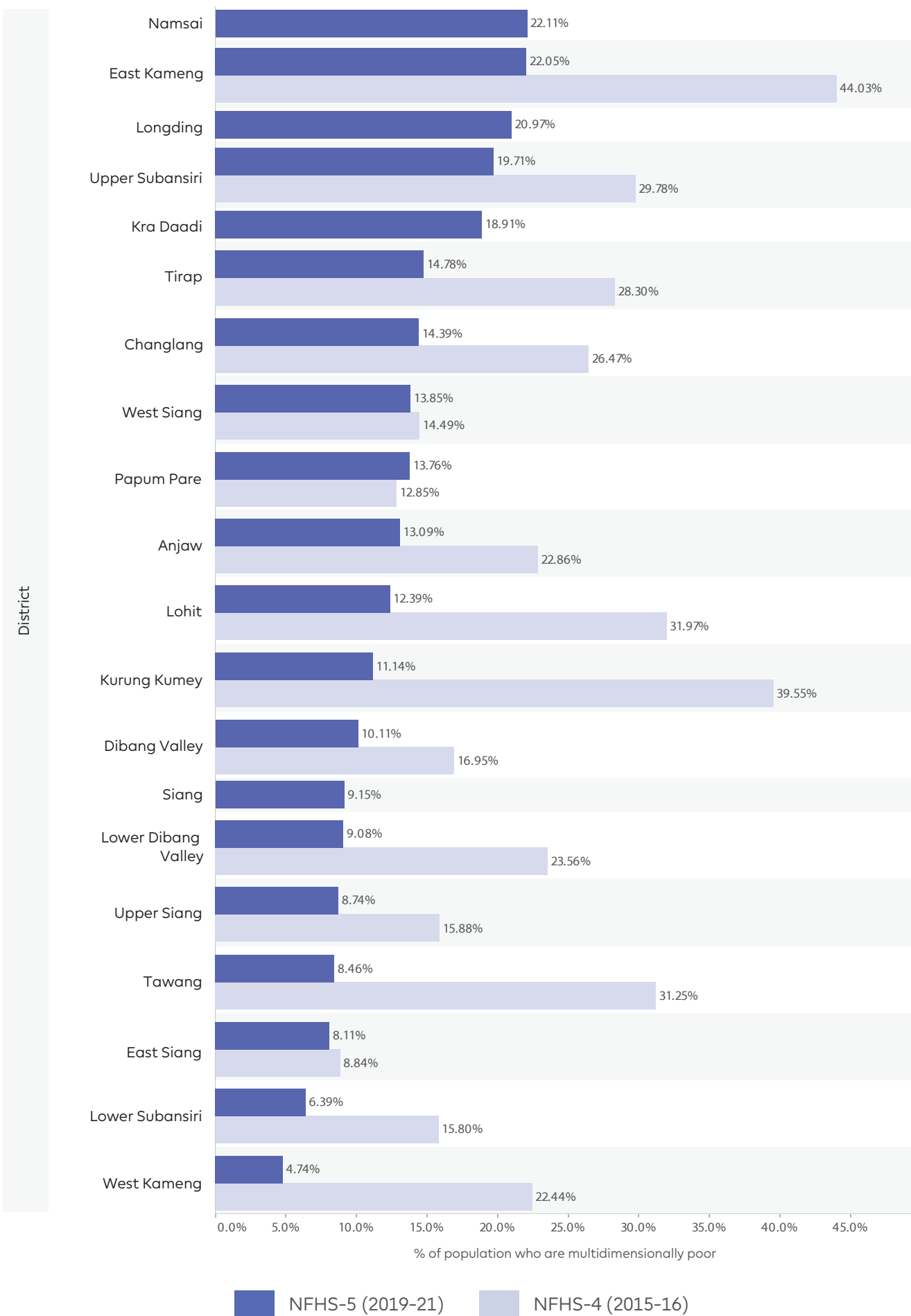
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Arunachal Pradesh, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

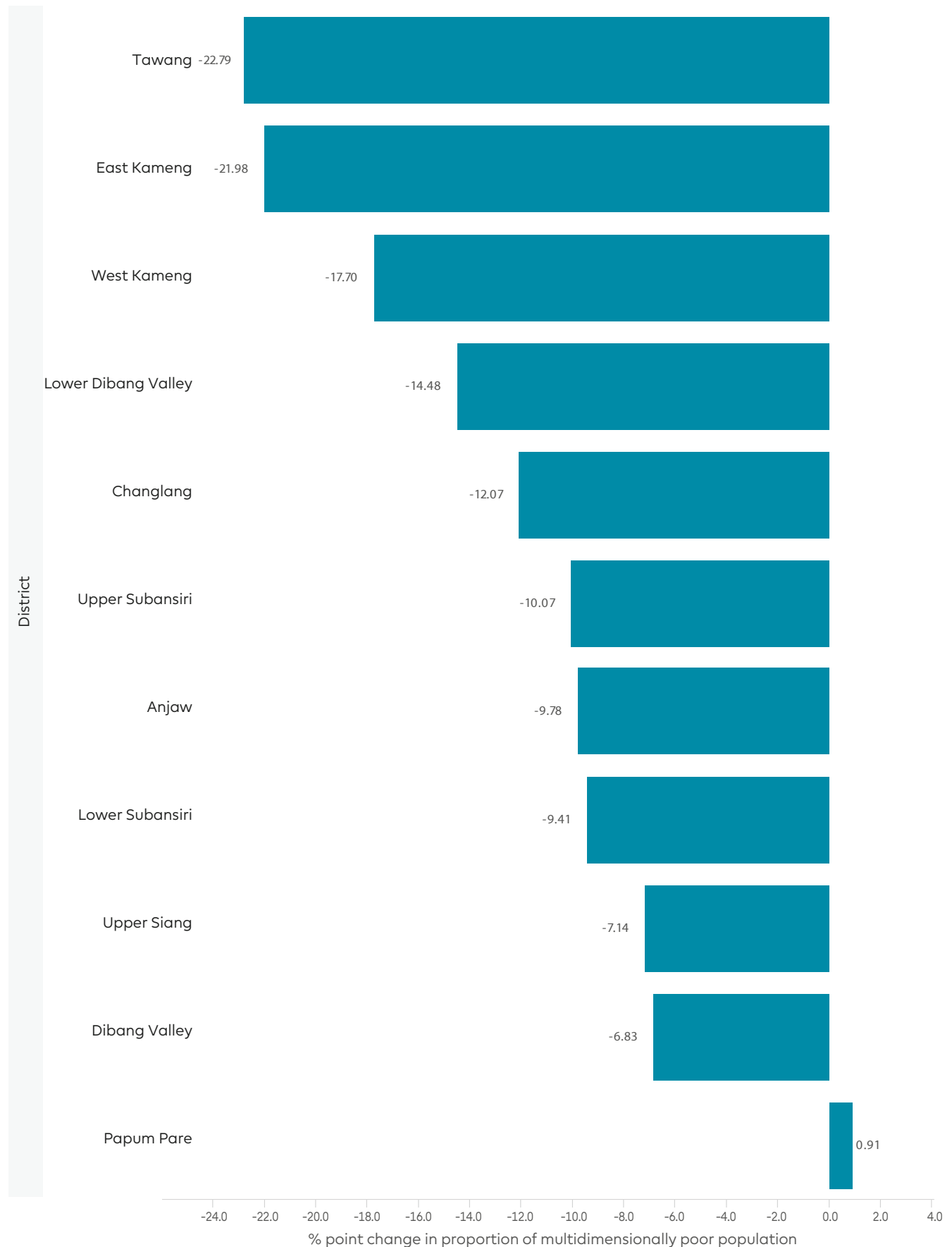
Arunachal Pradesh: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Arunachal Pradesh: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

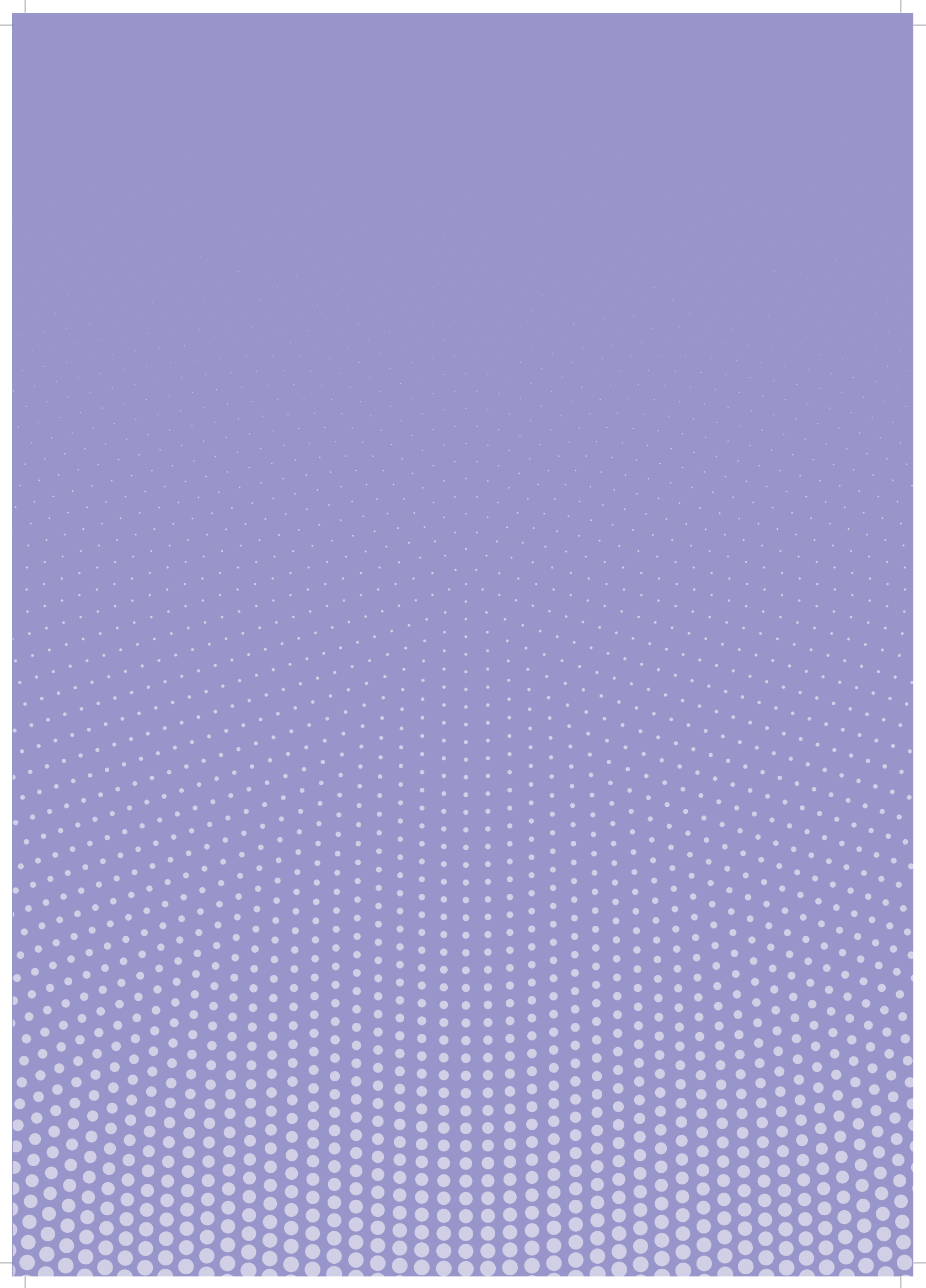
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Arunachal Pradesh: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Anjaw	22.86%	42.92%	0.098	13.09%	43.24%	0.057
Changlang	26.47%	48.08%	0.127	14.39%	43.49%	0.063
Dibang Valley	16.95%	41.31%	0.070	10.11%	42.72%	0.043
East Kameng	44.03%	48.87%	0.215	22.05%	43.20%	0.095
East Siang	8.84%	41.61%	0.037	8.11%	40.69%	0.033
Kra Daadi	—	—	—	18.91%	44.13%	0.083
Kurung Kumey	39.55%	47.44%	0.188	11.14%	40.52%	0.045
Lohit	31.97%	51.28%	0.164	12.39%	42.69%	0.053
Longding	—	—	—	20.97%	43.73%	0.092
Lower Dibang Valley	23.56%	45.96%	0.108	9.08%	41.21%	0.037
Lower Subansiri	15.80%	43.96%	0.069	6.39%	39.83%	0.025
Namsai	—	—	—	22.11%	45.76%	0.101
Papum Pare	12.85%	45.91%	0.059	13.76%	43.55%	0.060
Siang	—	—	—	9.15%	38.97%	0.036
Tawang	31.25%	45.60%	0.143	8.46%	41.95%	0.035
Tirap	28.30%	48.12%	0.136	14.78%	45.08%	0.067
Upper Siang	15.88%	41.39%	0.066	8.74%	39.75%	0.035
Upper Subansiri	29.78%	45.02%	0.134	19.71%	42.03%	0.083
West Kameng	22.44%	43.65%	0.098	4.74%	39.77%	0.019
West Siang	14.49%	45.15%	0.065	13.85%	41.89%	0.058



Overview

Assam's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

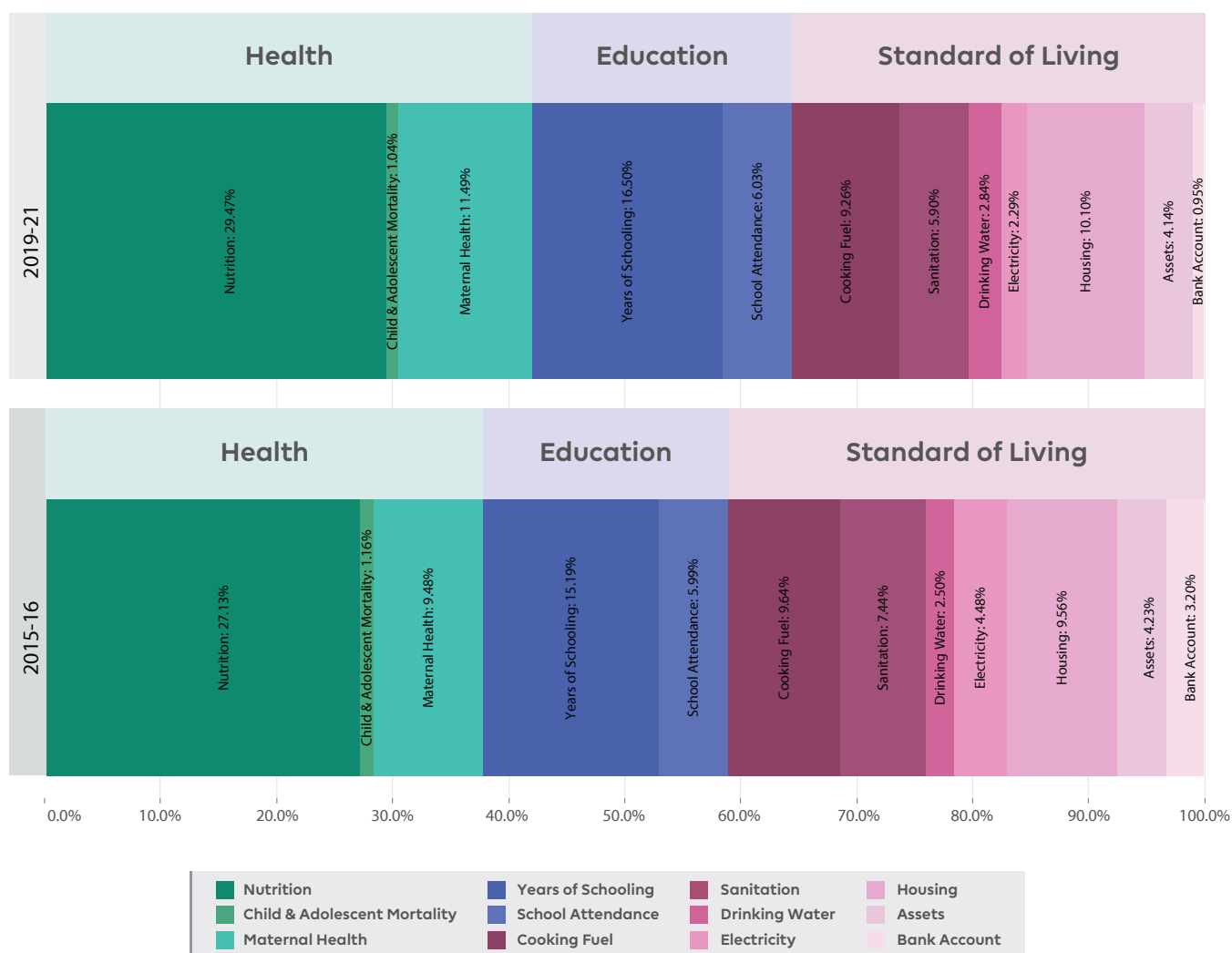
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	19.35%	44.41%	0.086
2015-16	32.65%	47.88%	0.156

Multidimensional Poverty in Assam's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	21.41%	44.50%	0.095	6.88%	42.61%	0.029
2015-16	36.14%	48.06%	0.174	9.94%	43.57%	0.043

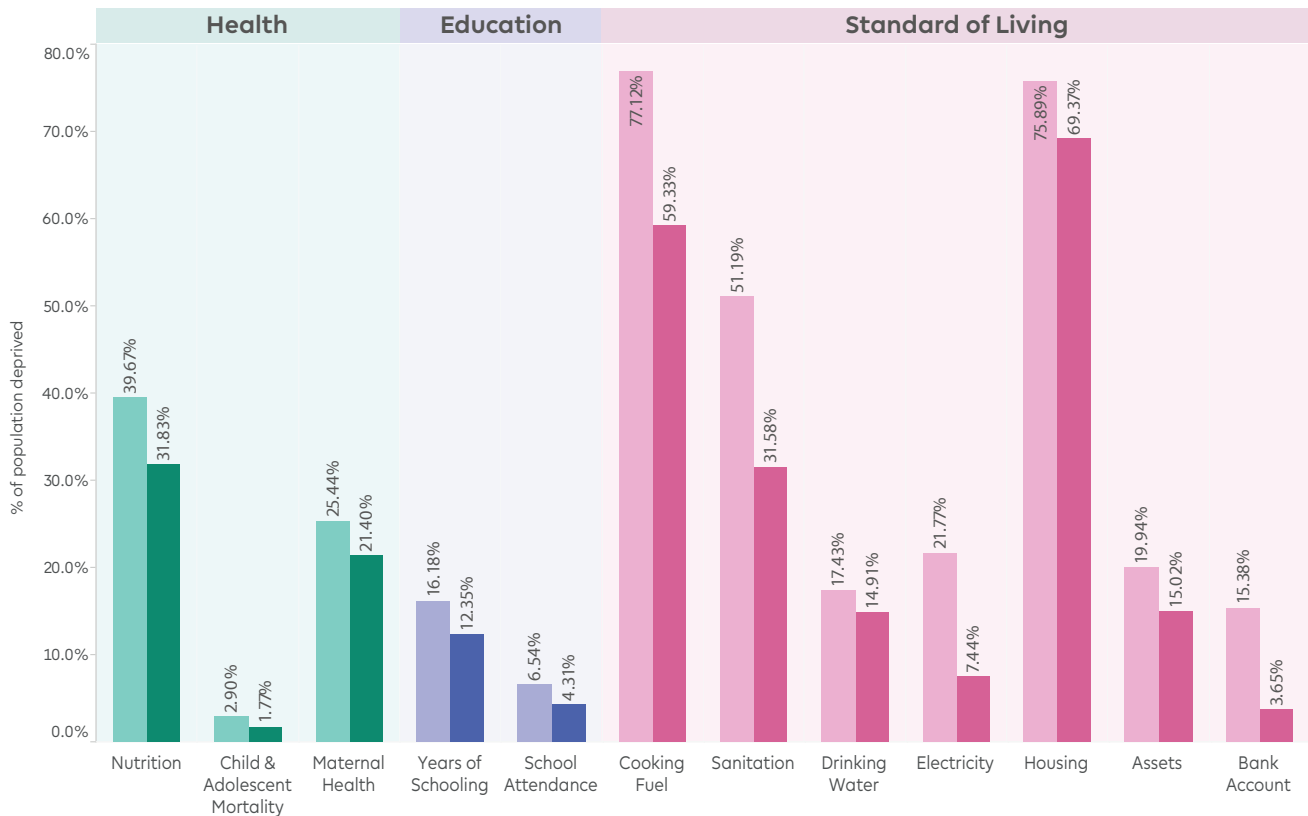
Assam: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Assam's MPI Score



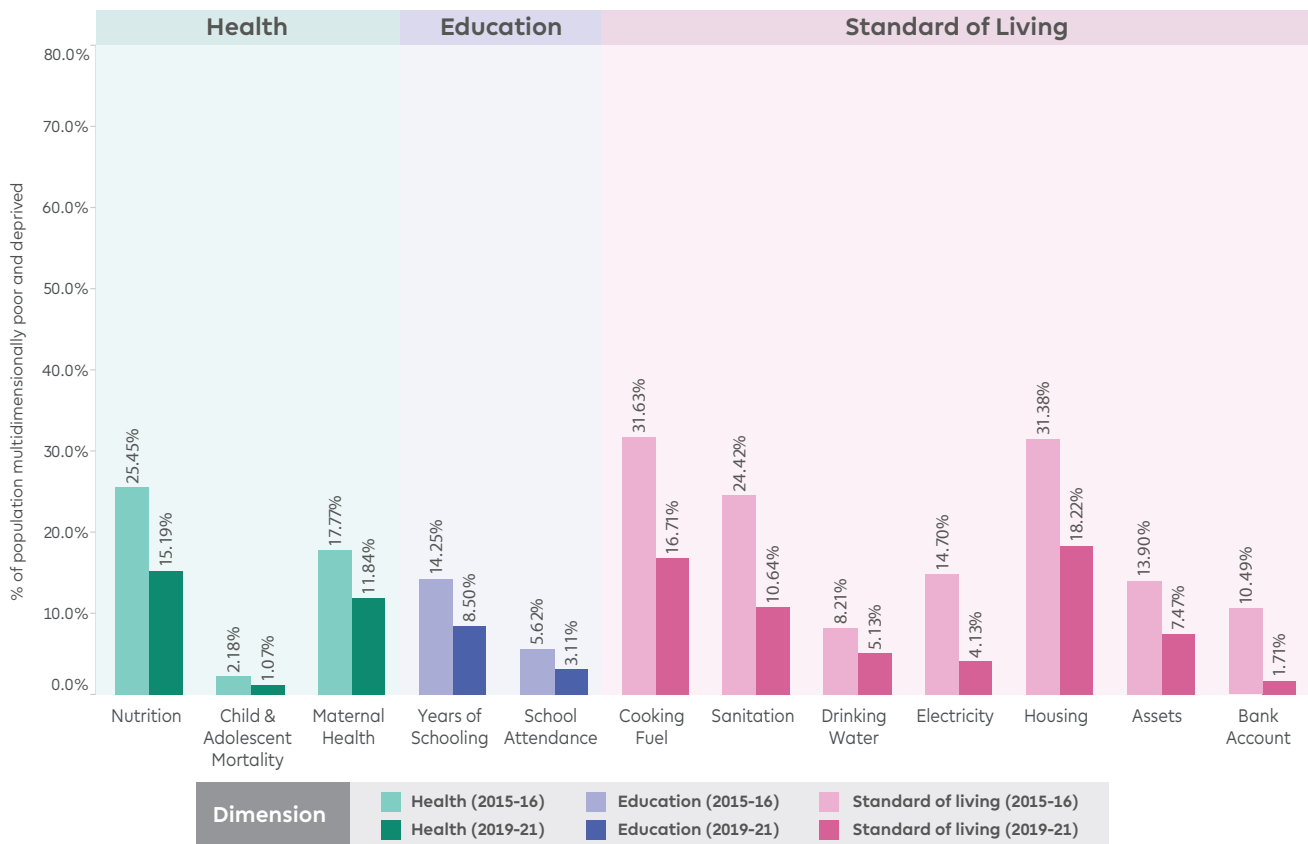
Assam: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Assam: Censored Headcount Ratio

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

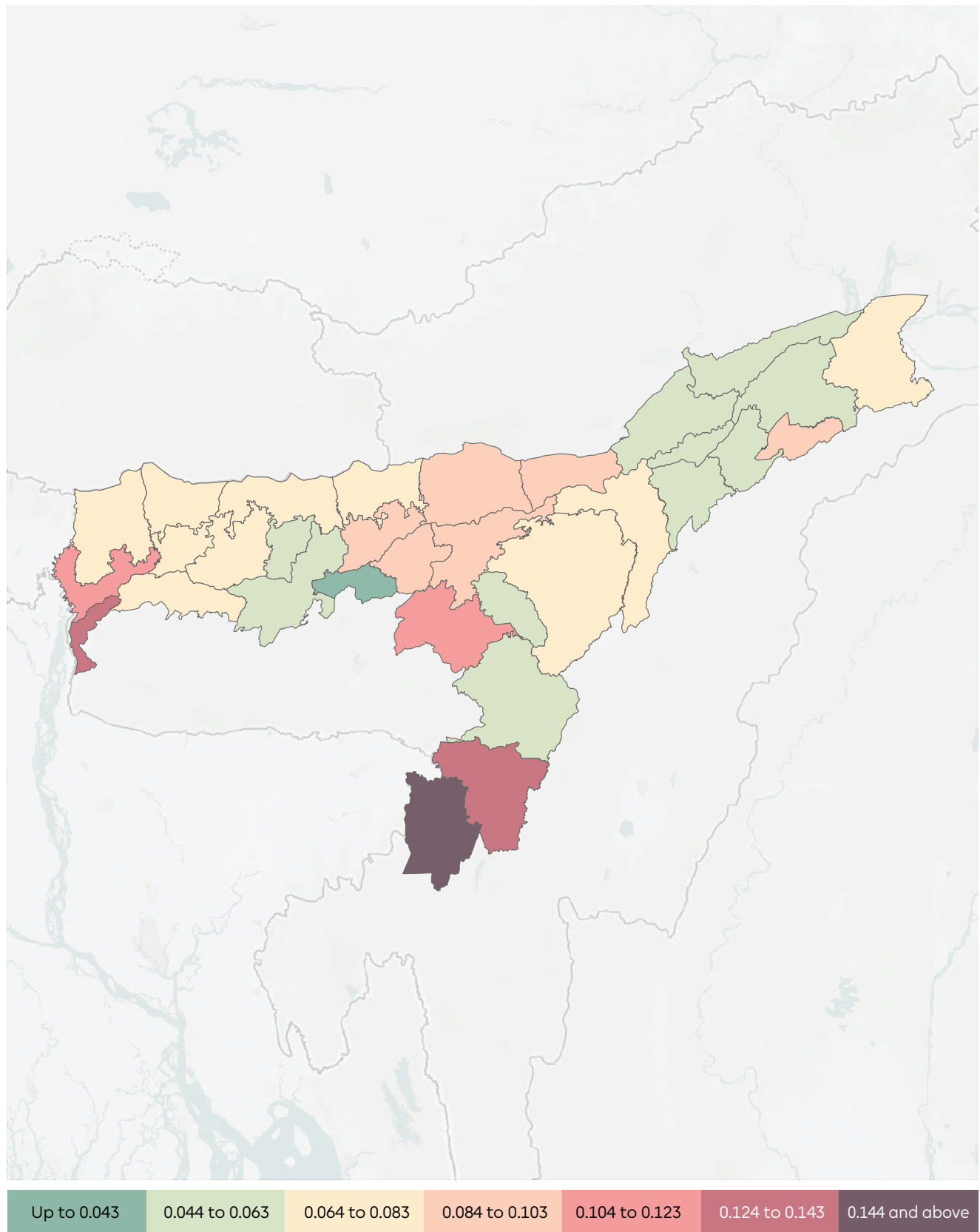


Dimension

- Health (2015-16)
- Health (2019-21)
- Education (2015-16)
- Education (2019-21)
- Standard of living (2015-16)
- Standard of living (2019-21)

Assam

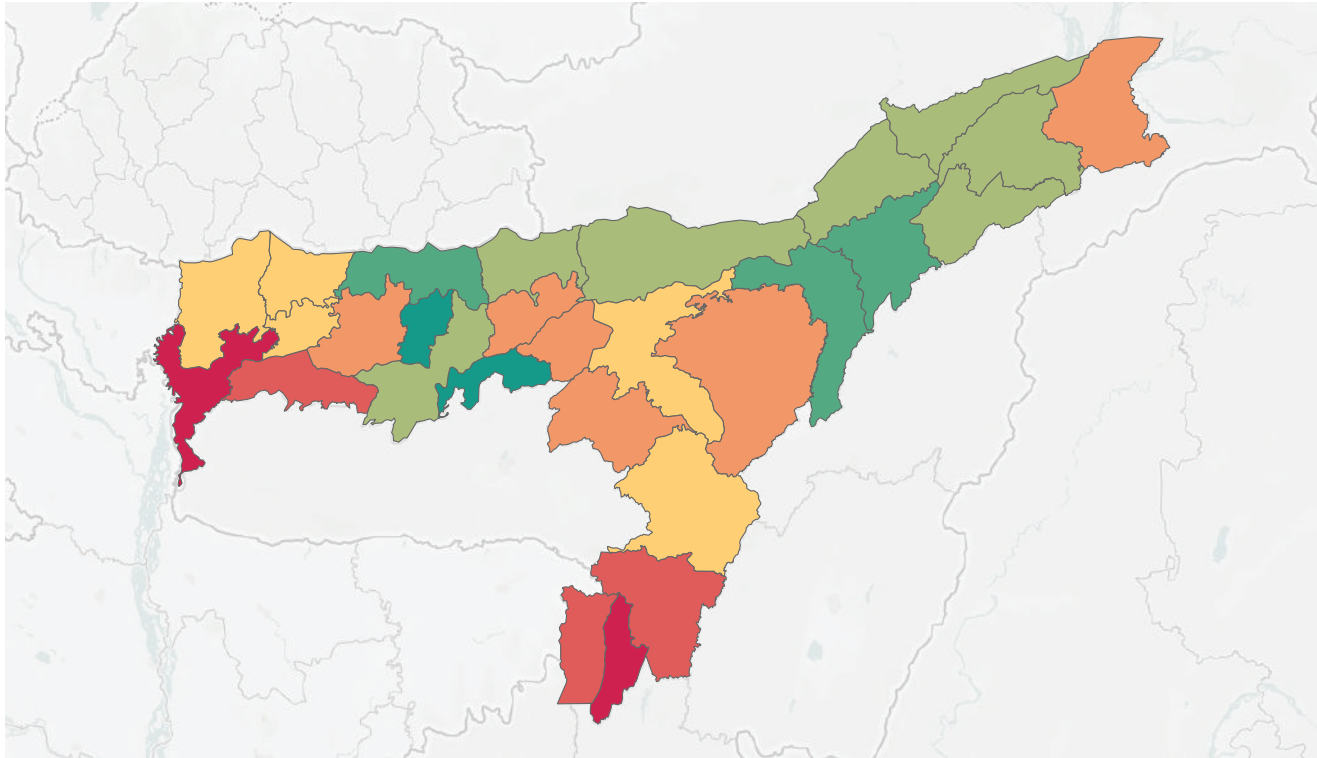
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Assam for 2019-21.

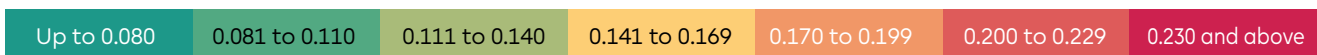
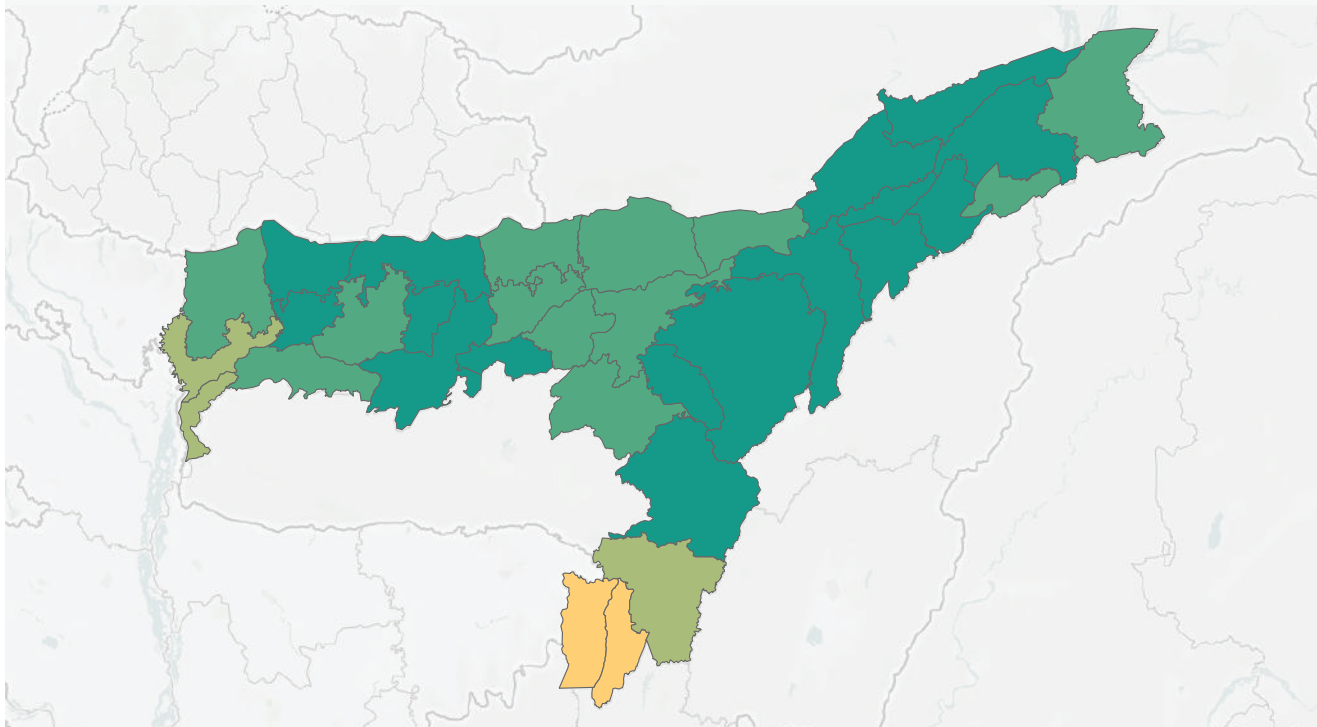
Assam

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Assam

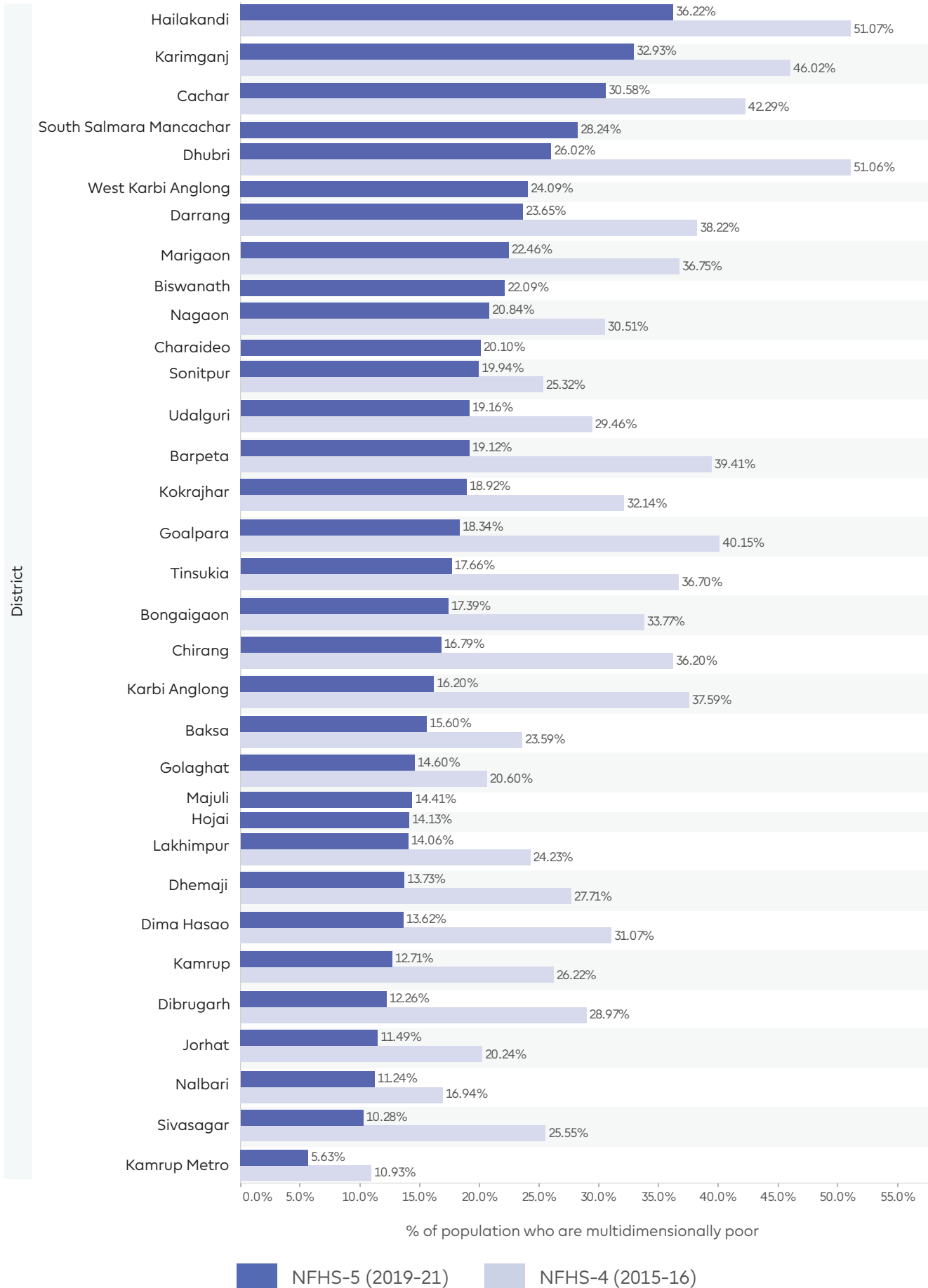
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Assam, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

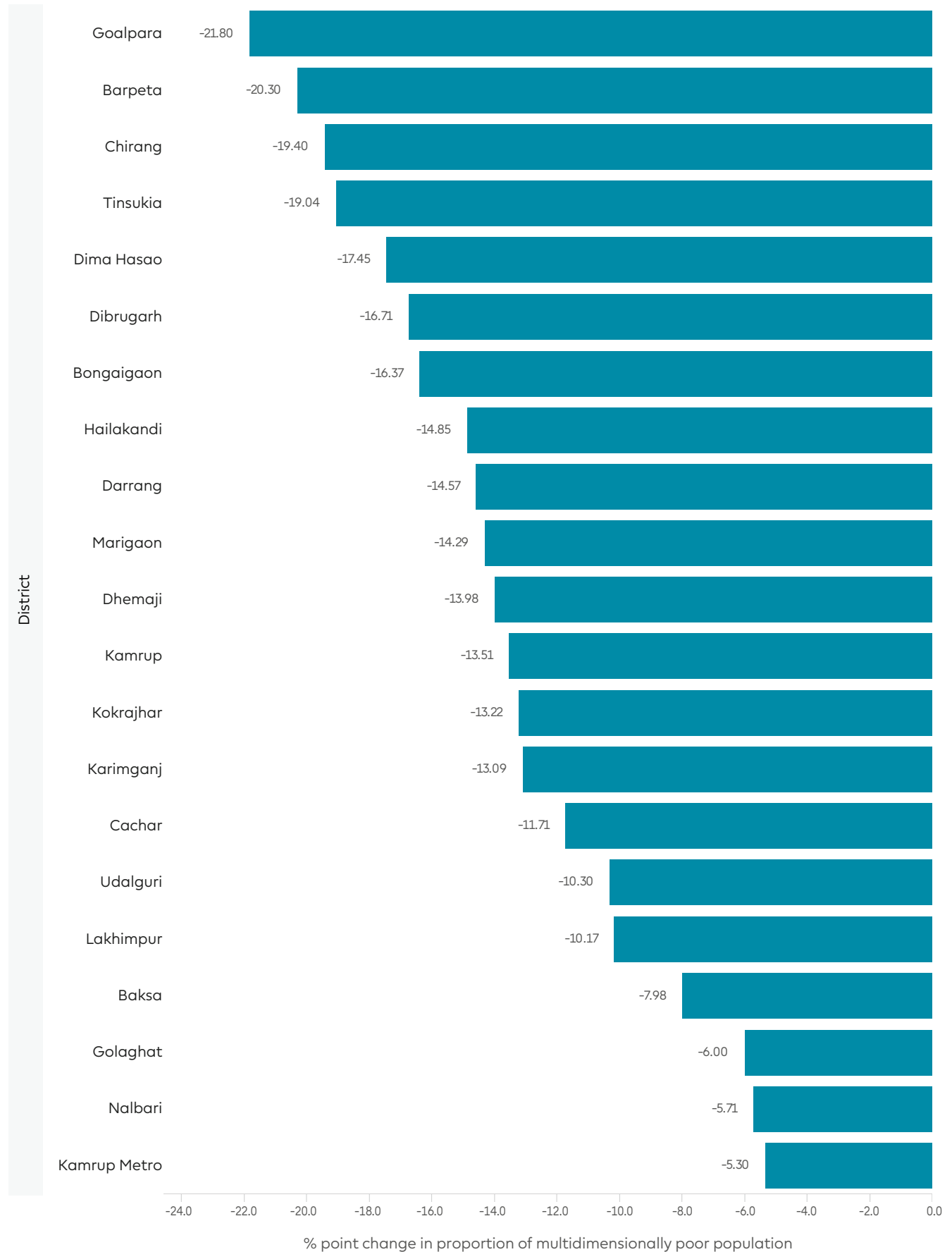
Assam: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Assam: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

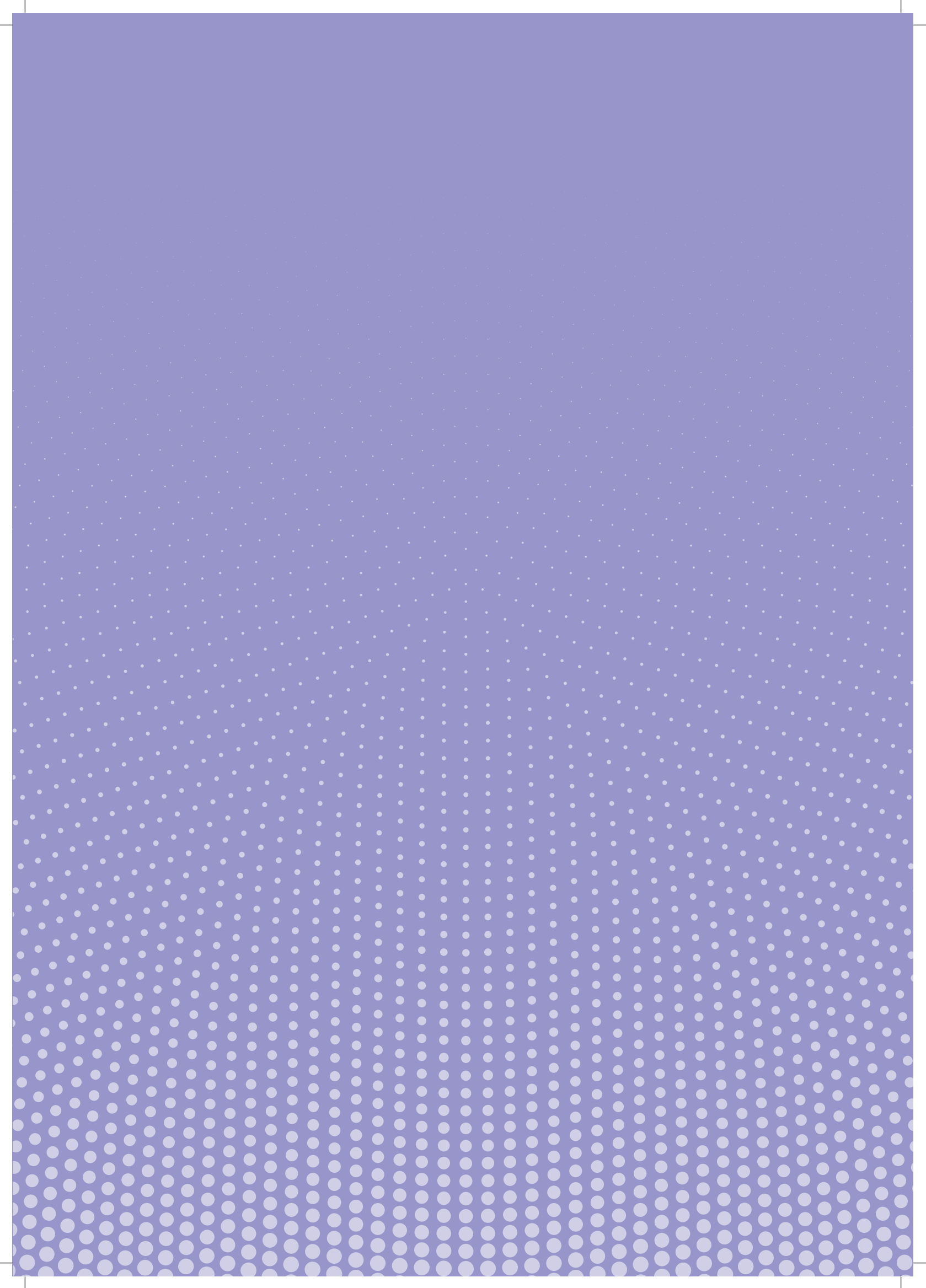
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Assam: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015–16)			NFHS-5 (2019–21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Baksa	23.59%	43.42%	0.102	15.60%	41.10%	0.064
Barpeta	39.41%	46.50%	0.183	19.12%	43.38%	0.083
Biswanath	–	–	–	22.09%	46.03%	0.102
Bongaigaon	33.77%	45.80%	0.155	17.39%	42.99%	0.075
Cachar	42.29%	49.49%	0.209	30.58%	45.63%	0.140
Charaideo	–	–	–	20.10%	47.03%	0.095
Chirang	36.20%	45.71%	0.165	16.79%	42.48%	0.071
Darrang	38.22%	49.49%	0.189	23.65%	42.20%	0.100
Dhemaji	27.71%	45.03%	0.125	13.73%	40.72%	0.056
Dhubri	51.06%	50.85%	0.260	26.02%	44.48%	0.116
Dibrugarh	28.97%	47.05%	0.136	12.26%	45.51%	0.056
Dima Hasao	31.07%	49.97%	0.155	13.62%	44.47%	0.061
Goalpara	40.15%	50.62%	0.203	18.34%	44.23%	0.081
Golaghat	20.60%	45.64%	0.094	14.60%	44.22%	0.065
Hailakandi	51.07%	49.21%	0.251	36.22%	45.30%	0.164
Hojai	–	–	–	14.13%	41.83%	0.059
Jorhat	20.24%	43.62%	0.088	11.49%	44.49%	0.051
Kamrup	26.22%	45.03%	0.118	12.71%	41.89%	0.053
Kamrup Metro	10.93%	46.95%	0.051	5.63%	43.08%	0.024
Karbi Anglong	37.59%	48.10%	0.181	16.20%	42.24%	0.068
Karimganj	46.02%	48.45%	0.223	32.93%	46.54%	0.153
Kokrajhar	32.14%	46.11%	0.148	18.92%	43.99%	0.083
Lakhimpur	24.23%	46.80%	0.113	14.06%	43.10%	0.061
Majuli	–	–	–	14.41%	39.18%	0.056
Marigaon	36.75%	47.71%	0.175	22.46%	44.63%	0.100
Nagaon	30.51%	47.10%	0.144	20.84%	44.61%	0.093
Nalbari	16.94%	44.69%	0.076	11.24%	43.47%	0.049
Sivasagar	25.55%	48.95%	0.125	10.28%	42.94%	0.044
Sonitpur	25.32%	46.55%	0.118	19.94%	44.95%	0.090
South Salmara Mancachar	–	–	–	28.24%	46.45%	0.131
Tinsukia	36.70%	52.07%	0.191	17.66%	46.04%	0.081
Udalguri	29.46%	44.74%	0.132	19.16%	42.99%	0.082
West Karbi Anglong	–	–	–	24.09%	44.40%	0.107



Overview

Bihar's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

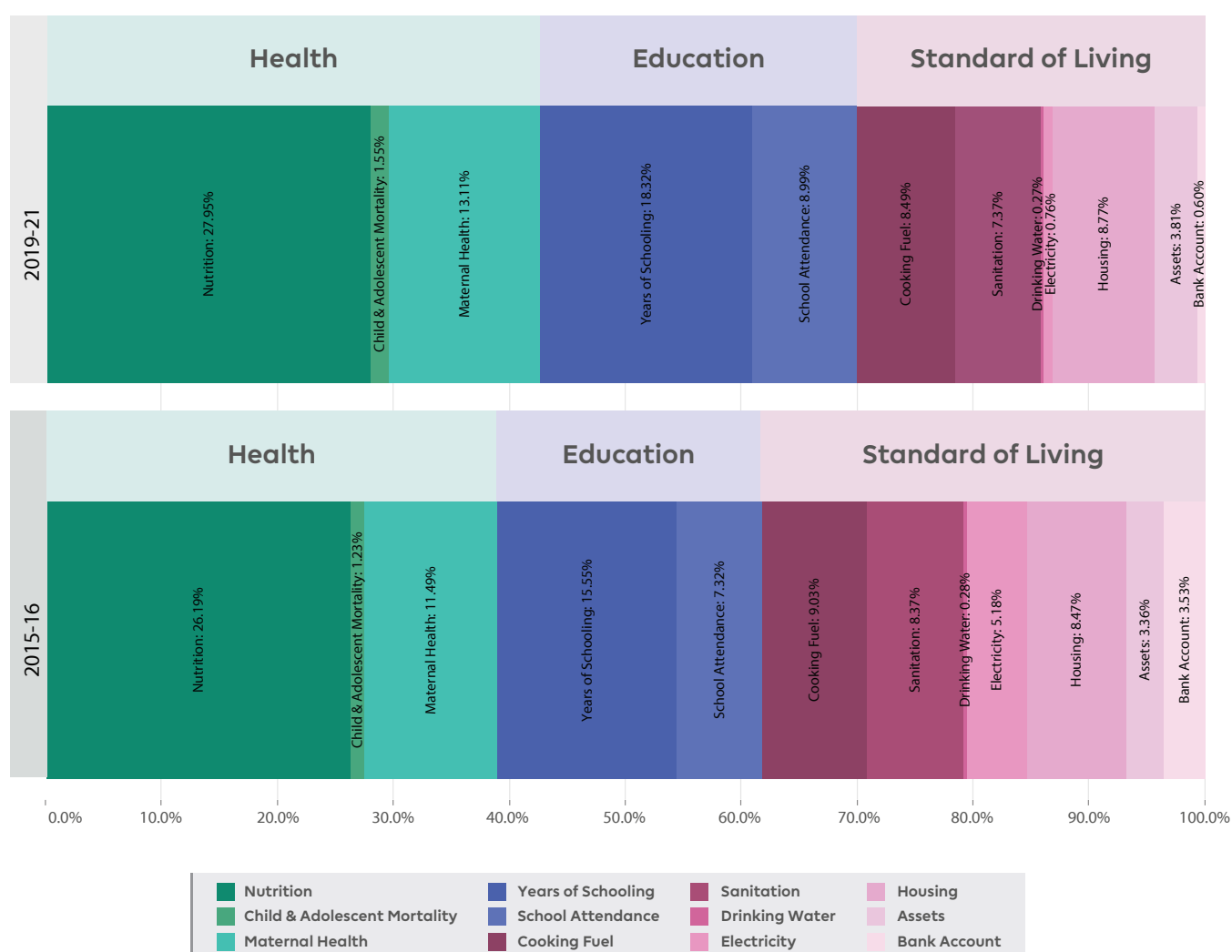
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	33.76%	47.40%	0.160
2015-16	51.89%	51.01%	0.265

Multidimensional Poverty in Bihar's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	36.95%	47.52%	0.176	16.67%	45.95%	0.077
2015-16	56.00%	51.14%	0.286	23.85%	49.02%	0.117

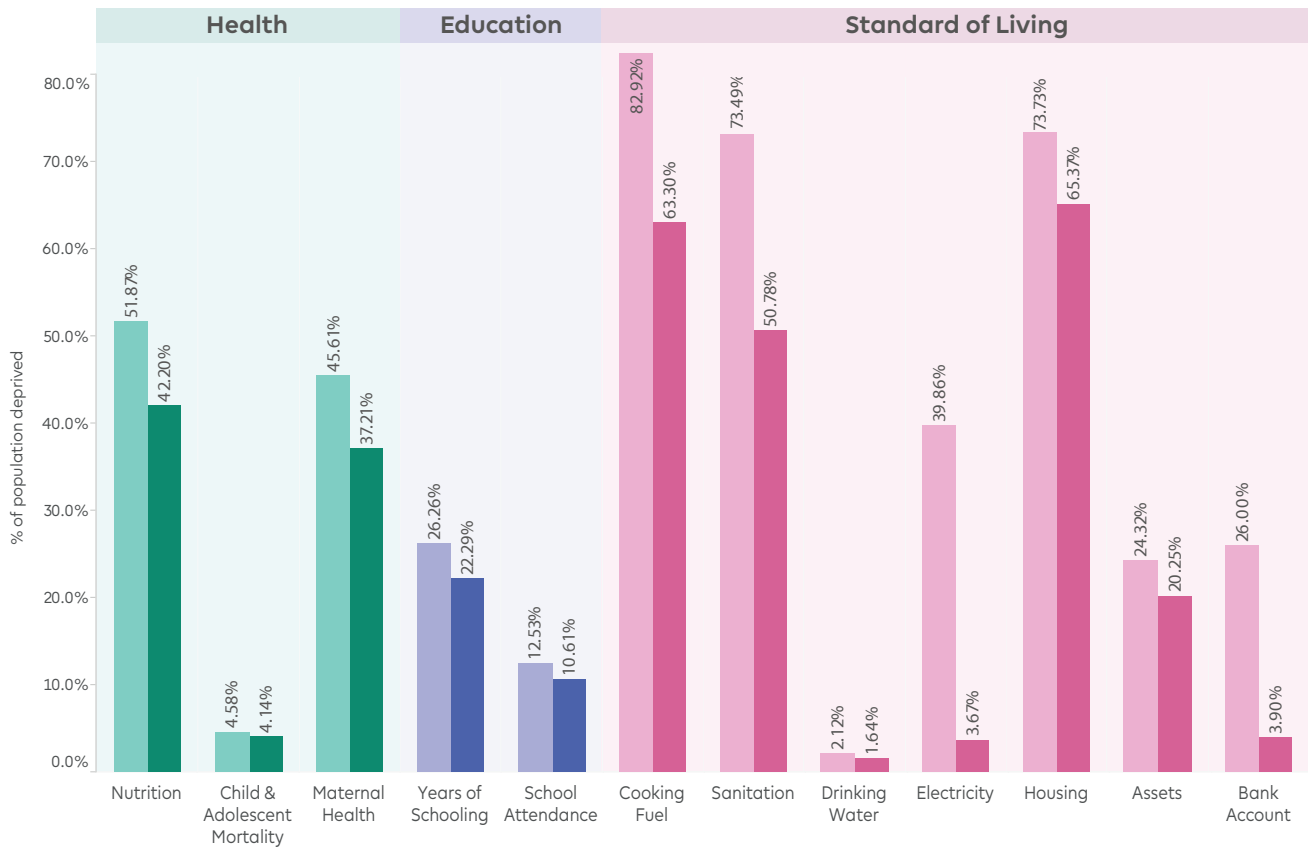
Bihar: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Bihar's MPI Score



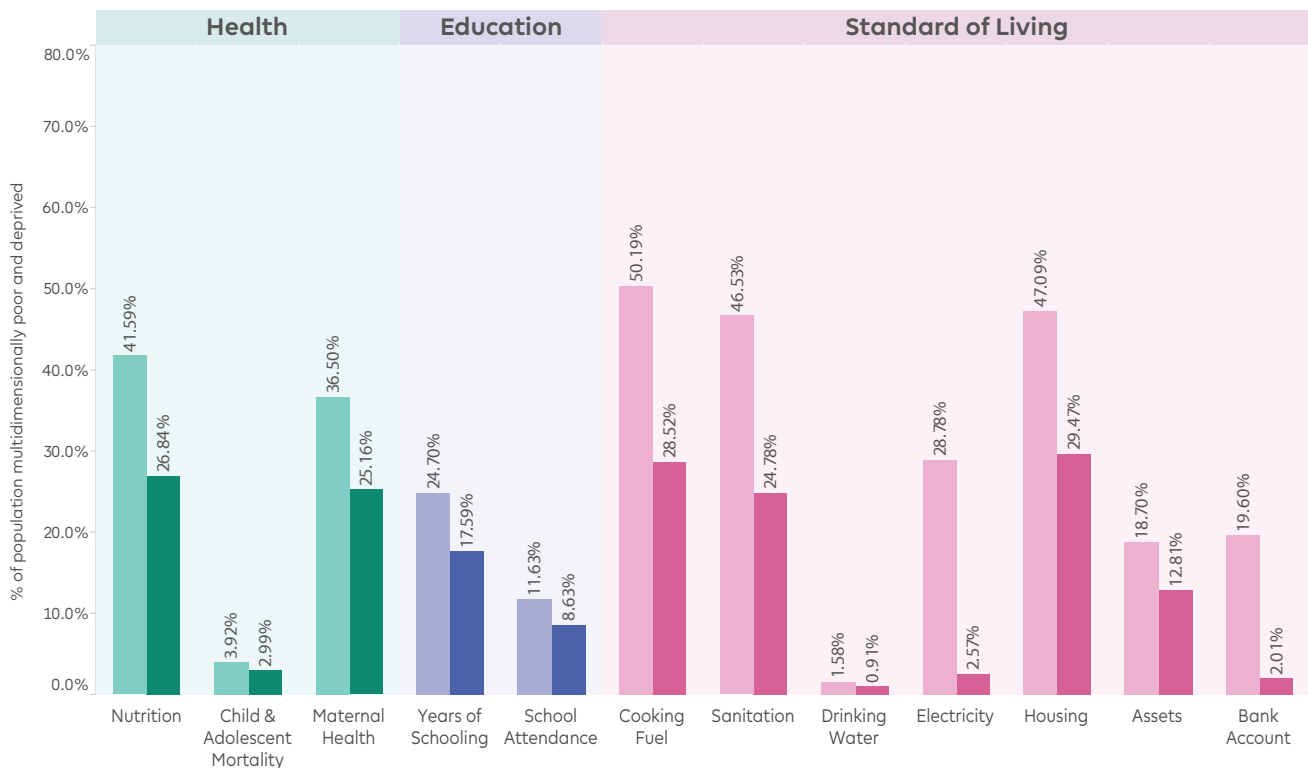
Bihar: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Bihar: Censored Headcount Ratio

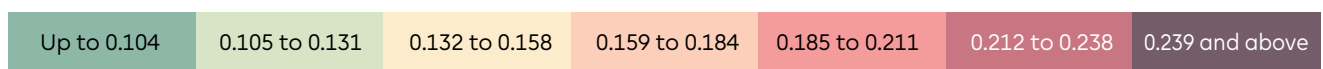
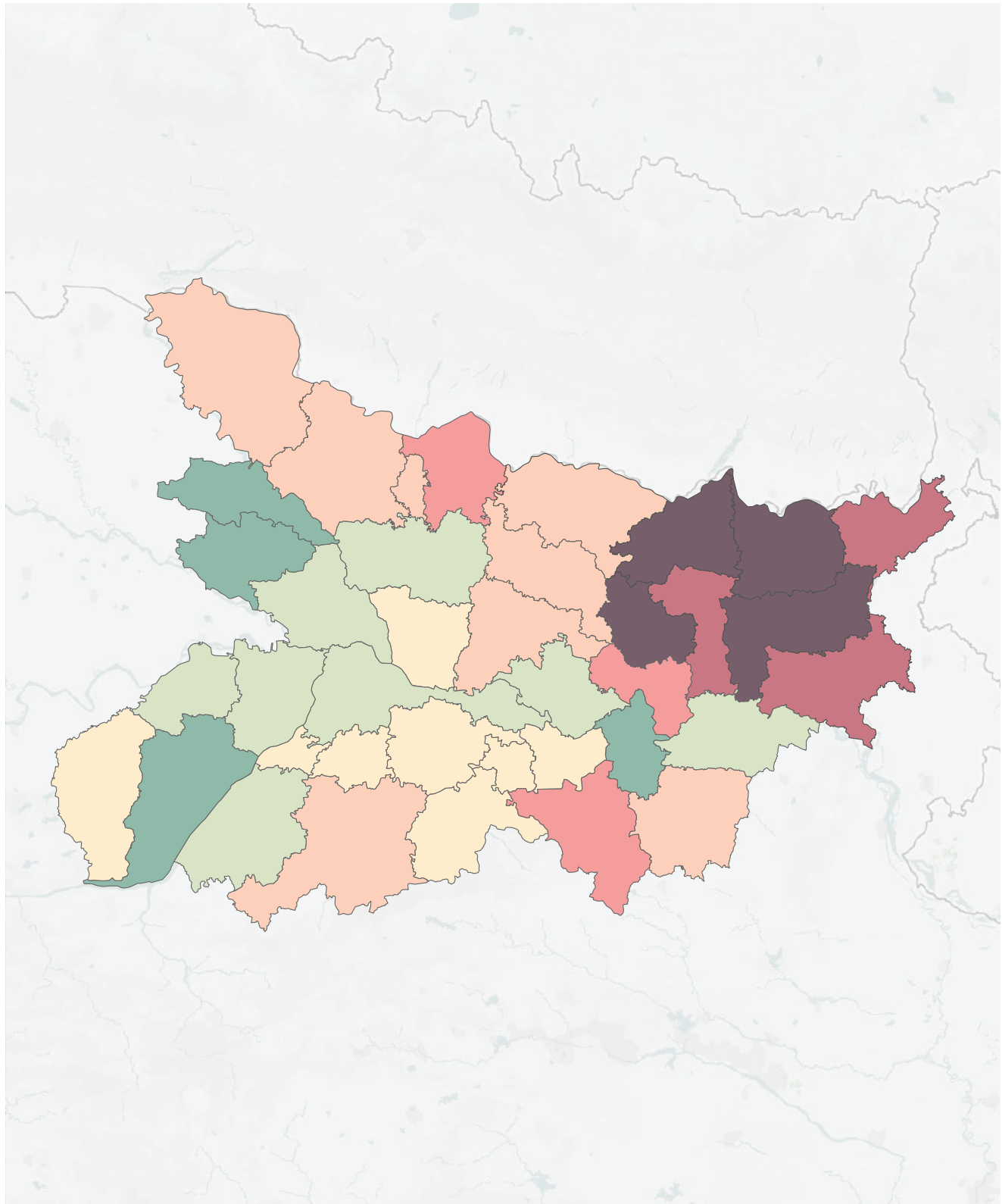
Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Dimension	Health (2015-16)	Health (2019-21)	Education (2015-16)	Education (2019-21)	Standard of living (2015-16)	Standard of living (2019-21)
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Bihar

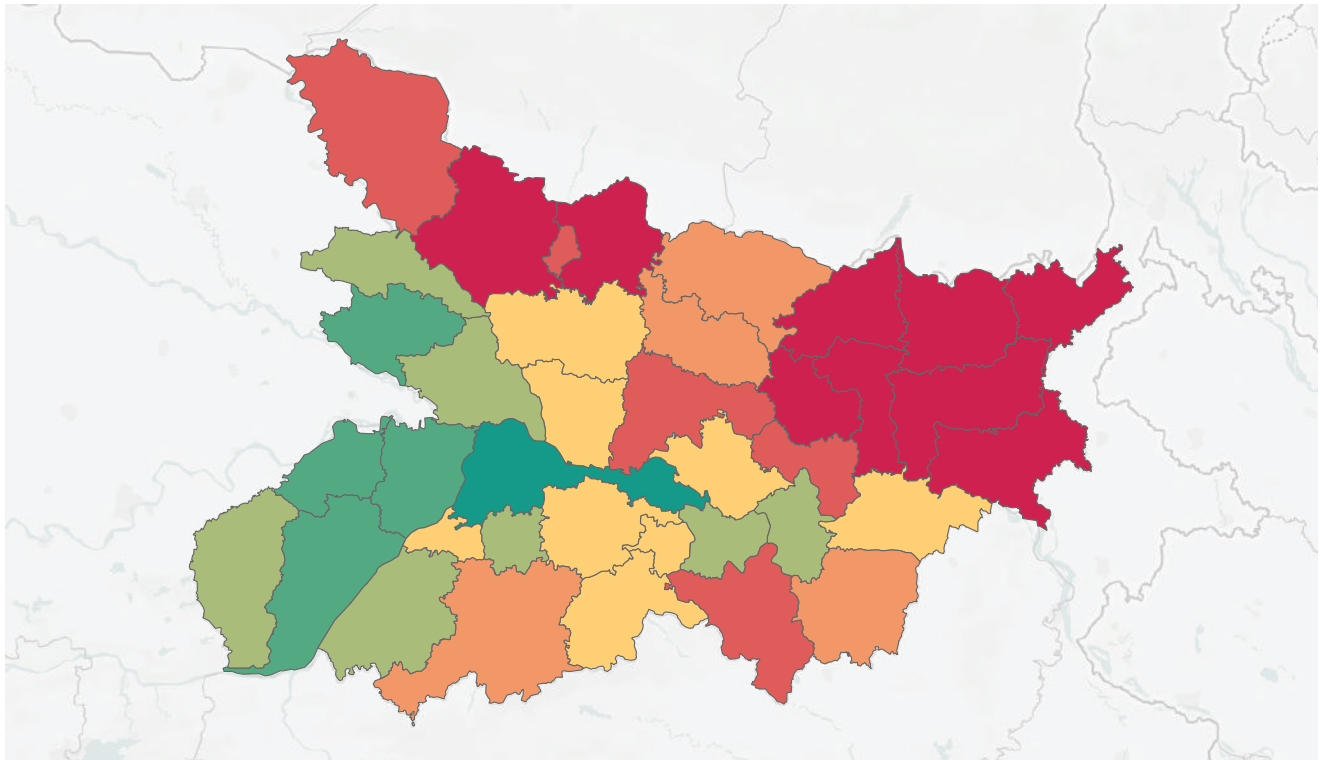
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Bihar for 2019-21.

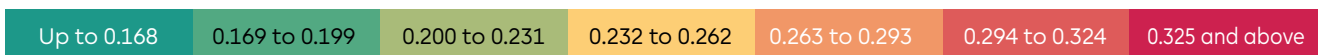
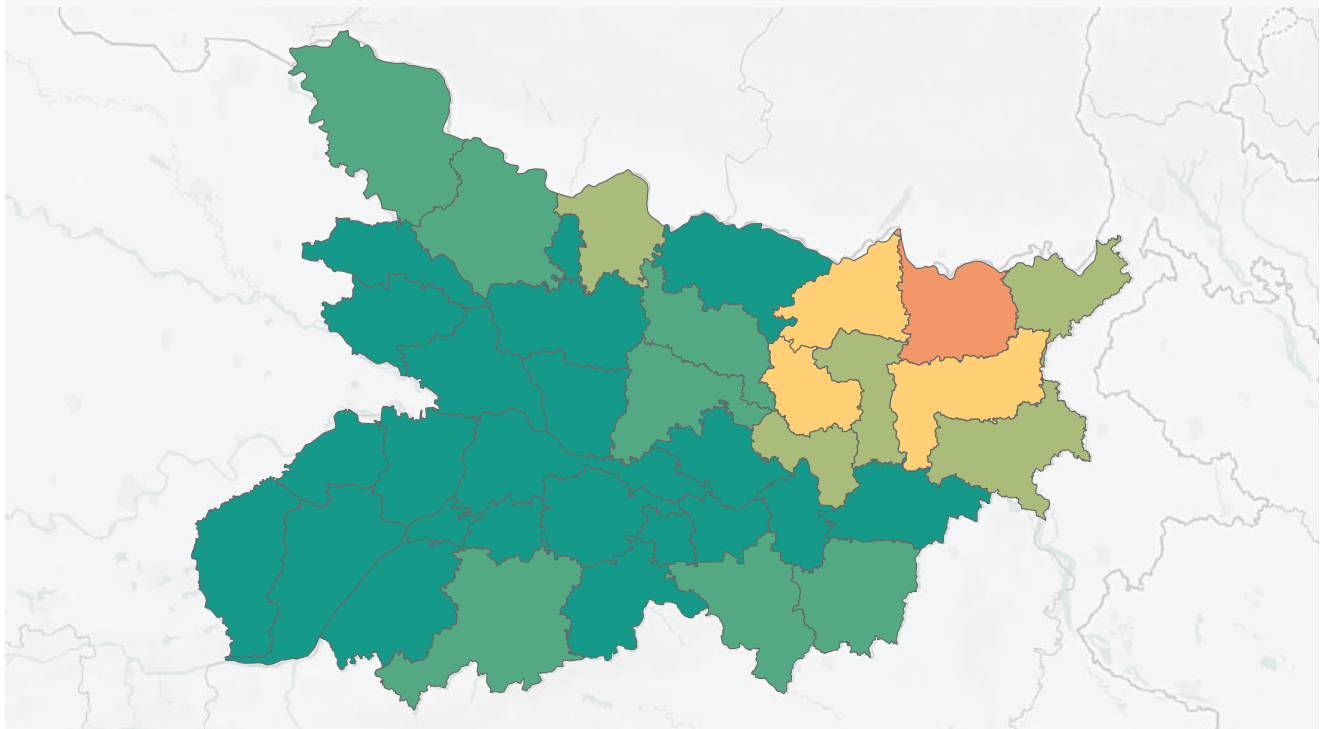
Bihar

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Bihar

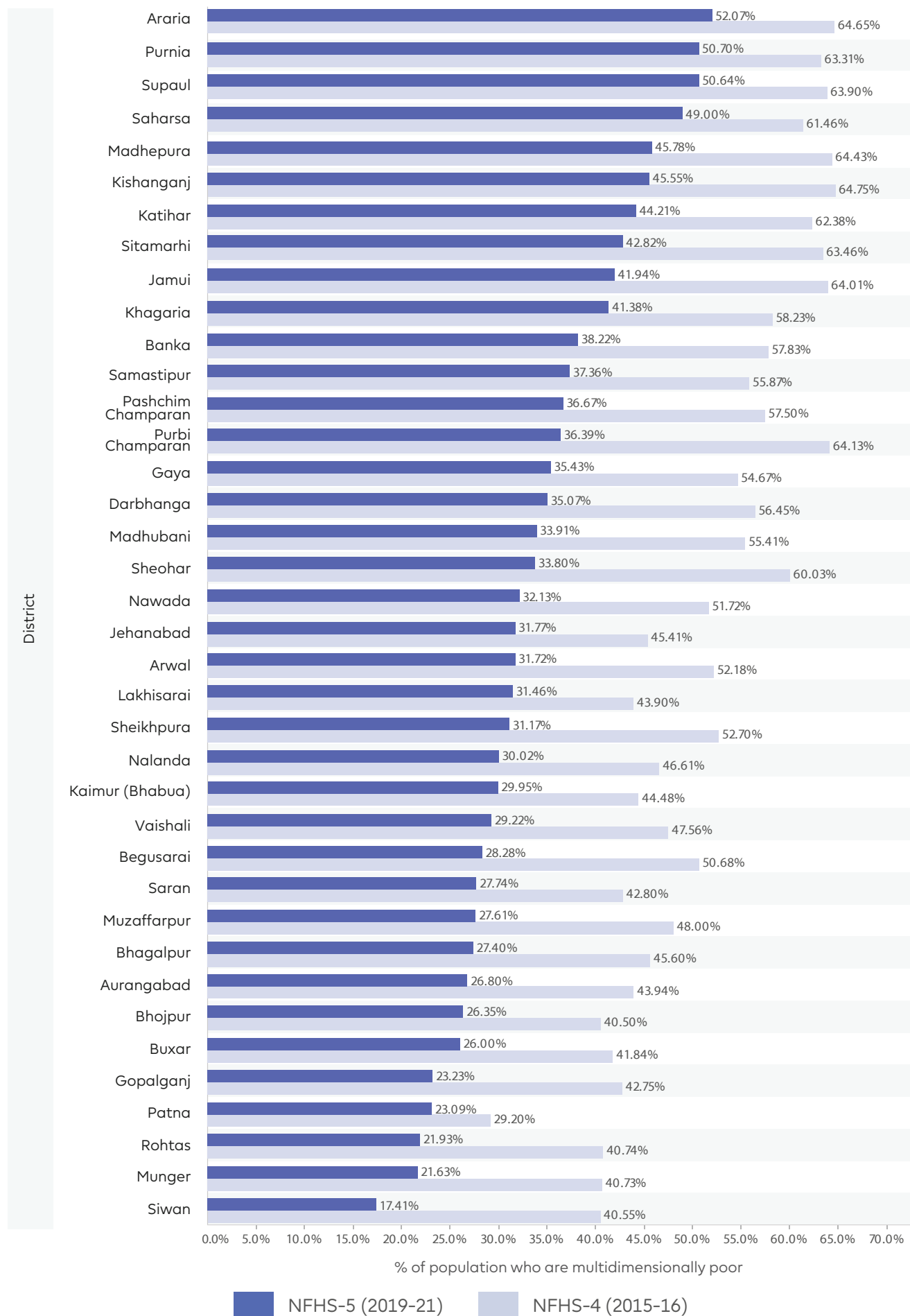
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Bihar, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

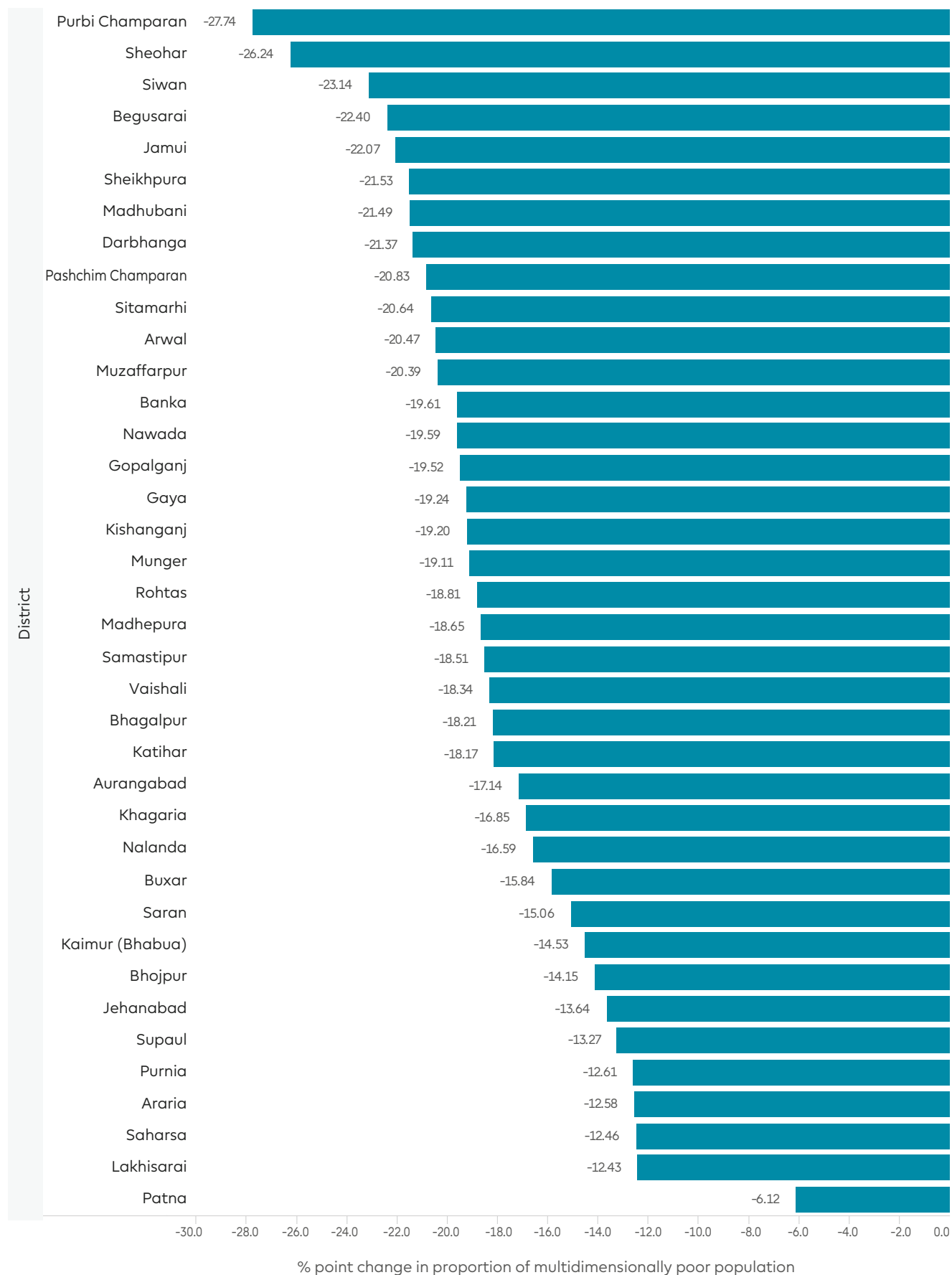
Bihar: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Bihar: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

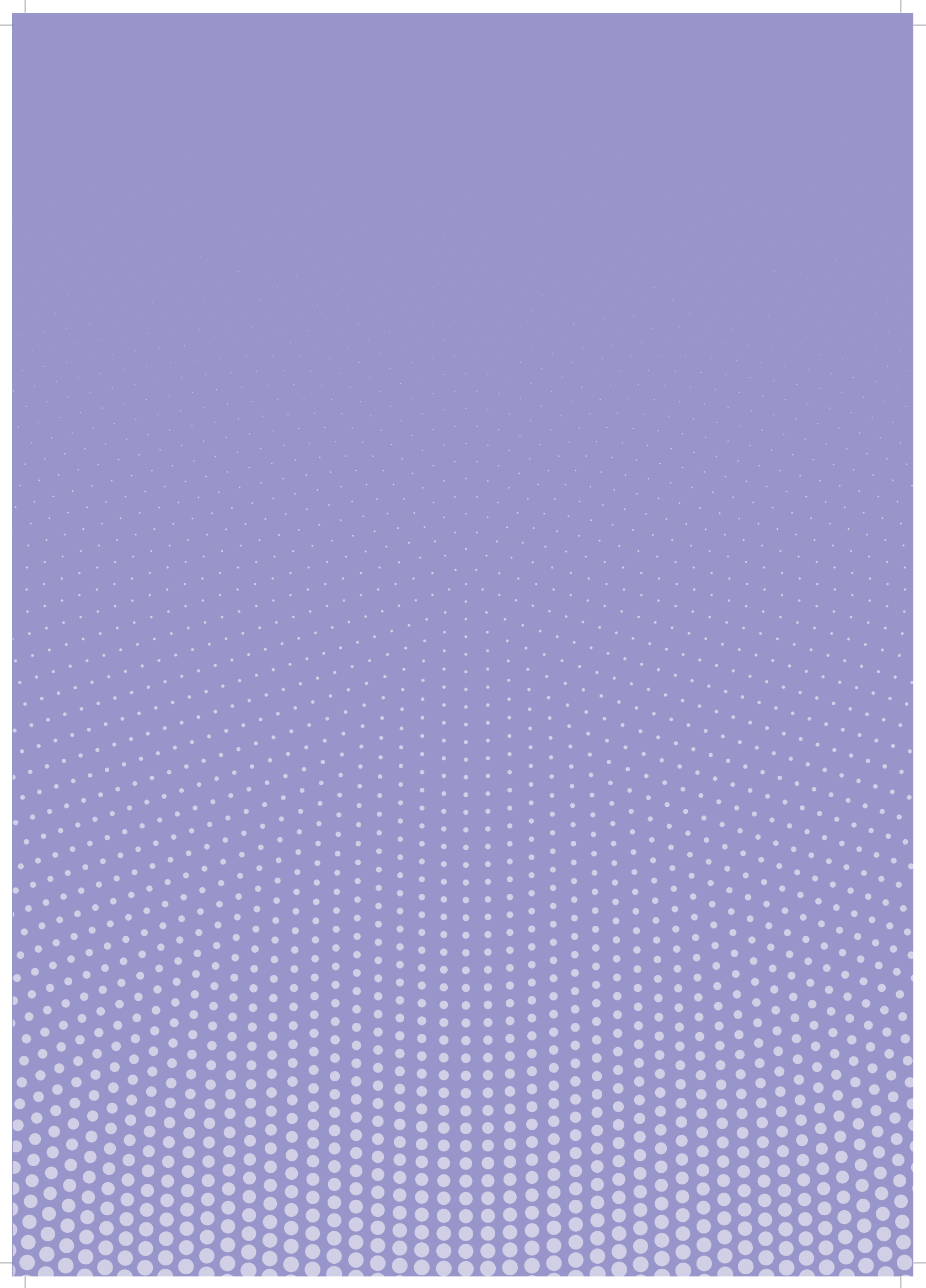
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Bihar: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Araria	64.65%	55.12%	0.356	52.07%	51.04%	0.266
Arwal	52.18%	47.83%	0.250	31.72%	46.91%	0.149
Aurangabad	43.94%	46.91%	0.206	26.80%	45.72%	0.123
Banka	57.83%	50.39%	0.291	38.22%	46.42%	0.177
Begusarai	50.68%	51.16%	0.259	28.28%	45.16%	0.128
Bhagalpur	45.60%	51.97%	0.237	27.40%	46.62%	0.128
Bhojpur	40.50%	46.54%	0.188	26.35%	45.76%	0.121
Buxar	41.84%	45.48%	0.190	26.00%	43.70%	0.114
Darbhanga	56.45%	51.77%	0.292	35.07%	49.01%	0.172
Gaya	54.67%	49.67%	0.272	35.43%	47.61%	0.169
Gopalganj	42.75%	47.21%	0.202	23.23%	43.25%	0.100
Jamui	64.01%	50.70%	0.324	41.94%	47.19%	0.198
Jehanabad	45.41%	50.42%	0.229	31.77%	46.17%	0.147
Kaimur (Bhabua)	44.48%	47.79%	0.213	29.95%	43.91%	0.132
Katihar	62.38%	53.82%	0.336	44.21%	48.61%	0.215
Khagaria	58.23%	54.38%	0.317	41.38%	49.71%	0.206
Kishanganj	64.75%	53.87%	0.349	45.55%	49.52%	0.226
Lakhisarai	43.90%	50.61%	0.222	31.46%	49.04%	0.154
Madhepura	64.43%	54.42%	0.351	45.78%	49.38%	0.226
Madhubani	55.41%	51.14%	0.283	33.91%	46.78%	0.159
Munger	40.73%	49.05%	0.200	21.63%	46.56%	0.101
Muzaffarpur	48.00%	49.81%	0.239	27.61%	45.88%	0.127
Nalanda	46.61%	50.62%	0.236	30.02%	47.40%	0.142
Nawada	51.72%	50.53%	0.261	32.13%	45.64%	0.147
Pashchim Champaran	57.50%	52.79%	0.304	36.67%	47.79%	0.175
Patna	29.20%	47.23%	0.138	23.09%	46.53%	0.107
Purbi Champaran	64.13%	52.78%	0.338	36.39%	47.99%	0.175
Purnia	63.31%	54.53%	0.345	50.70%	51.71%	0.262
Rohtas	40.74%	44.38%	0.181	21.93%	43.37%	0.095
Saharsa	61.46%	54.82%	0.337	49.00%	49.81%	0.244
Samastipur	55.87%	52.58%	0.294	37.36%	46.79%	0.175
Saran	42.80%	48.35%	0.207	27.74%	45.57%	0.126
Sheikhpura	52.70%	49.41%	0.260	31.17%	48.09%	0.150
Sheohar	60.03%	51.84%	0.311	33.80%	47.00%	0.159
Sitamarhi	63.46%	52.67%	0.334	42.82%	46.81%	0.200
Siwan	40.55%	46.18%	0.187	17.41%	44.92%	0.078
Supaul	63.90%	51.83%	0.331	50.64%	47.25%	0.239
Vaishali	47.56%	48.74%	0.232	29.22%	46.22%	0.135



CHHATTISGARH

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Chhattisgarh

Overview

Chhattisgarh's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

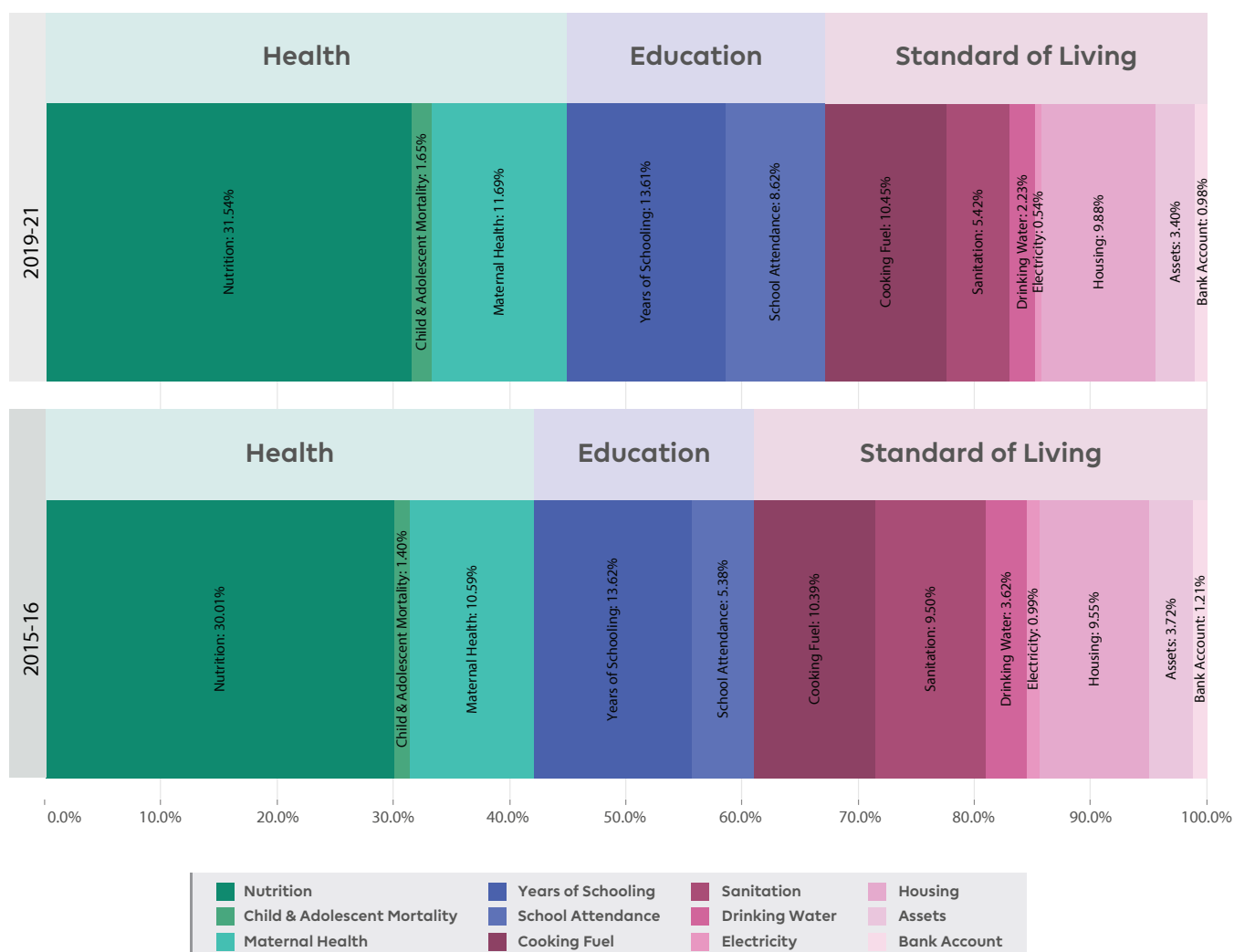
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	16.37%	42.61%	0.070
2015-16	29.90%	44.64%	0.133

Multidimensional Poverty in Chhattisgarh's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	19.71%	42.67%	0.084	4.59%	41.69%	0.019
2015-16	35.73%	44.83%	0.160	10.17%	42.34%	0.043

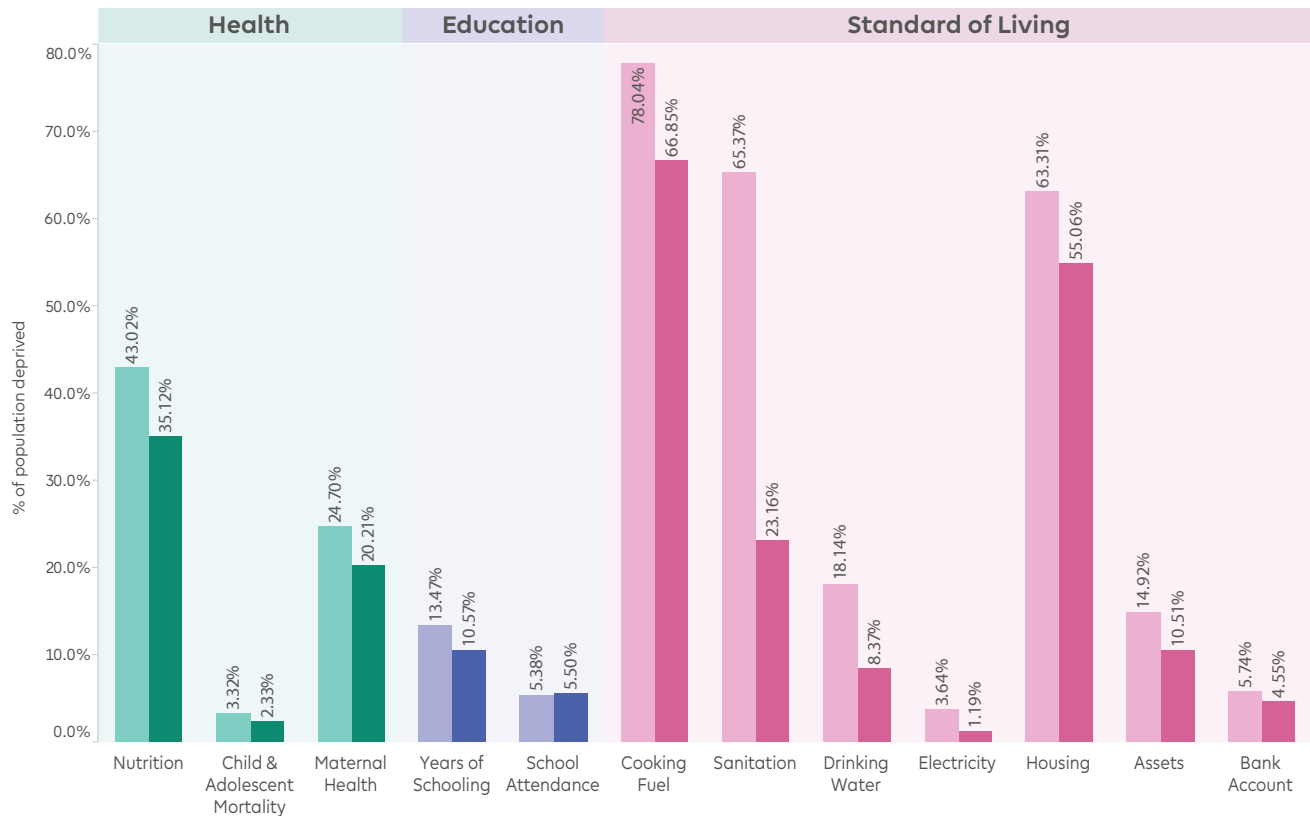
Chhattisgarh: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Chhattisgarh's MPI Score



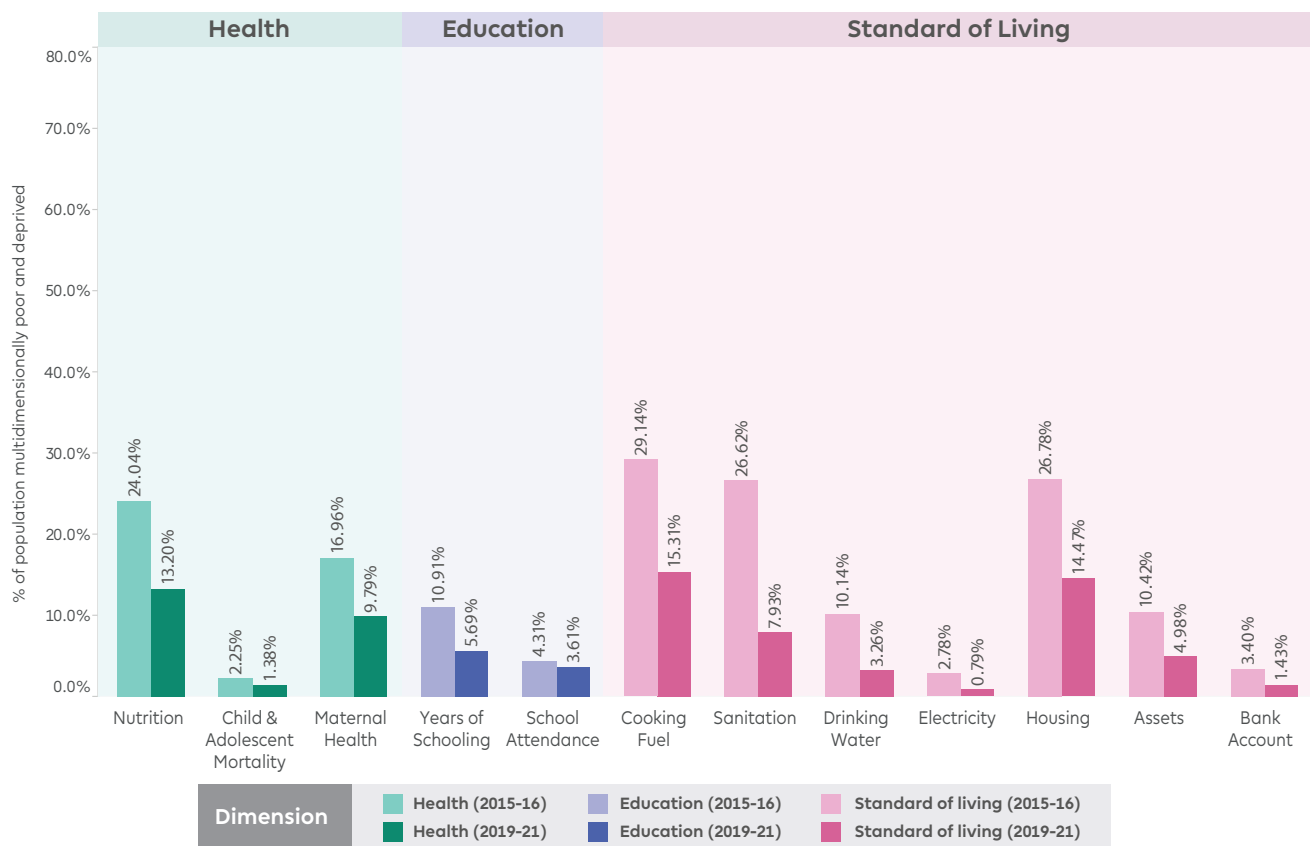
Chhattisgarh: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Chhattisgarh: Censored Headcount Ratio

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



Dimension

Health (2015-16)

Health (2019-21)

Education (2015-16)

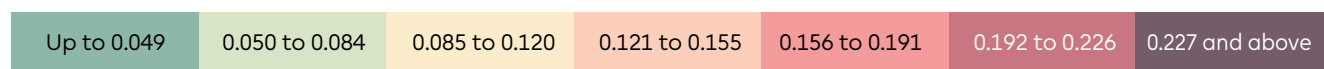
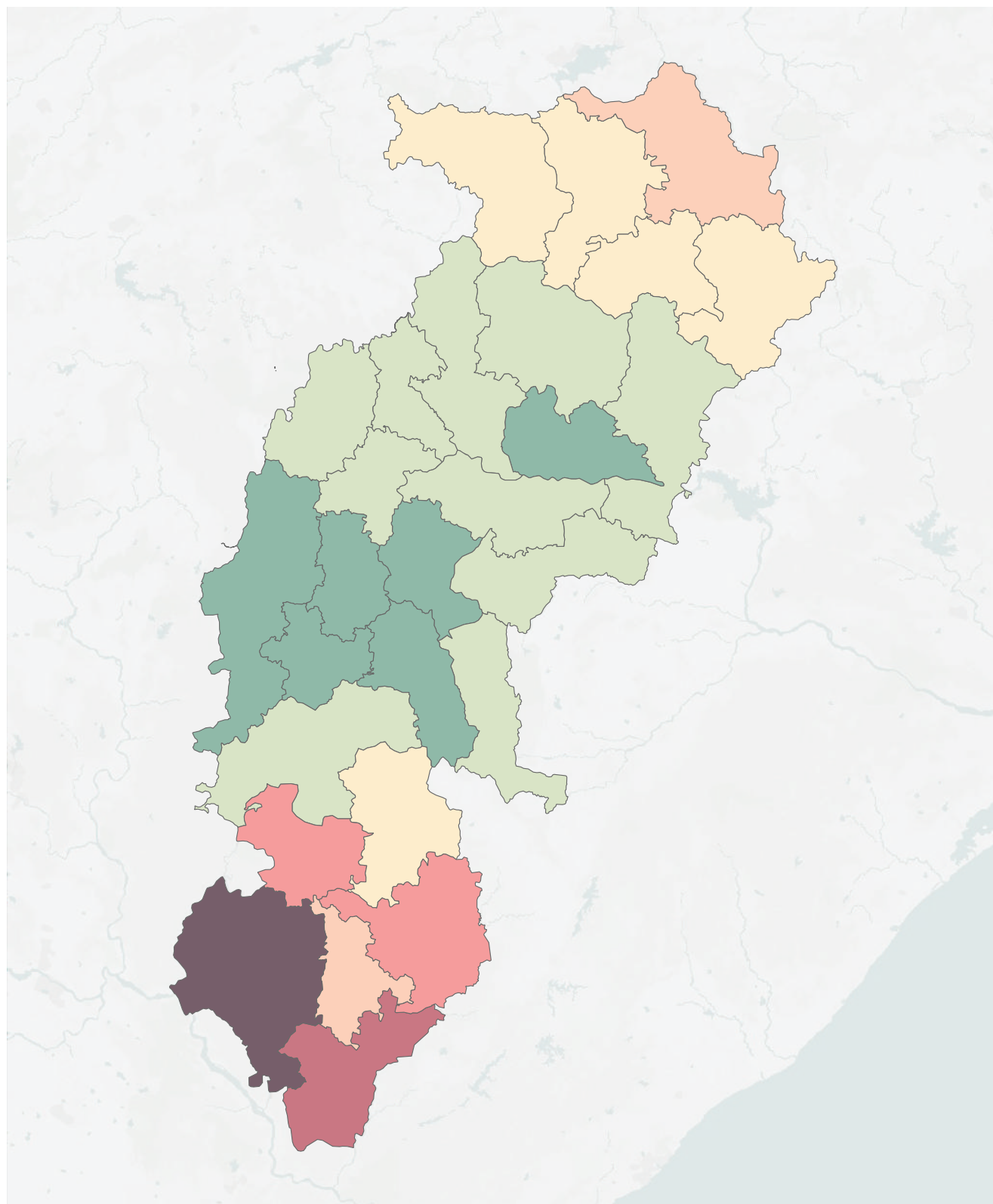
Education (2019-21)

Standard of living (2015-16)

Standard of living (2019-21)

Chhattisgarh

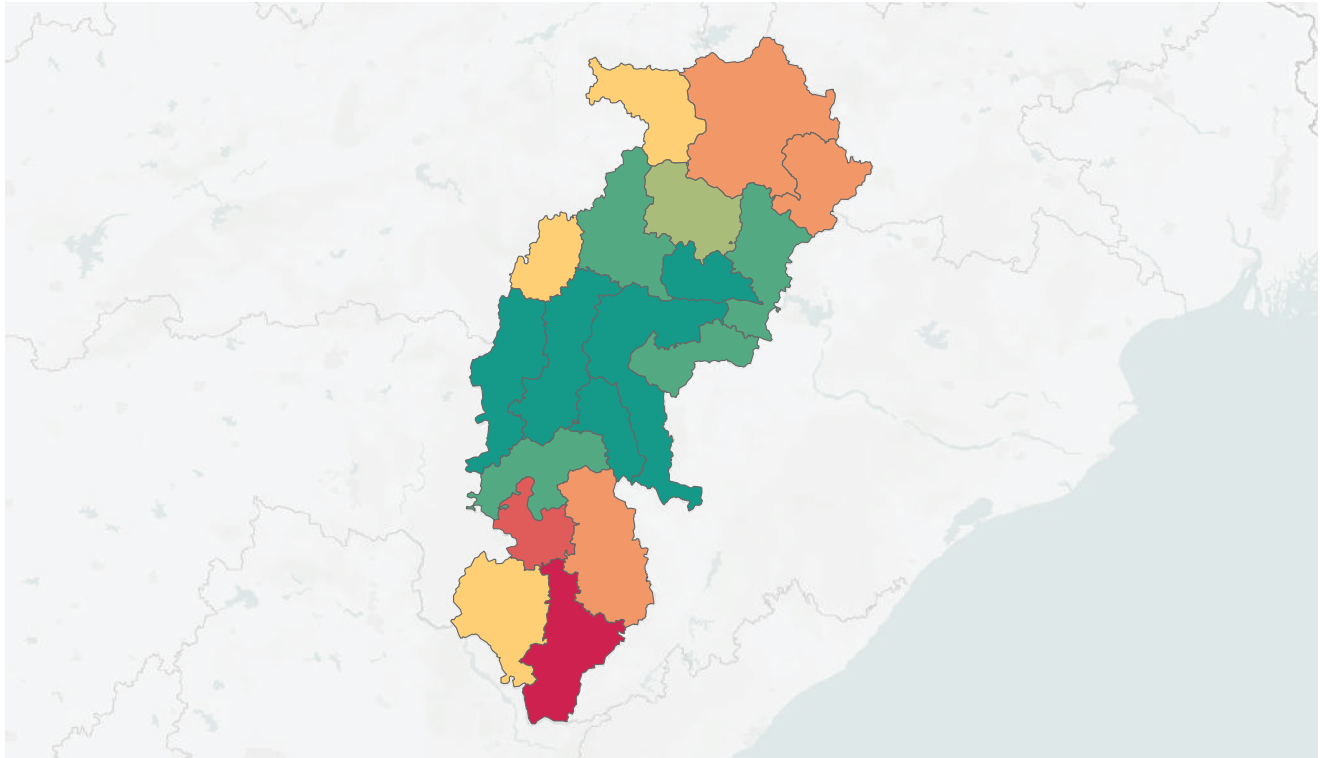
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Chhattisgarh for 2019-21.

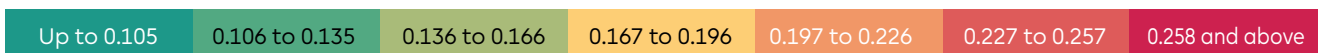
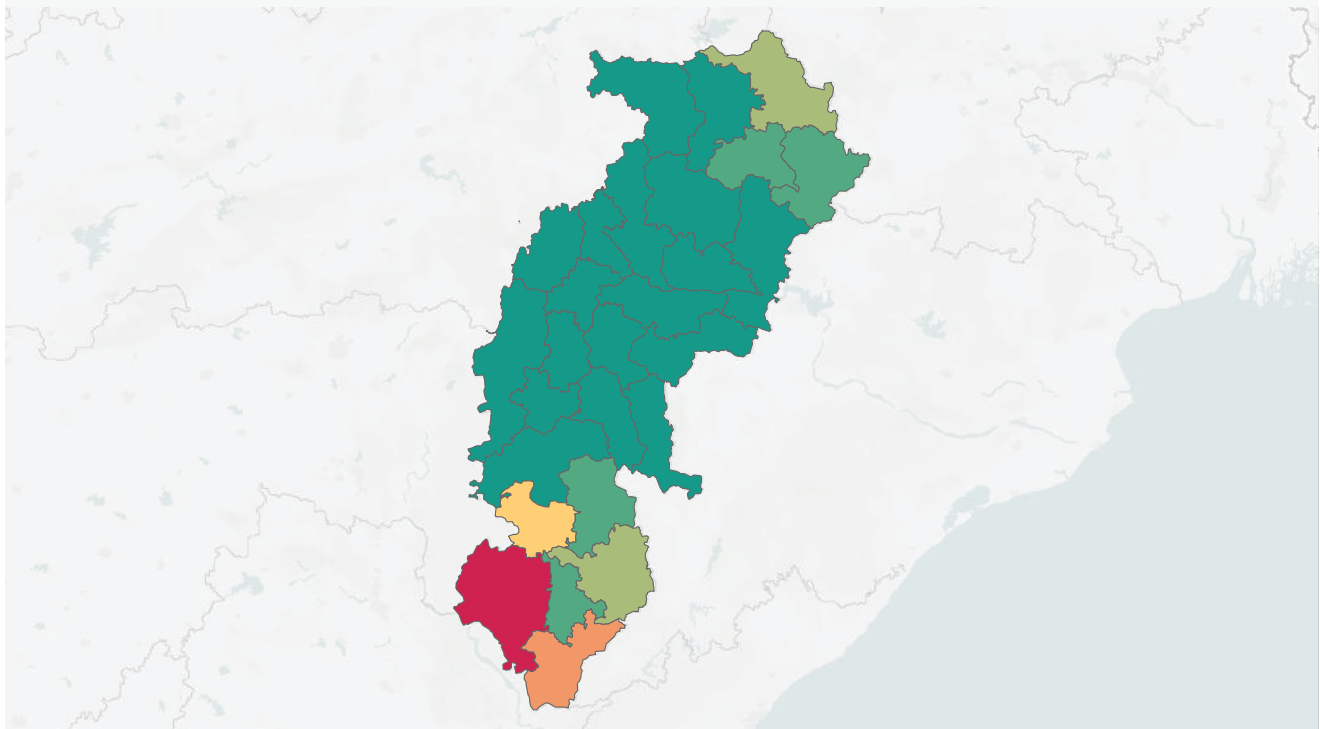
Chhattisgarh

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Chhattisgarh

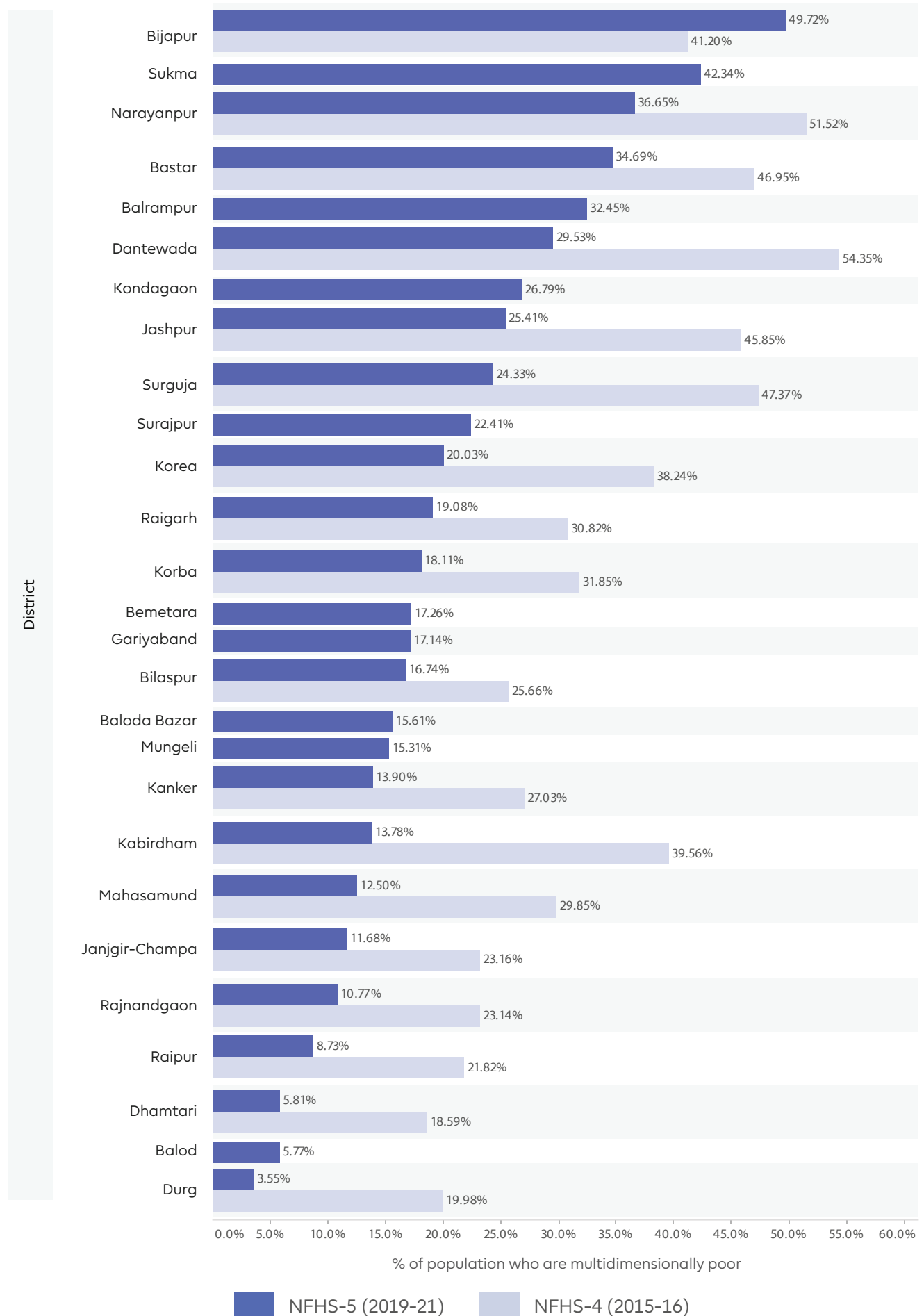
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Chhattisgarh, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

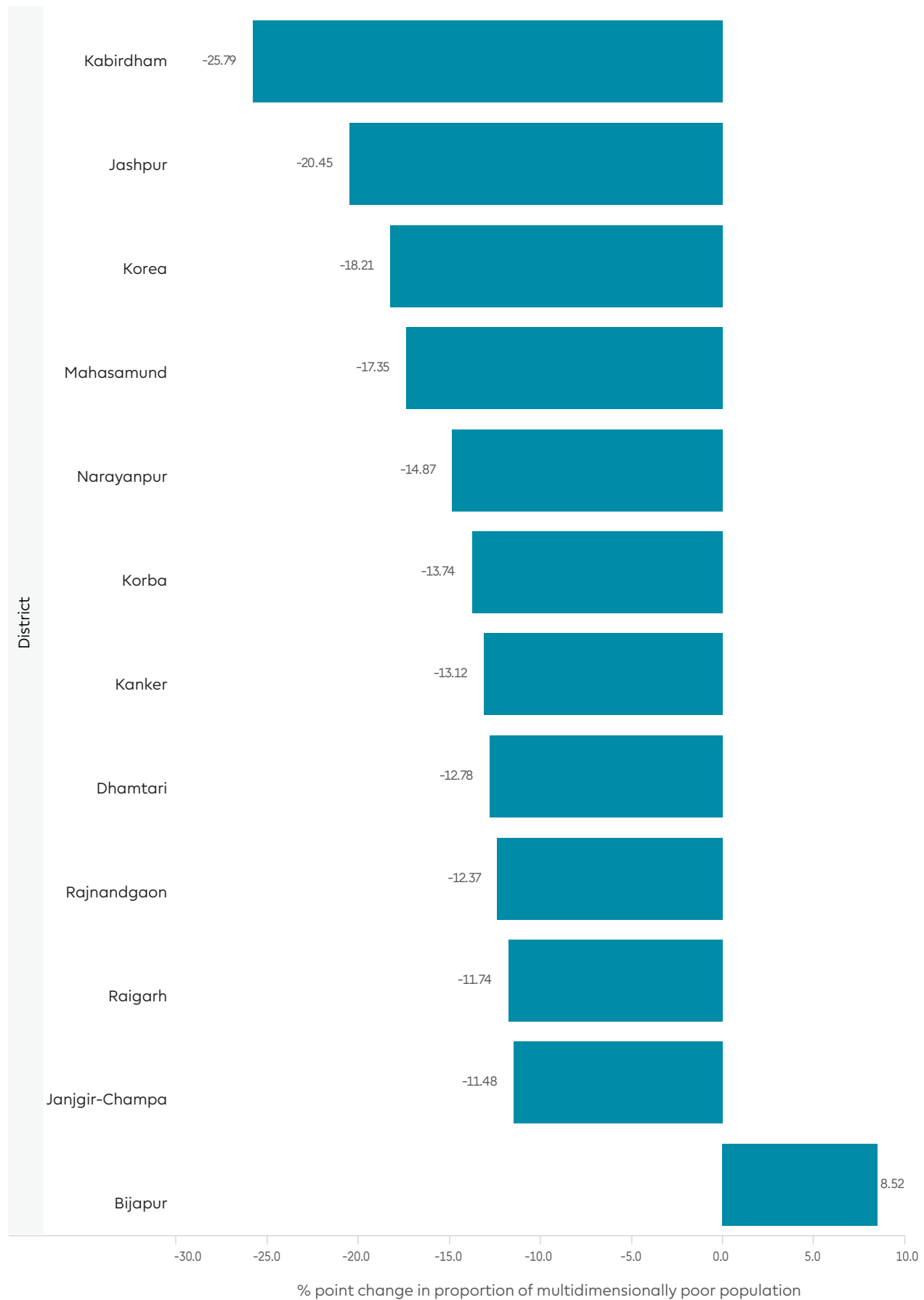
Chhattisgarh: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Chhattisgarh: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

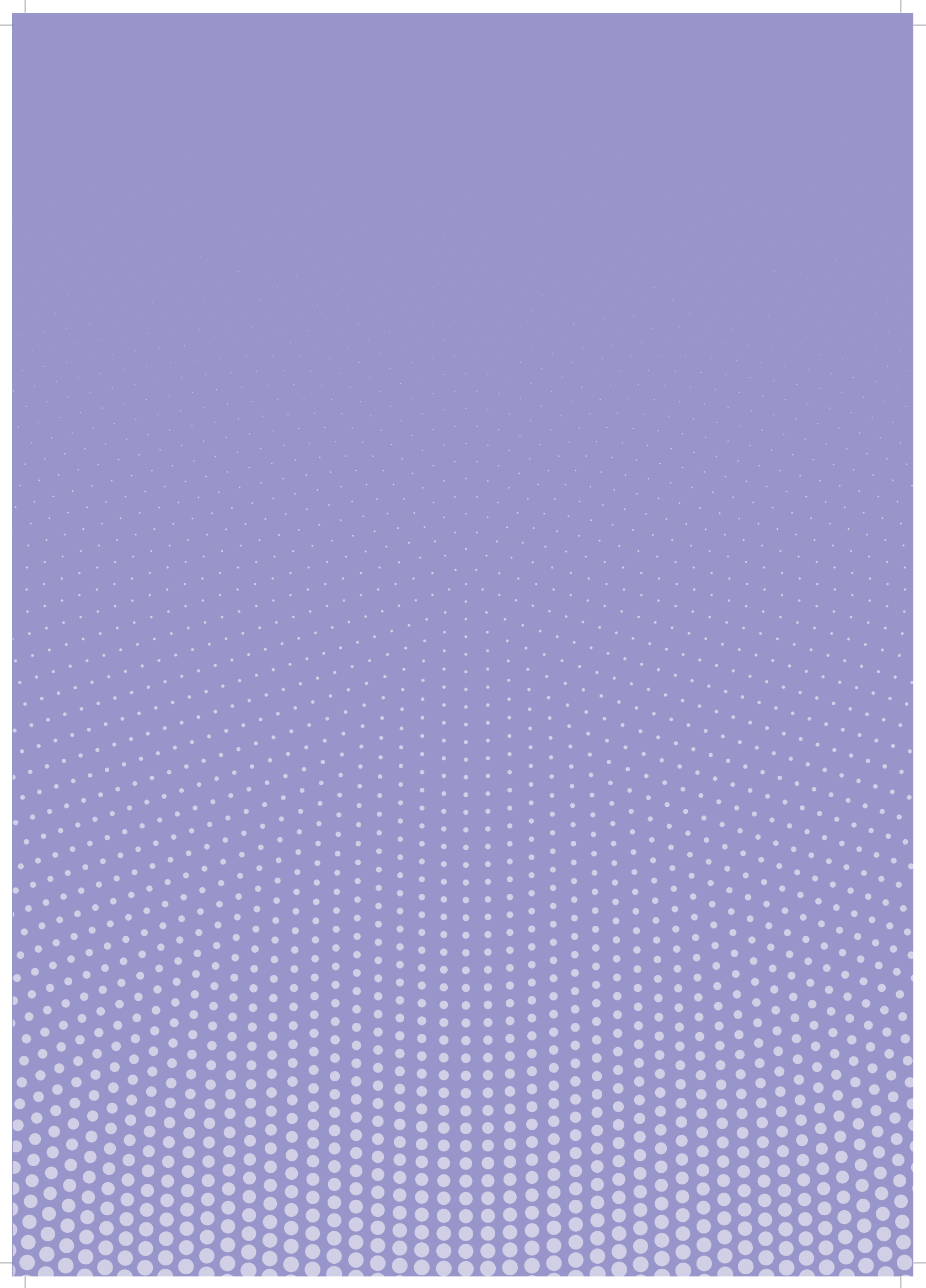
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Chhattisgarh: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Balod	—	—	—	5.77%	38.81%	0.022
Baloda Bazar	—	—	—	15.61%	42.60%	0.066
Balrampur	—	—	—	32.45%	43.92%	0.143
Bastar	46.95%	48.22%	0.226	34.69%	45.94%	0.159
Bemetara	—	—	—	17.26%	40.61%	0.070
Bijapur	41.20%	44.52%	0.183	49.72%	52.79%	0.262
Bilaspur	25.66%	43.23%	0.111	16.74%	40.66%	0.068
Dantewada	54.35%	53.00%	0.288	29.53%	45.88%	0.135
Dhamtari	18.59%	40.74%	0.076	5.81%	40.17%	0.023
Durg	19.98%	41.93%	0.084	3.55%	40.53%	0.014
Gariyaband	—	—	—	17.14%	41.99%	0.072
Janjgir-Champa	23.16%	41.55%	0.096	11.68%	39.80%	0.046
Jashpur	45.85%	46.09%	0.211	25.41%	41.94%	0.107
Kabirdham	39.56%	46.50%	0.184	13.78%	41.72%	0.057
Kondagaon	—	—	—	26.79%	43.72%	0.117
Korba	31.85%	45.86%	0.146	18.11%	42.32%	0.077
Korea	38.24%	44.88%	0.172	20.03%	42.45%	0.085
Mahasamund	29.85%	42.03%	0.125	12.50%	41.11%	0.051
Mungeli	—	—	—	15.31%	42.79%	0.066
Narayanpur	51.52%	49.42%	0.255	36.65%	49.96%	0.183
Raigarh	30.82%	43.48%	0.134	19.08%	41.86%	0.080
Raipur	21.82%	43.49%	0.095	8.73%	41.08%	0.036
Rajnandgaon	23.14%	40.37%	0.093	10.77%	39.68%	0.043
Sukma	—	—	—	42.34%	48.36%	0.205
Surajpur	—	—	—	22.41%	42.42%	0.095
Surguja	47.37%	46.60%	0.221	24.33%	44.06%	0.107
Uttar Bastar Kanker (Kanker)	27.03%	43.47%	0.117	13.90%	39.85%	0.055



Overview

Goa's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

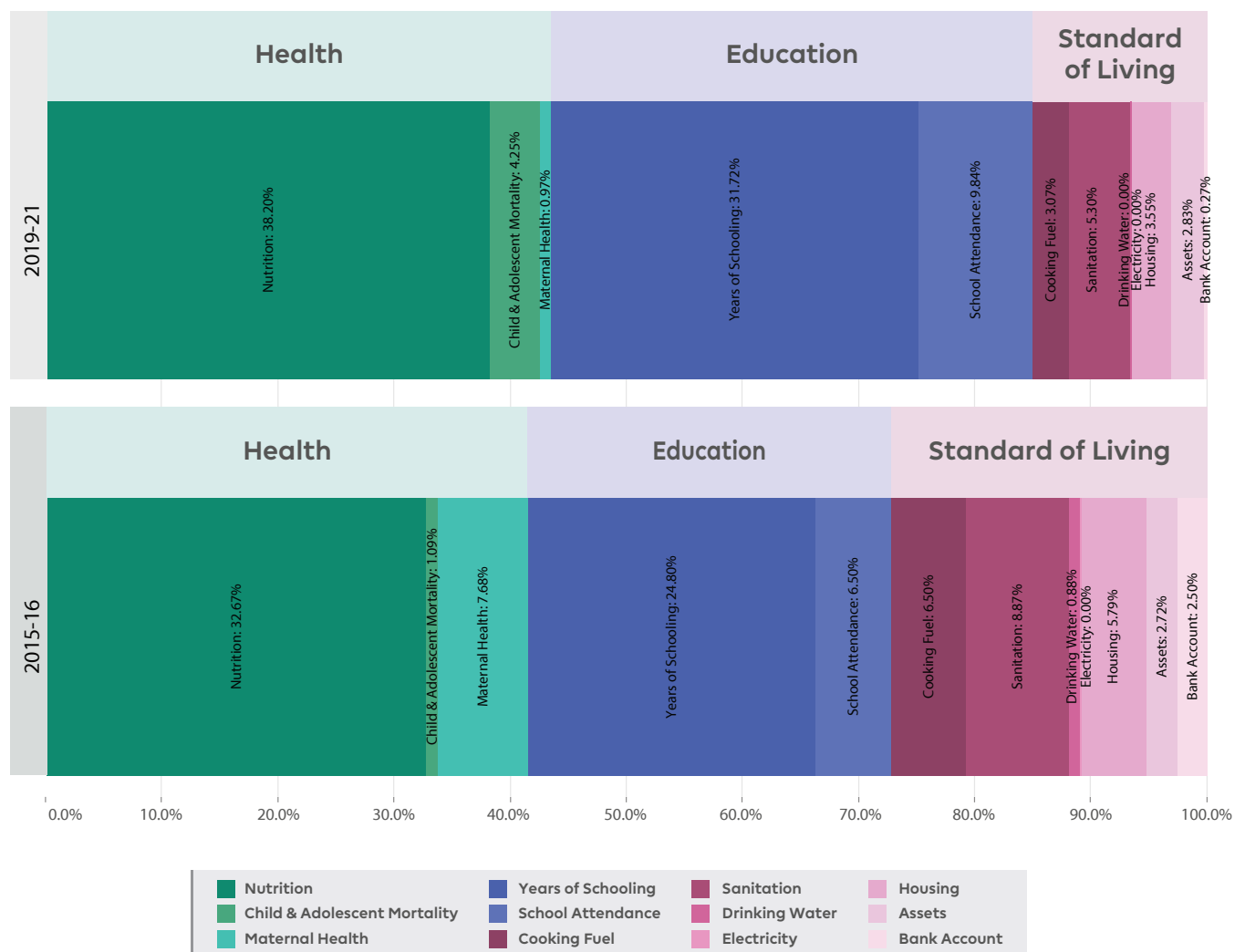
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	0.84%	38.69%	0.003
2015-16	3.76%	40.13%	0.015

Multidimensional Poverty in Goa's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	1.90%	39.15%	0.007	0.12%	33.94%	0.000
2015-16	4.44%	39.25%	0.017	3.34%	40.84%	0.014

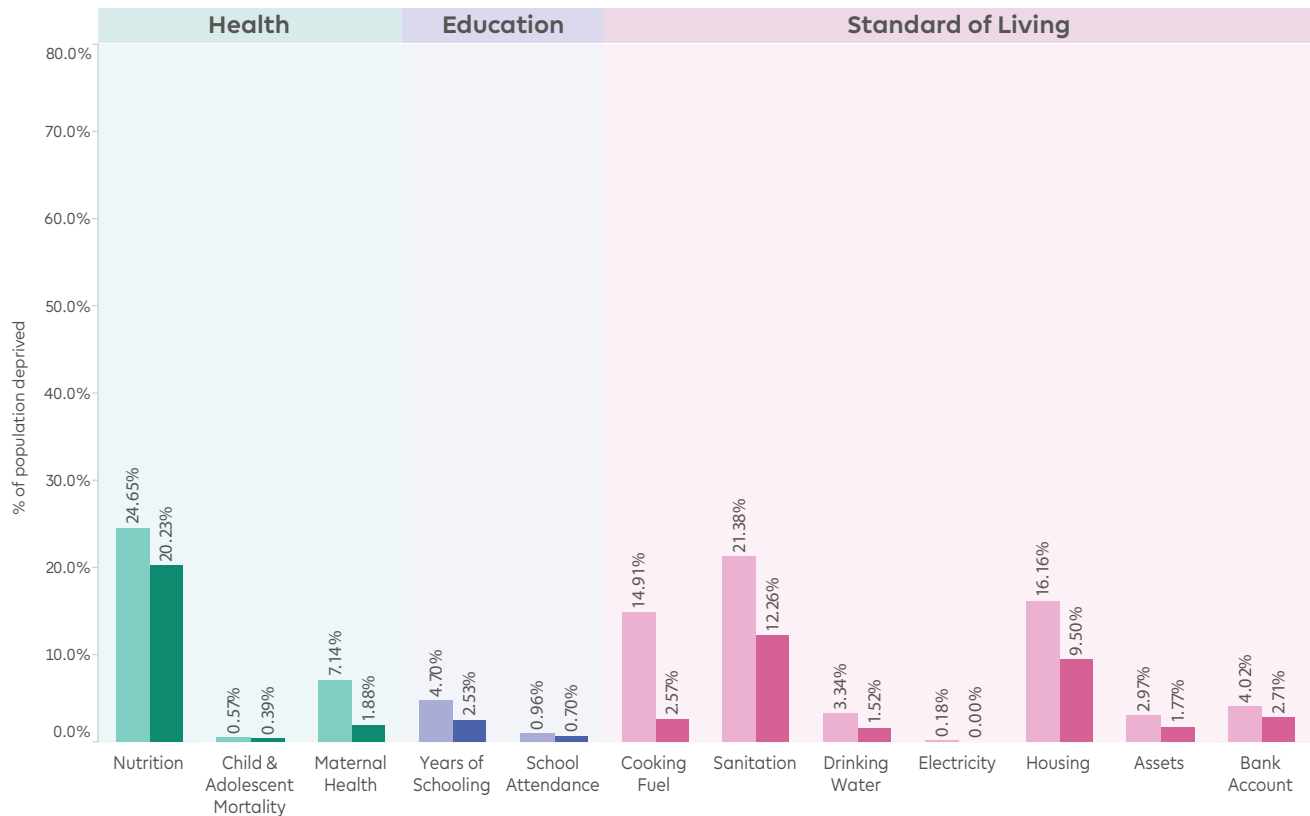
Goa: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Goa's MPI Score



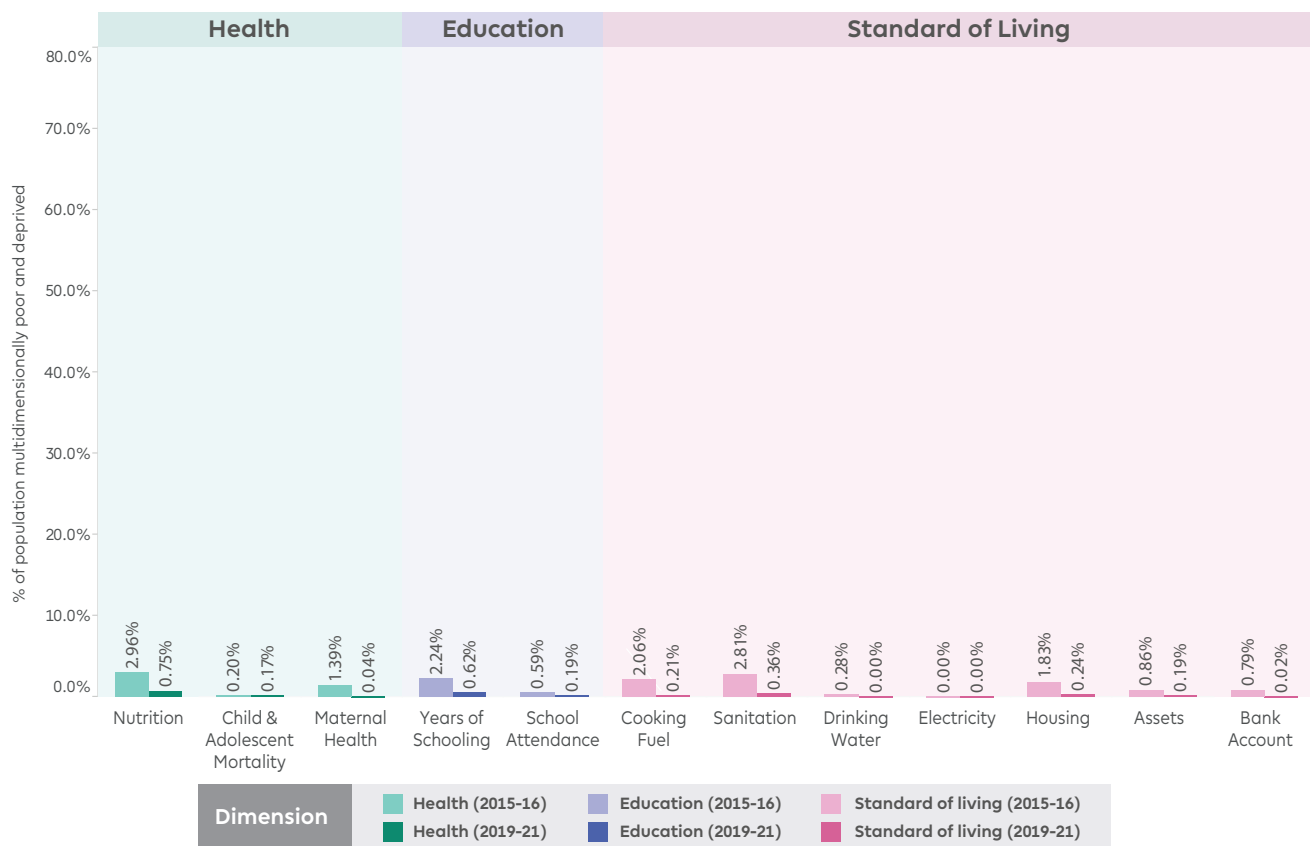
Goa: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Goa: Censored Headcount Ratio

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



Dimension

Health (2015-16)
Health (2019-21)

Education (2015-16)
Education (2019-21)

Standard of living (2015-16)
Standard of living (2019-21)

Goa

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



Up to 0.009

0.010 to 0.018

0.019 to 0.027

0.028 to 0.036

0.037 to 0.045

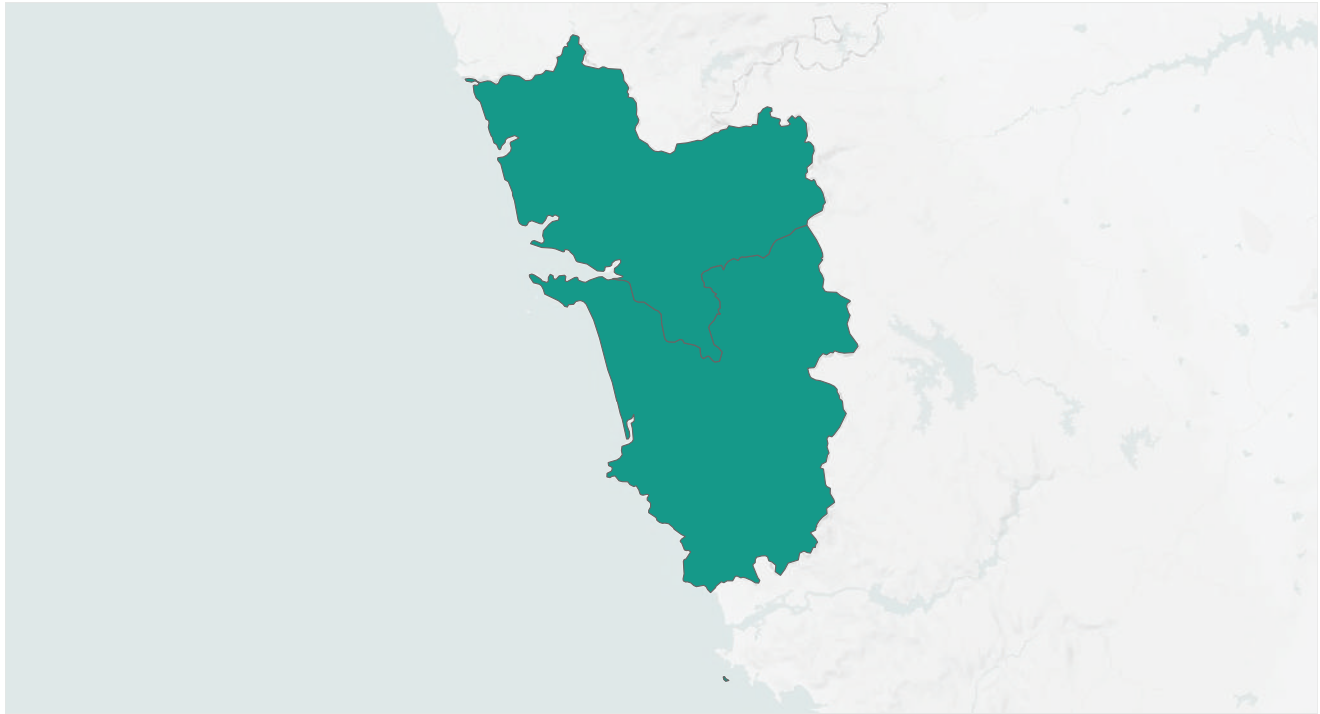
0.046 to 0.054

0.055 and above

The colour represents the MPI score of a district. 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 legend provides the range of MPI scores for 2019-21.

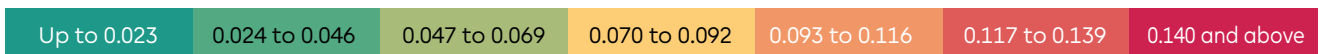
Goa

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Goa

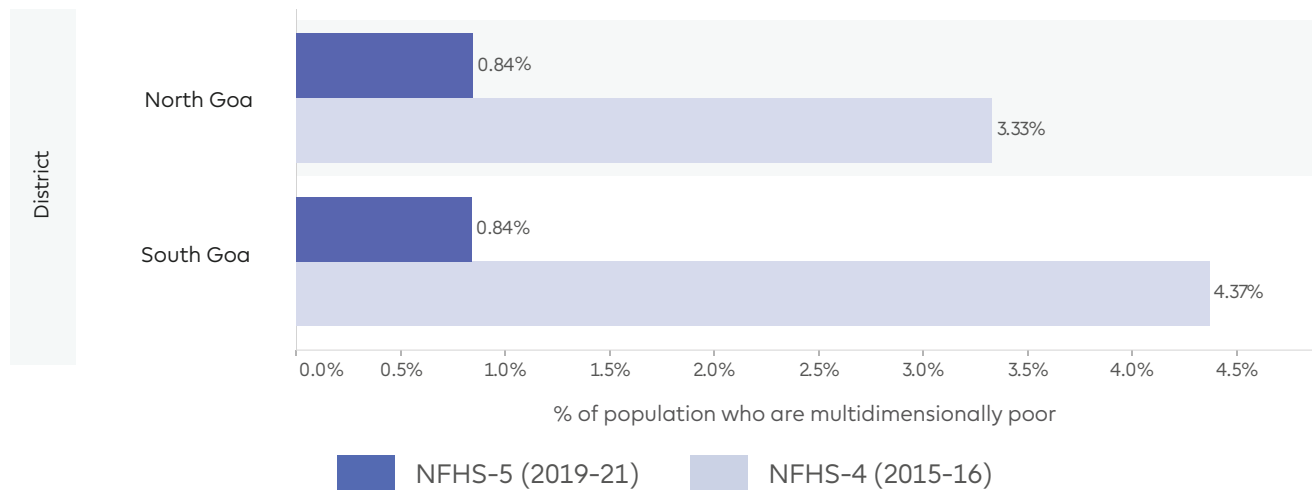
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. 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 legend provides the range of MPI scores, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

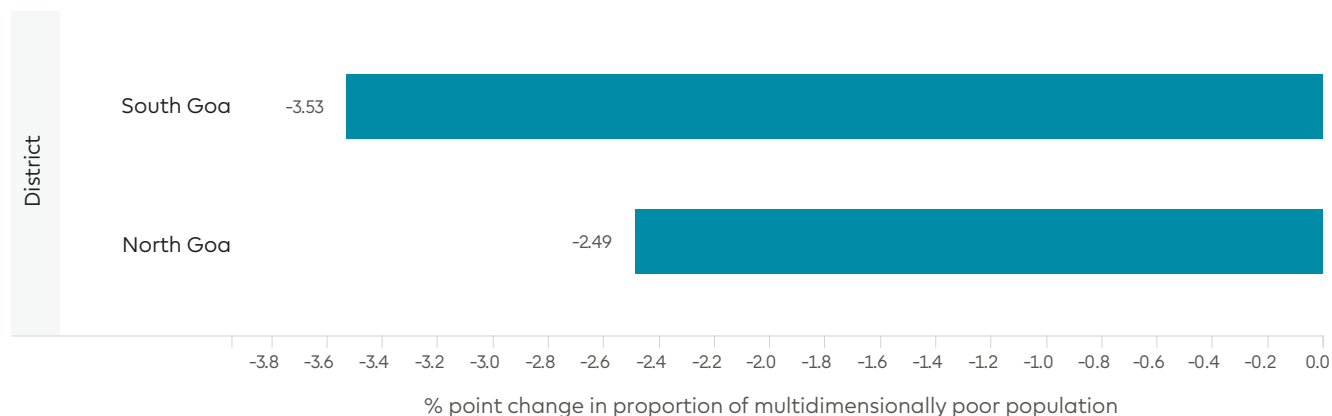
Goa: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Goa: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

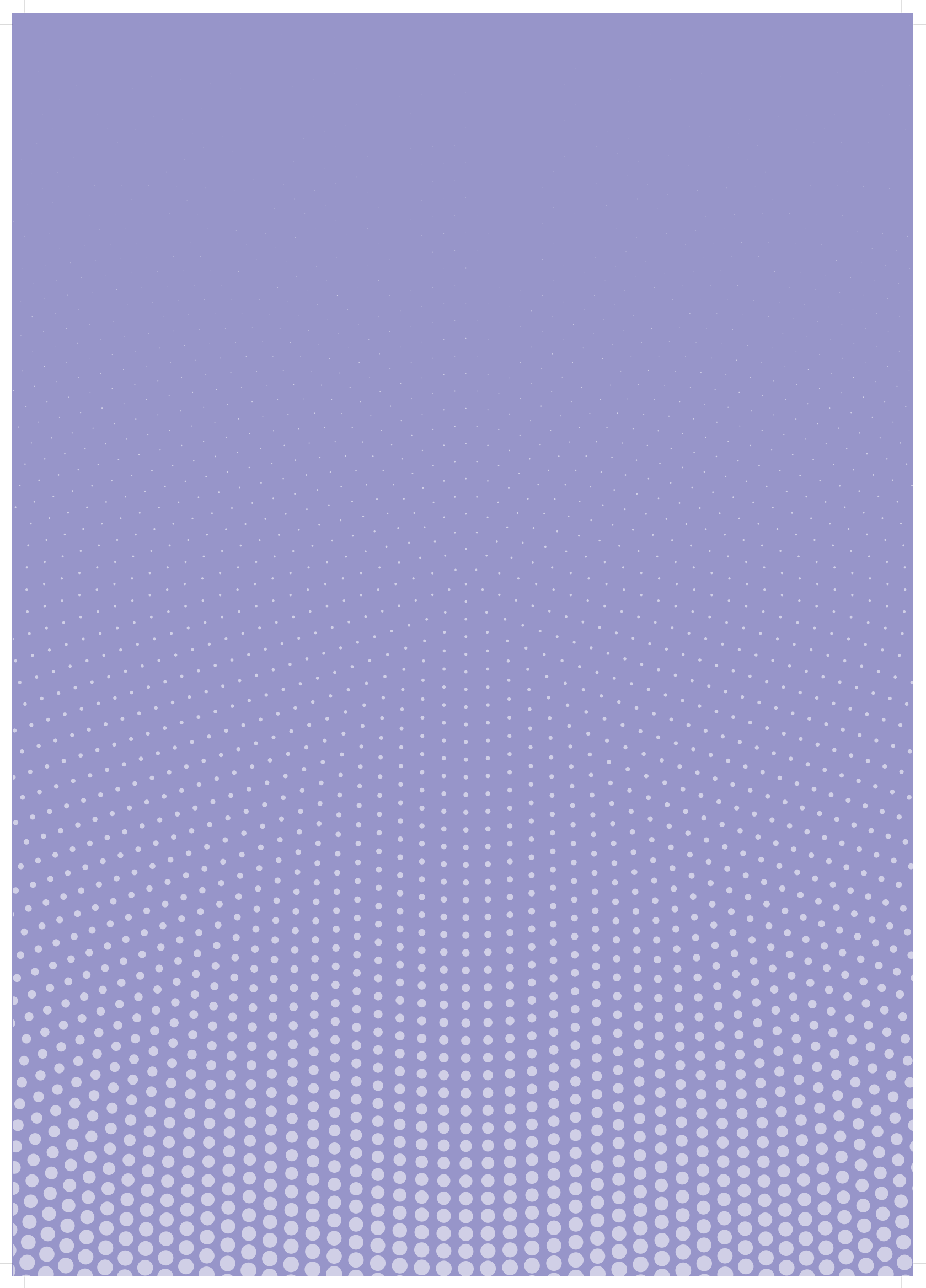
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Goa: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
North Goa	3.33%	40.92%	0.014	0.84%	42.37%	0.004
South Goa	4.37%	39.28%	0.017	0.84%	33.94%	0.003



Overview

Gujarat's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

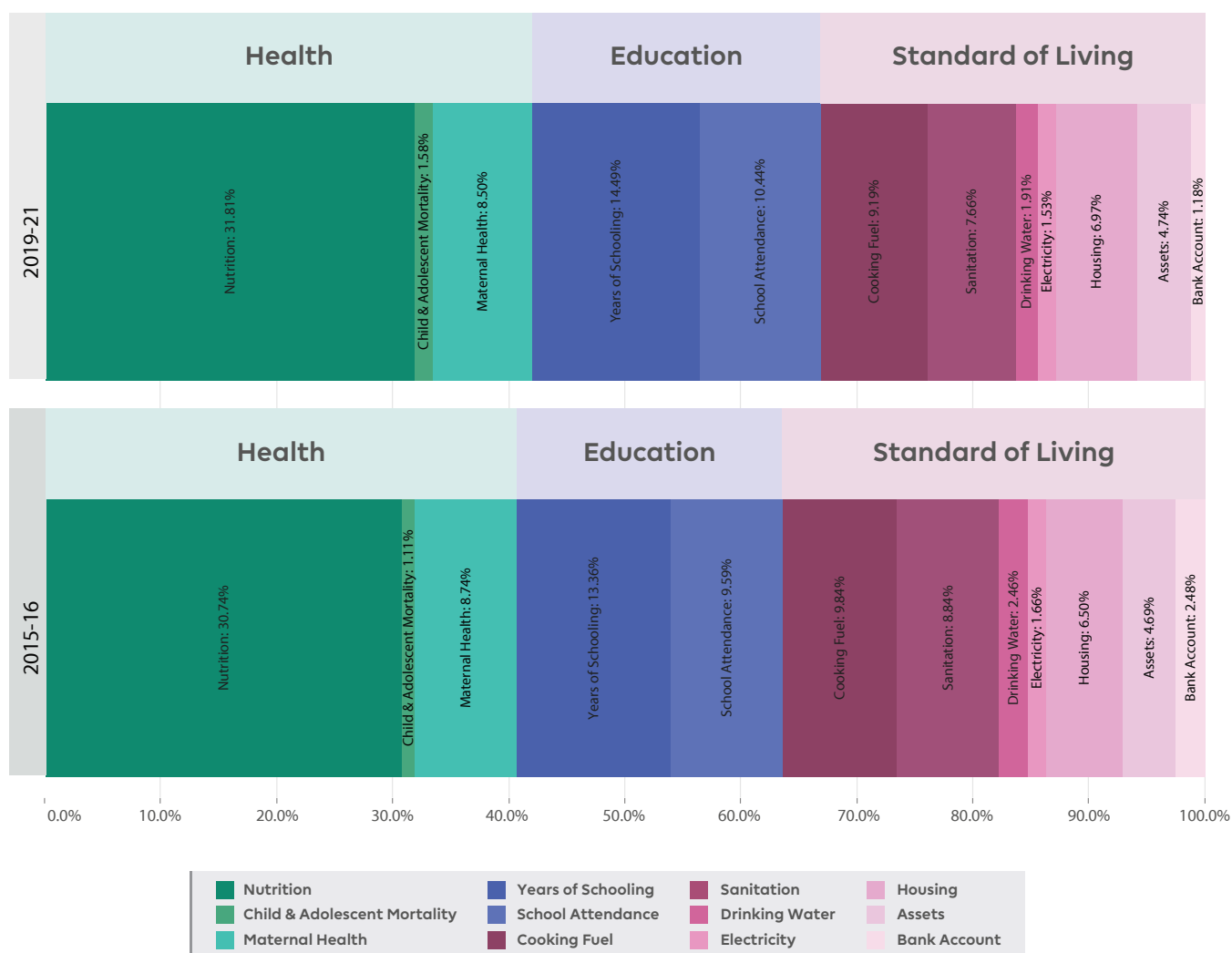
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	11.66%	43.25%	0.050
2015-16	18.47%	44.97%	0.083

Multidimensional Poverty in Gujarat's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	17.15%	43.47%	0.075	3.81%	41.79%	0.016
2015-16	27.25%	45.11%	0.123	6.49%	44.19%	0.029

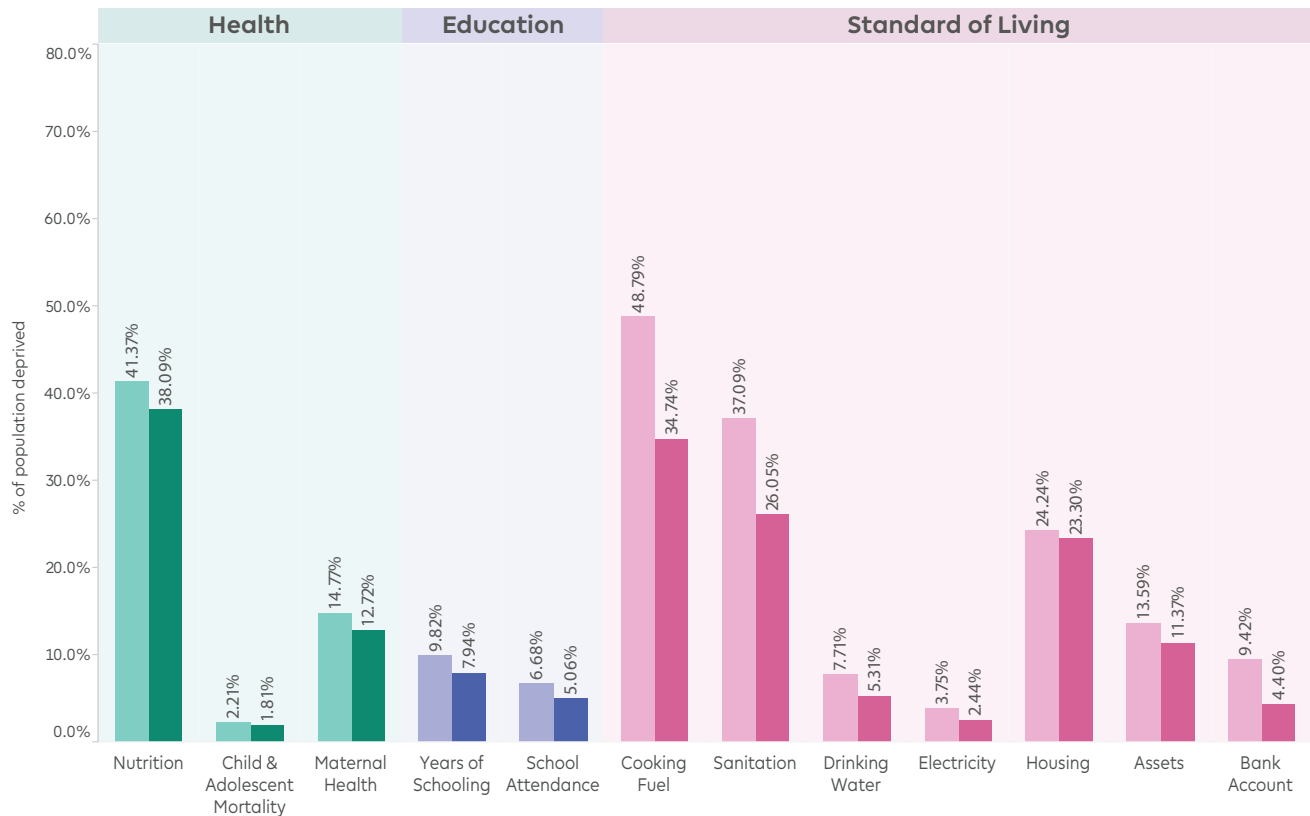
Gujarat: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Gujarat's MPI Score



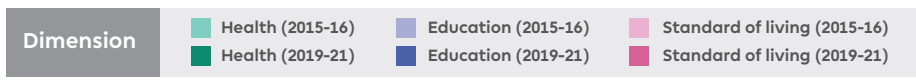
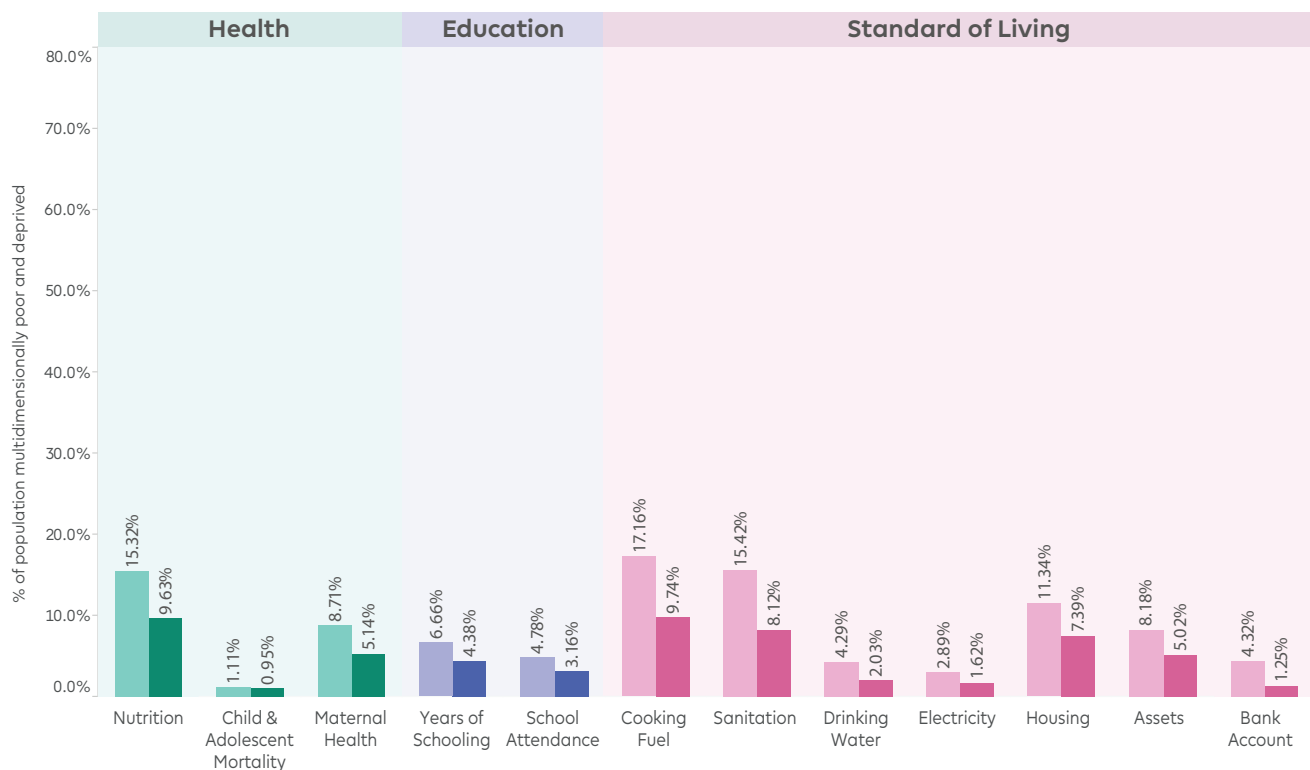
Gujarat: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



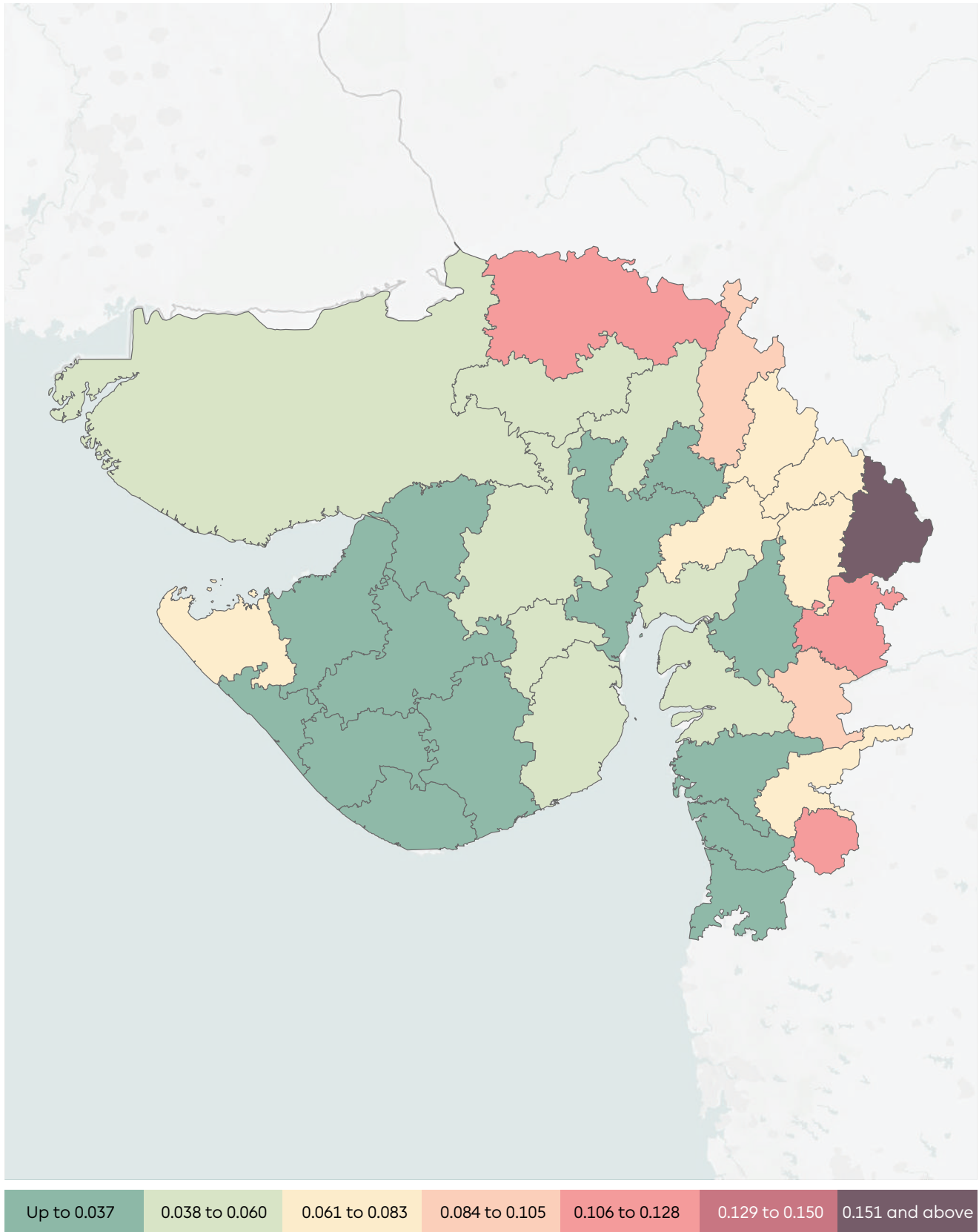
Gujarat: Censored Headcount Ratio

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



Gujarat

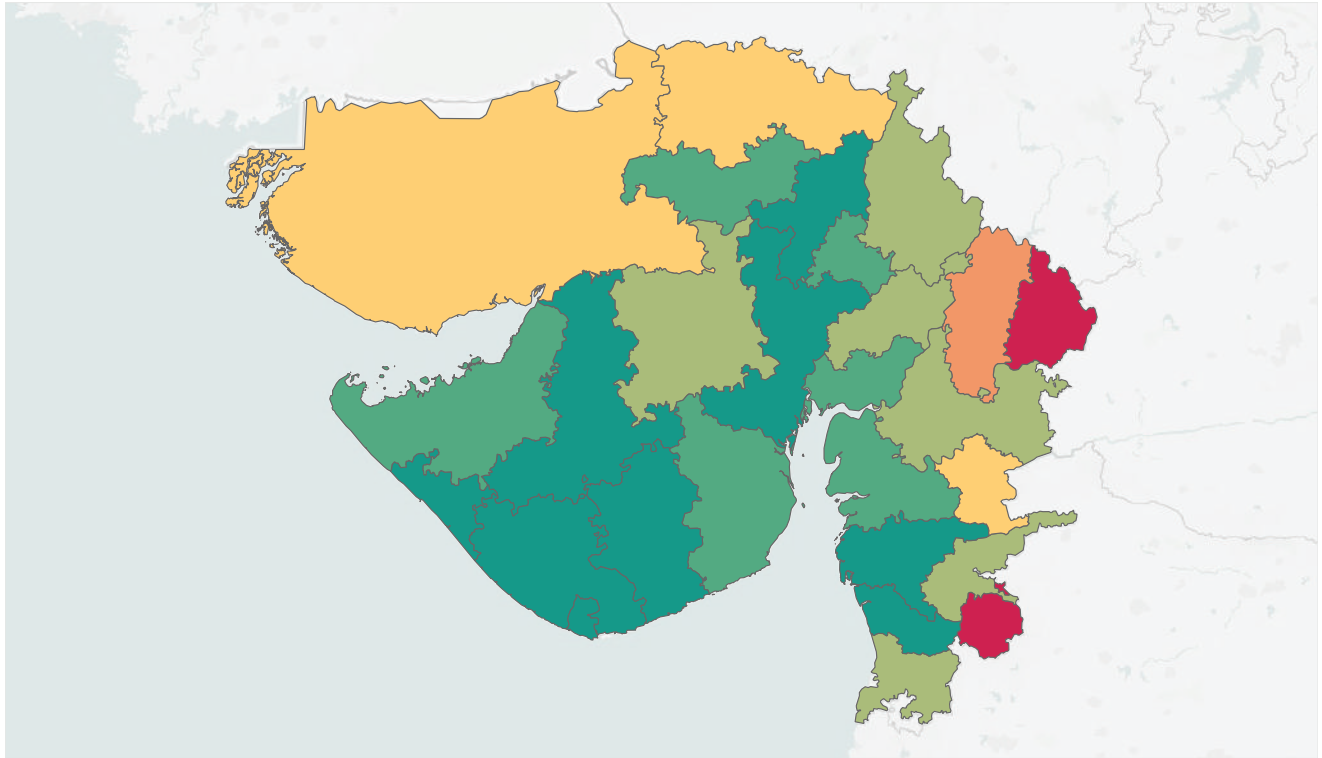
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Gujarat for 2019-21.

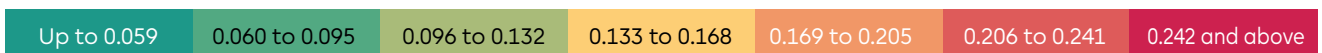
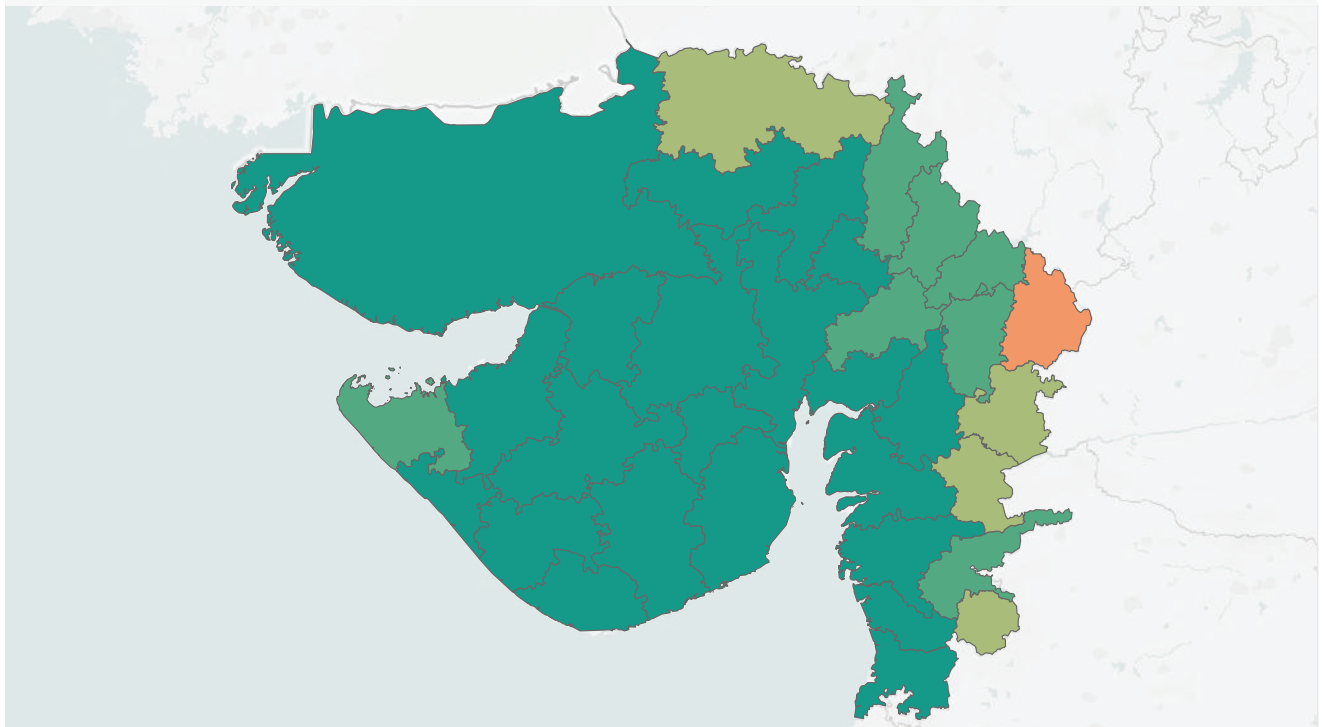
Gujarat

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Gujarat

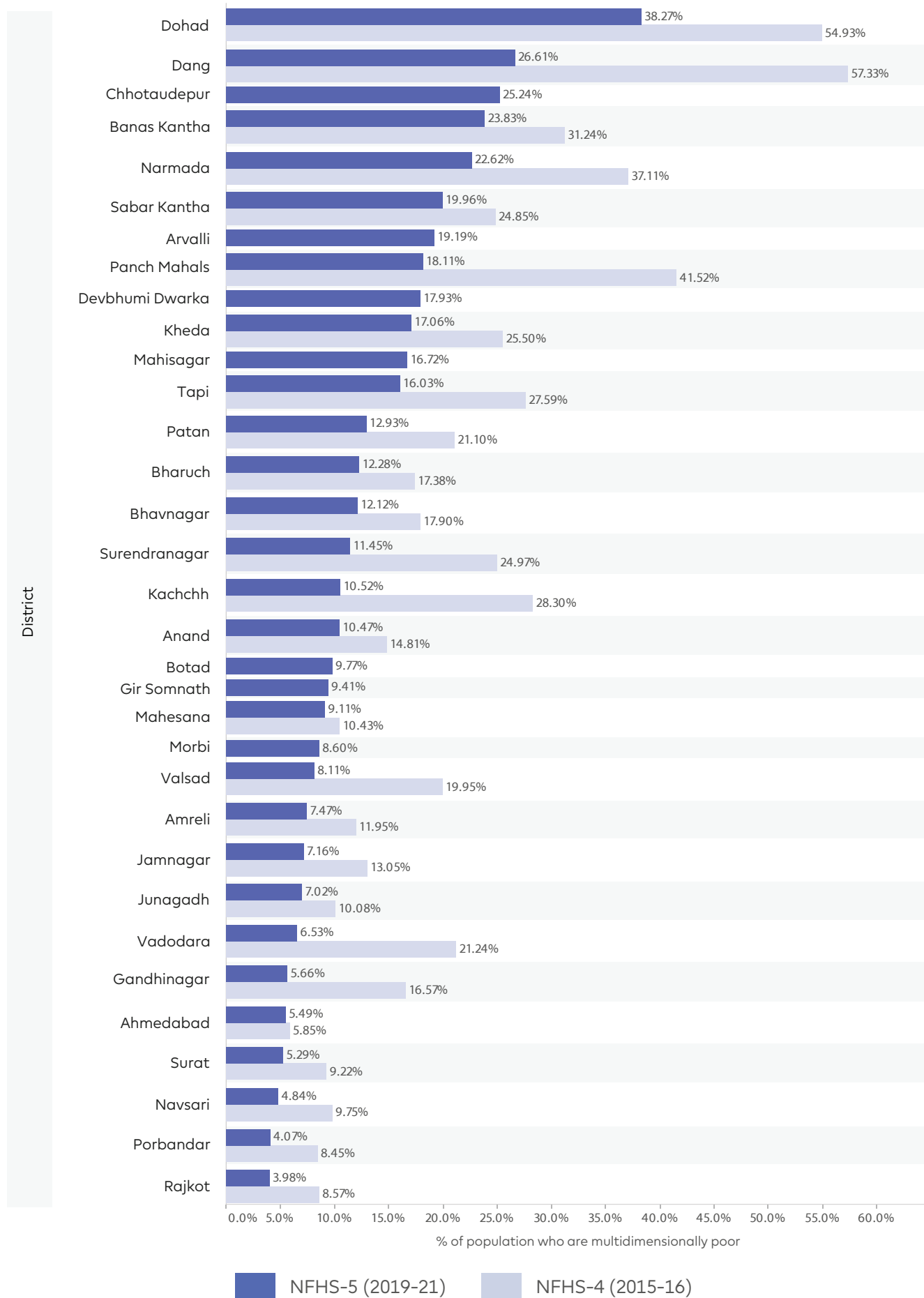
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Gujarat, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

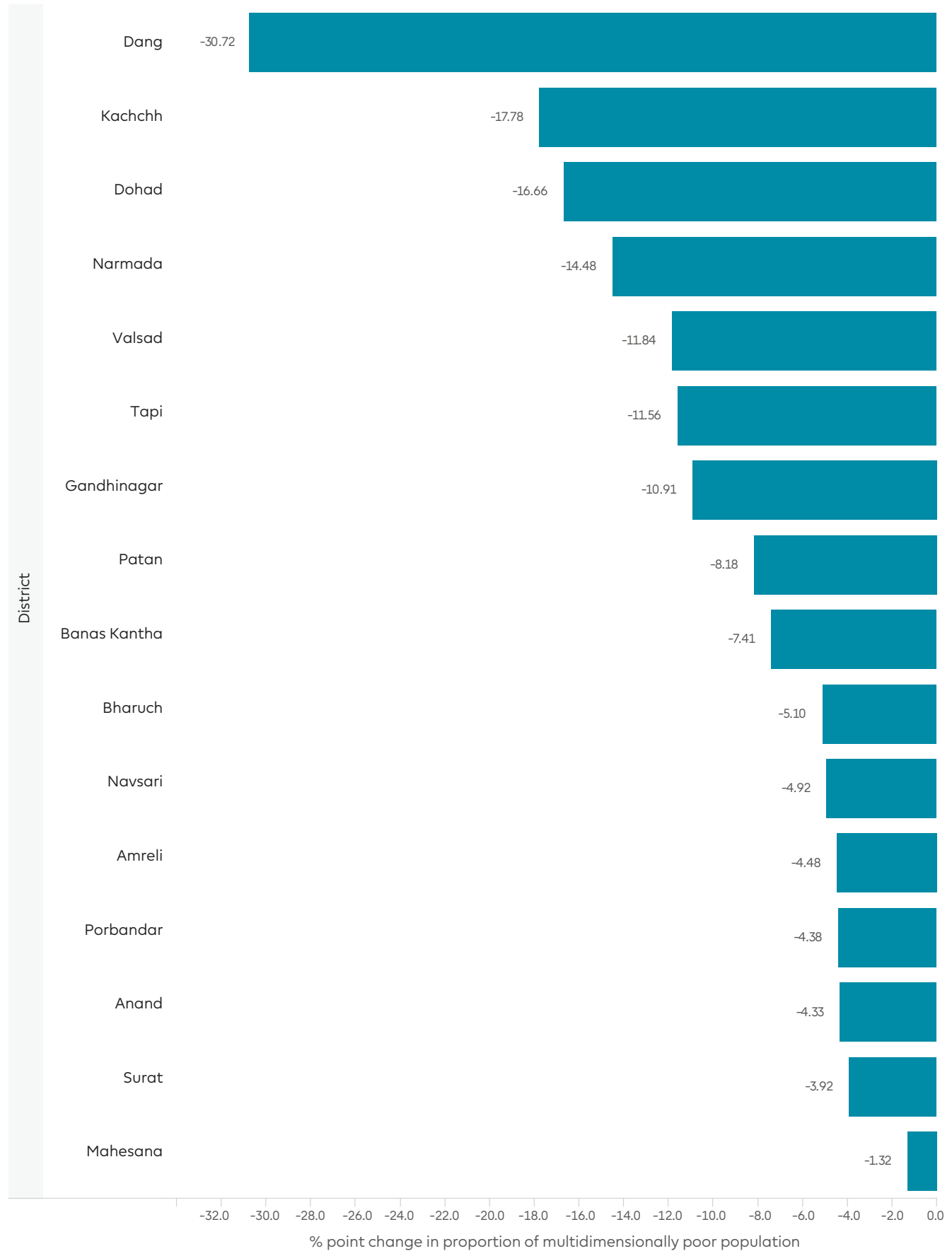
Gujarat: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Gujarat: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

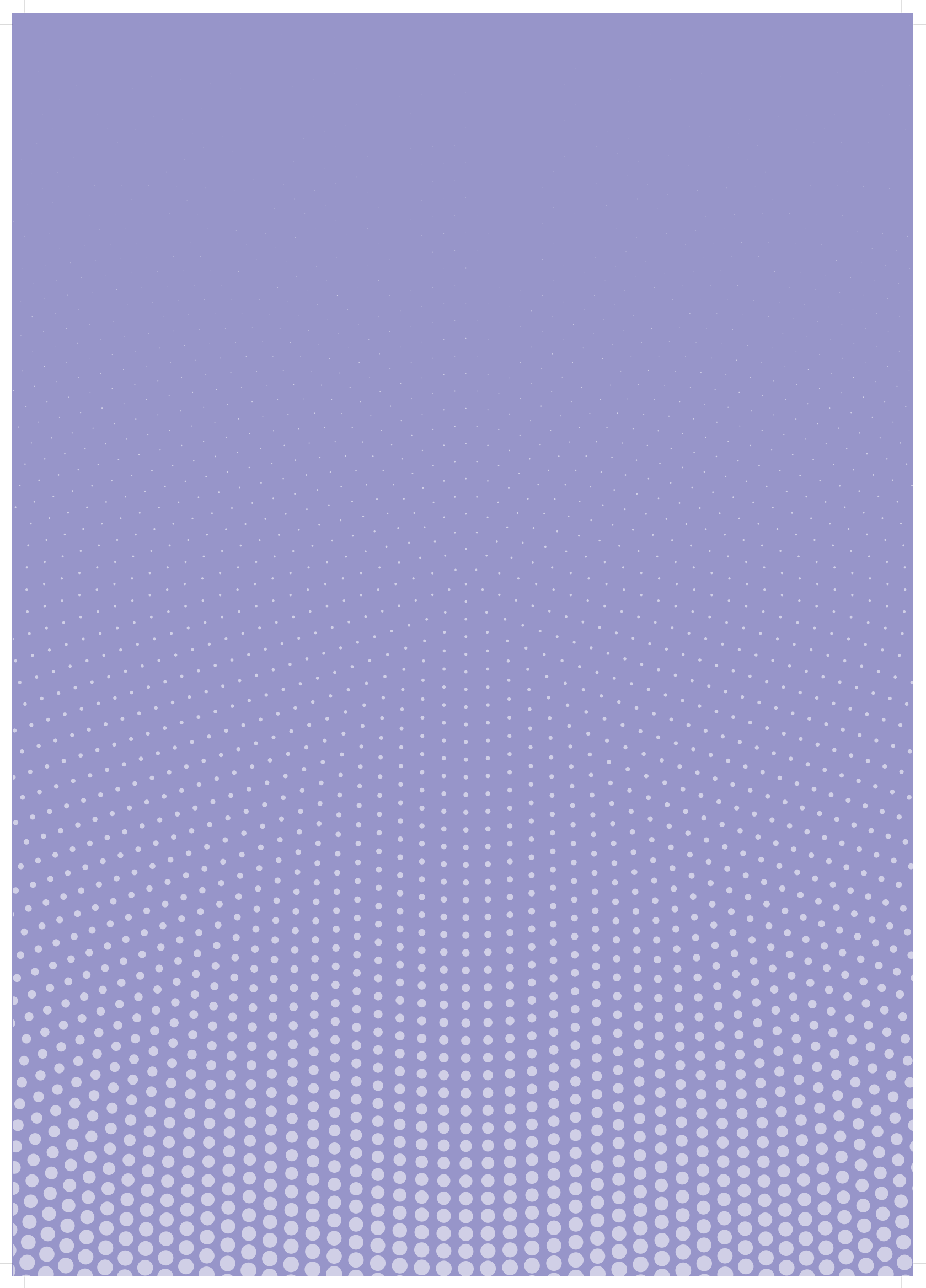
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Gujarat: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Ahmedabad	5.85%	40.47%	0.024	5.49%	40.40%	0.022
Amreli	11.95%	42.61%	0.051	7.47%	39.86%	0.030
Anand	14.81%	41.91%	0.062	10.47%	41.66%	0.044
Arvalli	–	–	–	19.19%	41.63%	0.080
Banas Kantha	31.24%	46.14%	0.144	23.83%	46.13%	0.110
Bharuch	17.38%	43.81%	0.076	12.28%	41.55%	0.051
Bhavnagar	17.90%	41.85%	0.075	12.12%	44.00%	0.053
Botad	–	–	–	9.77%	43.90%	0.043
Chhotaudepur	–	–	–	25.24%	45.85%	0.116
Dang	57.33%	48.54%	0.278	26.61%	42.40%	0.113
Devbhumi Dwarka	–	–	–	17.93%	43.73%	0.078
Dohad	54.93%	46.92%	0.258	38.27%	45.39%	0.174
Gandhinagar	16.57%	47.19%	0.078	5.66%	41.11%	0.023
Gir Somnath	–	–	–	9.41%	39.71%	0.037
Jamnagar	13.05%	46.24%	0.060	7.16%	43.54%	0.031
Junagadh	10.08%	43.64%	0.044	7.02%	42.84%	0.030
Kachchh	28.30%	49.69%	0.141	10.52%	45.10%	0.047
Kheda	25.50%	42.50%	0.108	17.06%	40.86%	0.070
Mahesana	10.43%	43.74%	0.046	9.11%	44.32%	0.040
Mahisagar	–	–	–	16.72%	40.97%	0.068
Morbi	–	–	–	8.60%	41.86%	0.036
Narmada	37.11%	43.31%	0.161	22.62%	43.83%	0.099
Navsari	9.75%	42.32%	0.041	4.84%	41.34%	0.020
Panch Mahals	41.52%	45.50%	0.189	18.11%	42.18%	0.076
Patan	21.10%	43.98%	0.093	12.93%	41.53%	0.054
Porbandar	8.45%	42.43%	0.036	4.07%	39.10%	0.016
Rajkot	8.57%	43.34%	0.037	3.98%	41.28%	0.016
Sabar Kantha	24.85%	43.46%	0.108	19.96%	47.36%	0.095
Surat	9.22%	44.14%	0.041	5.29%	41.11%	0.022
Surendranagar	24.97%	48.15%	0.120	11.45%	42.34%	0.048
Tapi	27.59%	41.38%	0.114	16.03%	43.96%	0.070
Vadodara	21.24%	46.08%	0.098	6.53%	41.77%	0.027
Valsad	19.95%	48.10%	0.096	8.11%	41.93%	0.034



HARYANA

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Haryana

Overview

Haryana's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

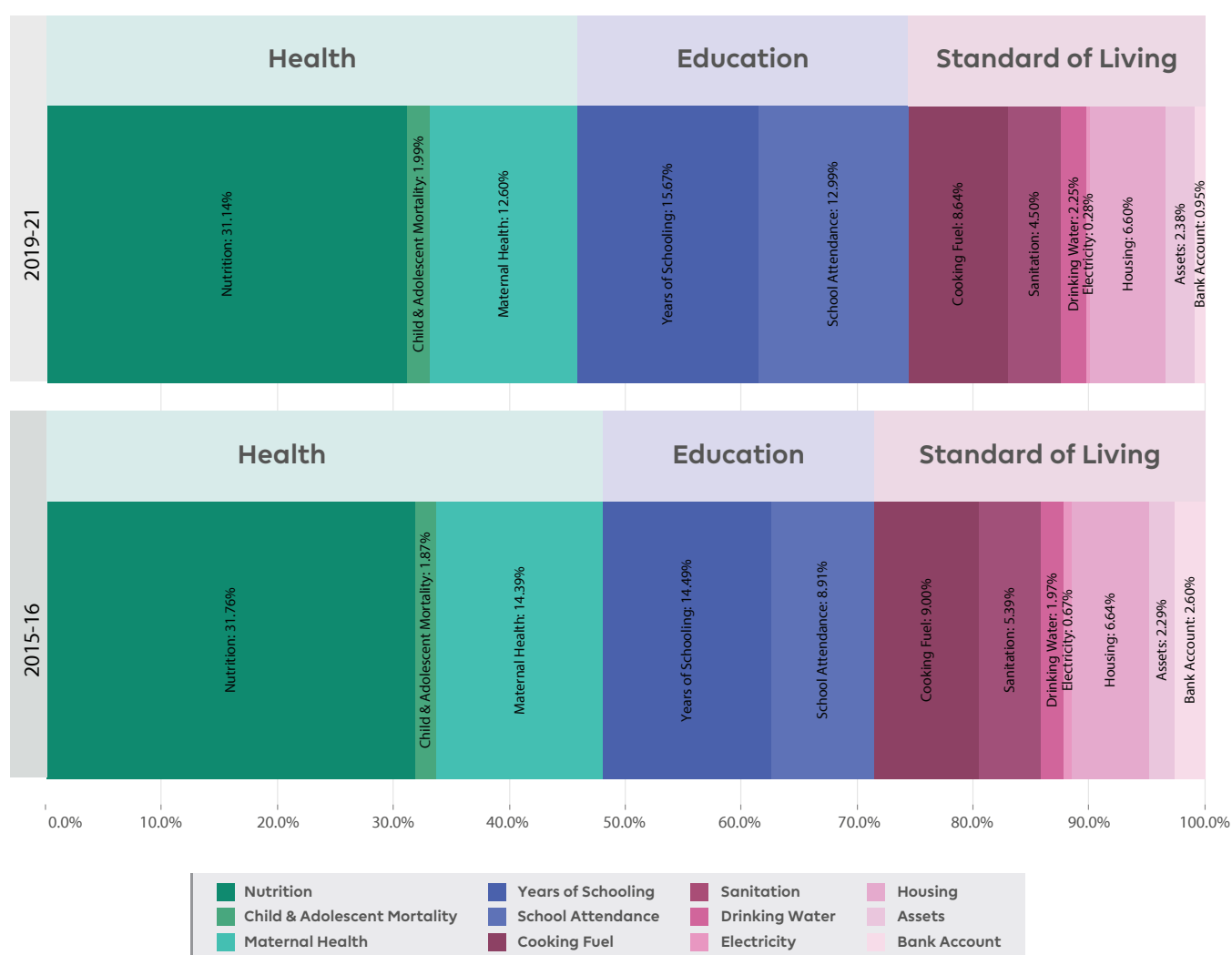
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	7.07%	43.34%	0.031
2015-16	11.88%	44.40%	0.053

Multidimensional Poverty in Haryana's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	8.41%	43.42%	0.037	4.26%	43.00%	0.018
2015-16	14.61%	44.29%	0.065	7.52%	44.74%	0.034

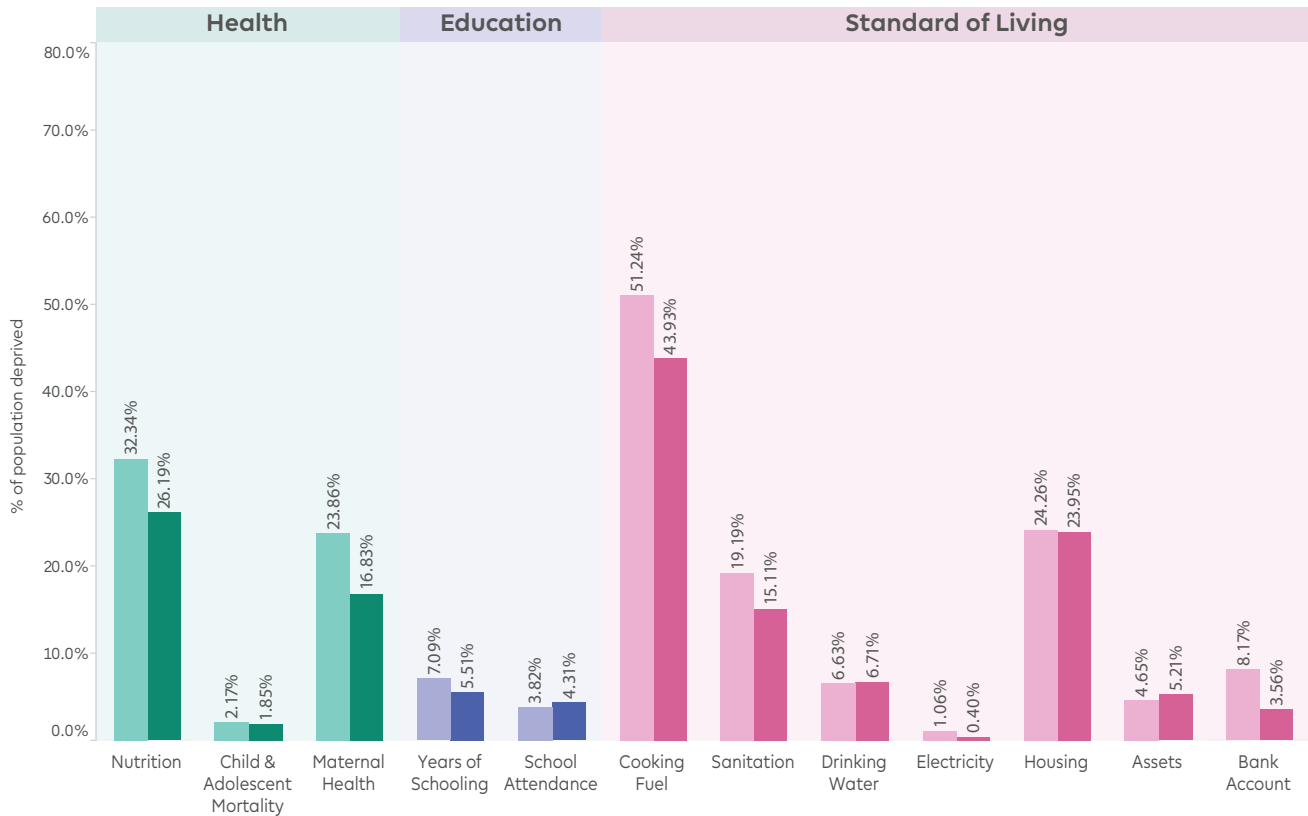
Haryana: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Haryana's MPI Score



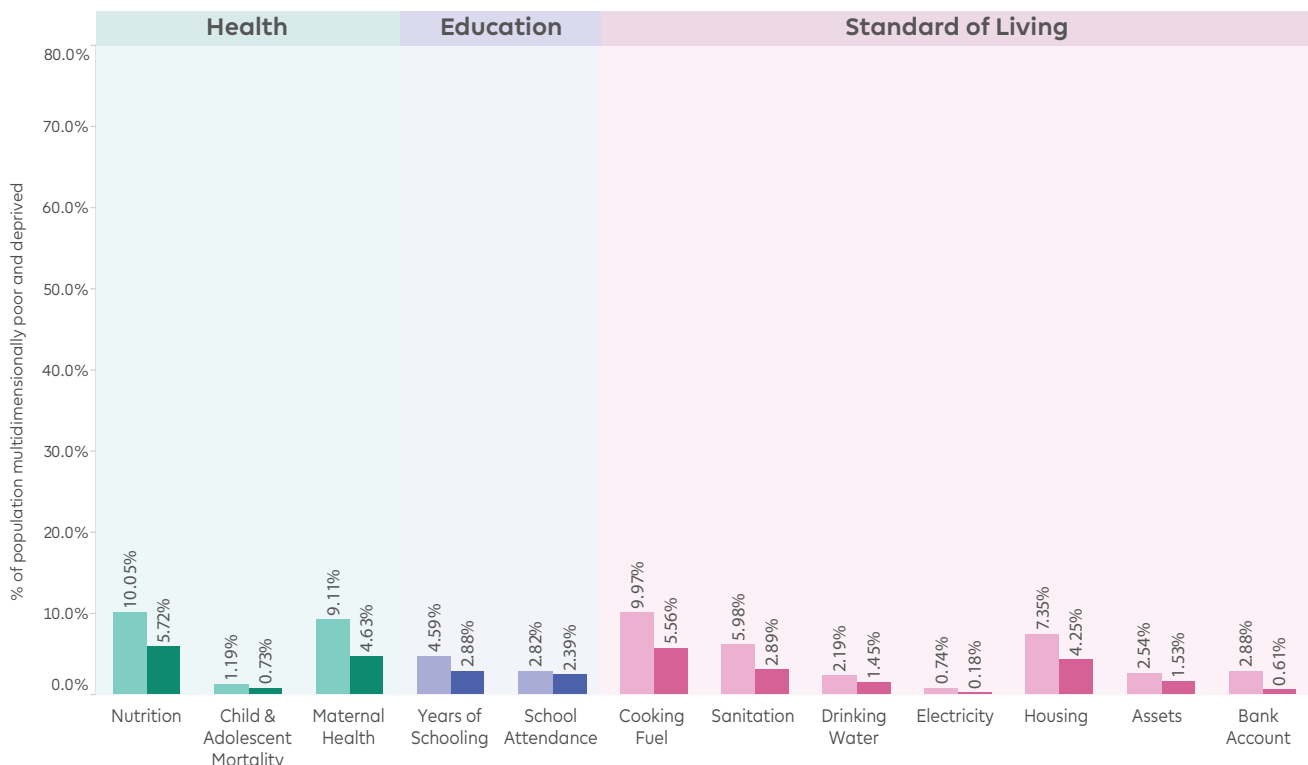
Haryana: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Haryana: Censored Headcount Ratio

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

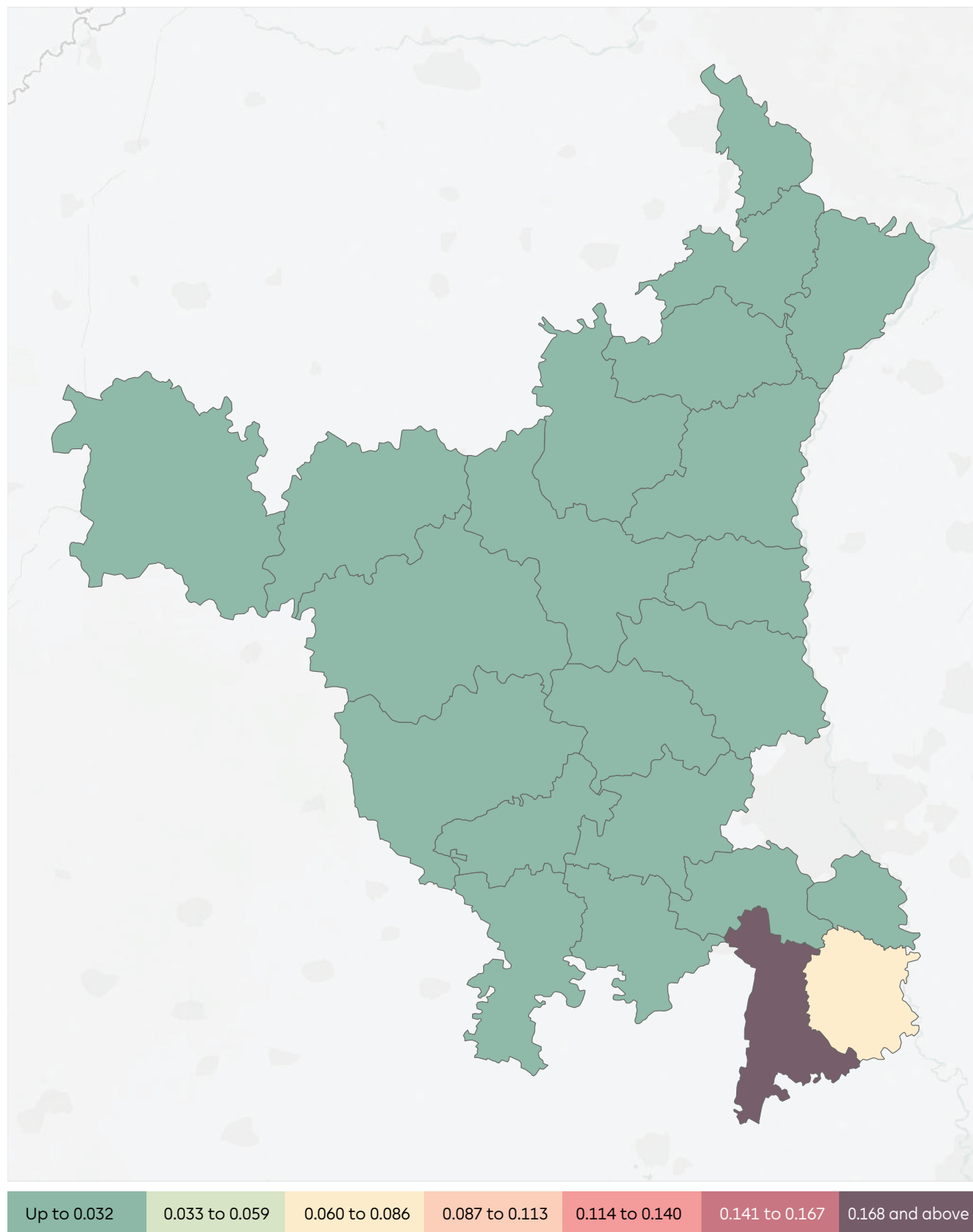


Dimension

- Health (2015-16)
- Health (2019-21)
- Education (2015-16)
- Education (2019-21)
- Standard of living (2015-16)
- Standard of living (2019-21)

Haryana

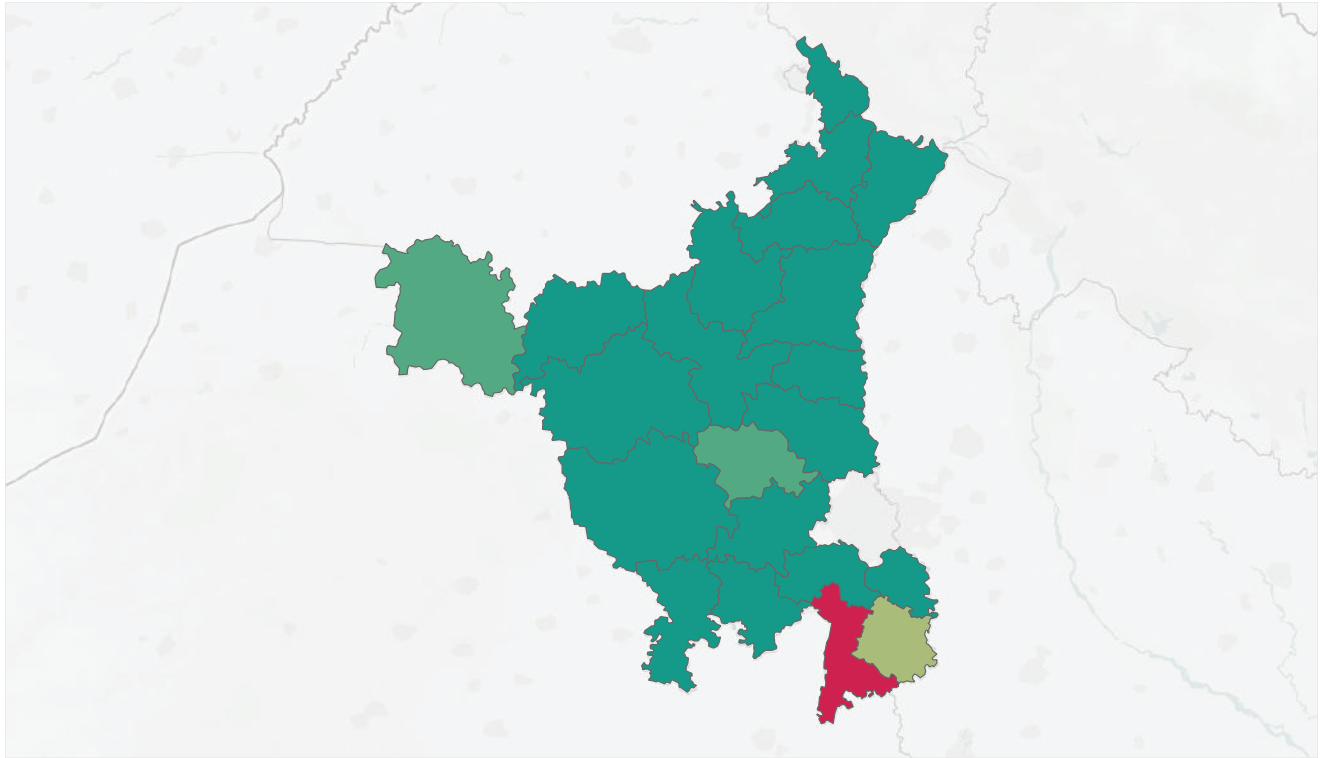
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Haryana for 2019-21.

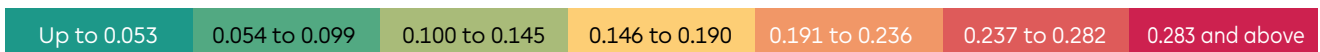
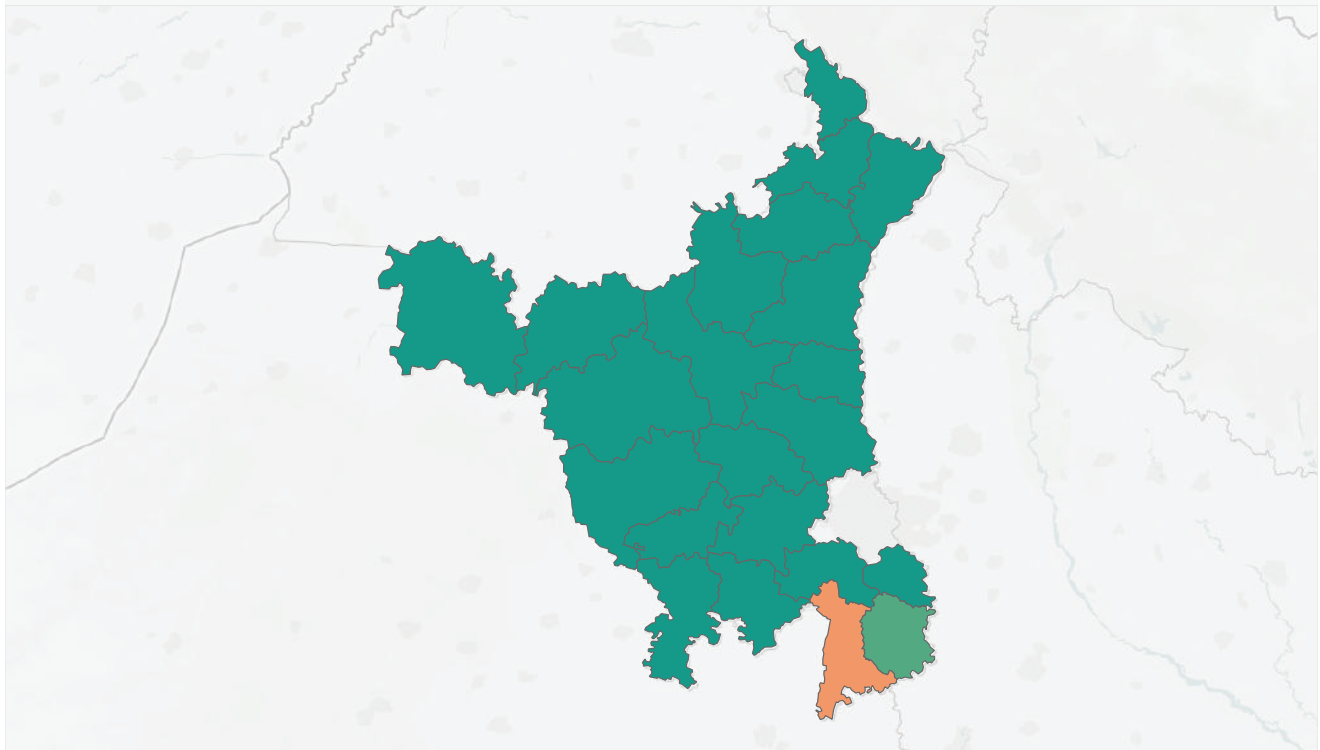
Haryana

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Haryana

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Haryana, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

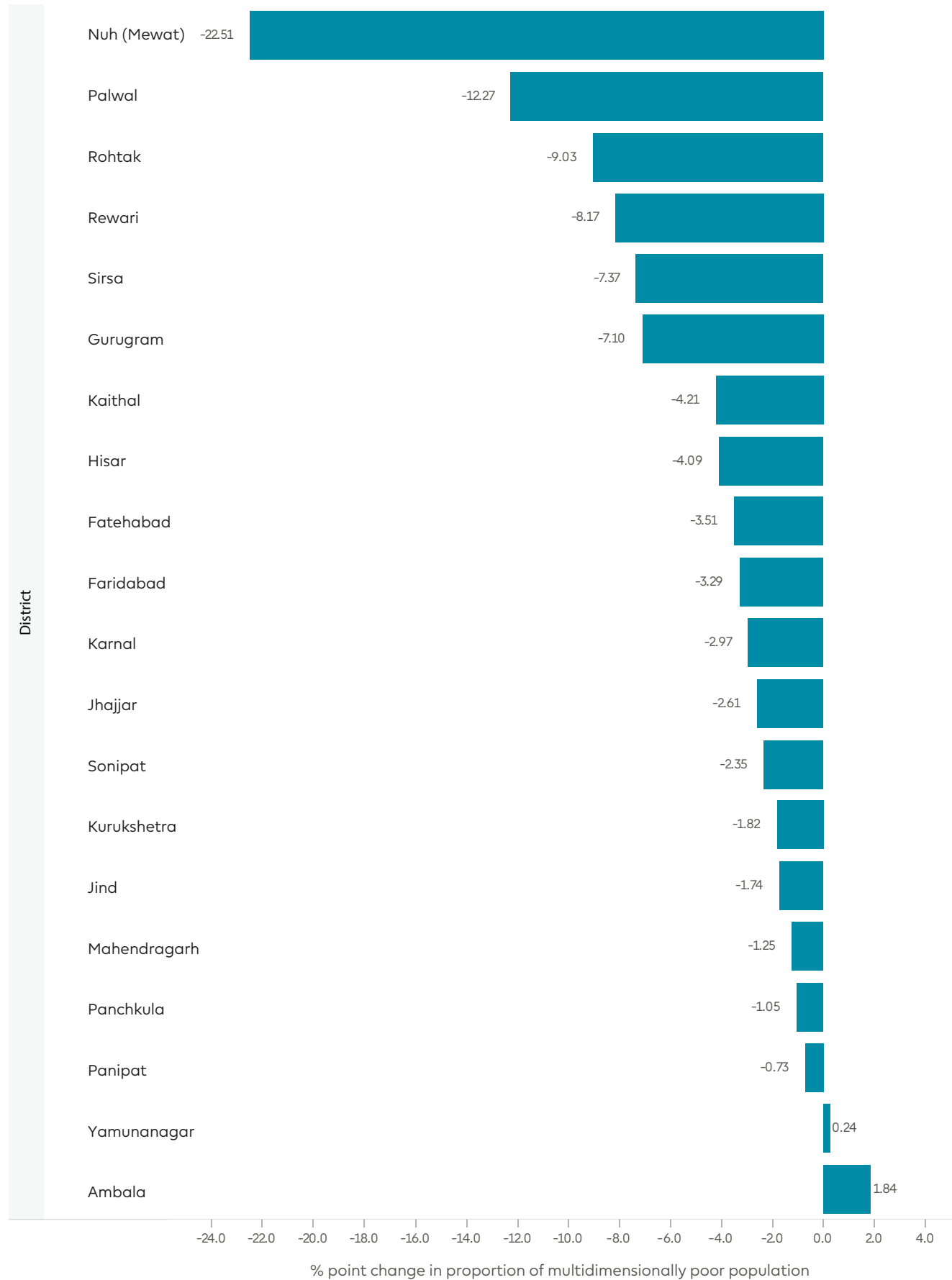
Haryana: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Haryana: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

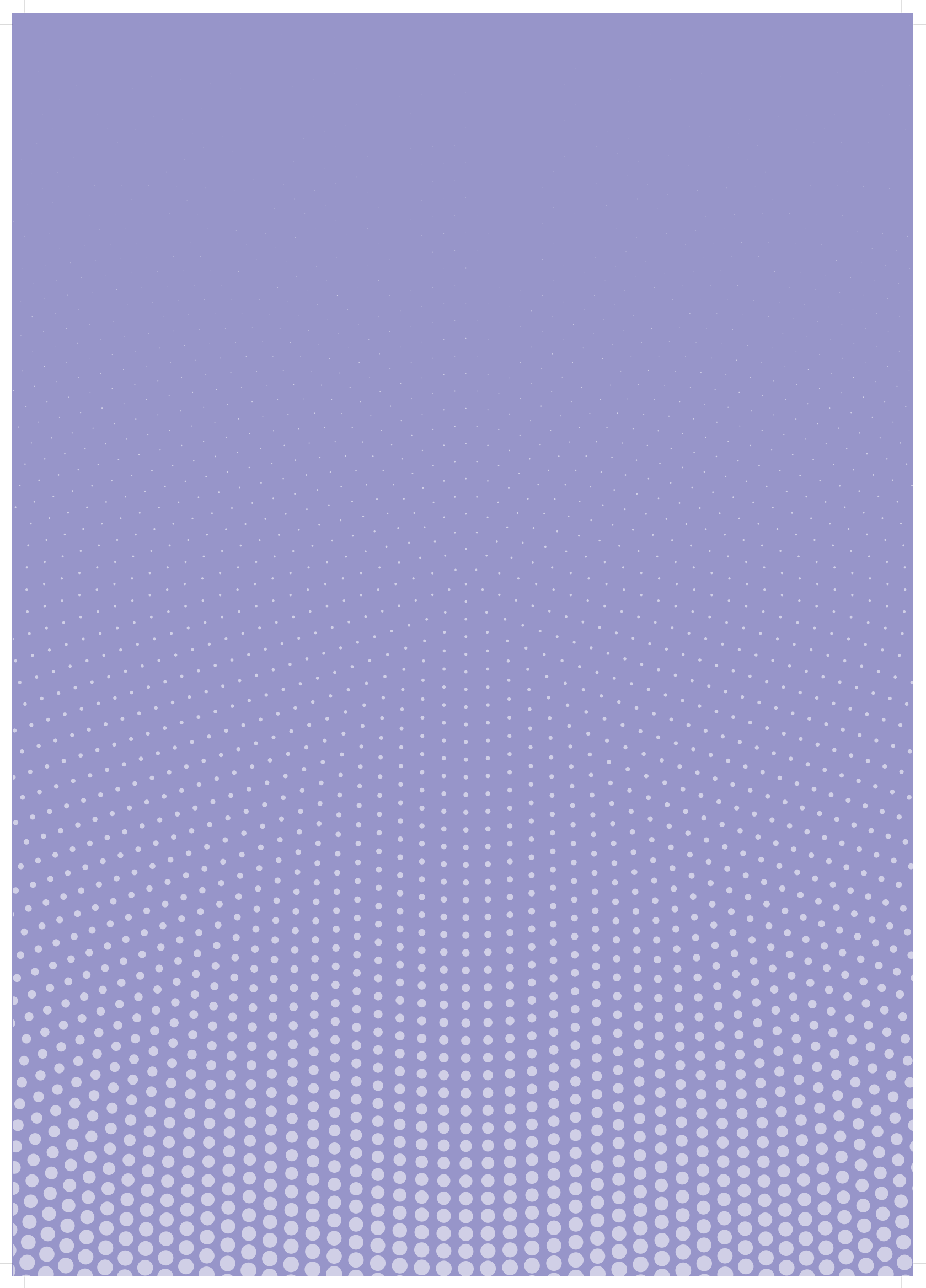
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Haryana: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Ambala	1.99%	39.52%	0.008	3.83%	42.86%	0.016
Bhiwani	12.78%	39.54%	0.051	6.62%	39.78%	0.026
Charki Dadri	—	—	—	2.85%	41.54%	0.012
Faridabad	10.70%	44.28%	0.047	7.42%	42.91%	0.032
Fatehabad	11.02%	41.37%	0.046	7.51%	41.25%	0.031
Gurugram	10.39%	42.07%	0.044	3.29%	40.19%	0.013
Hisar	9.71%	39.98%	0.039	5.62%	40.15%	0.023
Jhajjar	5.82%	39.51%	0.023	3.20%	42.07%	0.013
Jind	9.16%	39.53%	0.036	7.42%	38.70%	0.029
Kaithal	7.83%	41.65%	0.033	3.62%	42.41%	0.015
Karnal	6.40%	42.92%	0.027	3.43%	39.89%	0.014
Kurukshetra	6.42%	42.22%	0.027	4.60%	39.81%	0.018
Mahendragarh	6.29%	38.15%	0.024	5.04%	39.35%	0.020
Nuh (Mewat)	62.50%	52.64%	0.329	39.99%	48.78%	0.195
Palwal	26.98%	46.59%	0.126	14.71%	46.05%	0.068
Panchkula	2.47%	40.83%	0.010	1.42%	40.51%	0.006
Panipat	8.12%	43.43%	0.035	7.39%	41.12%	0.030
Rewari	11.08%	39.41%	0.044	2.91%	40.04%	0.012
Rohtak	13.72%	41.93%	0.058	4.69%	42.56%	0.020
Sirsa	14.52%	40.98%	0.060	7.16%	40.76%	0.029
Sonipat	6.35%	39.87%	0.025	4.01%	40.85%	0.016
Yamunanagar	4.47%	43.11%	0.019	4.70%	40.91%	0.019



HIMACHAL PRADESH

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Himachal Pradesh

Overview

Himachal Pradesh's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

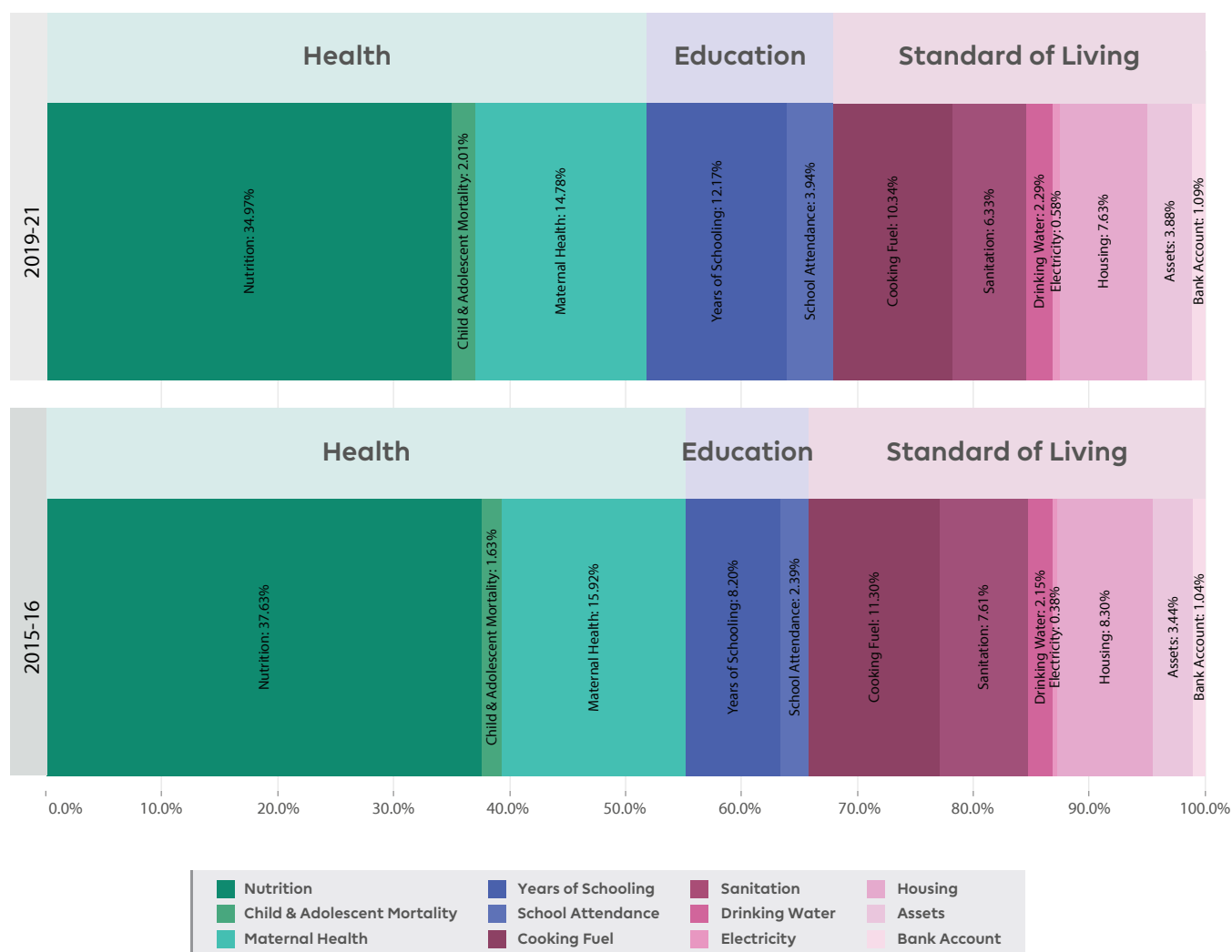
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	4.93%	40.22%	0.020
2015-16	7.59%	39.44%	0.030

Multidimensional Poverty in Himachal Pradesh's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	5.23%	39.46%	0.021	2.96%	49.27%	0.015
2015-16	8.21%	39.29%	0.032	1.46%	47.61%	0.007

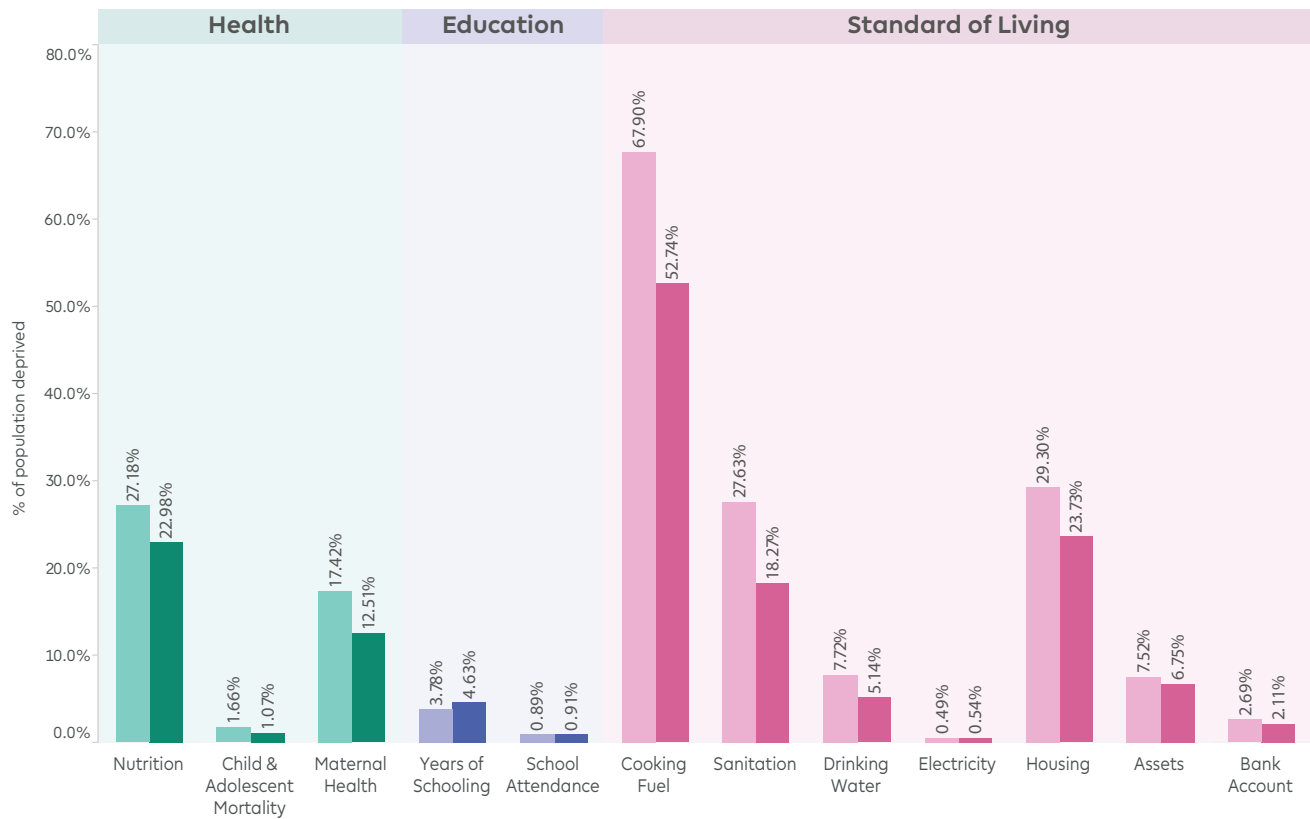
Himachal Pradesh: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Himachal Pradesh's MPI Score



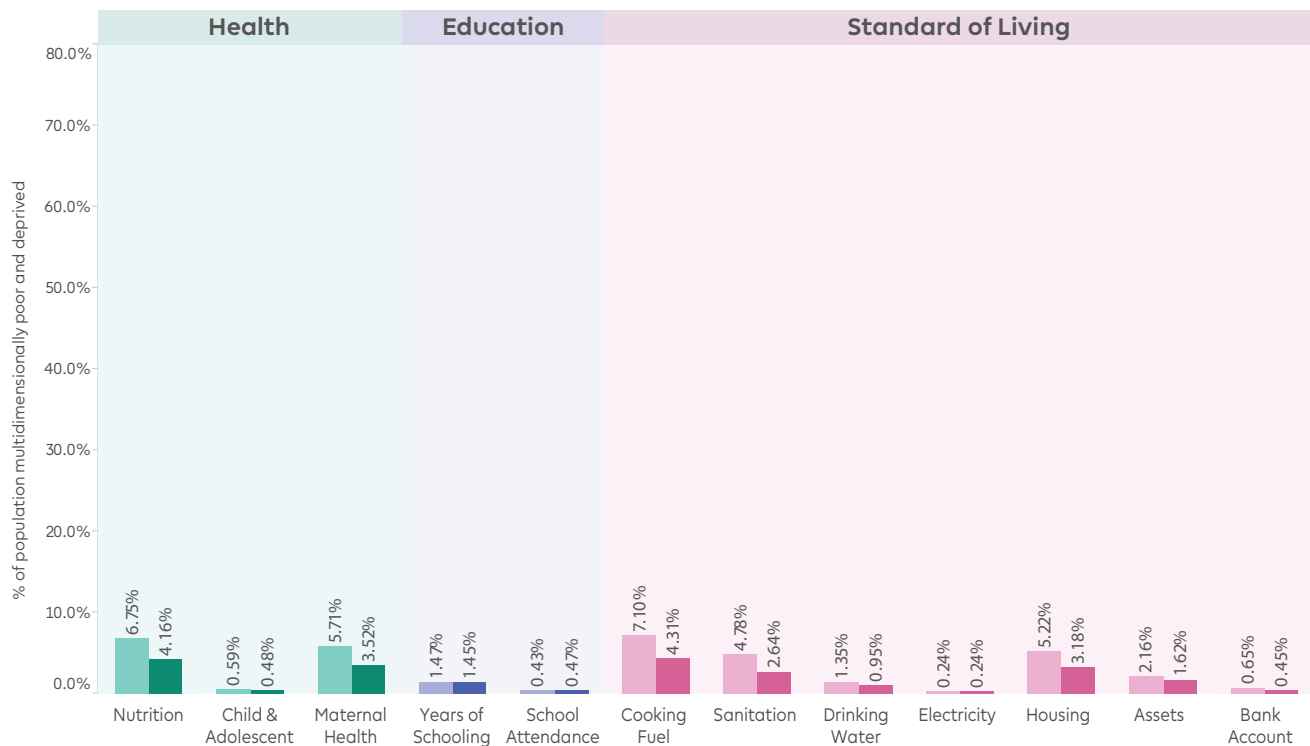
Himachal Pradesh: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Himachal Pradesh: Censored Headcount Ratio

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

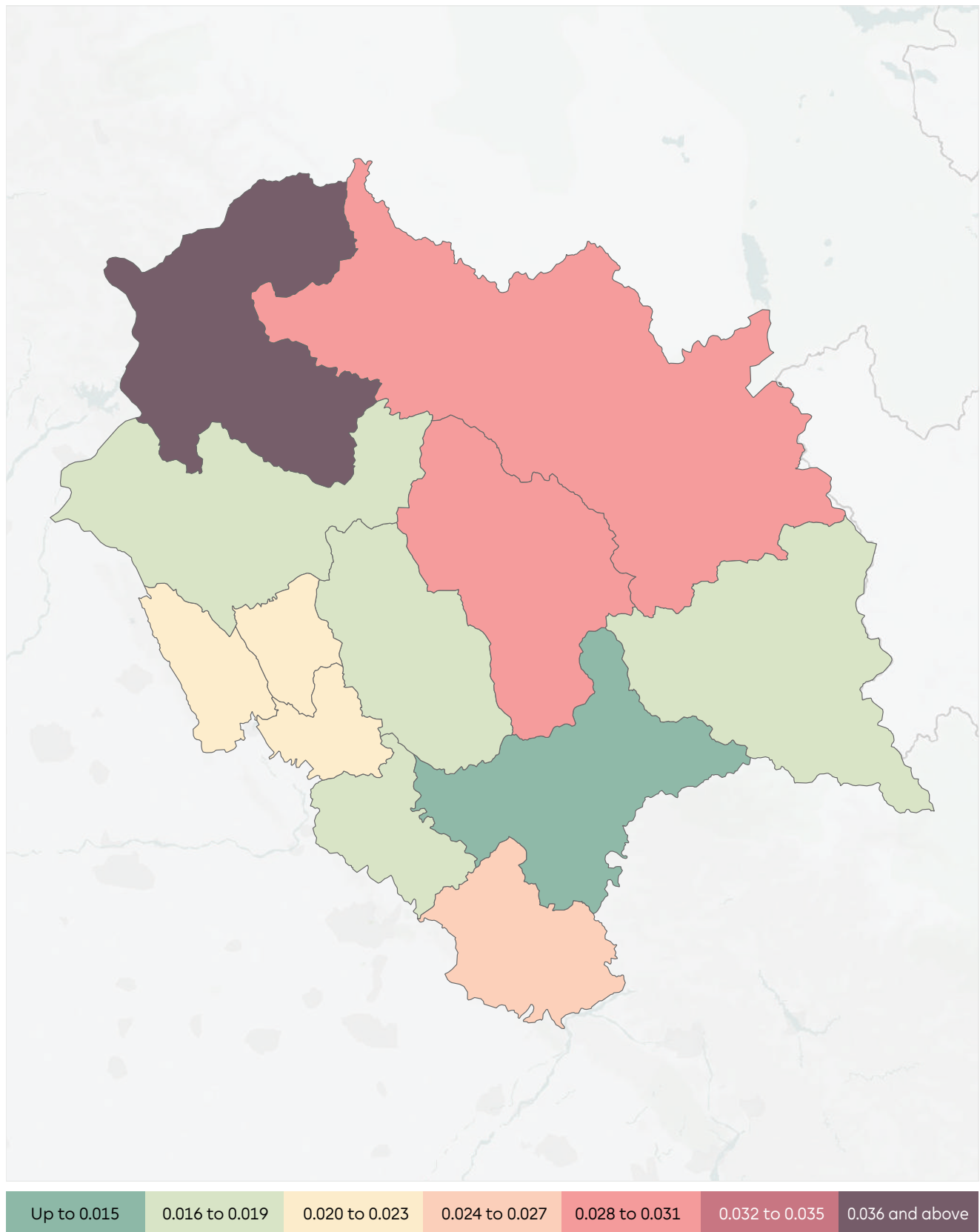


Dimension

- Health (2015-16)
- Health (2019-21)
- Education (2015-16)
- Education (2019-21)
- Standard of living (2015-16)
- Standard of living (2019-21)

Himachal Pradesh

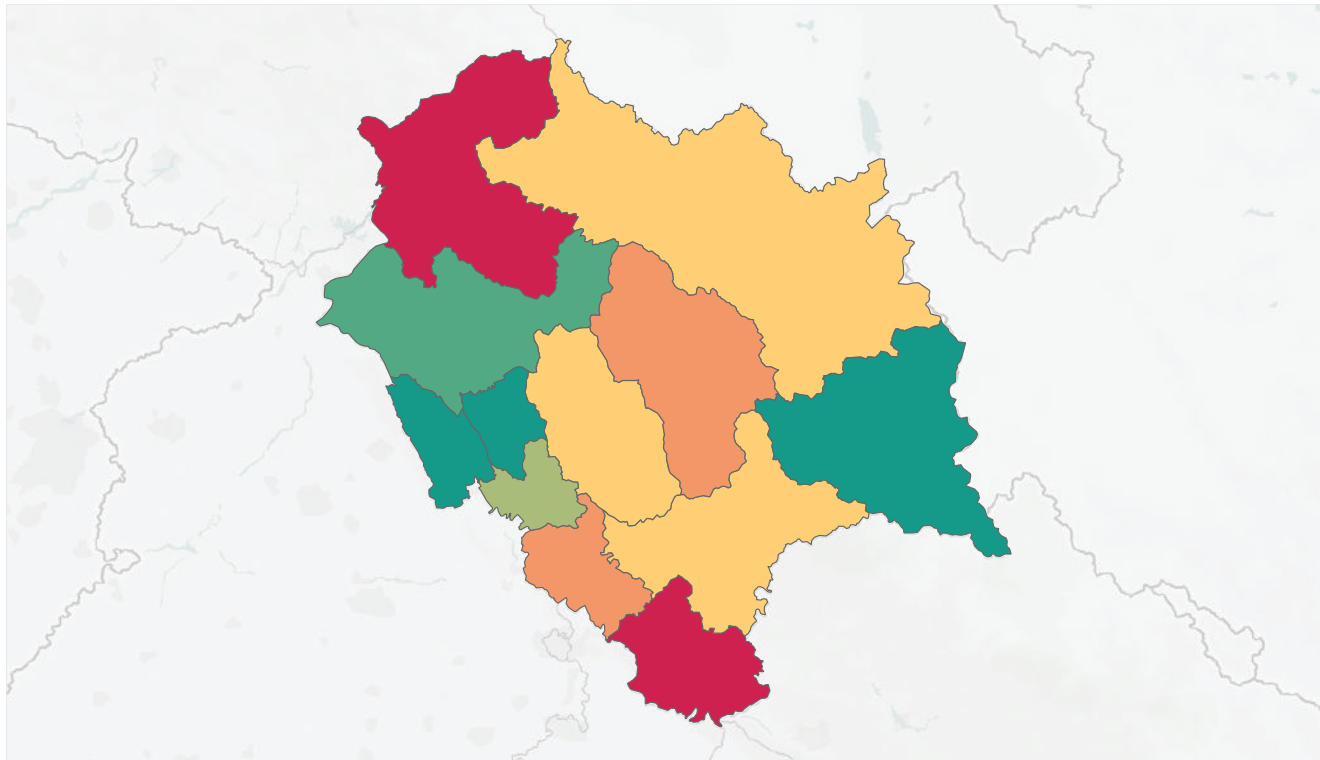
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Himachal Pradesh for 2019-21.

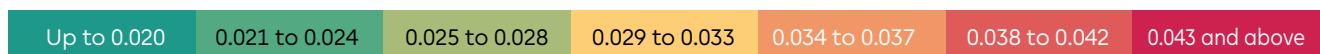
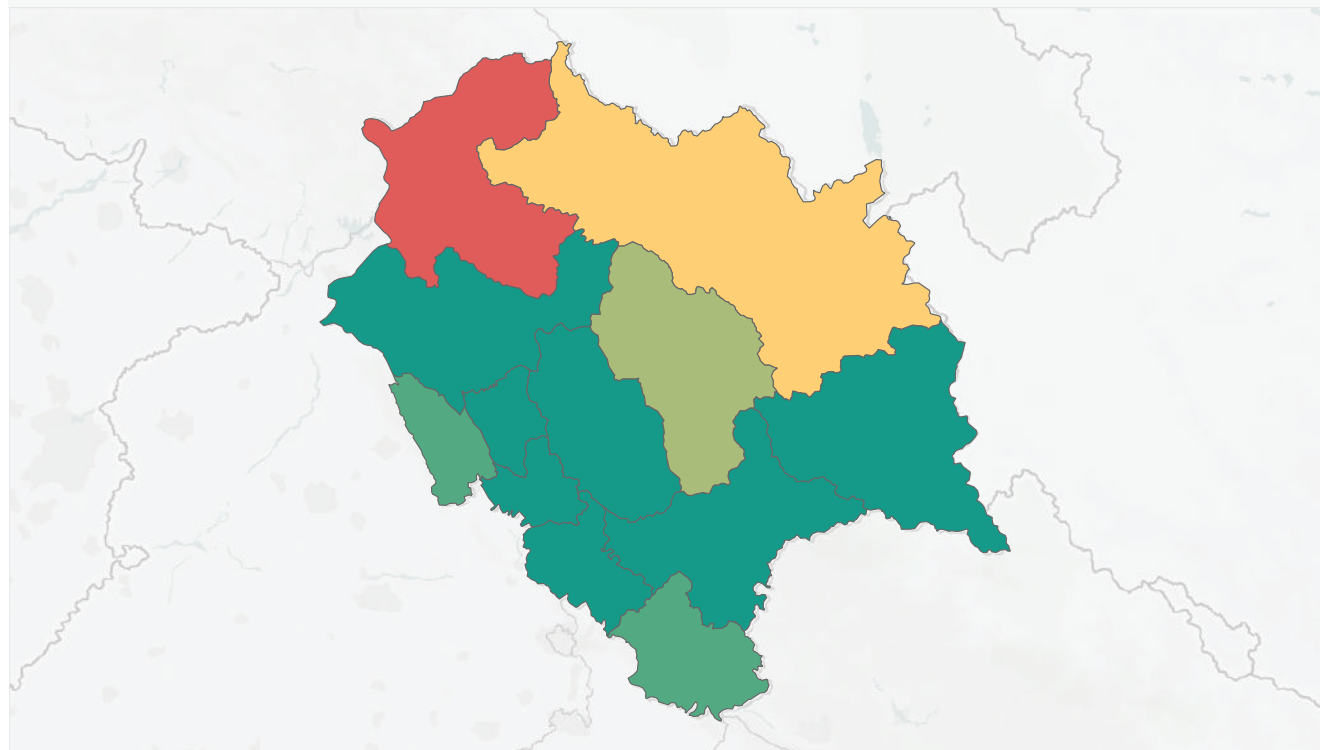
Himachal Pradesh

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Himachal Pradesh

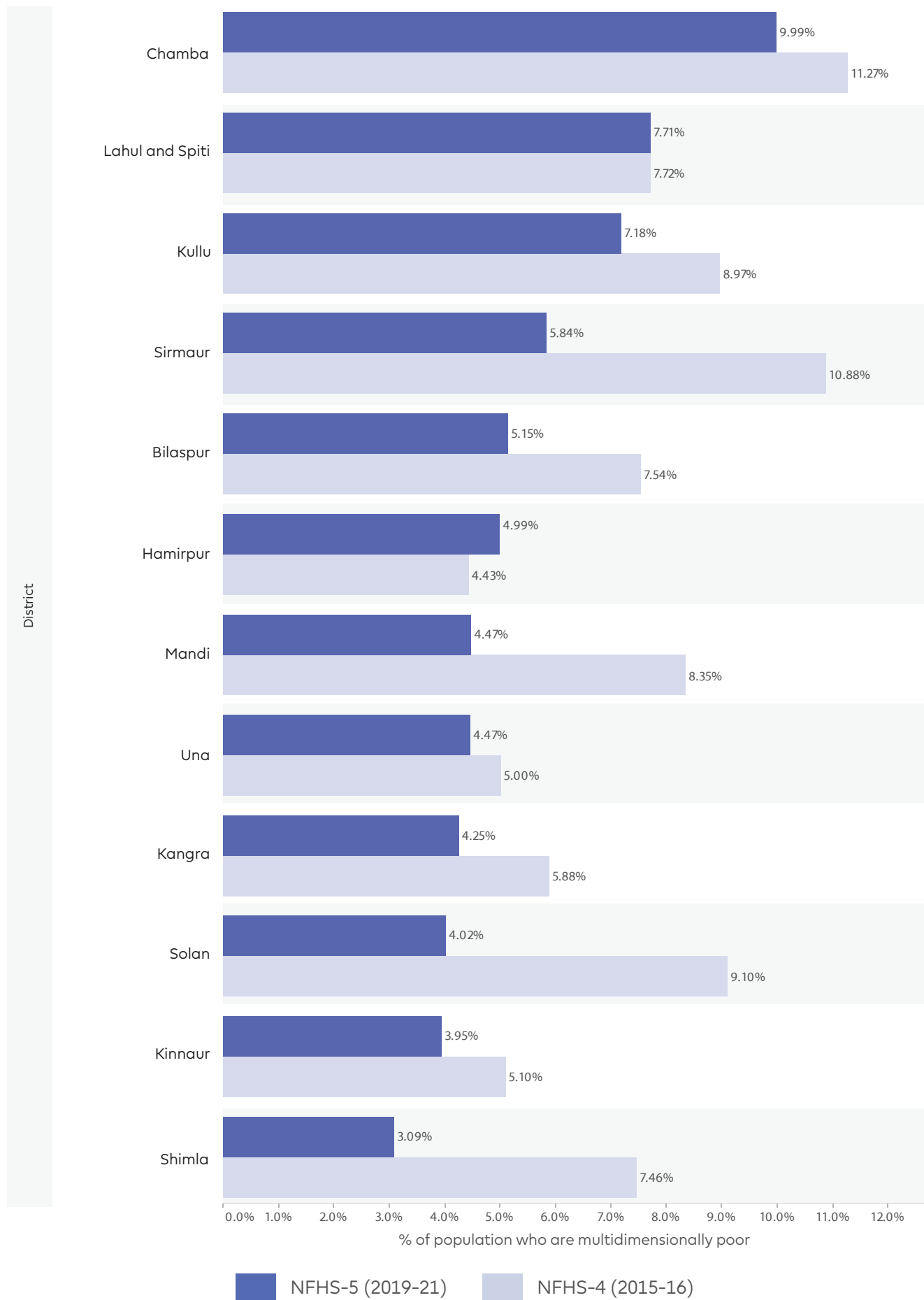
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Himachal Pradesh, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

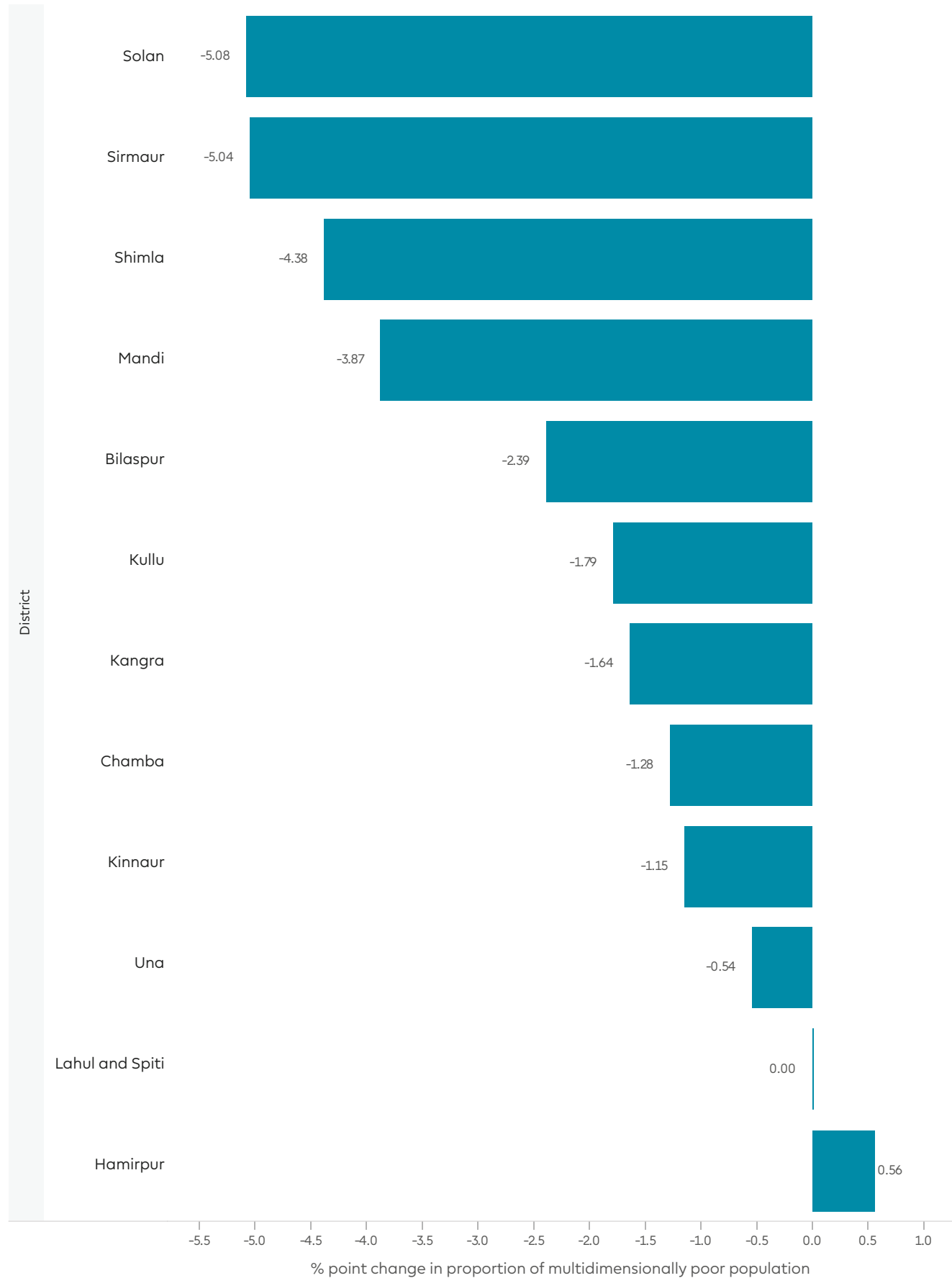
Himachal Pradesh: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Himachal Pradesh: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

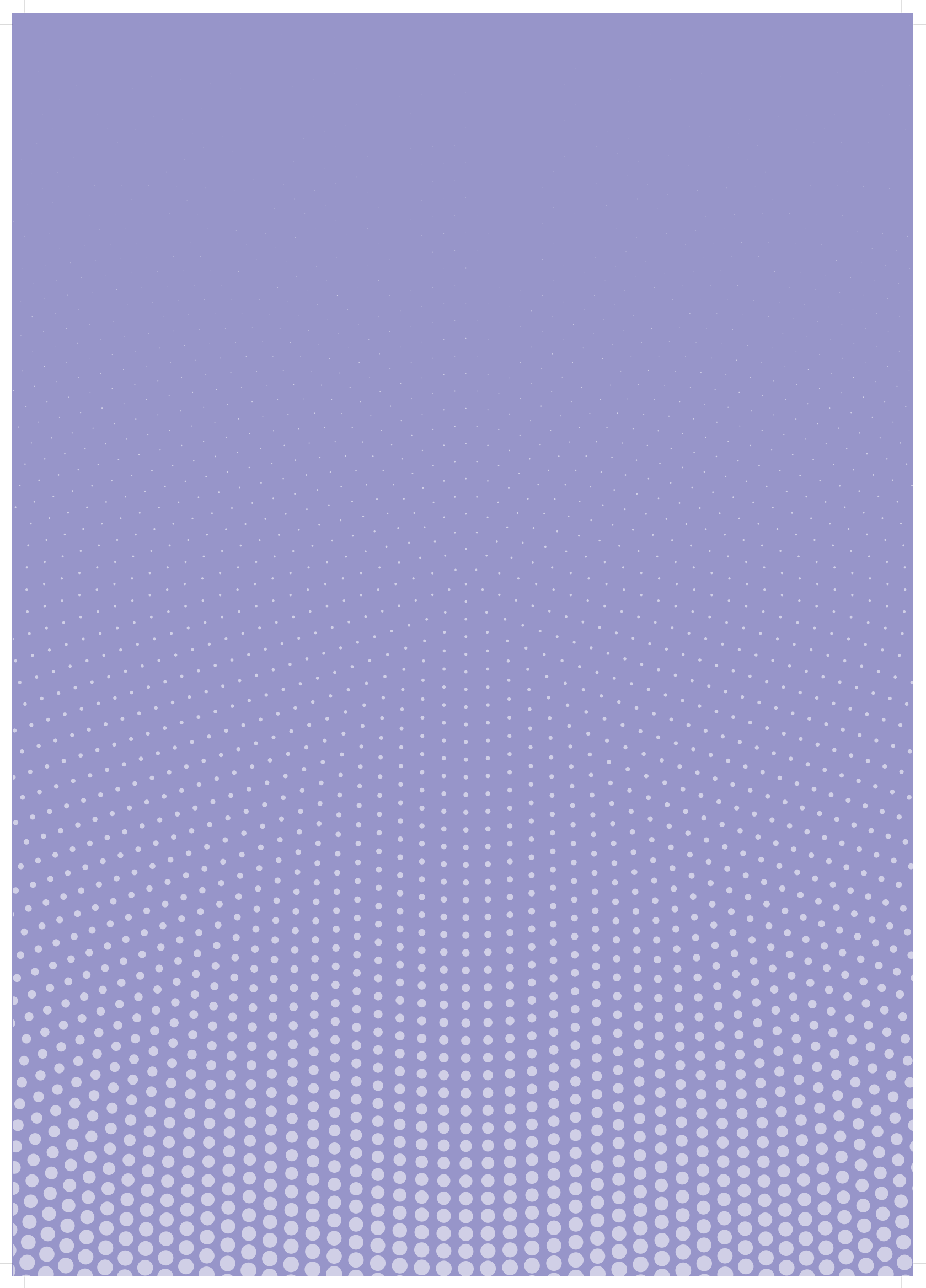
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Himachal Pradesh: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Bilaspur	7.54%	36.62%	0.028	5.15%	39.63%	0.020
Chamba	11.27%	41.25%	0.046	9.99%	39.90%	0.040
Hamirpur	4.43%	36.43%	0.016	4.99%	40.43%	0.020
Kangra	5.88%	37.40%	0.022	4.25%	39.62%	0.017
Kinnaur	5.10%	38.60%	0.020	3.95%	39.91%	0.016
Kullu	8.97%	38.98%	0.035	7.18%	39.23%	0.028
Lahul and Spiti	7.72%	38.38%	0.030	7.71%	37.82%	0.029
Mandi	8.35%	39.09%	0.033	4.47%	37.44%	0.017
Shimla	7.46%	40.07%	0.030	3.09%	40.58%	0.013
Sirmaur	10.88%	43.14%	0.047	5.84%	41.14%	0.024
Solan	9.10%	40.38%	0.037	4.02%	38.94%	0.016
Una	5.00%	38.90%	0.019	4.47%	50.50%	0.023



JHARKHAND

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Jharkhand

Overview

Jharkhand's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

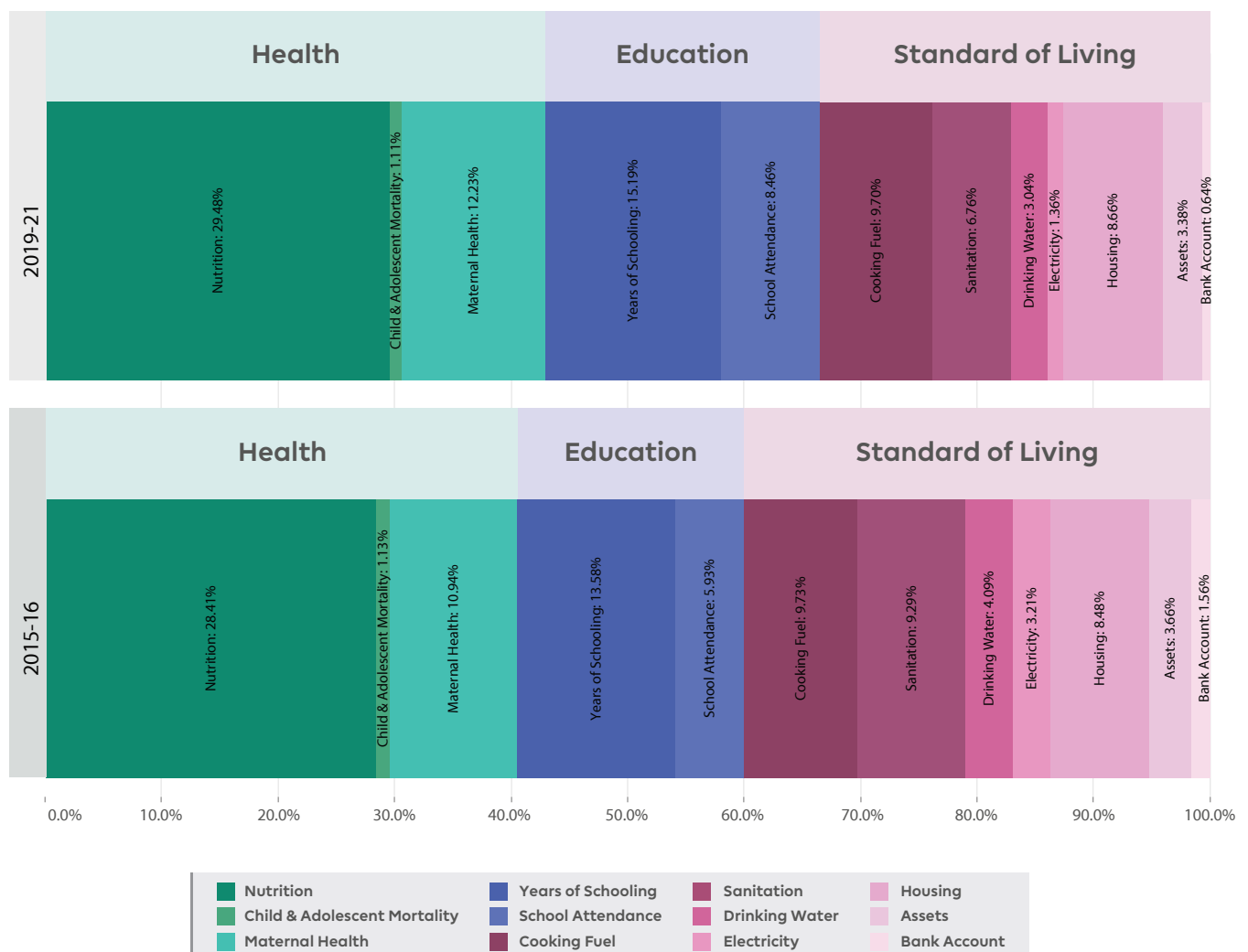
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	28.81%	45.59%	0.131
2015-16	42.10%	47.92%	0.202

Multidimensional Poverty in Jharkhand's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	34.93%	45.76%	0.160	8.67%	43.24%	0.038
2015-16	50.92%	48.26%	0.246	15.04%	44.32%	0.067

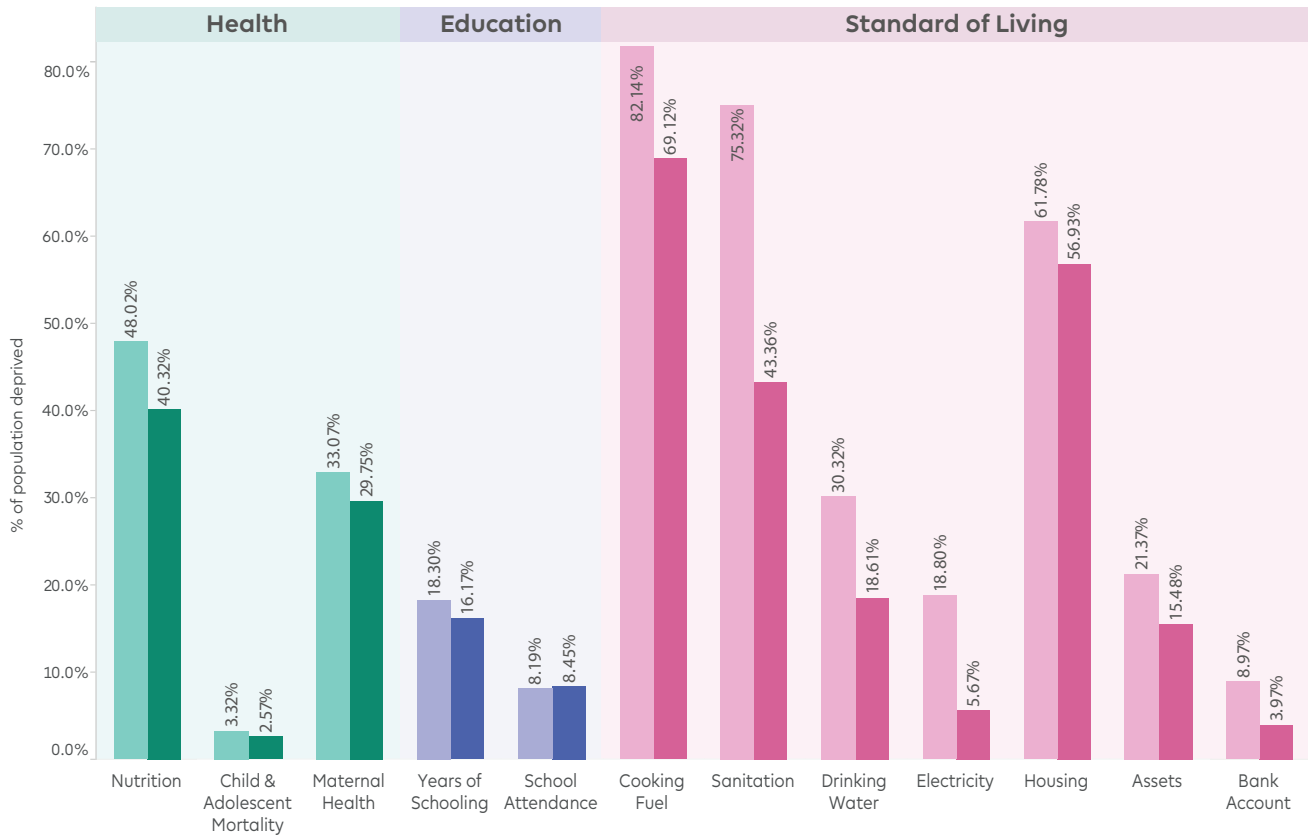
Jharkhand: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Jharkhand's MPI Score



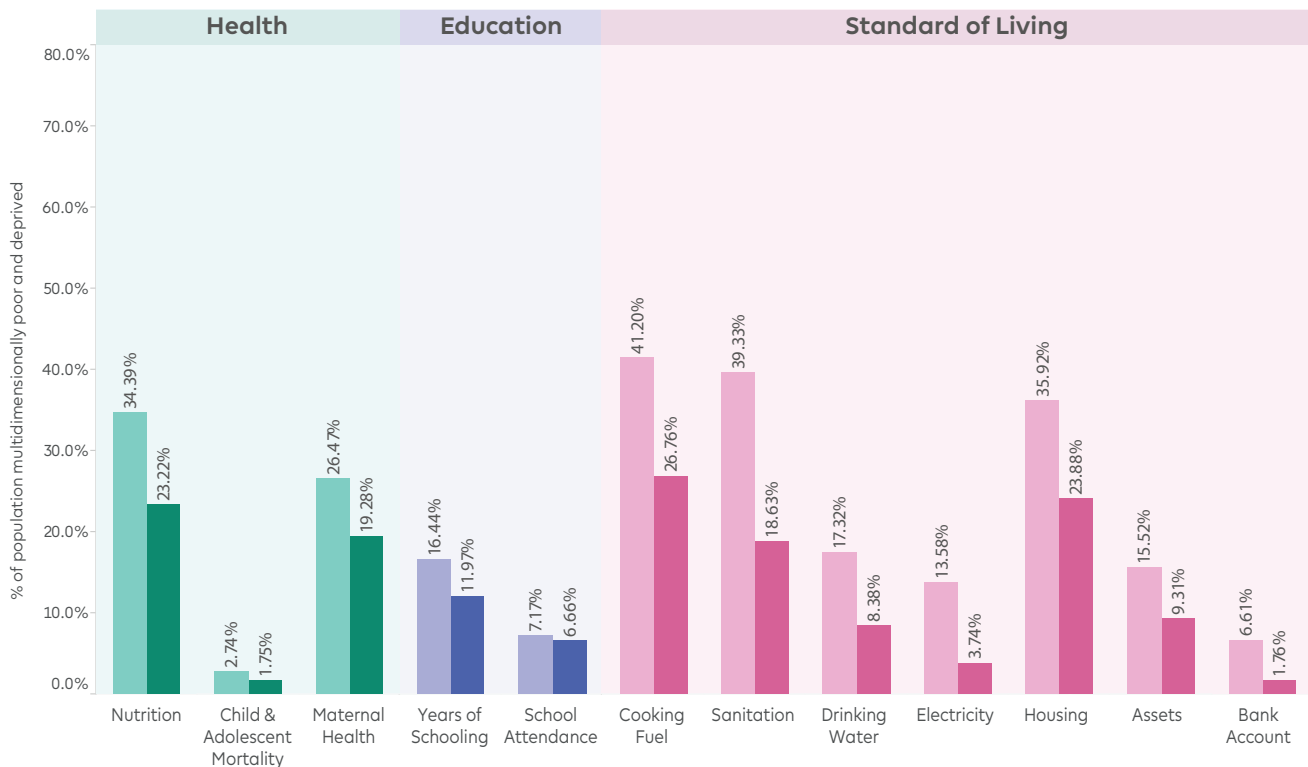
Jharkhand: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Jharkhand: Censored Headcount Ratio

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

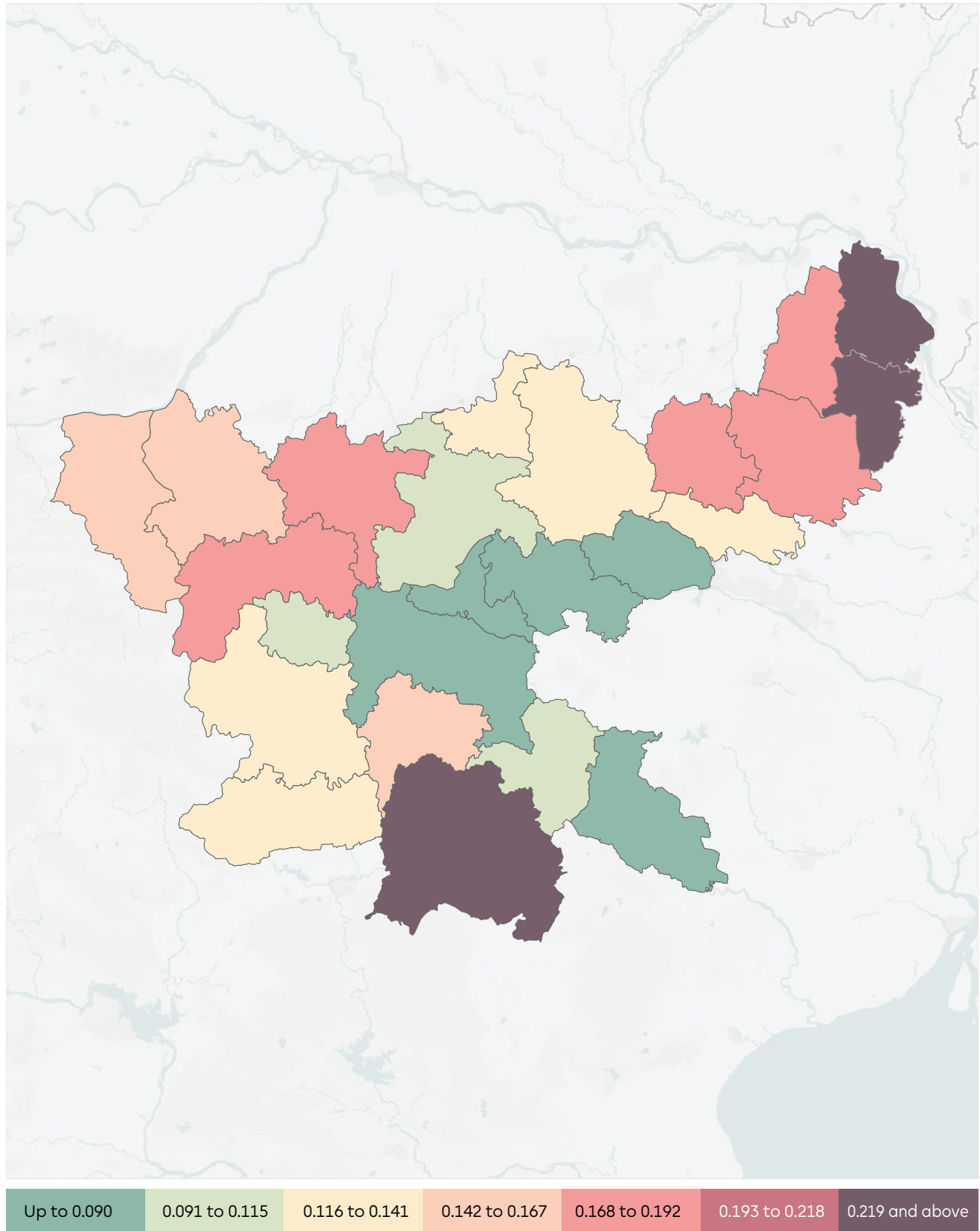


Dimension

- Health (2015-16)
- Health (2019-21)
- Education (2015-16)
- Education (2019-21)
- Standard of living (2015-16)
- Standard of living (2019-21)

Jharkhand

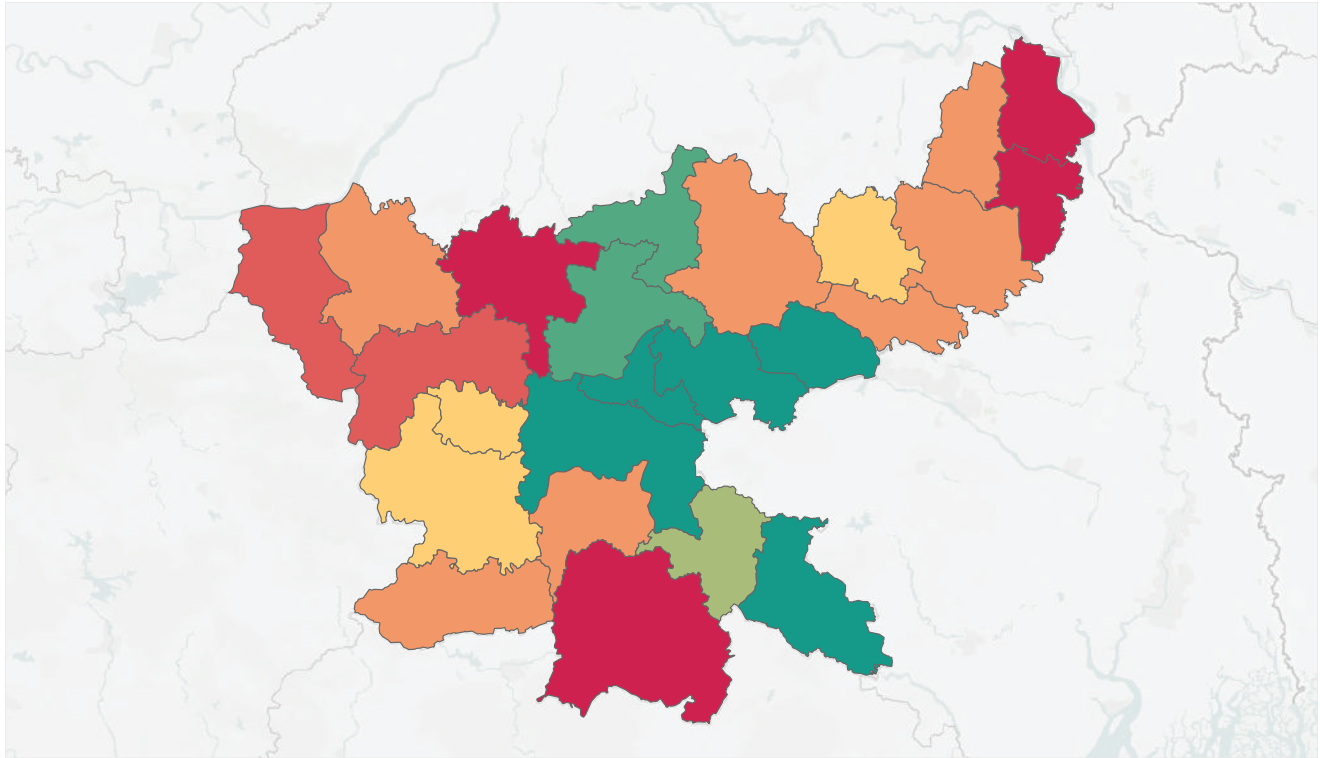
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Jharkhand for 2019-21.

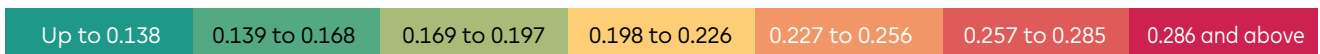
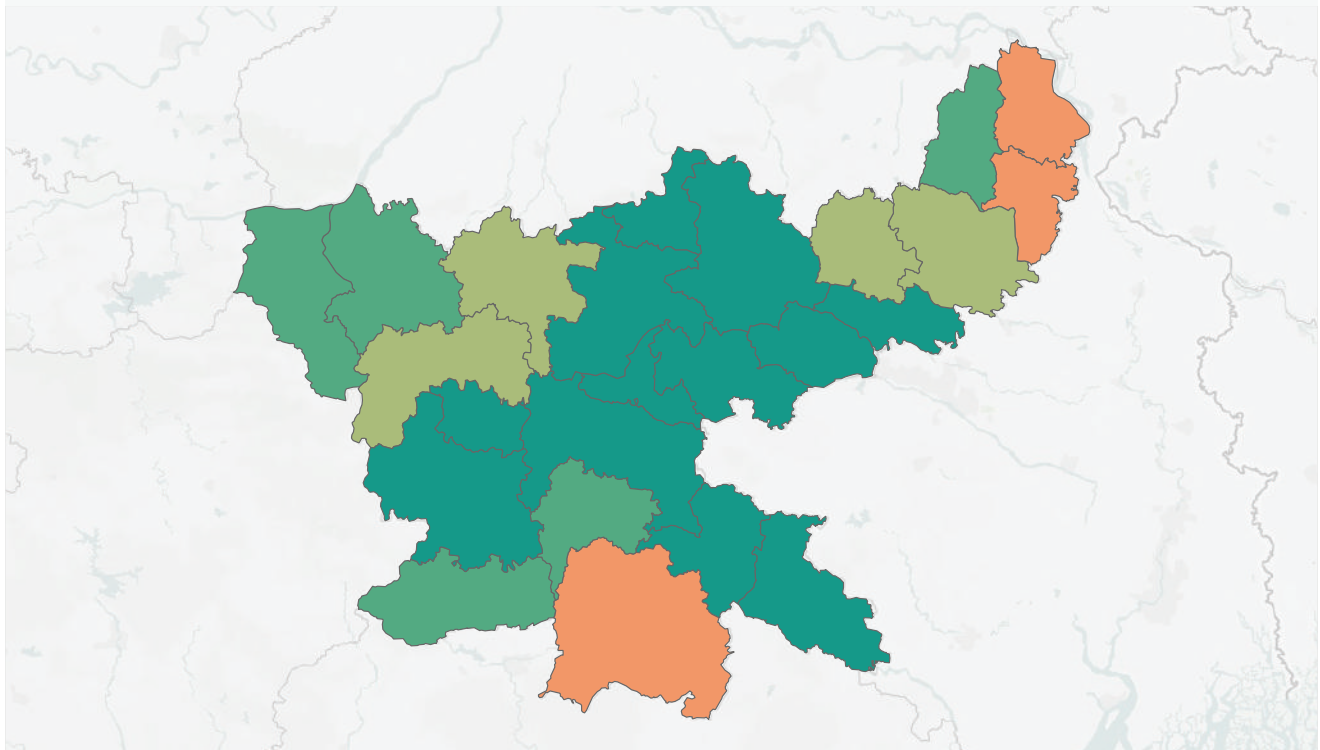
Jharkhand

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Jharkhand

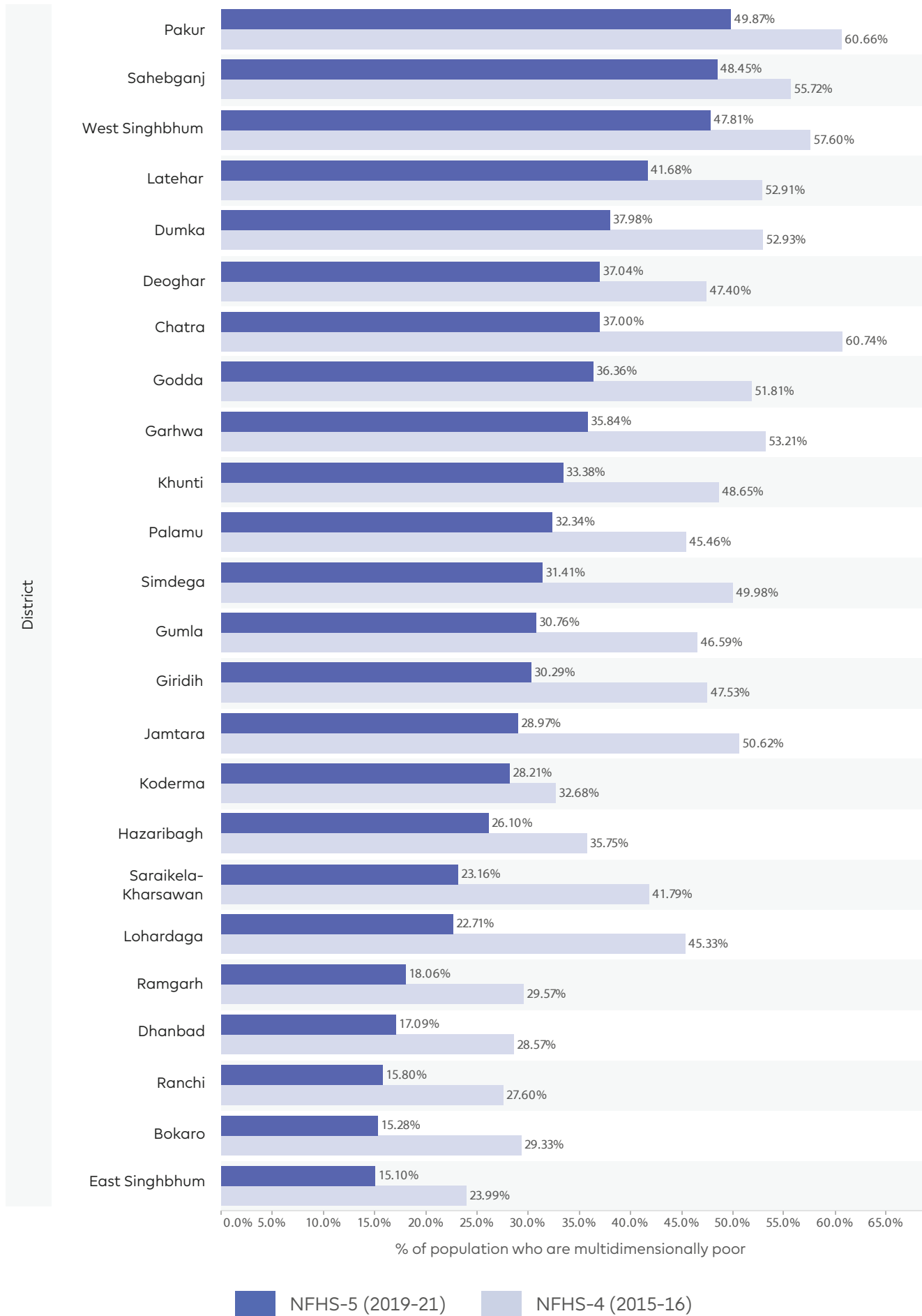
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Jharkhand, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

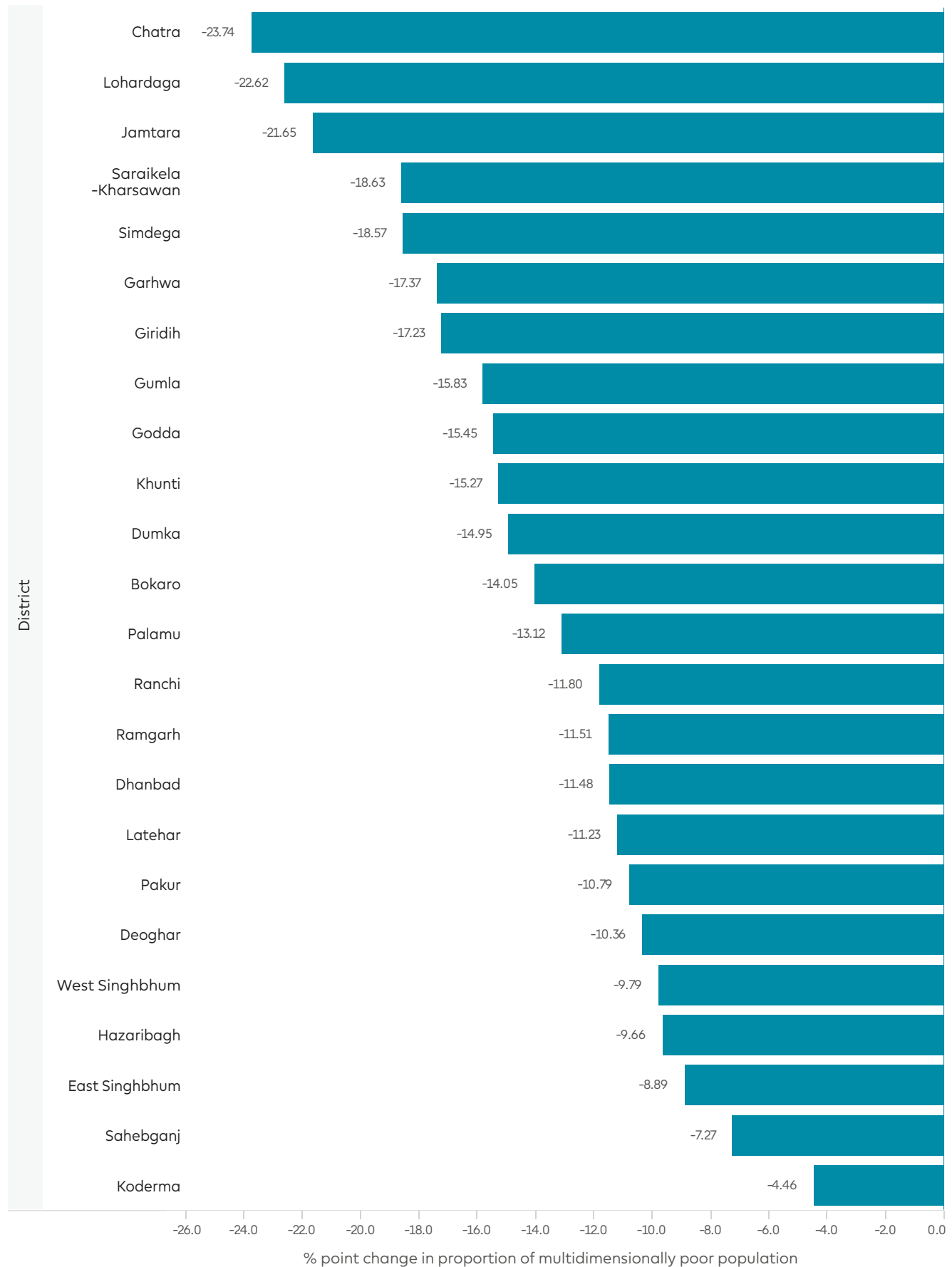
Jharkhand: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Jharkhand: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

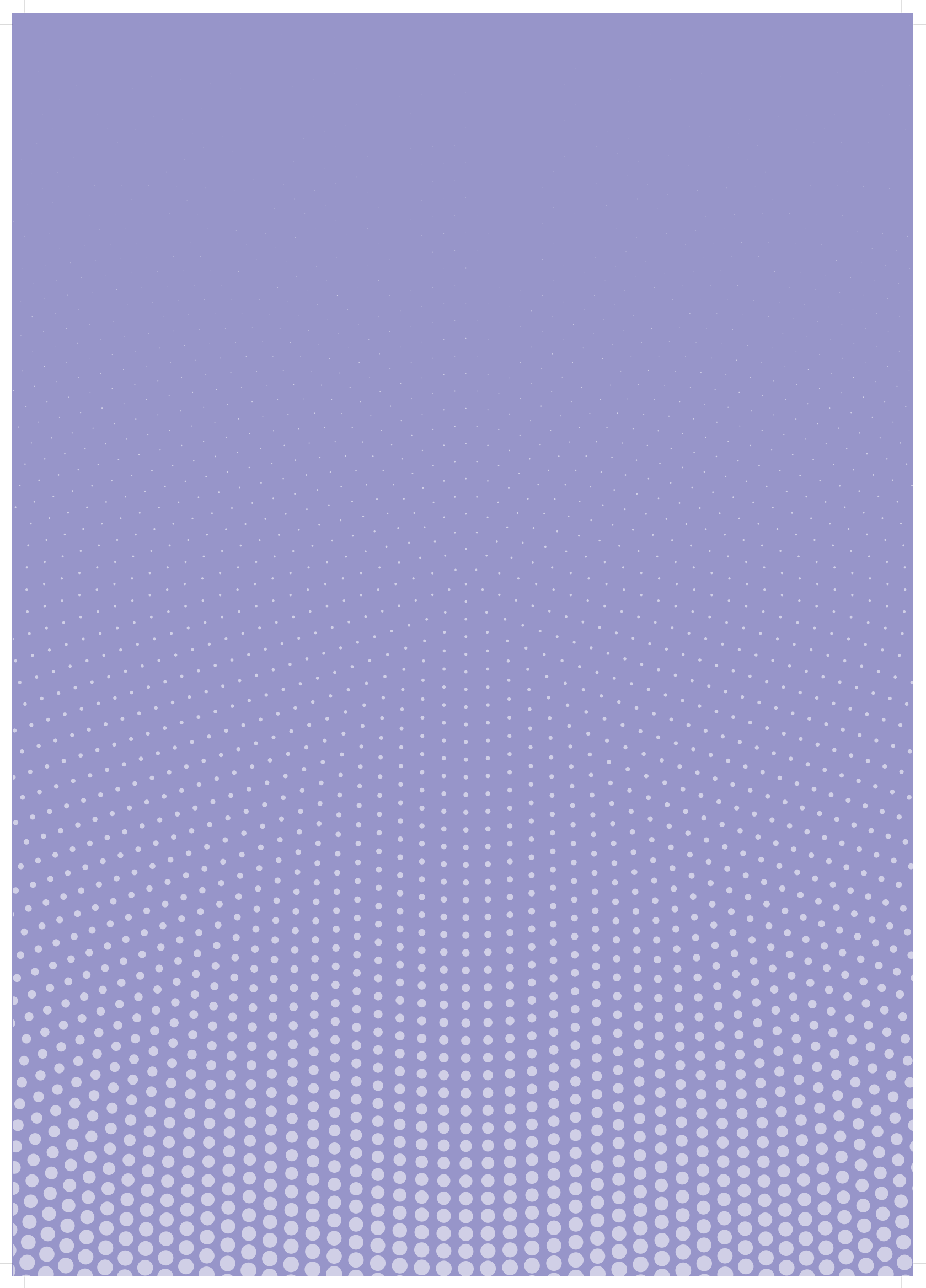
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Jharkhand: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015–16)			NFHS-5 (2019–21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Bokaro	29.33%	44.19%	0.130	15.28%	43.63%	0.067
Chatra	60.74%	50.40%	0.306	37.00%	47.78%	0.177
Deoghar	47.40%	46.71%	0.221	37.04%	47.68%	0.177
Dhanbad	28.57%	43.84%	0.125	17.09%	43.20%	0.074
Dumka	52.93%	48.33%	0.256	37.98%	46.75%	0.178
Garhwa	53.21%	48.33%	0.257	35.84%	44.55%	0.160
Giridih	47.53%	47.97%	0.228	30.29%	43.98%	0.133
Godda	51.81%	49.00%	0.254	36.36%	46.30%	0.168
Gumla	46.59%	47.12%	0.220	30.76%	44.44%	0.137
Hazaribagh	35.75%	43.70%	0.156	26.10%	42.16%	0.110
Jamtara	50.62%	47.54%	0.241	28.97%	44.58%	0.129
Khunti	48.65%	47.27%	0.230	33.38%	45.41%	0.152
Koderma	32.68%	44.69%	0.146	28.21%	42.73%	0.121
Latehar	52.91%	50.52%	0.267	41.68%	45.40%	0.189
Lohardaga	45.33%	47.04%	0.213	22.71%	43.49%	0.099
Pakur	60.66%	51.95%	0.315	49.87%	49.02%	0.244
Palamu	45.46%	51.05%	0.232	32.34%	44.57%	0.144
Pashchimi Singhbhum (West Singhbhum)	57.60%	53.90%	0.310	47.81%	50.42%	0.241
Purbi Singhbhum (East Singhbhum)	23.99%	45.92%	0.110	15.10%	43.13%	0.065
Ramgarh	29.57%	44.26%	0.131	18.06%	42.46%	0.077
Ranchi	27.60%	43.72%	0.121	15.80%	41.23%	0.065
Sahebganj	55.72%	52.57%	0.293	48.45%	50.20%	0.243
Saraikele-Kharsawan	41.79%	46.33%	0.194	23.16%	44.34%	0.103
Simdega	49.98%	47.30%	0.236	31.41%	44.22%	0.139



KARNATAKA

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Karnataka

Overview

Karnataka's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

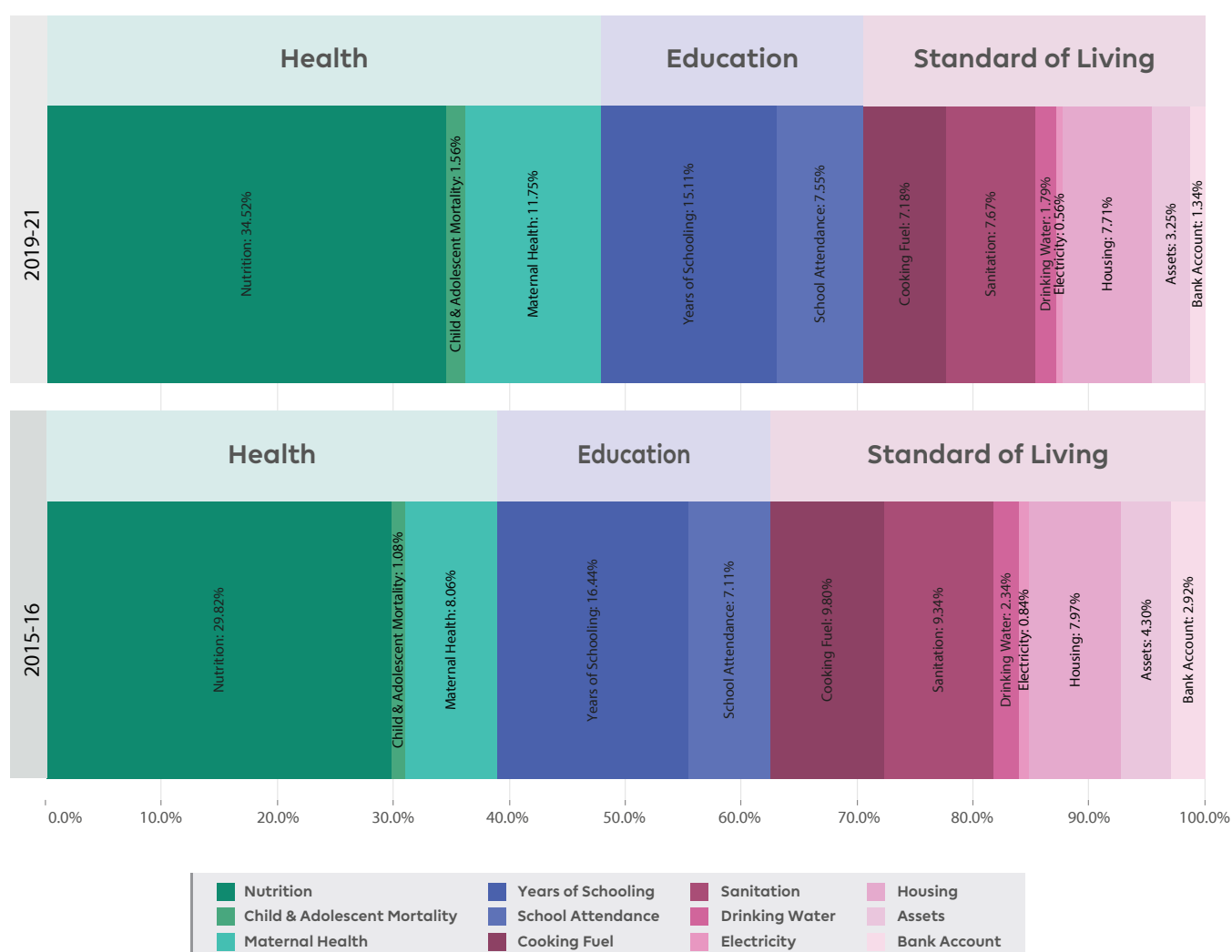
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	7.58%	41.21%	0.031
2015-16	12.77%	42.76%	0.055

Multidimensional Poverty in Karnataka's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	10.33%	41.36%	0.043	3.22%	40.47%	0.013
2015-16	18.45%	42.87%	0.079	4.92%	42.22%	0.021

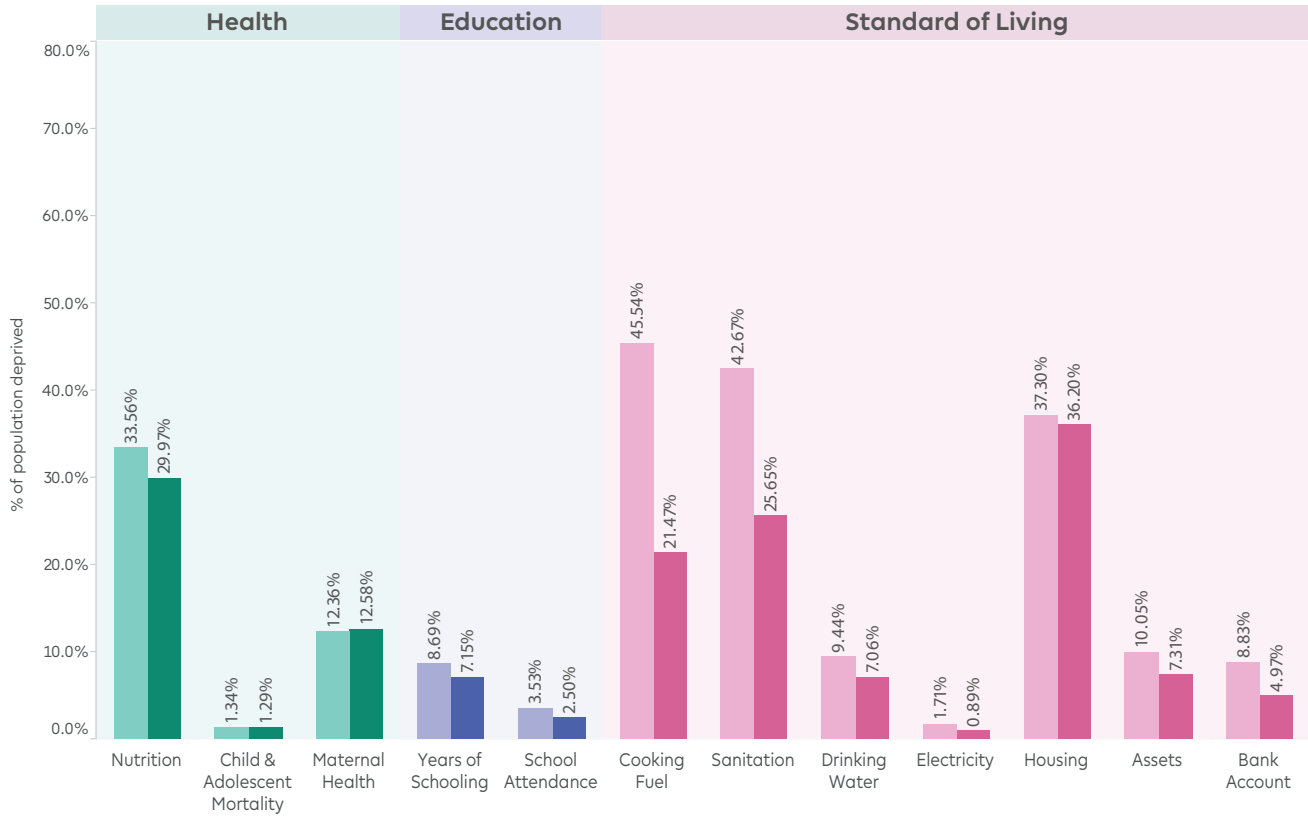
Karnataka: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Karnataka's MPI Score



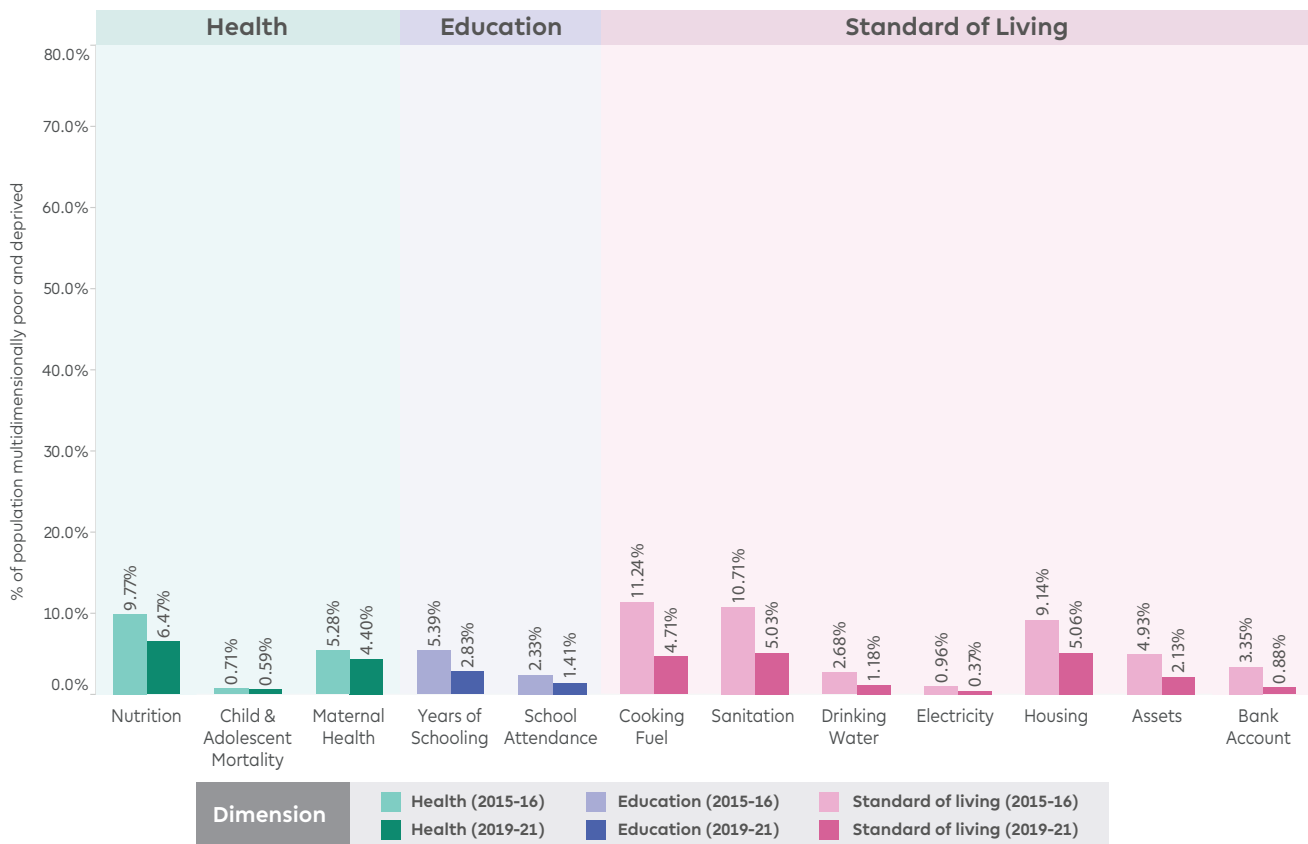
Karnataka: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Karnataka: Censored Headcount Ratio

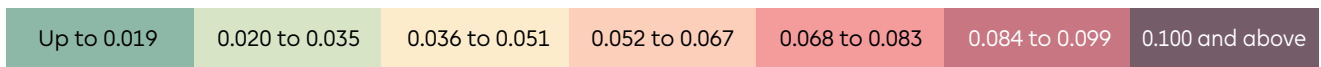
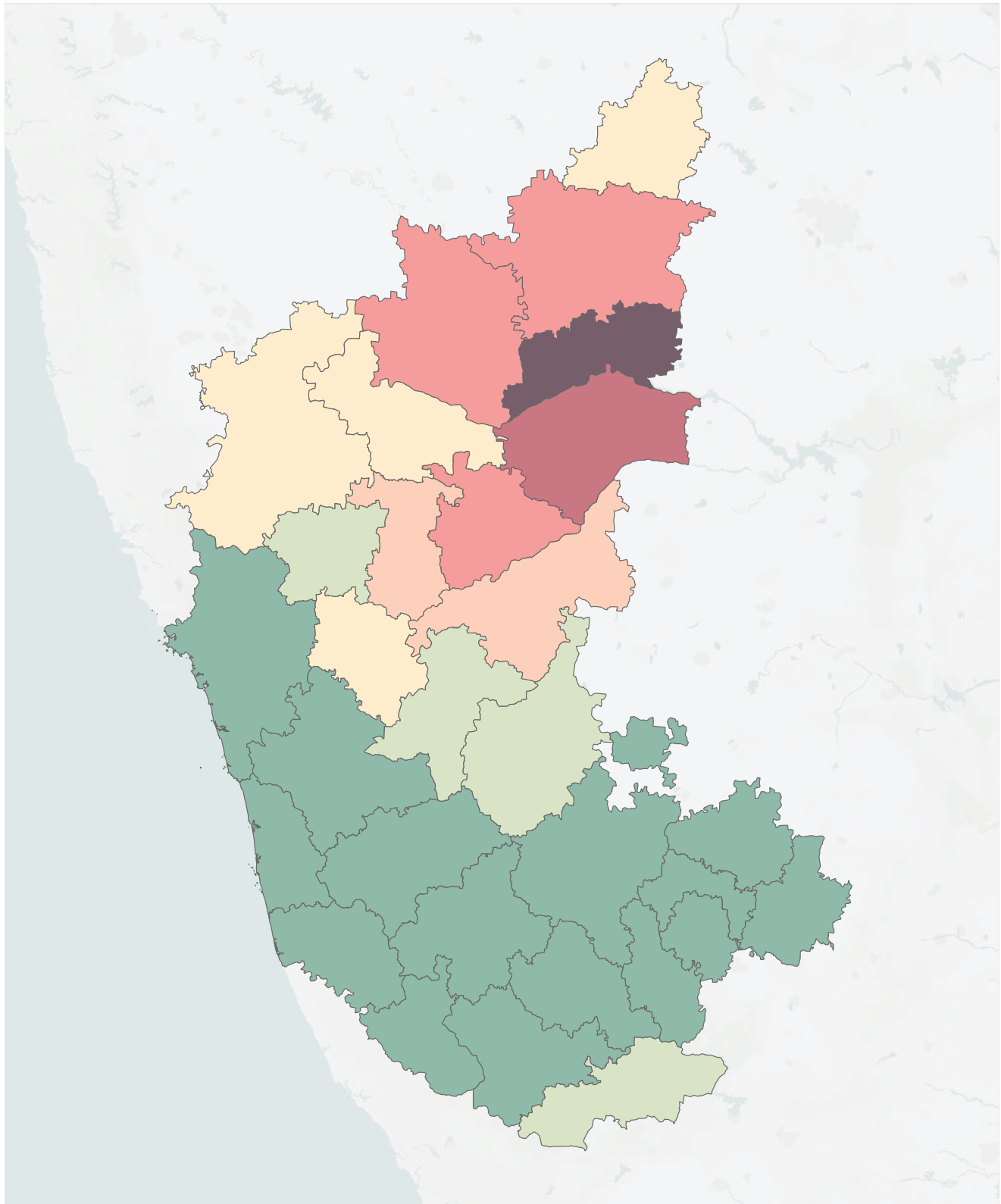
Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Dimension: Health (2015-16), Health (2019-21), Education (2015-16), Education (2019-21), Standard of living (2015-16), Standard of living (2019-21)

Karnataka

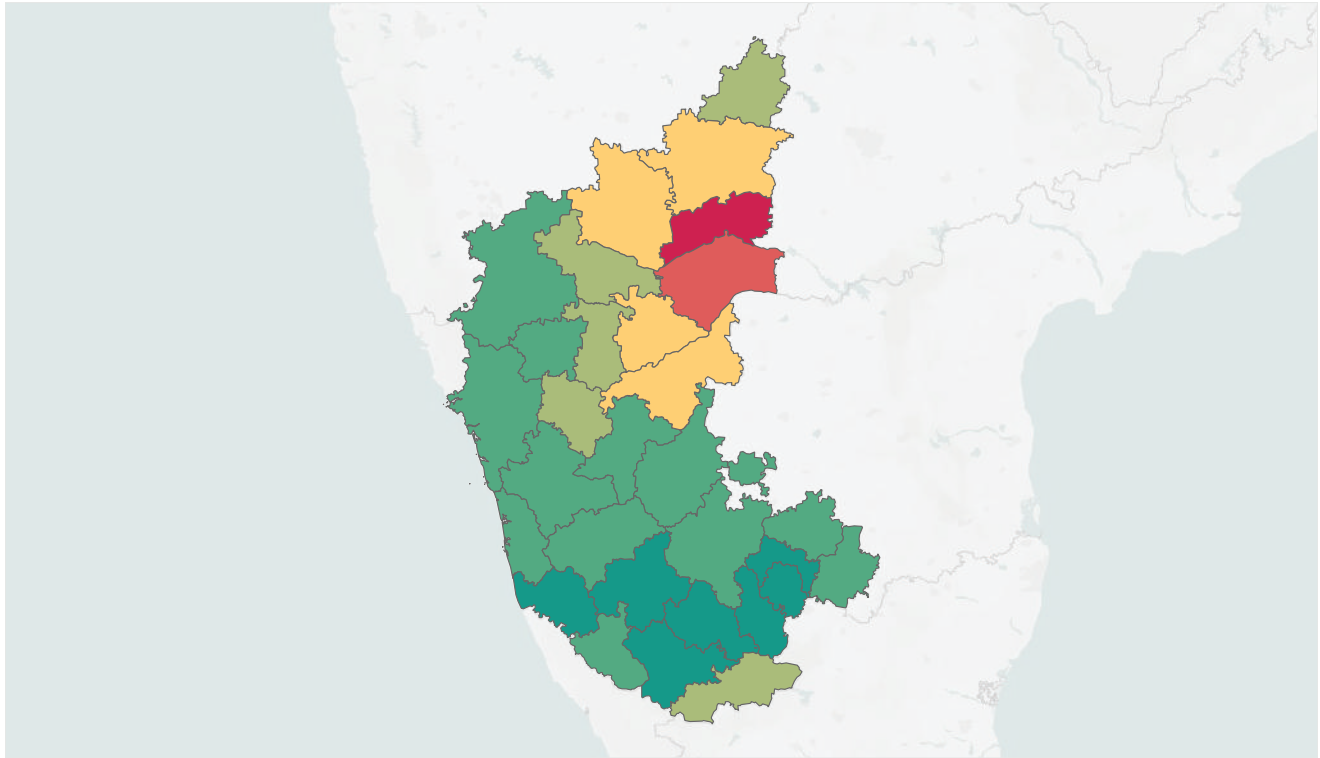
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Karnataka for 2019-21.

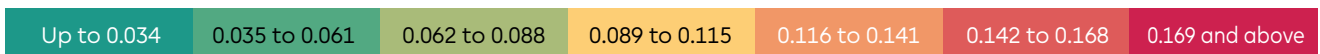
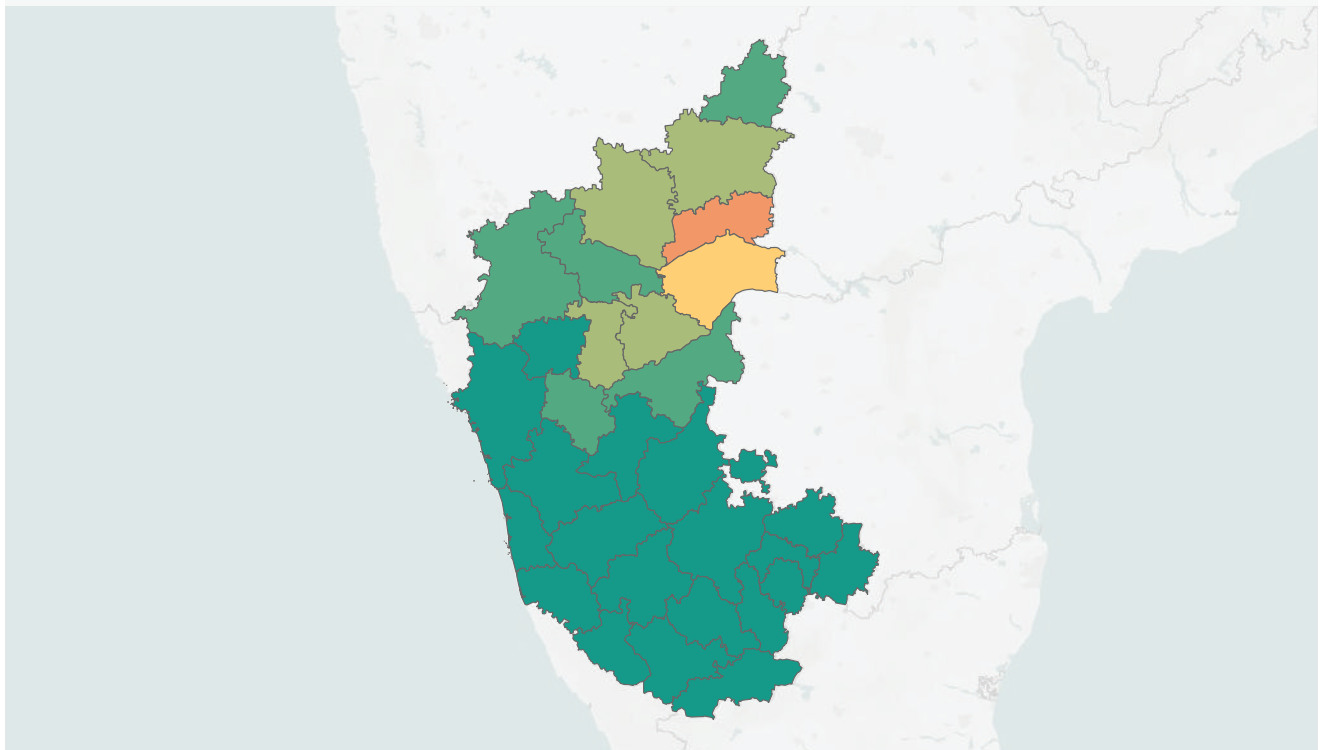
Karnataka

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Karnataka

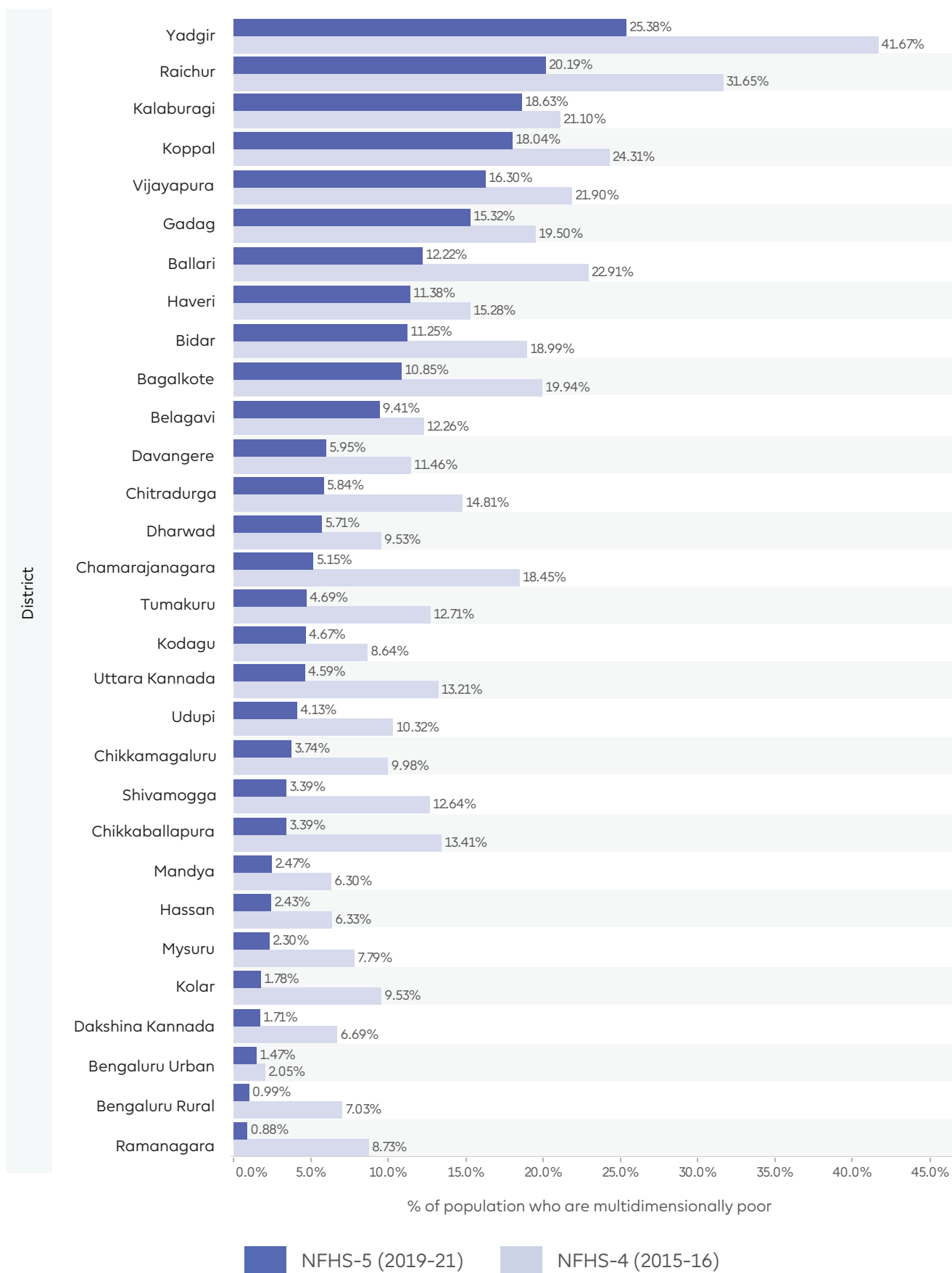
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Karnataka, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

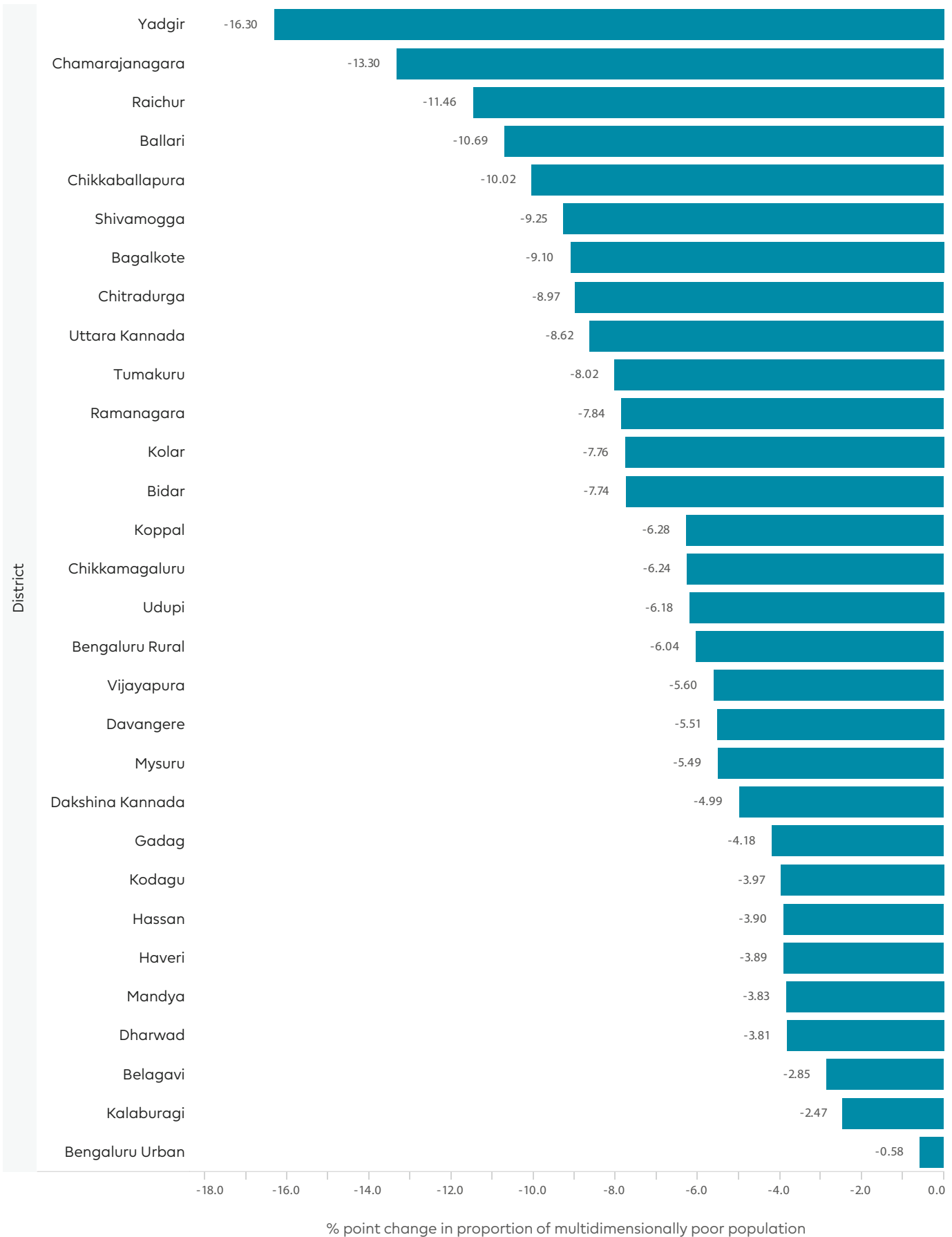
Karnataka: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Karnataka: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

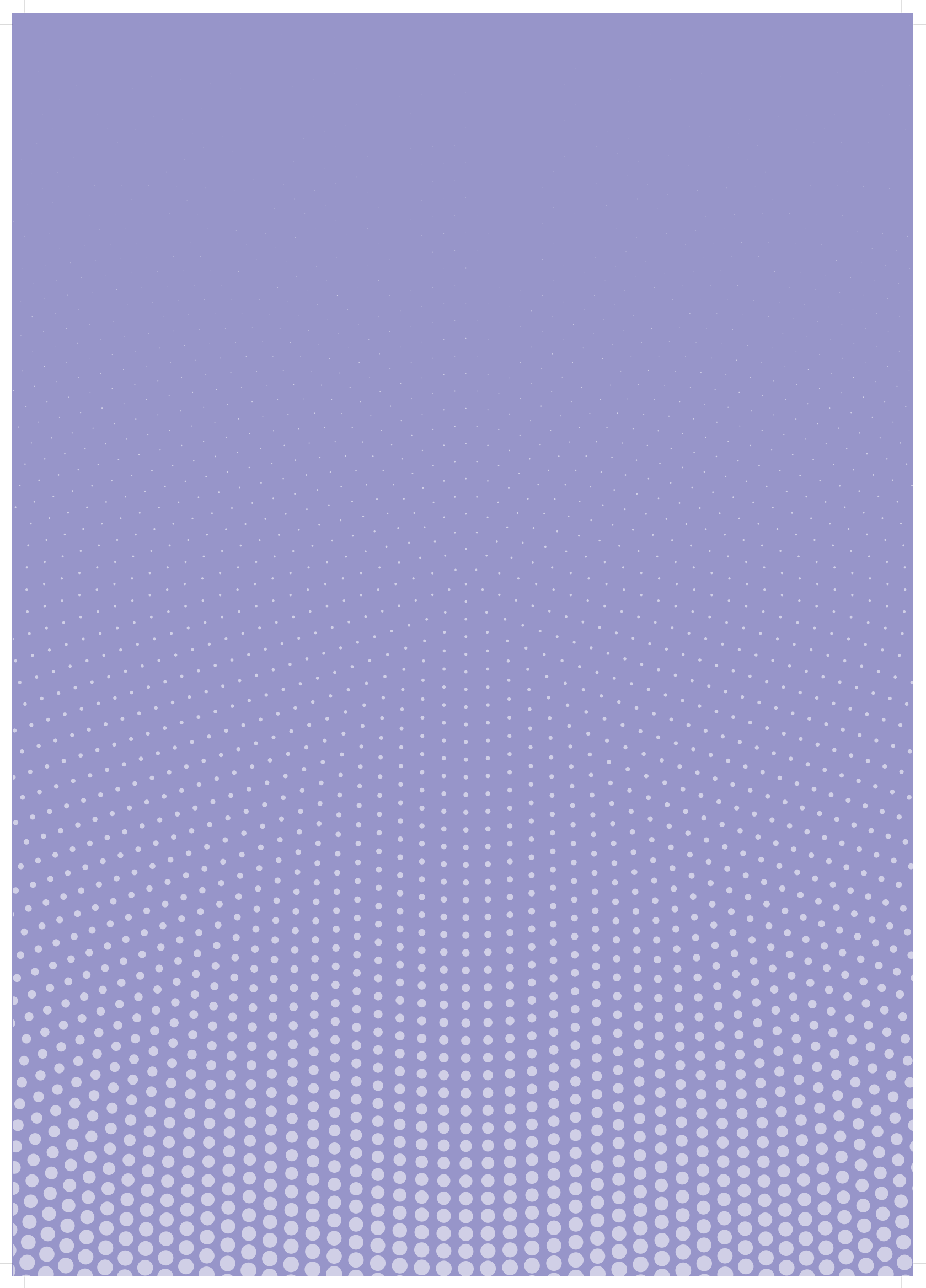
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Karnataka: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Bagalkote	19.94%	43.41%	0.087	10.85%	40.74%	0.044
Bangalore (Bengaluru Urban)	2.05%	41.03%	0.008	1.47%	45.68%	0.007
Bangalore Rural (Bengaluru Rural)	7.03%	40.01%	0.028	0.99%	36.71%	0.004
Belagavi	12.26%	39.94%	0.049	9.41%	39.60%	0.037
Bellary (Ballari)	22.91%	46.48%	0.106	12.22%	42.66%	0.052
Bidar	18.99%	41.64%	0.079	11.25%	40.00%	0.045
Bijapur (Vijayapura)	21.90%	42.57%	0.093	16.30%	41.71%	0.068
Chamarajanagara	18.45%	42.02%	0.078	5.15%	40.83%	0.021
Chikkaballapura	13.41%	42.07%	0.056	3.39%	39.89%	0.014
Chikkamagaluru	9.98%	41.81%	0.042	3.74%	39.80%	0.015
Chitradurga	14.81%	41.29%	0.061	5.84%	39.23%	0.023
Dakshina Kannada	6.69%	40.32%	0.027	1.71%	36.72%	0.006
Davangere	11.46%	42.59%	0.049	5.95%	38.68%	0.023
Dharwad	9.53%	40.27%	0.038	5.71%	39.07%	0.022
Gadag	19.50%	43.28%	0.084	15.32%	40.64%	0.062
Gulbarga (Kalaburagi)	21.10%	44.44%	0.094	18.63%	40.44%	0.075
Hassan	6.33%	40.43%	0.026	2.43%	38.76%	0.009
Haveri	15.28%	41.12%	0.063	11.38%	39.19%	0.045
Kodagu	8.64%	43.75%	0.038	4.67%	39.01%	0.018
Kolar	9.53%	40.26%	0.038	1.78%	39.11%	0.007
Koppal	24.31%	42.50%	0.103	18.04%	43.35%	0.078
Mandya	6.30%	43.52%	0.027	2.47%	35.55%	0.009
Mysuru	7.79%	41.16%	0.032	2.30%	36.82%	0.008
Raichur	31.65%	45.54%	0.144	20.19%	44.61%	0.090
Ramanagara	8.73%	38.38%	0.033	0.88%	40.51%	0.004
Shivamogga	12.64%	40.95%	0.052	3.39%	38.41%	0.013
Tumakuru	12.71%	41.26%	0.052	4.69%	37.28%	0.017
Udupi	10.32%	41.24%	0.043	4.13%	36.51%	0.015
Uttara Kannada	13.21%	42.64%	0.056	4.59%	40.29%	0.018
Yadgir	41.67%	46.99%	0.196	25.38%	45.59%	0.116



KERALA

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Kerala

Overview

Kerala's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

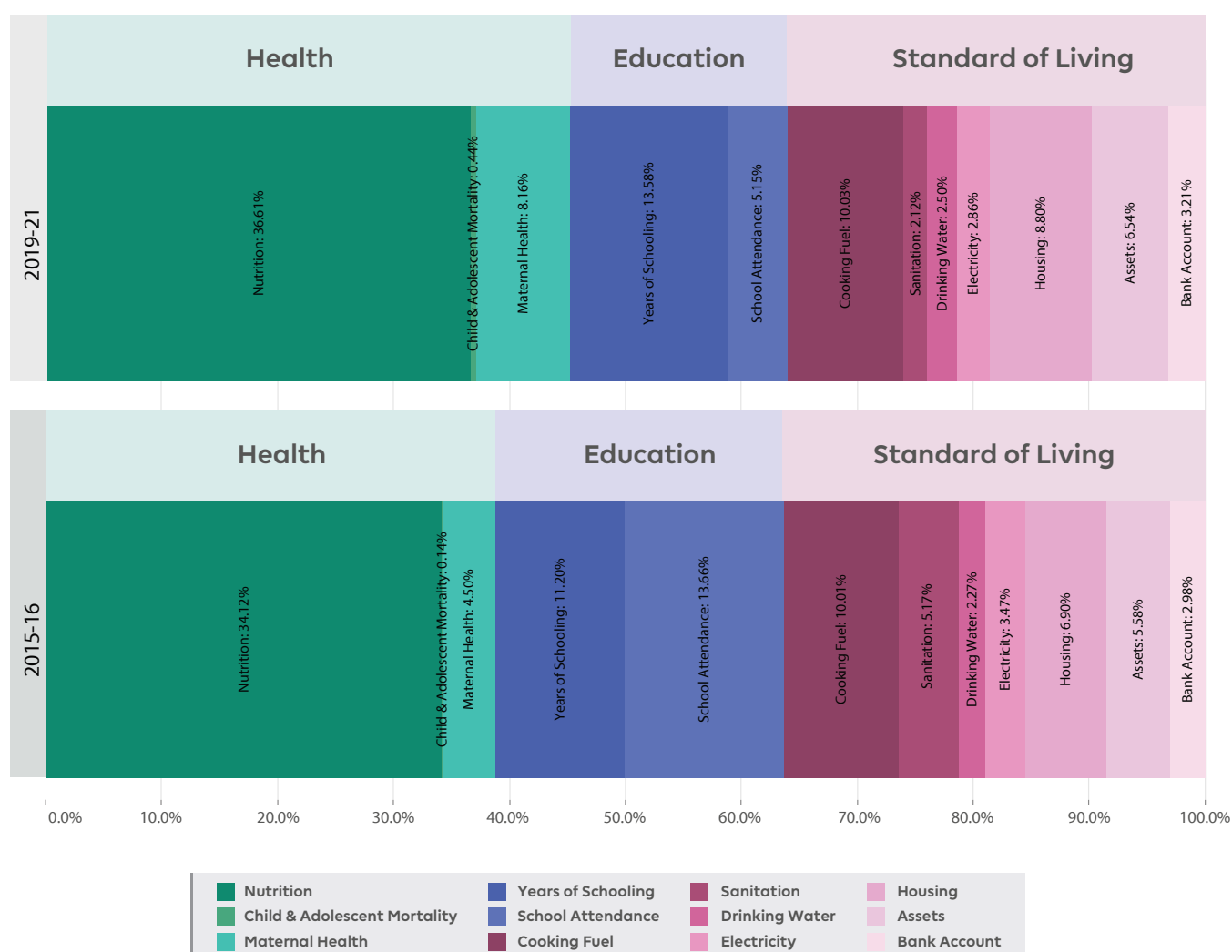
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	0.55%	36.92%	0.002
2015-16	0.70%	38.99%	0.003

Multidimensional Poverty in Kerala's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	0.76%	37.14%	0.003	0.32%	36.36%	0.001
2015-16	0.95%	39.76%	0.004	0.43%	37.06%	0.002

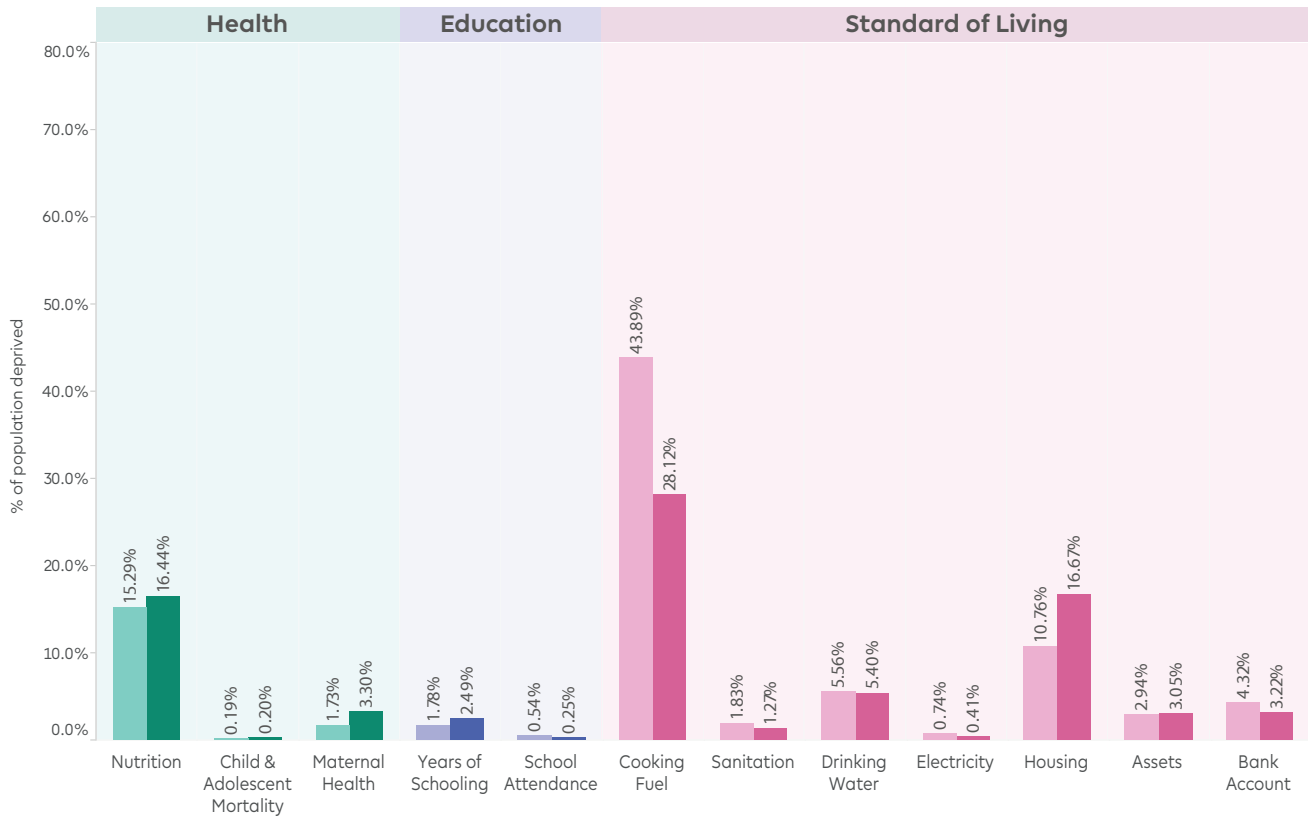
Kerala: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Kerala's MPI Score



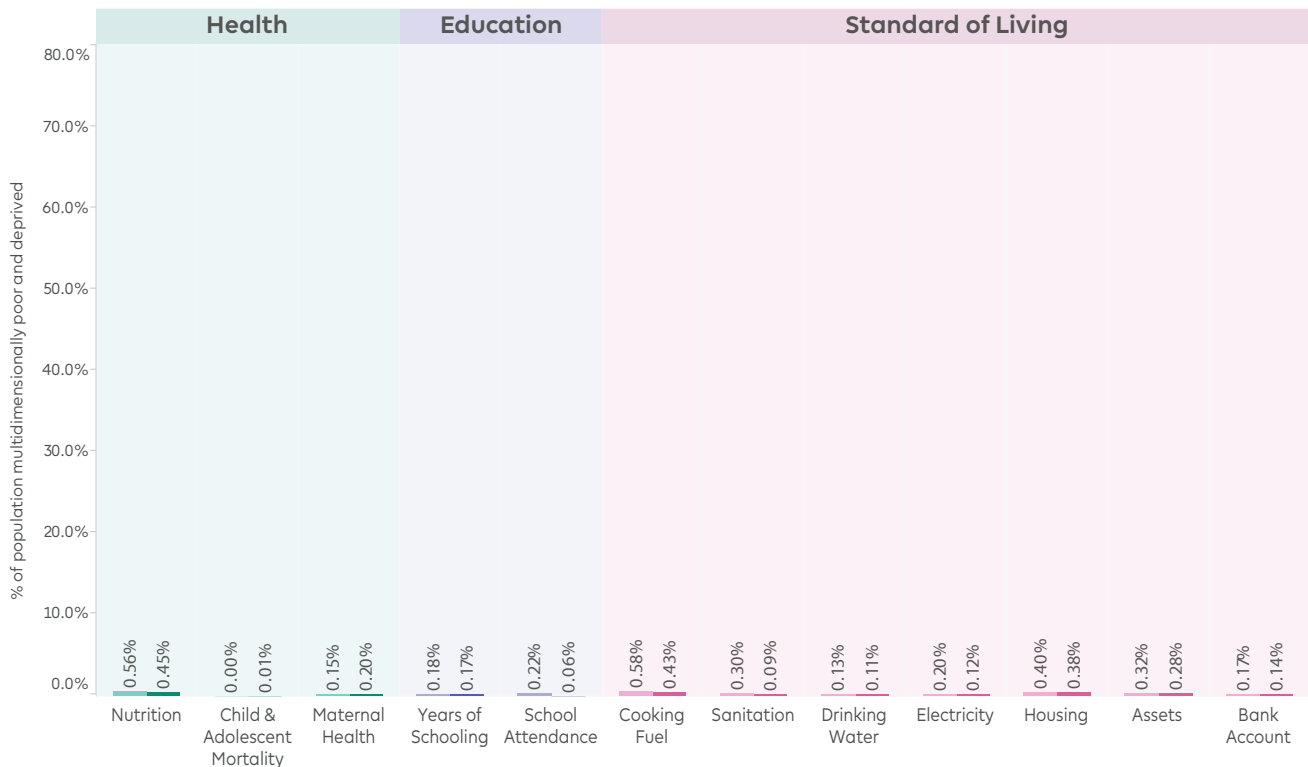
Kerala: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Kerala: Censored Headcount Ratio

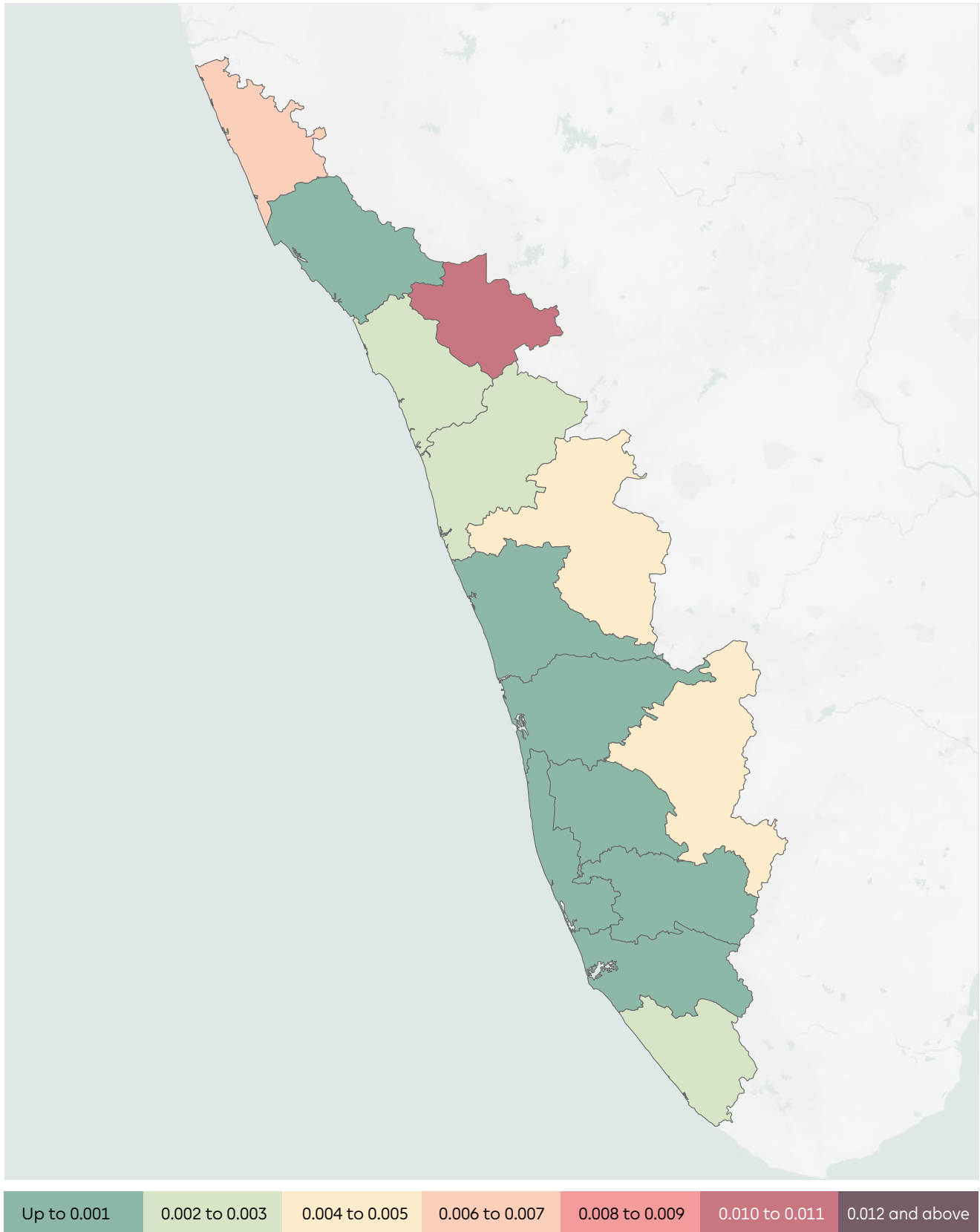
Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Dimension	Health (2015-16)	Health (2019-21)	Education (2015-16)	Education (2019-21)	Standard of living (2015-16)	Standard of living (2019-21)

Kerala

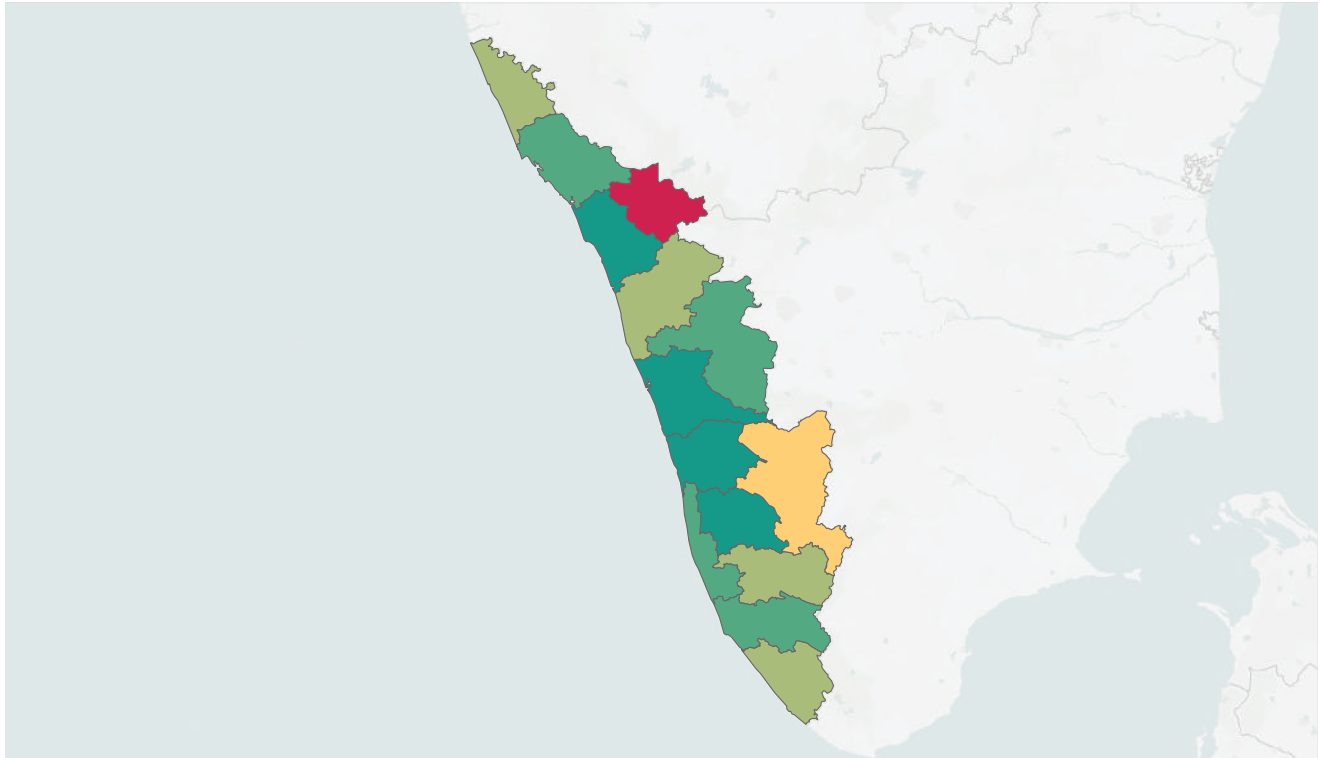
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Kerala for 2019-21.

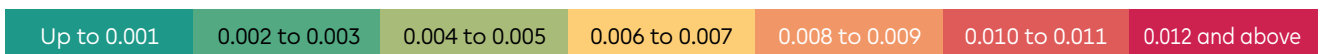
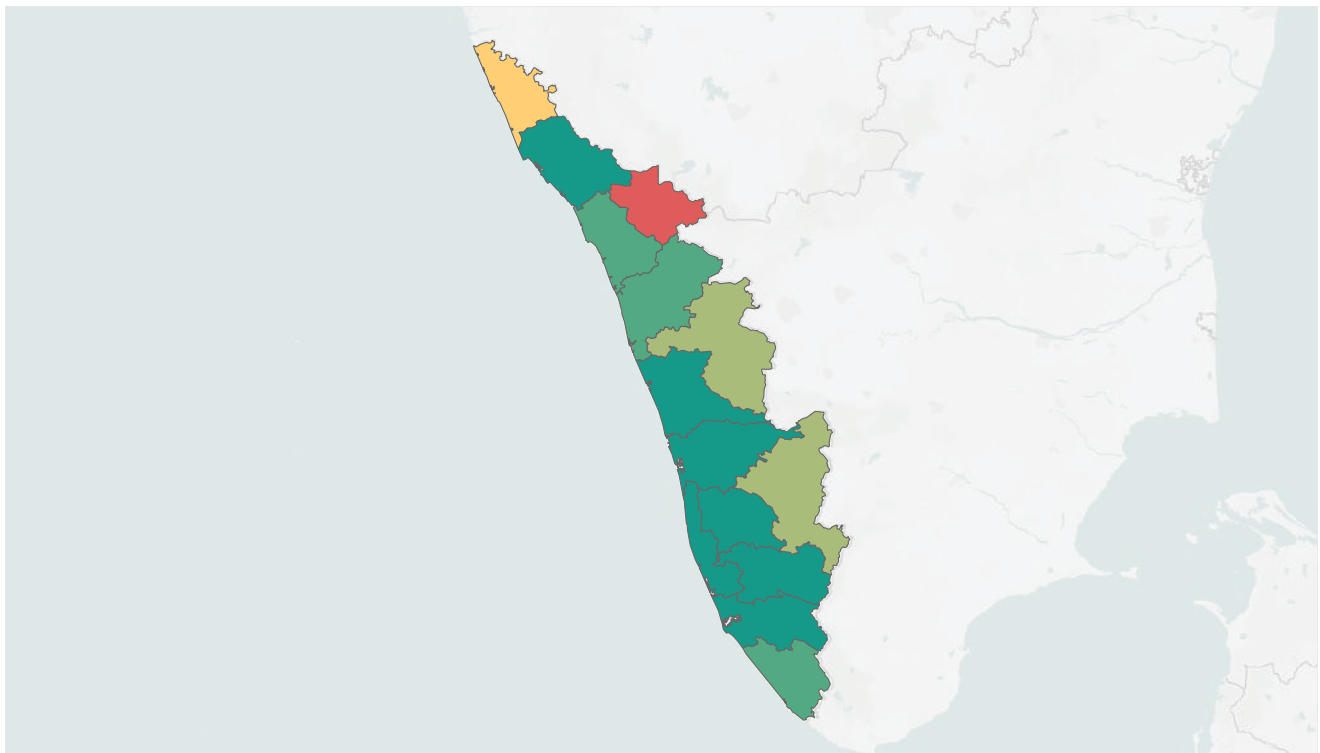
Kerala

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Kerala

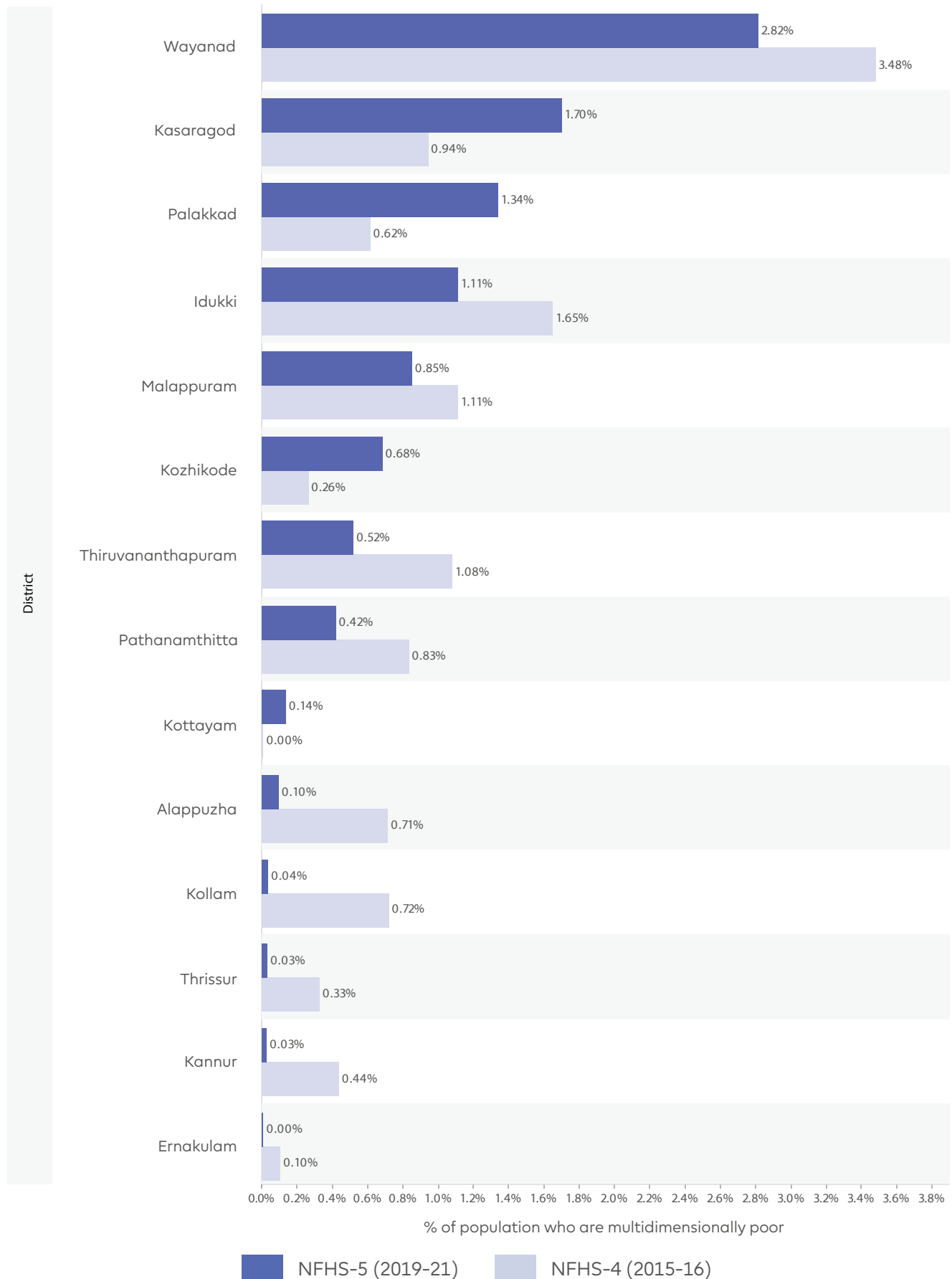
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Kerala, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

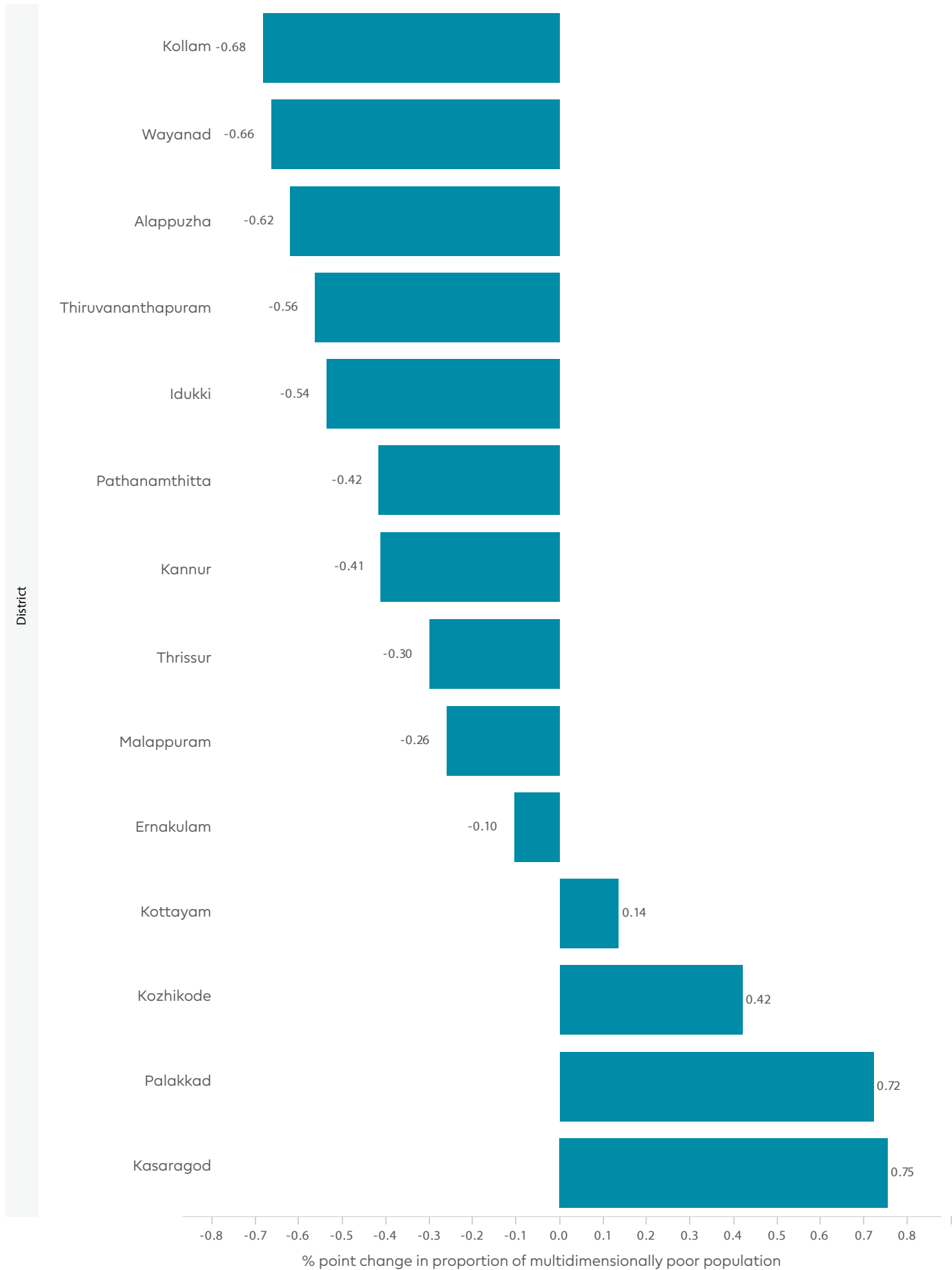
Kerala: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Kerala: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

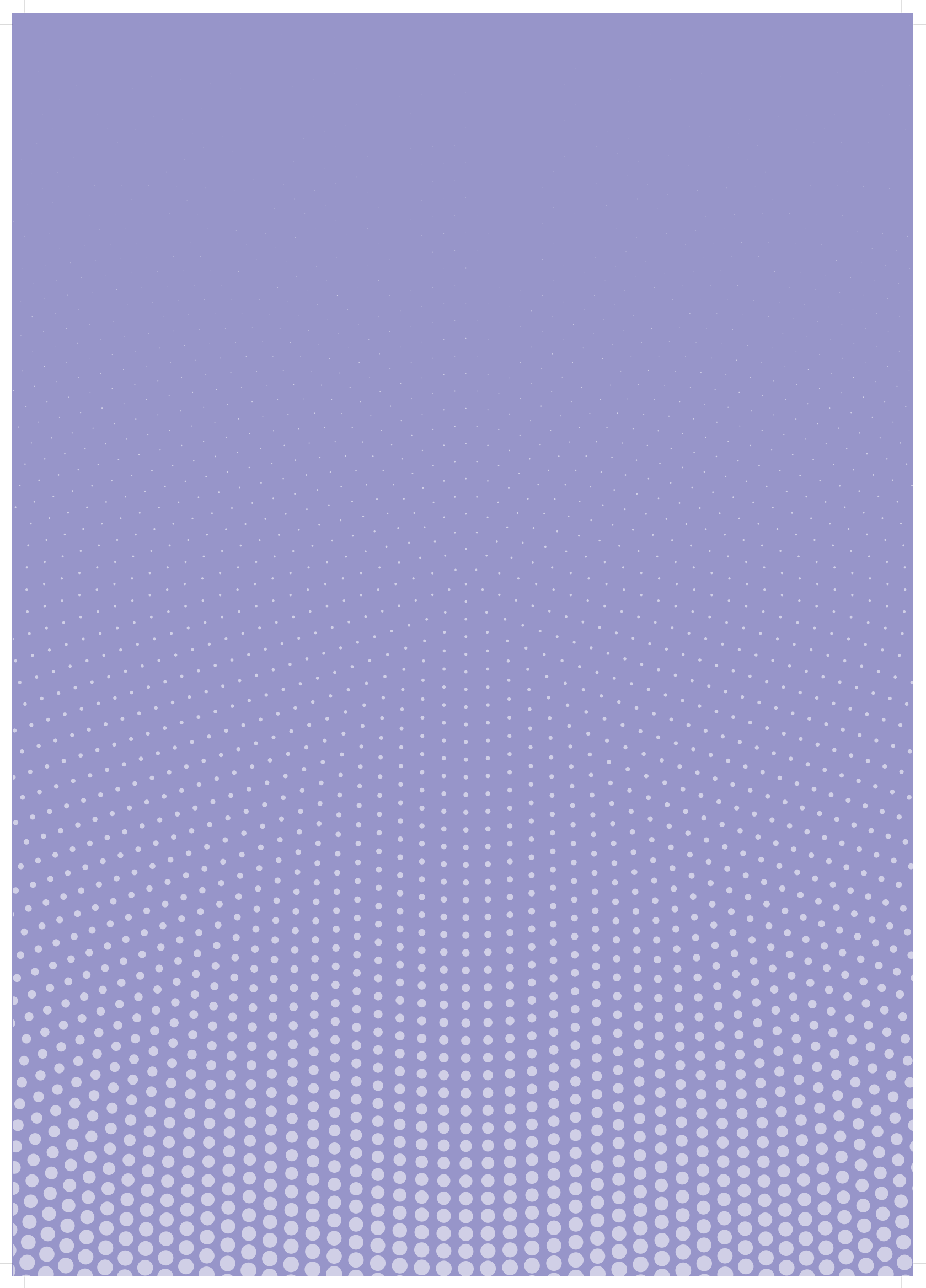
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Kerala: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Alappuzha	0.71%	37.34%	0.003	0.10%	34.52%	0.000
Ernakulam	0.10%	38.10%	0.000	0.00%	–	0.000
Idukki	1.65%	37.53%	0.006	1.11%	39.29%	0.004
Kannur	0.44%	36.04%	0.002	0.03%	35.71%	0.000
Kasaragod	0.94%	52.30%	0.005	1.70%	37.88%	0.006
Kollam	0.72%	42.76%	0.003	0.04%	40.48%	0.000
Kottayam	0.00%	–	0.000	0.14%	38.61%	0.001
Kozhikode	0.26%	37.31%	0.001	0.68%	35.66%	0.002
Malappuram	1.11%	36.64%	0.004	0.85%	34.70%	0.003
Palakkad	0.62%	37.04%	0.002	1.34%	36.76%	0.005
Pathanamthitta	0.83%	42.48%	0.004	0.42%	35.16%	0.001
Thiruvananthapuram	1.08%	37.40%	0.004	0.52%	37.51%	0.002
Thrissur	0.33%	37.12%	0.001	0.03%	35.71%	0.000
Wayanad	3.48%	40.94%	0.014	2.82%	39.33%	0.011



MADHYA PRADESH

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Madhya Pradesh

Overview

Madhya Pradesh's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

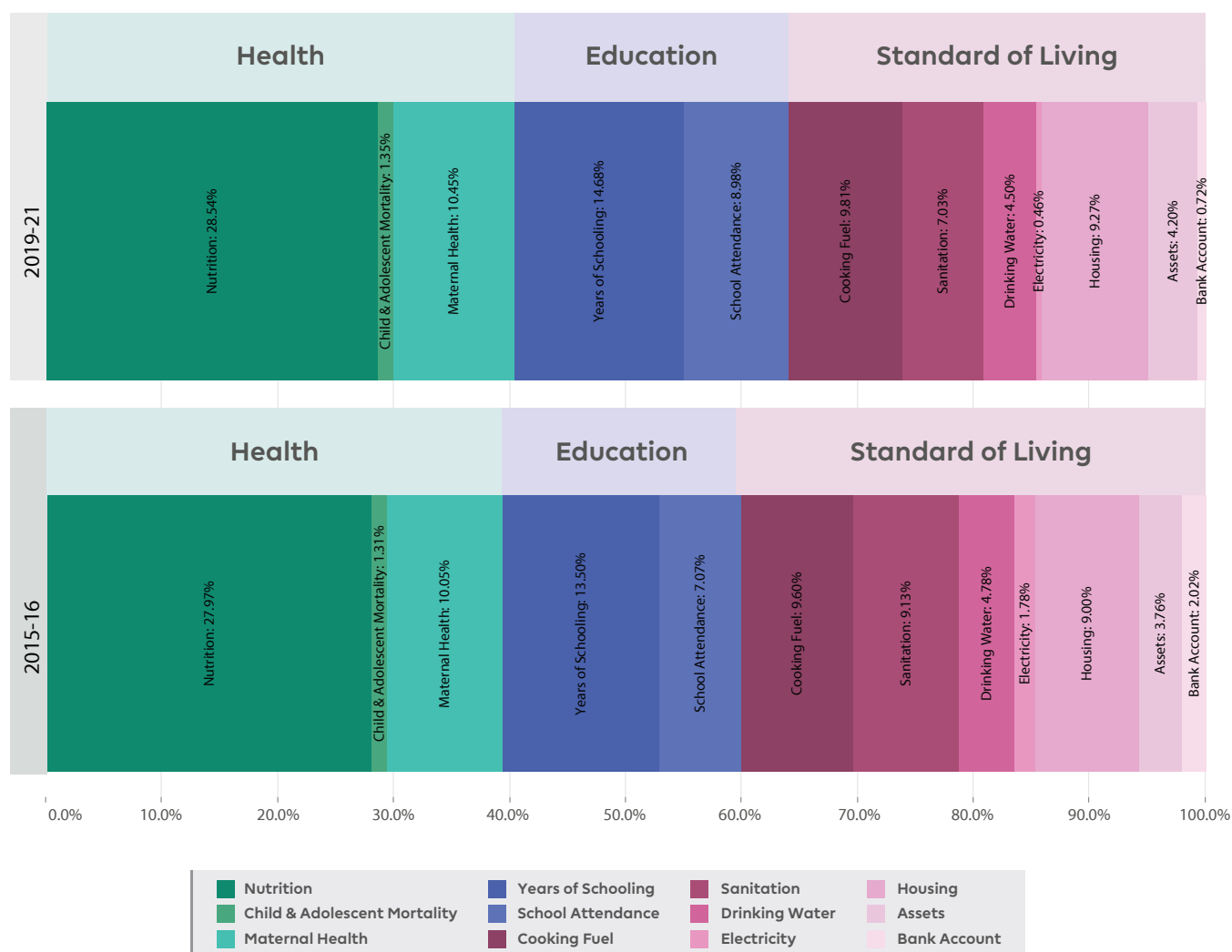
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	20.63%	43.70%	0.090
2015-16	36.57%	47.25%	0.173

Multidimensional Poverty in Madhya Pradesh's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	25.32%	43.82%	0.111	7.10%	42.51%	0.030
2015-16	45.90%	47.57%	0.218	13.72%	44.62%	0.061

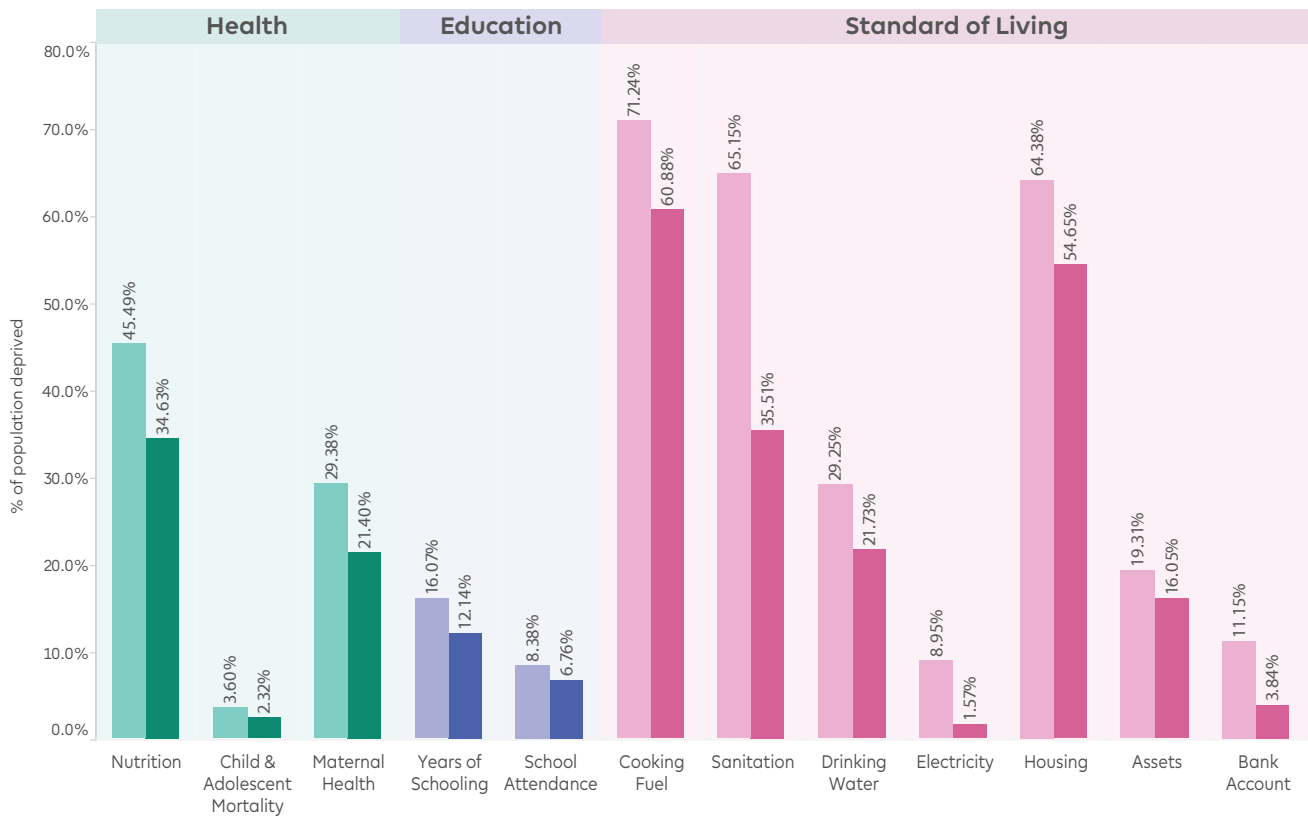
Madhya Pradesh: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Madhya Pradesh's MPI Score



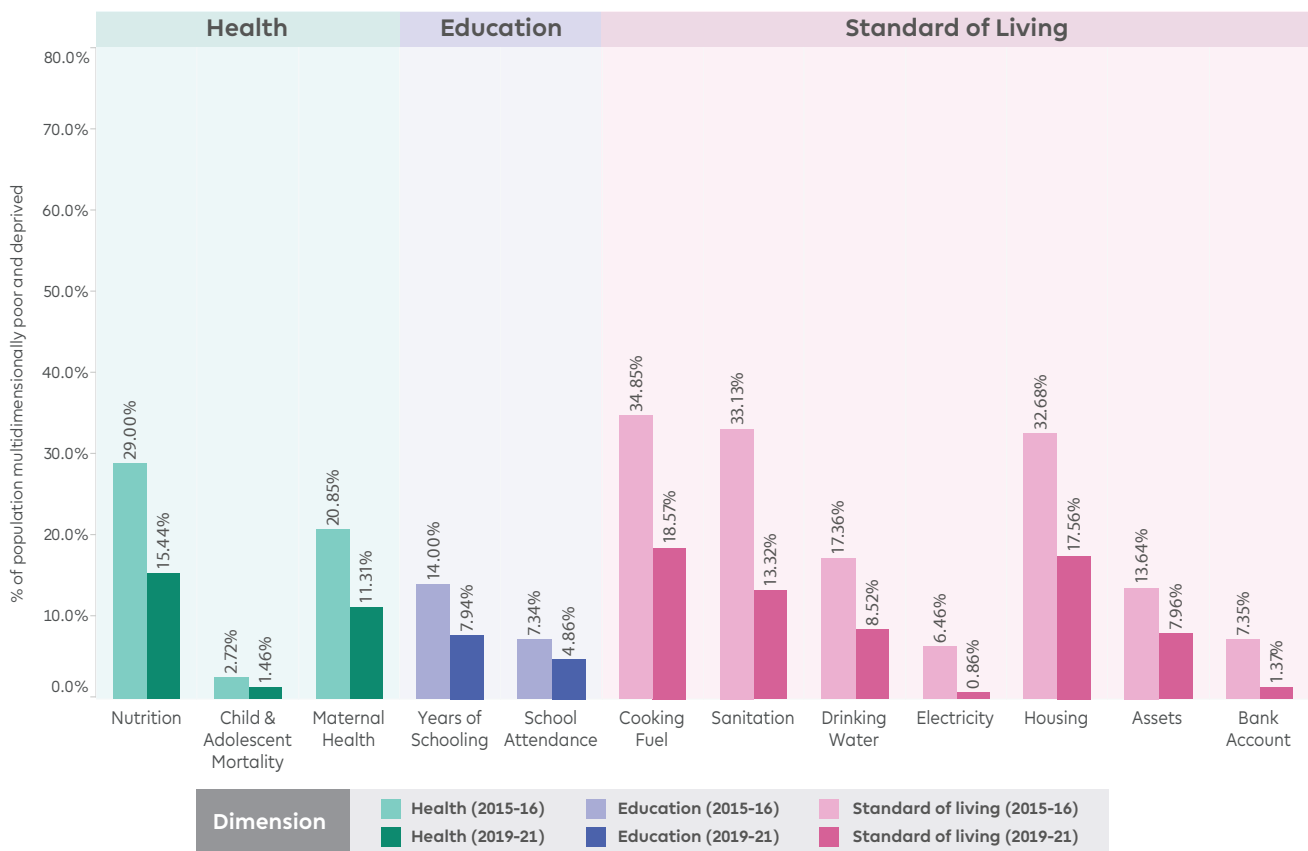
Madhya Pradesh: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Madhya Pradesh: Censored Headcount Ratio

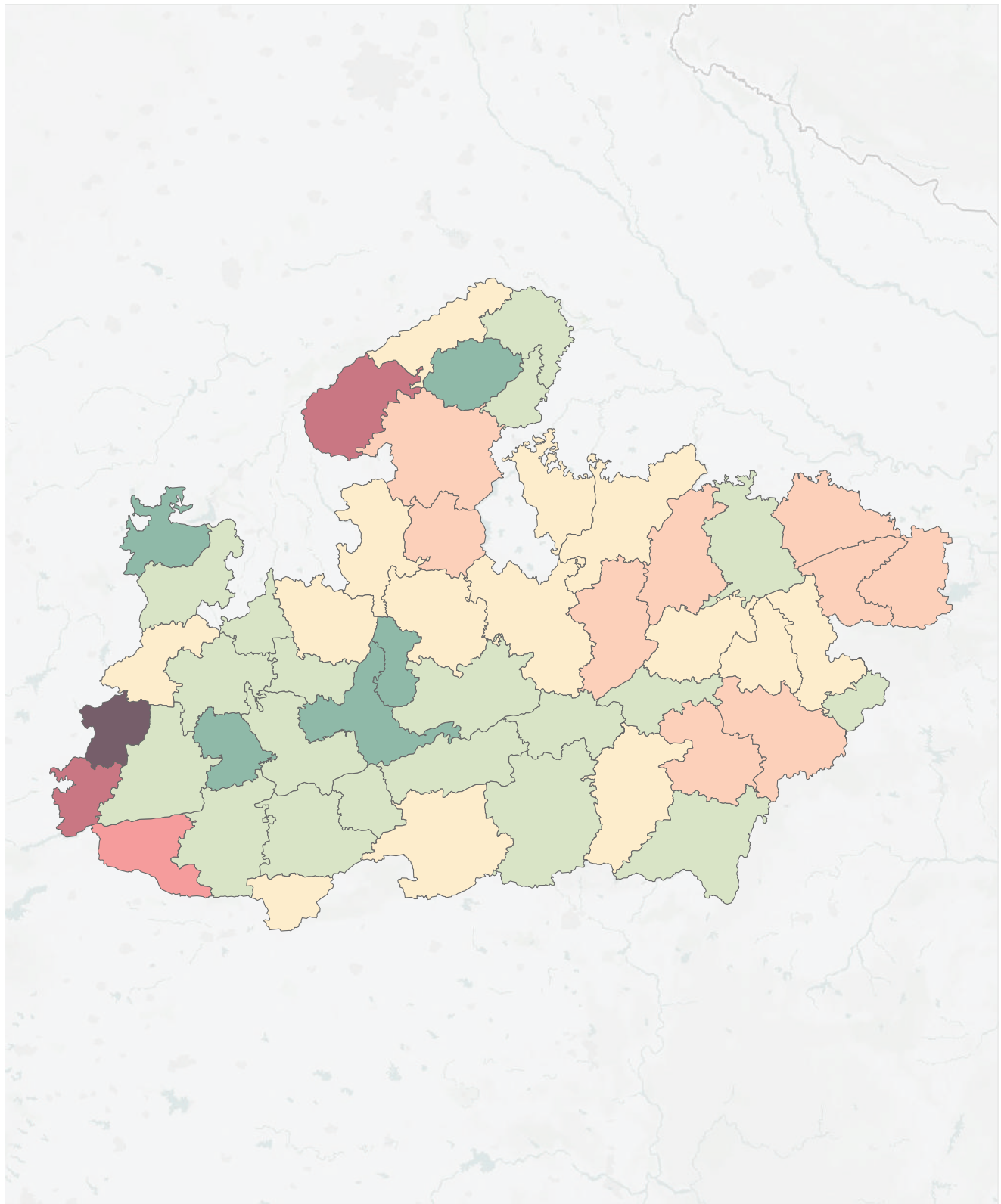
Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Dimension: Health (2015-16), Health (2019-21), Education (2015-16), Education (2019-21), Standard of living (2015-16), Standard of living (2019-21)

Madhya Pradesh

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)

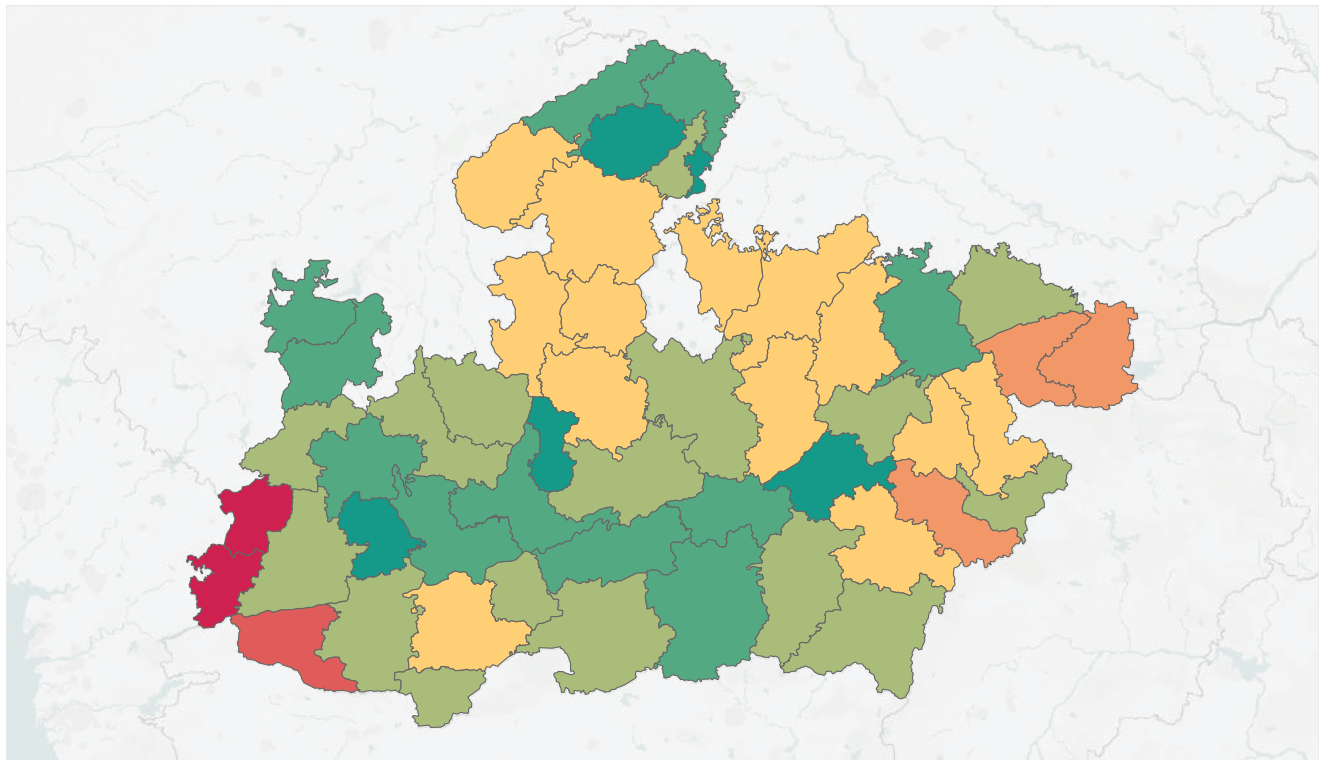


Up to 0.053	0.054 to 0.085	0.086 to 0.116	0.117 to 0.148	0.149 to 0.179	0.180 to 0.210	0.211 and above
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The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Madhya Pradesh for 2019-21.

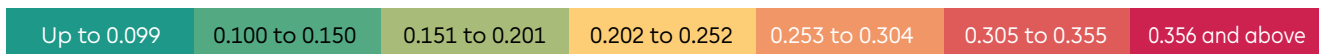
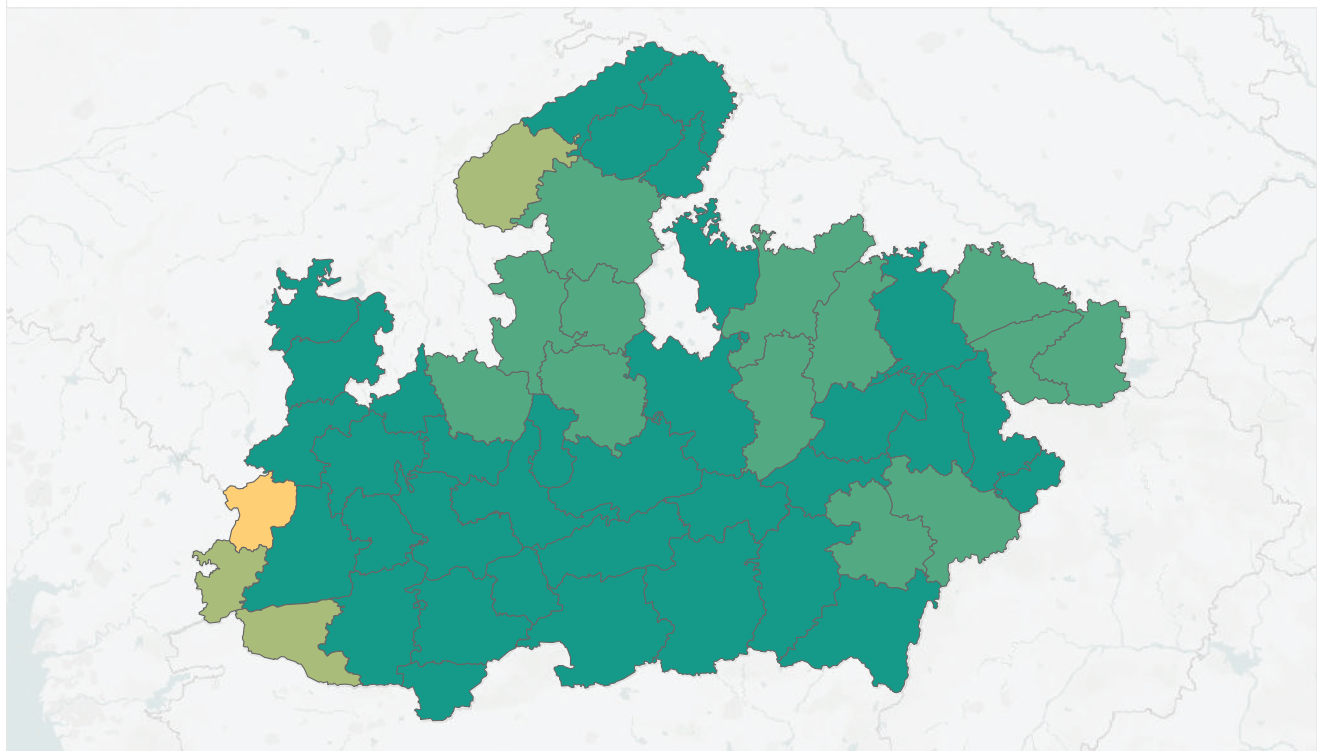
Madhya Pradesh

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Madhya Pradesh

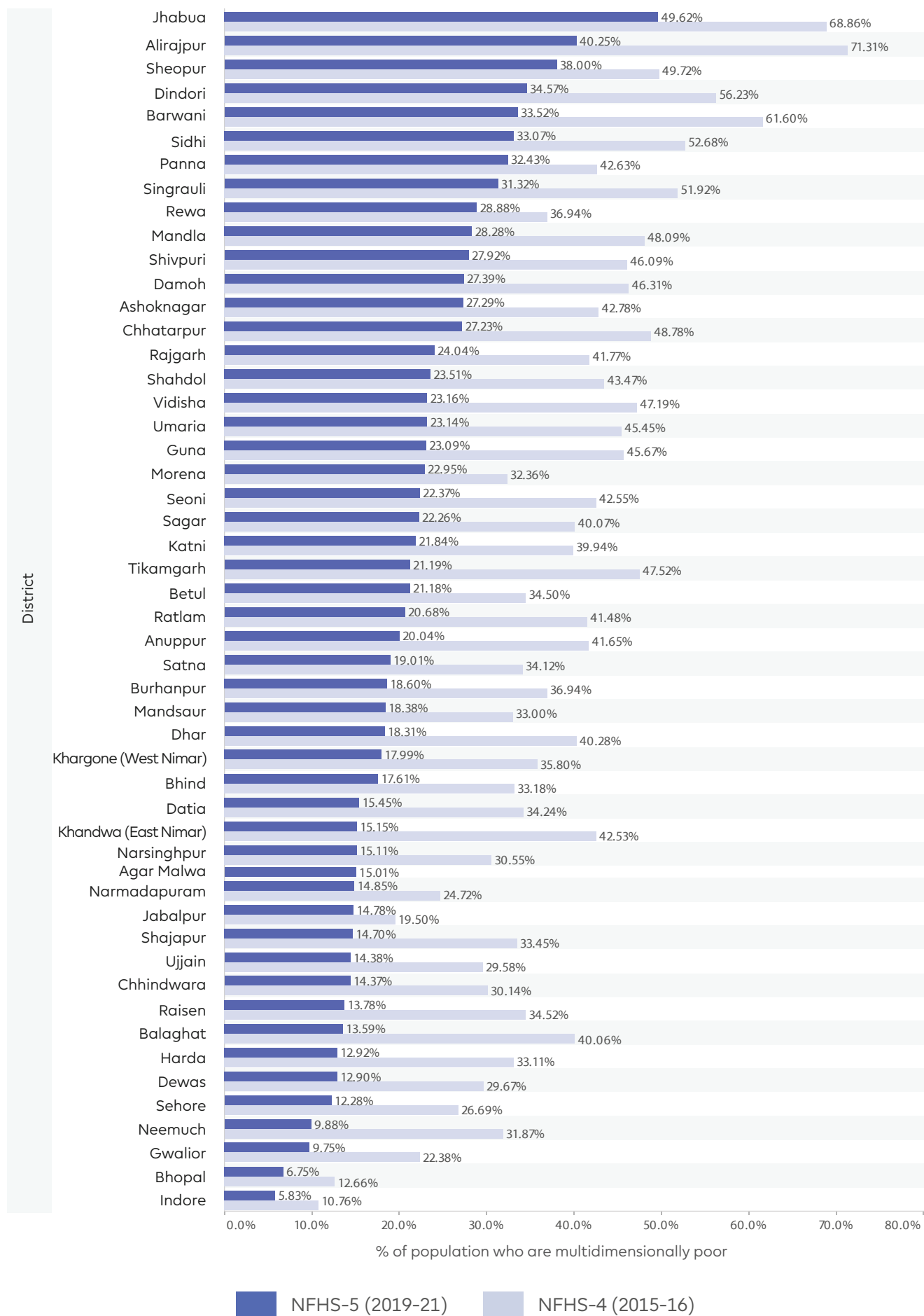
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Madhya Pradesh, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

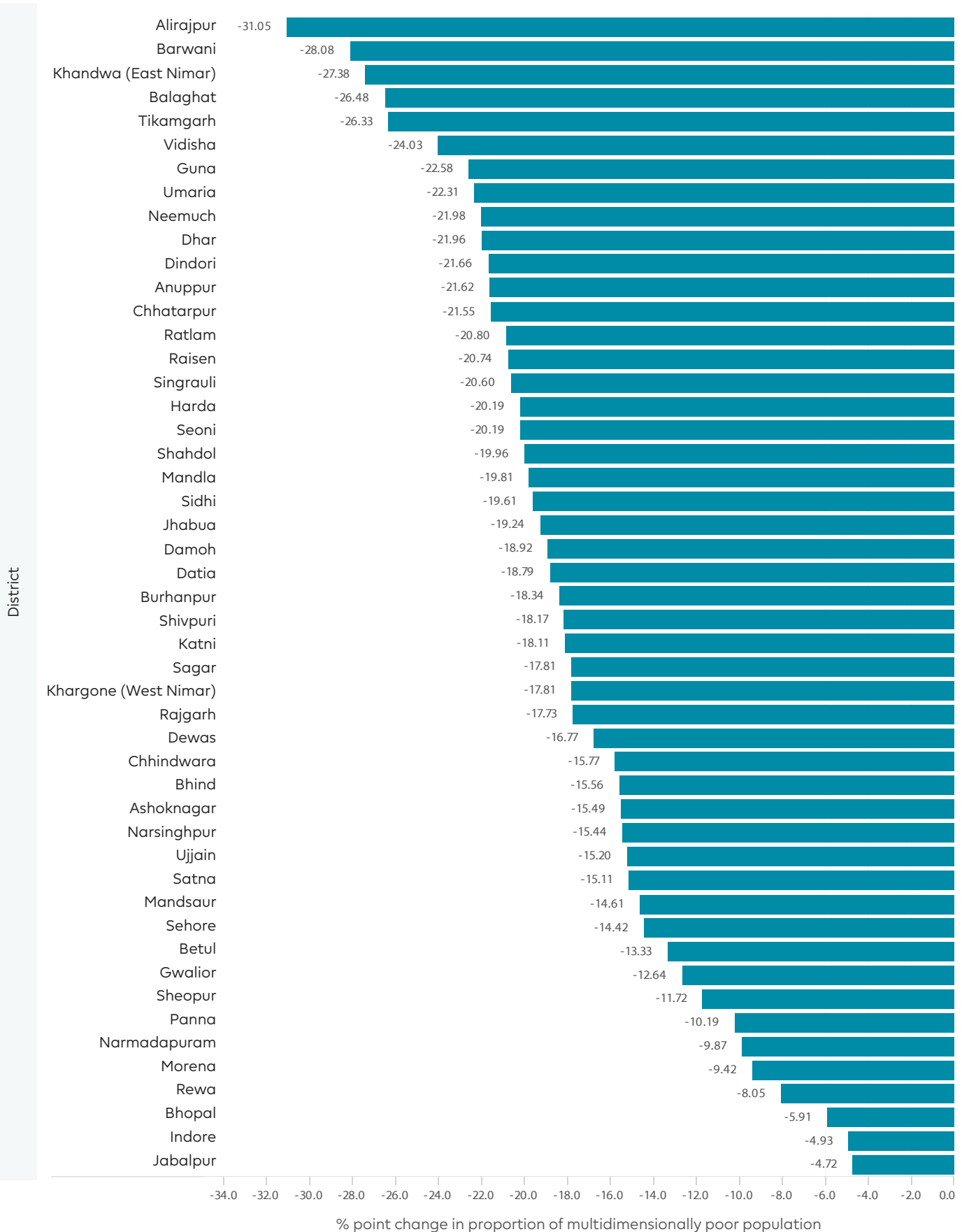
Madhya Pradesh: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Madhya Pradesh: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

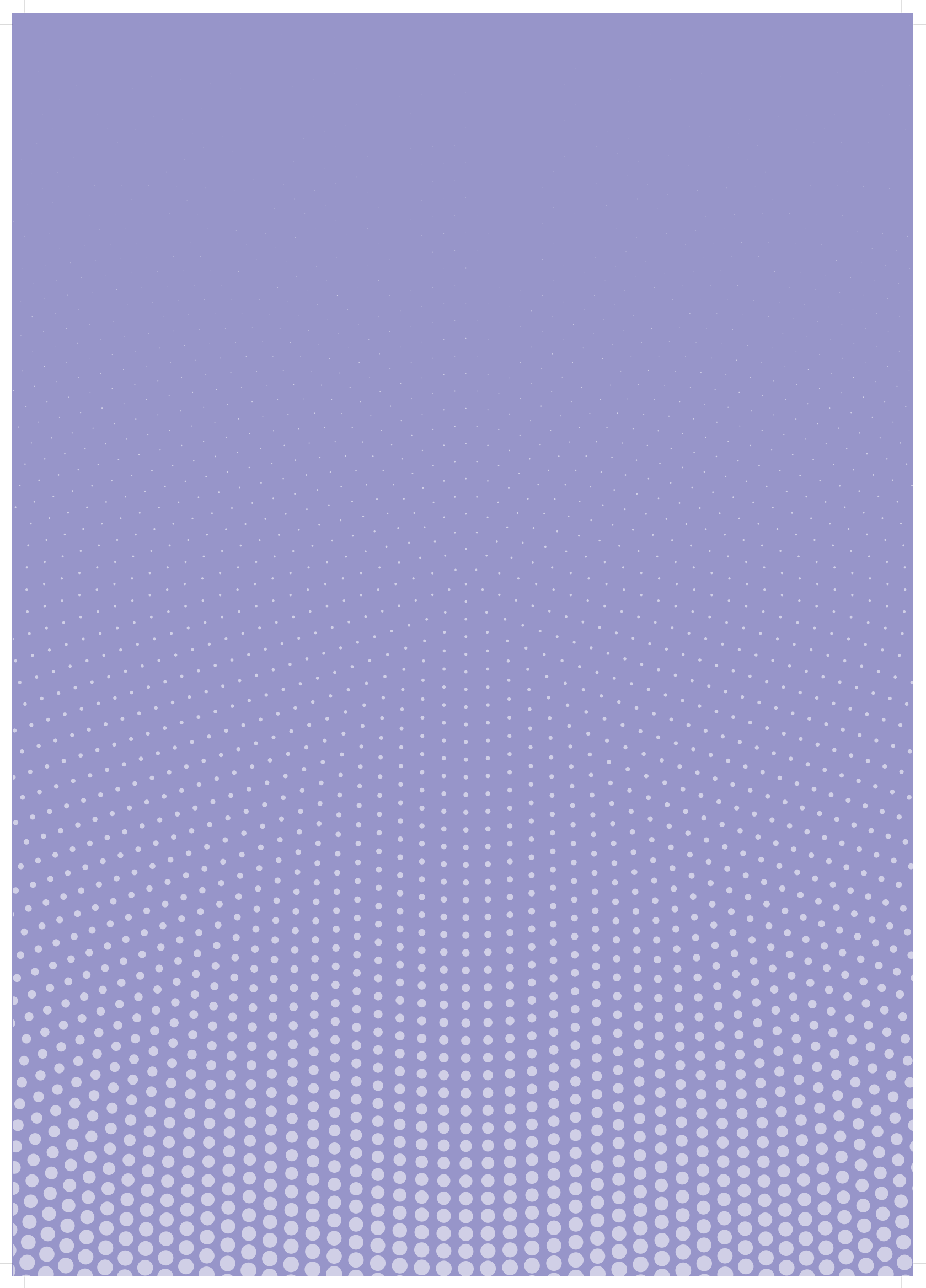
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Madhya Pradesh: Overview of District

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Agar Malwa	—	—	—	15.01%	41.35%	0.062
Alirajpur	71.31%	57.06%	0.407	40.25%	47.77%	0.192
Anuppur	41.65%	45.26%	0.189	20.04%	40.76%	0.082
Ashoknagar	42.78%	47.19%	0.202	27.29%	43.62%	0.119
Balaghat	40.06%	43.54%	0.174	13.59%	40.79%	0.055
Barwani	61.60%	57.27%	0.353	33.52%	49.74%	0.167
Betul	34.50%	46.90%	0.162	21.18%	43.71%	0.093
Bhind	33.18%	44.06%	0.146	17.61%	43.10%	0.076
Bhopal	12.66%	45.16%	0.057	6.75%	46.36%	0.031
Burhanpur	36.94%	52.22%	0.193	18.60%	46.40%	0.086
Chhatarpur	48.78%	48.42%	0.236	27.23%	42.71%	0.116
Chhindwara	30.14%	46.01%	0.139	14.37%	41.75%	0.060
Damoh	46.31%	46.31%	0.215	27.39%	43.72%	0.120
Datia	34.24%	44.17%	0.151	15.45%	41.89%	0.065
Dewas	29.67%	46.41%	0.138	12.90%	42.16%	0.054
Dhar	40.28%	49.34%	0.199	18.31%	42.30%	0.077
Dindori	56.23%	47.28%	0.266	34.57%	41.92%	0.145
Guna	45.67%	47.31%	0.216	23.09%	45.53%	0.105
Gwalior	22.38%	44.26%	0.099	9.75%	42.43%	0.041
Harda	33.11%	46.57%	0.154	12.92%	44.67%	0.058
Hoshangabad (Narmadapuram)	24.72%	44.06%	0.109	14.85%	41.94%	0.062
Indore	10.76%	45.29%	0.049	5.83%	39.60%	0.023
Jabalpur	19.50%	45.39%	0.089	14.78%	38.68%	0.057
Jhabua	68.86%	55.96%	0.385	49.62%	48.91%	0.243
Katni	39.94%	45.25%	0.181	21.84%	41.47%	0.091
Khandwa (East Nimar)	42.53%	47.59%	0.202	15.15%	44.27%	0.067
Khargone (West Nimar)	35.80%	49.15%	0.176	17.99%	45.65%	0.082
Mandla	48.09%	47.20%	0.227	28.28%	42.10%	0.119
Mandsaur	33.00%	45.18%	0.149	18.38%	40.44%	0.074
Morena	32.36%	44.86%	0.145	22.95%	43.15%	0.099
Narsinghpur	30.55%	44.63%	0.136	15.11%	41.70%	0.063
Neemuch	31.87%	44.88%	0.143	9.88%	41.93%	0.041
Panna	42.63%	47.93%	0.204	32.43%	44.24%	0.143
Raisen	34.52%	44.76%	0.155	13.78%	41.62%	0.057
Rajgarh	41.77%	45.95%	0.192	24.04%	44.48%	0.107
Ratlam	41.48%	48.43%	0.201	20.68%	44.09%	0.091
Rewa	36.94%	44.76%	0.165	28.88%	46.10%	0.133
Sagar	40.07%	44.52%	0.178	22.26%	41.46%	0.092
Satna	34.12%	43.96%	0.150	19.01%	42.26%	0.080
Sehore	26.69%	46.50%	0.124	12.28%	40.12%	0.049
Seoni	42.55%	44.50%	0.189	22.37%	41.90%	0.094
Shahdol	43.47%	46.41%	0.202	23.51%	42.30%	0.099
Shajapur	33.45%	45.74%	0.153	14.70%	39.43%	0.058
Sheopur	49.72%	49.59%	0.247	38.00%	48.17%	0.183
Shivpuri	46.09%	46.38%	0.214	27.92%	44.97%	0.126
Sidhi	52.68%	48.18%	0.254	33.07%	43.87%	0.145
Singrauli	51.92%	50.76%	0.264	31.32%	46.06%	0.144
Tikamgarh	47.52%	45.88%	0.218	21.19%	42.17%	0.089
Ujjain	29.58%	45.65%	0.135	14.38%	42.29%	0.061
Umaria	45.45%	46.06%	0.209	23.14%	42.54%	0.098
Vidisha	47.19%	48.64%	0.230	23.16%	44.07%	0.102



MAHARASHTRA

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Maharashtra

Overview

Maharashtra's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

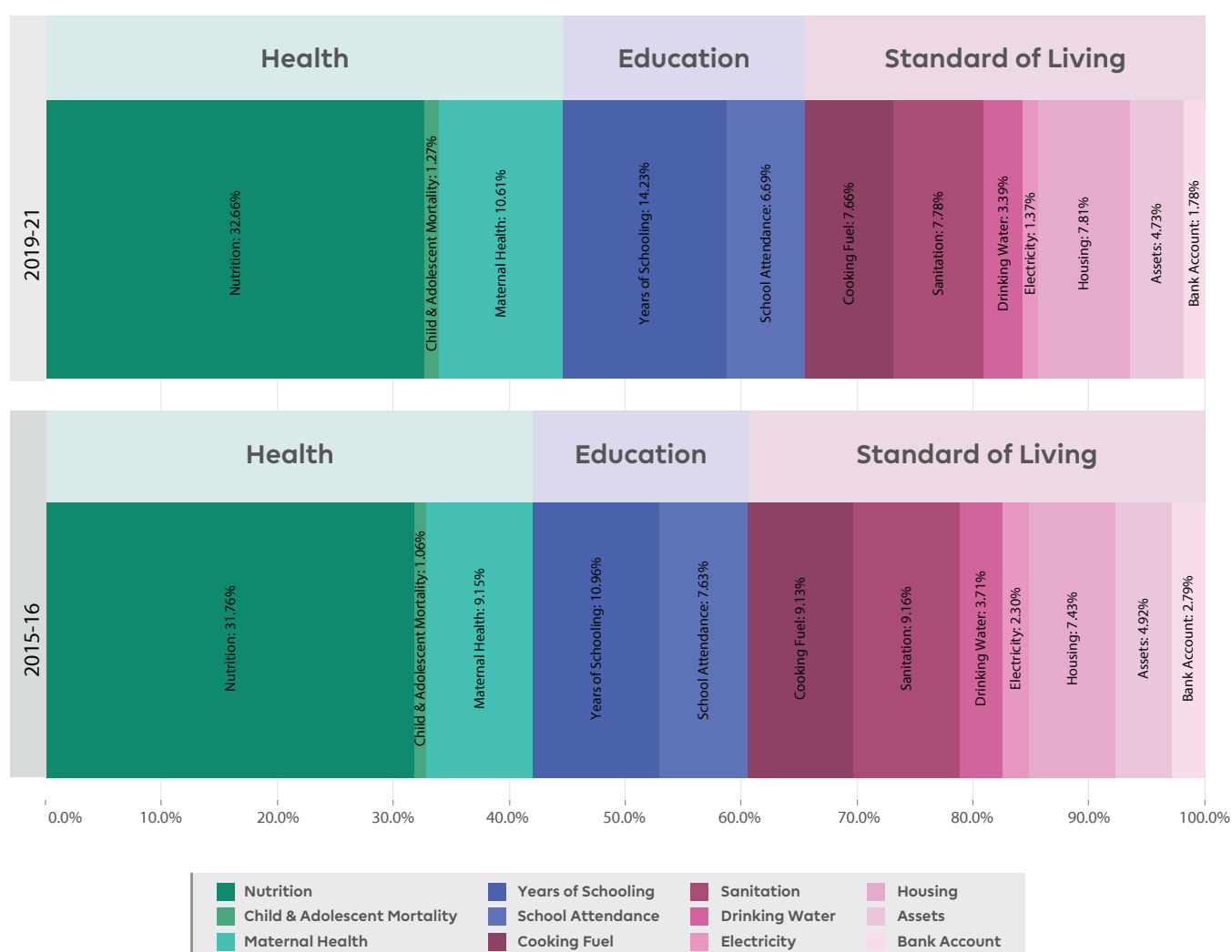
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	7.81%	41.77%	0.033
2015-16	14.80%	43.76%	0.065

Multidimensional Poverty in Maharashtra's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	11.49%	41.94%	0.048	3.07%	40.96%	0.013
2015-16	22.74%	43.98%	0.100	5.54%	42.69%	0.024

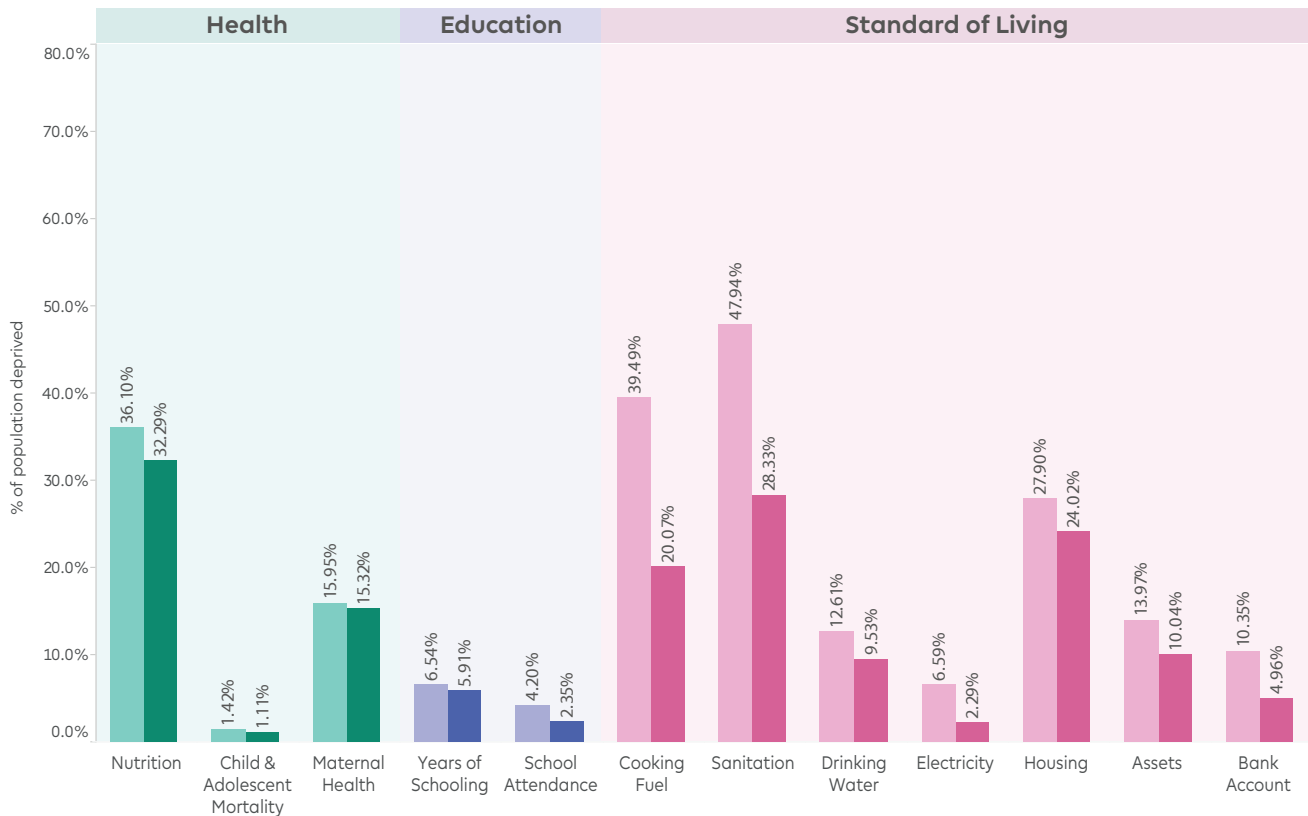
Maharashtra: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Maharashtra's MPI Score



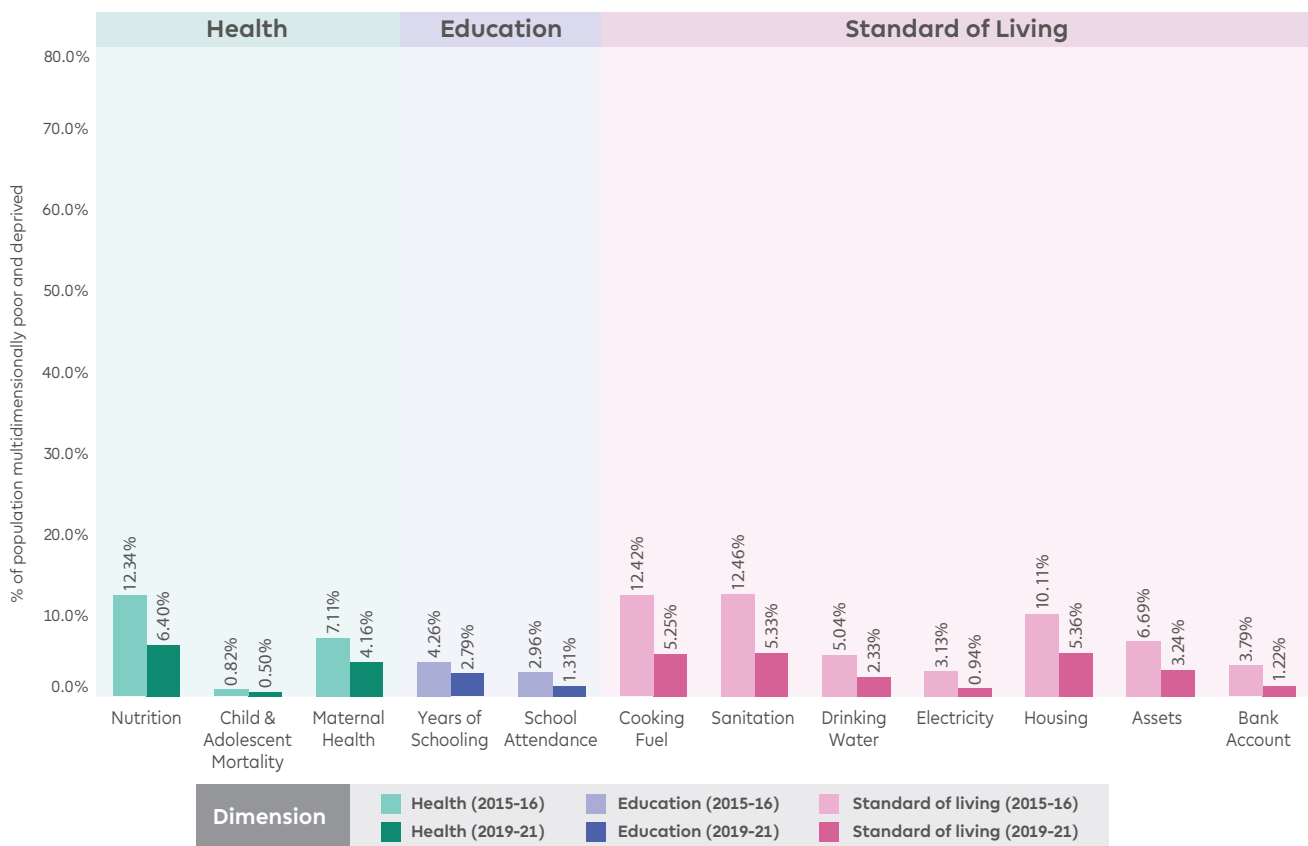
Maharashtra: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Maharashtra: Censored Headcount Ratio

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



Dimension

Health (2015-16)

Health (2019-21)

Education (2015-16)

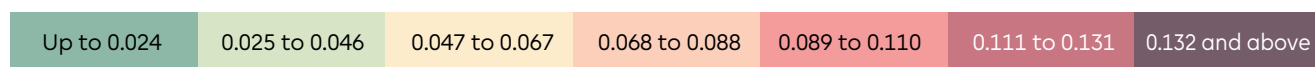
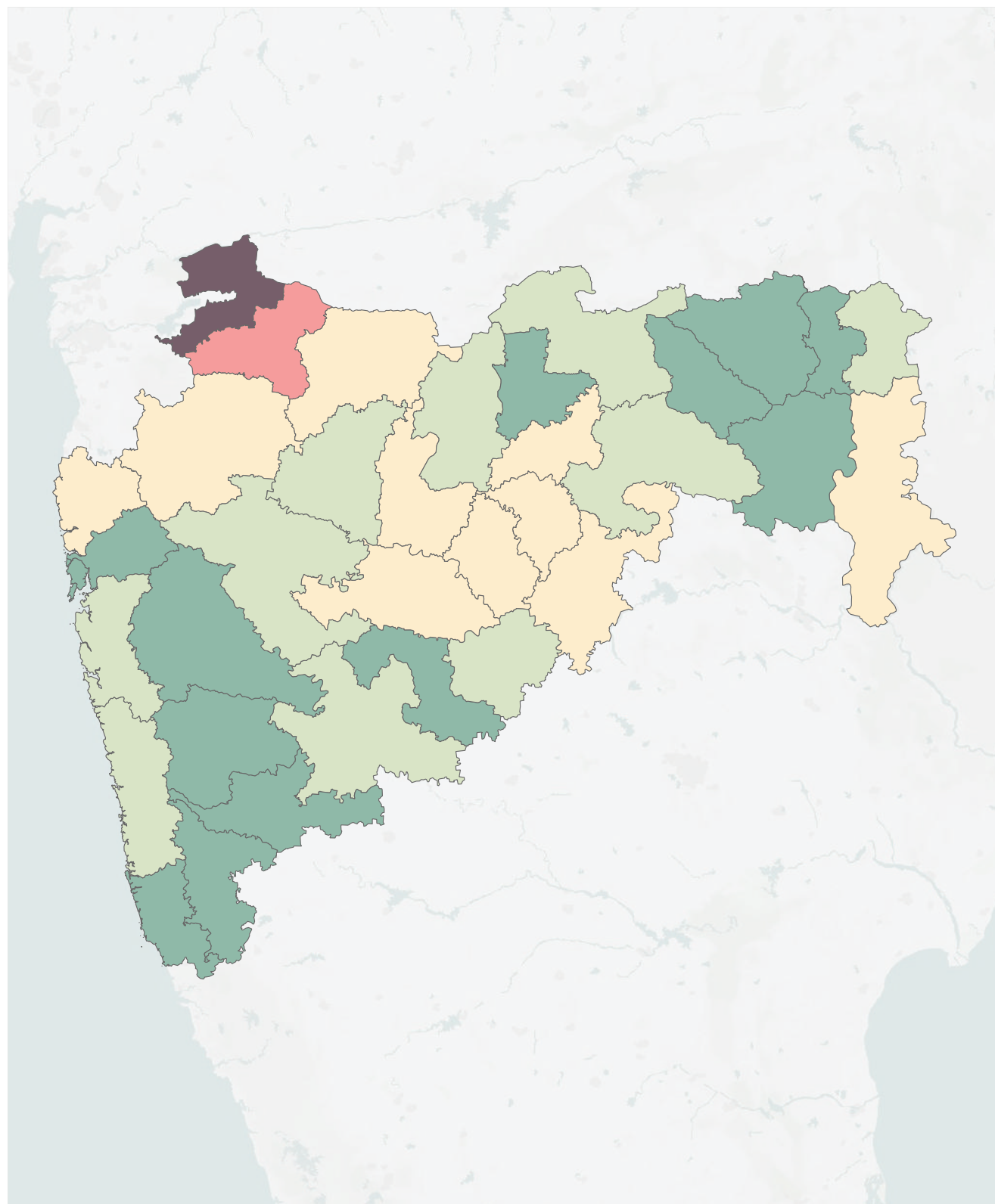
Education (2019-21)

Standard of living (2015-16)

Standard of living (2019-21)

Maharashtra

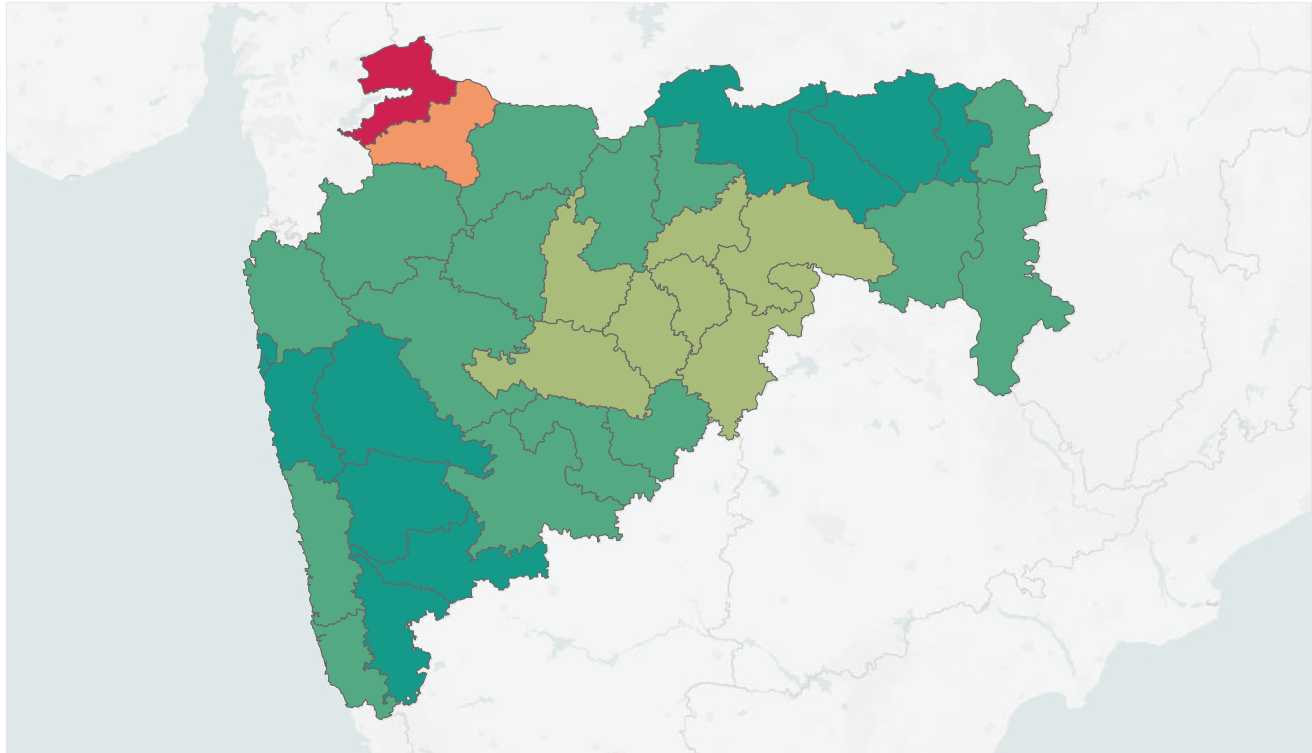
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Maharashtra for 2019-21.

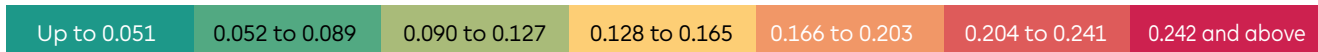
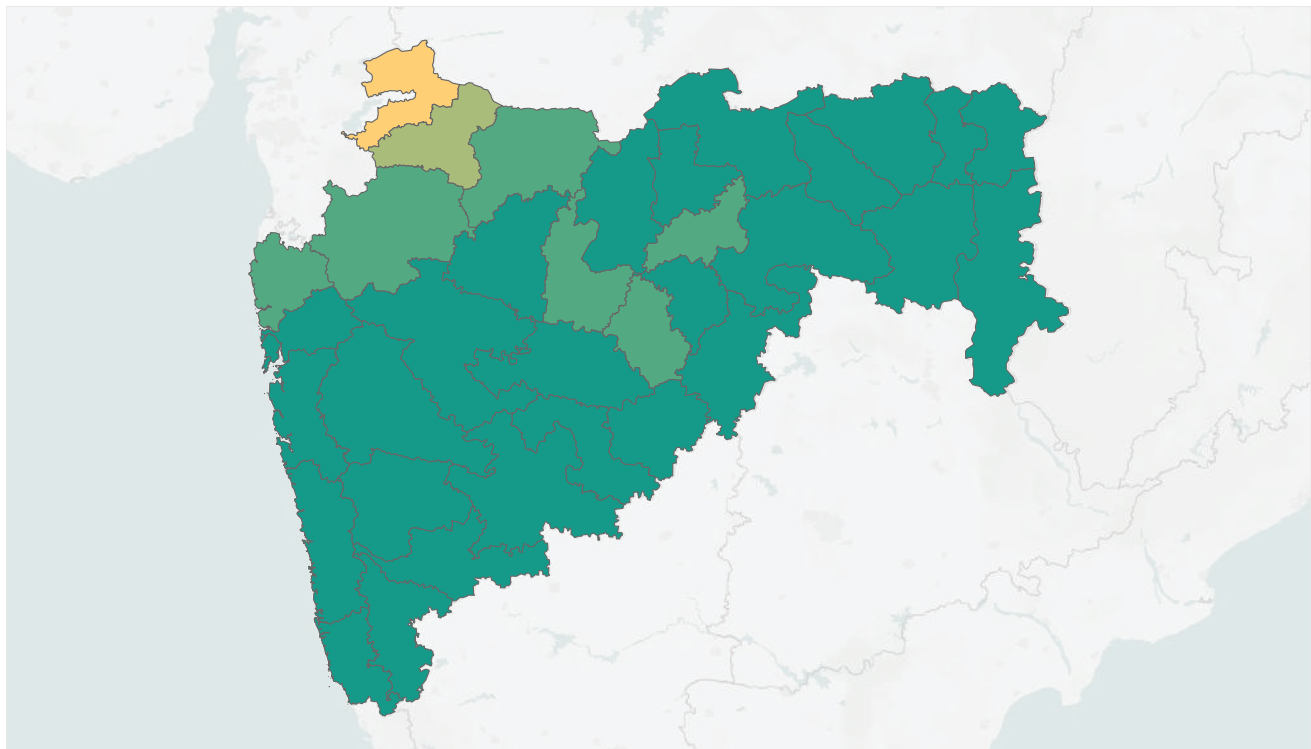
Maharashtra

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Maharashtra

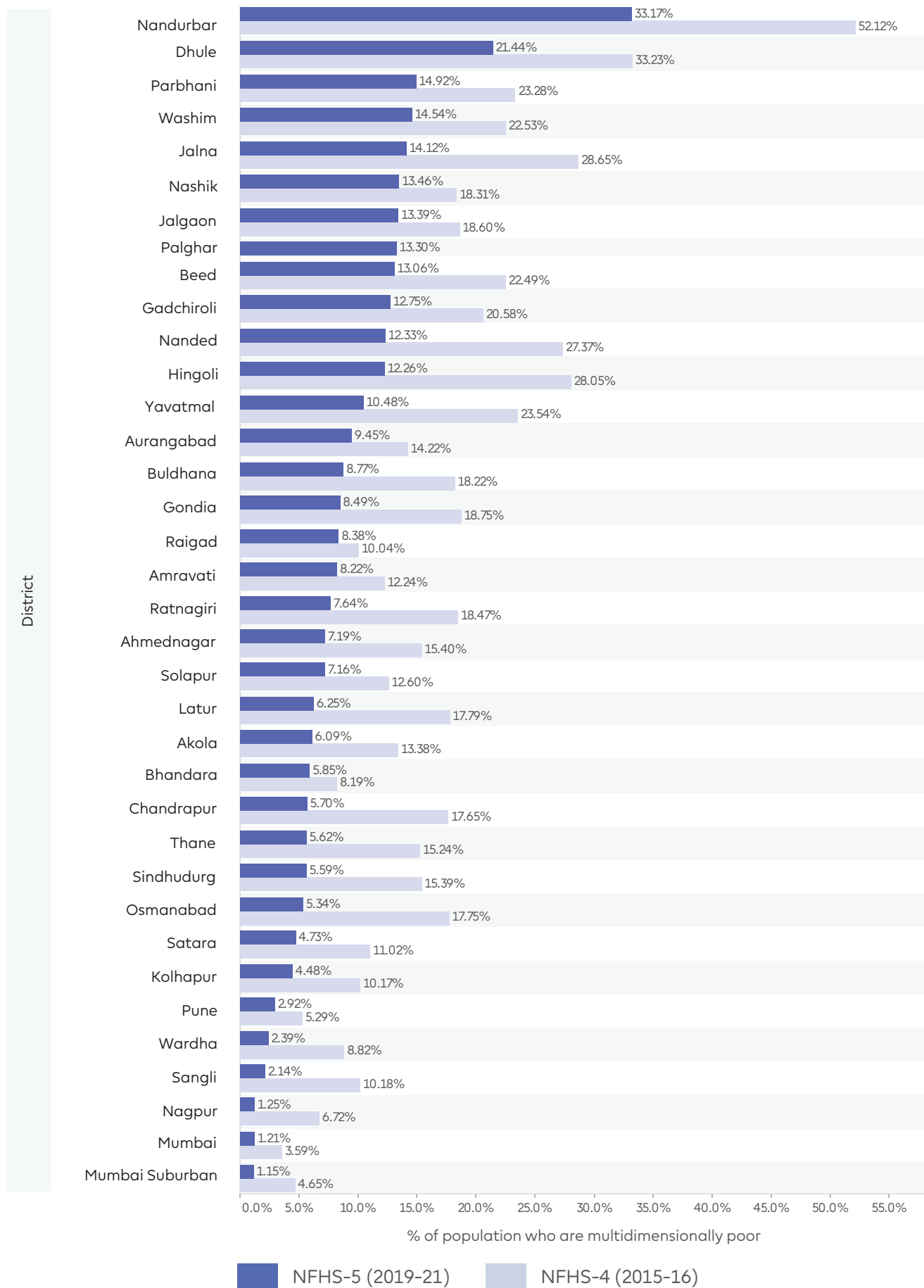
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Maharashtra, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

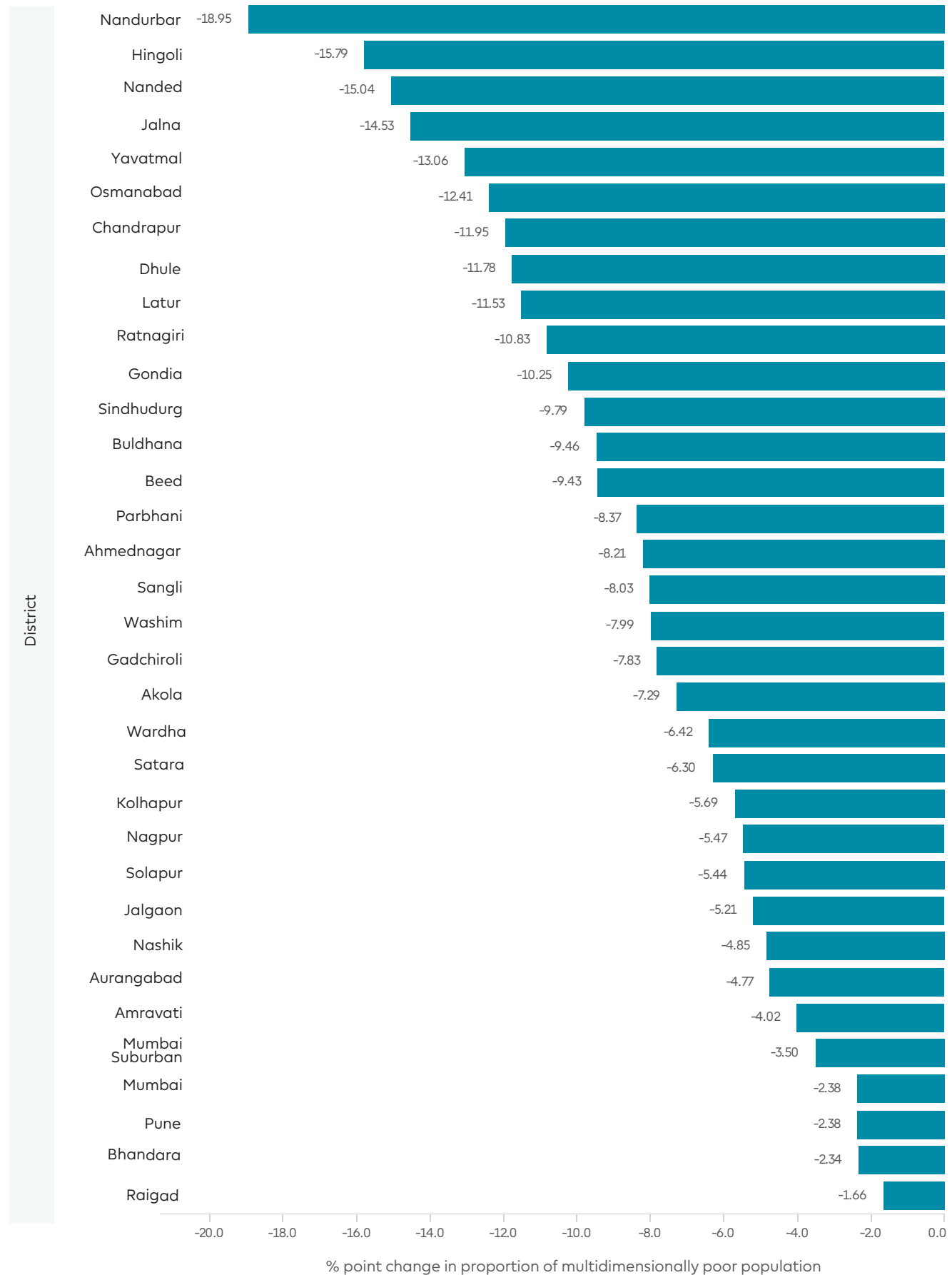
Maharashtra: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Maharashtra: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

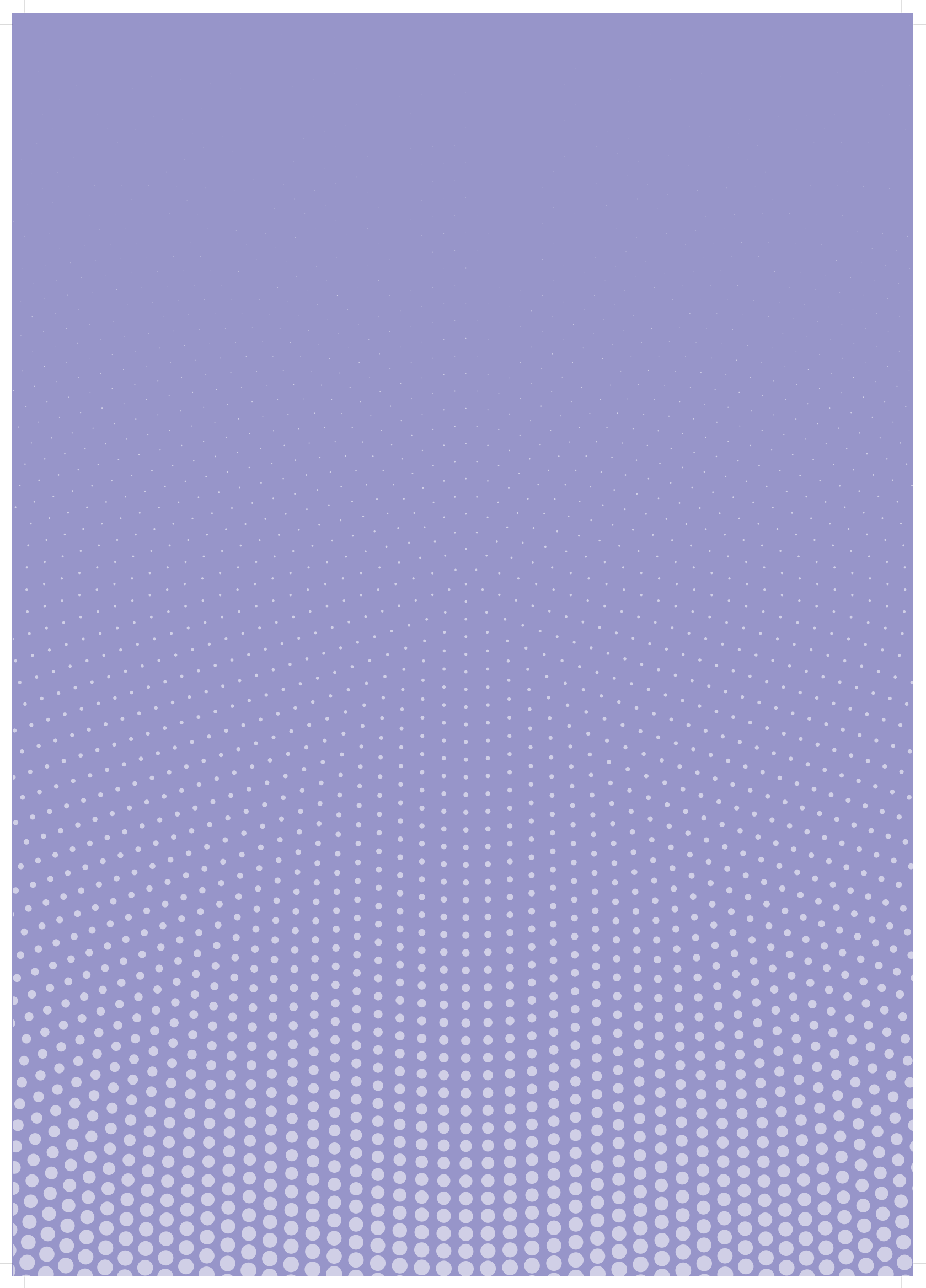
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Maharashtra: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Ahmednagar	15.40%	43.63%	0.067	7.19%	37.21%	0.027
Akola	13.38%	40.01%	0.054	6.09%	38.76%	0.024
Amravati	12.24%	41.90%	0.051	8.22%	39.89%	0.033
Aurangabad	14.22%	42.74%	0.061	9.45%	41.78%	0.039
Bhandara	8.19%	38.79%	0.032	5.85%	37.78%	0.022
Bid (Beed)	22.49%	43.14%	0.097	13.06%	39.35%	0.051
Buldhana	18.22%	43.60%	0.079	8.77%	42.51%	0.037
Chandrapur	17.65%	43.00%	0.076	5.70%	41.78%	0.024
Dhule	33.23%	50.13%	0.167	21.44%	46.34%	0.099
Gadchiroli	20.58%	41.66%	0.086	12.75%	39.09%	0.050
Gondia	18.75%	39.31%	0.074	8.49%	38.21%	0.032
Hingoli	28.05%	42.27%	0.119	12.26%	39.32%	0.048
Jalgaon	18.60%	45.58%	0.085	13.39%	43.18%	0.058
Jalna	28.65%	42.55%	0.122	14.12%	41.85%	0.059
Kolhapur	10.17%	40.38%	0.041	4.48%	36.87%	0.017
Latur	17.79%	41.29%	0.073	6.25%	39.40%	0.025
Mumbai	3.59%	39.73%	0.014	1.21%	37.84%	0.005
Mumbai Suburban	4.65%	42.97%	0.020	1.15%	35.74%	0.004
Nagpur	6.72%	38.02%	0.026	1.25%	34.18%	0.004
Nanded	27.37%	41.45%	0.113	12.33%	41.18%	0.051
Nandurbar	52.12%	53.76%	0.280	33.17%	46.22%	0.153
Nashik	18.31%	45.39%	0.083	13.46%	42.06%	0.057
Osmanabad	17.75%	41.66%	0.074	5.34%	39.46%	0.021
Palghar	—	—	—	13.30%	46.91%	0.062
Parbhani	23.28%	40.35%	0.094	14.92%	41.08%	0.061
Pune	5.29%	39.45%	0.021	2.92%	40.05%	0.012
Raigad	10.04%	45.58%	0.046	8.38%	45.22%	0.038
Ratnagiri	18.47%	40.77%	0.075	7.64%	37.92%	0.029
Sangli	10.18%	40.67%	0.041	2.14%	38.39%	0.008
Satara	11.02%	40.33%	0.044	4.73%	40.84%	0.019
Sindhudurg	15.39%	39.86%	0.061	5.59%	37.63%	0.021
Solapur	12.60%	42.55%	0.054	7.16%	42.09%	0.030
Thane	15.24%	46.87%	0.071	5.62%	42.48%	0.024
Wardha	8.82%	40.48%	0.036	2.39%	40.95%	0.010
Washim	22.53%	41.67%	0.094	14.54%	41.68%	0.061
Yavatmal	23.54%	43.56%	0.103	10.48%	41.42%	0.043



MANIPUR

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Manipur

Overview

Manipur's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

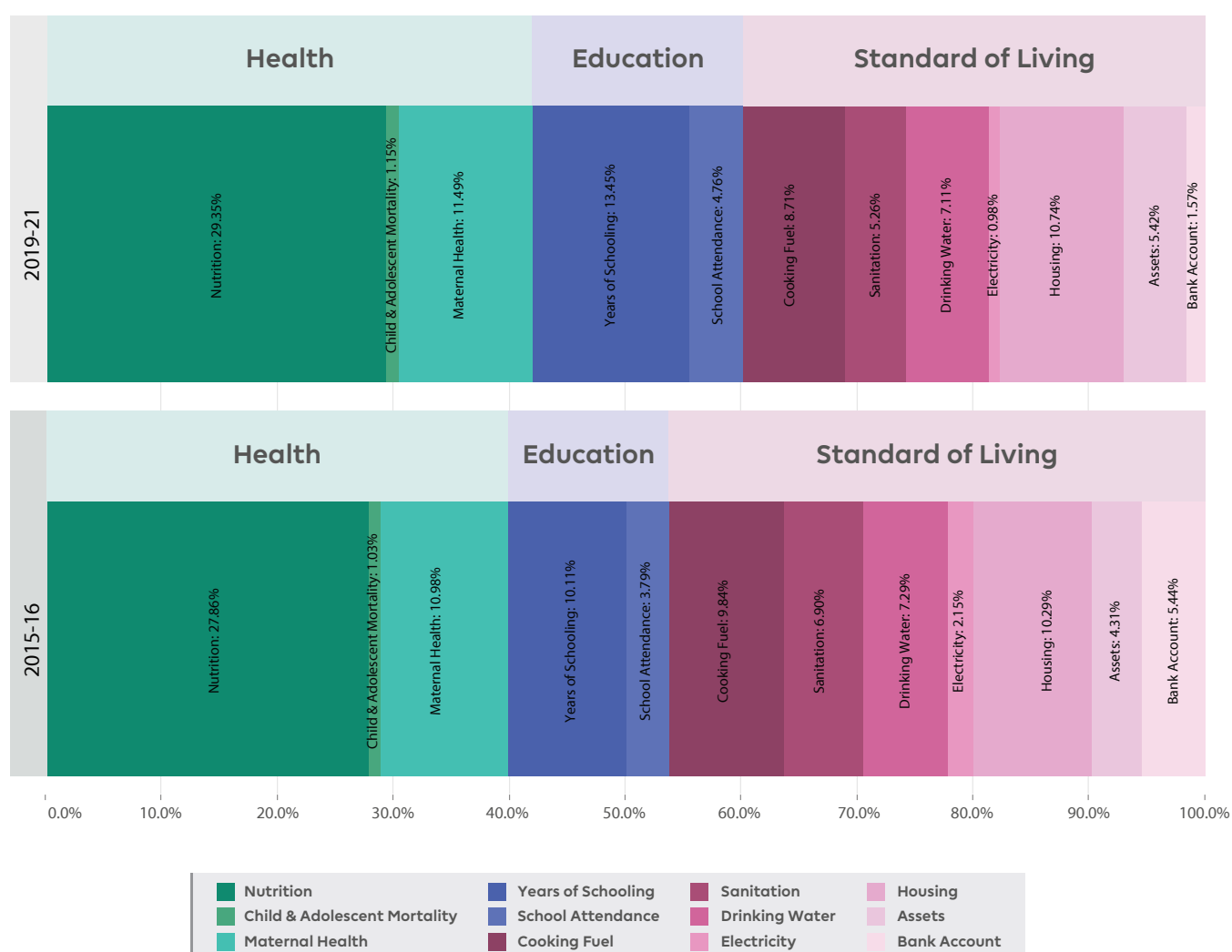
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	8.10%	41.91%	0.034
2015-16	16.96%	44.61%	0.076

Multidimensional Poverty in Manipur's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	10.95%	42.20%	0.046	3.43%	40.42%	0.014
2015-16	22.33%	45.11%	0.101	8.49%	42.51%	0.036

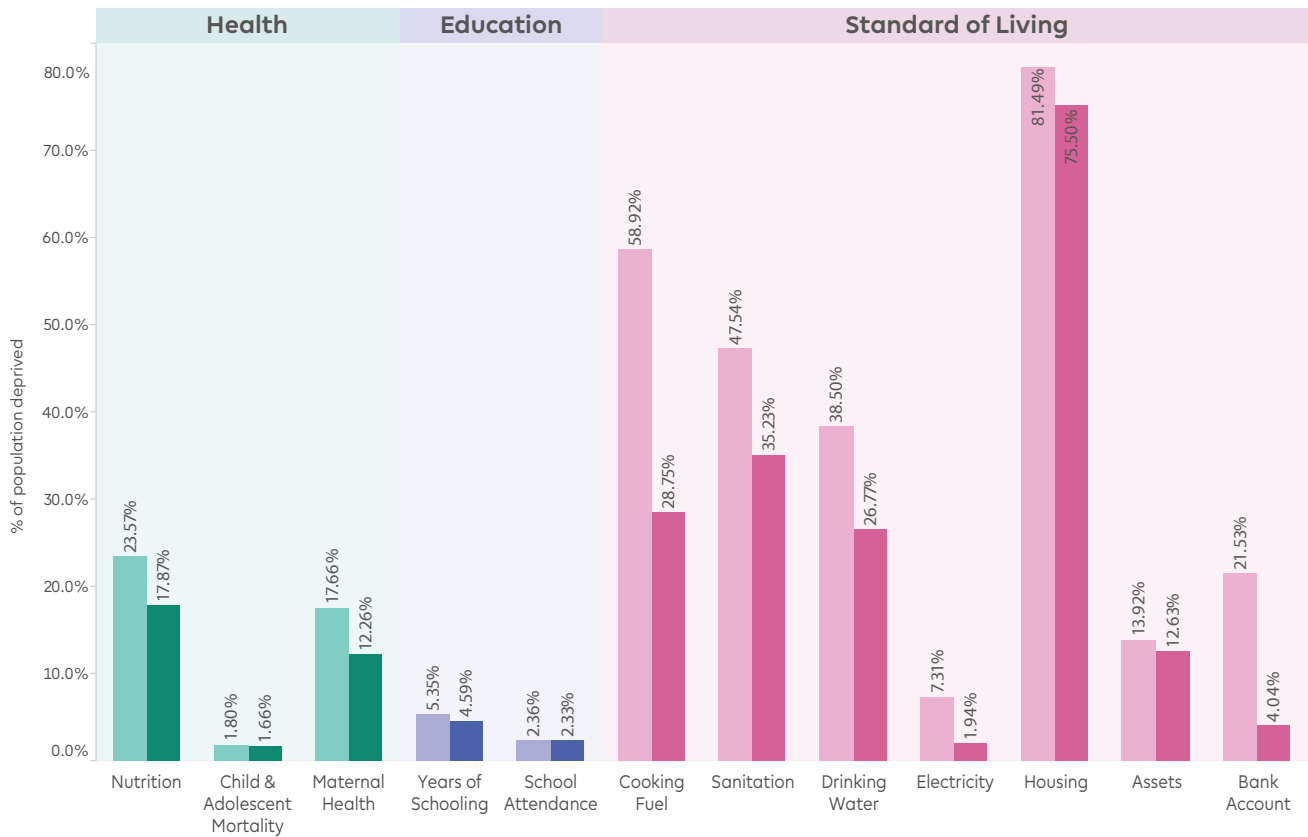
Manipur: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Manipur's MPI Score



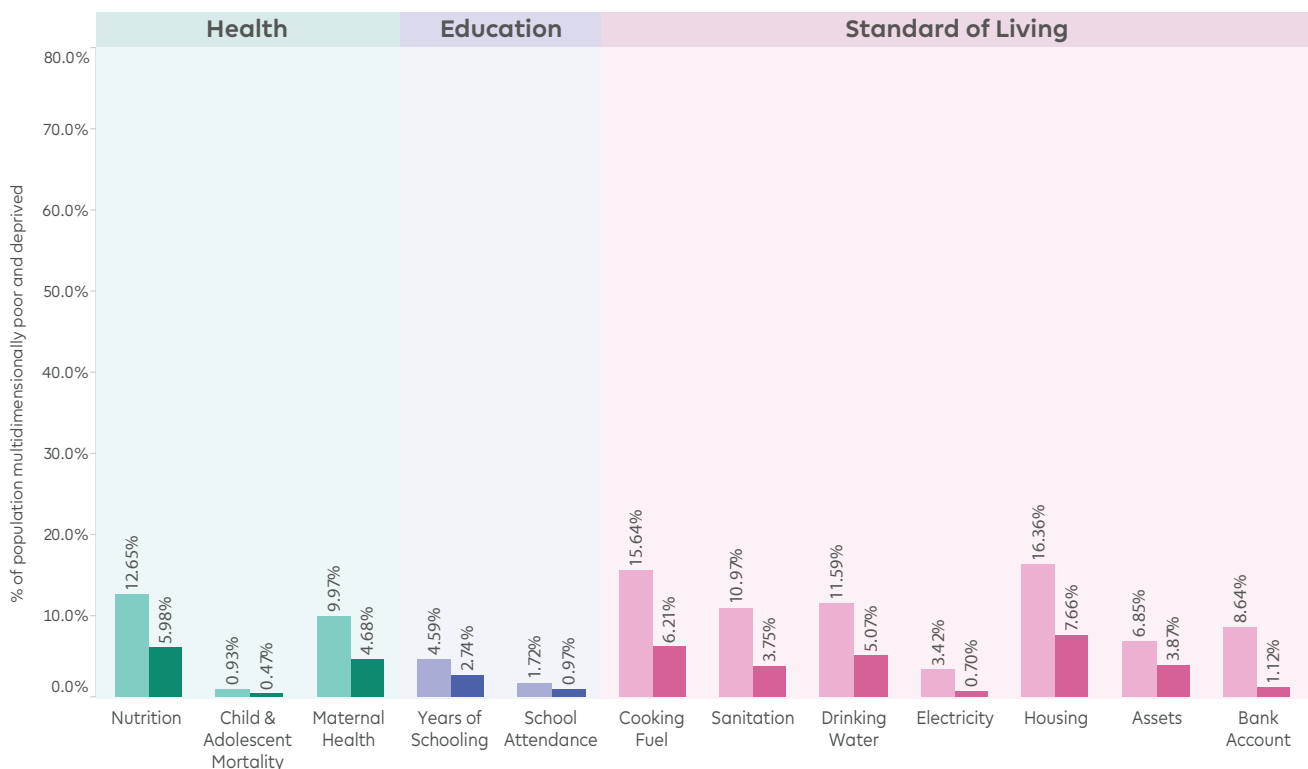
Manipur: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Manipur: Censored Headcount Ratio

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

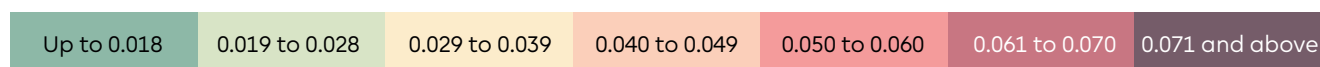
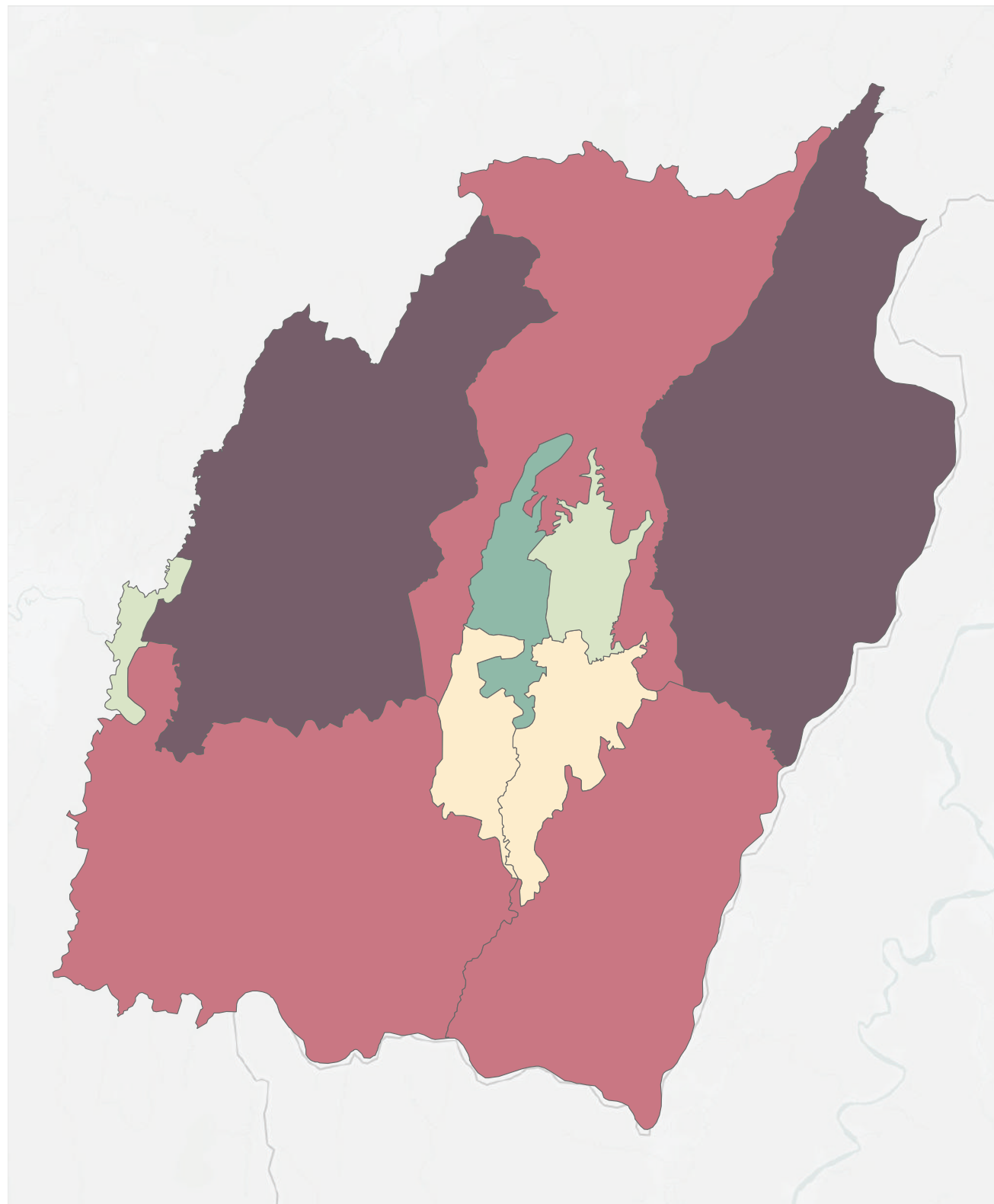


Dimension

- Health (2015-16)
- Health (2019-21)
- Education (2015-16)
- Education (2019-21)
- Standard of living (2015-16)
- Standard of living (2019-21)

Manipur

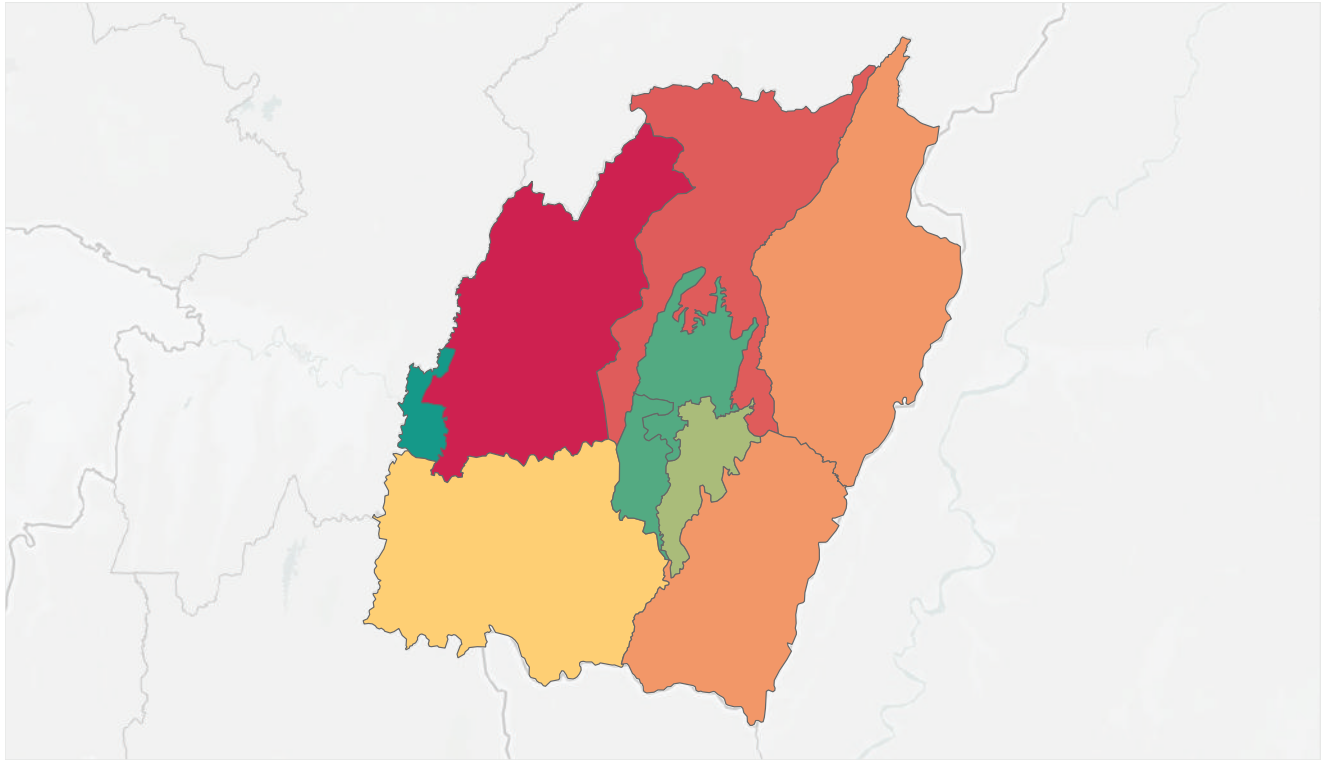
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Manipur for 2019-21.

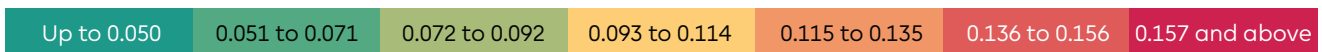
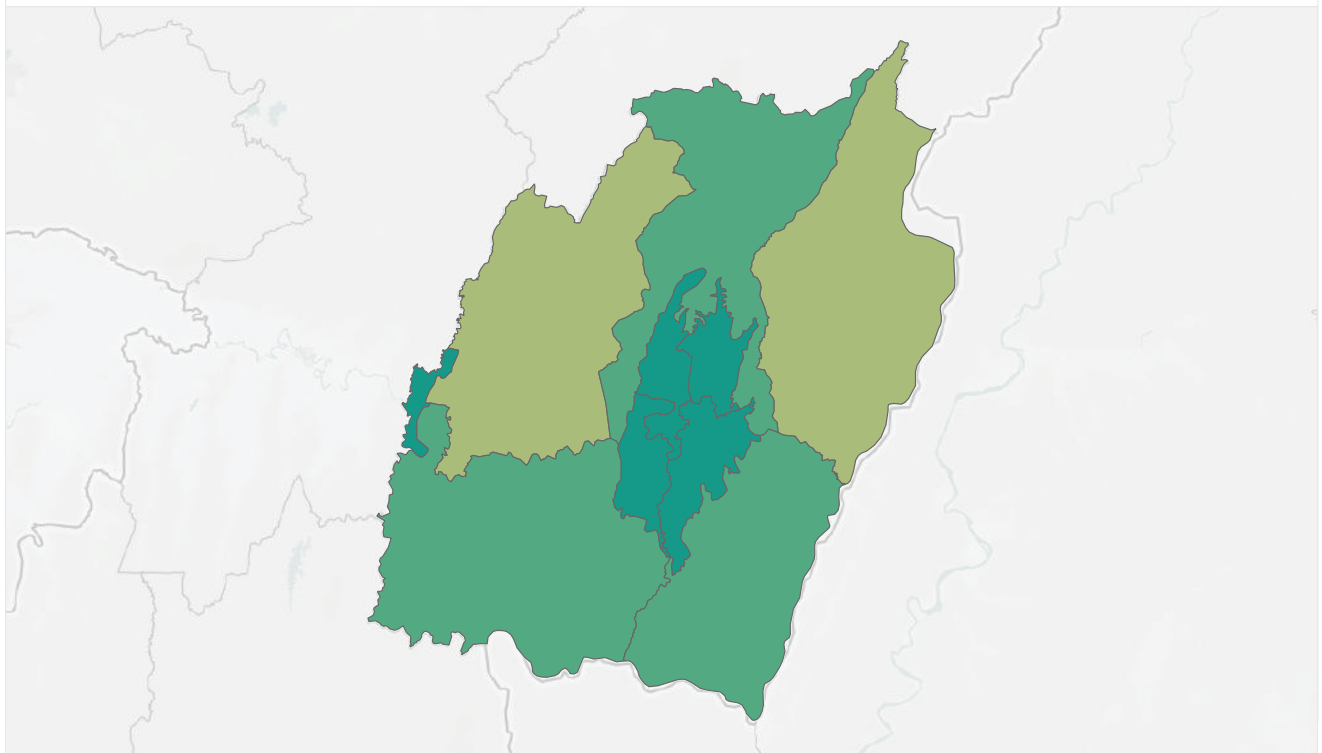
Manipur

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Manipur

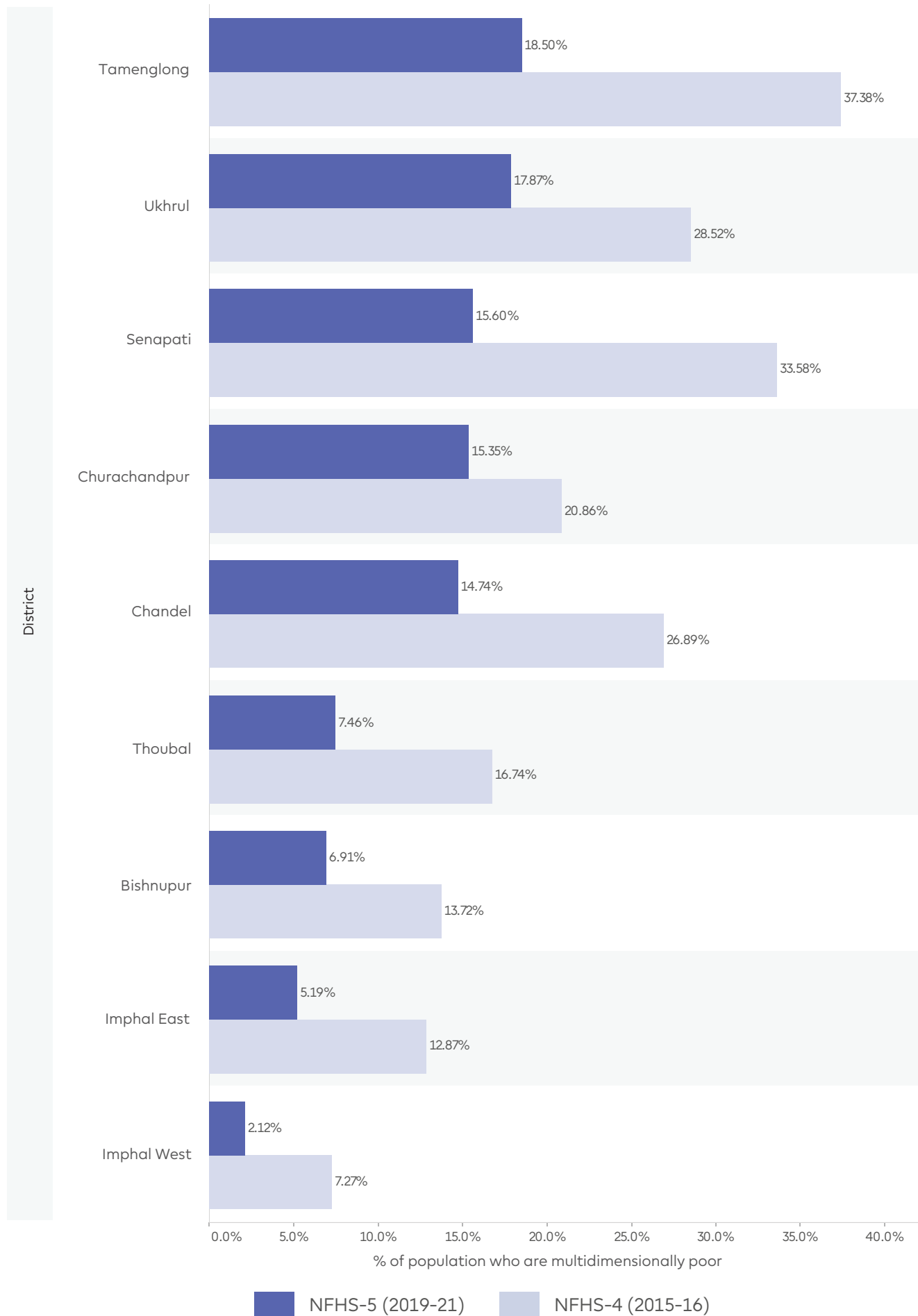
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Manipur, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

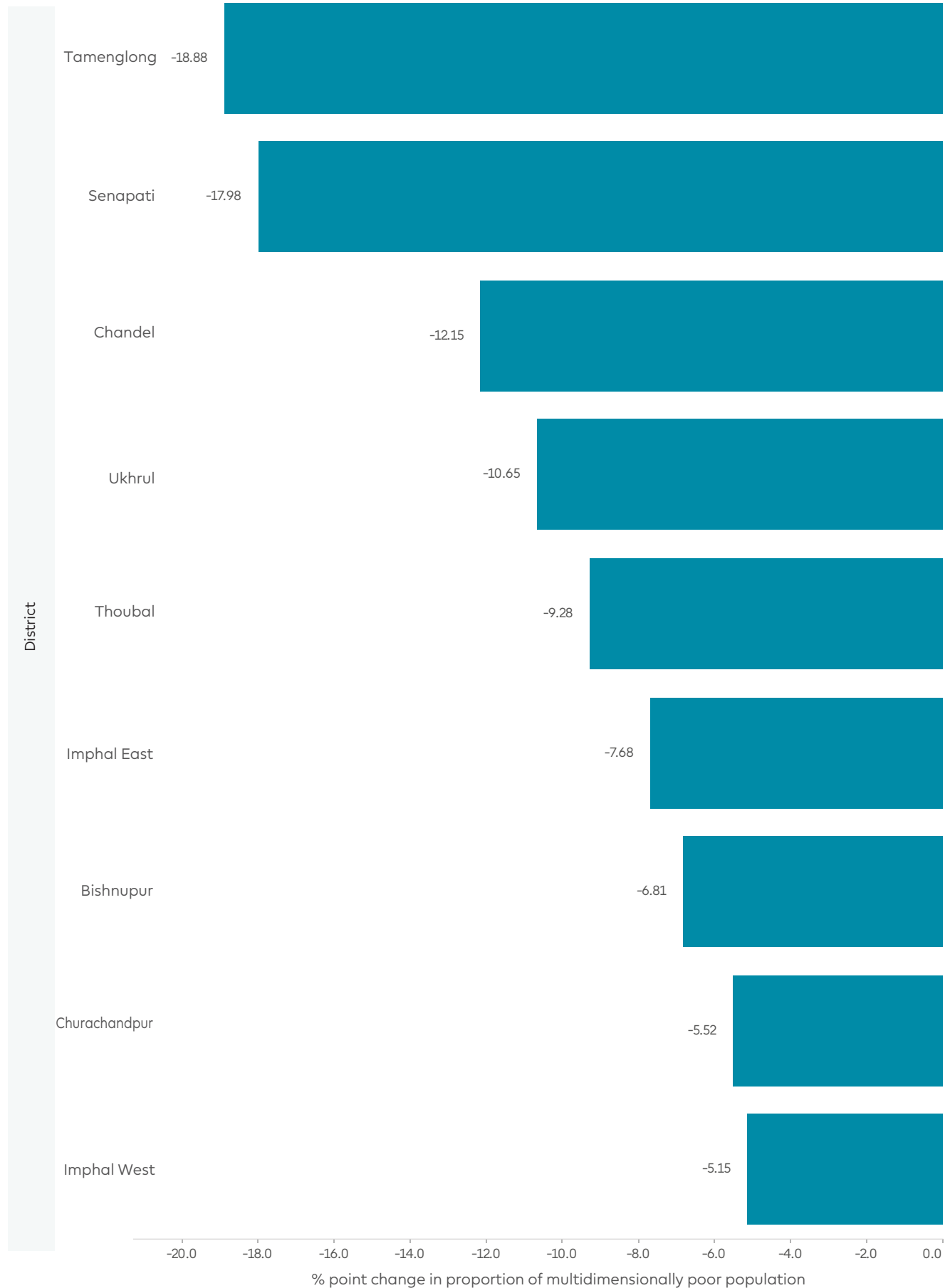
Manipur: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Manipur: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

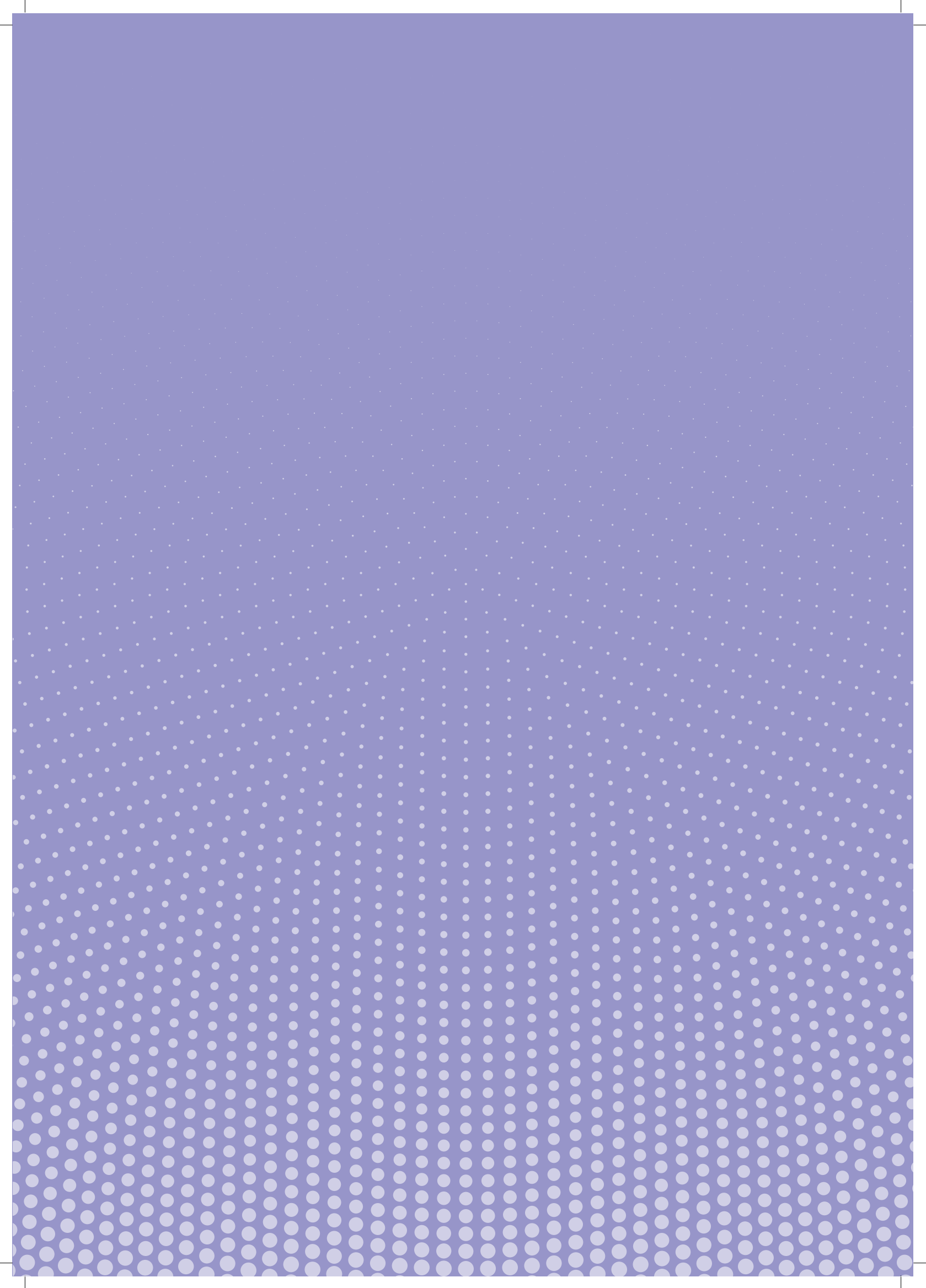
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Manipur: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Bishnupur	13.72%	41.02%	0.056	6.91%	42.98%	0.030
Chandel	26.89%	45.55%	0.123	14.74%	41.45%	0.061
Churachandpur	20.86%	47.47%	0.099	15.35%	42.49%	0.065
Imphal East	12.87%	44.26%	0.057	5.19%	42.35%	0.022
Imphal West	7.27%	40.24%	0.029	2.12%	38.63%	0.008
Senapati	33.58%	45.78%	0.154	15.60%	43.30%	0.068
Tamenglong	37.38%	47.84%	0.179	18.50%	44.20%	0.082
Thoubal	16.74%	42.74%	0.072	7.46%	39.86%	0.030
Ukhrul	28.52%	46.71%	0.133	17.87%	42.12%	0.075



MEGHALAYA

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Meghalaya

Overview

Meghalaya's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

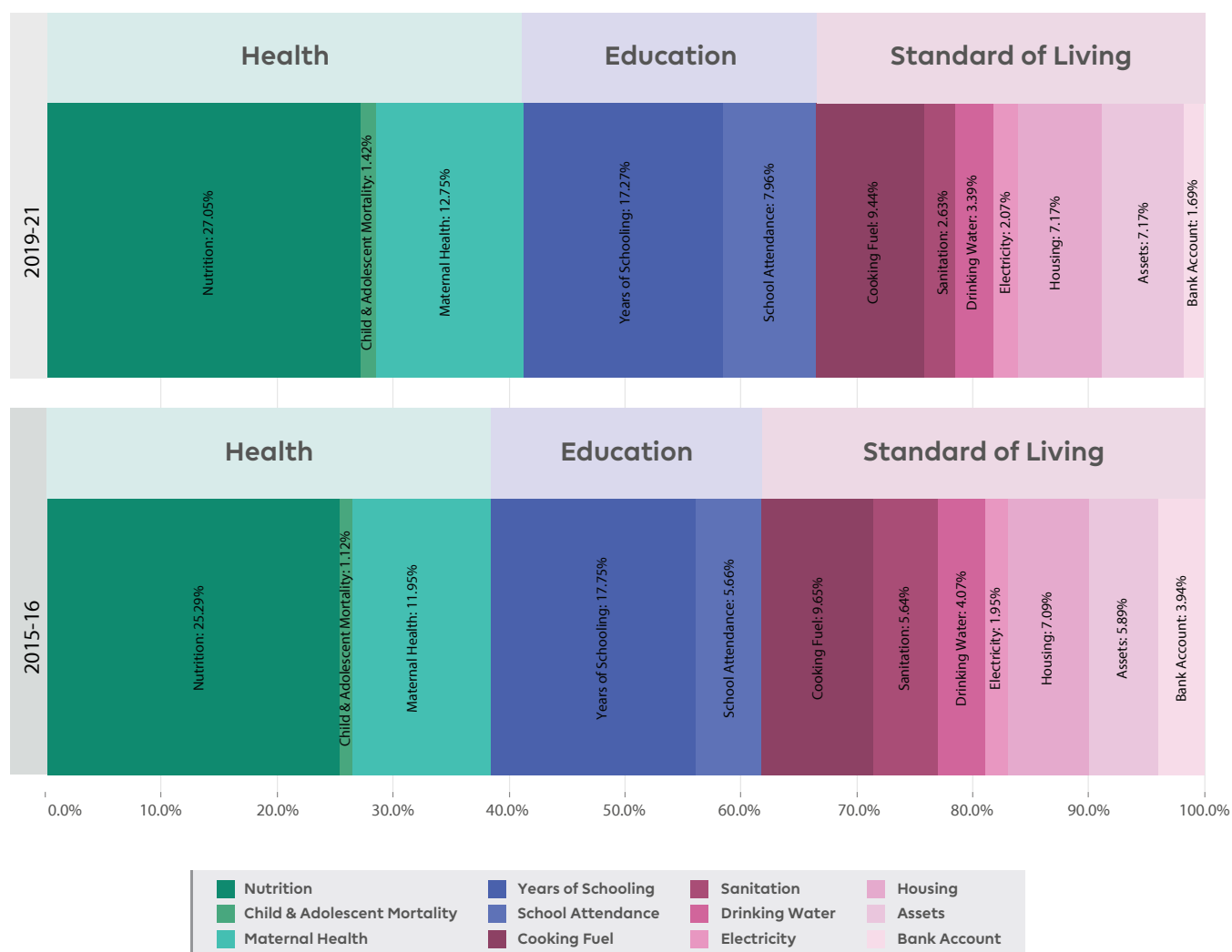
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	27.79%	48.01%	0.133
2015-16	32.54%	48.08%	0.156

Multidimensional Poverty in Meghalaya's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	32.43%	48.17%	0.156	8.14%	45.40%	0.037
2015-16	38.49%	48.39%	0.186	8.41%	42.43%	0.036

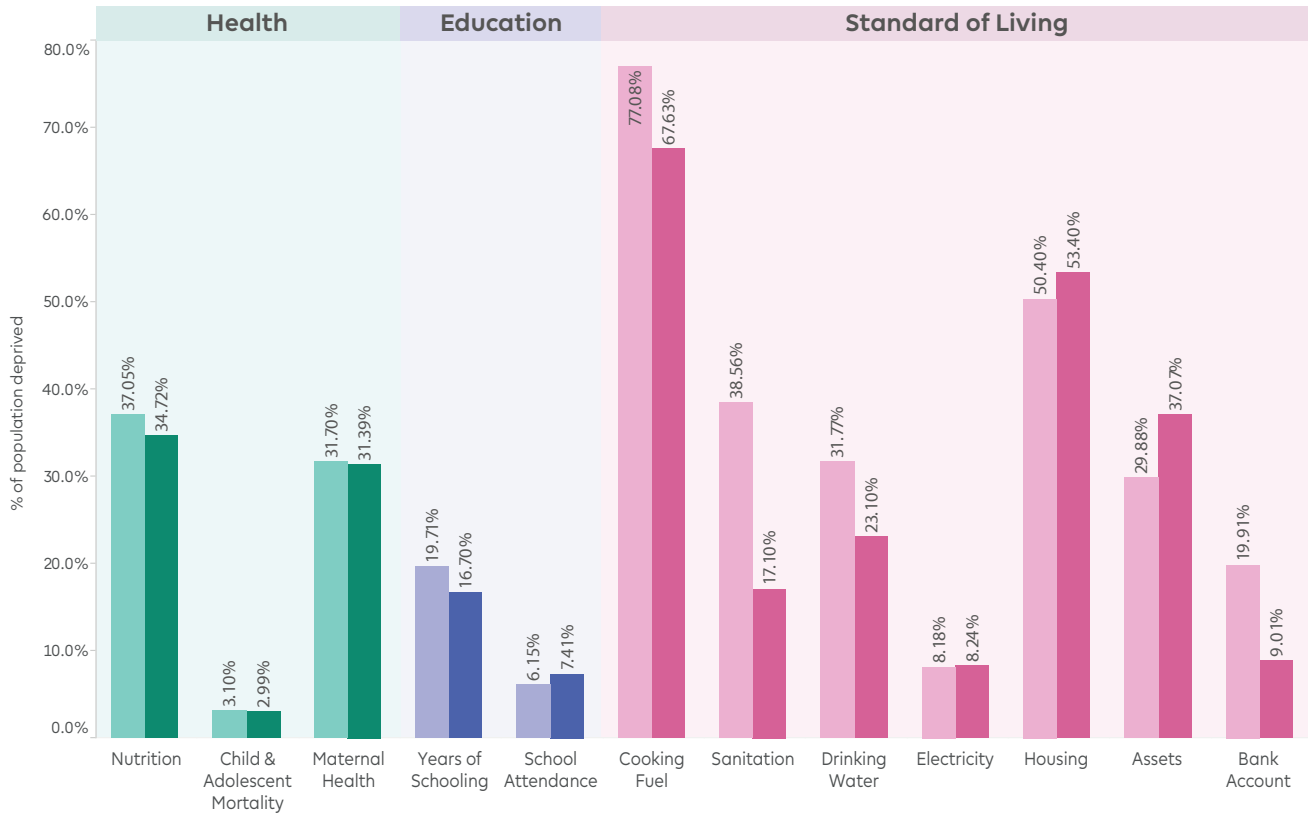
Meghalaya: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Meghalaya's MPI Score



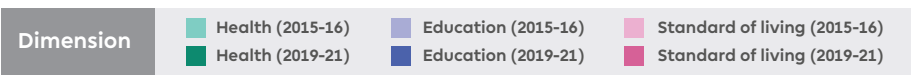
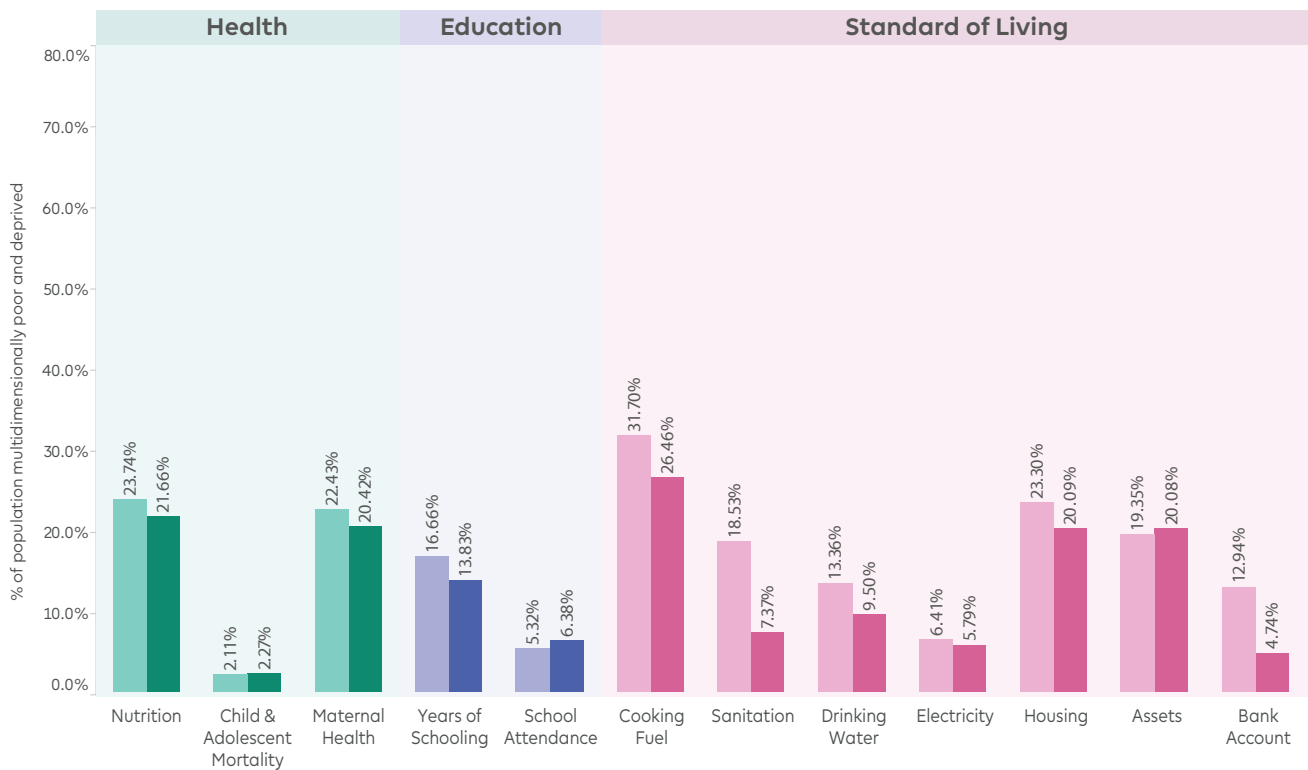
Meghalaya: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



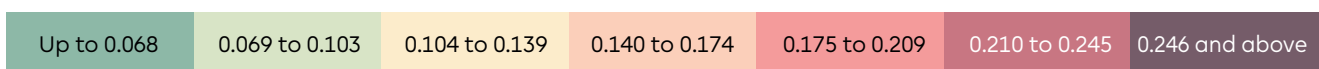
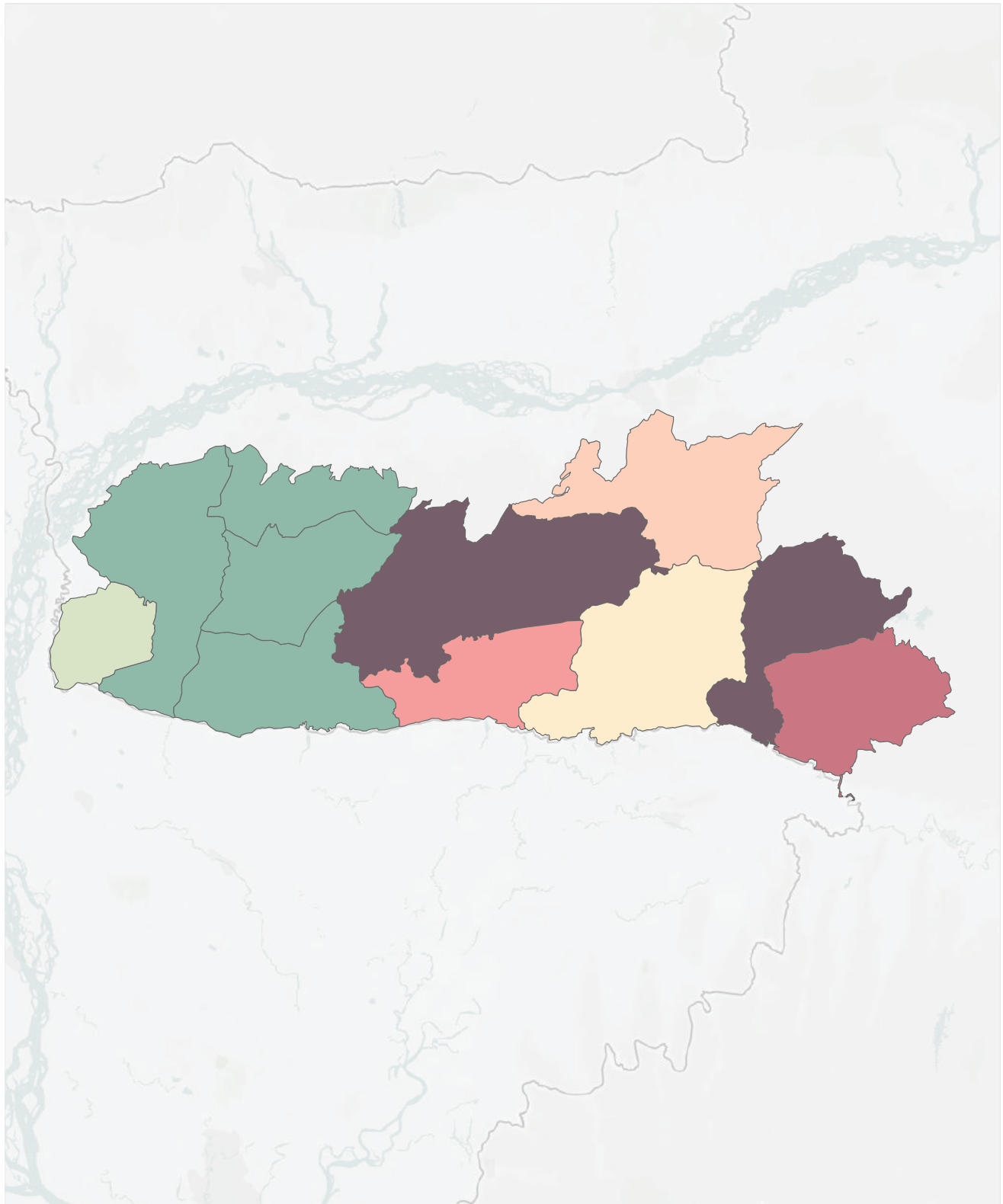
Meghalaya: Censored Headcount Ratio

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



Meghalaya

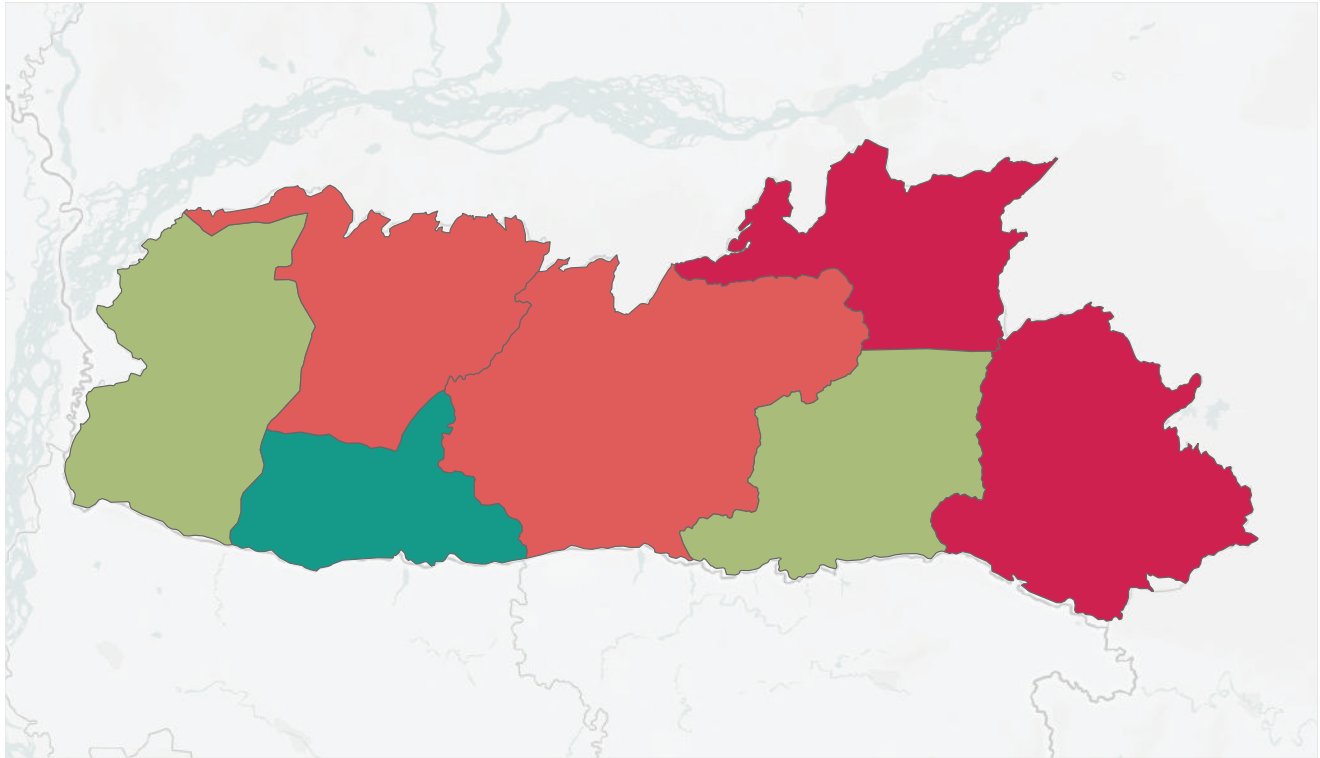
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Meghalaya for 2019-21.

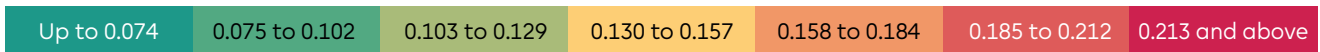
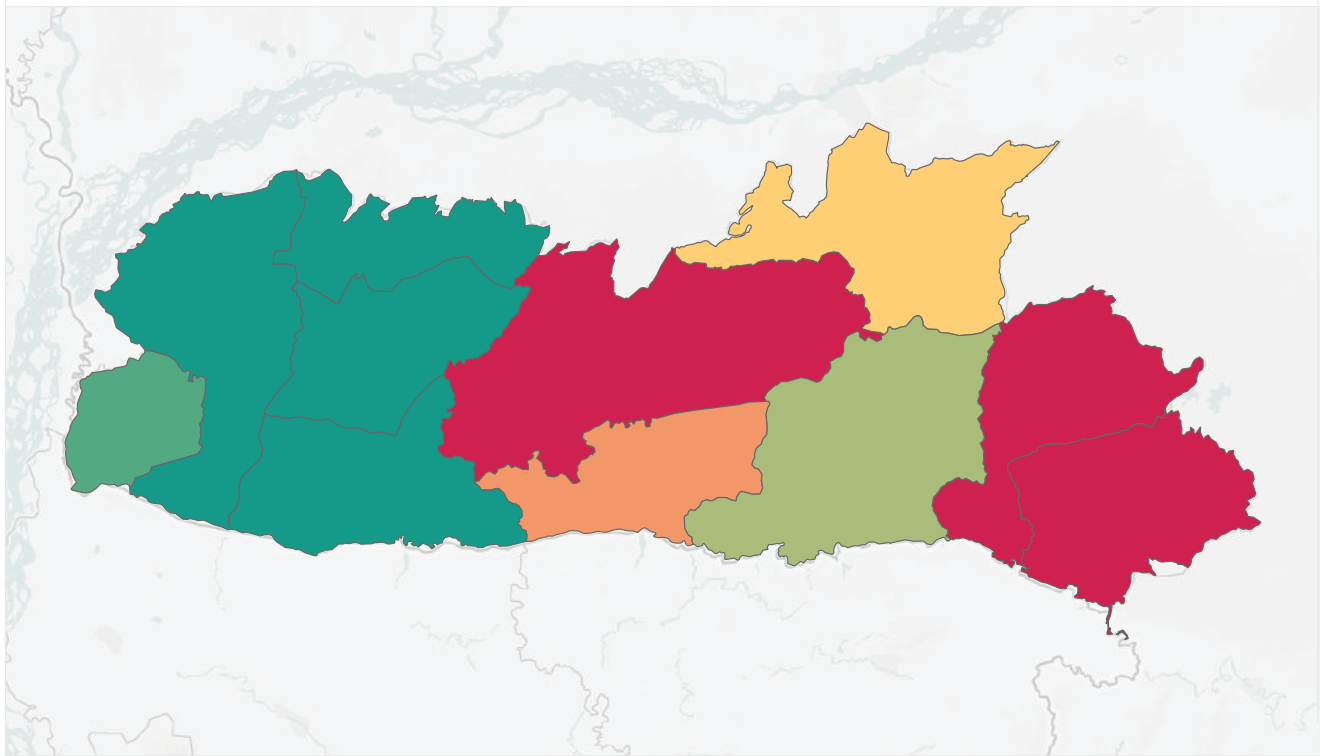
Meghalaya

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Meghalaya

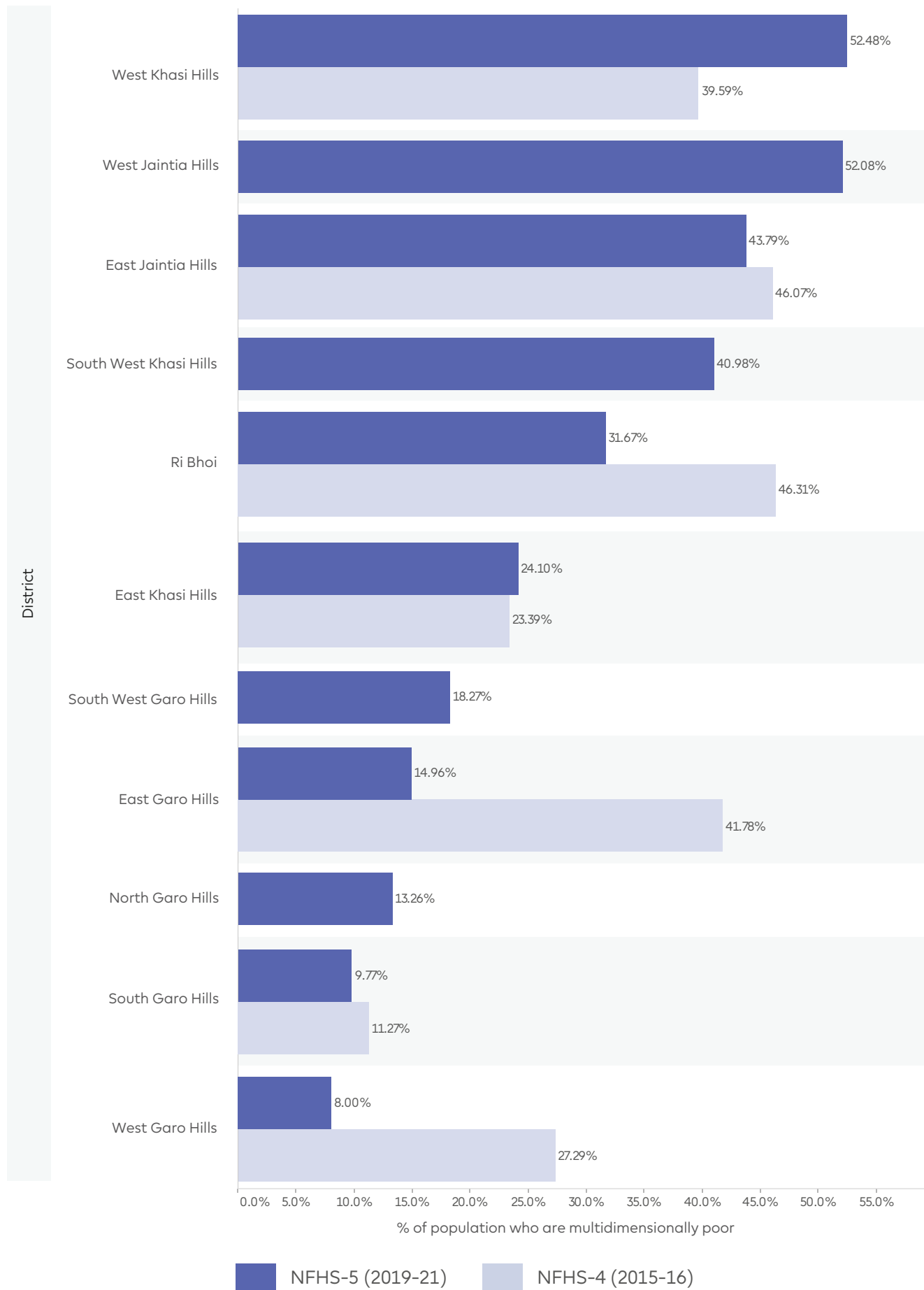
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Meghalaya, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

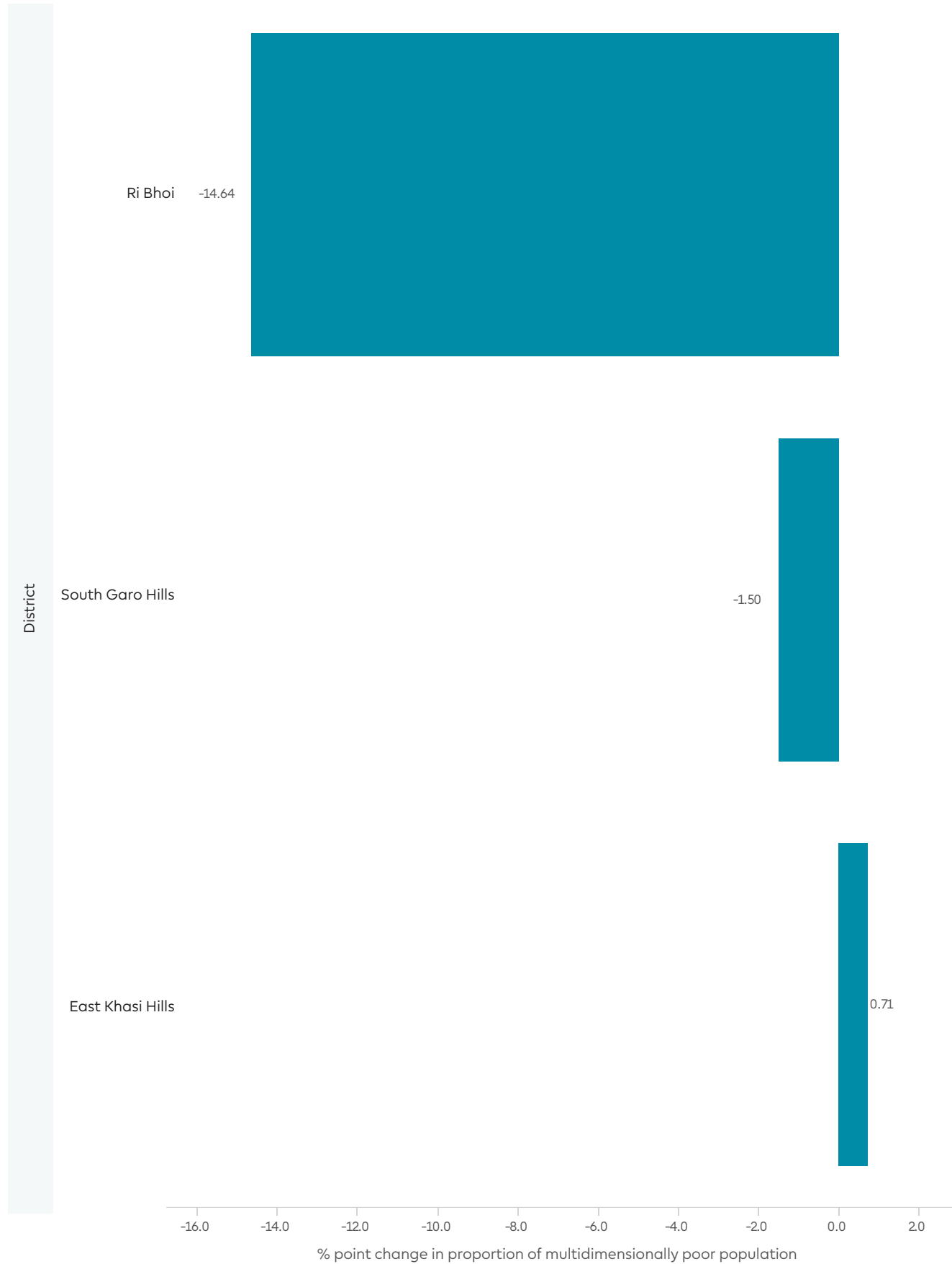
Meghalaya: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Meghalaya: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

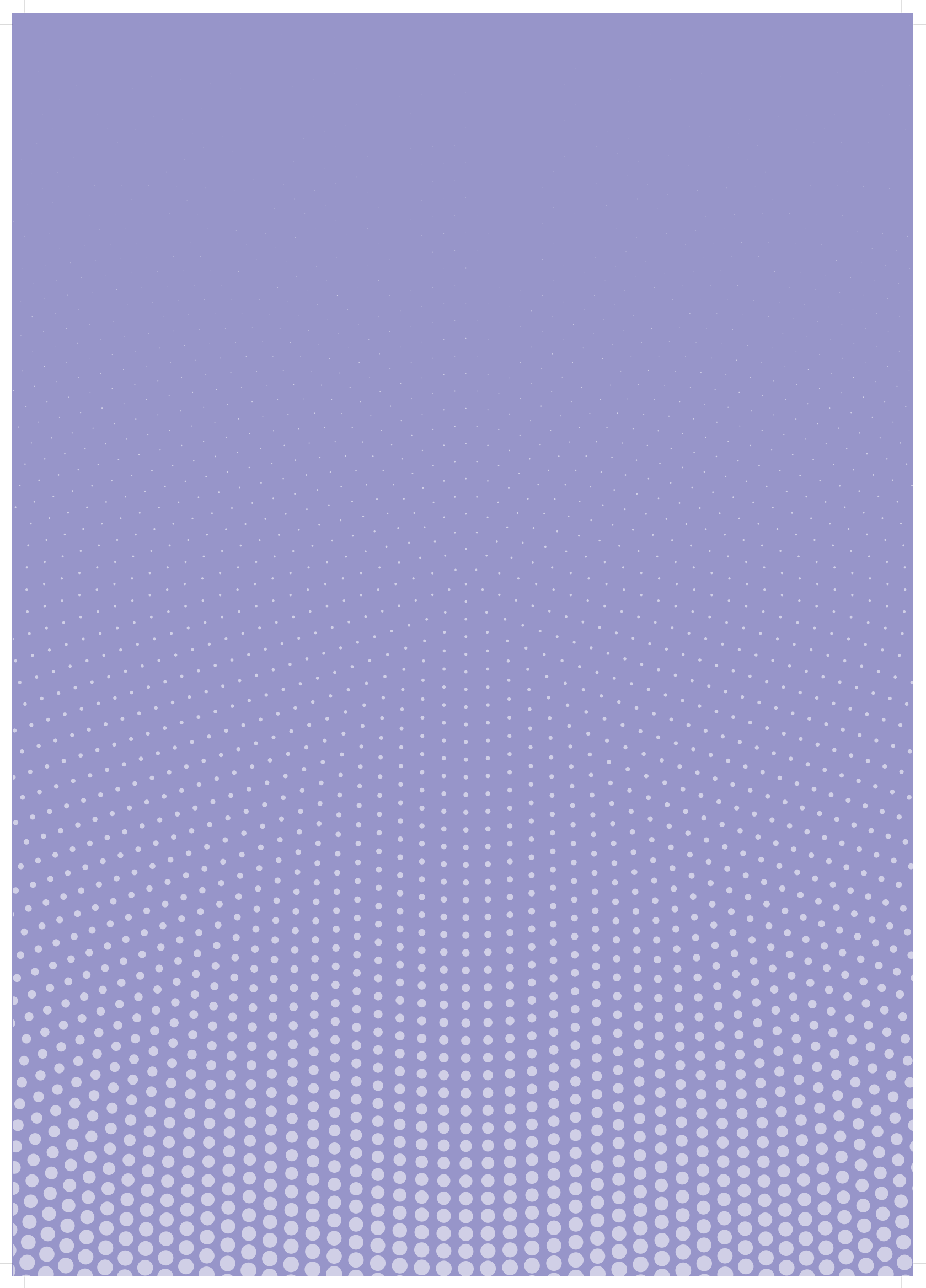
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Meghalaya: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
East Garo Hills	41.78%	47.83%	0.200	14.96%	44.72%	0.067
East Jaintia Hills	46.07%	52.24%	0.241	43.79%	50.20%	0.220
East Khasi Hills	23.39%	46.28%	0.108	24.10%	46.34%	0.112
North Garo Hills	—	—	—	13.26%	43.81%	0.058
Ri Bhoi	46.31%	49.83%	0.231	31.67%	47.93%	0.152
South Garo Hills	11.27%	42.05%	0.047	9.77%	41.69%	0.041
South West Garo Hills	—	—	—	18.27%	44.40%	0.081
South West Khasi Hills	—	—	—	40.98%	44.62%	0.183
West Garo Hills	27.29%	46.74%	0.128	8.00%	42.28%	0.034
West Jaintia Hills	—	—	—	52.08%	53.97%	0.281
West Khasi Hills	39.59%	46.67%	0.185	52.48%	48.07%	0.252



Overview

Mizoram's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

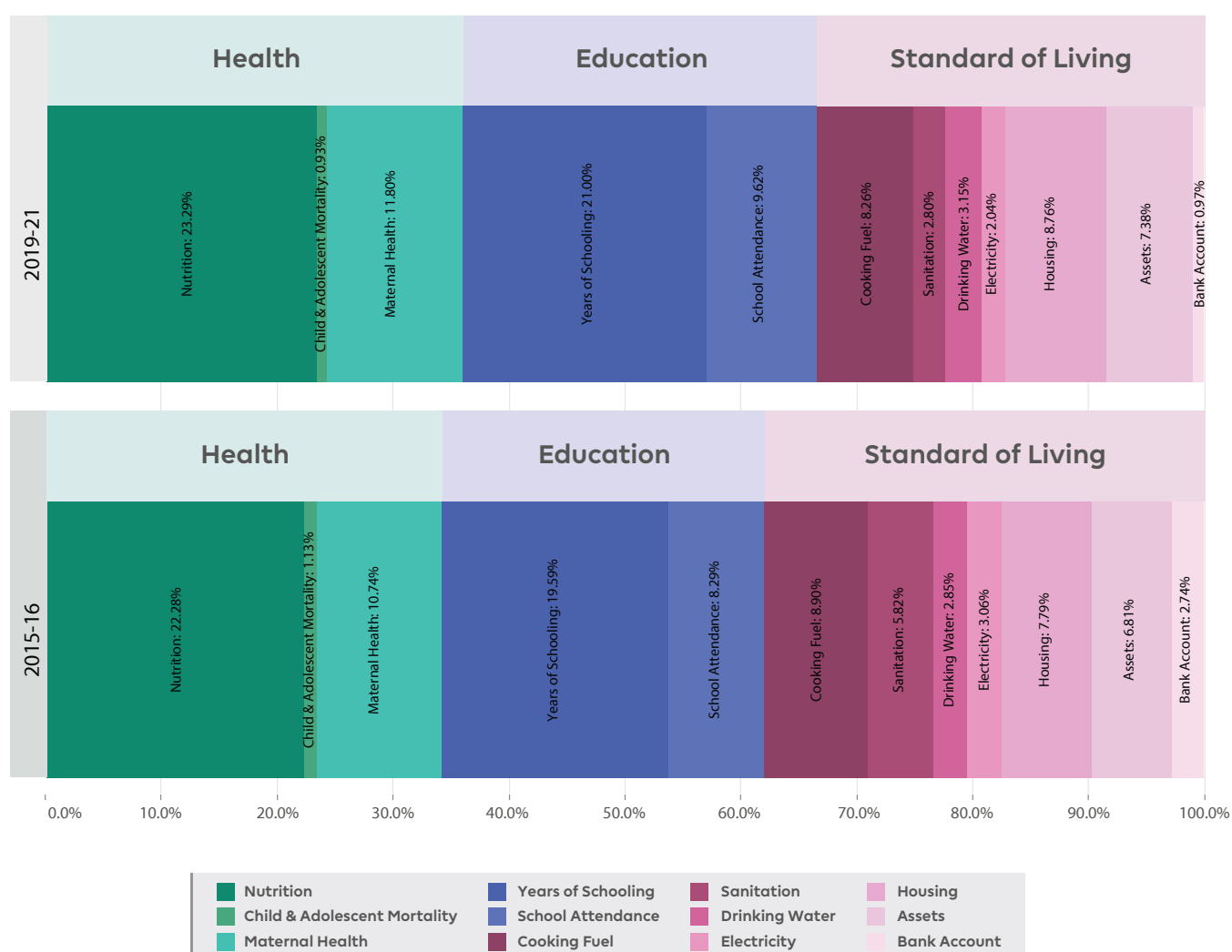
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	5.30%	45.62%	0.024
2015-16	9.78%	47.42%	0.046

Multidimensional Poverty in Mizoram's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	10.77%	45.86%	0.049	0.58%	41.68%	0.002
2015-16	20.45%	47.95%	0.098	1.40%	41.39%	0.006

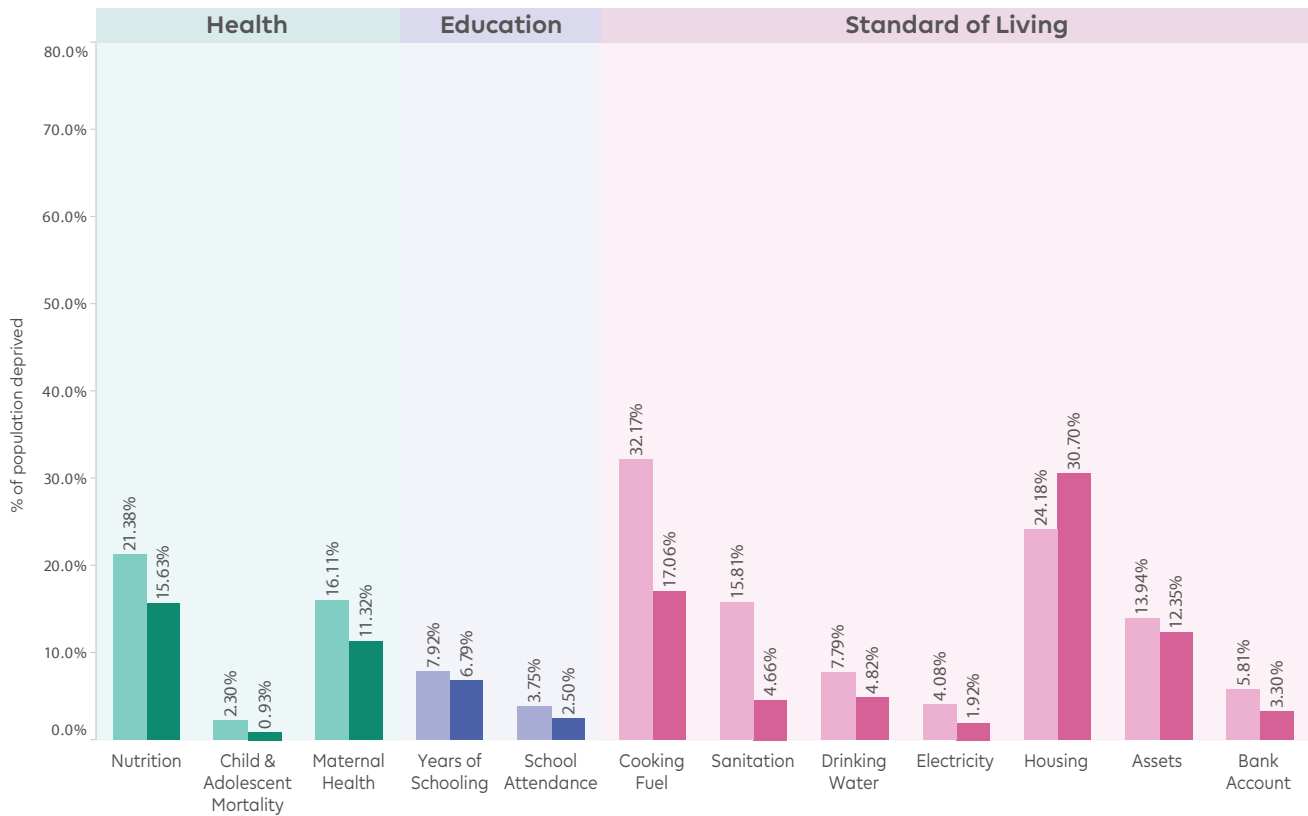
Mizoram: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Mizoram's MPI Score



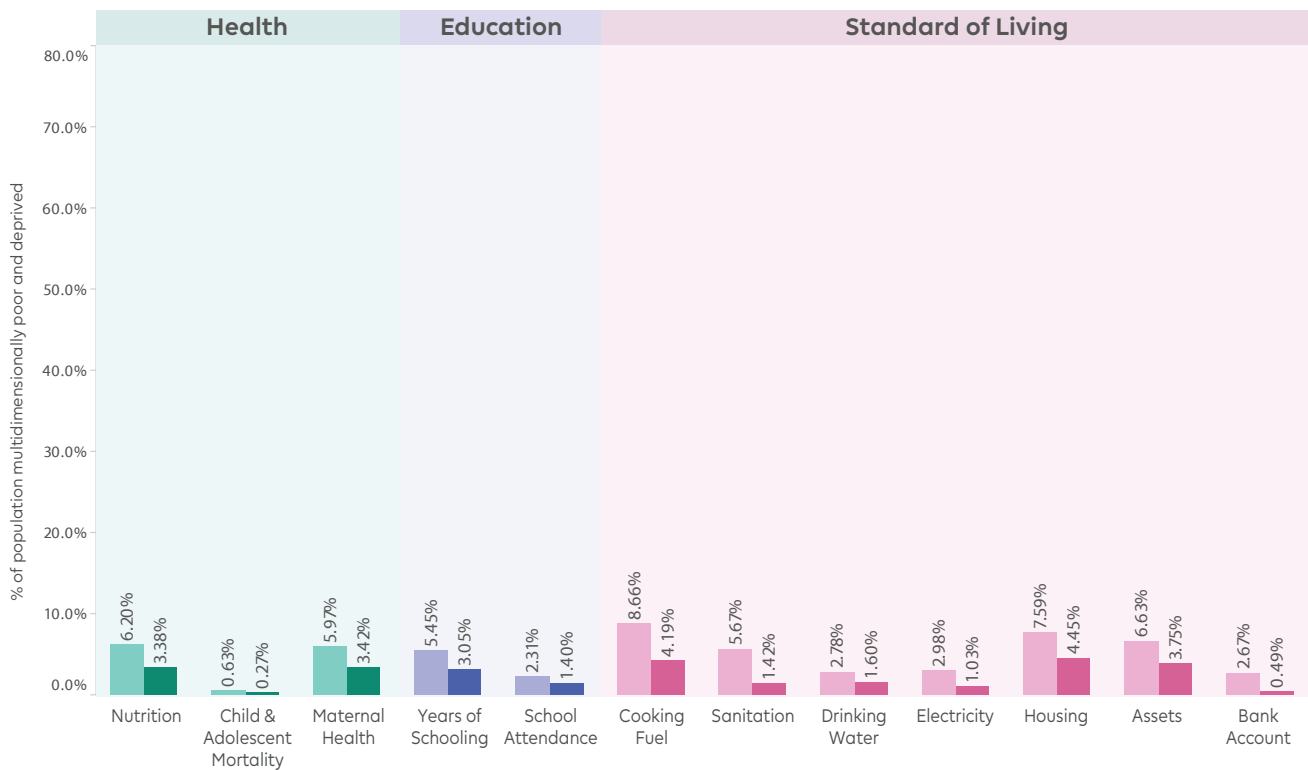
Mizoram: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Mizoram: Censored Headcount Ratio

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

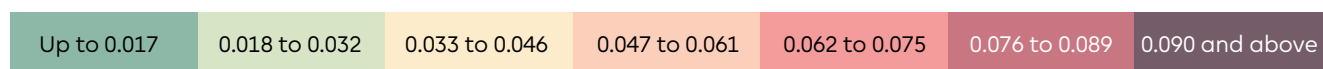
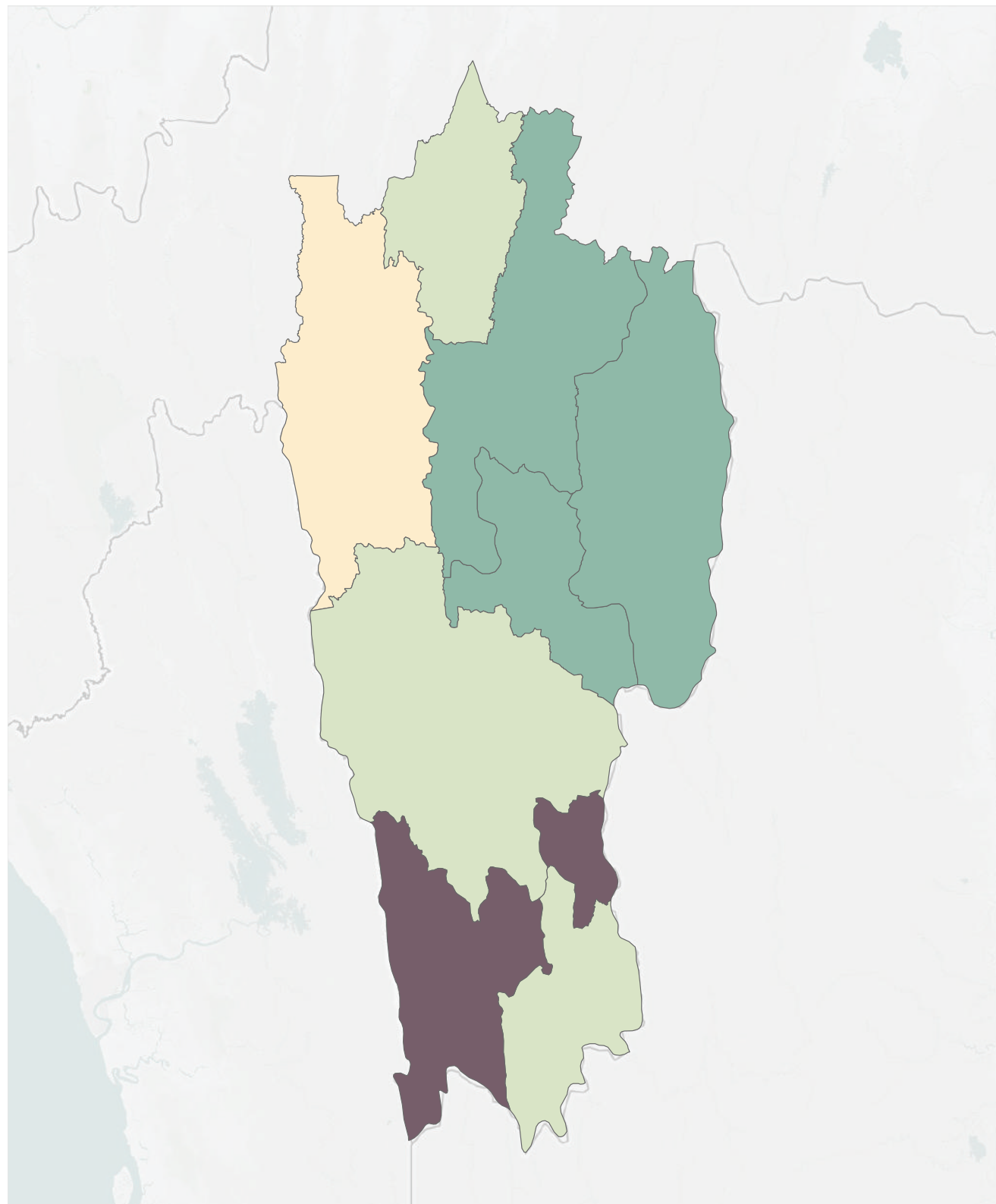


Dimension

- Health (2015-16)
- Health (2019-21)
- Education (2015-16)
- Education (2019-21)
- Standard of living (2015-16)
- Standard of living (2019-21)

Mizoram

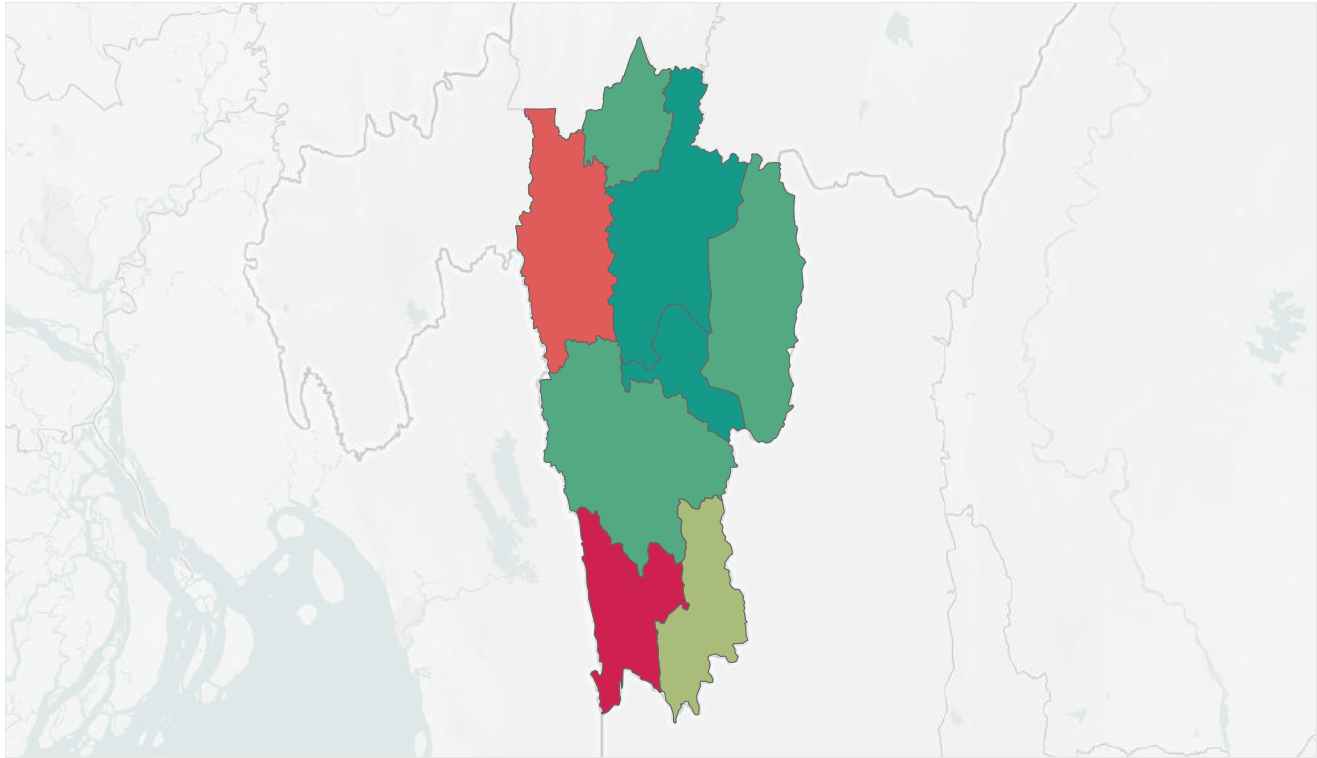
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Mizoram for 2019-21.

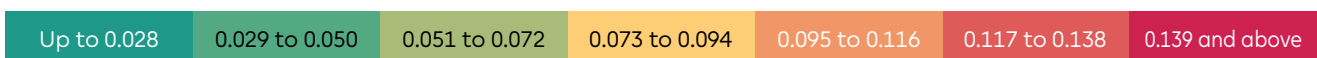
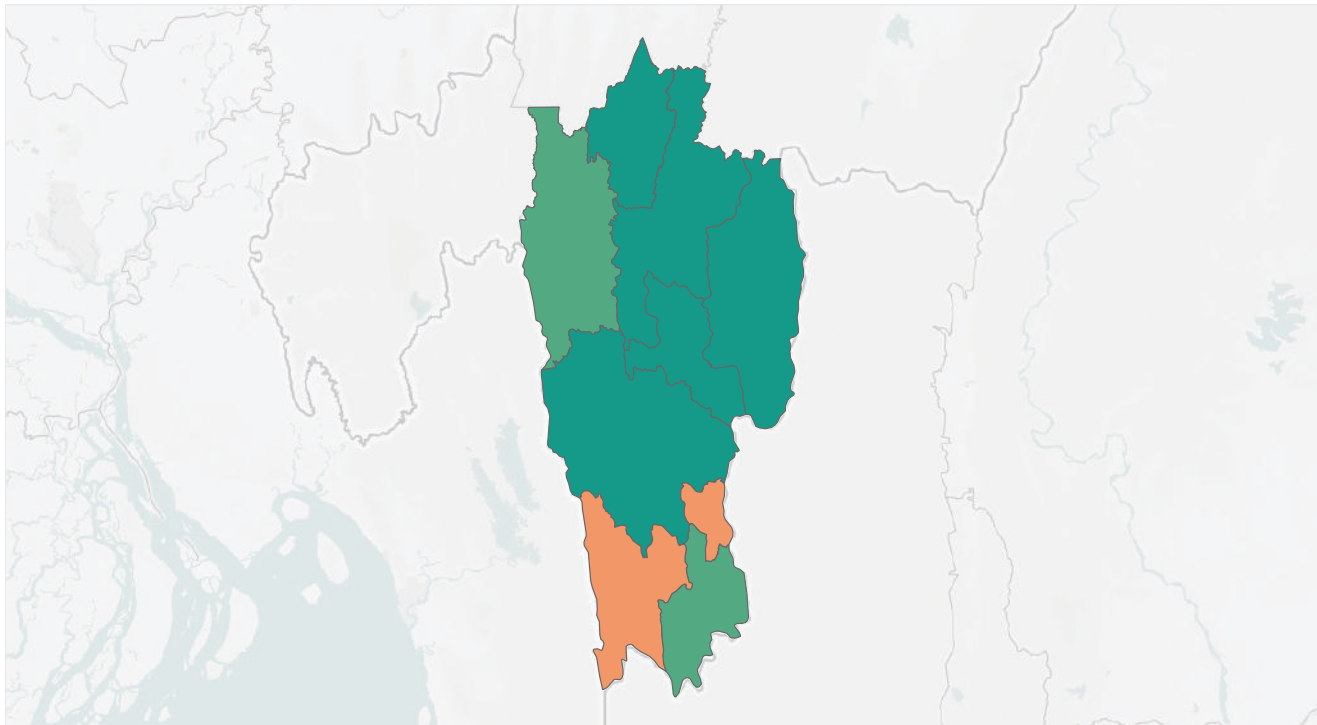
Mizoram

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Mizoram

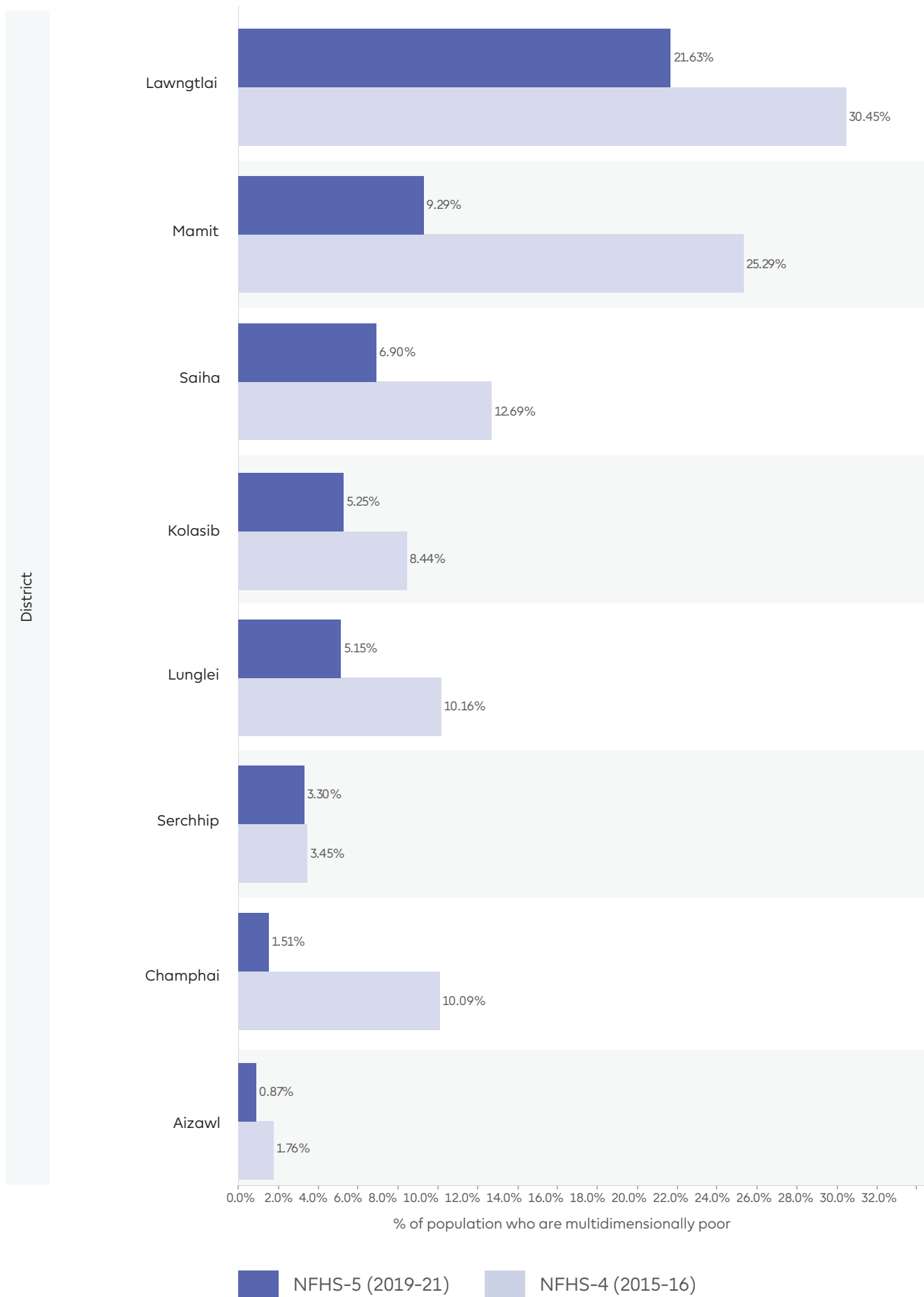
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Mizoram, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

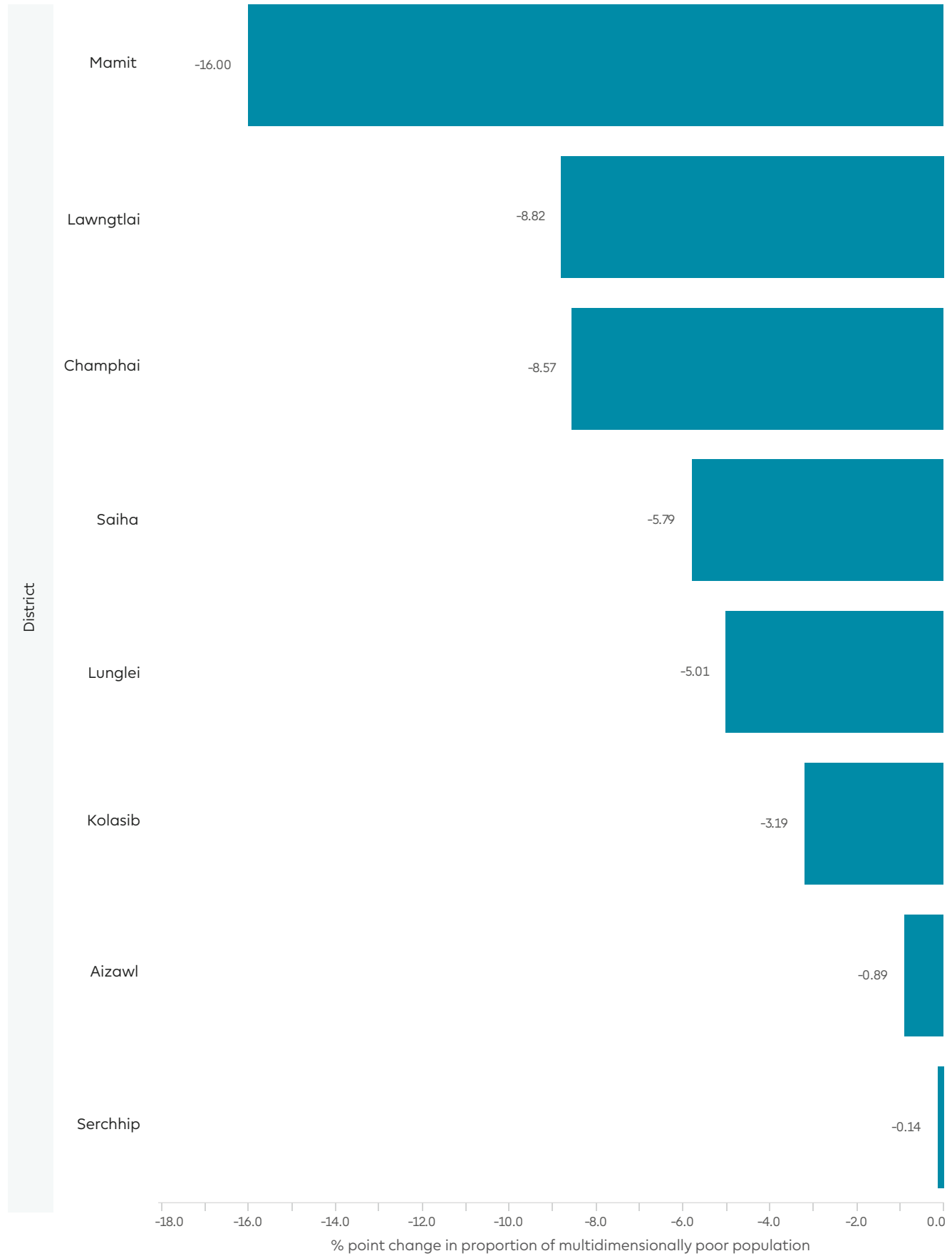
Mizoram: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Mizoram: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

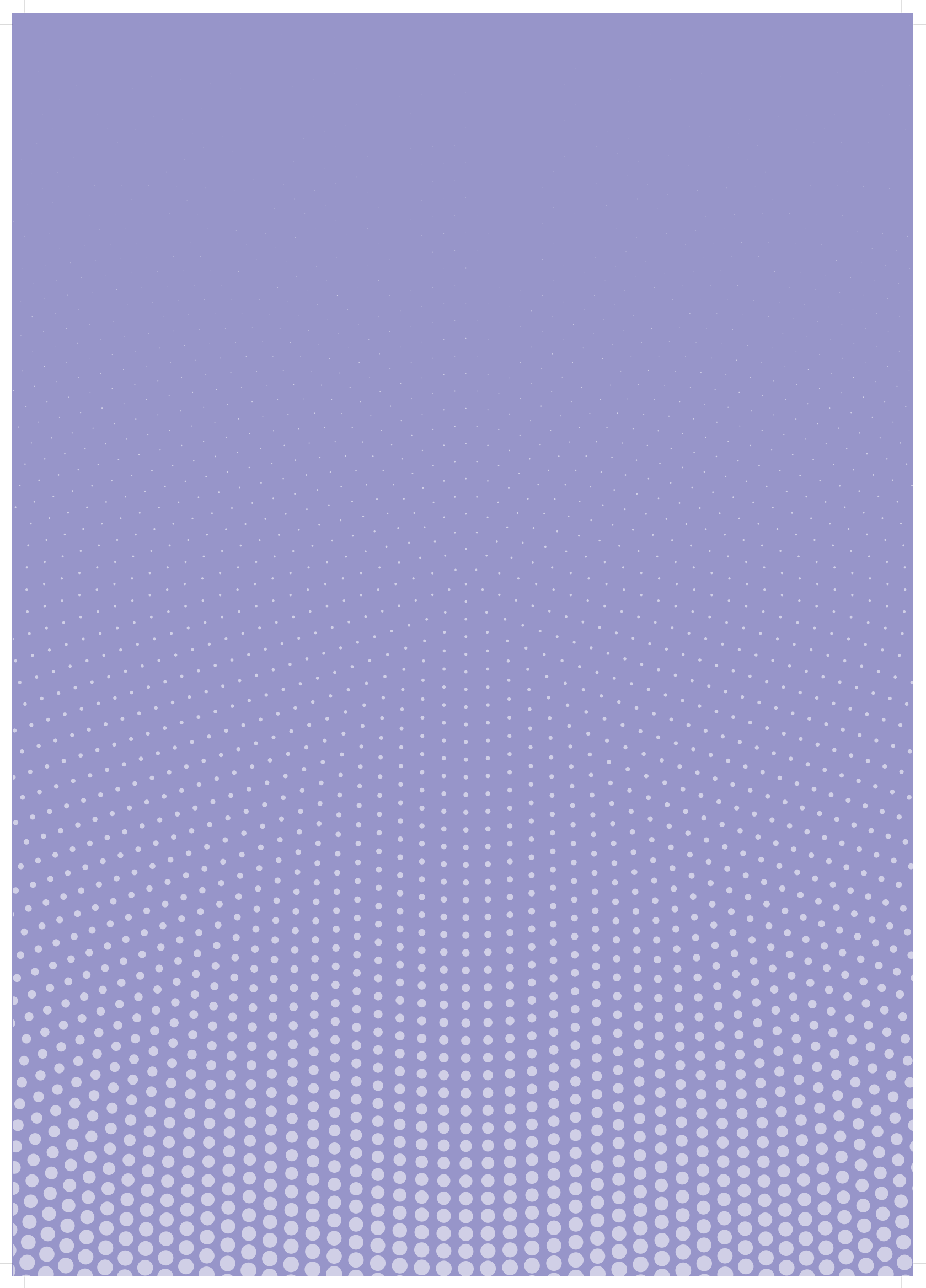
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Mizoram: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Aizawl	1.76%	39.01%	0.007	0.87%	42.85%	0.004
Champhai	10.09%	39.83%	0.040	1.51%	42.04%	0.006
Kolasib	8.44%	48.69%	0.041	5.25%	46.34%	0.024
Lawngtlai	30.45%	52.72%	0.161	21.63%	48.46%	0.105
Lunglei	10.16%	43.92%	0.045	5.15%	42.98%	0.022
Mamit	25.29%	50.58%	0.128	9.29%	44.55%	0.041
Saiha	12.69%	42.21%	0.054	6.90%	41.45%	0.029
Serchhip	3.45%	40.24%	0.014	3.30%	38.74%	0.013



NAGALAND

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Nagaland

Overview

Nagaland's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

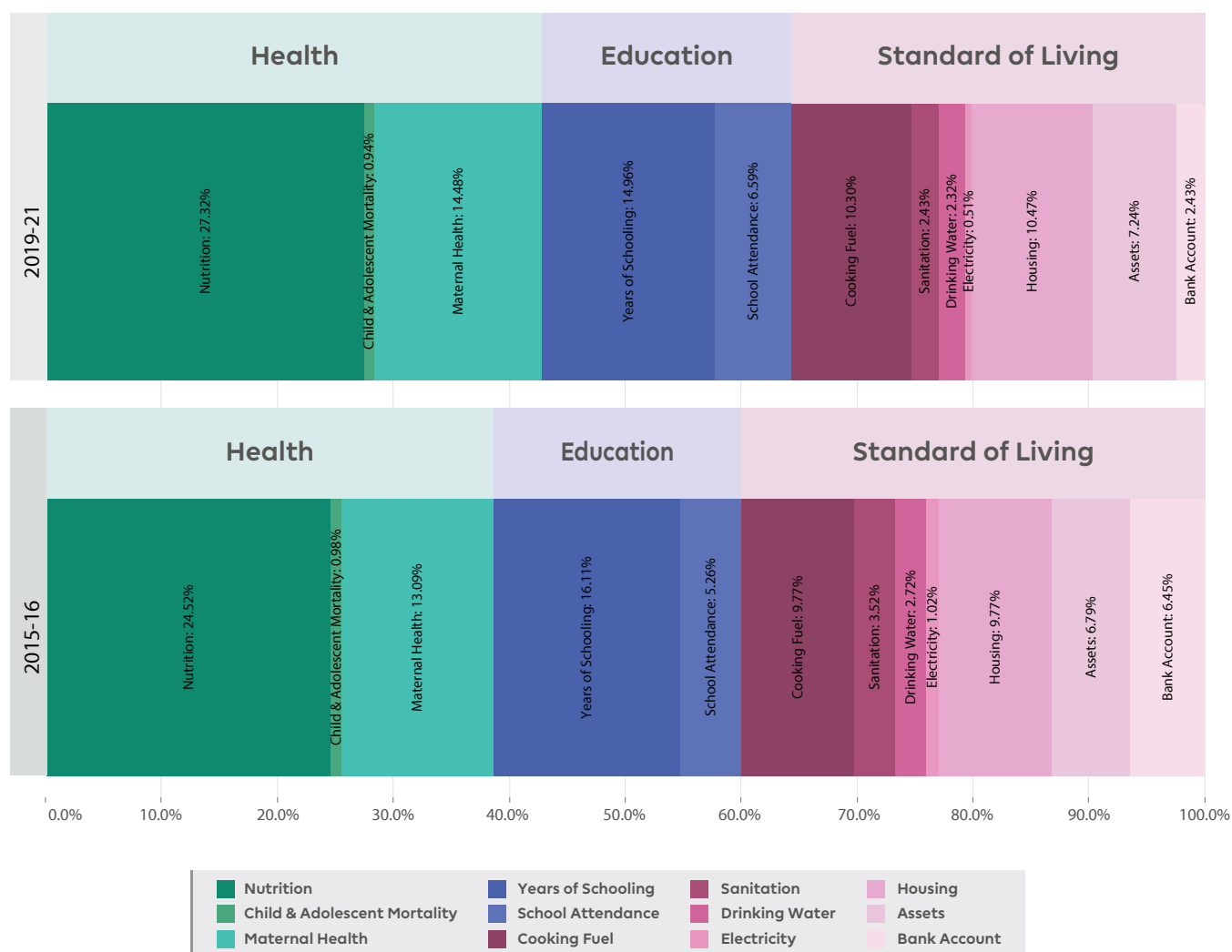
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	15.43%	42.61%	0.066
2015-16	25.16%	46.29%	0.116

Multidimensional Poverty in Nagaland's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	19.88%	42.67%	0.085	6.14%	42.20%	0.026
2015-16	32.73%	46.65%	0.153	10.70%	44.23%	0.047

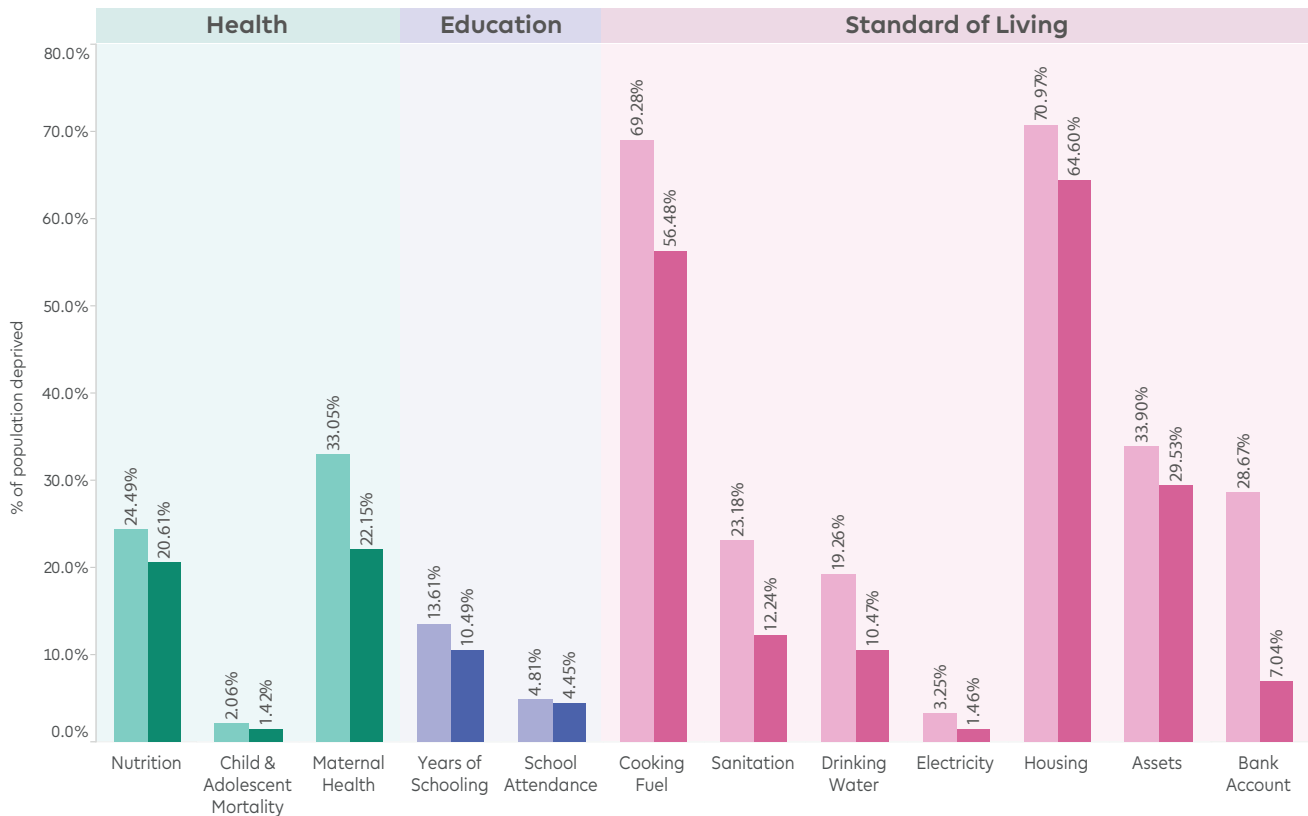
Nagaland: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Nagaland's MPI Score



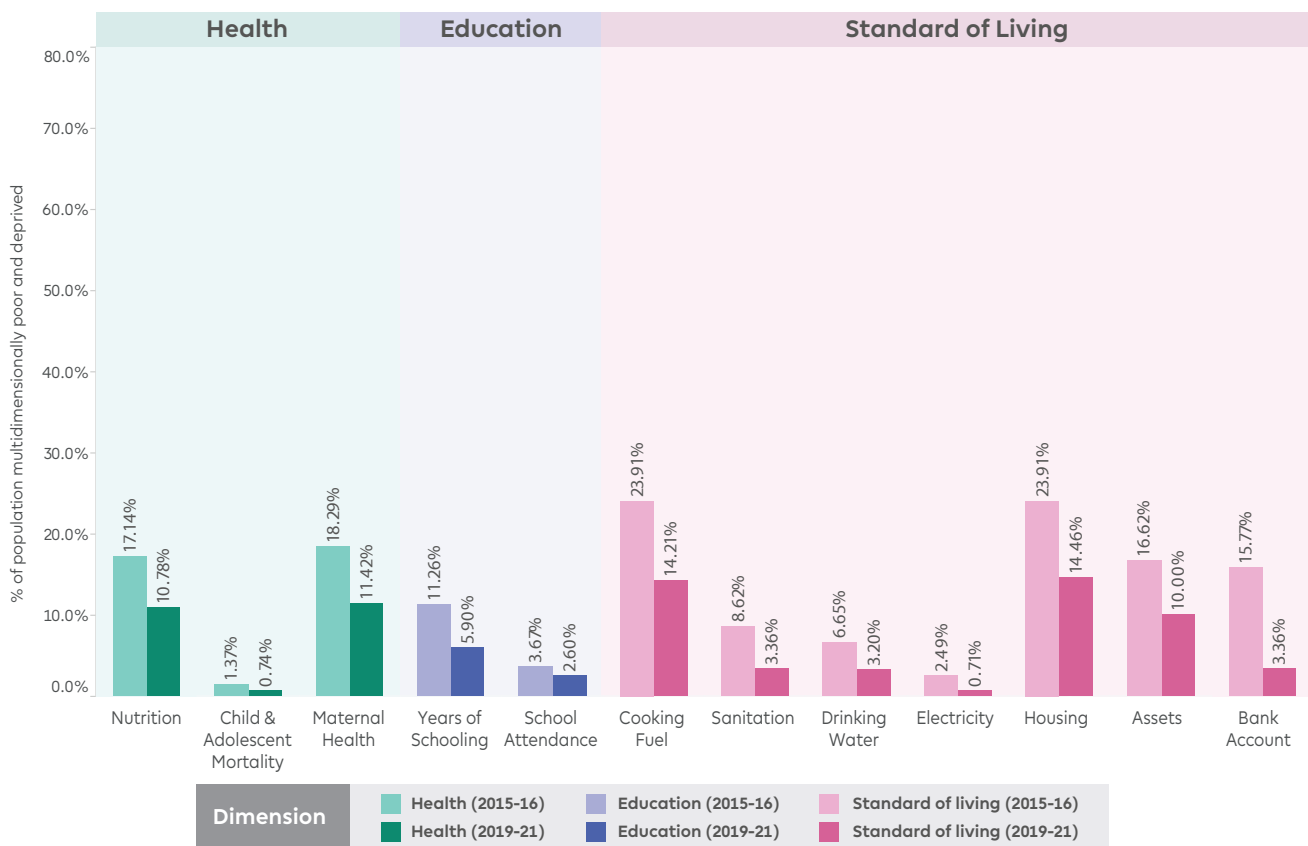
Nagaland: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Nagaland: Censored Headcount Ratio

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

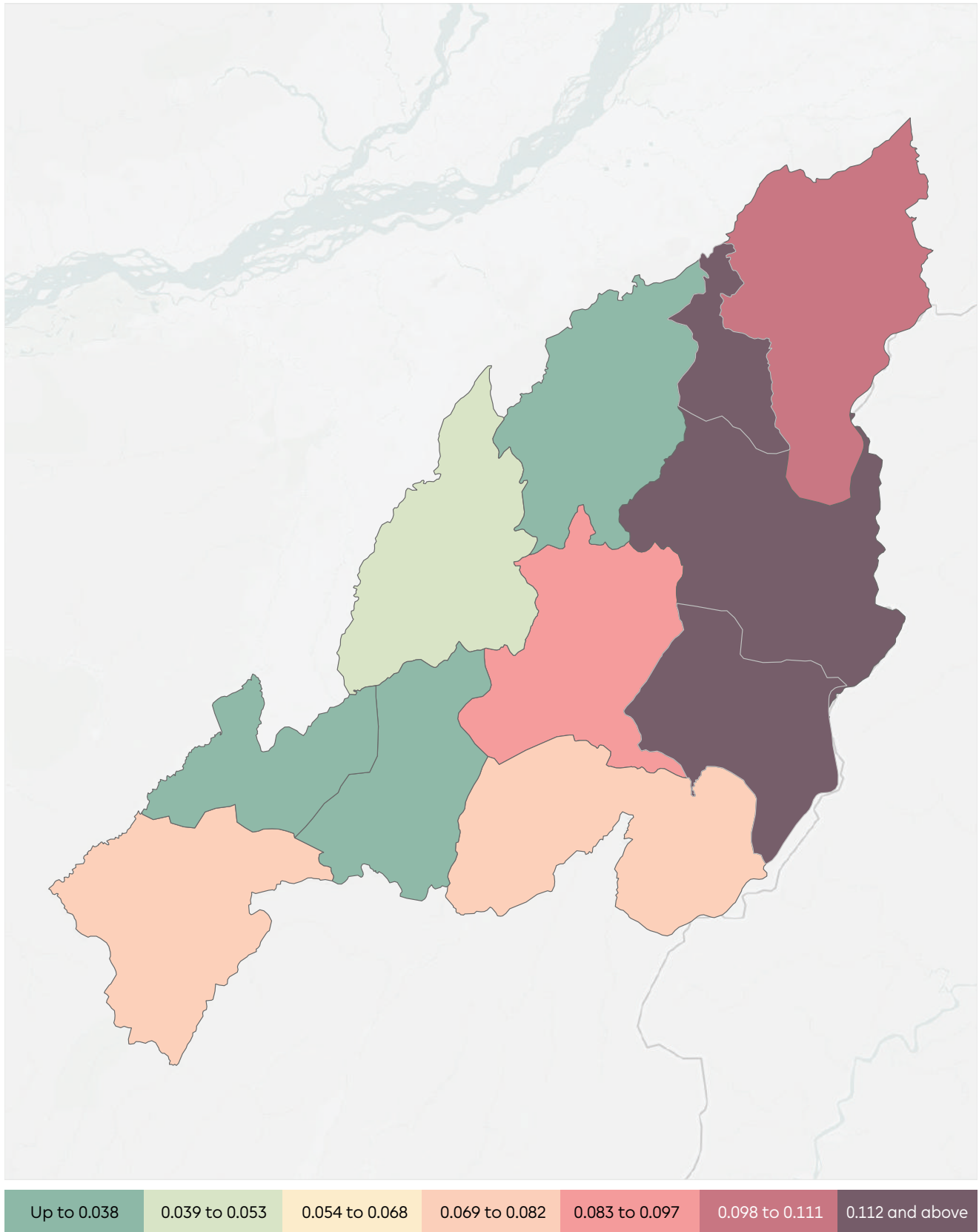


Dimension

- Health (2015-16)
- Health (2019-21)
- Education (2015-16)
- Education (2019-21)
- Standard of living (2015-16)
- Standard of living (2019-21)

Nagaland

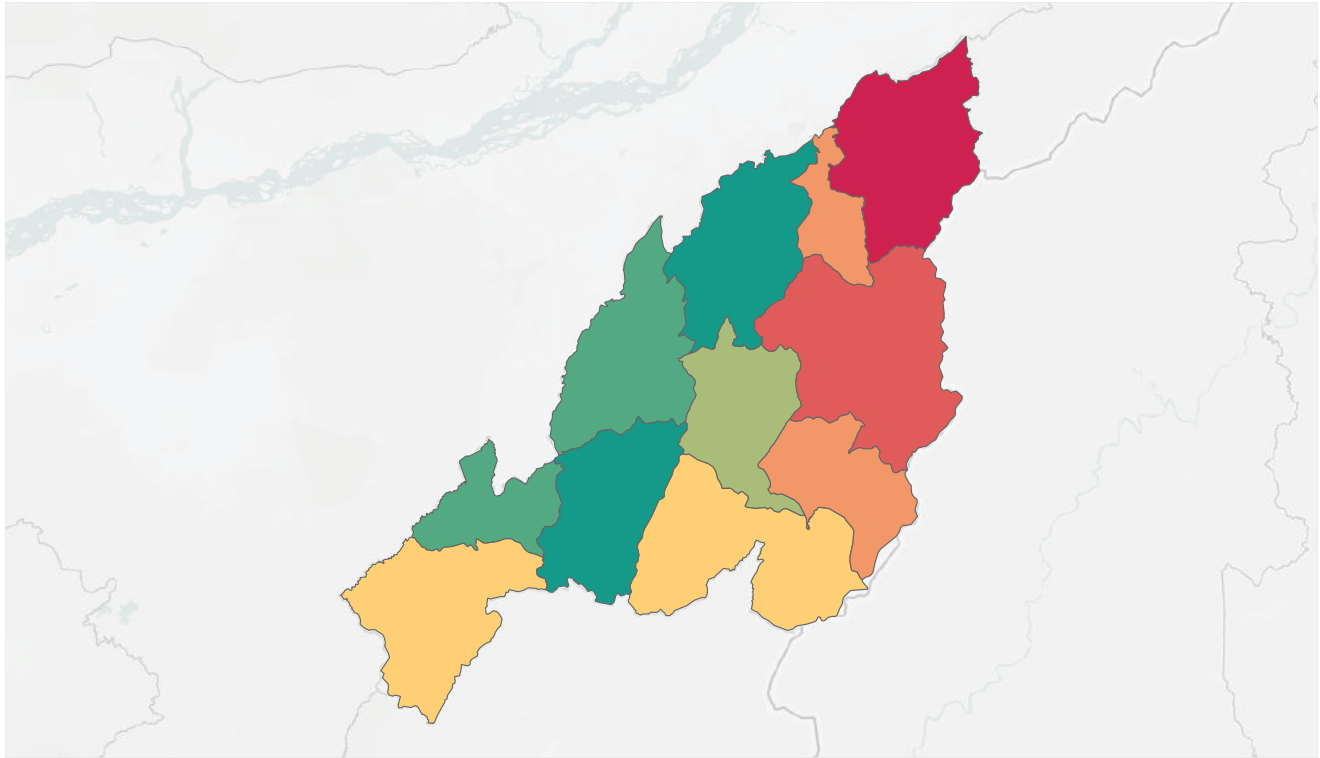
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Nagaland for 2019-21.

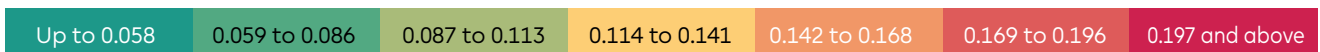
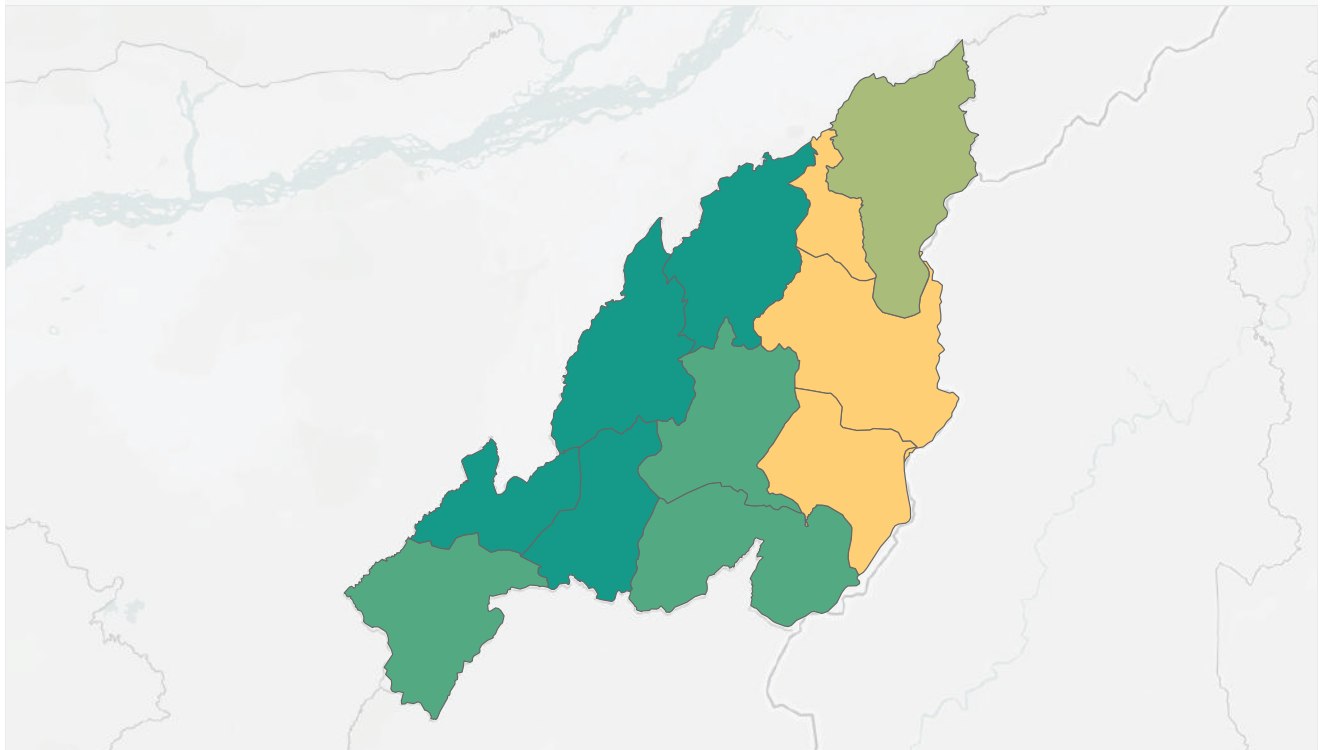
Nagaland

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Nagaland

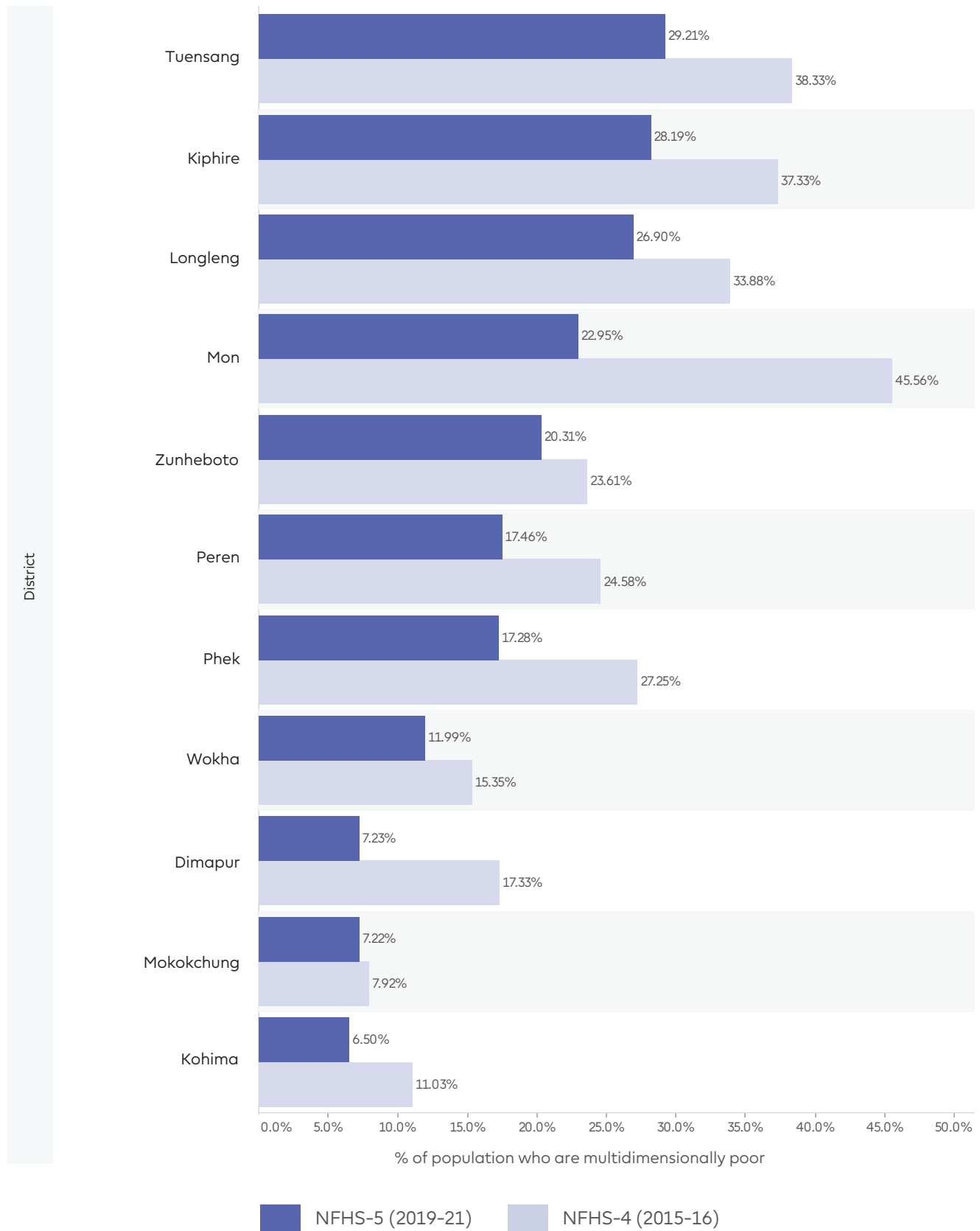
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Nagaland, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

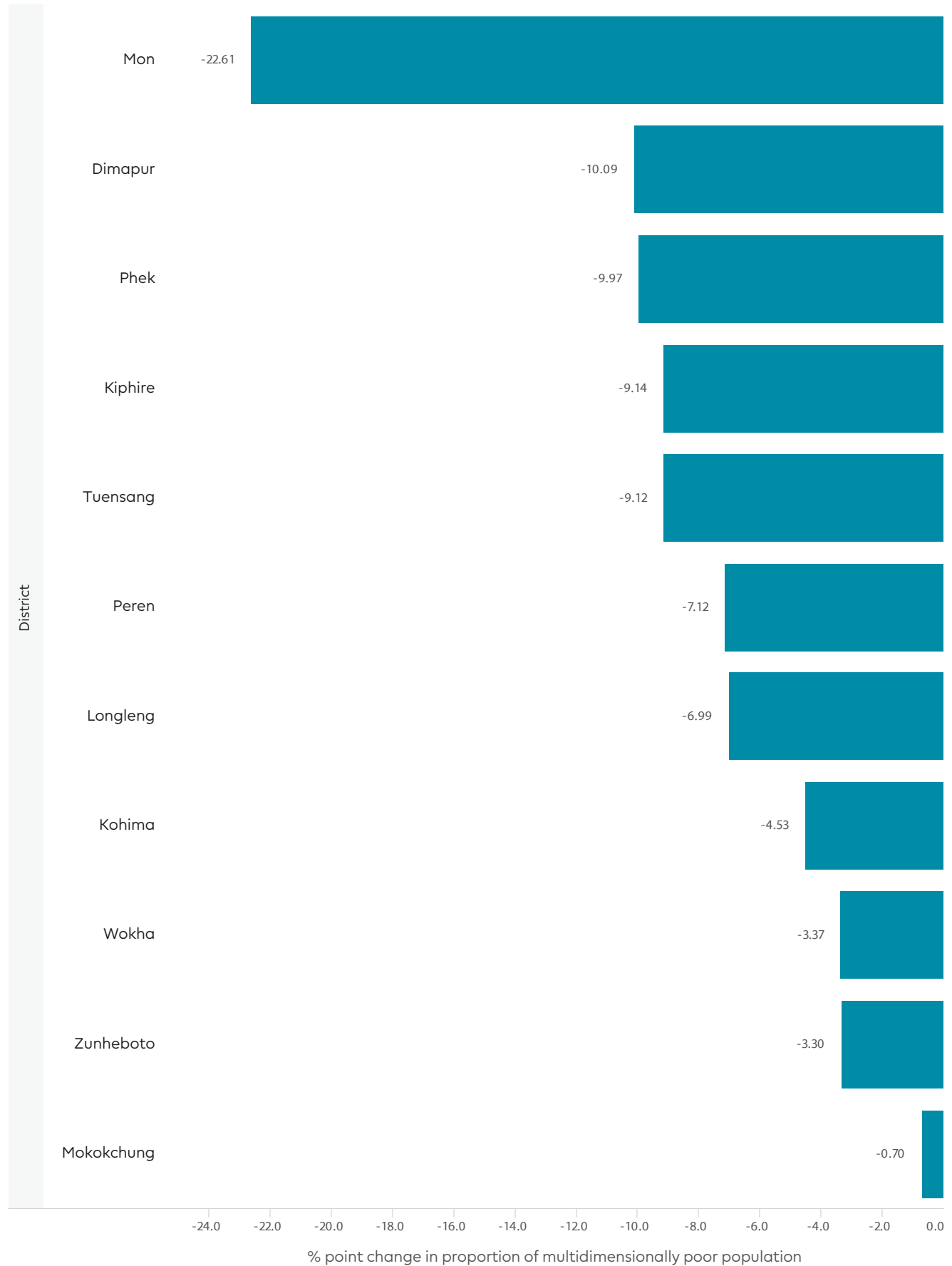
Nagaland: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Nagaland: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

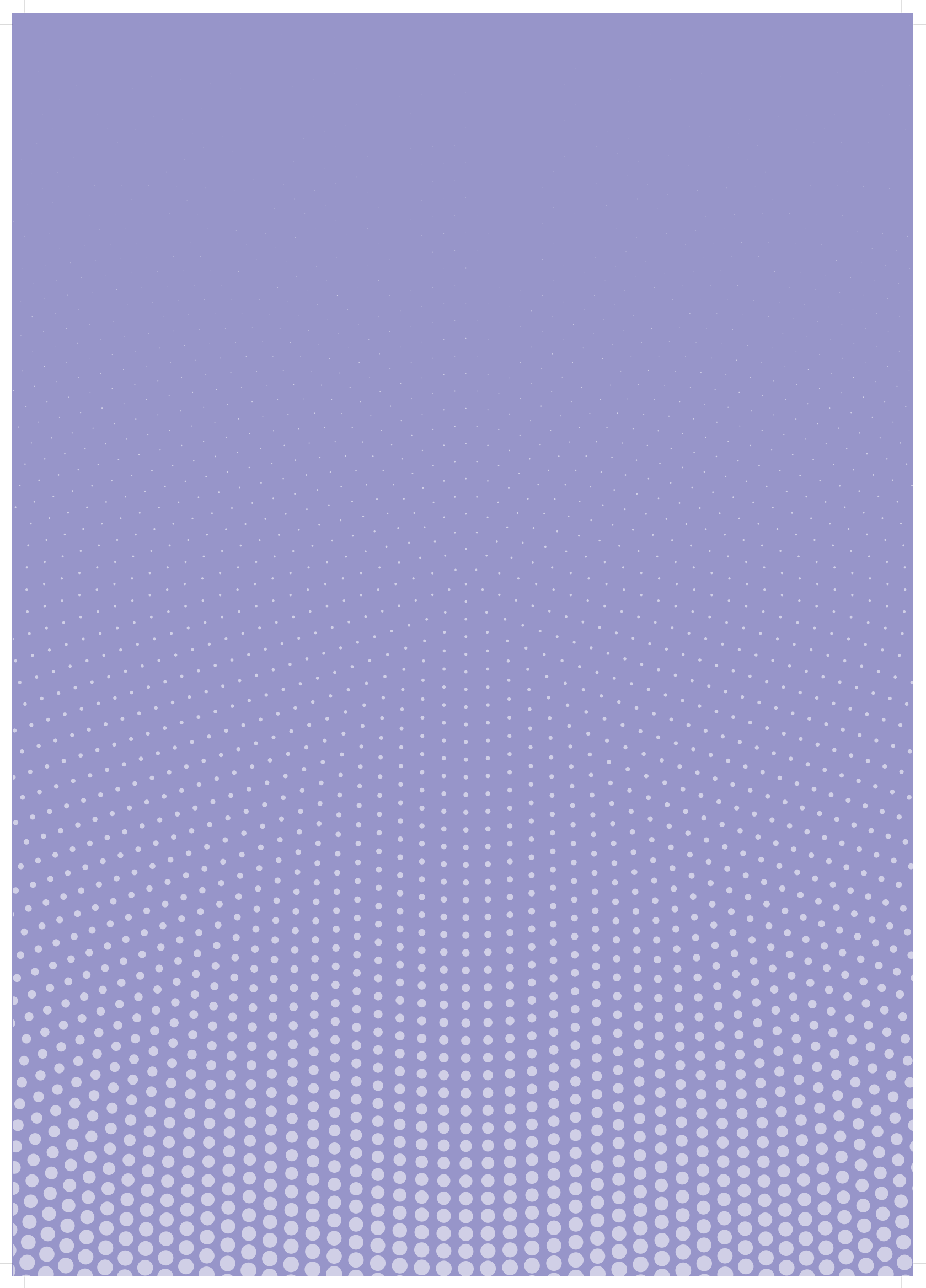
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Nagaland: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Dimapur	17.33%	49.50%	0.086	7.23%	43.98%	0.032
Kiphire	37.33%	44.32%	0.165	28.19%	44.97%	0.127
Kohima	11.03%	41.15%	0.045	6.50%	38.21%	0.025
Longleng	33.88%	44.65%	0.151	26.90%	43.91%	0.118
Mokokchung	7.92%	39.89%	0.032	7.22%	39.45%	0.028
Mon	45.56%	49.23%	0.224	22.95%	42.77%	0.098
Peren	24.58%	46.61%	0.115	17.46%	44.55%	0.078
Phek	27.25%	42.52%	0.116	17.28%	41.55%	0.072
Tuensang	38.33%	46.62%	0.179	29.21%	43.26%	0.126
Wokha	15.35%	42.39%	0.065	11.99%	39.13%	0.047
Zunheboto	23.61%	42.81%	0.101	20.31%	42.21%	0.086



ODISHA

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Odisha

Overview

Odisha's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

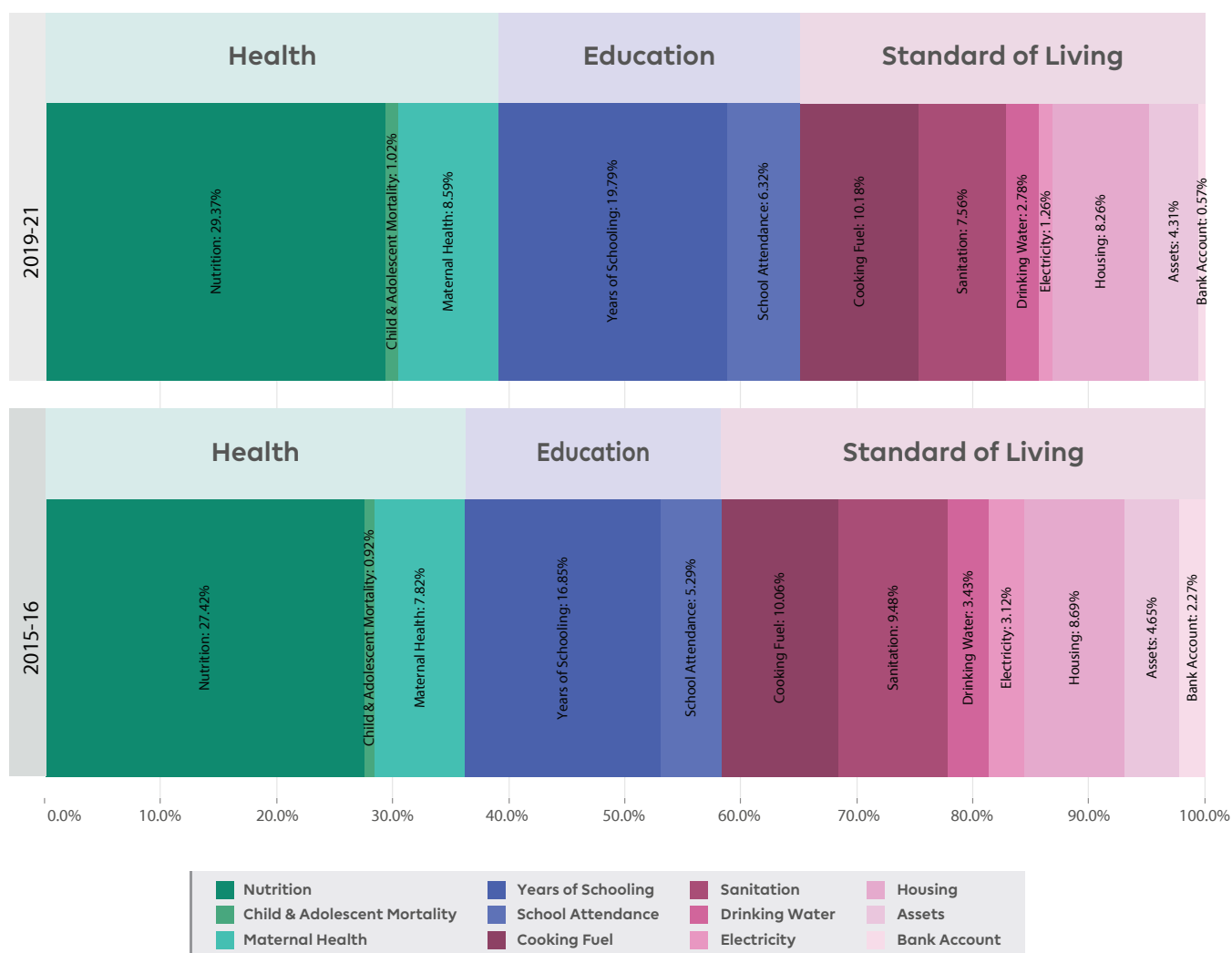
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	15.68%	44.50%	0.070
2015-16	29.34%	46.42%	0.136

Multidimensional Poverty in Odisha's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	17.72%	44.58%	0.079	5.42%	43.15%	0.023
2015-16	32.64%	46.44%	0.152	12.32%	46.11%	0.057

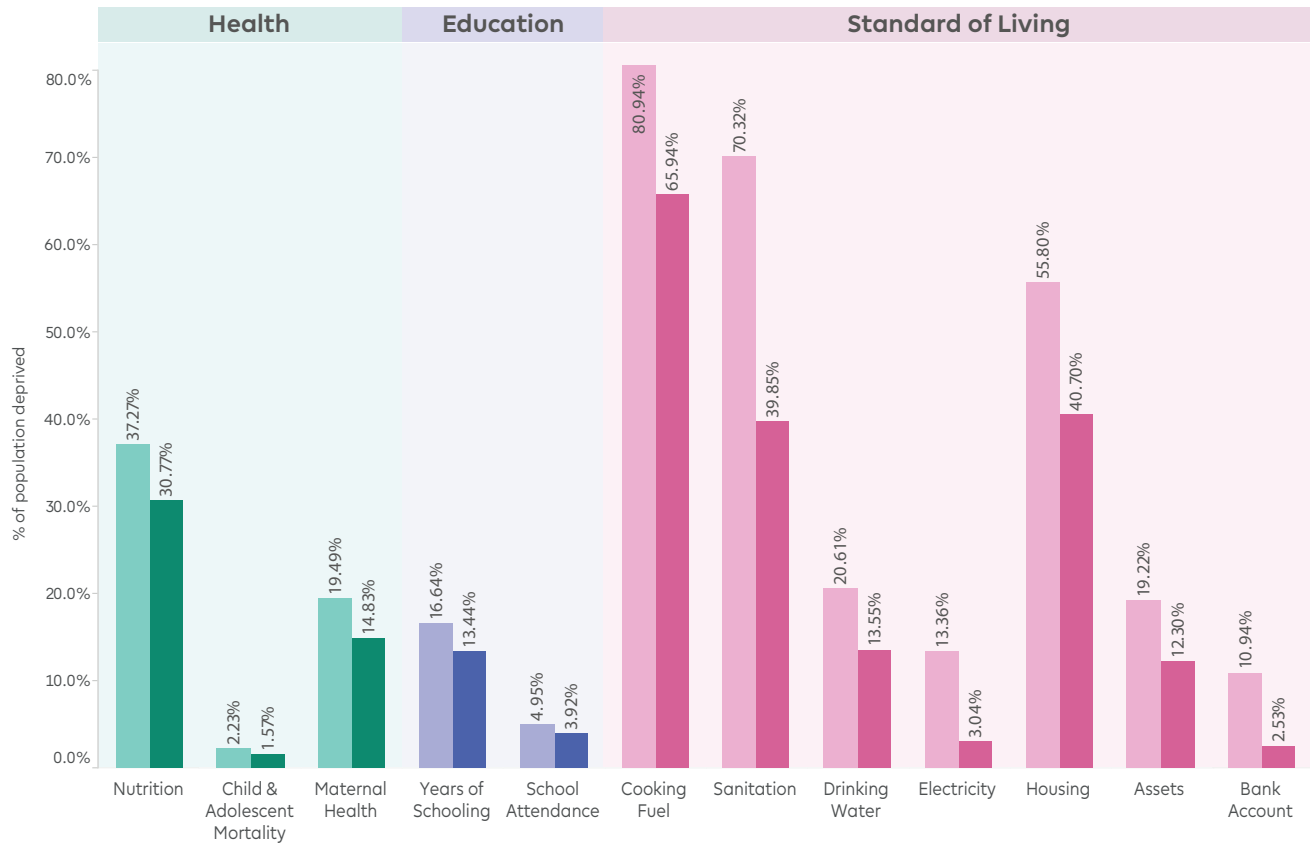
Odisha: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Odisha's MPI Score



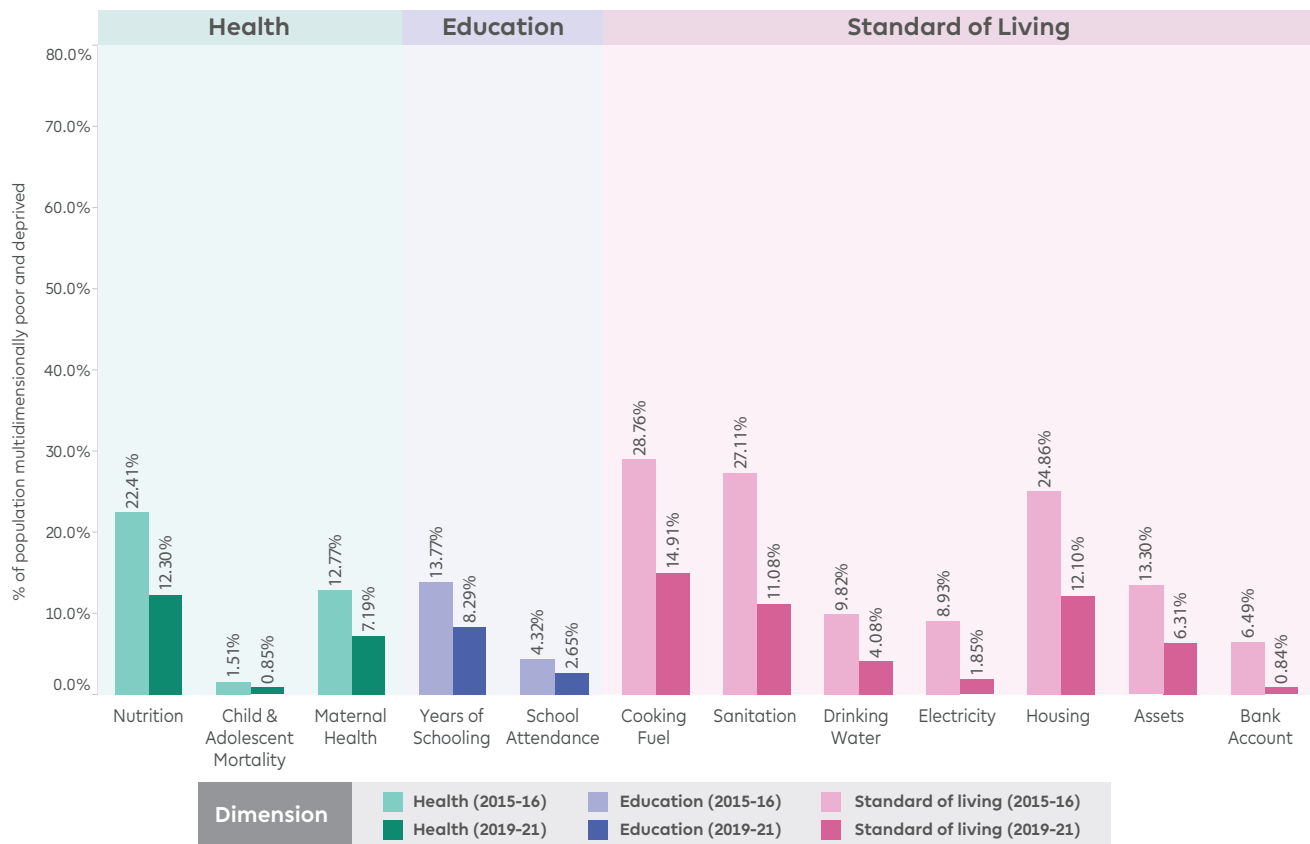
Odisha: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Odisha: Censored Headcount Ratio

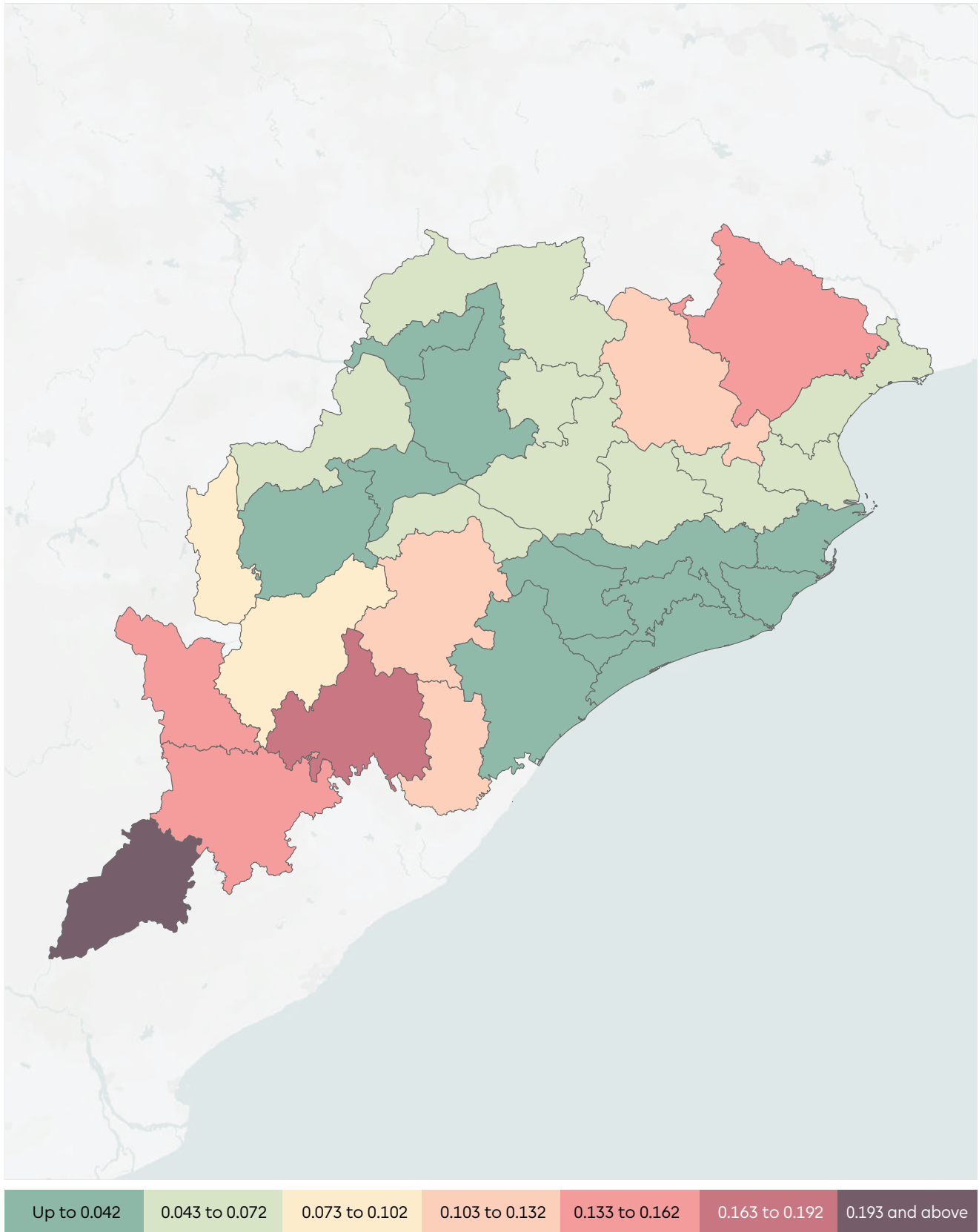
Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Dimension
 Health (2015-16) Education (2015-16) Standard of living (2015-16)
 Health (2019-21) Education (2019-21) Standard of living (2019-21)

Odisha

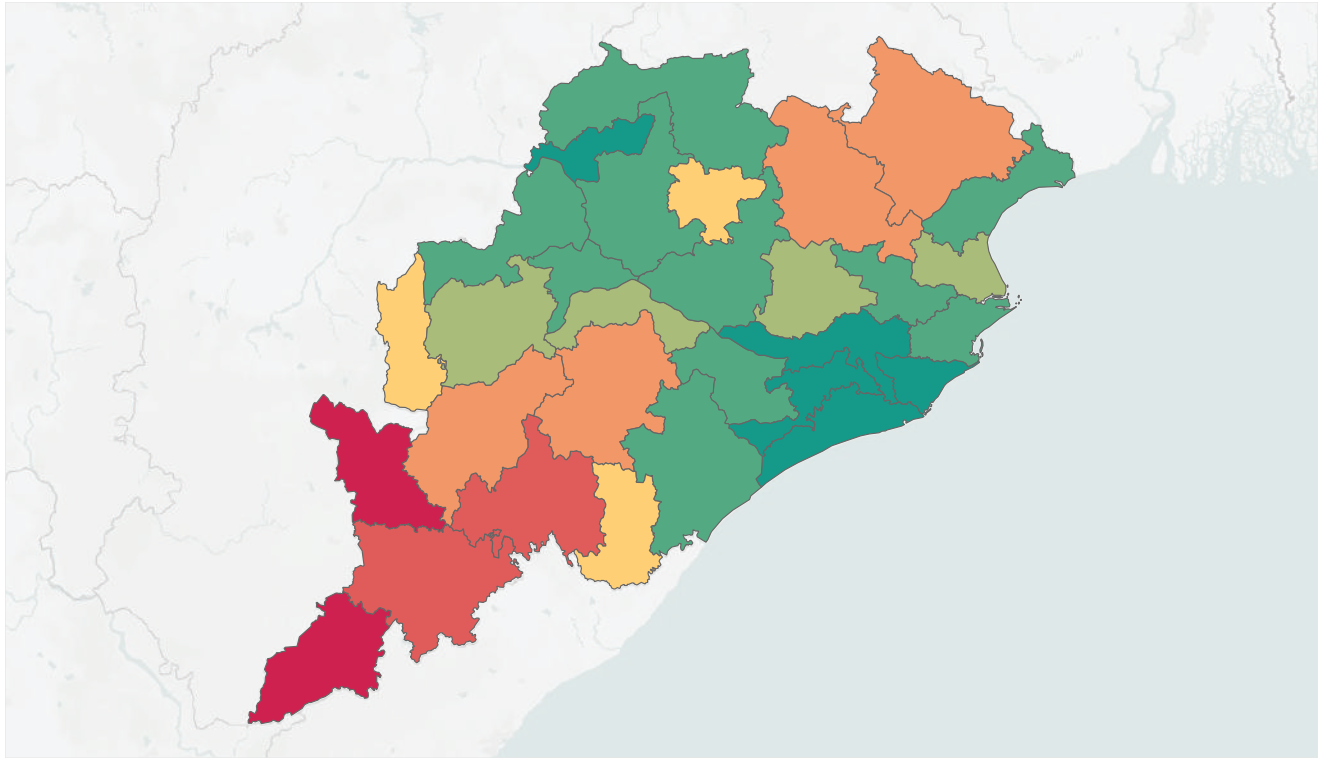
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Odisha for 2019-21.

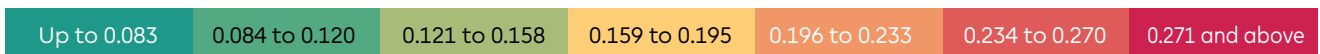
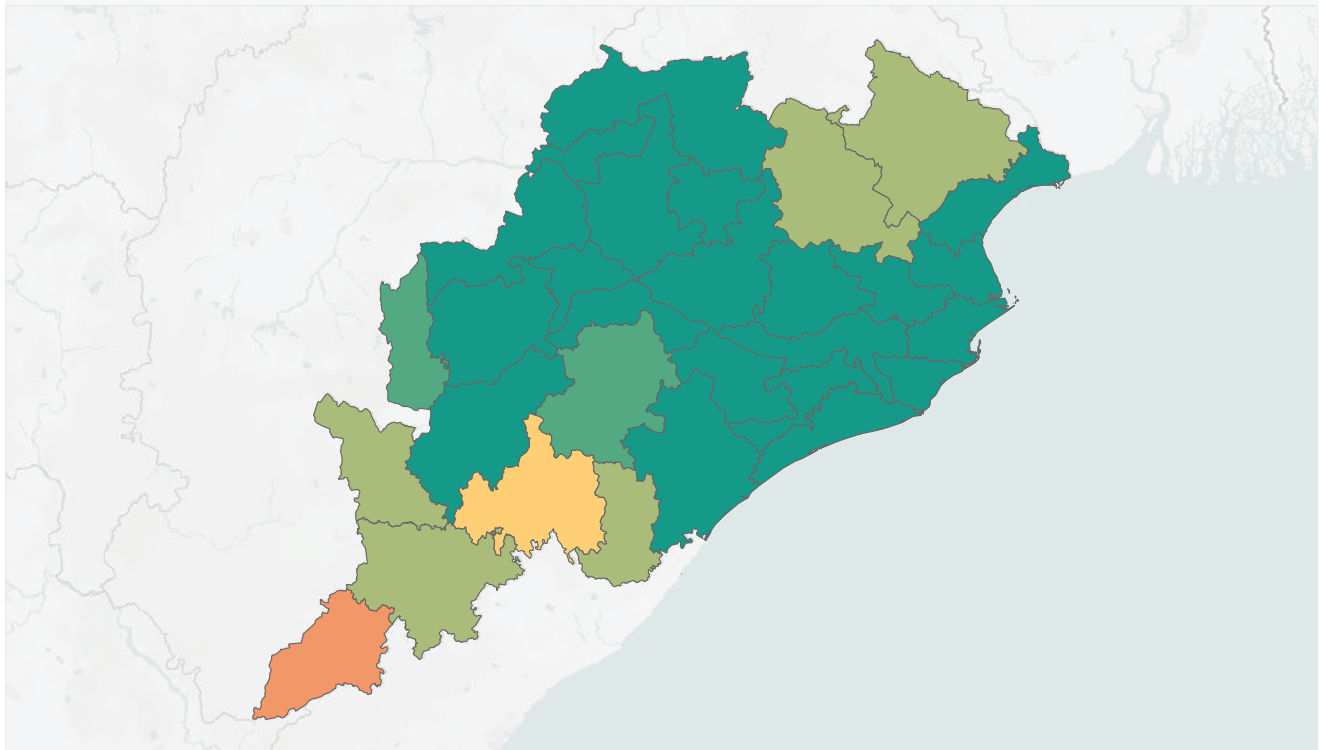
Odisha

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Odisha

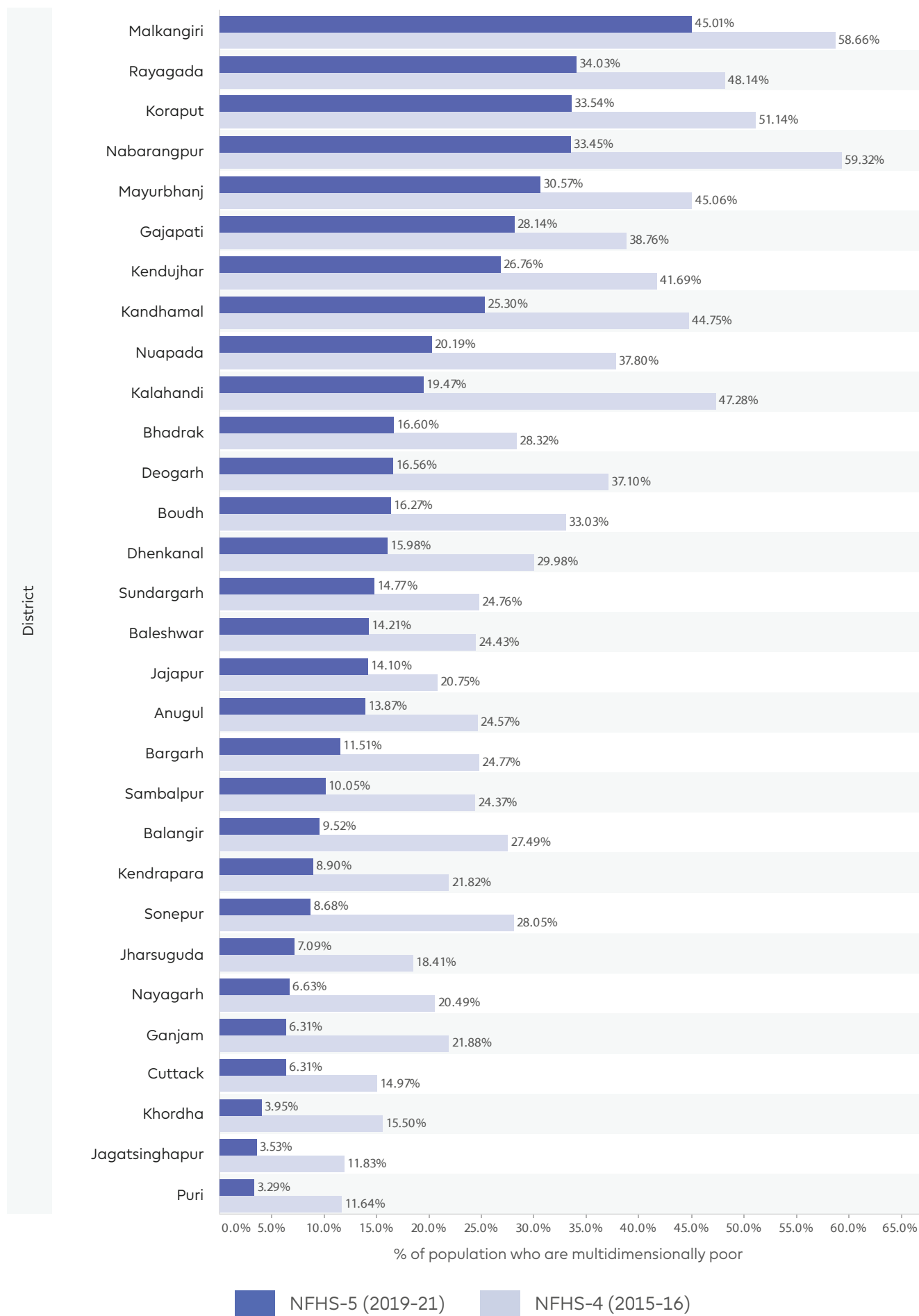
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Odisha, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

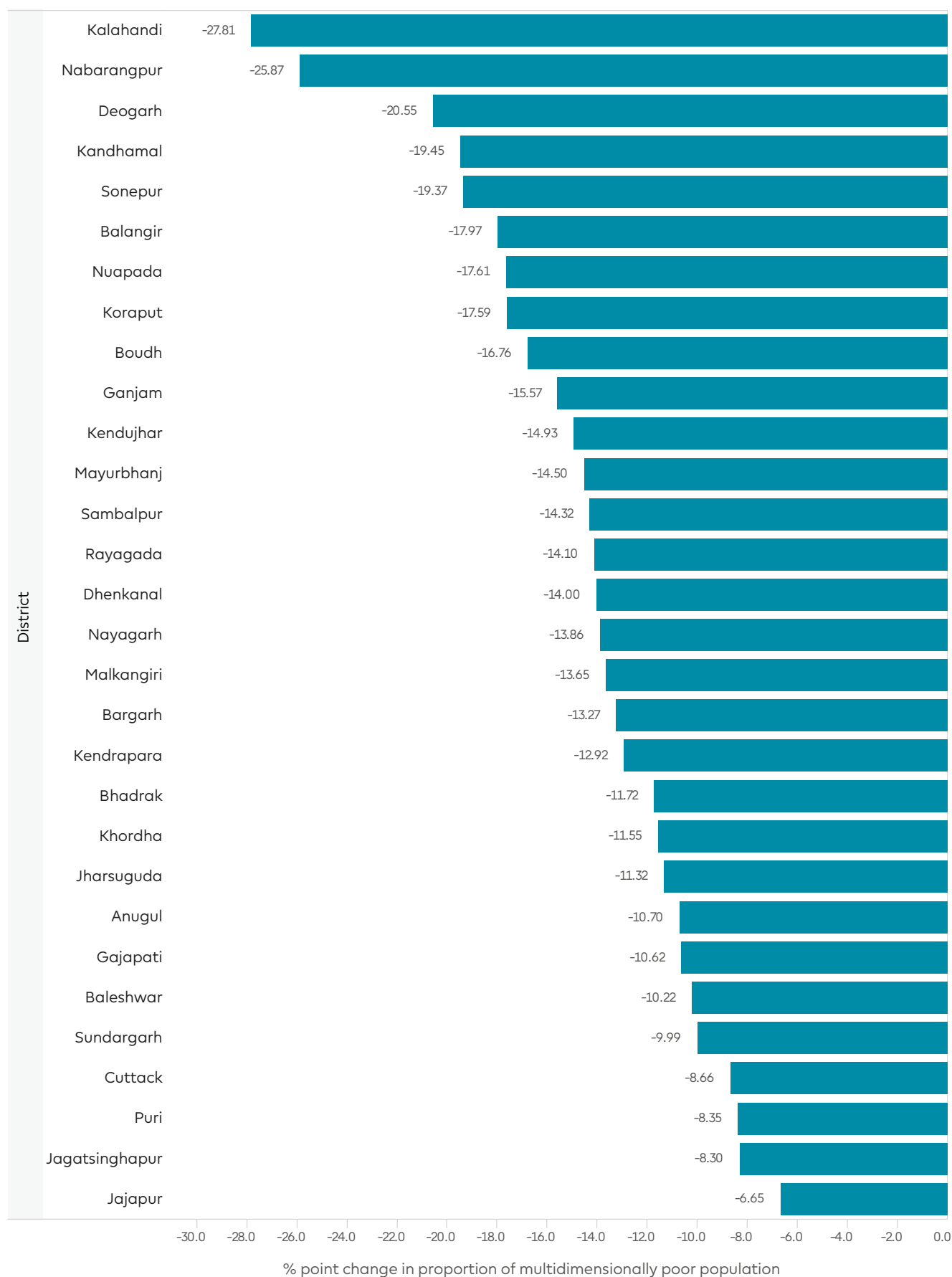
Odisha: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Odisha: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

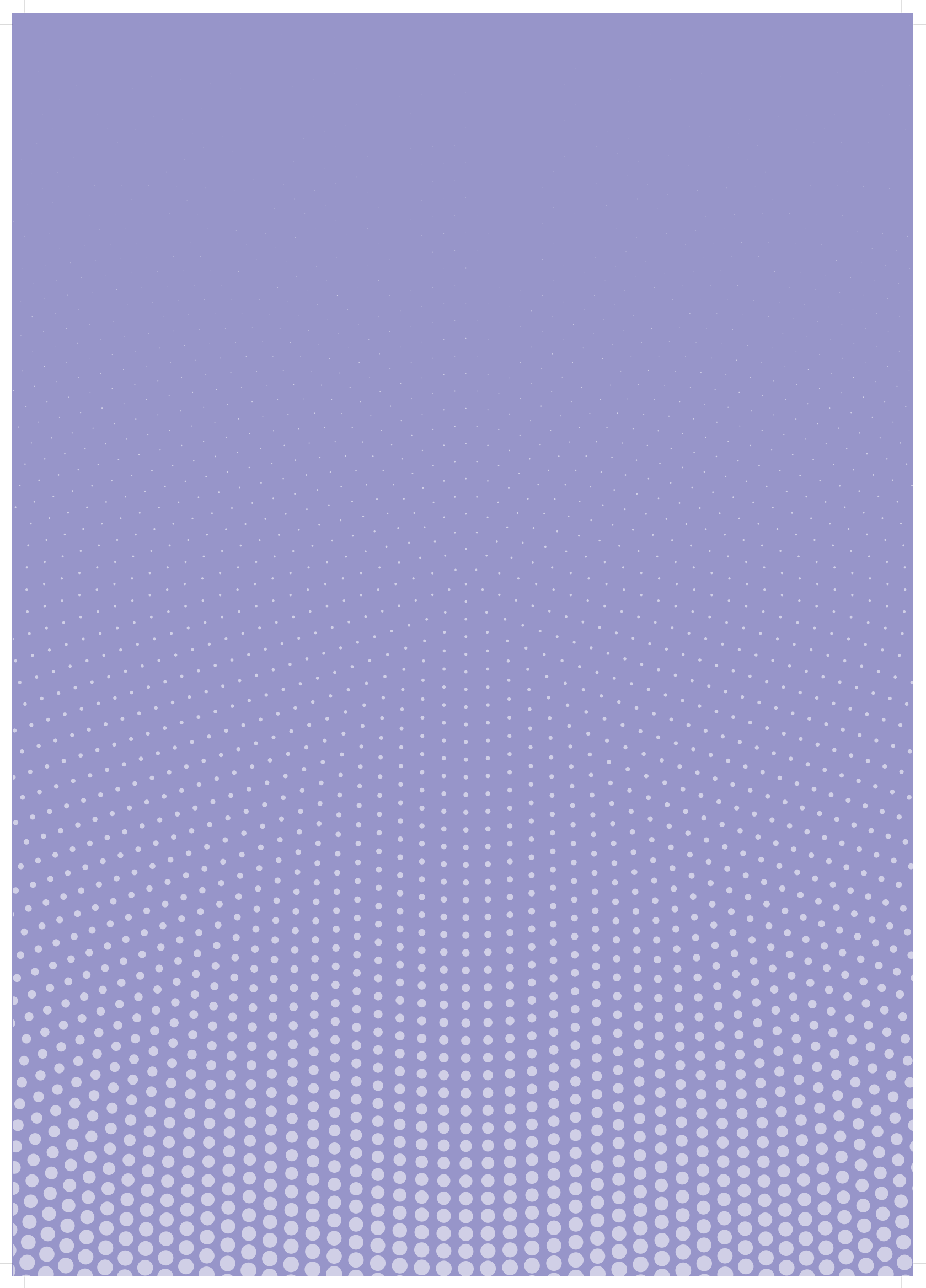
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Odisha: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Anugul	24.57%	43.44%	0.107	13.87%	43.94%	0.061
Balangir	27.49%	45.11%	0.124	9.52%	42.01%	0.040
Baleshwar	24.43%	44.85%	0.110	14.21%	43.04%	0.061
Bargarh	24.77%	42.96%	0.106	11.51%	39.29%	0.045
Baudh (Boudh)	33.03%	43.89%	0.145	16.27%	41.88%	0.068
Bhadrak	28.32%	43.39%	0.123	16.60%	39.80%	0.066
Cuttack	14.97%	43.12%	0.065	6.31%	39.26%	0.025
Deogarh	37.10%	47.60%	0.177	16.56%	42.41%	0.070
Dhenkanal	29.98%	44.52%	0.133	15.98%	42.82%	0.068
Gajapati	38.76%	47.24%	0.183	28.14%	45.60%	0.128
Ganjam	21.88%	44.92%	0.098	6.31%	45.35%	0.029
Jagatsinghapur	11.83%	41.38%	0.049	3.53%	41.60%	0.015
Jajapur	20.75%	44.12%	0.092	14.10%	42.79%	0.060
Jharsuguda	18.41%	42.67%	0.079	7.09%	39.00%	0.028
Kalahandi	47.28%	47.86%	0.226	19.47%	42.44%	0.083
Kandhamal	44.75%	46.99%	0.210	25.30%	44.54%	0.113
Kendrapara	21.82%	42.20%	0.092	8.90%	40.78%	0.036
Kendujhar	41.69%	50.25%	0.209	26.76%	48.01%	0.128
Khordha	15.50%	44.75%	0.069	3.95%	42.55%	0.017
Koraput	51.14%	51.77%	0.265	33.54%	46.90%	0.157
Malkangiri	58.66%	52.64%	0.309	45.01%	49.50%	0.223
Mayurbhanj	45.06%	46.90%	0.211	30.57%	45.73%	0.140
Nabarangpur	59.32%	50.87%	0.302	33.45%	46.92%	0.157
Nayagarh	20.49%	44.42%	0.091	6.63%	42.60%	0.028
Nuapada	37.80%	45.67%	0.173	20.19%	43.17%	0.087
Puri	11.64%	39.56%	0.046	3.29%	40.47%	0.013
Rayagada	48.14%	50.78%	0.244	34.03%	48.42%	0.165
Sambalpur	24.37%	43.10%	0.105	10.05%	40.90%	0.041
Sonepur	28.05%	41.47%	0.116	8.68%	40.36%	0.035
Sundargarh	24.76%	45.29%	0.112	14.77%	42.13%	0.062



Overview

Punjab's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

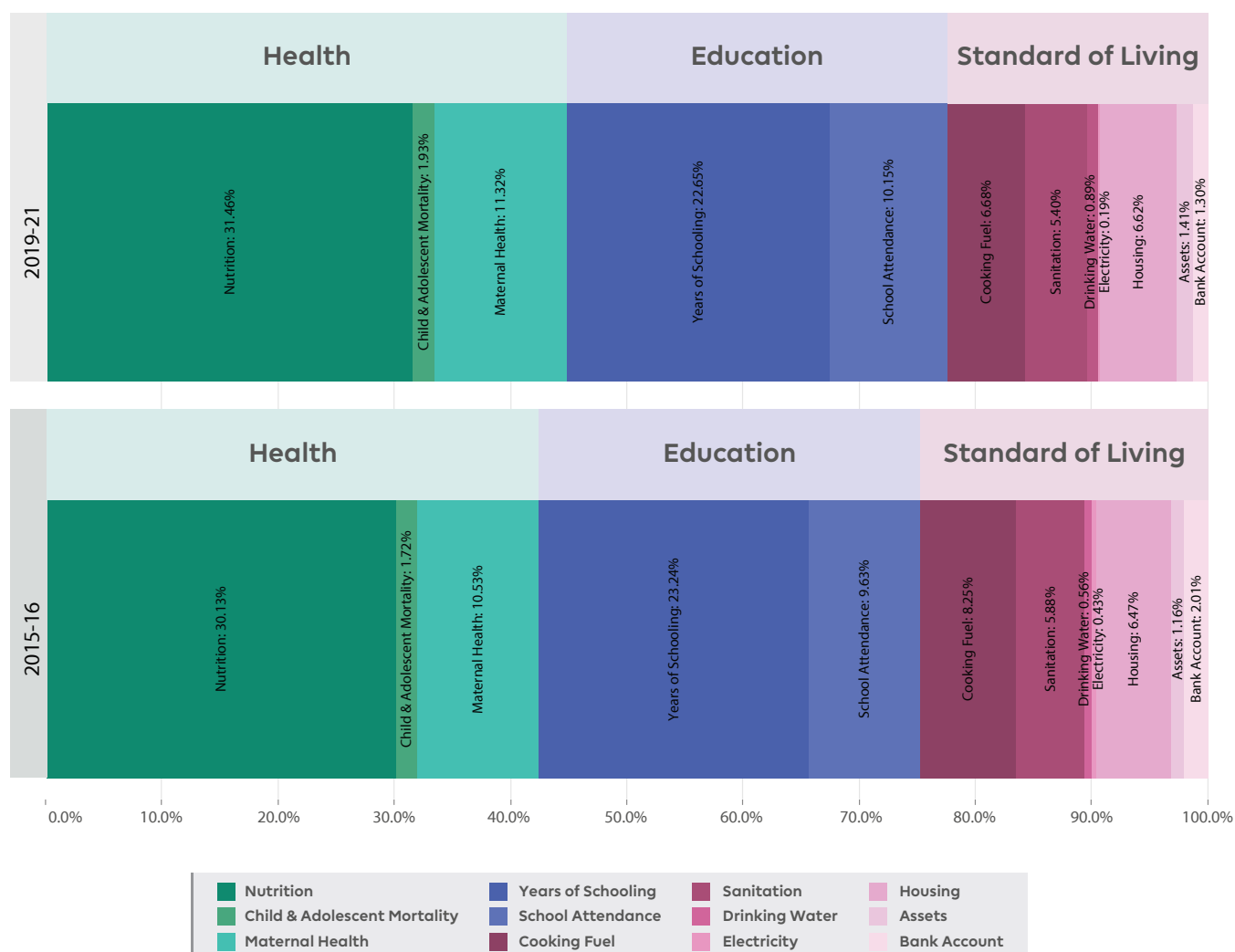
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	4.75%	41.22%	0.020
2015-16	5.57%	43.74%	0.024

Multidimensional Poverty in Punjab's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	4.74%	41.19%	0.020	4.76%	41.27%	0.020
2015-16	6.38%	43.21%	0.028	4.32%	44.95%	0.019

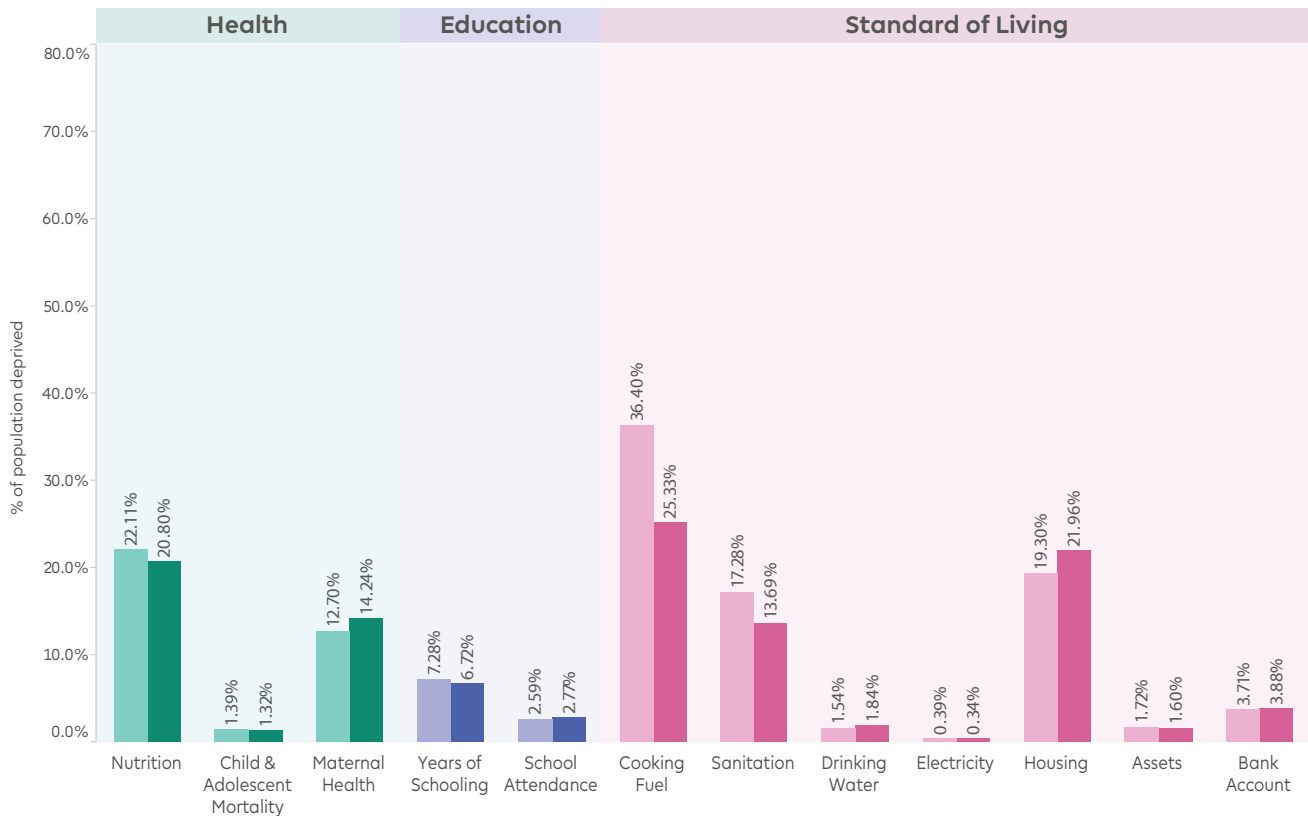
Punjab: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Punjab's MPI Score



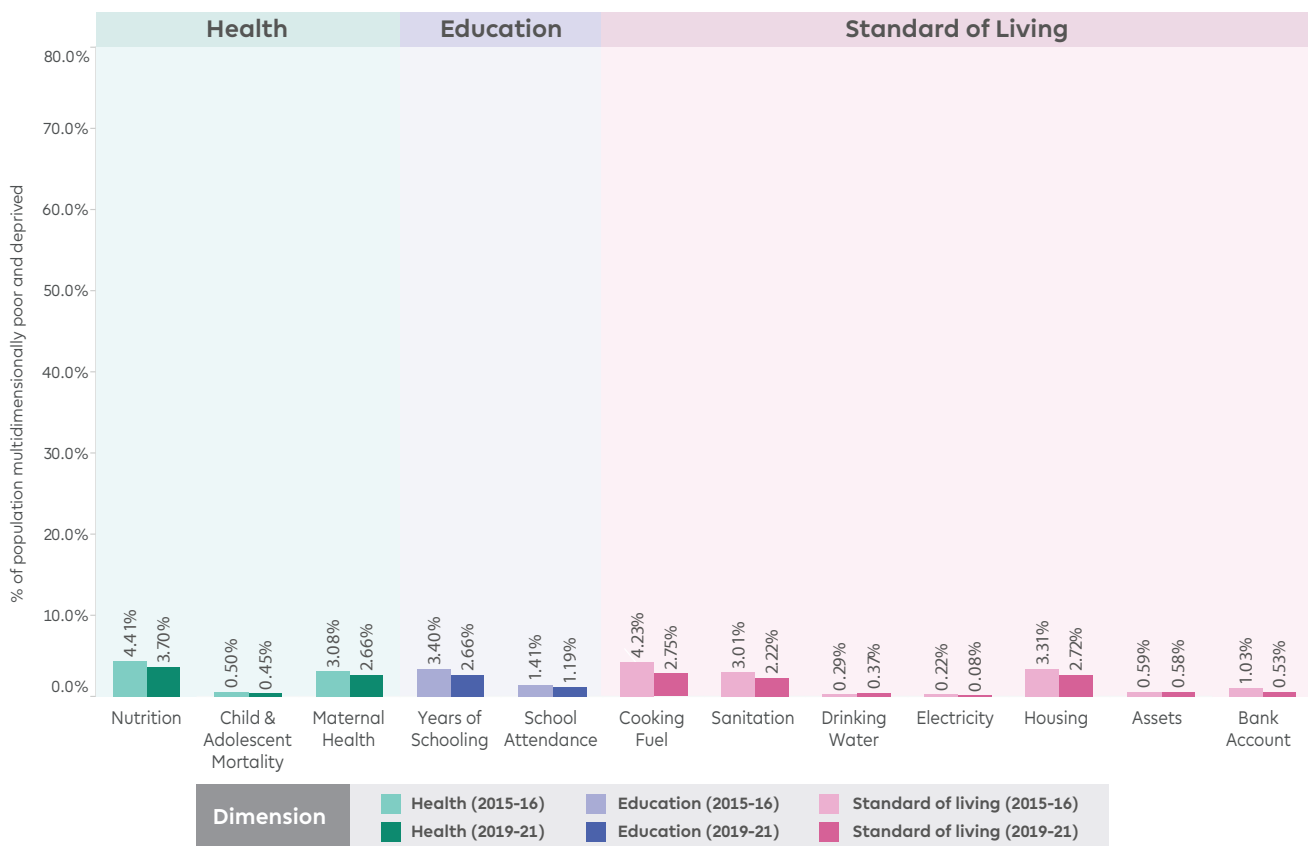
Punjab: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Punjab: Censored Headcount Ratio

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

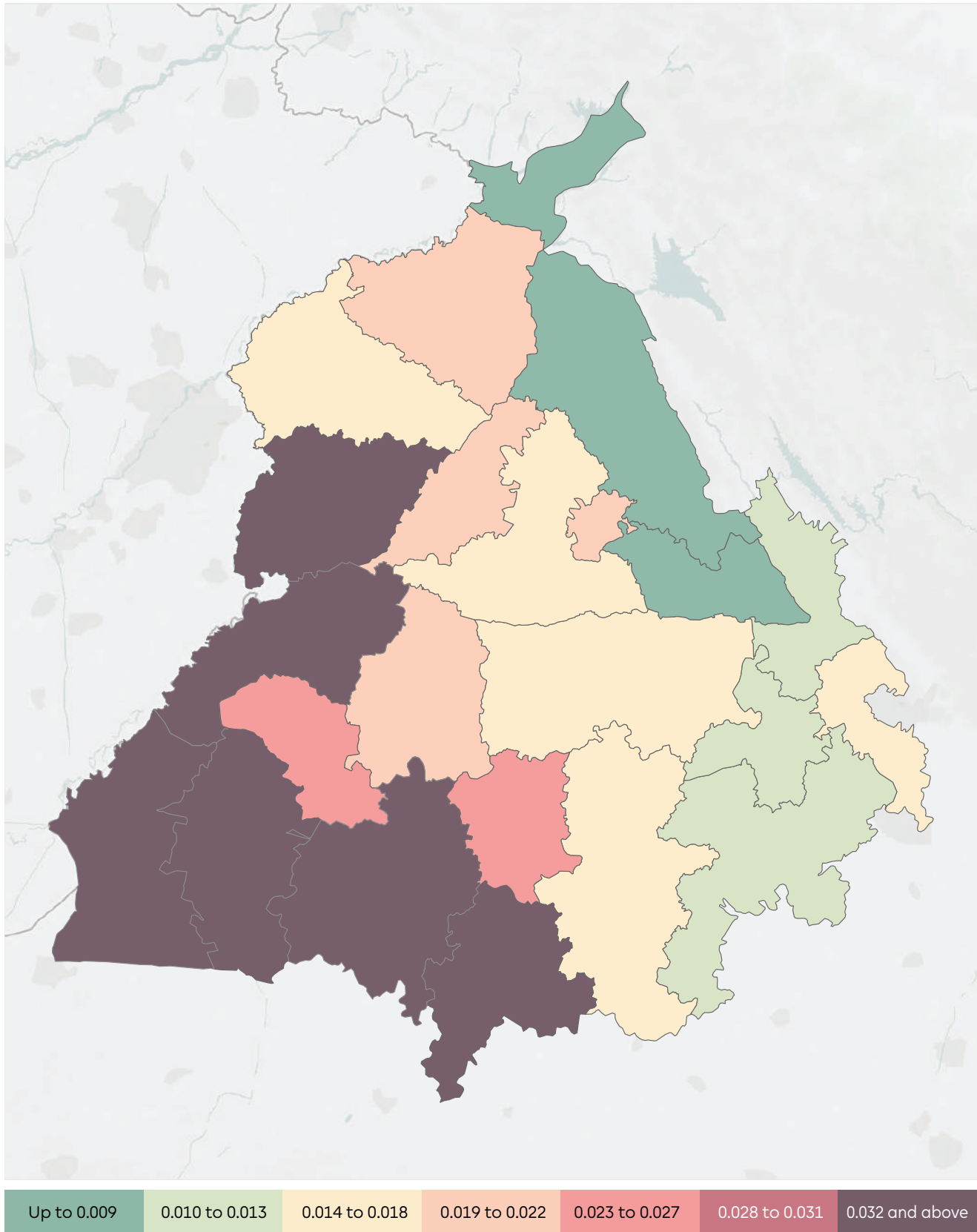


Dimension

- Health (2015-16)
- Health (2019-21)
- Education (2015-16)
- Education (2019-21)
- Standard of living (2015-16)
- Standard of living (2019-21)

Punjab

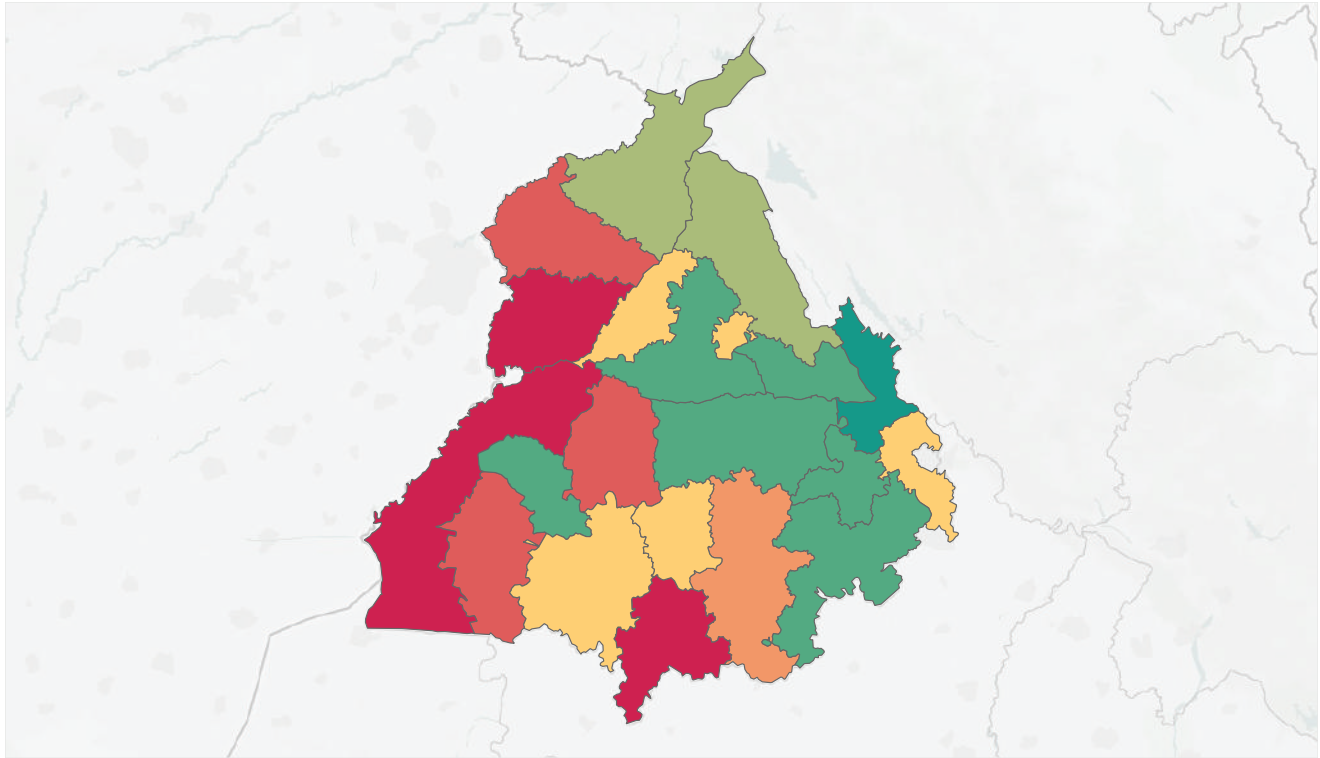
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Punjab for 2019-21.

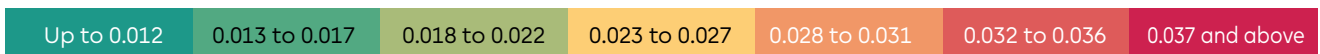
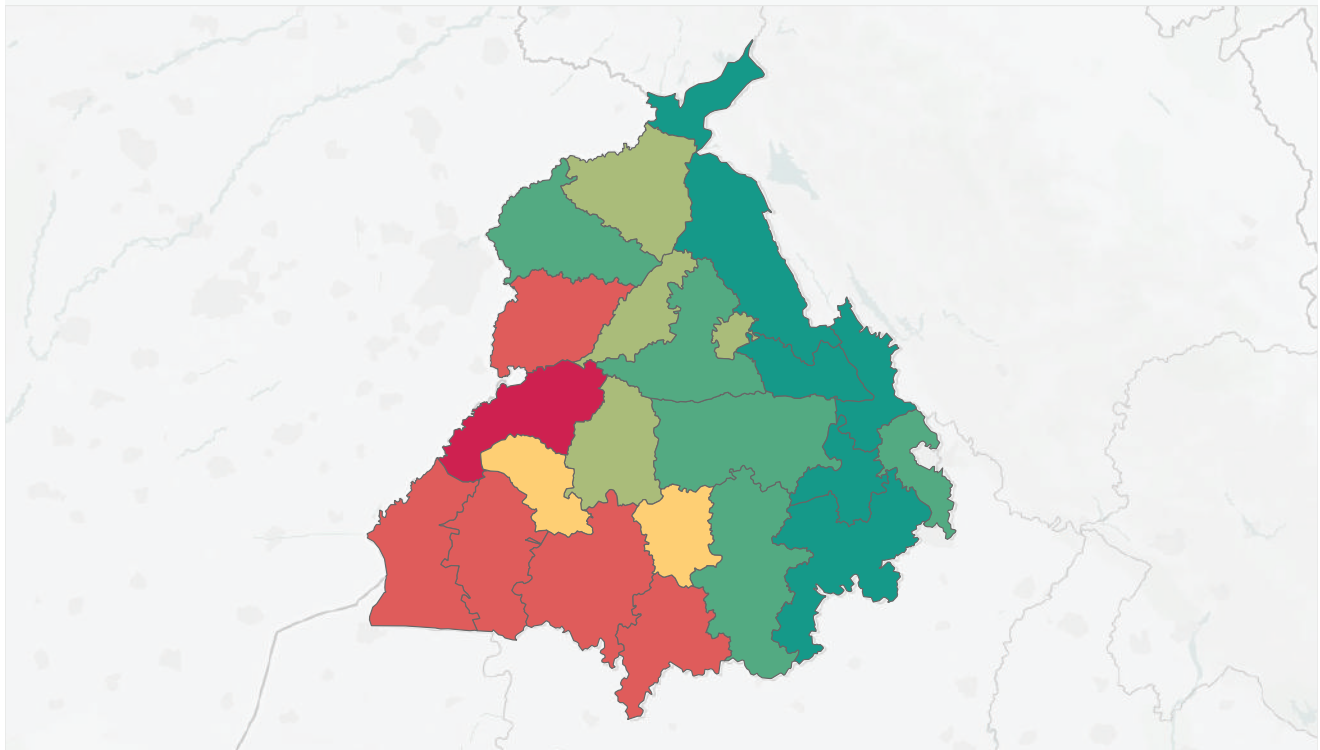
Punjab

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Punjab

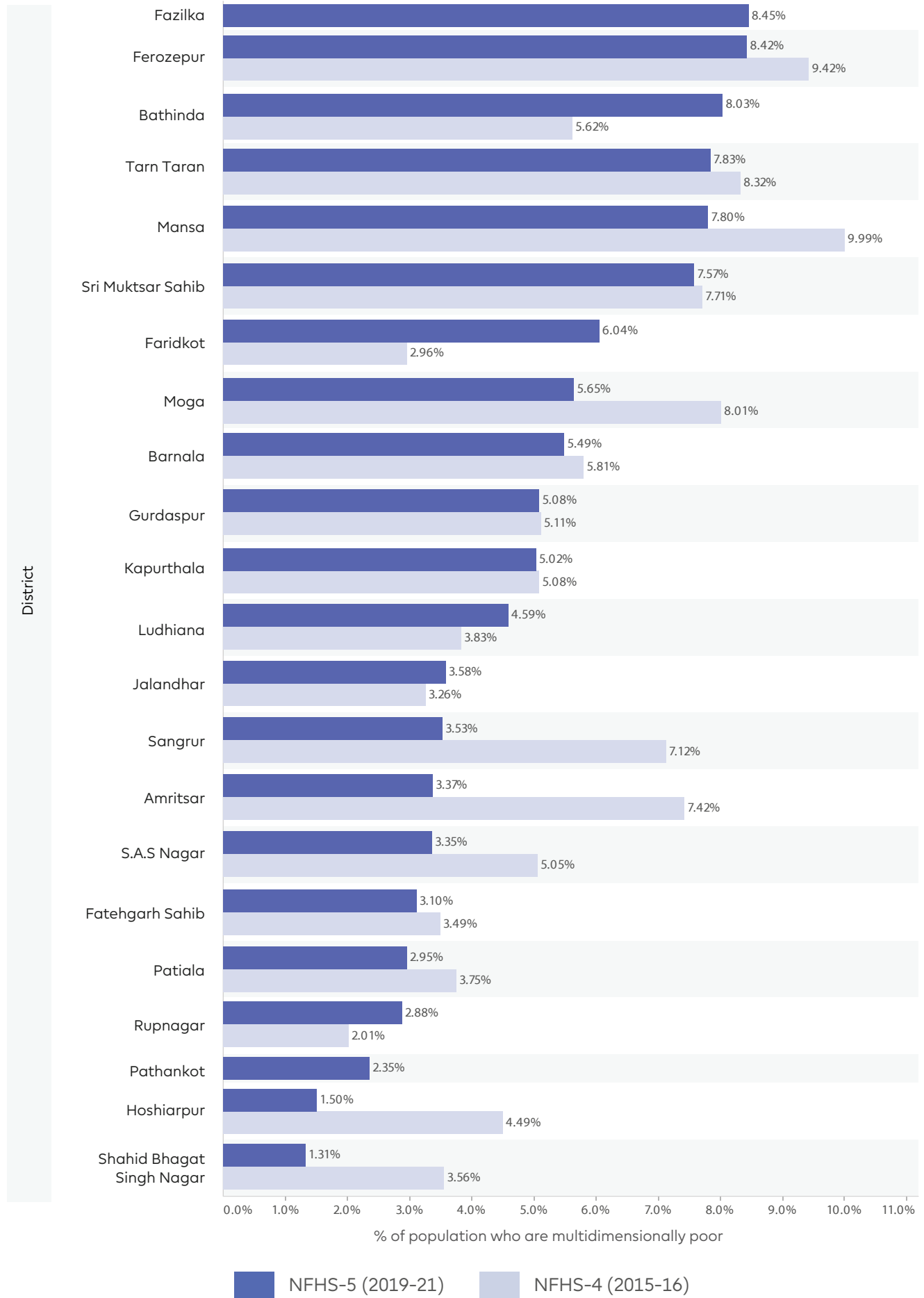
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Punjab, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

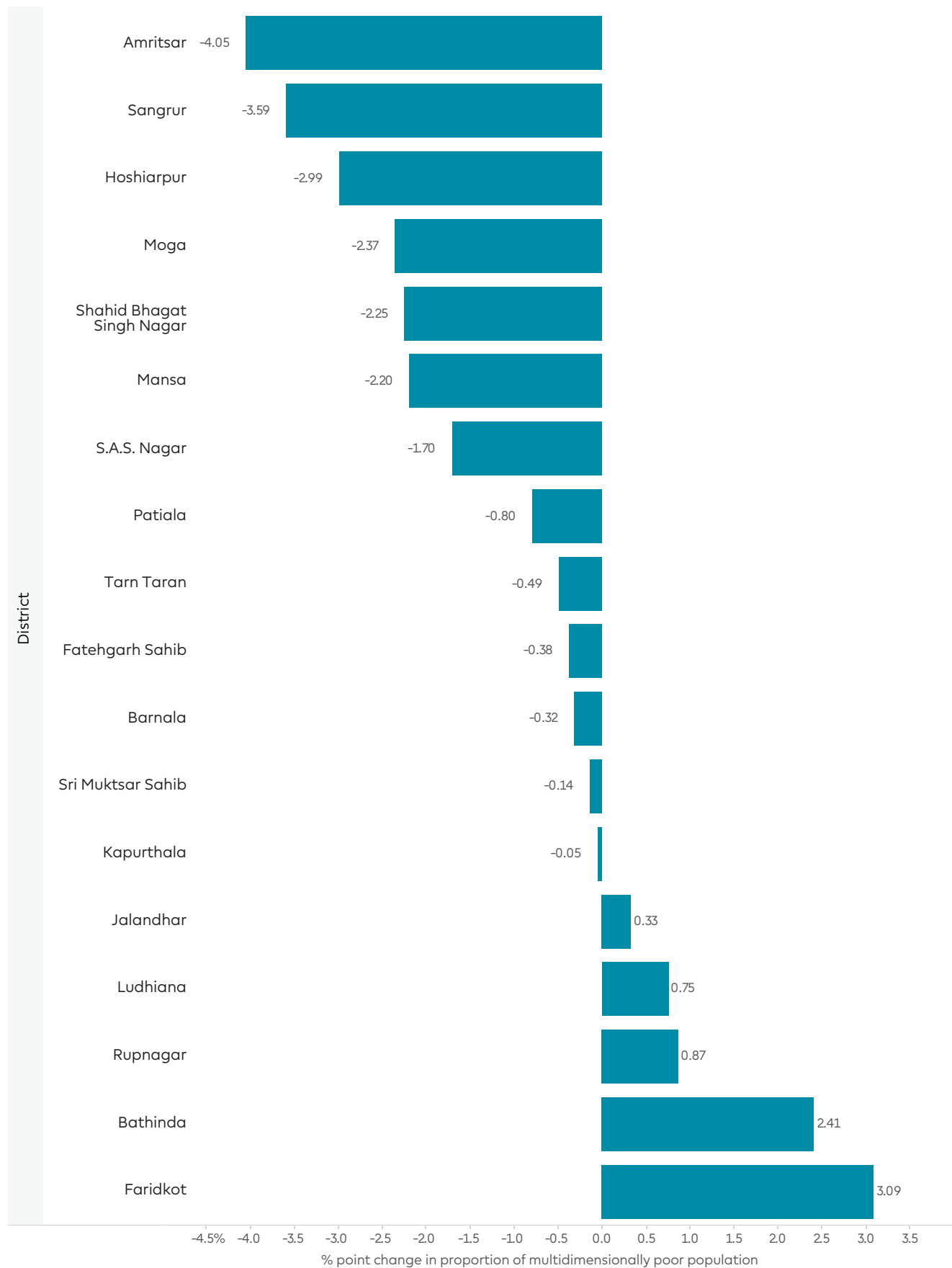
Punjab: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Punjab: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

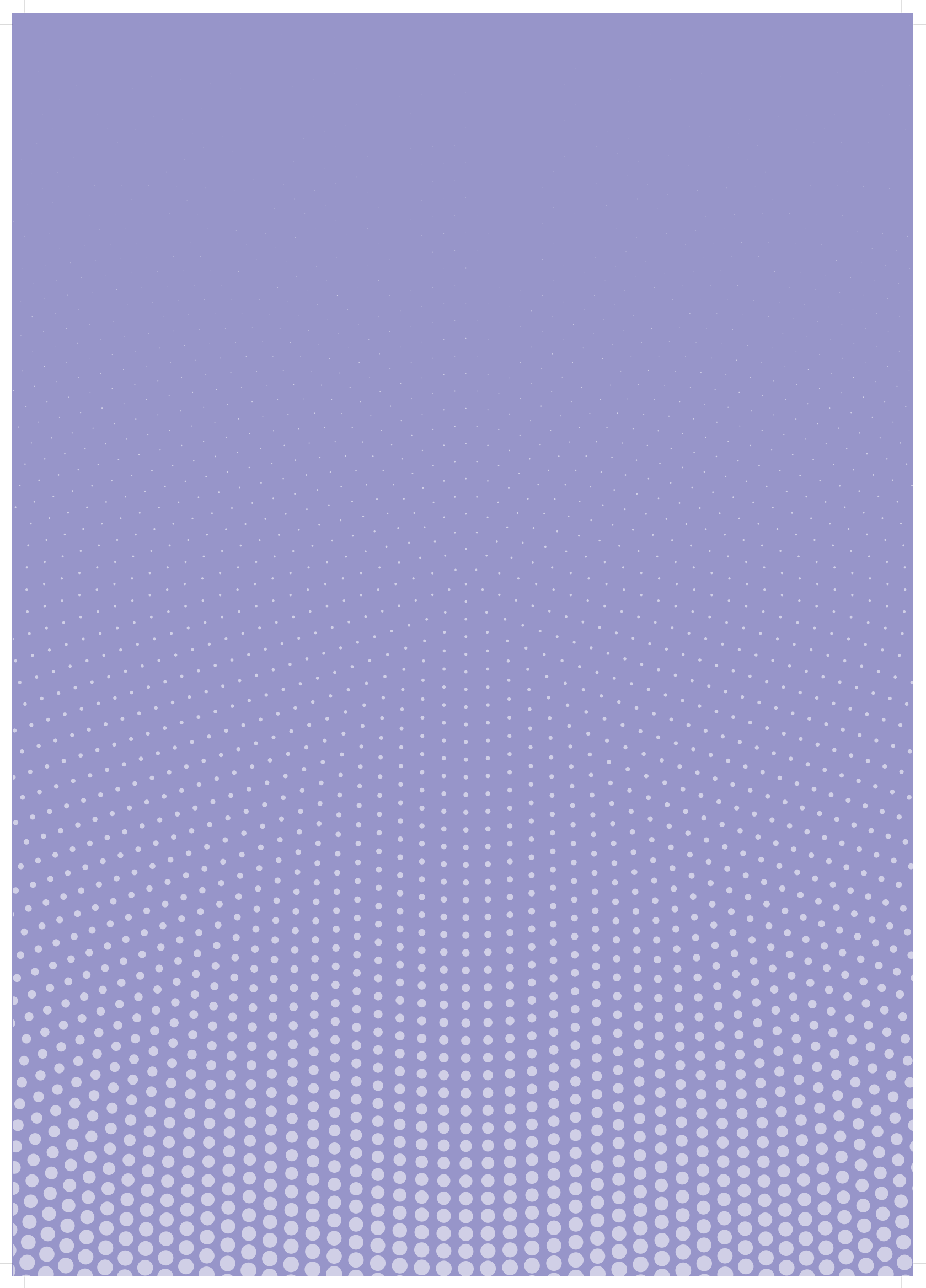
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Punjab: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Amritsar	7.42%	44.92%	0.033	3.37%	40.75%	0.014
Barnala	5.81%	43.39%	0.025	5.49%	42.66%	0.023
Bathinda	5.62%	43.77%	0.025	8.03%	40.59%	0.033
Faridkot	2.96%	42.66%	0.013	6.04%	41.93%	0.025
Fatehgarh Sahib	3.49%	43.61%	0.015	3.10%	38.90%	0.012
Fazilka	—	—	—	8.45%	42.80%	0.036
Ferozepur	9.42%	43.22%	0.041	8.42%	43.38%	0.037
Gurdaspur	5.11%	43.68%	0.022	5.08%	43.35%	0.022
Hoshiarpur	4.49%	44.97%	0.020	1.50%	40.33%	0.006
Jalandhar	3.26%	39.15%	0.013	3.58%	42.47%	0.015
Kapurthala	5.08%	47.86%	0.024	5.02%	41.90%	0.021
Ludhiana	3.83%	45.35%	0.017	4.59%	37.78%	0.017
Mansa	9.99%	41.91%	0.042	7.80%	44.44%	0.035
Moga	8.01%	42.41%	0.034	5.65%	39.43%	0.022
Muksar (Sri Muktsar Sahib)	7.71%	44.55%	0.034	7.57%	42.61%	0.032
Pathankot	—	—	—	2.35%	37.21%	0.009
Patiala	3.75%	41.82%	0.016	2.95%	40.18%	0.012
Rupnagar	2.01%	42.76%	0.009	2.88%	42.49%	0.012
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (S.A.S Nagar)	5.05%	48.42%	0.024	3.35%	40.83%	0.014
Sangrur	7.12%	43.20%	0.031	3.53%	38.61%	0.014
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	3.56%	39.56%	0.014	1.31%	39.41%	0.005
Tarn Taran	8.32%	45.30%	0.038	7.83%	41.44%	0.032



RAJASTHAN

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Rajasthan

Overview

Rajasthan's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

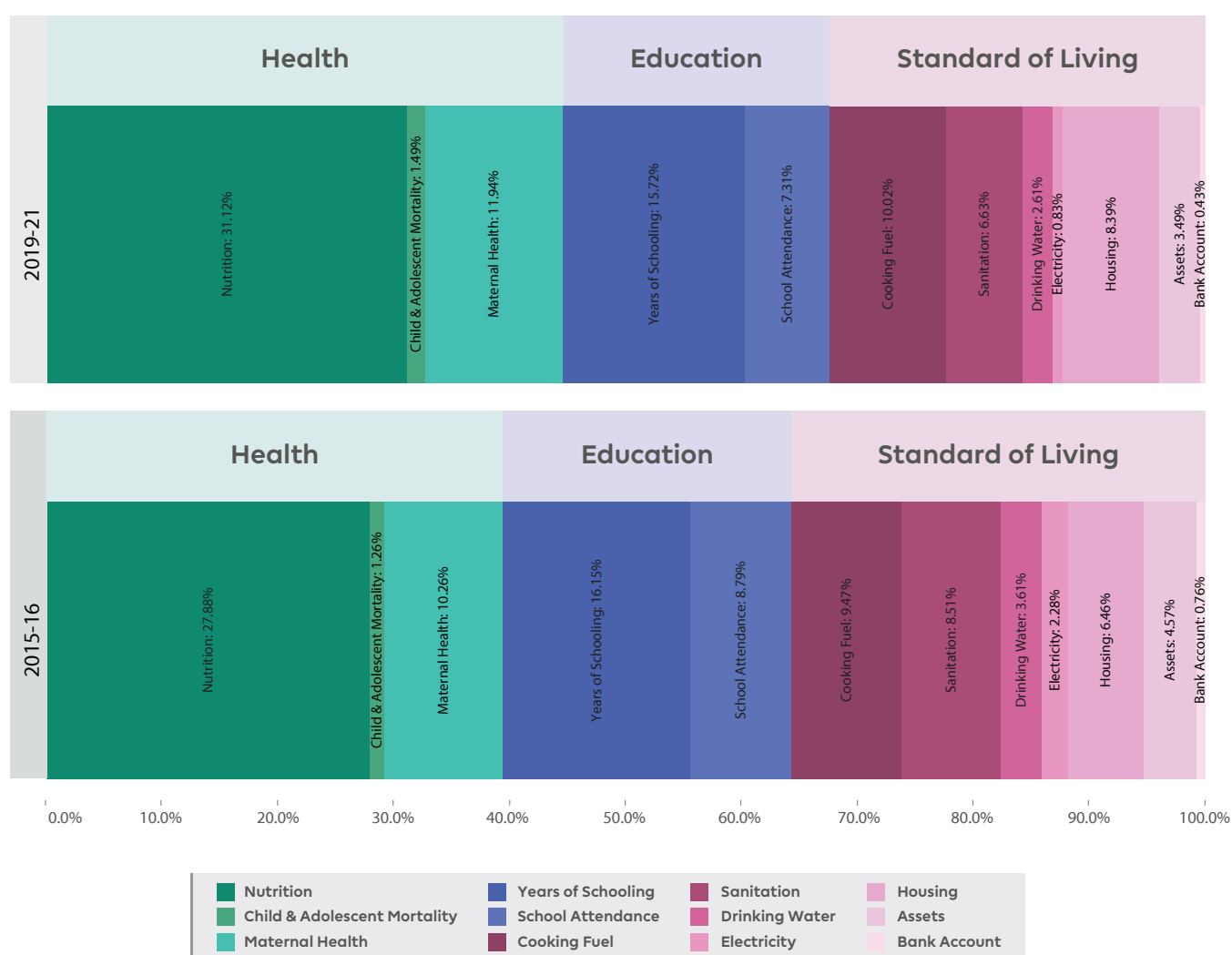
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	15.31%	42.70%	0.065
2015-16	28.86%	47.34%	0.137

Multidimensional Poverty in Rajasthan's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	18.62%	42.80%	0.080	4.54%	41.39%	0.019
2015-16	34.53%	47.60%	0.164	11.21%	44.79%	0.050

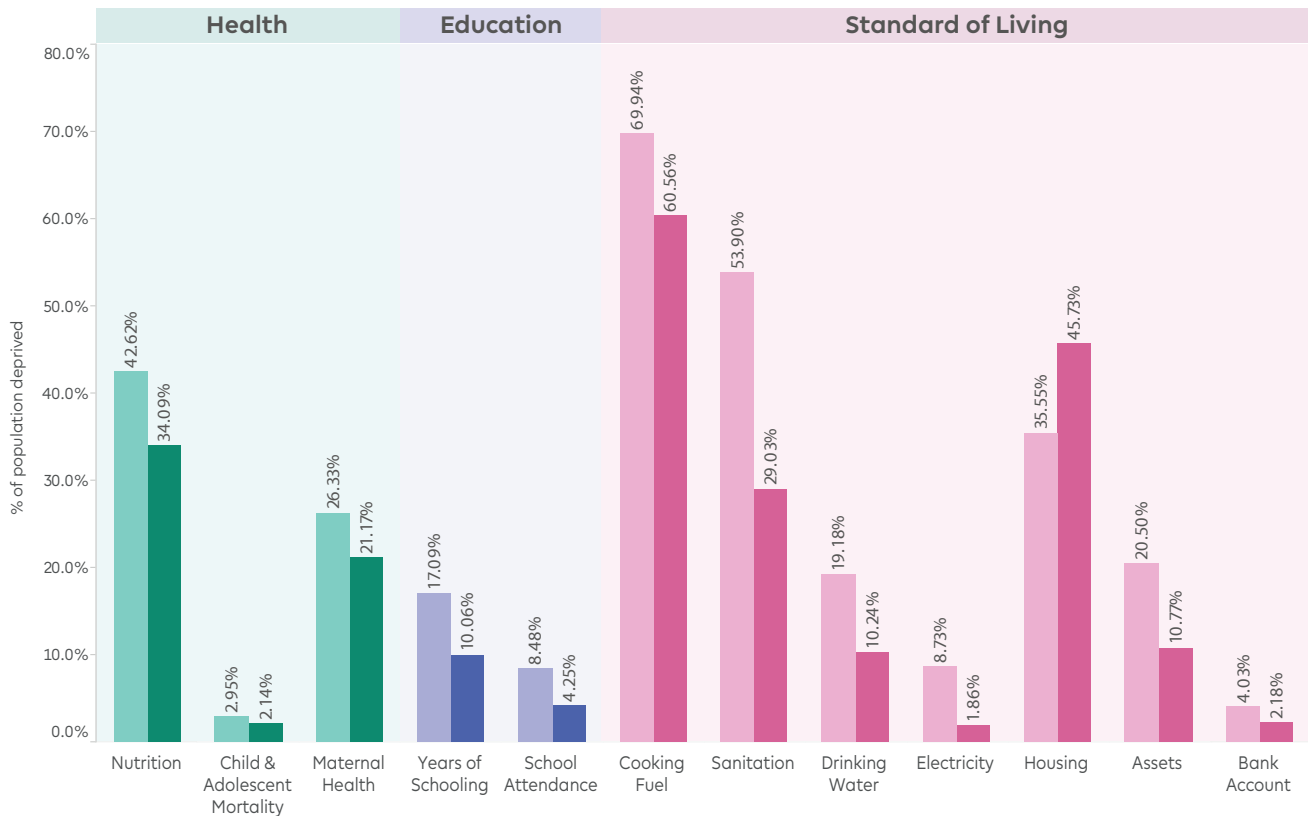
Rajasthan: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Rajasthan's MPI Score



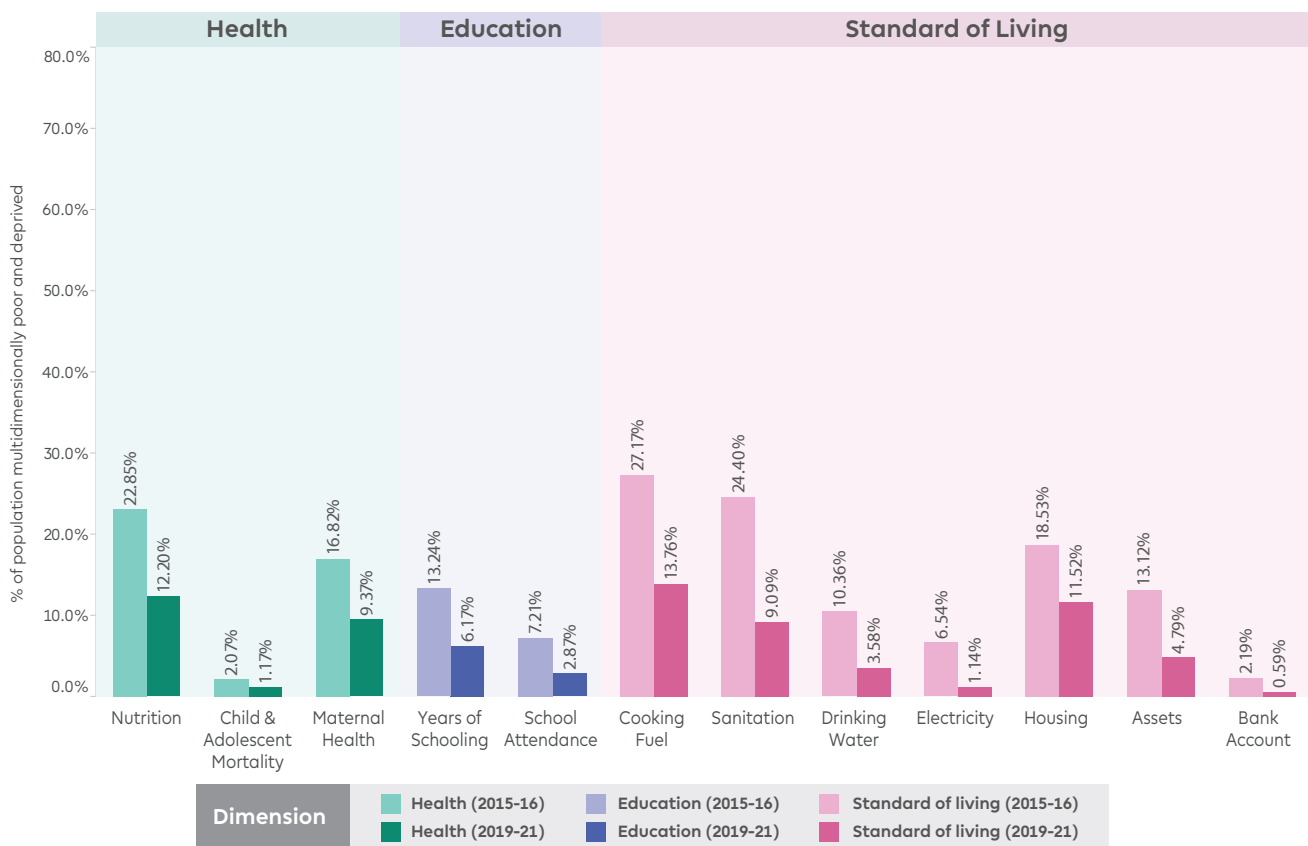
Rajasthan: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



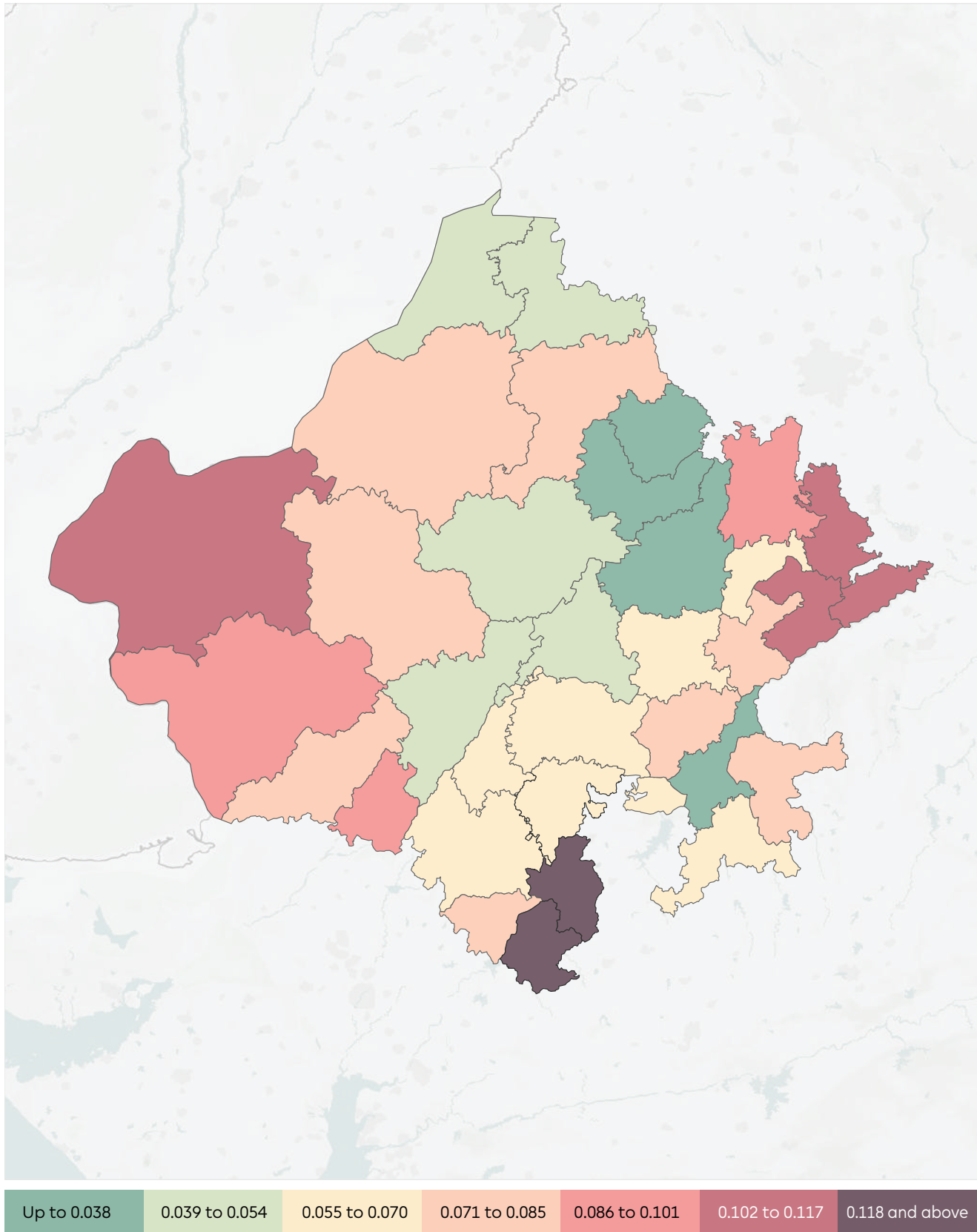
Rajasthan: Censored Headcount Ratio

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



Rajasthan

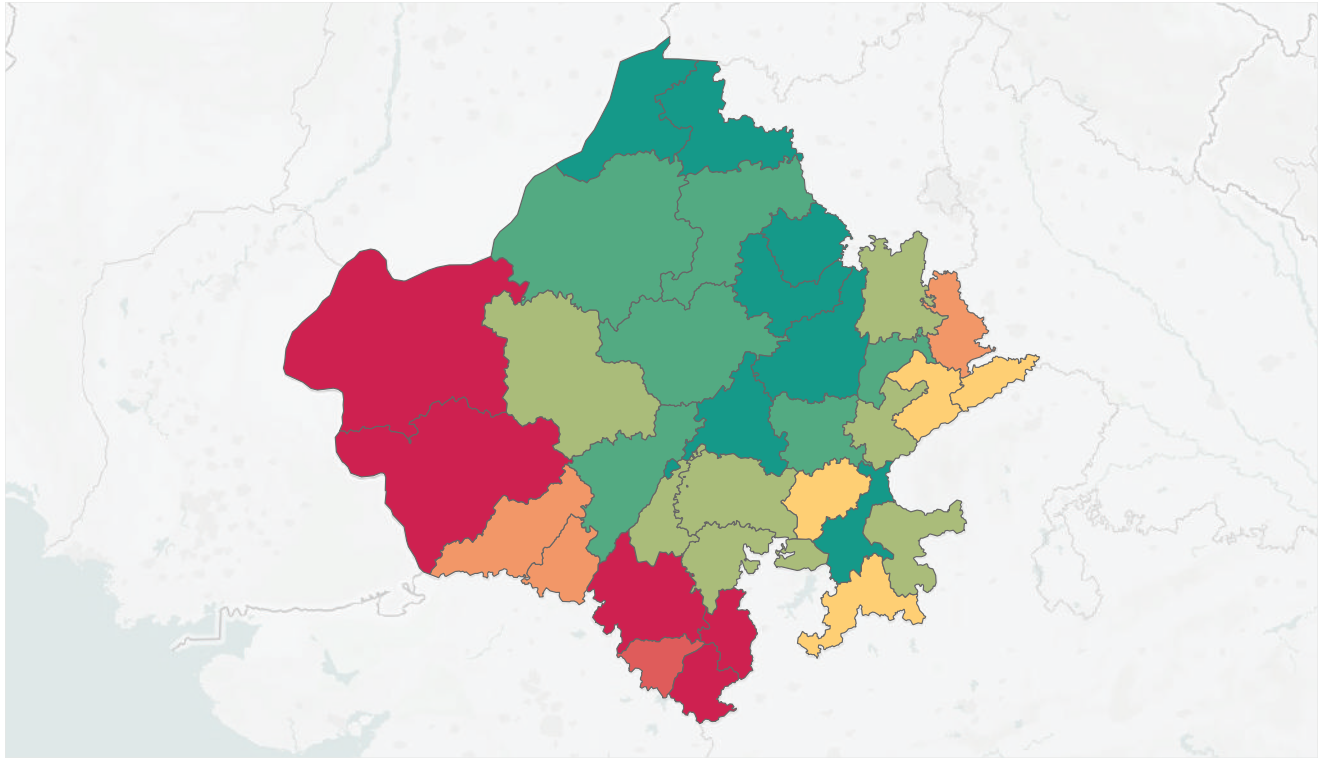
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Rajasthan for 2019-21.

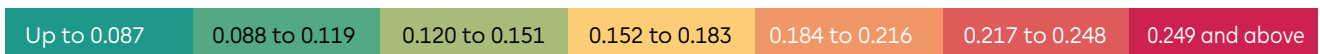
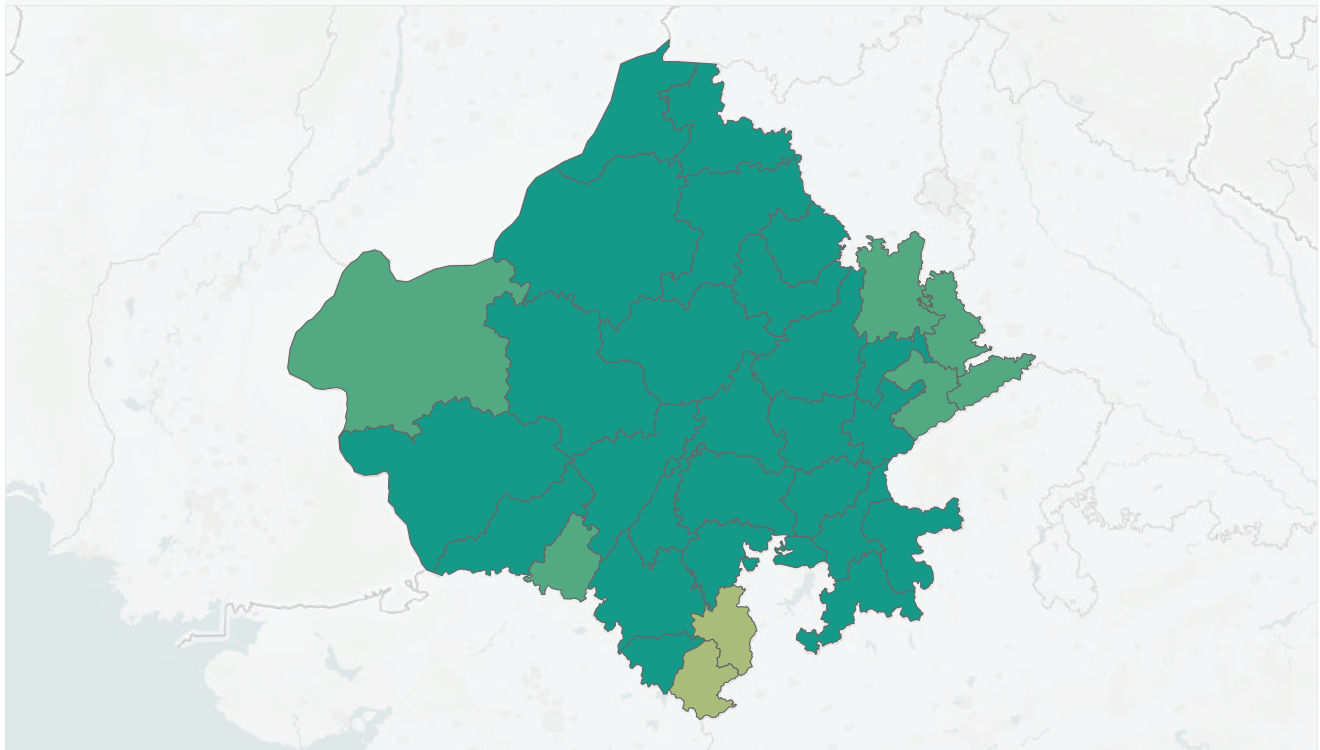
Rajasthan

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Rajasthan

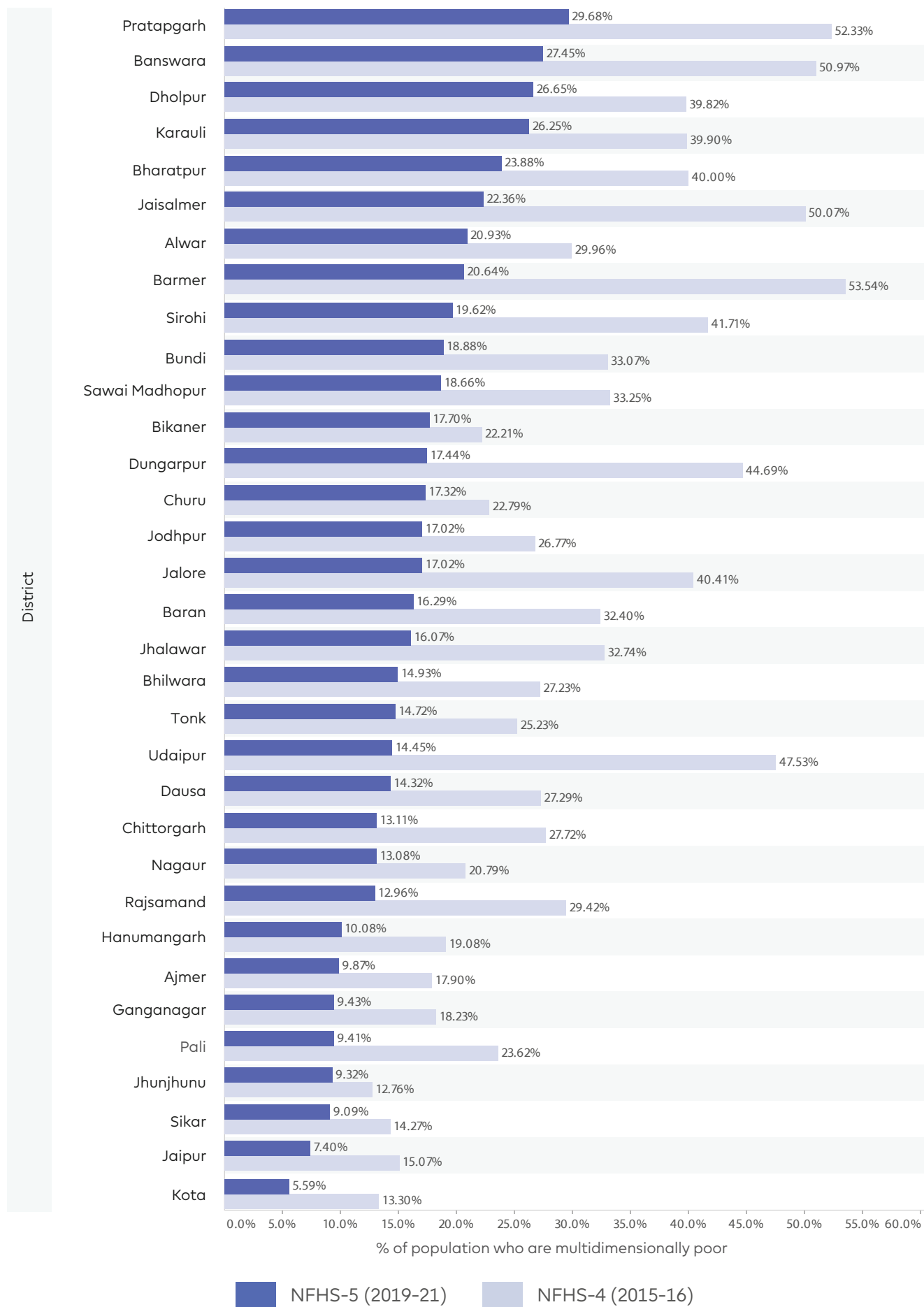
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Rajasthan, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

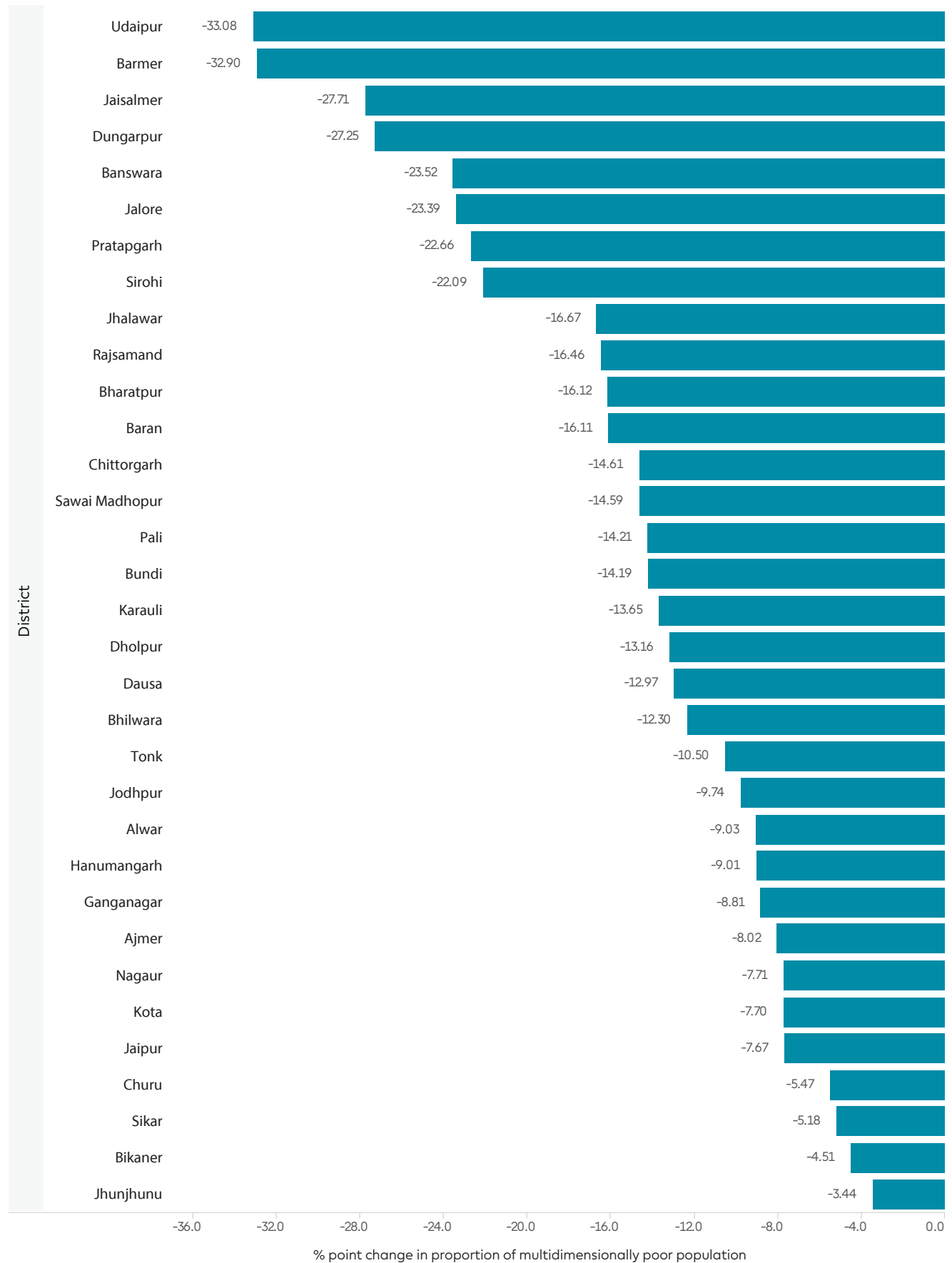
Rajasthan: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Rajasthan: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

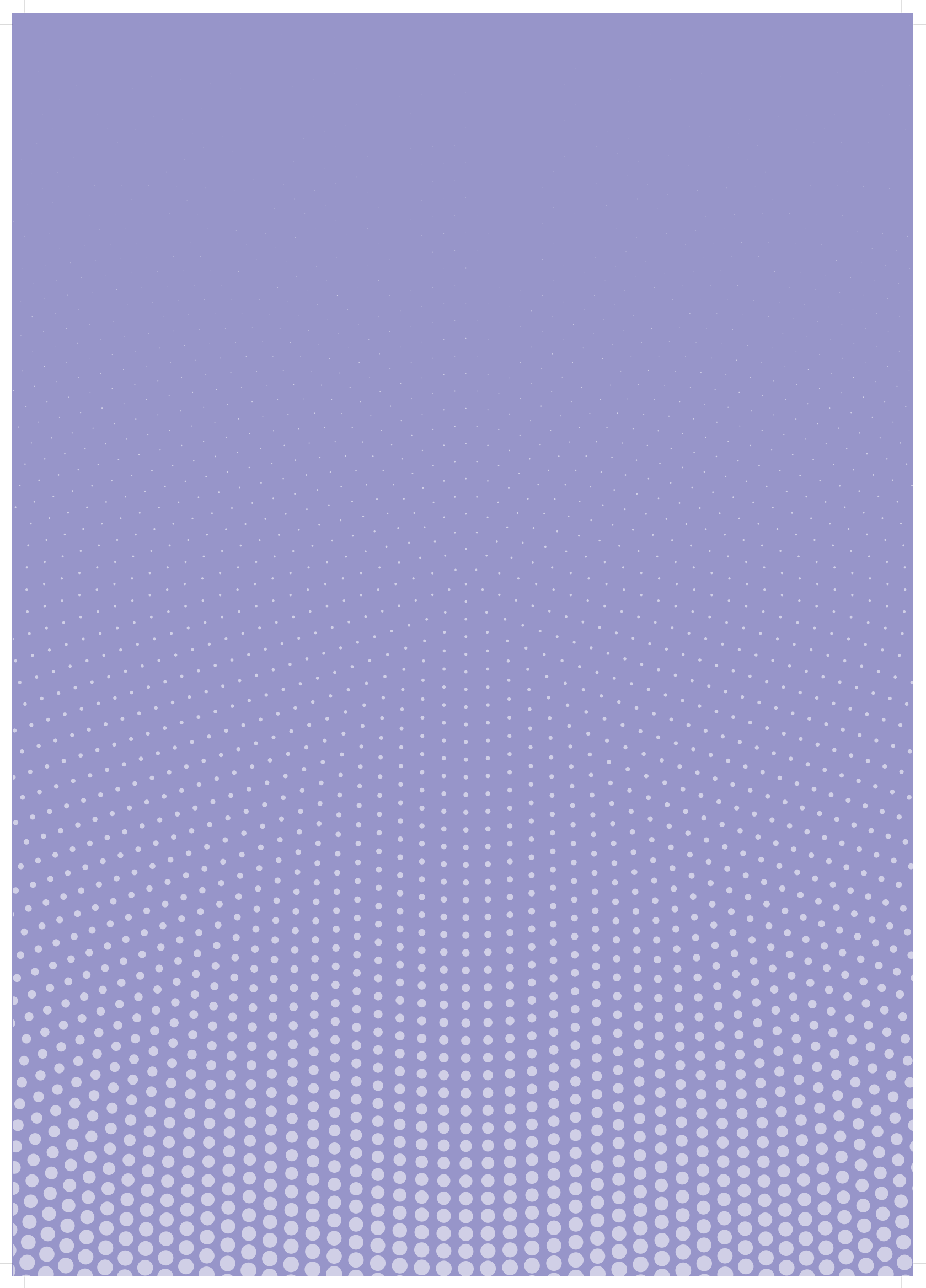
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Rajasthan: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Ajmer	17.90%	44.71%	0.080	9.87%	41.28%	0.041
Alwar	29.96%	45.16%	0.135	20.93%	42.76%	0.089
Banswara	50.97%	49.93%	0.254	27.45%	45.00%	0.124
Baran	32.40%	44.50%	0.144	16.29%	43.80%	0.071
Barmer	53.54%	52.52%	0.281	20.64%	42.07%	0.087
Bharatpur	40.00%	47.73%	0.191	23.88%	43.87%	0.105
Bhilwara	27.23%	46.39%	0.126	14.93%	42.91%	0.064
Bikaner	22.21%	47.25%	0.105	17.70%	44.05%	0.078
Bundi	33.07%	46.21%	0.153	18.88%	43.72%	0.083
Chittorgarh	27.72%	47.31%	0.131	13.11%	42.18%	0.055
Churu	22.79%	44.03%	0.100	17.32%	41.49%	0.072
Dausa	27.29%	42.89%	0.117	14.32%	40.21%	0.058
Dholpur	39.82%	46.03%	0.183	26.65%	43.02%	0.115
Dungarpur	44.69%	49.31%	0.220	17.44%	42.74%	0.075
Ganganagar	18.23%	42.13%	0.077	9.43%	41.39%	0.039
Hanumangarh	19.08%	45.46%	0.087	10.08%	40.13%	0.040
Jaipur	15.07%	41.96%	0.063	7.40%	38.19%	0.028
Jaisalmer	50.07%	52.72%	0.264	22.36%	46.84%	0.105
Jalore	40.41%	49.61%	0.200	17.02%	41.91%	0.071
Jhalawar	32.74%	47.04%	0.154	16.07%	42.26%	0.068
Jhunjhunu	12.76%	43.50%	0.055	9.32%	37.85%	0.035
Jodhpur	26.77%	47.77%	0.128	17.02%	45.07%	0.077
Karauli	39.90%	45.89%	0.183	26.25%	43.18%	0.113
Kota	13.30%	45.23%	0.060	5.59%	41.61%	0.023
Nagaur	20.79%	46.46%	0.097	13.08%	41.04%	0.054
Pali	23.62%	46.04%	0.109	9.41%	42.24%	0.040
Pratapgarh	52.33%	50.28%	0.263	29.68%	45.09%	0.134
Rajsamand	29.42%	45.91%	0.135	12.96%	42.17%	0.055
Sawai Madhopur	33.25%	45.53%	0.151	18.66%	42.69%	0.080
Sikar	14.27%	43.30%	0.062	9.09%	41.70%	0.038
Sirohi	41.71%	50.59%	0.211	19.62%	47.36%	0.093
Tonk	25.23%	42.82%	0.108	14.72%	40.27%	0.059
Udaipur	47.53%	52.51%	0.250	14.45%	43.63%	0.063



Overview

Sikkim's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

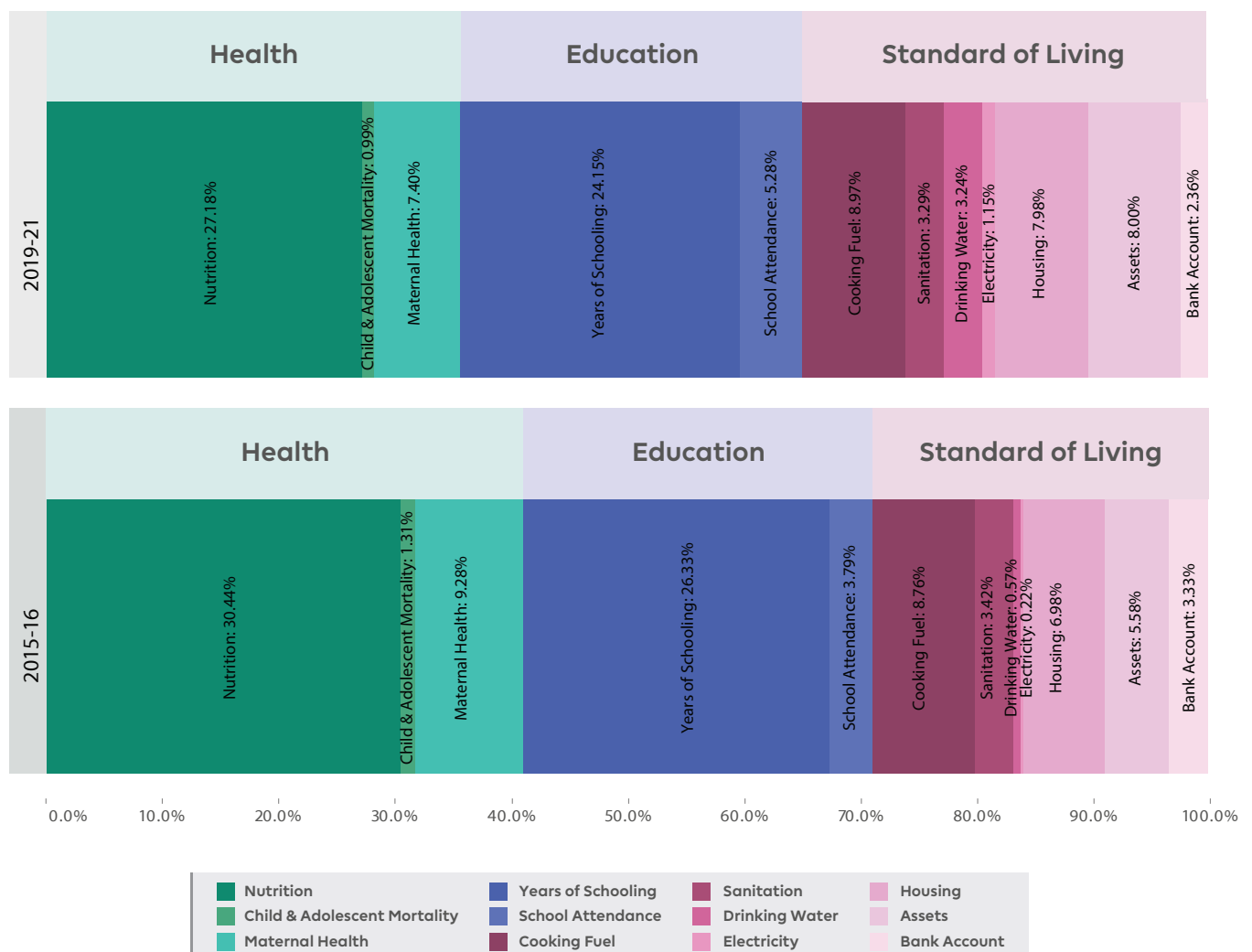
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	2.60%	41.02%	0.011
2015-16	3.82%	41.20%	0.016

Multidimensional Poverty in Sikkim's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	3.75%	41.22%	0.015	0.51%	38.44%	0.002
2015-16	4.25%	41.15%	0.018	2.80%	41.36%	0.012

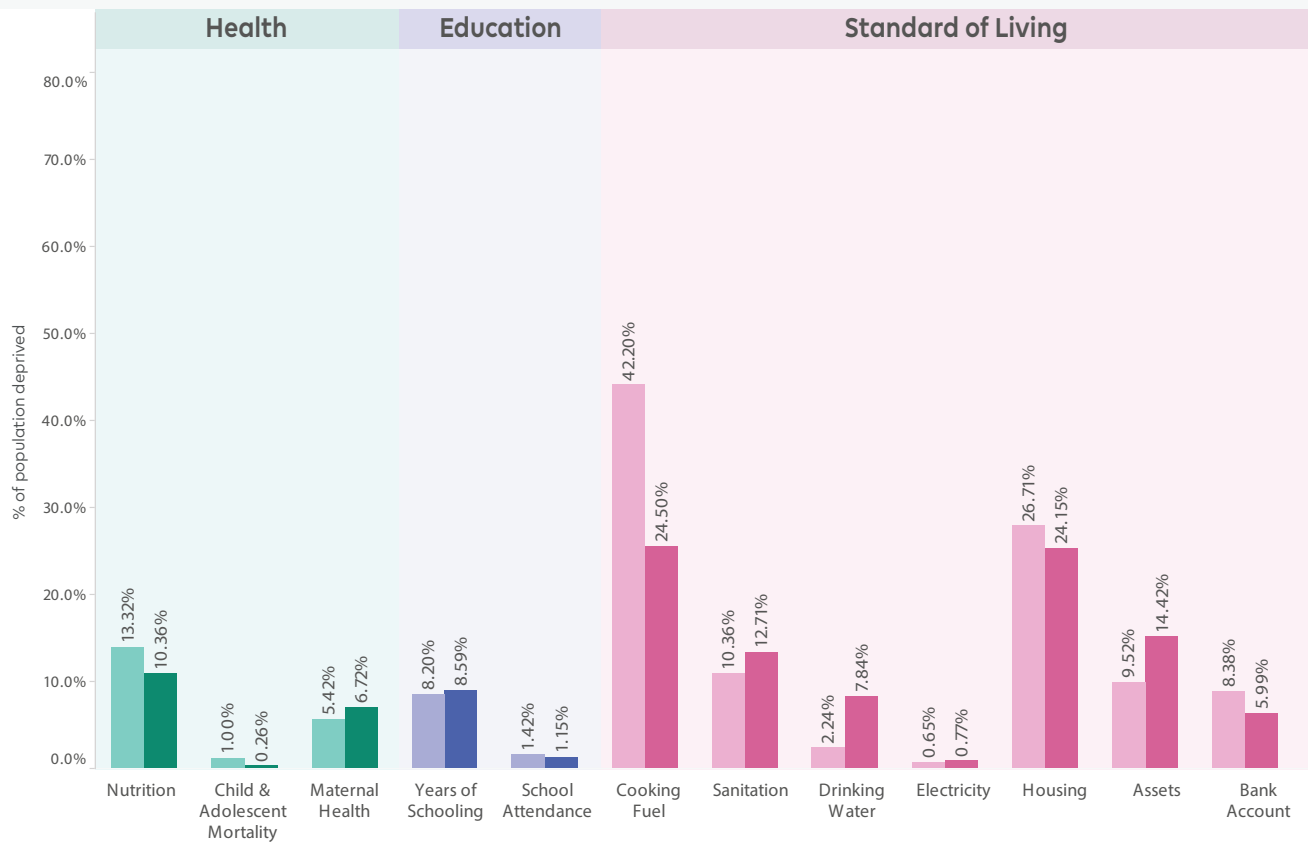
Sikkim: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Sikkim's MPI Score



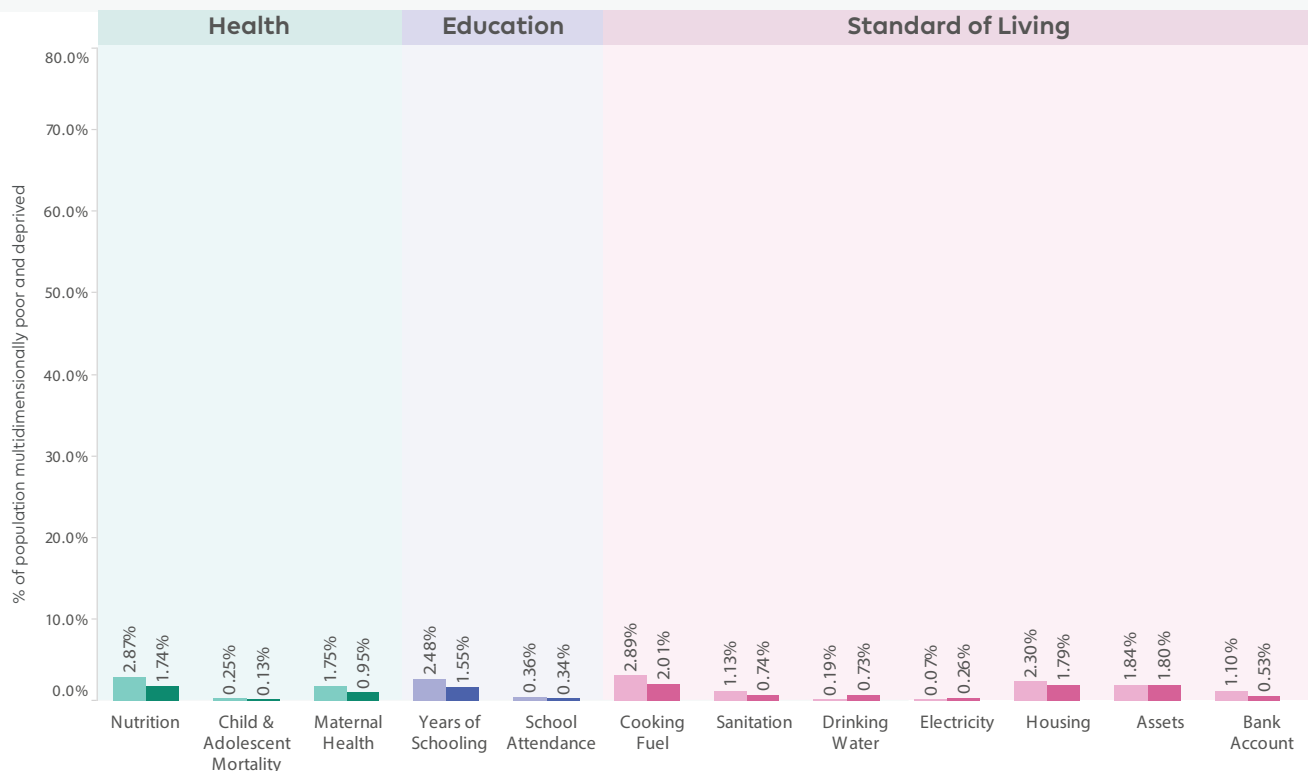
Sikkim: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Sikkim: Censored Headcount Ratio

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

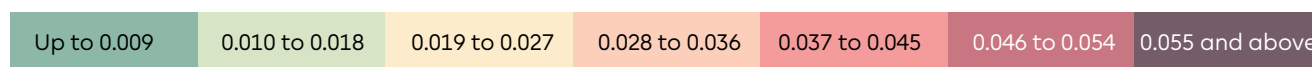
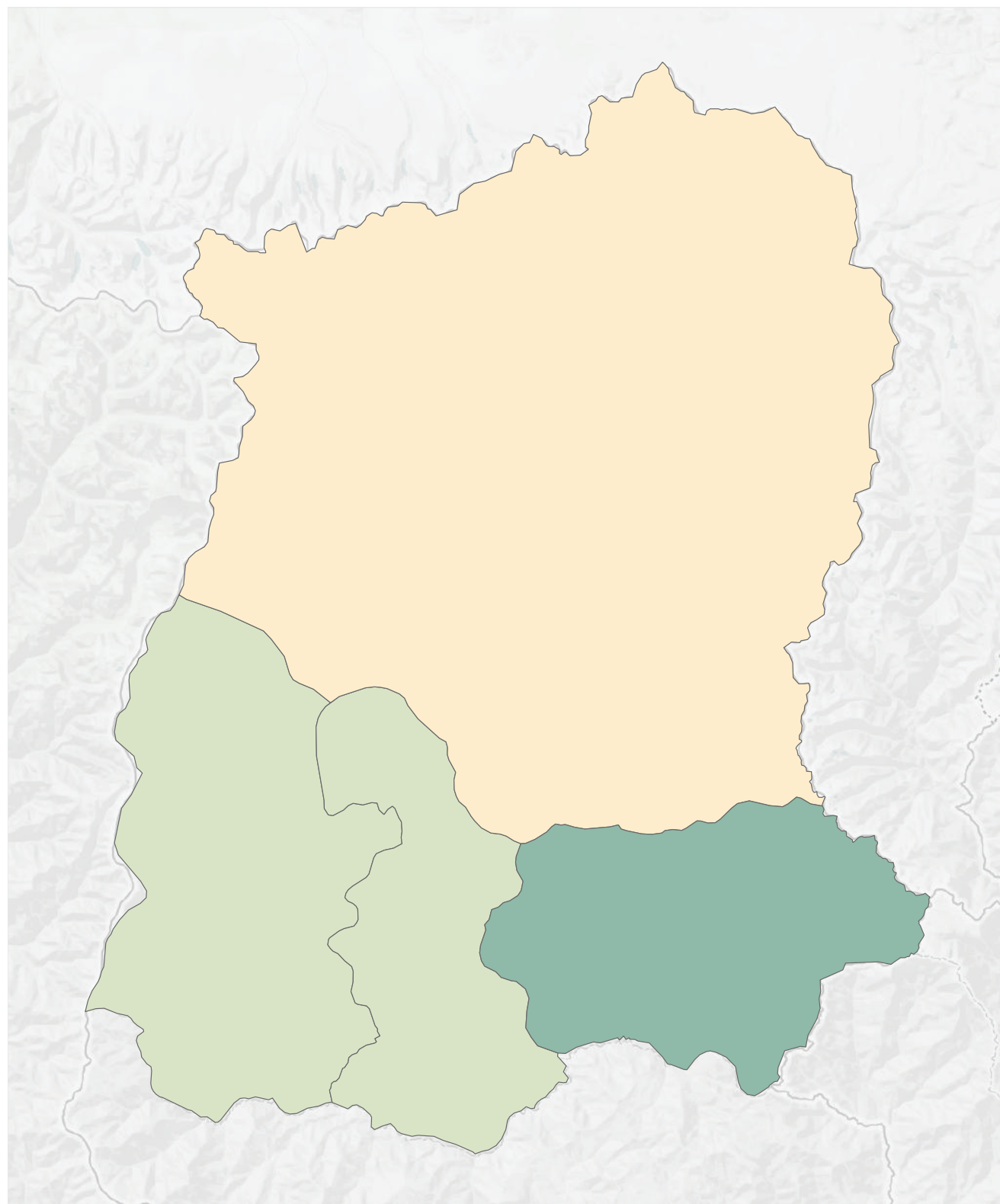


Dimension

- Health (2015-16)
- Health (2019-21)
- Education (2015-16)
- Education (2019-21)
- Standard of living (2015-16)
- Standard of living (2019-21)

Sikkim

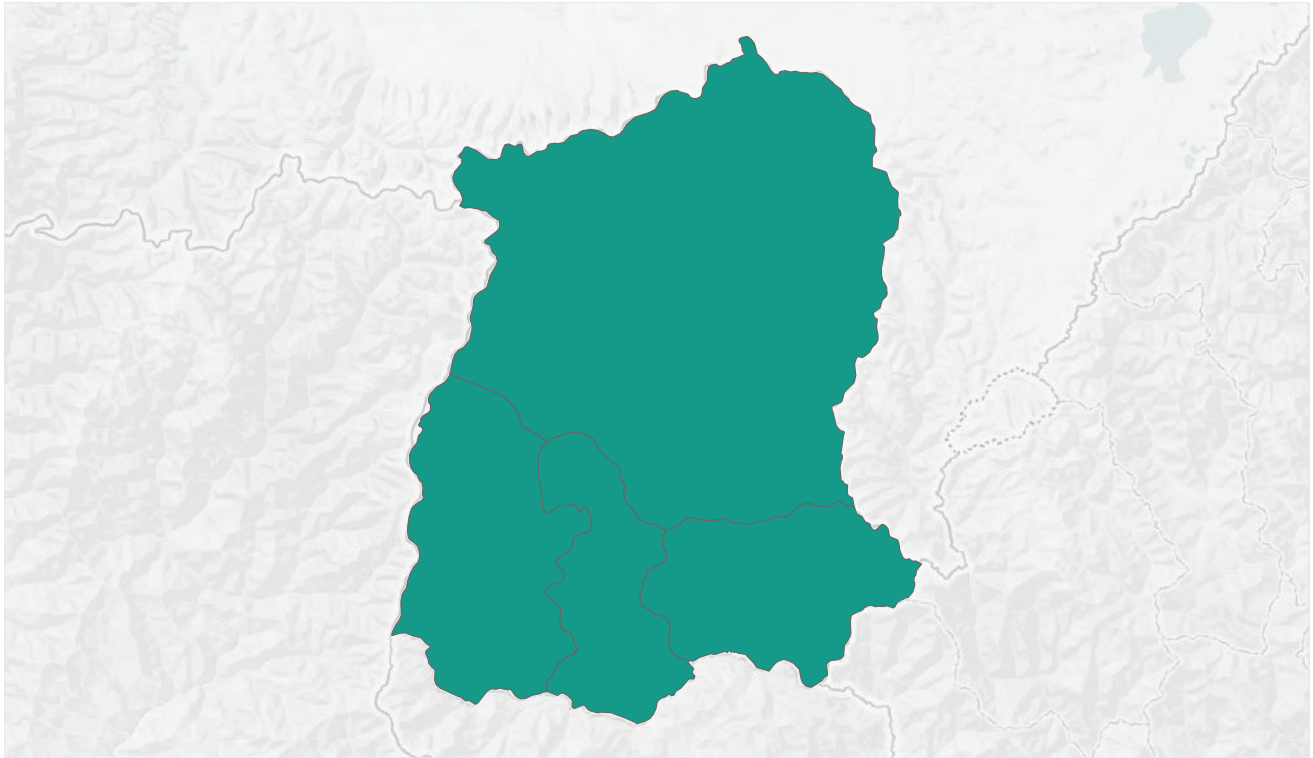
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. 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 legend provides the range of MPI scores for 2019-21.

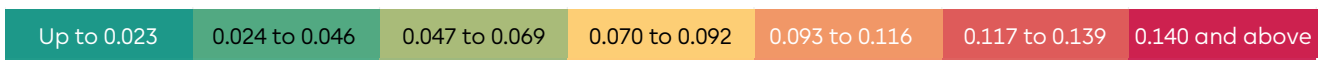
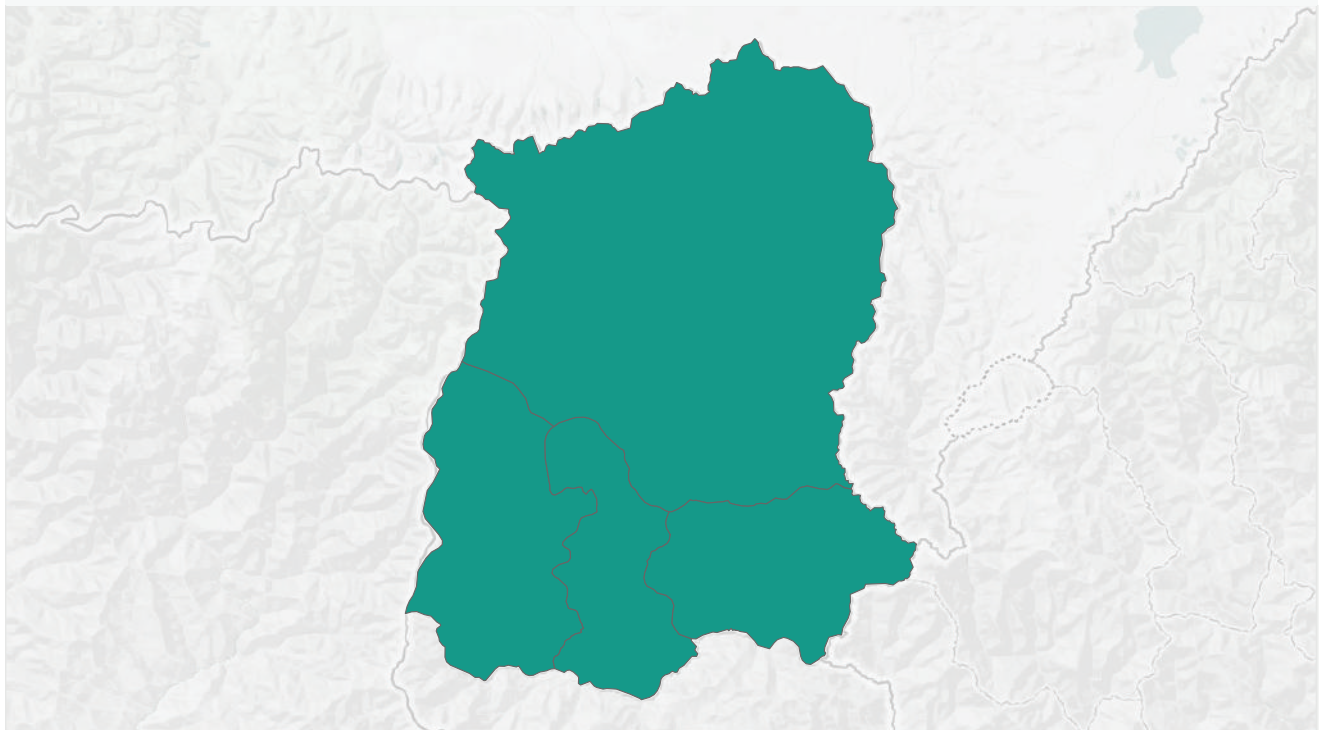
Sikkim

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Sikkim

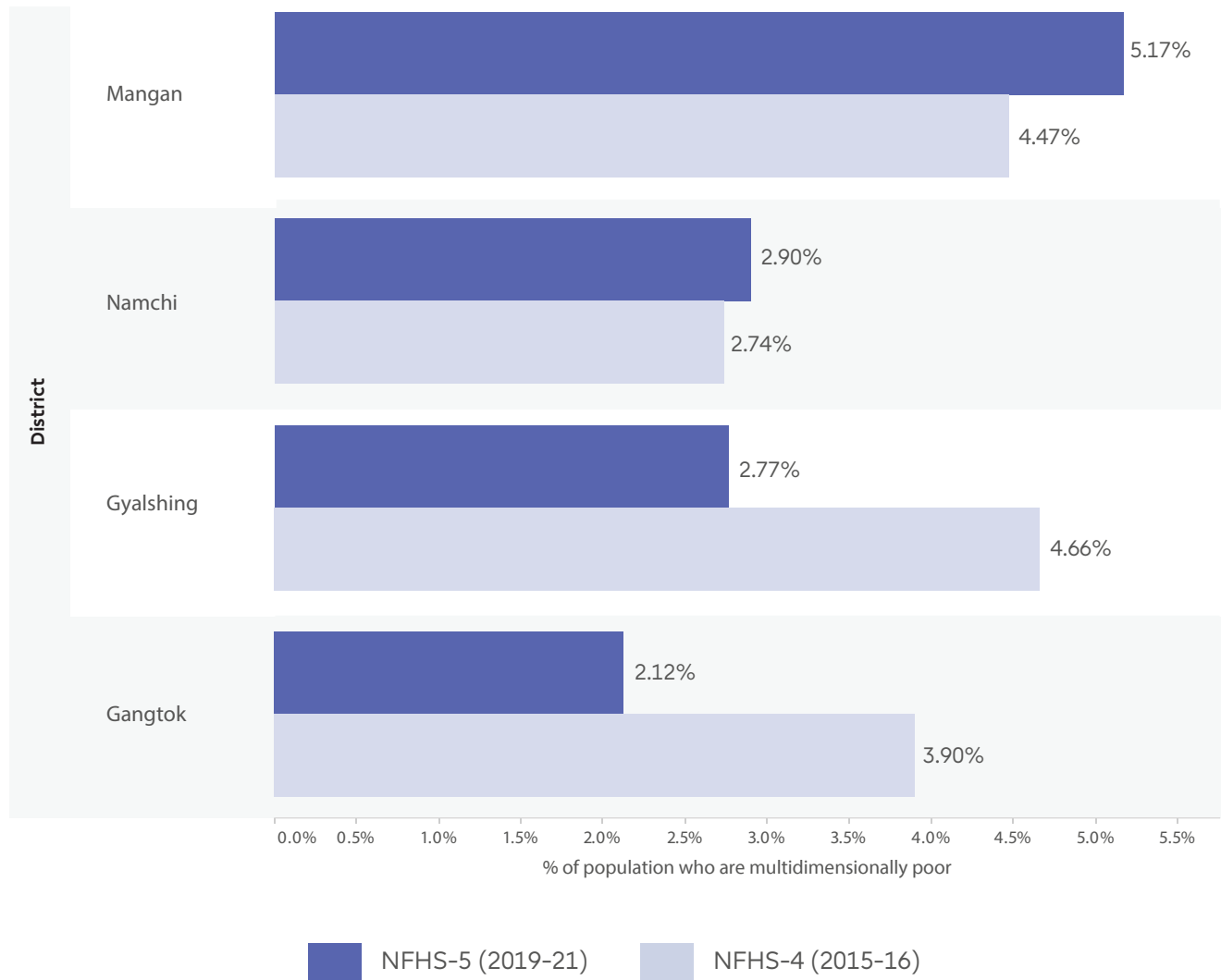
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. 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 legend provides the range of MPI scores, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

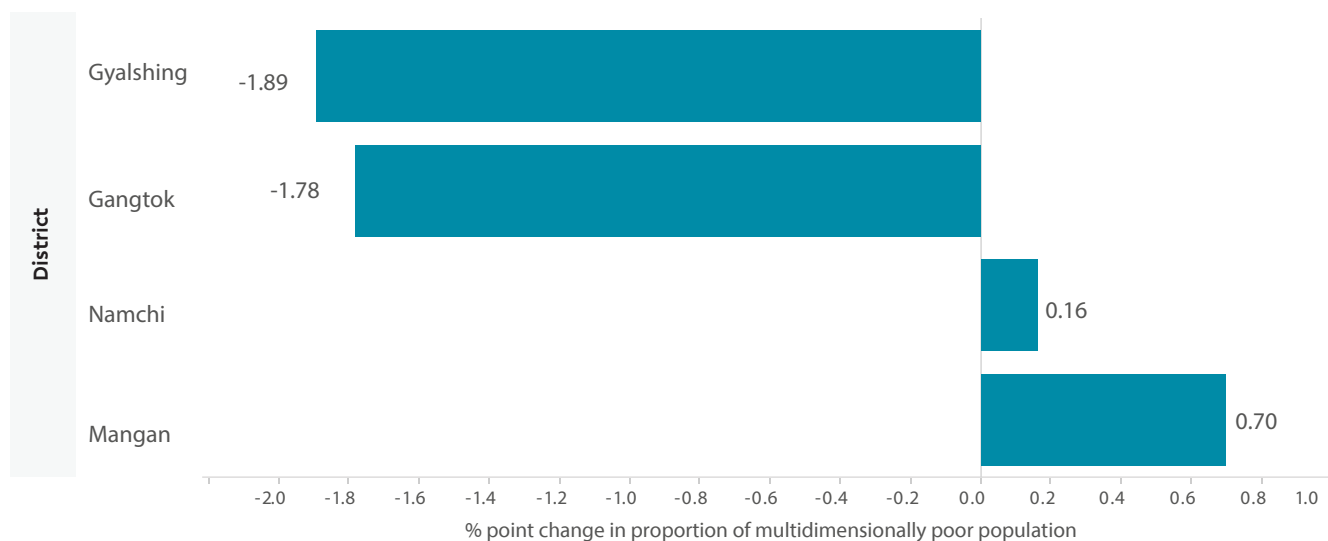
Sikkim: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Sikkim: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Sikkim: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Gangtok	3.90%	40.96%	0.016	2.12%	39.46%	0.008
Gyalshing	4.66%	42.39%	0.020	2.77%	40.83%	0.011
Mangan	4.47%	41.57%	0.019	5.17%	41.38%	0.021
Namchi	2.74%	39.94%	0.011	2.90%	43.27%	0.013

TAMIL NADU

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Tamil Nadu

Overview

Tamil Nadu's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

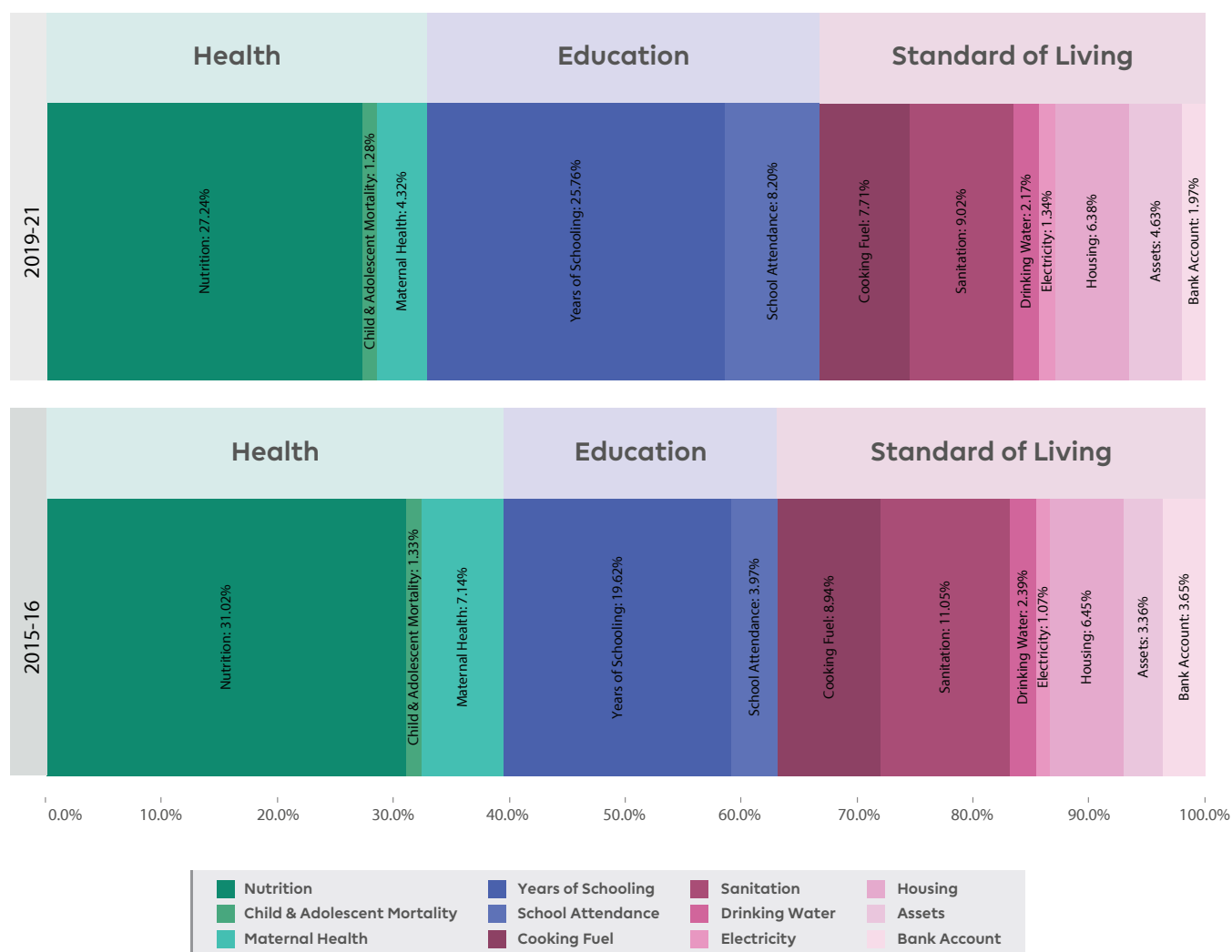
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	2.20%	38.70%	0.009
2015-16	4.76%	39.97%	0.019

Multidimensional Poverty in Tamil Nadu's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	2.90%	38.84%	0.011	1.41%	38.37%	0.005
2015-16	7.18%	40.21%	0.029	2.37%	39.25%	0.009

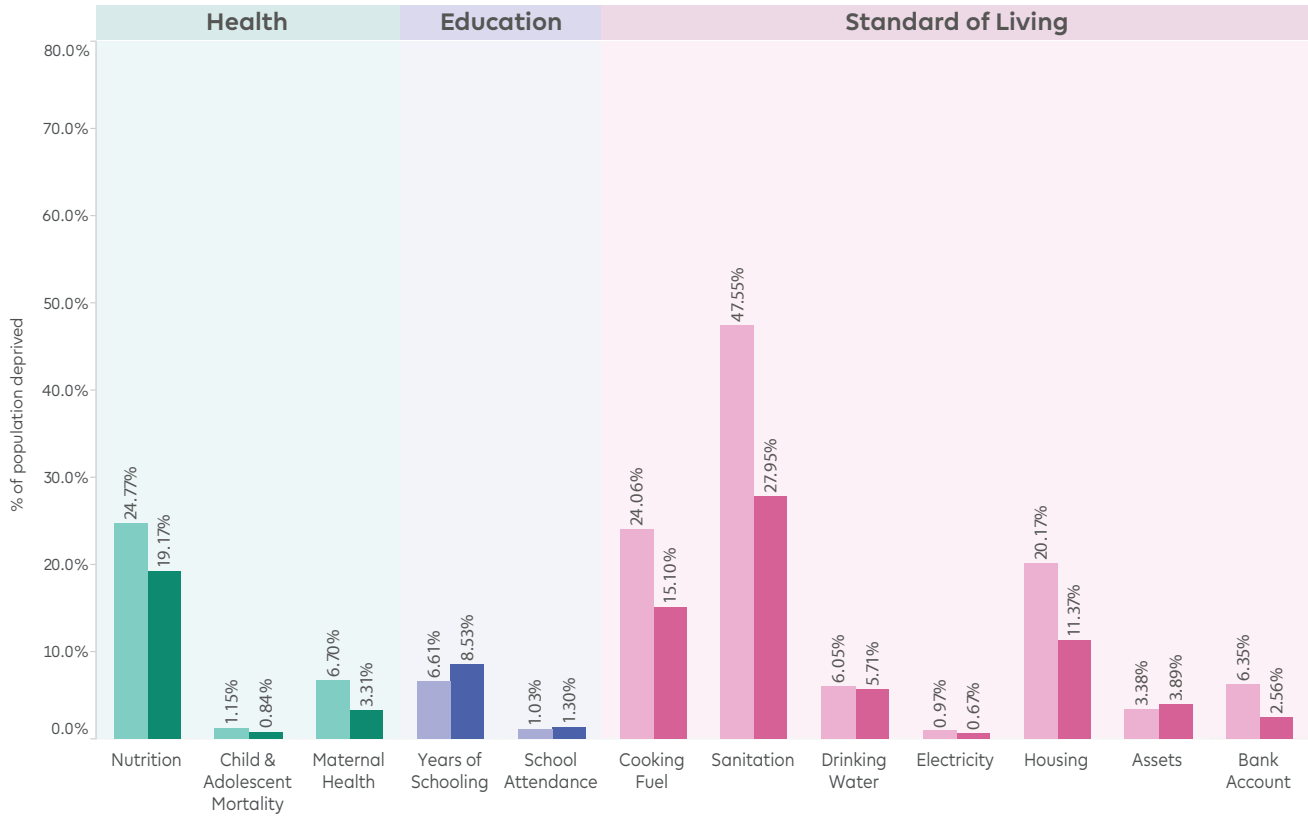
Tamil Nadu: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Tamil Nadu's MPI Score



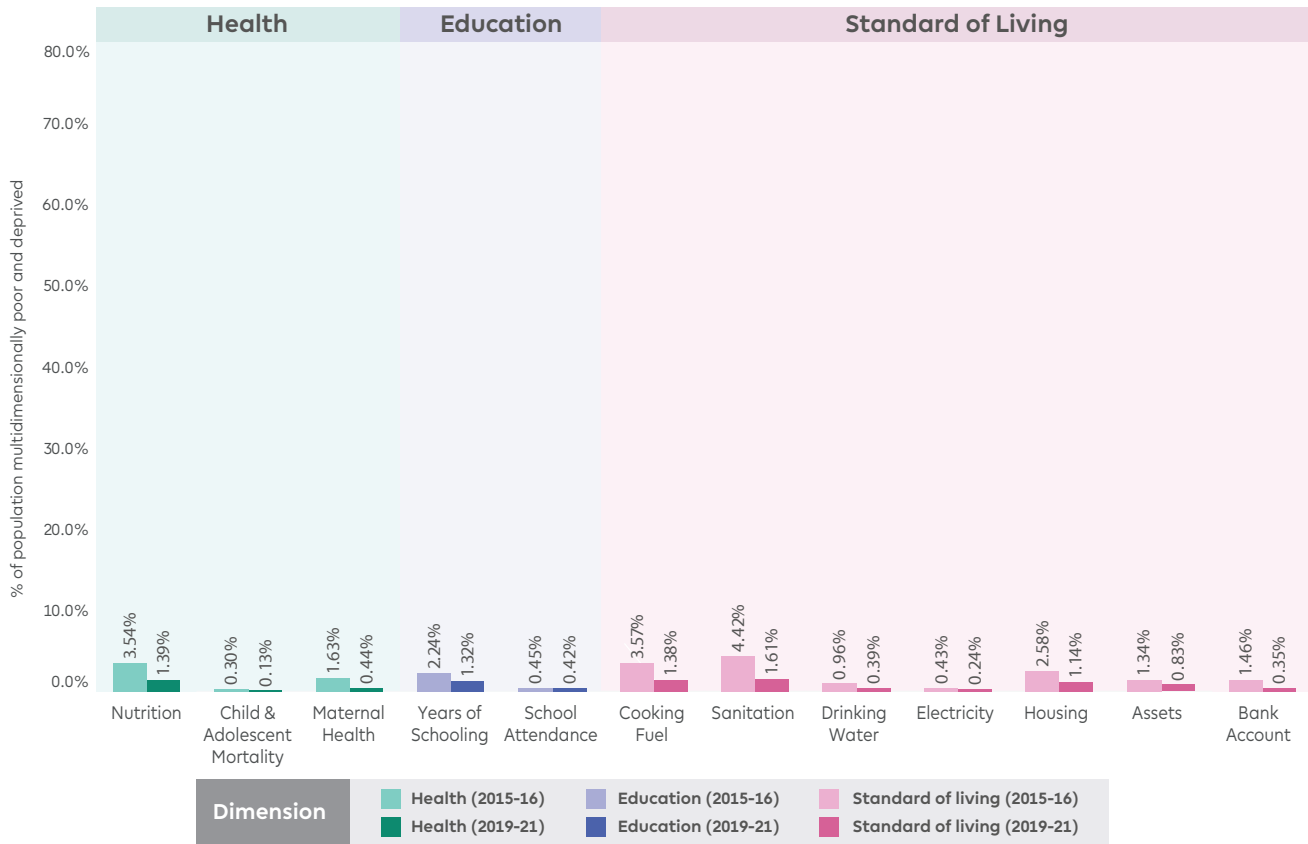
Tamil Nadu: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Tamil Nadu: Censored Headcount Ratio

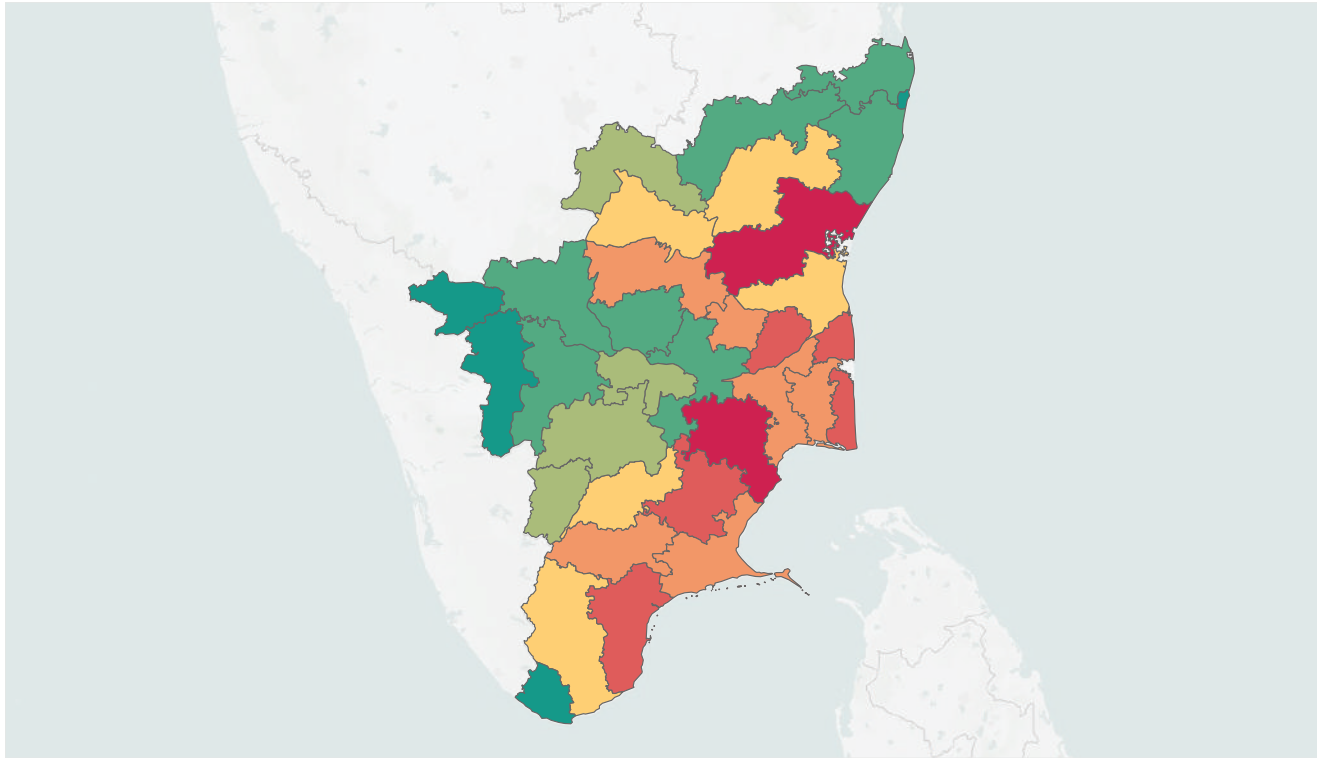
Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Dimension: Health (2015-16), Health (2019-21), Education (2015-16), Education (2019-21), Standard of living (2015-16), Standard of living (2019-21)

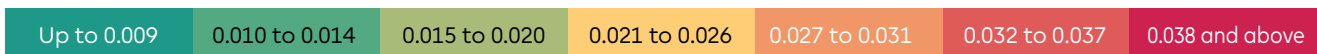
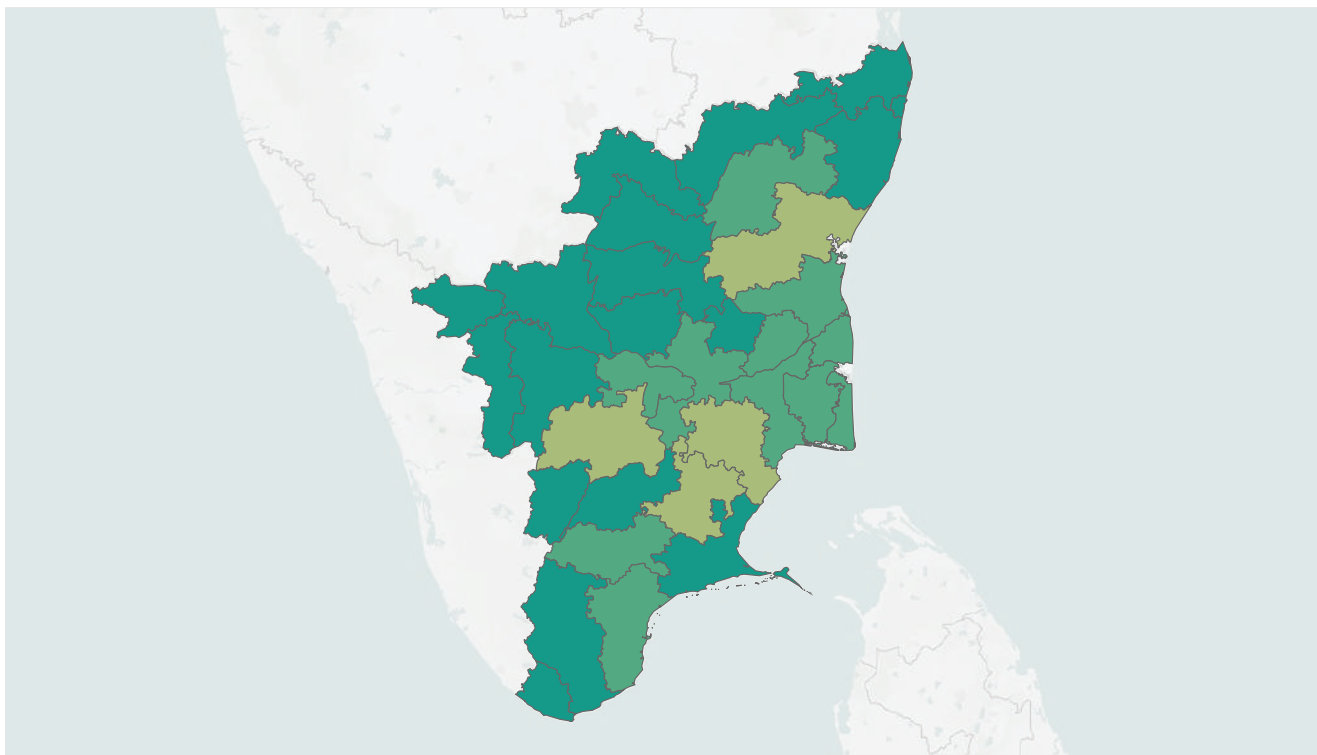
Tamil Nadu

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Tamil Nadu

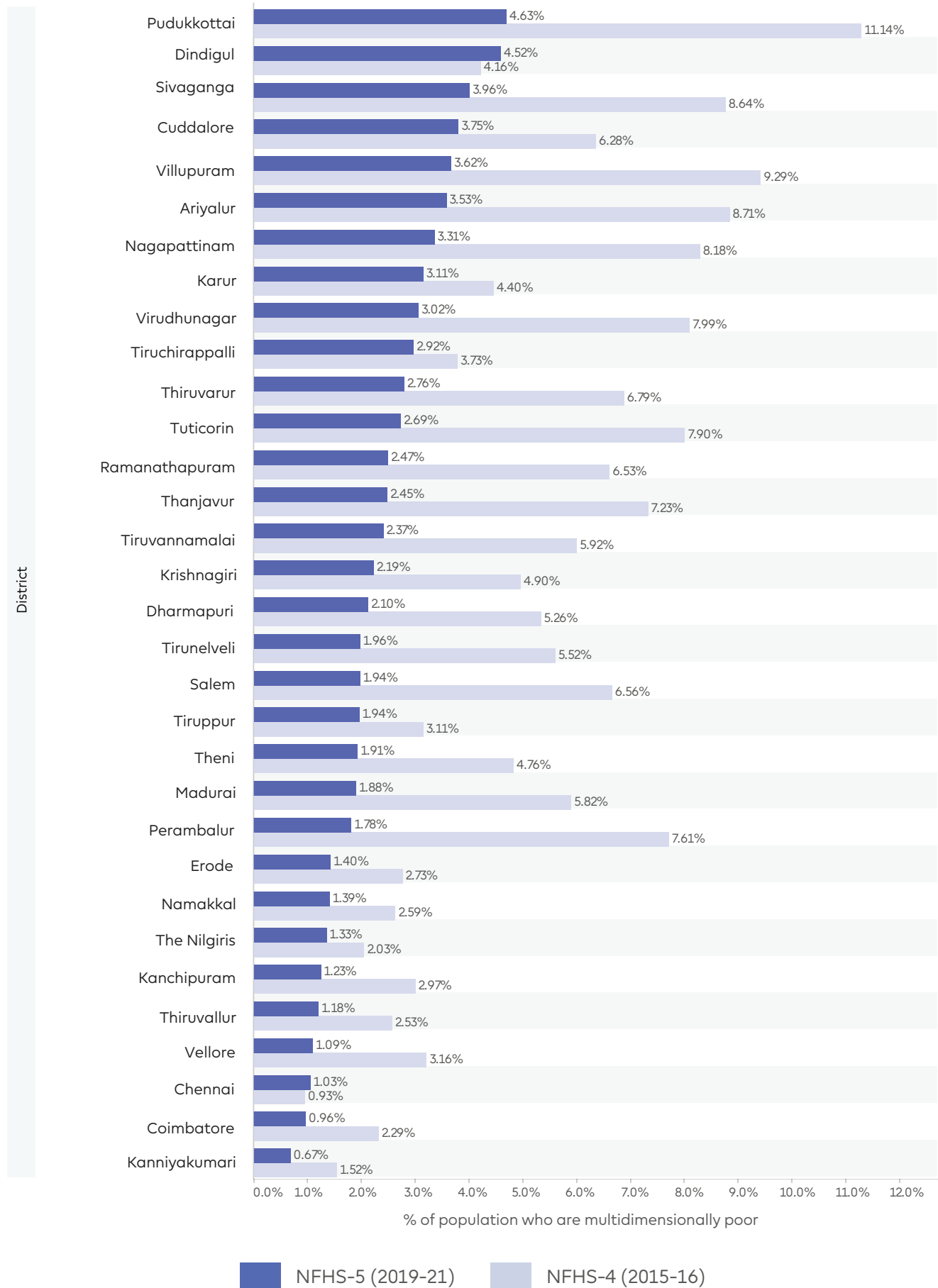
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Tamil Nadu, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

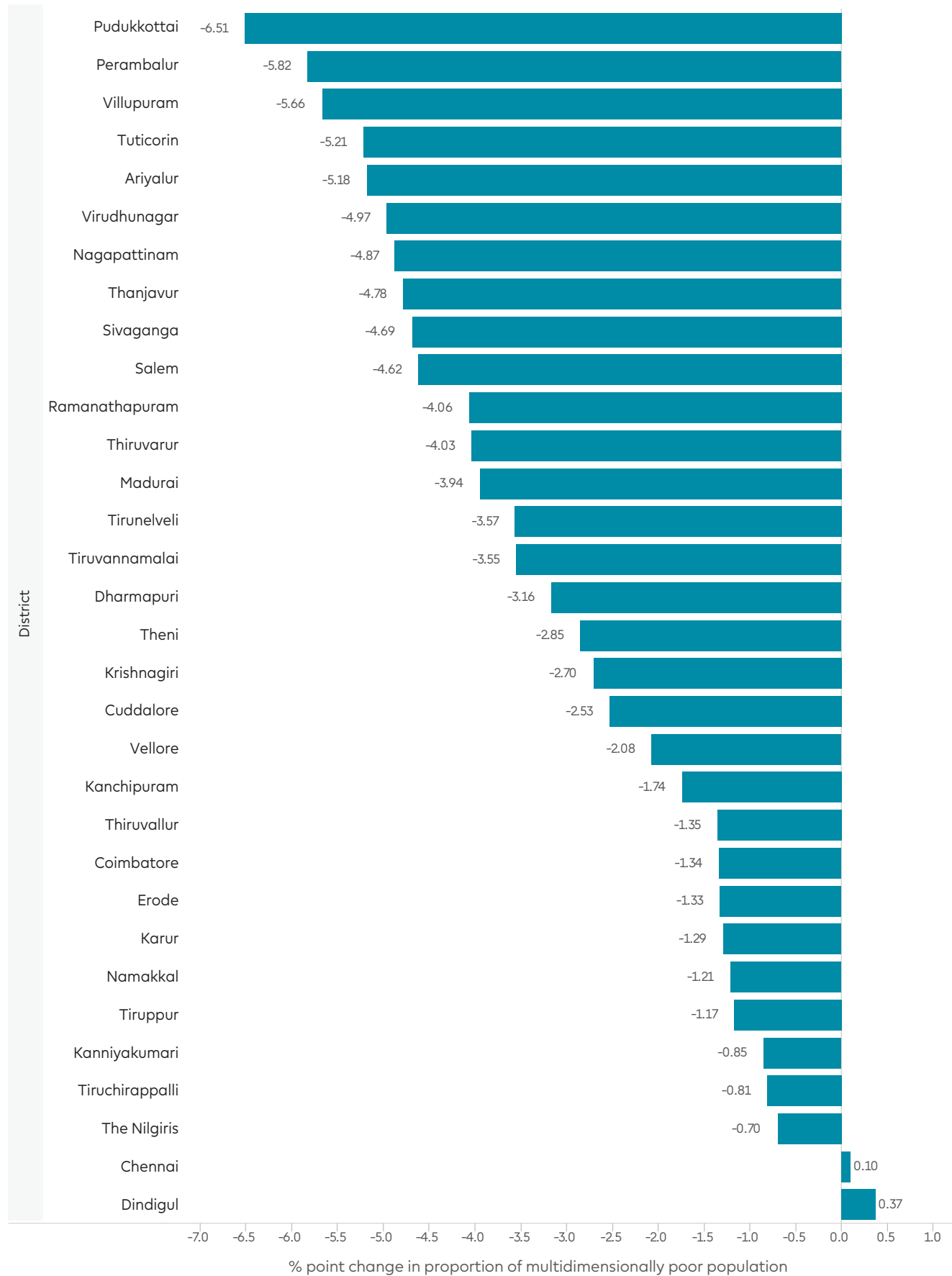
Tamil Nadu: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Tamil Nadu: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

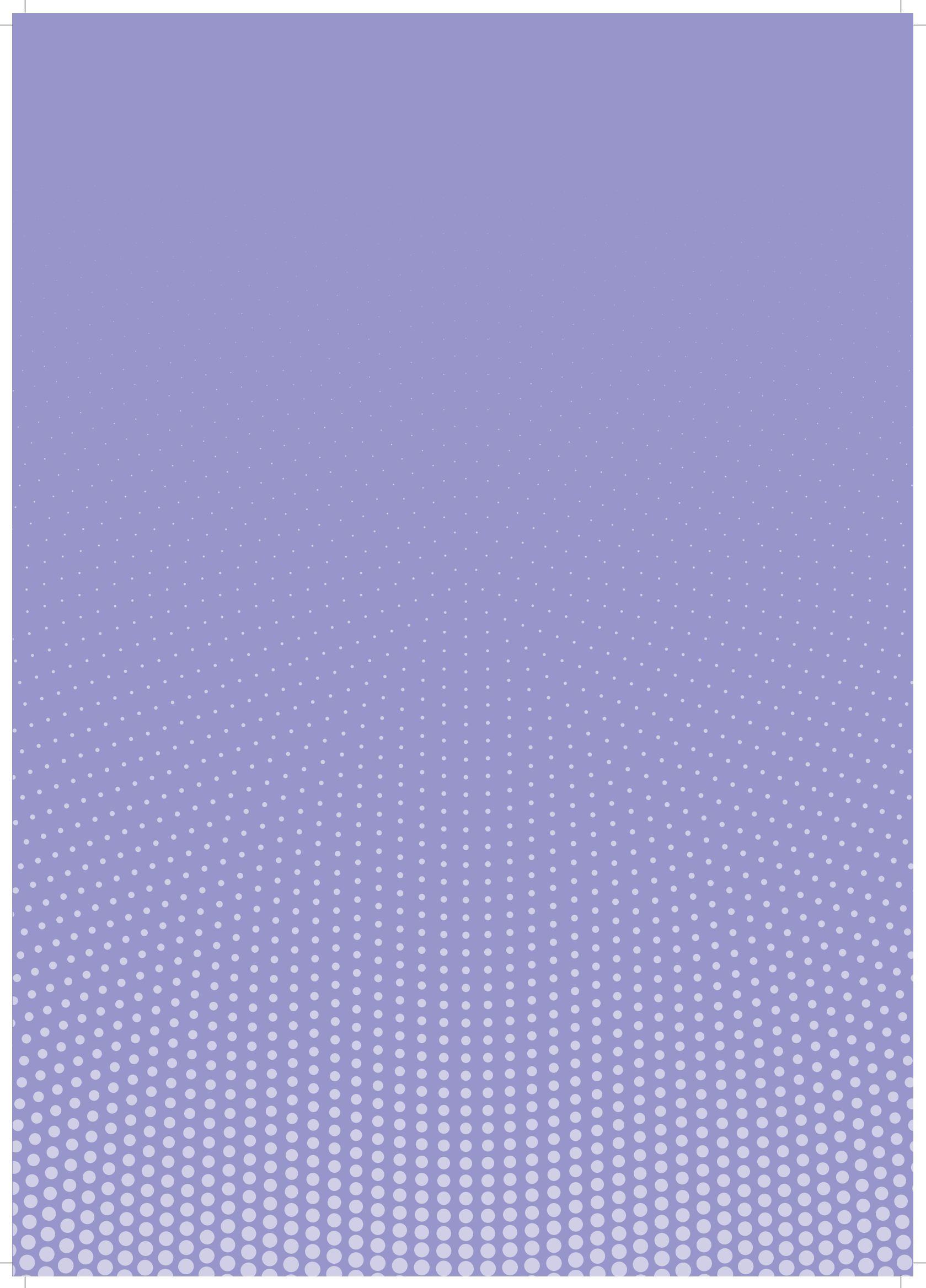
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Tamil Nadu: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Ariyalur	8.71%	38.73%	0.034	3.53%	38.90%	0.014
Chennai	0.93%	41.86%	0.004	1.03%	36.62%	0.004
Coimbatore	2.29%	40.14%	0.009	0.96%	37.14%	0.004
Cuddalore	6.28%	39.61%	0.025	3.75%	38.26%	0.014
Dharmapuri	5.26%	39.68%	0.021	2.10%	39.50%	0.008
Dindigul	4.16%	38.87%	0.016	4.52%	40.47%	0.018
Erode	2.73%	42.54%	0.012	1.40%	36.21%	0.005
Kanchipuram	2.97%	38.76%	0.011	1.23%	38.86%	0.005
Kanniyakumari	1.52%	35.81%	0.005	0.67%	36.53%	0.002
Karur	4.40%	39.86%	0.018	3.11%	37.61%	0.012
Krishnagiri	4.90%	41.13%	0.020	2.19%	40.66%	0.009
Madurai	5.82%	39.20%	0.023	1.88%	38.23%	0.007
Nagapattinam	8.18%	40.30%	0.033	3.31%	40.19%	0.013
Namakkal	2.59%	41.35%	0.011	1.39%	36.02%	0.005
Perambalur	7.61%	39.81%	0.030	1.78%	39.15%	0.007
Pudukkottai	11.14%	39.10%	0.044	4.63%	38.30%	0.018
Ramanathapuram	6.53%	41.46%	0.027	2.47%	37.37%	0.009
Salem	6.56%	44.73%	0.029	1.94%	38.60%	0.007
Sivaganga	8.64%	38.43%	0.033	3.96%	37.97%	0.015
Thanjavur	7.23%	38.16%	0.028	2.45%	40.21%	0.010
The Nilgiris	2.03%	39.01%	0.008	1.33%	37.22%	0.005
Theni	4.76%	39.91%	0.019	1.91%	36.39%	0.007
Thiruvallur	2.53%	38.74%	0.010	1.18%	38.64%	0.005
Thiruvaur	6.79%	40.41%	0.027	2.76%	38.27%	0.011
Thoothukkudi (Tuticorin)	7.90%	40.50%	0.032	2.69%	40.01%	0.011
Tiruchirappalli	3.73%	38.06%	0.014	2.92%	37.87%	0.011
Tirunelveli	5.52%	40.35%	0.022	1.96%	38.40%	0.008
Tiruppur	3.11%	38.99%	0.012	1.94%	37.22%	0.007
Tiruvannamalai	5.92%	40.35%	0.024	2.37%	41.54%	0.010
Vellore	3.16%	37.63%	0.012	1.09%	35.99%	0.004
Villupuram	9.29%	40.52%	0.038	3.62%	41.41%	0.015
Virudhunagar	7.99%	39.26%	0.031	3.02%	36.62%	0.011



TELANGANA

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Telangana

Overview

Telangana's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

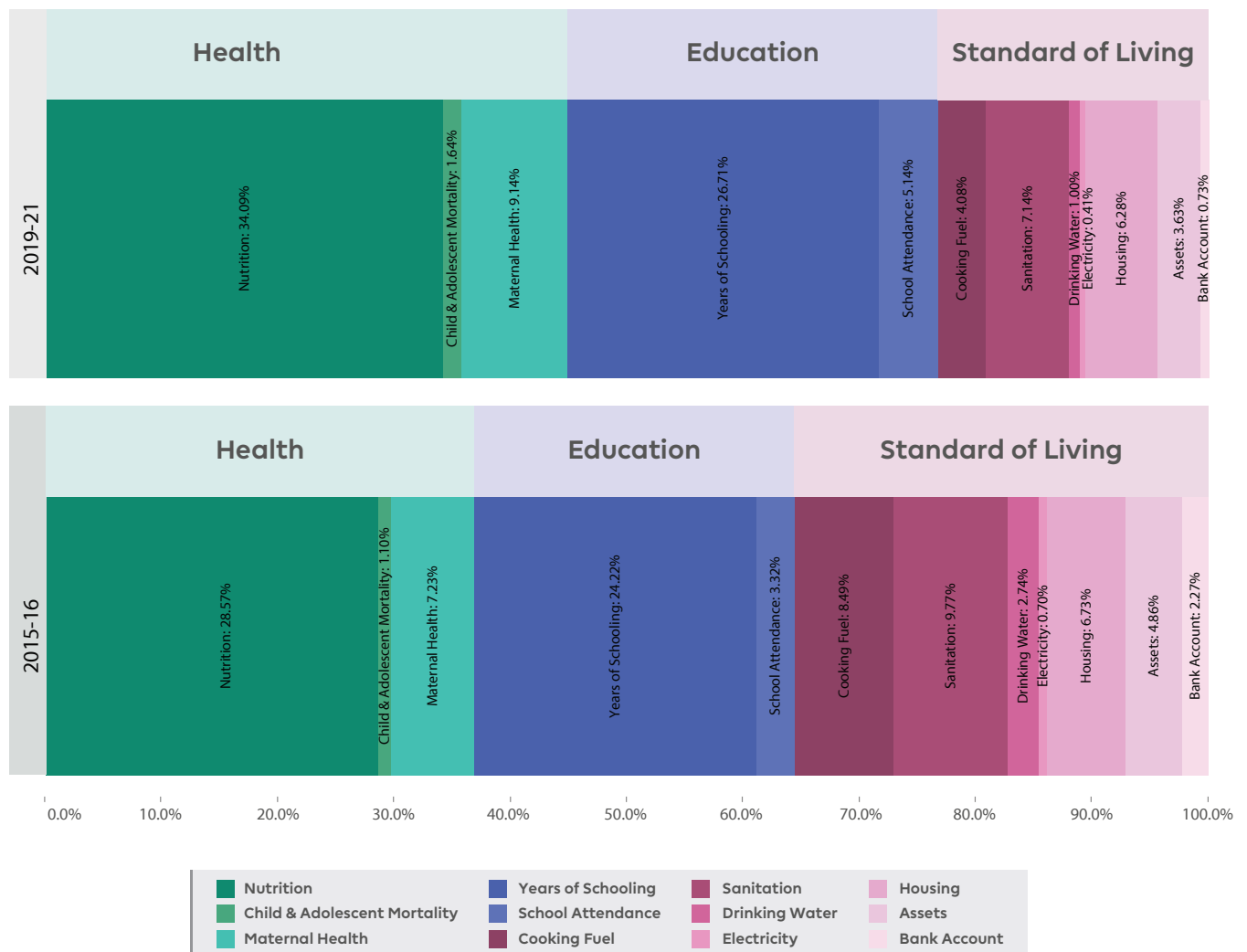
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	5.88%	40.85%	0.024
2015-16	13.18%	43.29%	0.057

Multidimensional Poverty in Telangana's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	7.51%	40.88%	0.031	2.73%	40.70%	0.011
2015-16	19.51%	43.33%	0.085	4.92%	43.06%	0.021

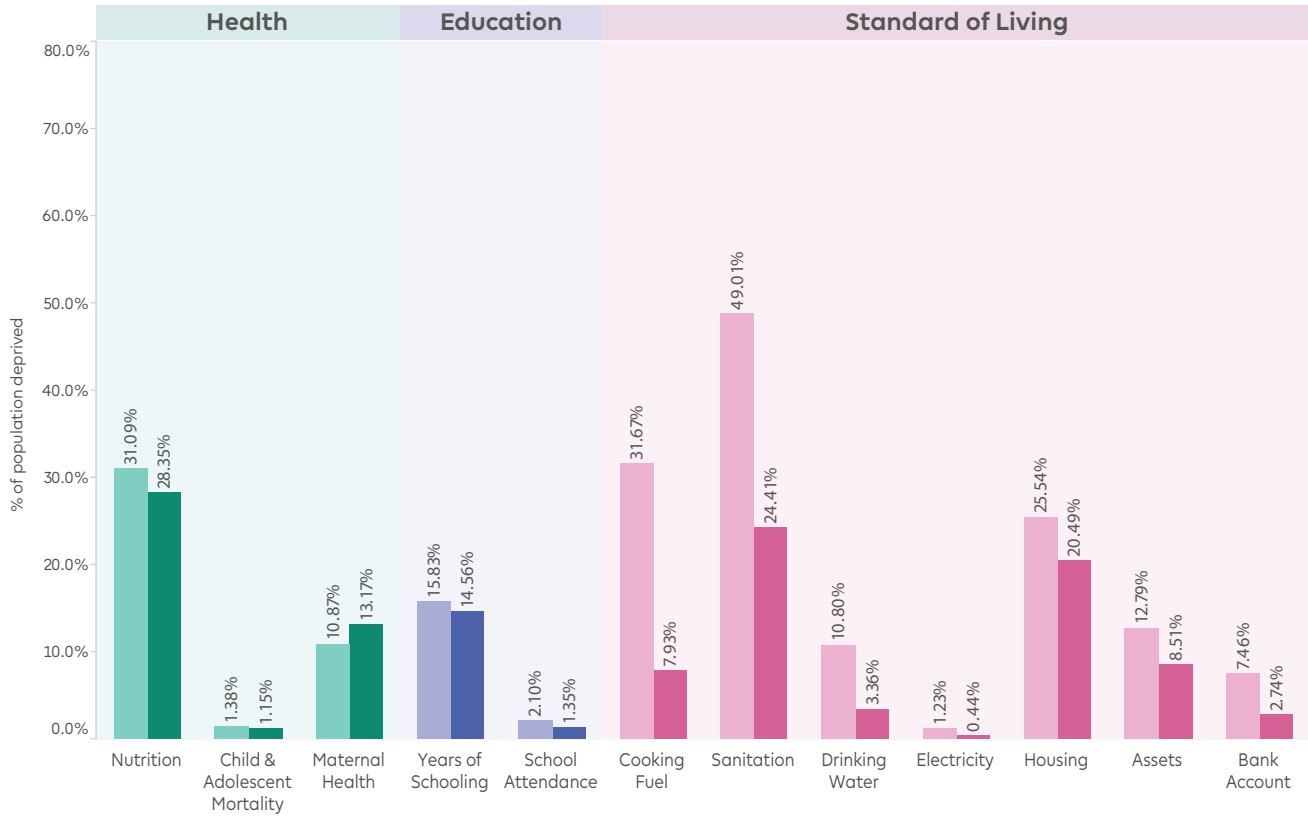
Telangana: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Telangana's MPI Score



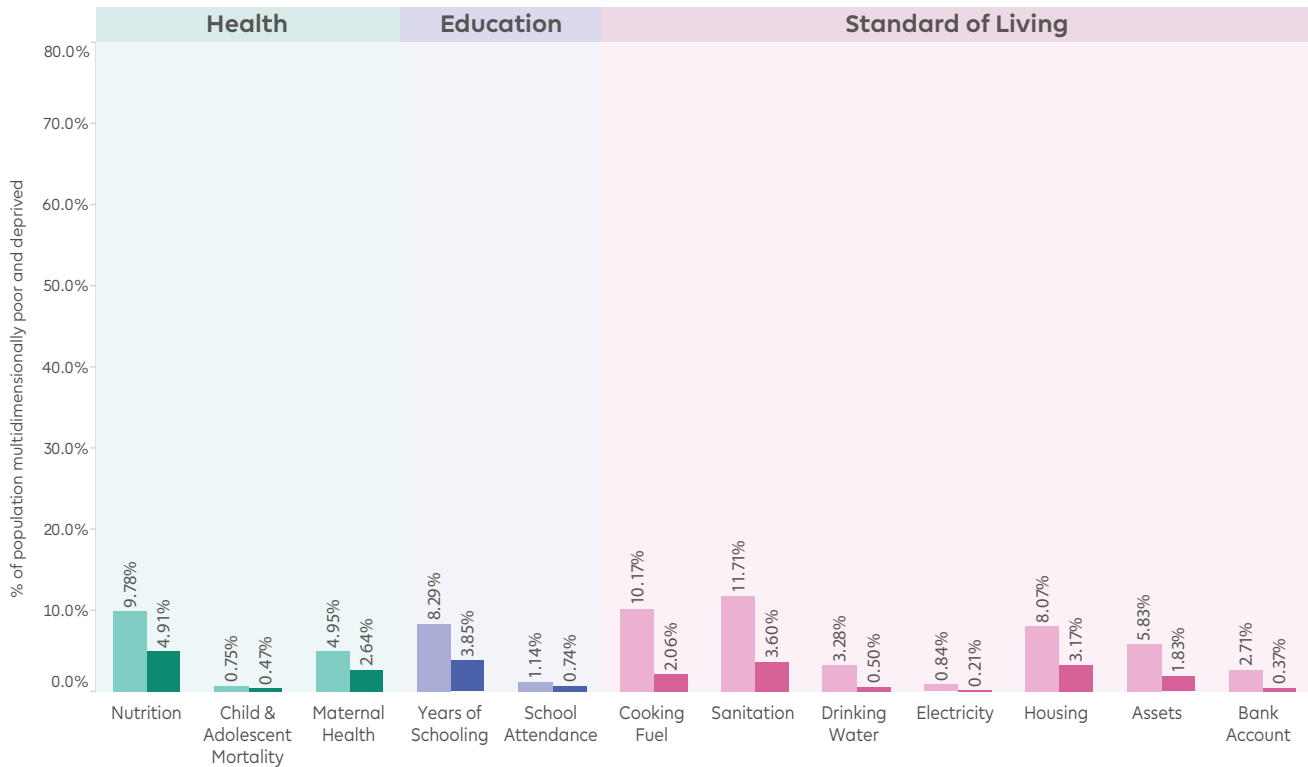
Telangana: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Telangana: Censored Headcount Ratio

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

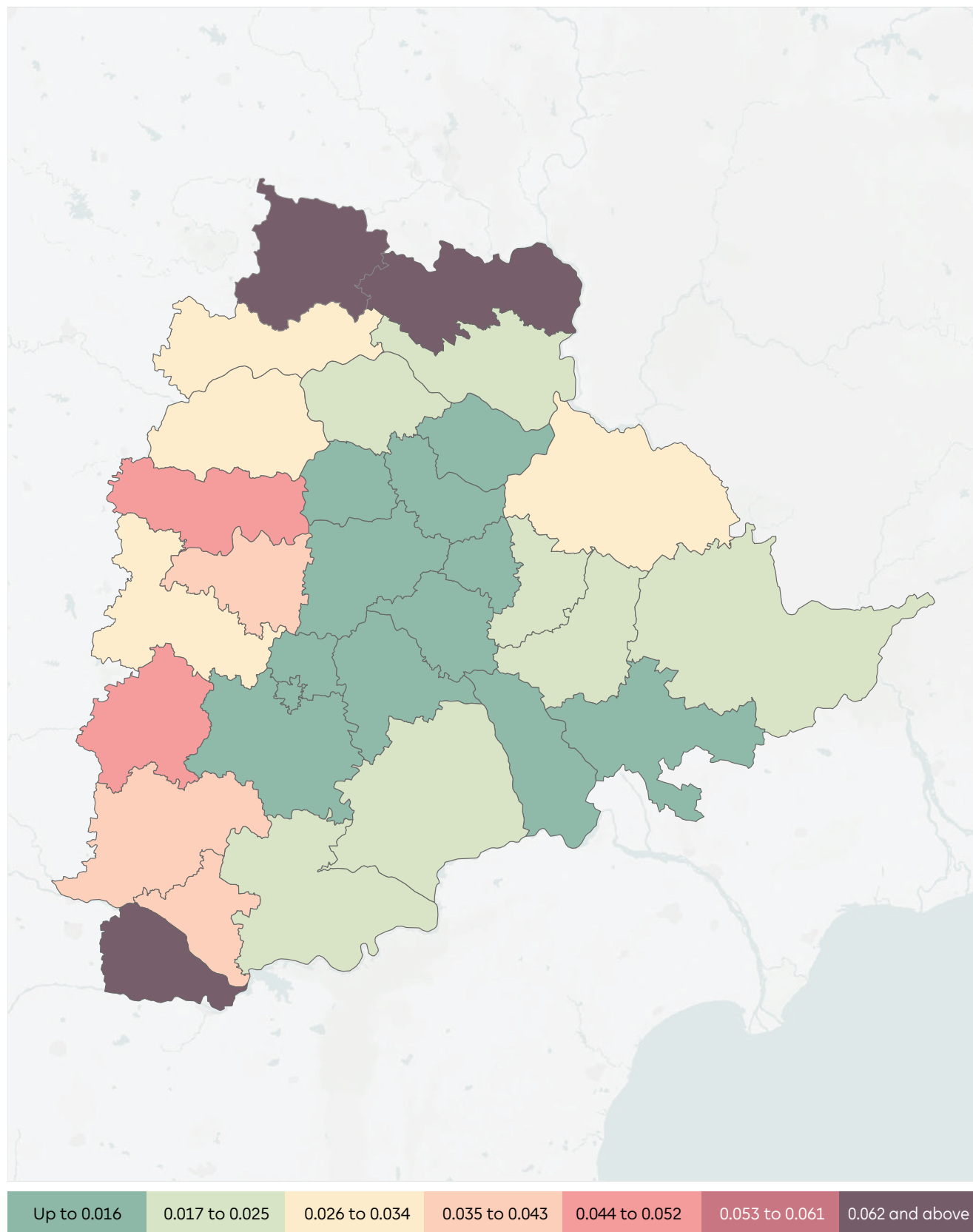


Dimension

- Health (2015-16)
- Health (2019-21)
- Education (2015-16)
- Education (2019-21)
- Standard of living (2015-16)
- Standard of living (2019-21)

Telangana

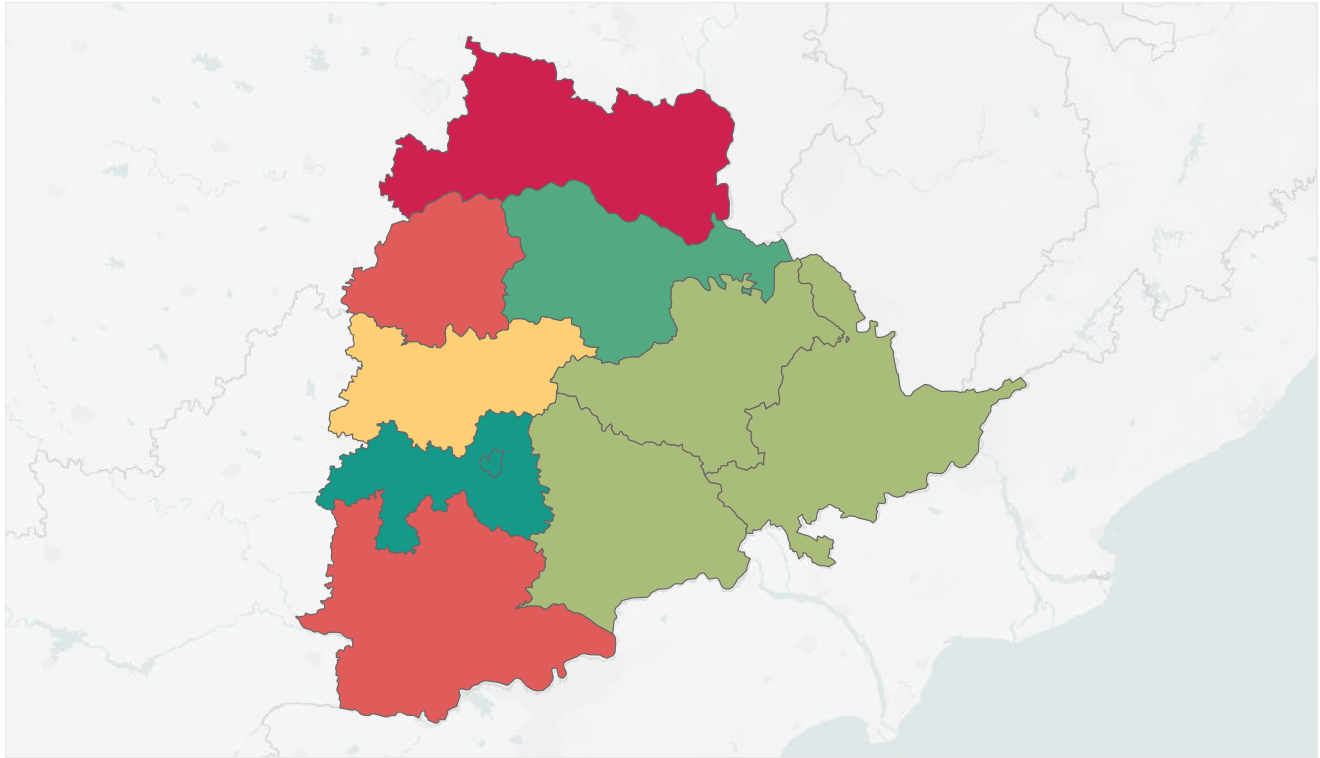
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Telangana for 2019-21.

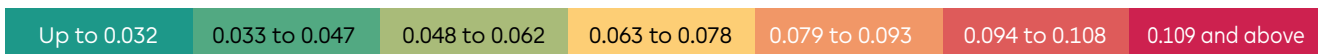
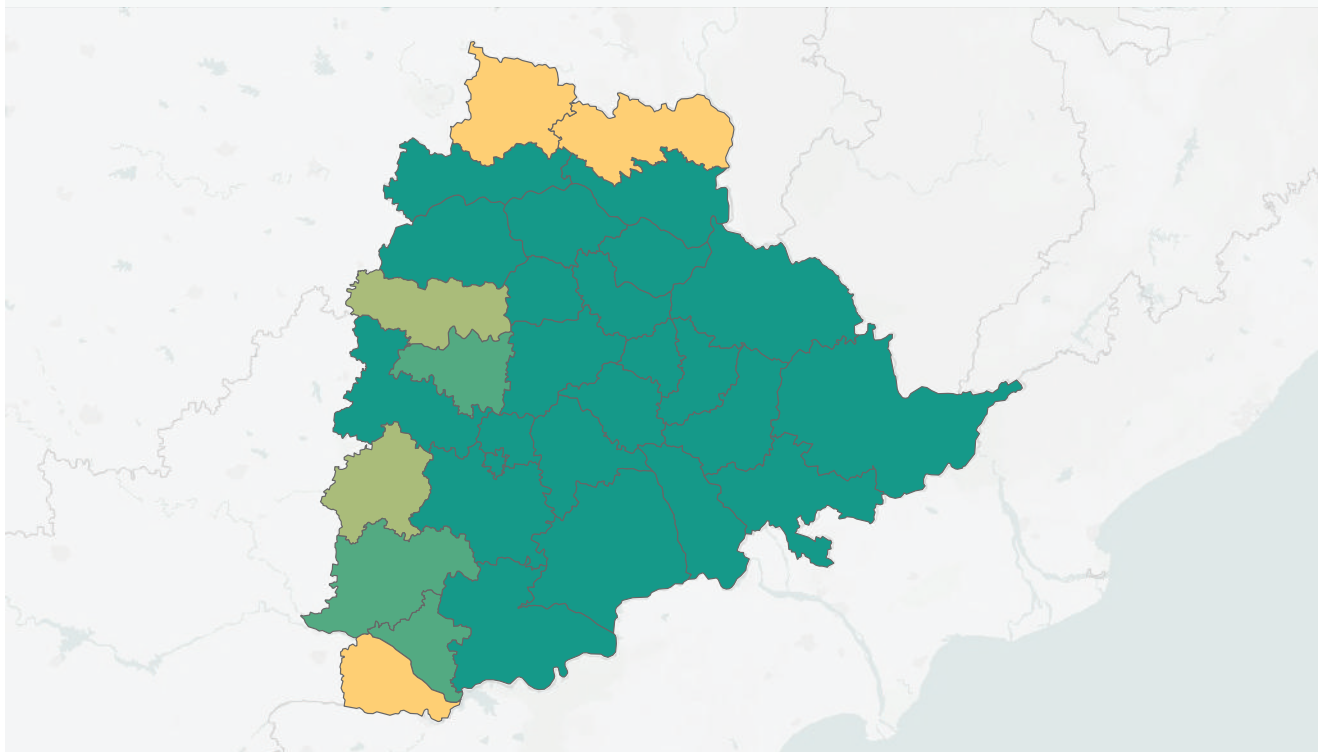
Telangana

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Telangana

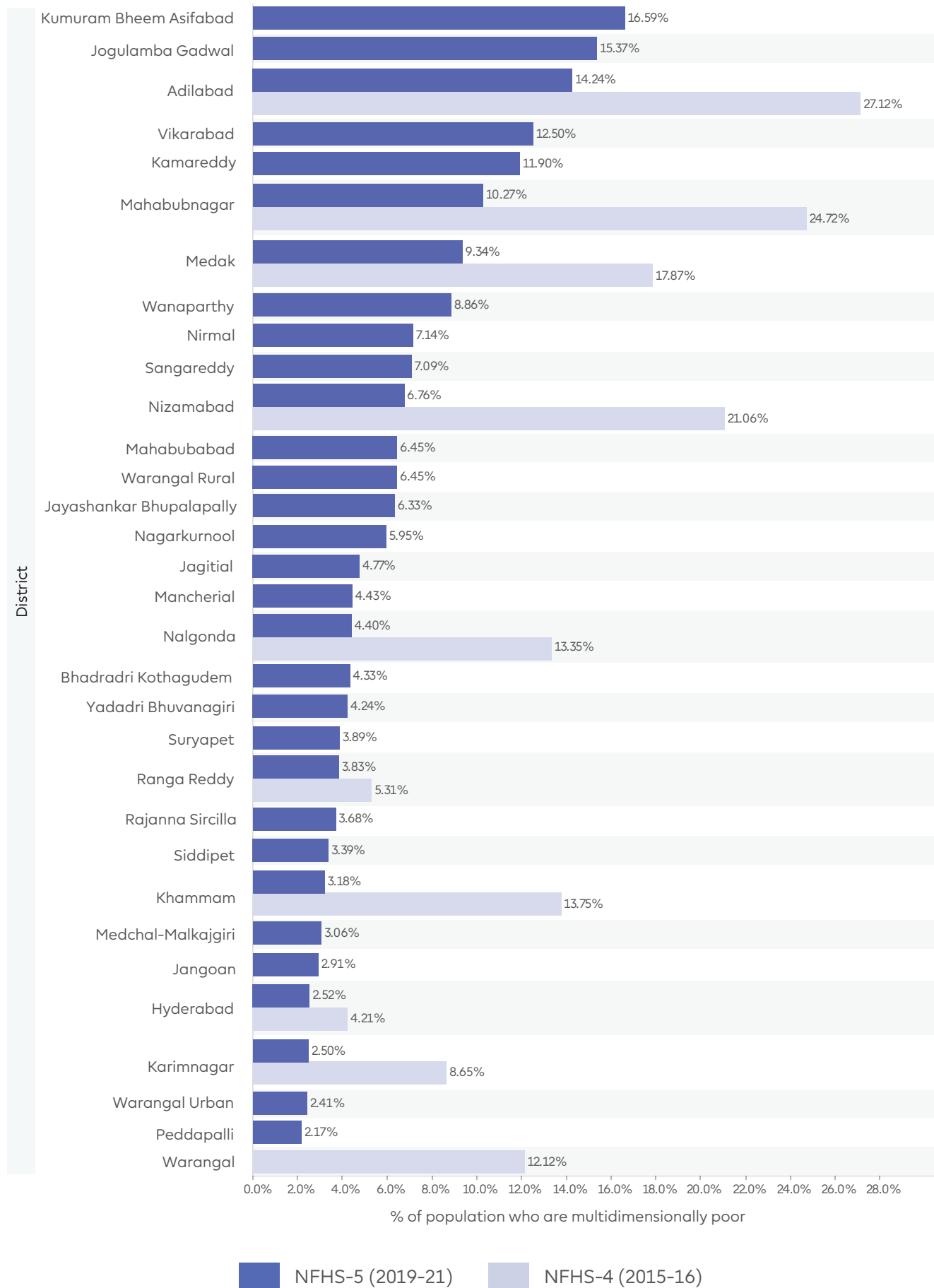
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Telangana, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

Telangana: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Telangana: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Adilabad	27.12%	46.01%	0.125	14.24%	44.82%	0.064
Bhadradri Kothagudem	–	–	–	4.33%	39.79%	0.017
Hyderabad	4.21%	40.98%	0.017	2.52%	36.17%	0.009
Jagitial	–	–	–	4.77%	44.58%	0.021
Jangoan	–	–	–	2.91%	37.82%	0.011
Jayashankar Bhupalapally	–	–	–	6.33%	42.01%	0.027
Jogulamba Gadwal	–	–	–	15.37%	41.24%	0.063
Kamareddy	–	–	–	11.90%	41.48%	0.049
Karimnagar	8.65%	41.20%	0.036	2.50%	39.98%	0.010
Khammam	13.75%	42.23%	0.058	3.18%	43.80%	0.014
Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	–	–	–	16.59%	42.97%	0.071
Mahabubabad	–	–	–	6.45%	38.39%	0.025
Mahabubnagar	24.72%	43.83%	0.108	10.27%	40.35%	0.041
Mancherial	–	–	–	4.43%	40.12%	0.018
Medak	17.87%	42.46%	0.076	9.34%	39.49%	0.037
Medchal-Malkajgiri	–	–	–	3.06%	38.56%	0.012
Nagarkurnool	–	–	–	5.95%	41.11%	0.024
Nalgonda	13.35%	44.31%	0.059	4.40%	39.48%	0.017
Nirmal	–	–	–	7.14%	41.69%	0.030
Nizamabad	21.06%	44.51%	0.094	6.76%	40.96%	0.028
Peddapalli	–	–	–	2.17%	37.36%	0.008
Rajanna Sircilla	–	–	–	3.68%	39.57%	0.015
Ranga Reddy	5.31%	41.94%	0.022	3.83%	41.66%	0.016
Sangareddy	–	–	–	7.09%	42.48%	0.030
Siddipet	–	–	–	3.39%	38.29%	0.013
Suryapet	–	–	–	3.89%	39.35%	0.015
Vikarabad	–	–	–	12.50%	39.75%	0.050
Wanaparthy	–	–	–	8.86%	43.06%	0.038
Warangal	12.12%	40.49%	0.049	–	–	–
Warangal Rural	–	–	–	6.45%	38.95%	0.025
Warangal Urban	–	–	–	2.41%	39.40%	0.010
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	–	–	–	4.24%	37.19%	0.016

TRIPURA

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Tripura

Overview

Tripura's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

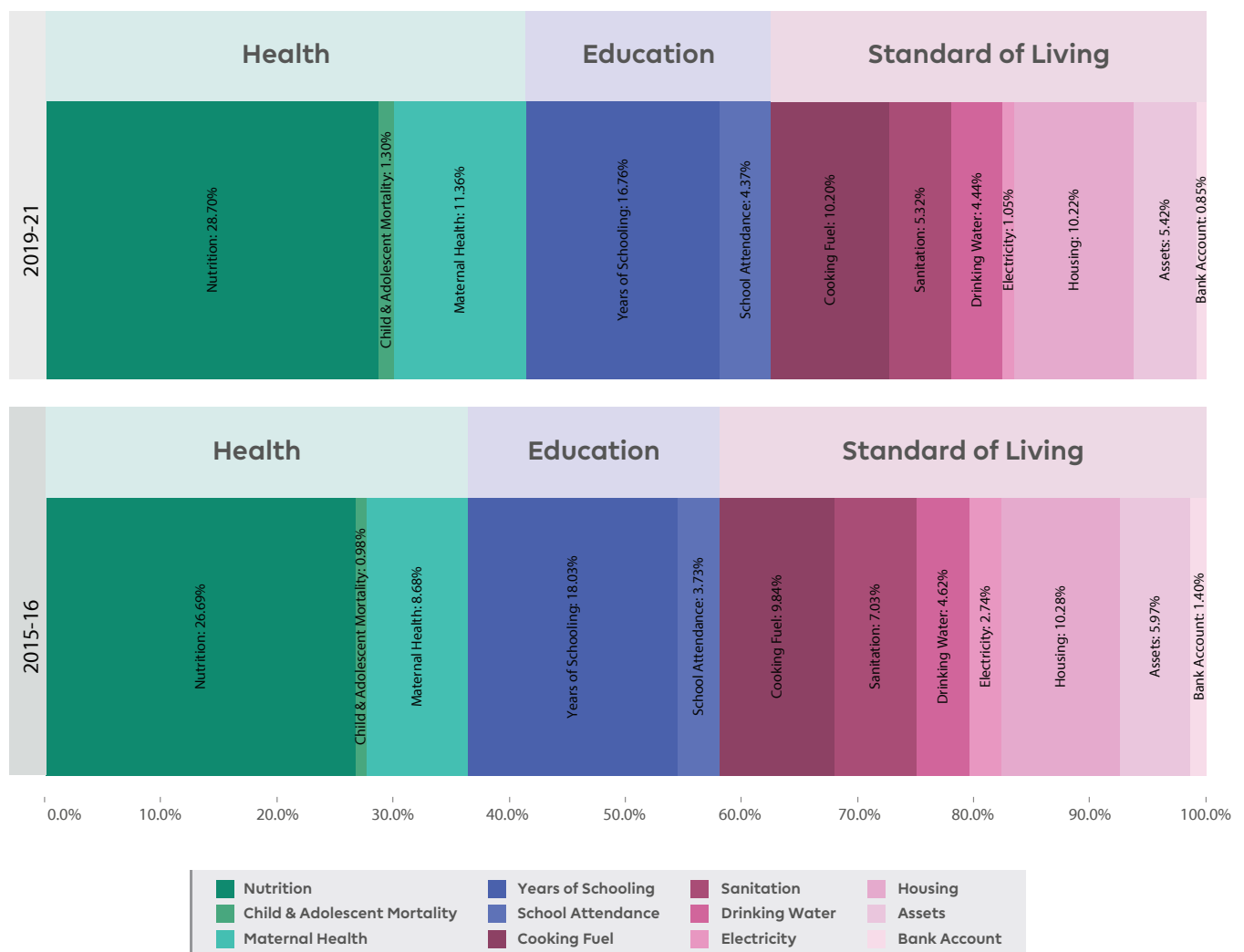
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	13.11%	42.68%	0.056
2015-16	16.62%	45.03%	0.075

Multidimensional Poverty in Tripura's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	16.47%	42.84%	0.071	4.69%	41.26%	0.019
2015-16	20.93%	45.34%	0.095	5.50%	42.08%	0.023

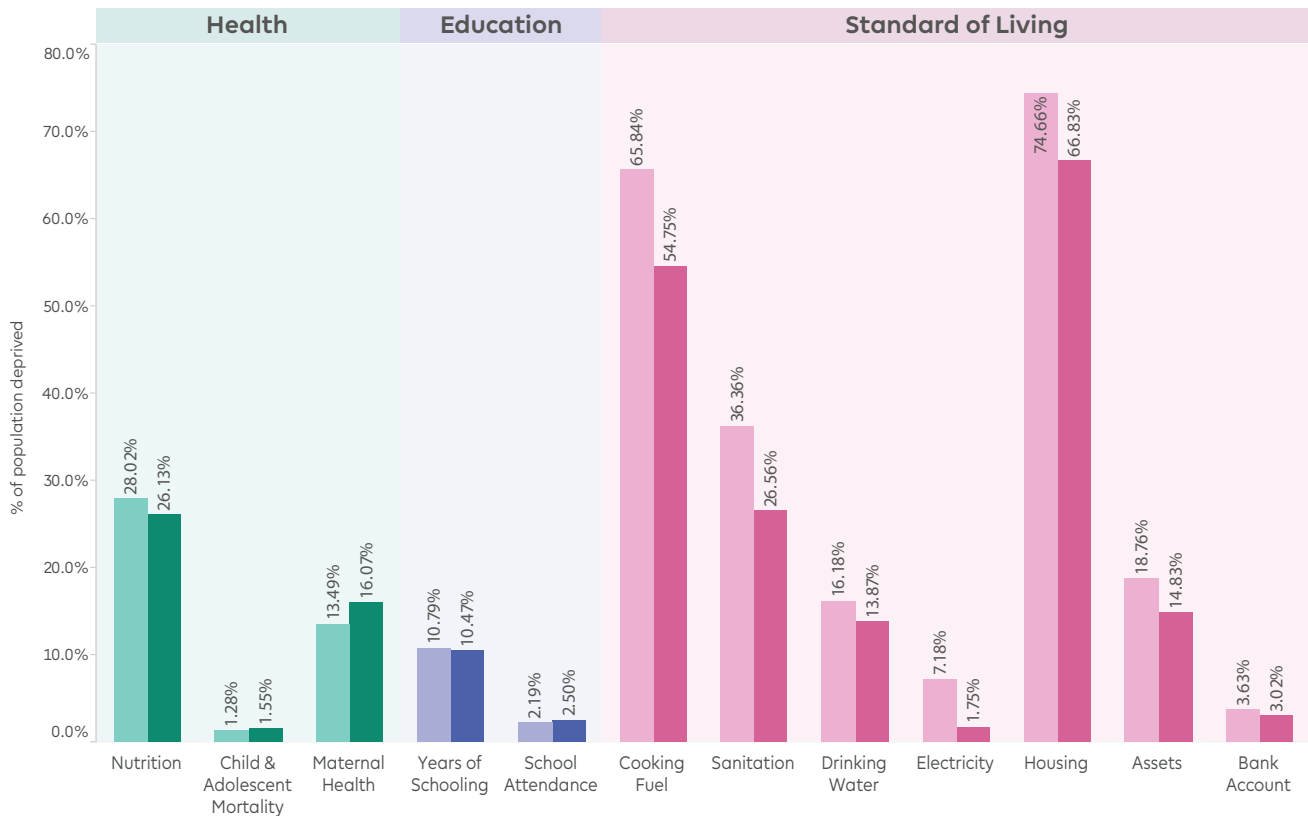
Tripura: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Tripura's MPI Score



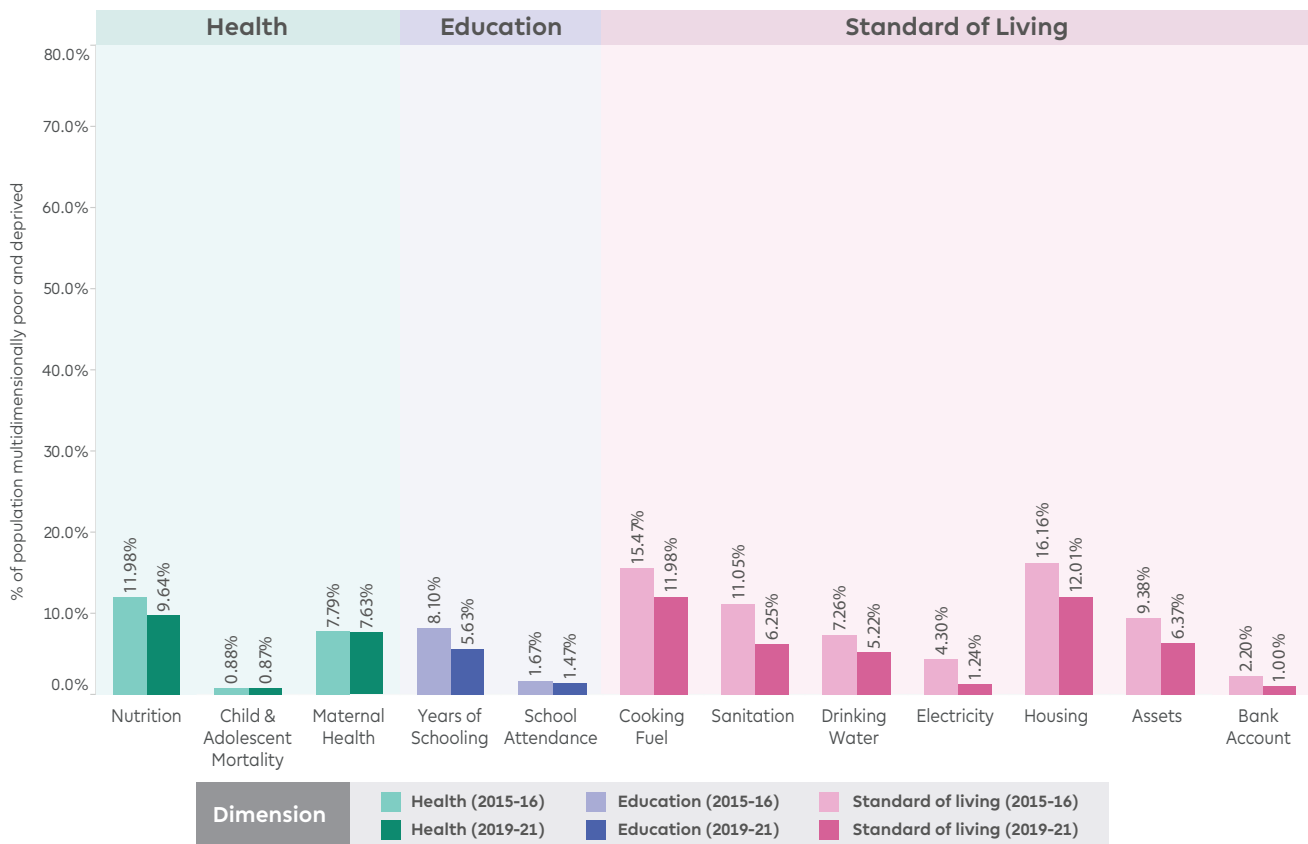
Tripura: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Tripura: Censored Headcount Ratio

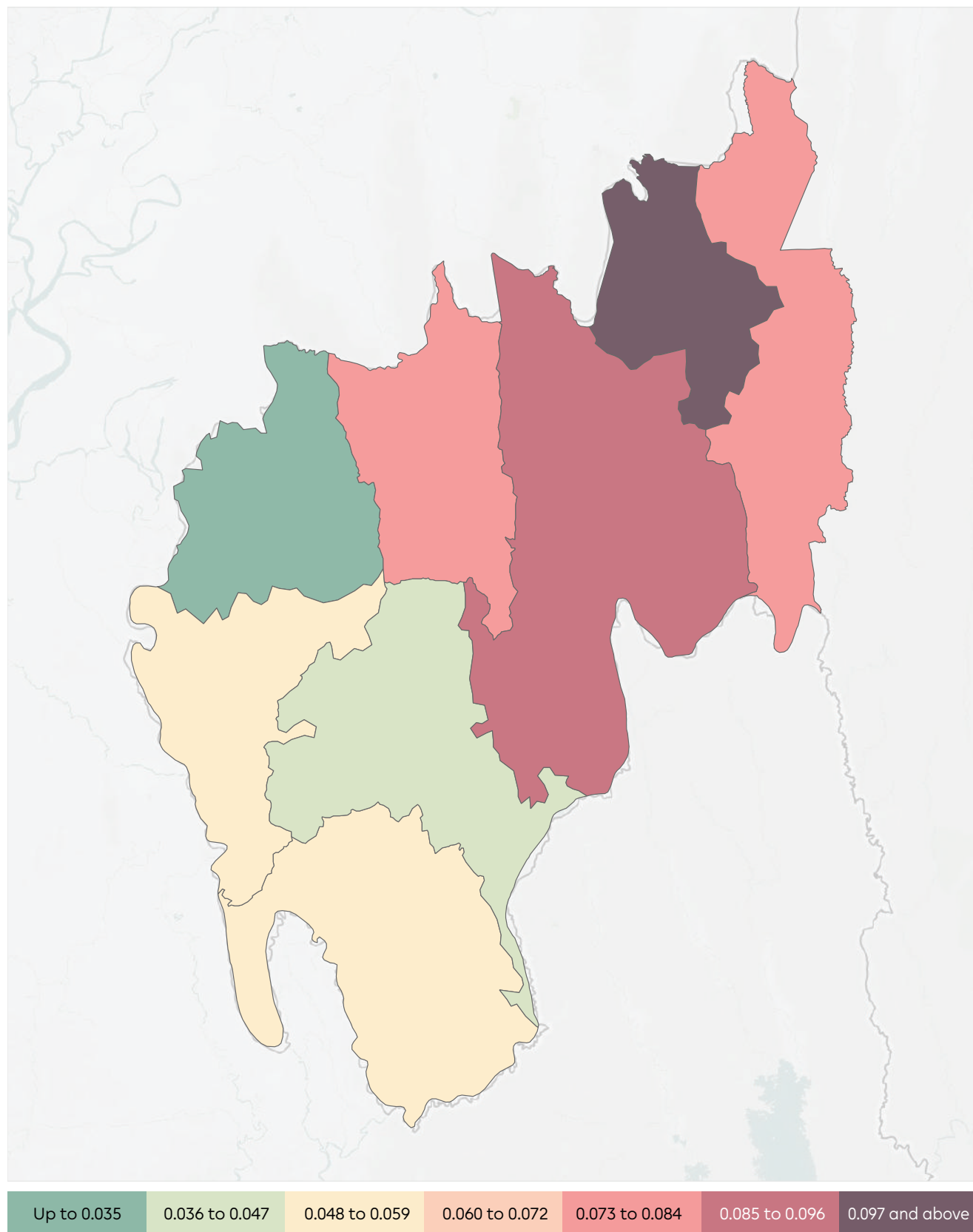
Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Dimension: Health (2015-16), Health (2019-21), Education (2015-16), Education (2019-21), Standard of living (2015-16), Standard of living (2019-21)

Tripura

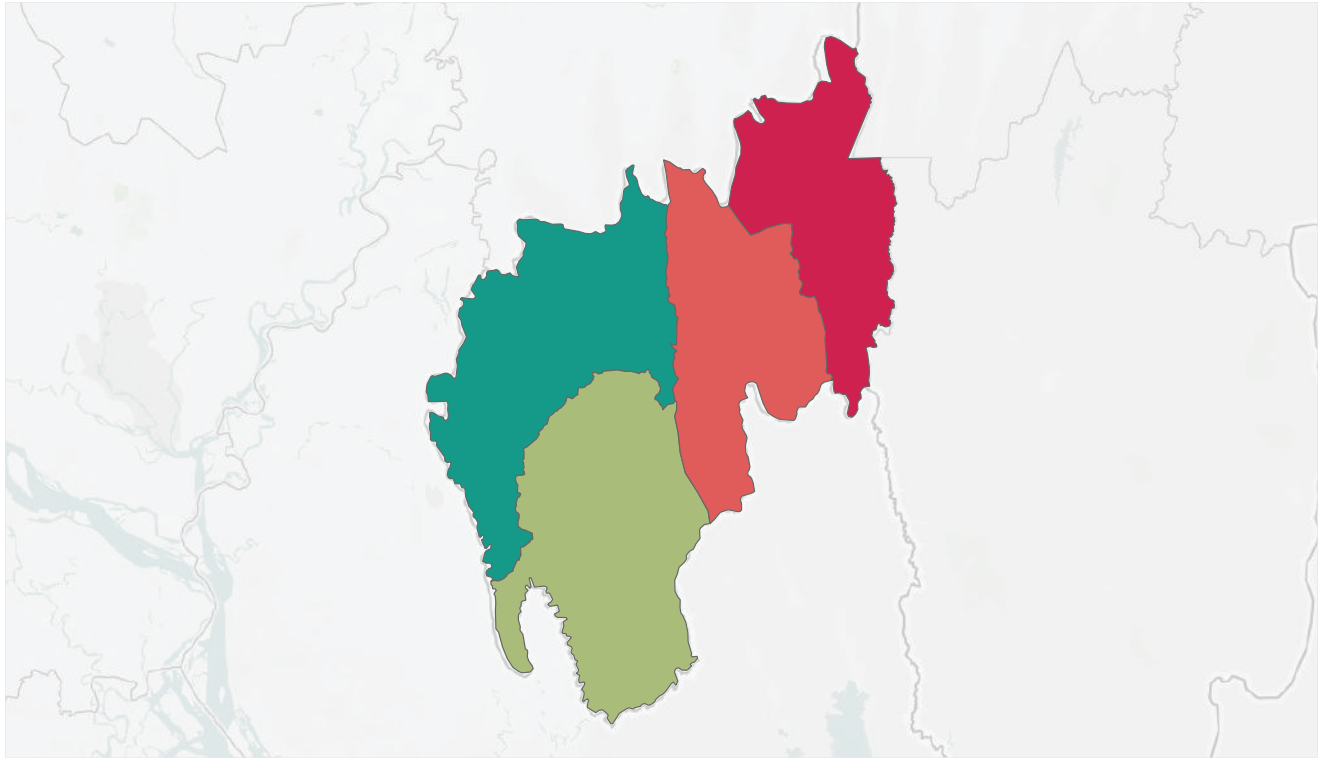
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Tripura for 2019-21.

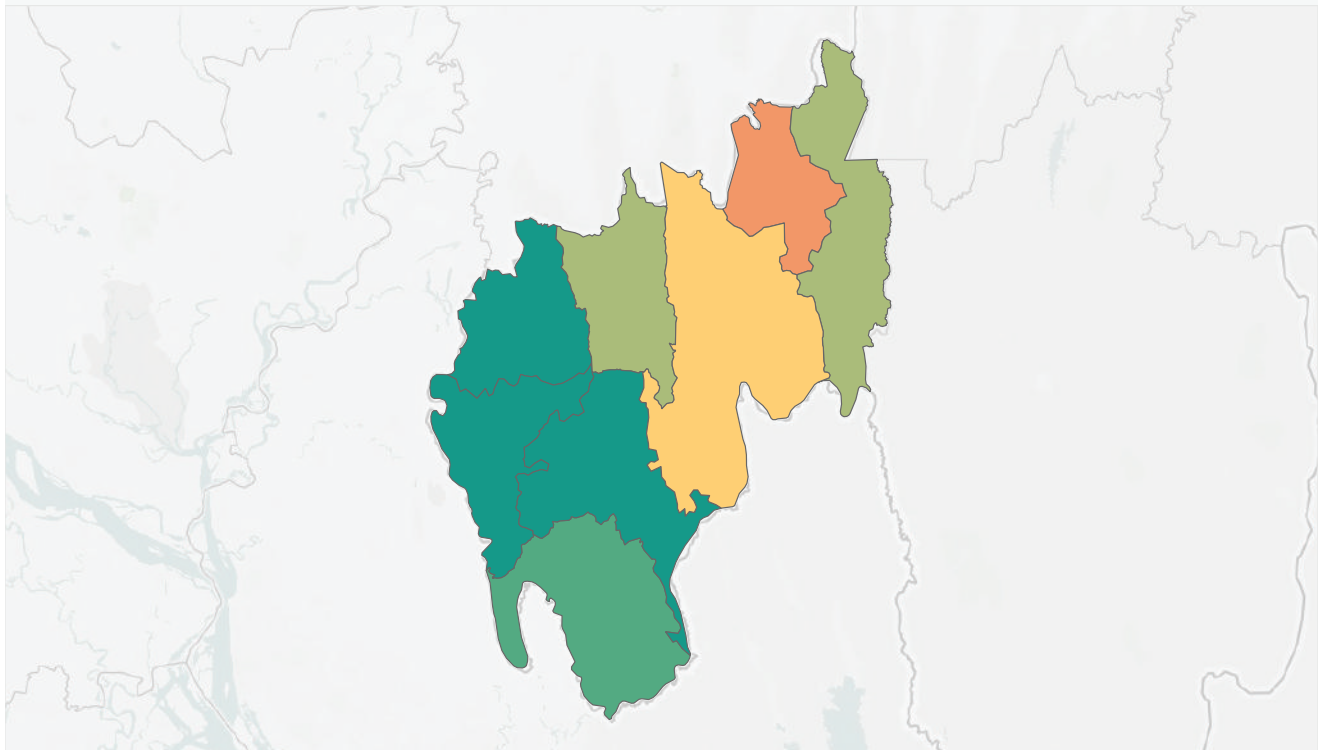
Tripura

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Tripura

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)

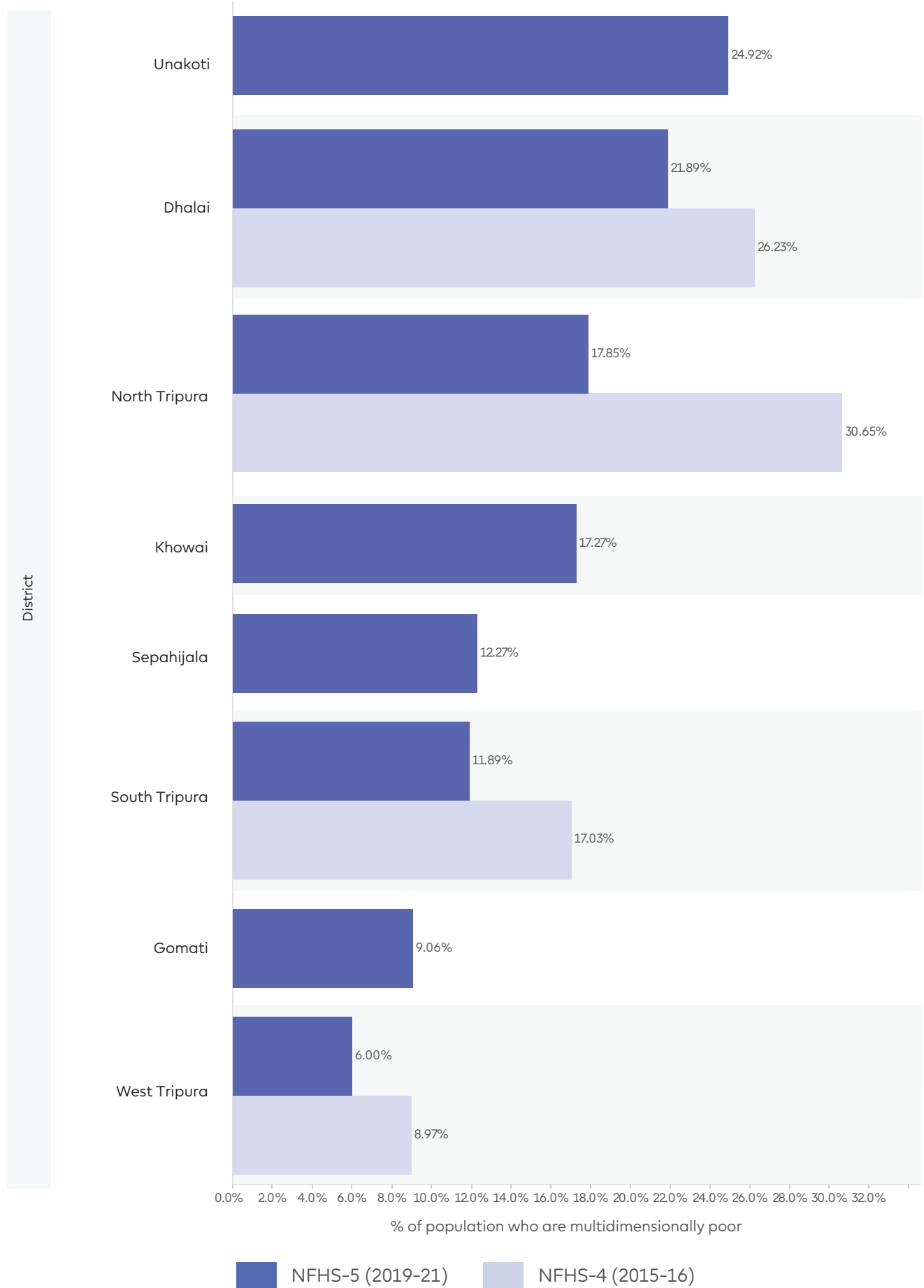


Up to 0.053	0.054 to 0.068	0.069 to 0.084	0.085 to 0.099	0.100 to 0.114	0.115 to 0.129	0.130 and above
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The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Tripura, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

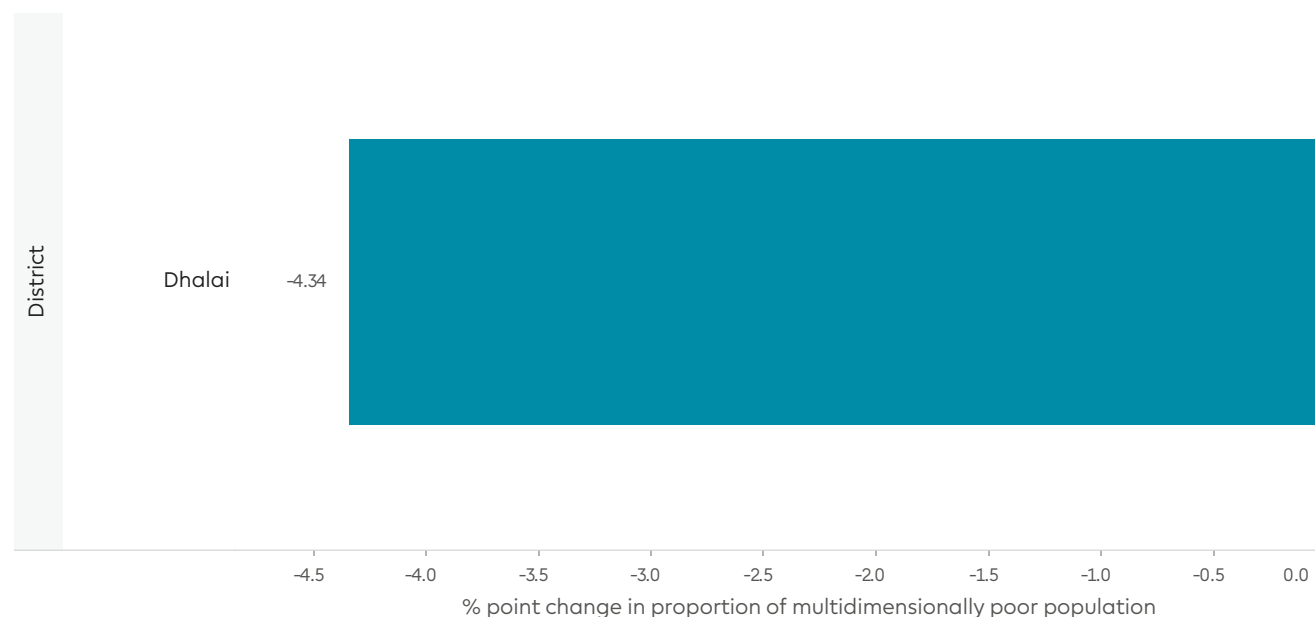
Tripura: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Tripura: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Tripura: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Dhalai	26.23%	47.29%	0.124	21.89%	44.04%	0.096
Gomati	—	—	—	9.06%	41.18%	0.037
Khowai	—	—	—	17.27%	42.12%	0.073
North Tripura	30.65%	47.49%	0.146	17.85%	43.64%	0.078
Sepahijala	—	—	—	12.27%	39.81%	0.049
South Tripura	17.03%	42.02%	0.072	11.89%	45.43%	0.054
Unakoti	—	—	—	24.92%	43.77%	0.109
West Tripura	8.97%	43.26%	0.039	6.00%	40.09%	0.024

UTTAR PRADESH

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Uttar Pradesh

Overview

Uttar Pradesh's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

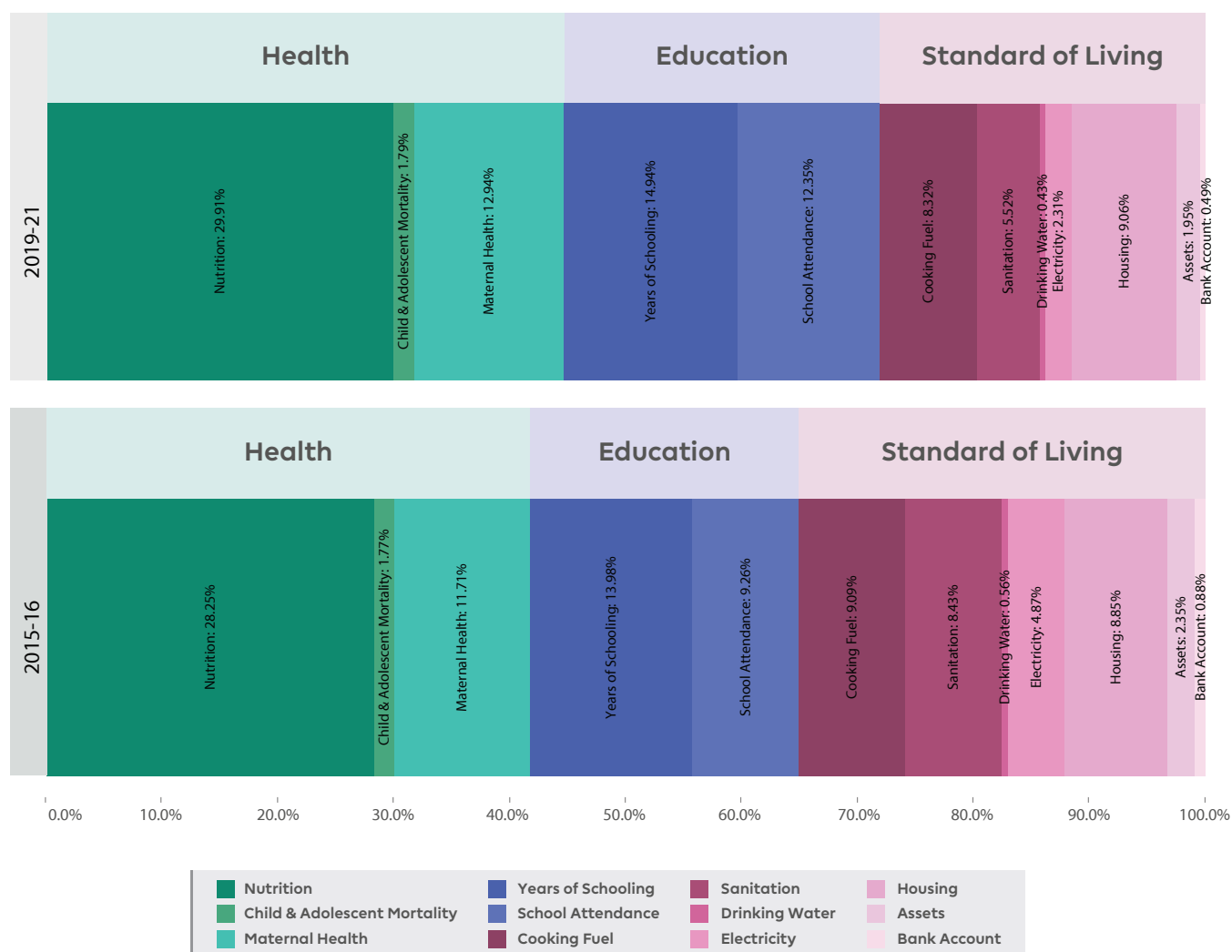
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	22.93%	44.83%	0.103
2015-16	37.68%	47.60%	0.179

Multidimensional Poverty in Uttar Pradesh's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	26.35%	44.89%	0.118	11.57%	44.36%	0.051
2015-16	44.29%	47.66%	0.211	17.72%	47.14%	0.084

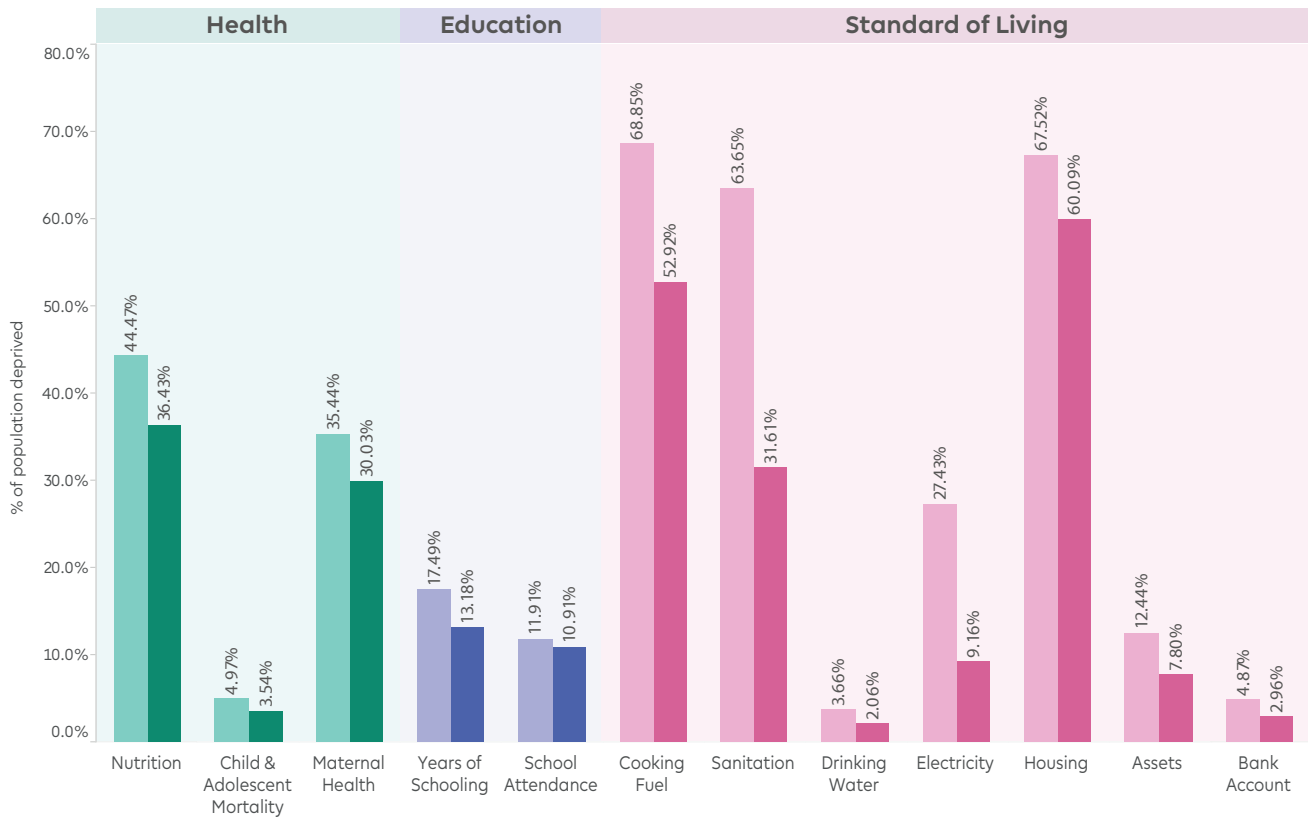
Uttar Pradesh: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Uttar Pradesh's MPI Score



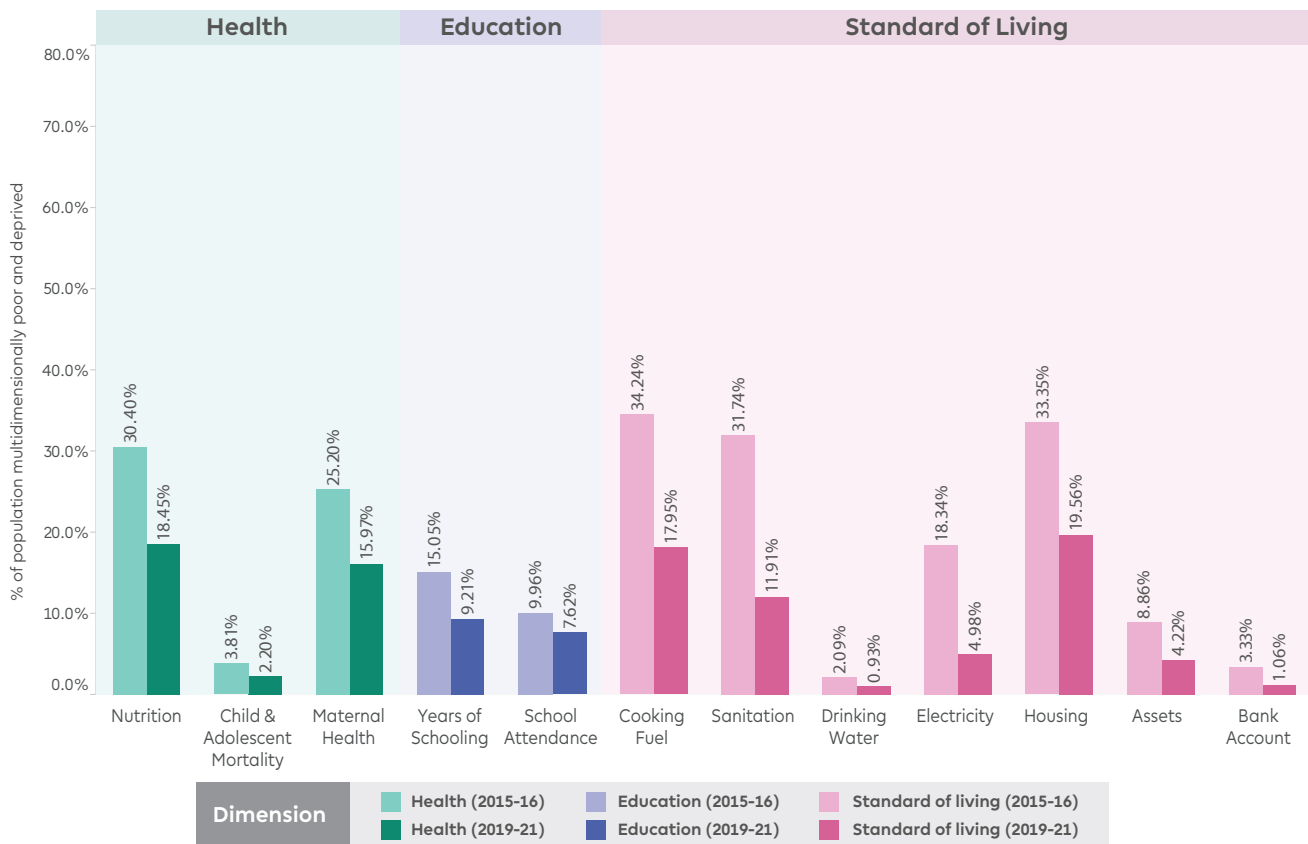
Uttar Pradesh

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Uttar Pradesh

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



Dimension

Health (2015-16)

Health (2019-21)

Education (2015-16)

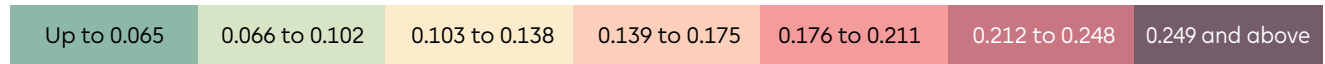
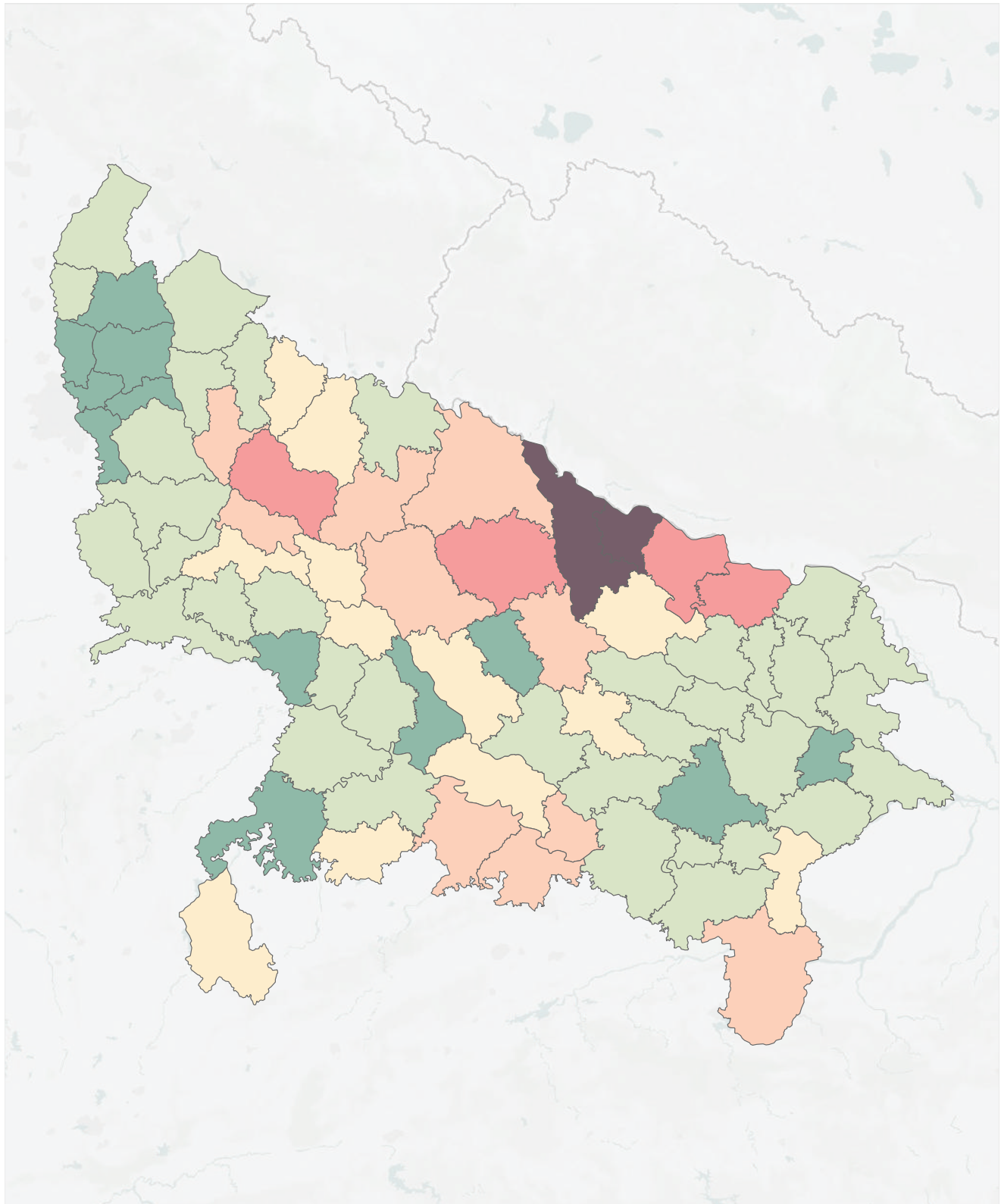
Education (2019-21)

Standard of living (2015-16)

Standard of living (2019-21)

Uttar Pradesh

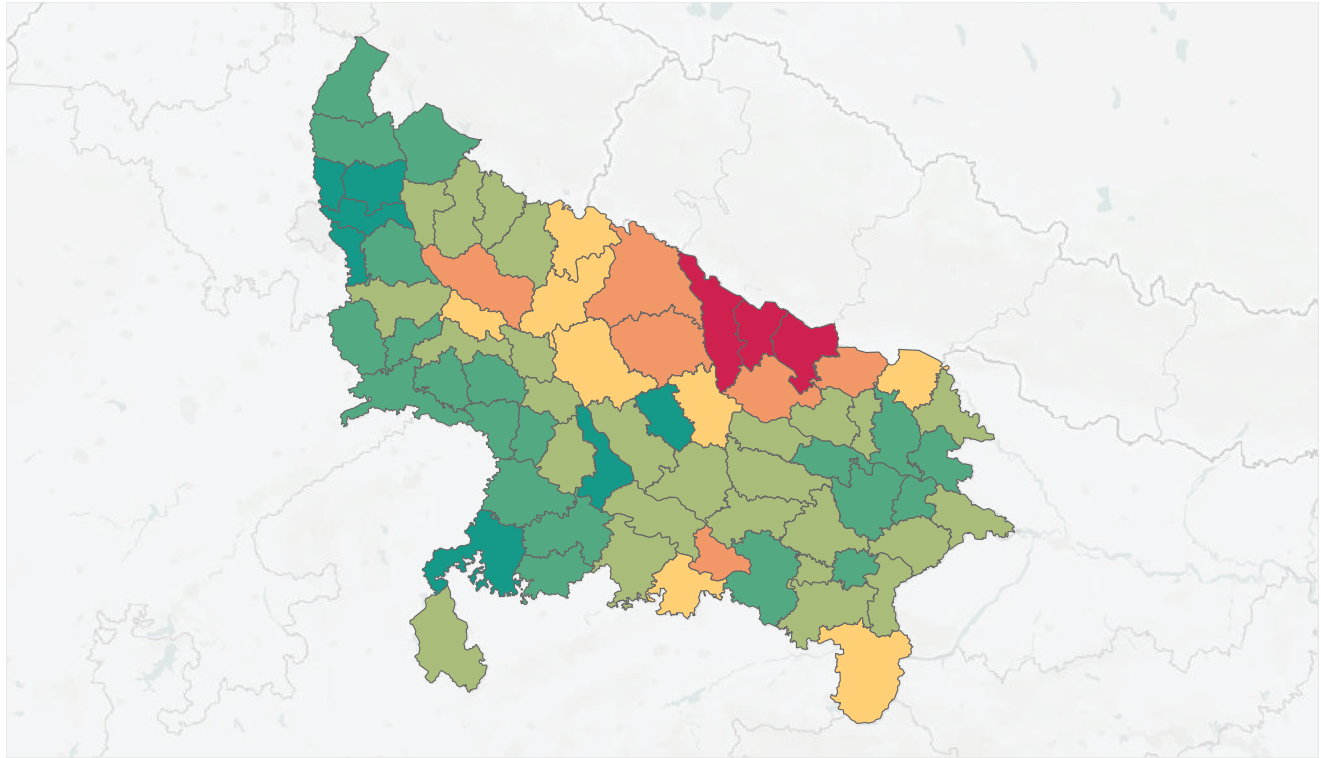
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Uttar Pradesh for 2019-21.

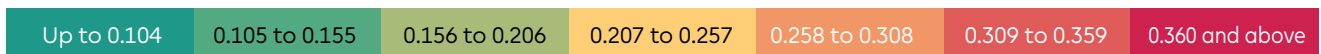
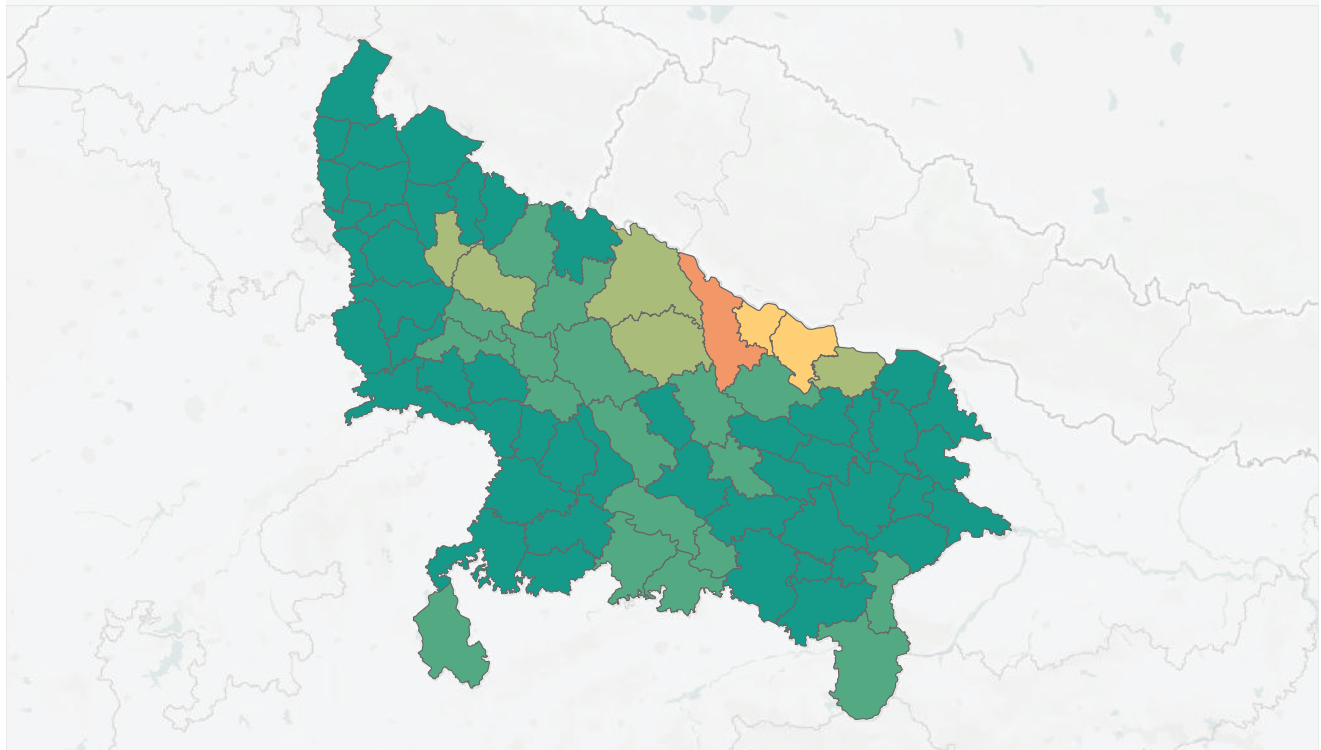
Uttar Pradesh

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Uttar Pradesh

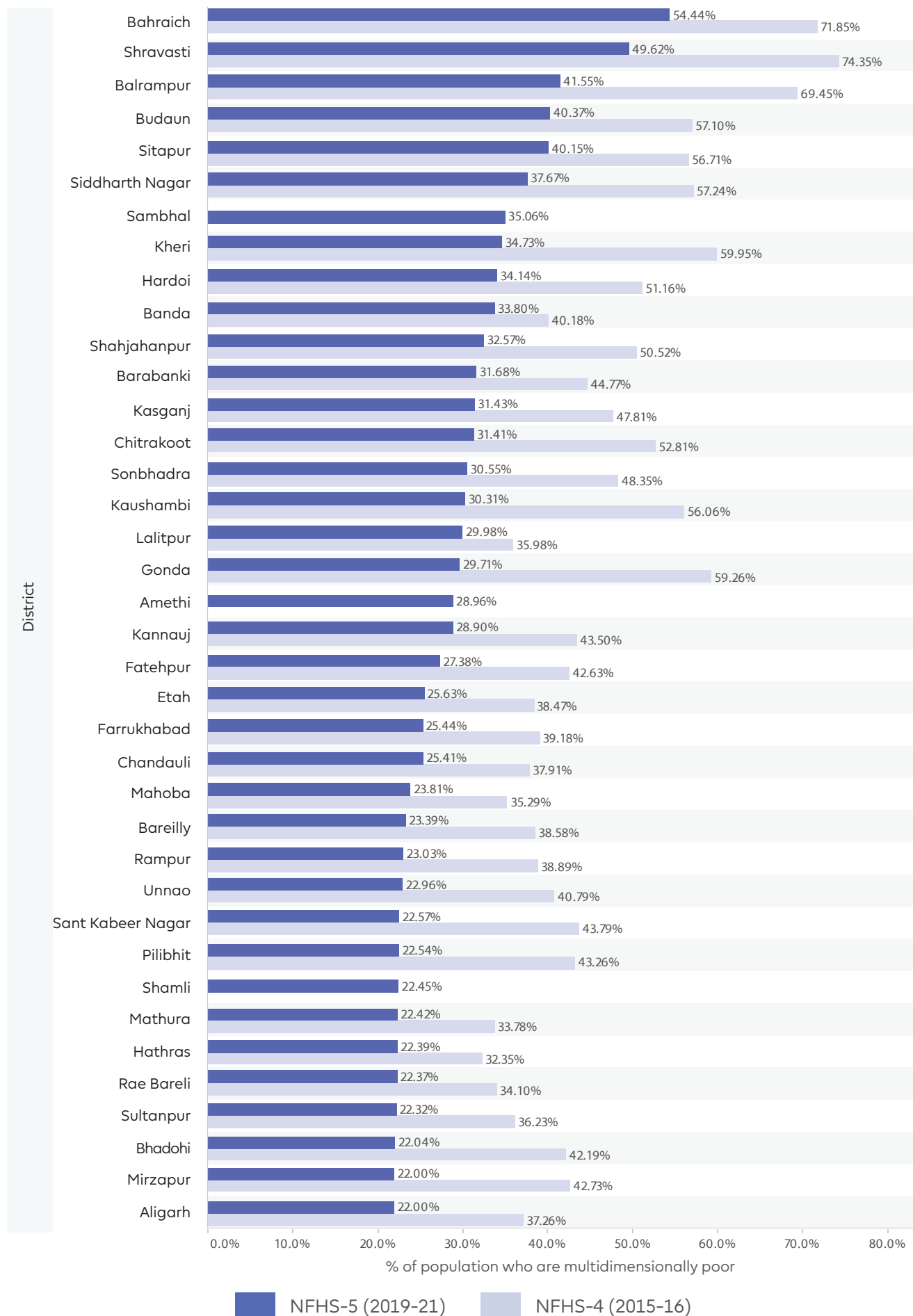
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Uttar Pradesh, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

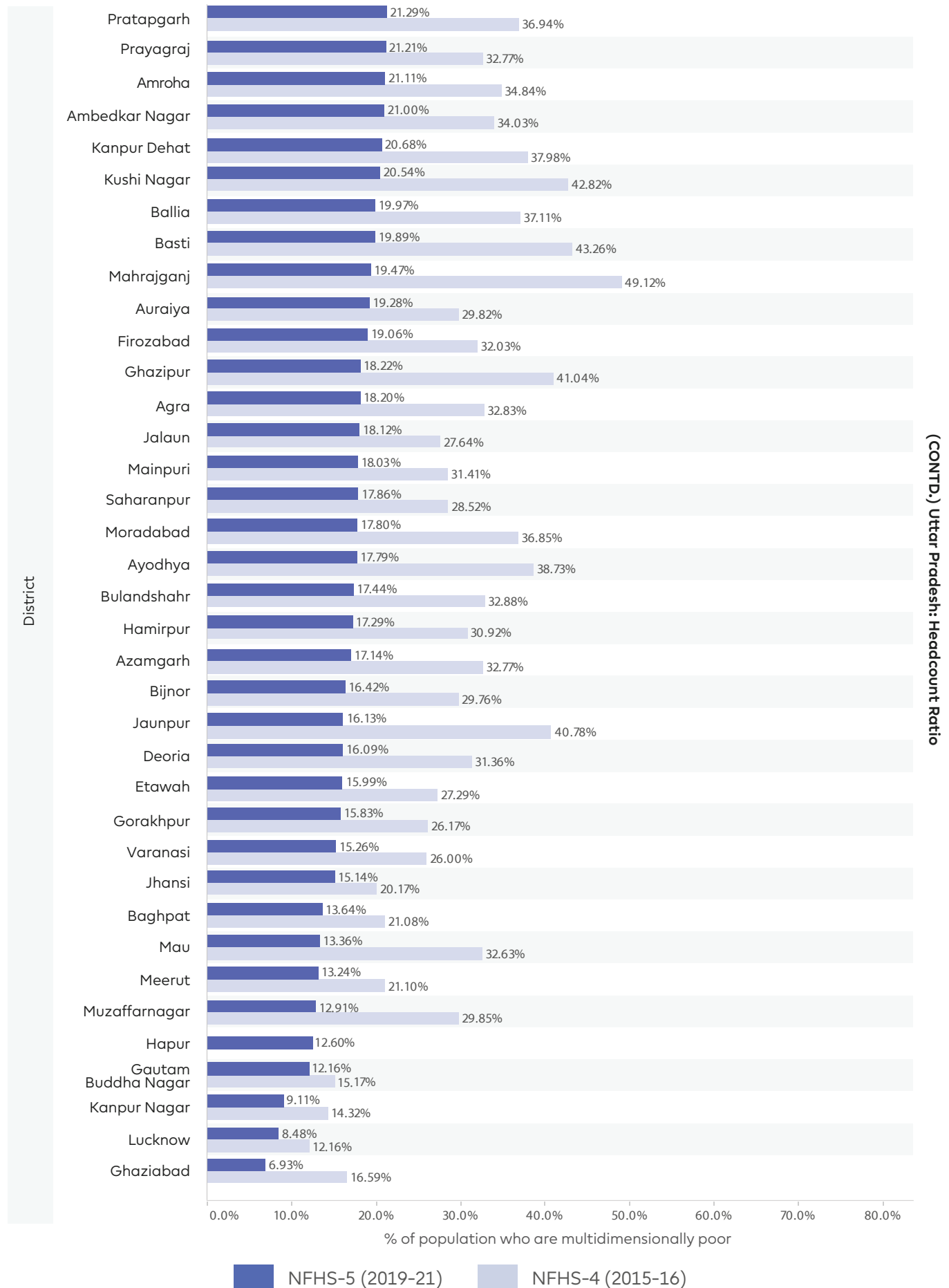
Uttar Pradesh: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Uttar Pradesh: Headcount Ratio

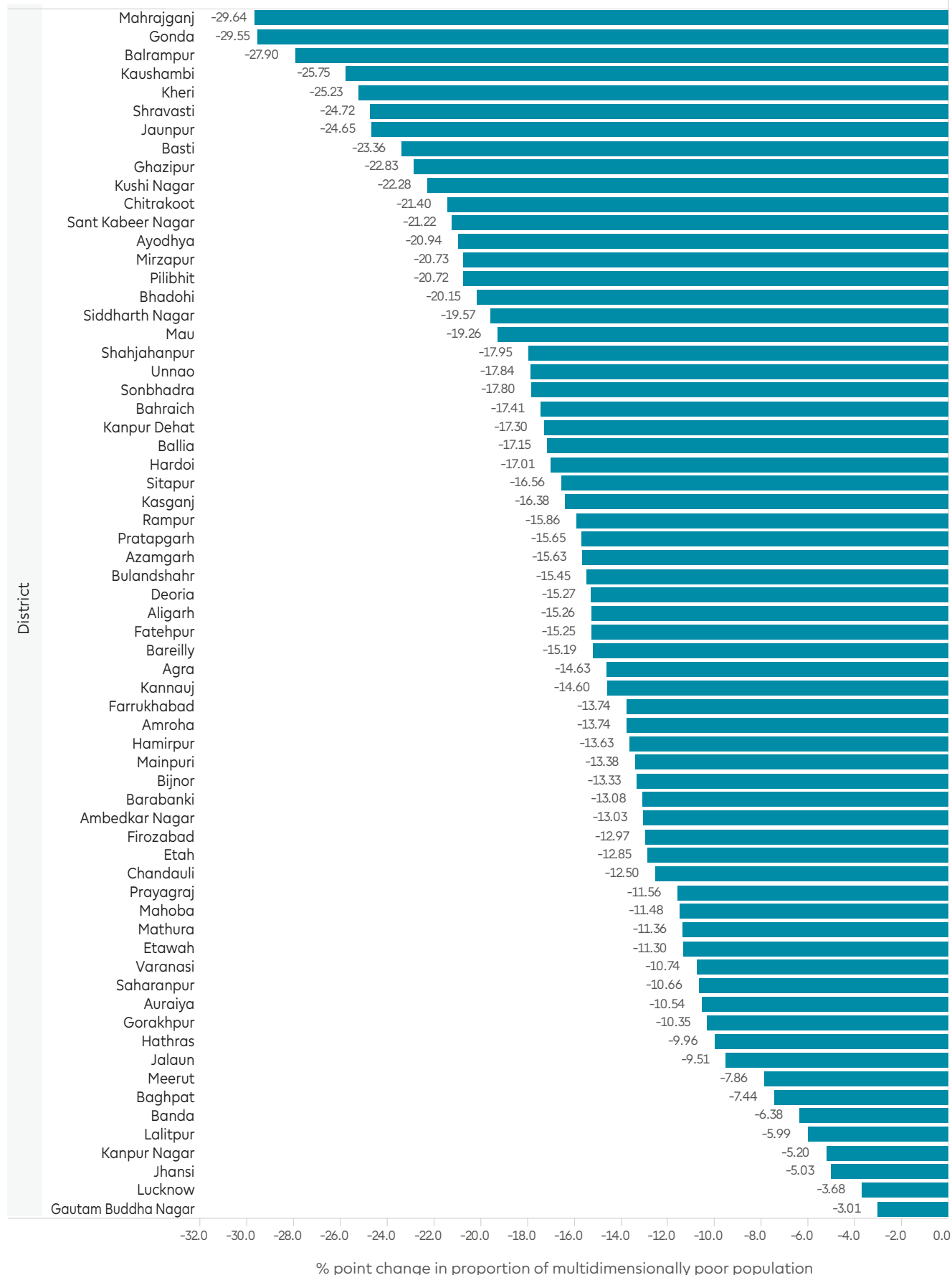
Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



(CONTD.) Uttar Pradesh: Headcount Ratio

Uttar Pradesh: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Uttar Pradesh: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Agra	32.83%	46.83%	0.154	18.20%	44.16%	0.080
Aligarh	37.26%	46.55%	0.173	22.00%	43.25%	0.095
Allahabad (Prayagraj)	32.77%	46.56%	0.153	21.21%	44.48%	0.094
Ambedkar Nagar	34.03%	43.55%	0.148	21.00%	40.42%	0.085
Amethi	–	–	–	28.96%	45.06%	0.131
Auraiya	29.82%	44.92%	0.134	19.28%	43.61%	0.084
Azamgarh	32.77%	43.44%	0.142	17.14%	41.68%	0.071
Baghpat	21.08%	47.03%	0.099	13.64%	43.96%	0.060
Bahraich	71.85%	54.38%	0.391	54.44%	52.42%	0.285
Ballia	37.11%	45.09%	0.167	19.97%	43.35%	0.087
Balrampur	69.45%	53.77%	0.373	41.55%	50.26%	0.209
Banda	40.18%	46.08%	0.185	33.80%	45.59%	0.154
Barabanki	44.77%	49.41%	0.221	31.68%	45.88%	0.145
Bareilly	38.58%	49.26%	0.190	23.39%	45.35%	0.106
Basti	43.26%	46.04%	0.199	19.89%	43.59%	0.087
Bijnor	29.76%	45.11%	0.134	16.42%	42.57%	0.070
Budaun	57.10%	52.22%	0.298	40.37%	46.58%	0.188
Bulandshahr	32.88%	46.59%	0.153	17.44%	42.22%	0.074
Chandauli	37.91%	44.44%	0.168	25.41%	44.50%	0.113
Chitrakoot	52.81%	48.17%	0.254	31.41%	44.98%	0.141
Deoria	31.36%	45.43%	0.142	16.09%	42.41%	0.068
Etah	38.47%	45.61%	0.175	25.63%	43.03%	0.110
Etawah	27.29%	42.47%	0.116	15.99%	40.12%	0.064
Faizabad (Ayodhya)	38.73%	45.84%	0.178	17.79%	43.91%	0.078
Farrukhabad	39.18%	48.04%	0.188	25.44%	43.86%	0.112
Fatehpur	42.63%	47.30%	0.202	27.38%	44.76%	0.123
Firozabad	32.03%	46.66%	0.149	19.06%	42.08%	0.080
Gautam Buddha Nagar	15.17%	43.96%	0.067	12.16%	39.82%	0.048
Ghaziabad	16.59%	45.47%	0.075	6.93%	43.25%	0.030
Ghazipur	41.04%	44.95%	0.184	18.22%	40.17%	0.073
Gonda	59.26%	50.81%	0.301	29.71%	45.54%	0.135
Gorakhpur	26.17%	46.08%	0.121	15.83%	43.63%	0.069
Hamirpur	30.92%	44.09%	0.136	17.29%	41.32%	0.071
Hapur	–	–	–	12.60%	42.44%	0.053
Hardoi	51.16%	48.14%	0.246	34.14%	45.50%	0.155
Jalaun	27.64%	43.79%	0.121	18.12%	42.41%	0.077
Jaunpur	40.78%	44.01%	0.179	16.13%	39.91%	0.064
Jhansi	20.17%	44.32%	0.089	15.14%	41.62%	0.063
Jyotiba Phule Nagar (Amroha)	34.84%	48.24%	0.168	21.11%	45.47%	0.096
Kannauj	43.50%	47.26%	0.206	28.90%	42.84%	0.124
Kanpur Dehat	37.98%	43.87%	0.167	20.68%	43.86%	0.091
Kanpur Nagar	14.32%	43.98%	0.063	9.11%	43.33%	0.039
Kasganj	47.81%	49.55%	0.237	31.43%	45.14%	0.142
Kaushambi	56.06%	51.88%	0.291	30.31%	47.37%	0.144
Kheri	59.95%	51.32%	0.308	34.73%	45.90%	0.159
Kushi Nagar	42.82%	46.07%	0.197	20.54%	44.44%	0.091
Lalitpur	35.98%	44.31%	0.159	29.98%	43.77%	0.131
Lucknow	12.16%	44.57%	0.054	8.48%	41.88%	0.036
Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras)	32.35%	44.01%	0.142	22.39%	42.84%	0.096
Mahrajganj	49.12%	45.88%	0.225	19.47%	43.64%	0.085
Mahoba	35.29%	43.70%	0.154	23.81%	43.13%	0.103
Mainpuri	31.41%	44.16%	0.139	18.03%	42.43%	0.077
Mathura	33.78%	44.27%	0.150	22.42%	43.17%	0.097
Mau	32.63%	44.79%	0.146	13.36%	41.79%	0.056
Meerut	21.10%	45.59%	0.096	13.24%	44.88%	0.059
Mirzapur	42.73%	47.11%	0.201	22.00%	43.27%	0.095
Moradabad	36.85%	48.04%	0.177	17.80%	45.54%	0.081
Muzaffarnagar	29.85%	47.84%	0.143	12.91%	45.49%	0.059
Pilibhit	43.26%	47.95%	0.207	22.54%	43.51%	0.098
Pratapgarh	36.94%	45.00%	0.166	21.29%	43.34%	0.092
Rae Bareli	34.10%	46.87%	0.160	22.37%	43.53%	0.097
Rampur	38.89%	49.64%	0.193	23.03%	44.89%	0.103
Saharanpur	28.52%	48.89%	0.139	17.86%	43.90%	0.078
Sambhal	–	–	–	35.06%	46.63%	0.164
Sant Kabeer Nagar	43.79%	46.77%	0.205	22.57%	44.81%	0.101
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	42.19%	45.53%	0.192	22.04%	42.71%	0.094
Shahjahanpur	50.52%	48.90%	0.247	32.57%	44.84%	0.146
Shamli	–	–	–	22.45%	45.51%	0.102
Shravasti	74.35%	55.35%	0.412	49.62%	50.18%	0.249
Siddharth Nagar	57.24%	50.01%	0.286	37.67%	47.64%	0.179
Sitapur	56.71%	49.63%	0.281	40.15%	47.10%	0.189
Sonbhadra	48.35%	50.19%	0.243	30.55%	46.17%	0.141
Sultanpur	36.23%	47.22%	0.171	22.32%	41.80%	0.093
Unnao	40.79%	47.16%	0.192	22.96%	46.56%	0.107
Varanasi	26.00%	44.69%	0.116	15.26%	43.00%	0.066

UTTARAKHAND

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Uttarakhand

Overview

Uttarakhand's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

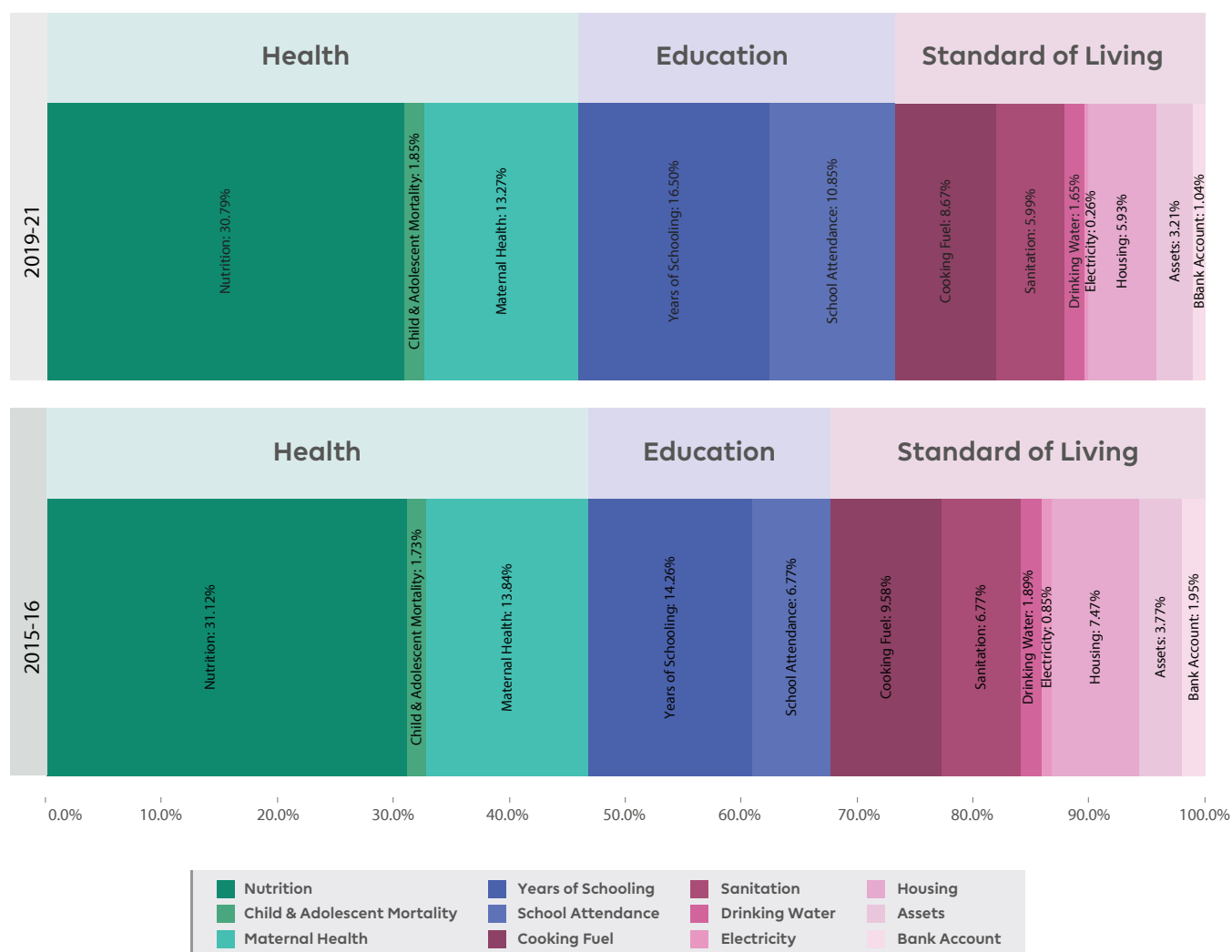
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	9.67%	41.99%	0.041
2015-16	17.67%	44.35%	0.078

Multidimensional Poverty in Uttarakhand's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	10.84%	41.13%	0.045	7.00%	45.03%	0.032
2015-16	21.87%	43.75%	0.096	9.89%	46.80%	0.046

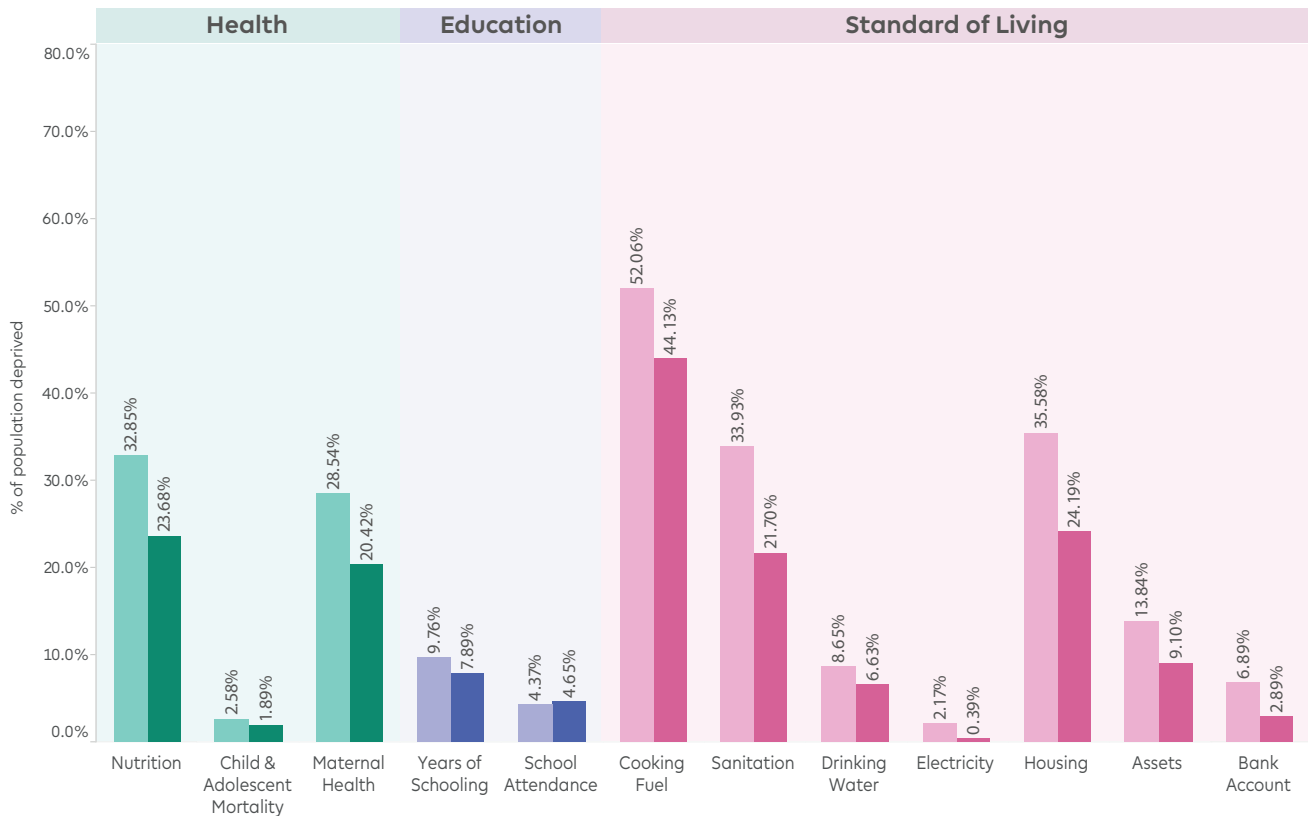
Uttarakhand: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Uttarakhand's MPI Score



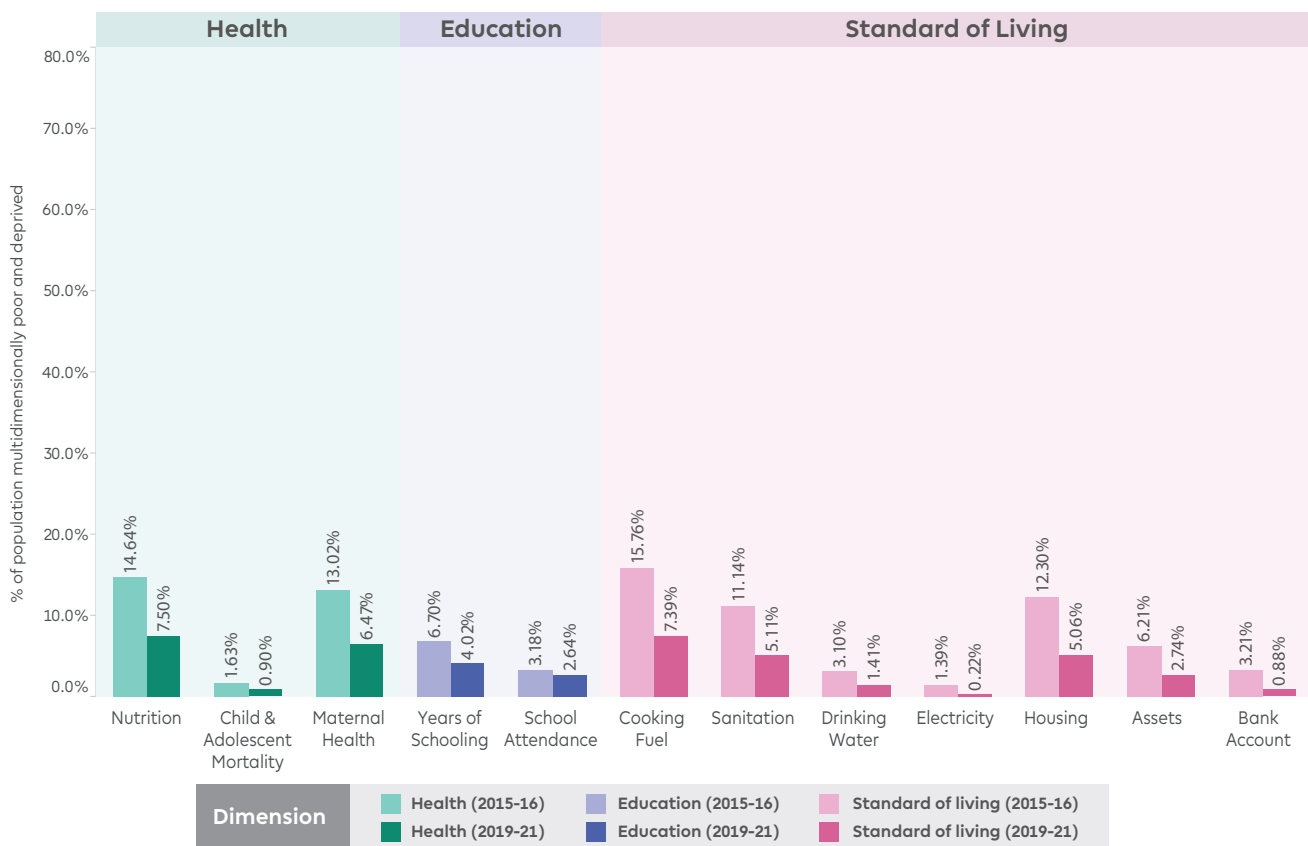
Uttarakhand: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Uttarakhand: Censored Headcount Ratio

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

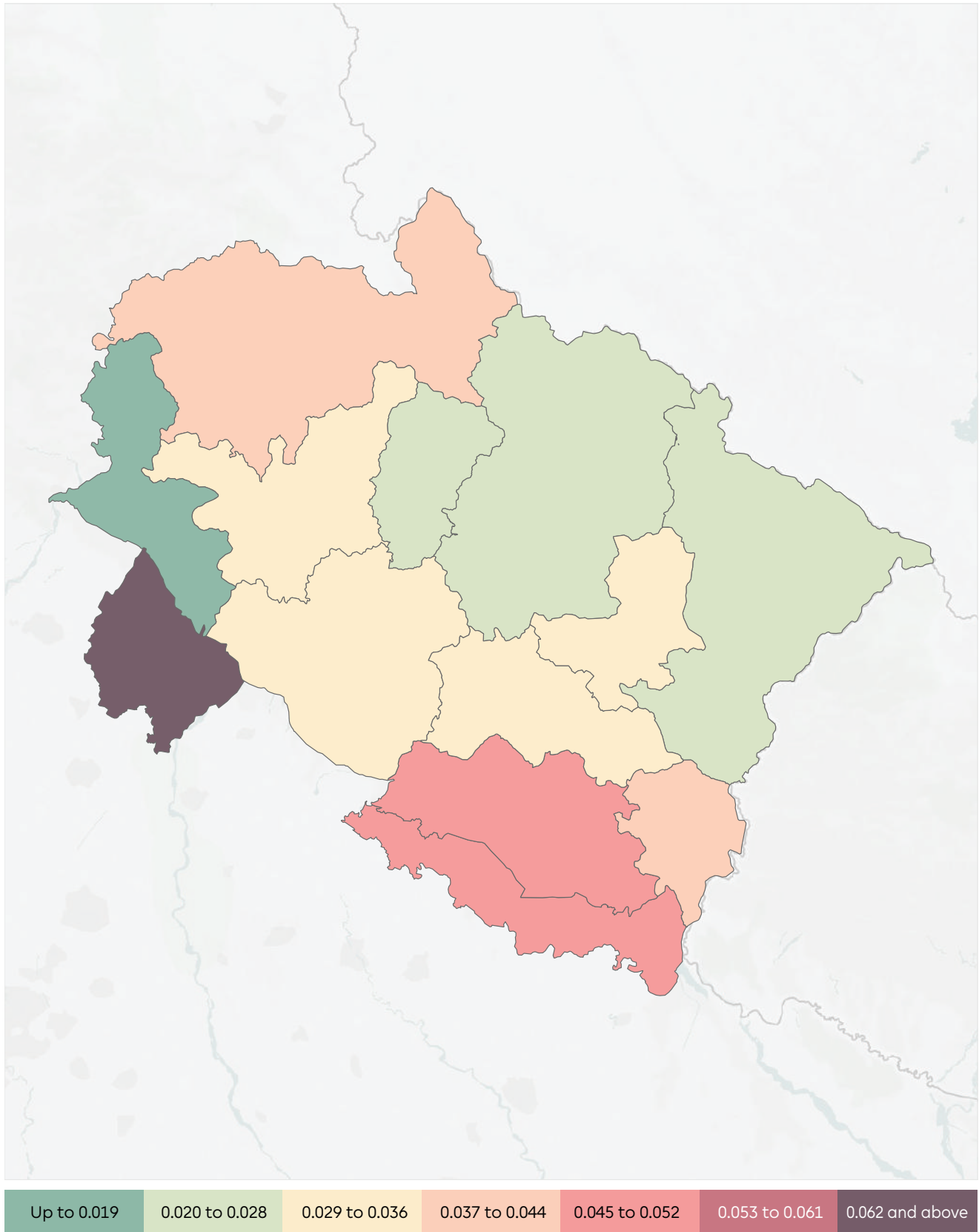


Dimension

- Health (2015-16)
- Health (2019-21)
- Education (2015-16)
- Education (2019-21)
- Standard of living (2015-16)
- Standard of living (2019-21)

Uttarakhand

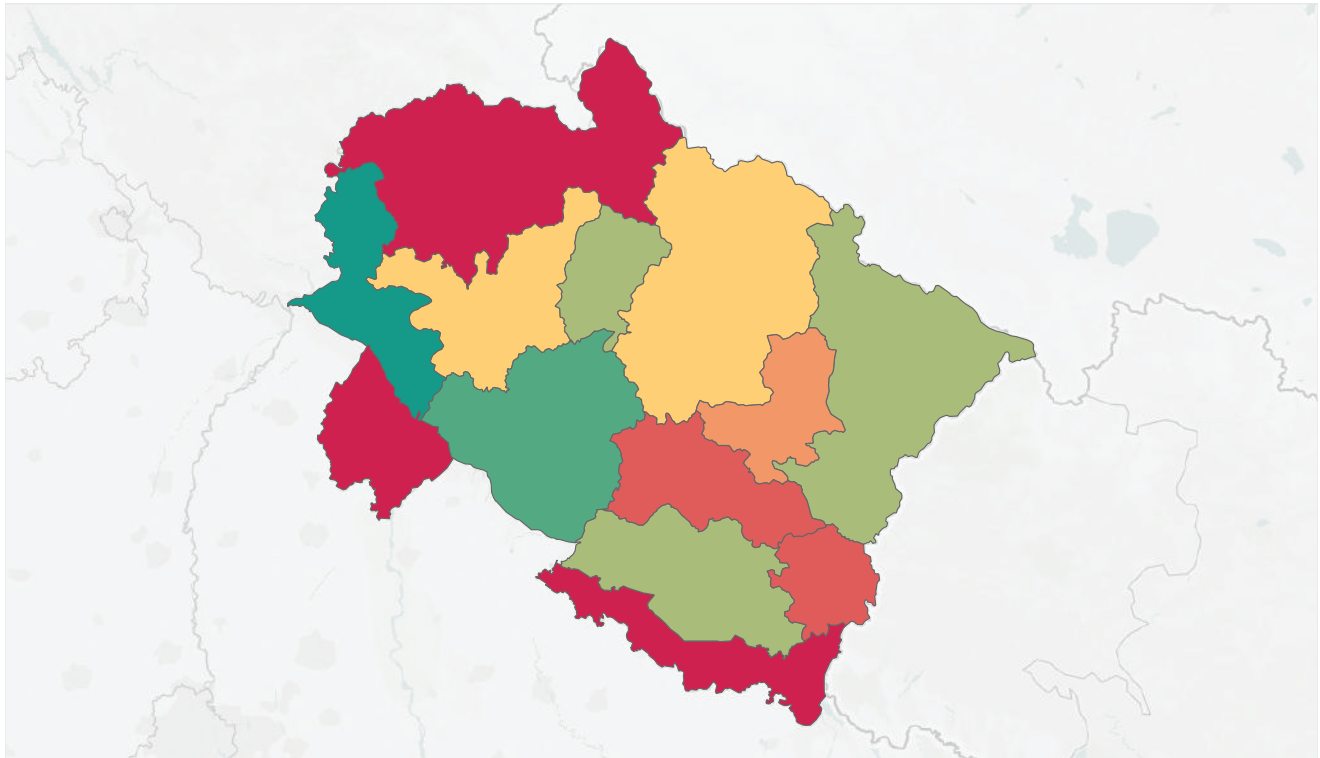
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Uttarakhand for 2019-21.

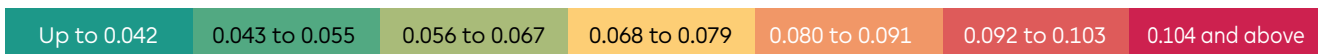
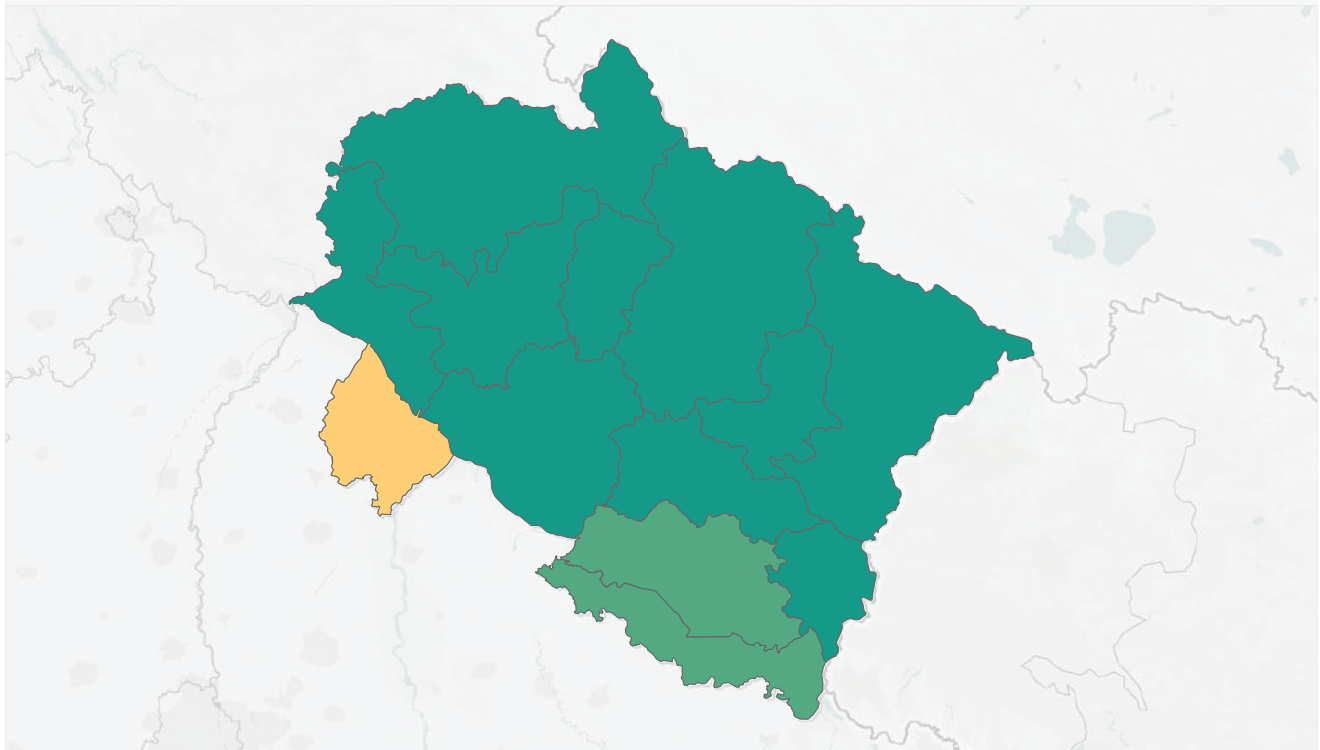
Uttarakhand

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Uttarakhand

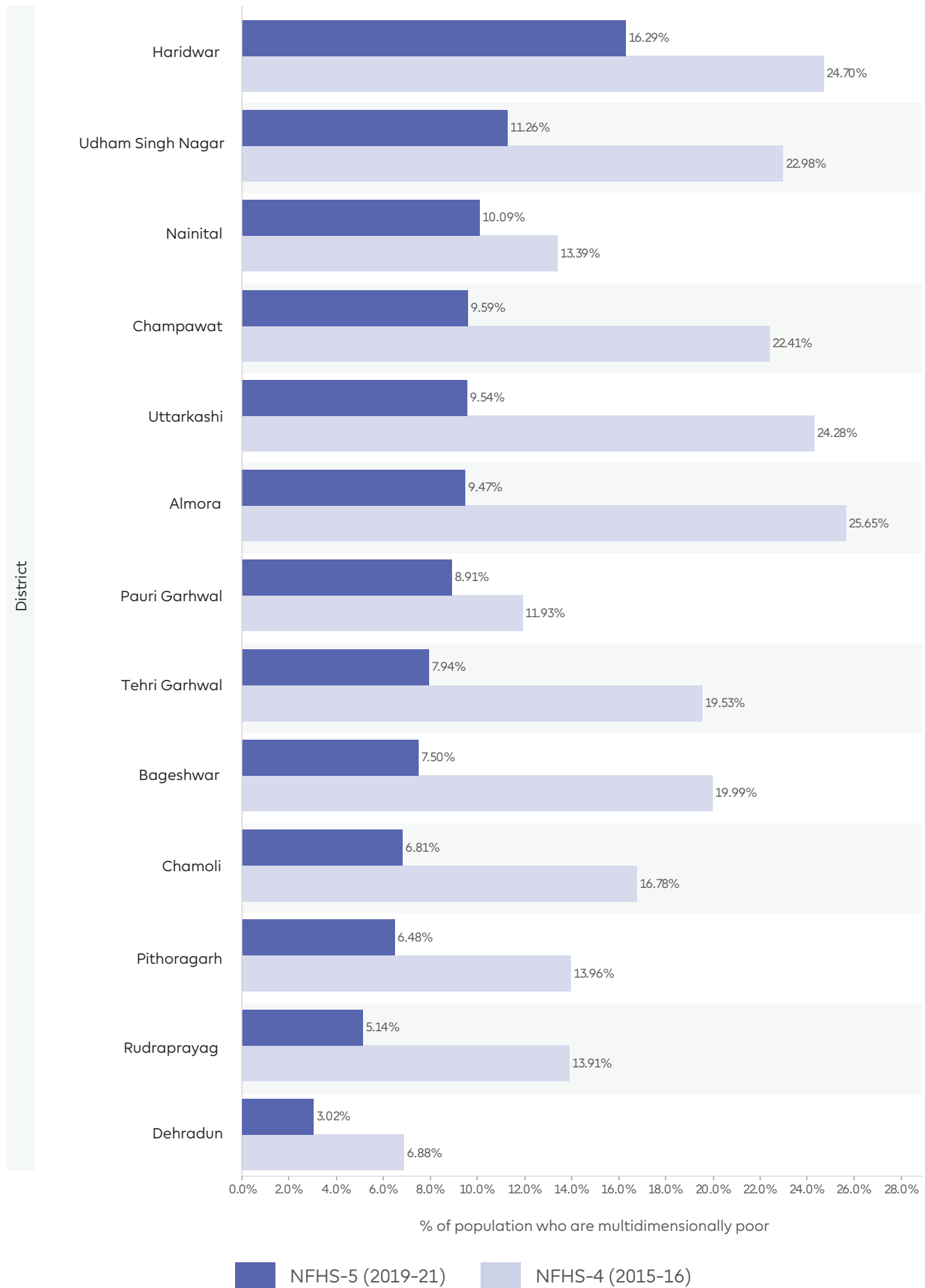
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of Uttarakhand, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

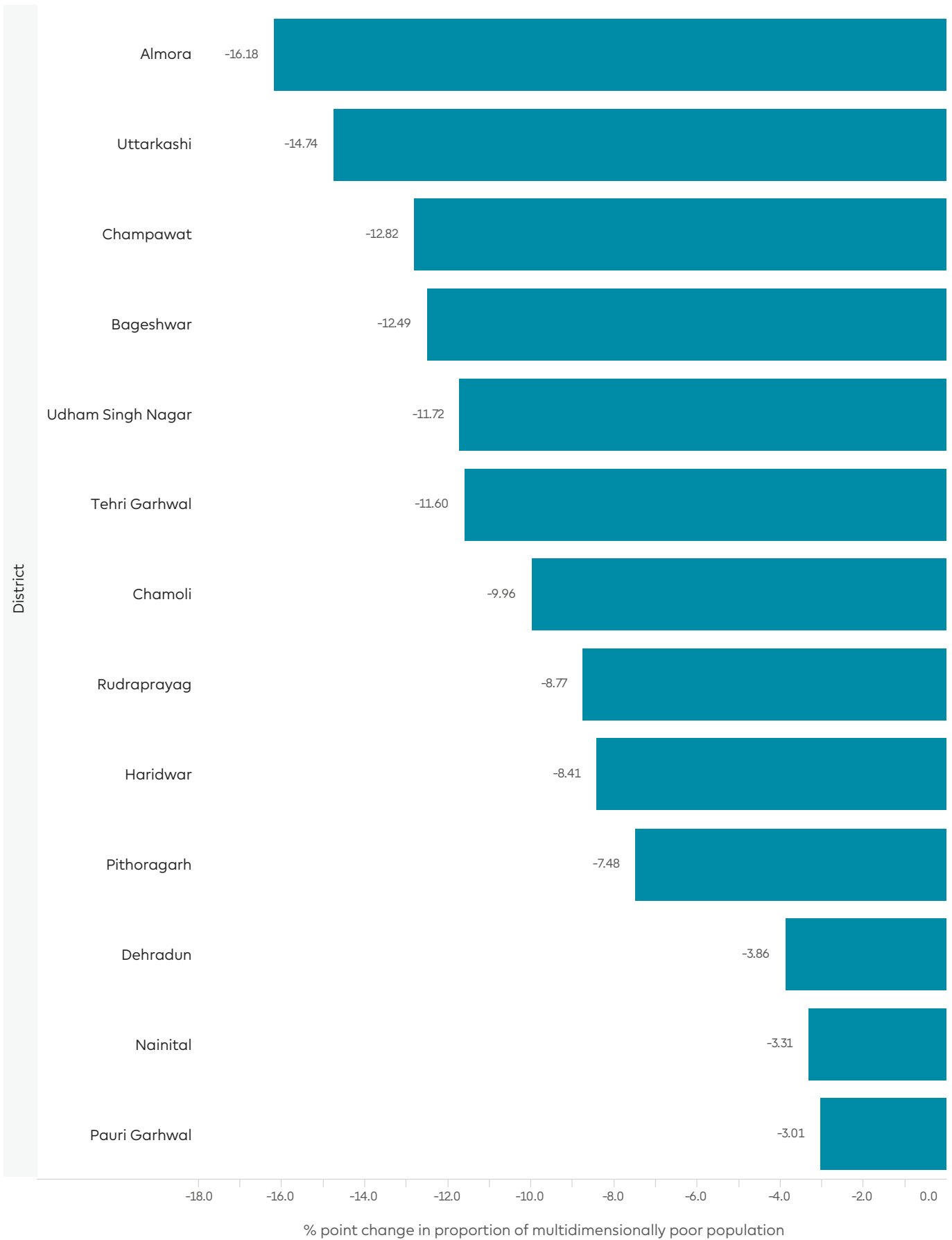
Uttarakhand: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Uttarakhand: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

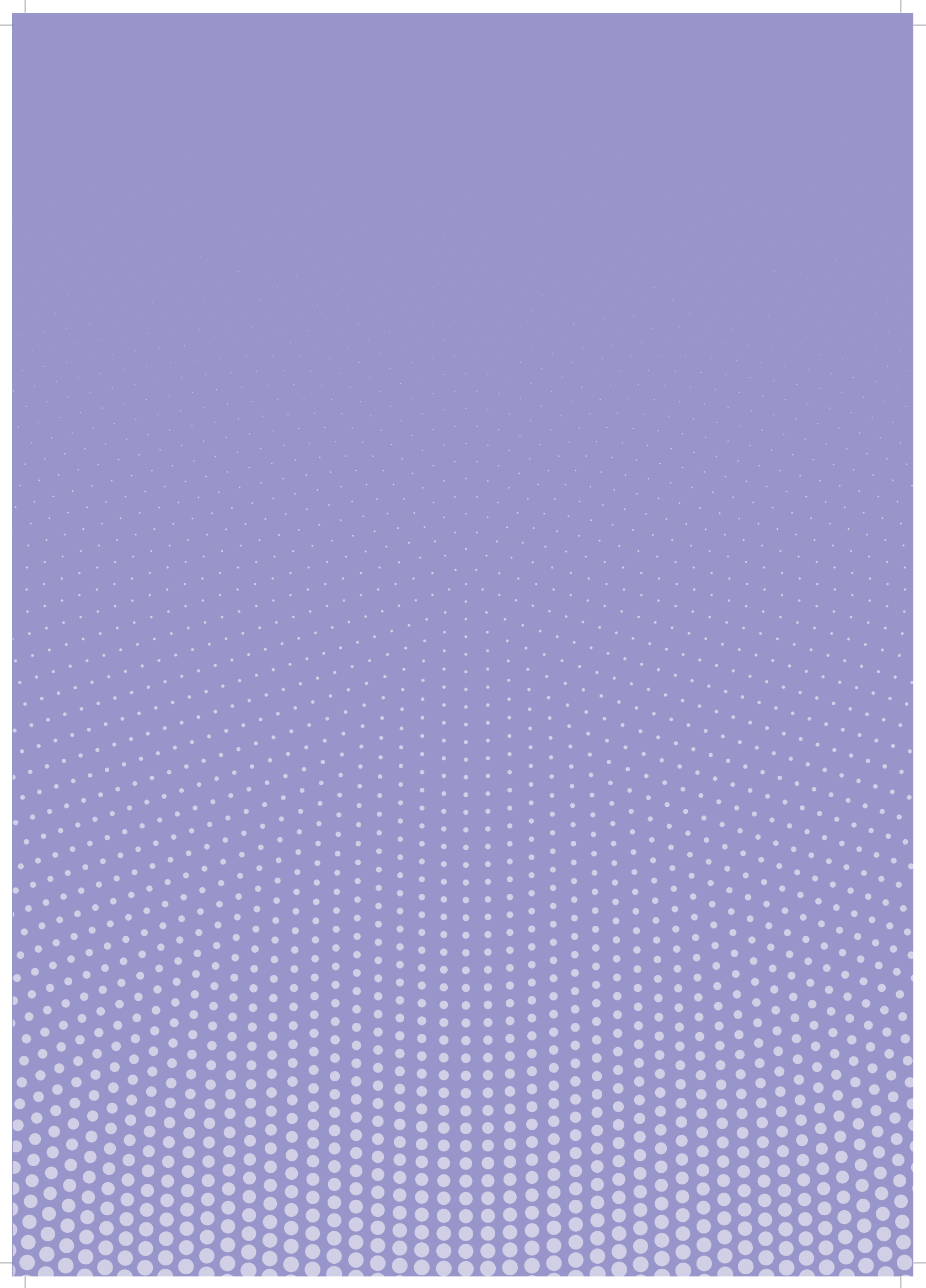
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Uttarakhand: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Almora	25.65%	40.33%	0.103	9.47%	37.49%	0.036
Bageshwar	19.99%	41.08%	0.082	7.50%	38.47%	0.029
Chamoli	16.78%	41.32%	0.069	6.81%	36.49%	0.025
Champawat	22.41%	44.75%	0.100	9.59%	39.00%	0.037
Dehradun	6.88%	45.33%	0.031	3.02%	40.32%	0.012
Garhwal (Pauri Garhwal)	11.93%	40.17%	0.048	8.91%	38.49%	0.034
Haridwar	24.70%	47.25%	0.117	16.29%	42.81%	0.070
Nainital	13.39%	43.65%	0.058	10.09%	46.24%	0.047
Pithoragarh	13.96%	41.06%	0.057	6.48%	38.76%	0.025
Rudraprayag	13.91%	40.28%	0.056	5.14%	40.03%	0.021
Tehri Garhwal	19.53%	40.64%	0.079	7.94%	38.91%	0.031
Udham Singh Nagar	22.98%	45.63%	0.105	11.26%	43.72%	0.049
Uttarkashi	24.28%	44.51%	0.108	9.54%	40.24%	0.038



WEST BENGAL

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in West Bengal

Overview

West Bengal's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

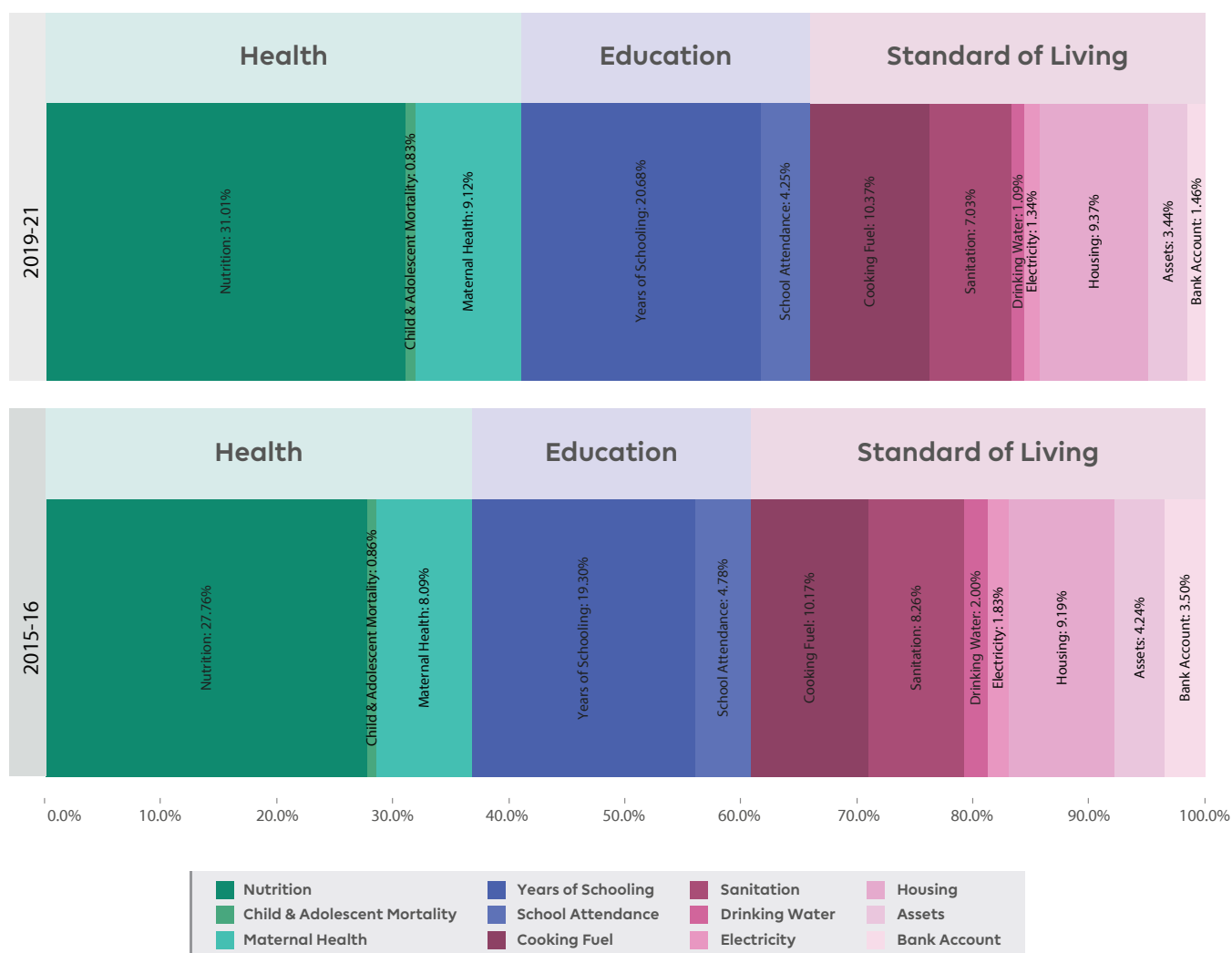
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	11.89%	42.35%	0.050
2015-16	21.29%	45.50%	0.097

Multidimensional Poverty in West Bengal's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	15.15%	42.26%	0.064	5.04%	42.92%	0.022
2015-16	25.66%	45.39%	0.116	11.56%	46.02%	0.053

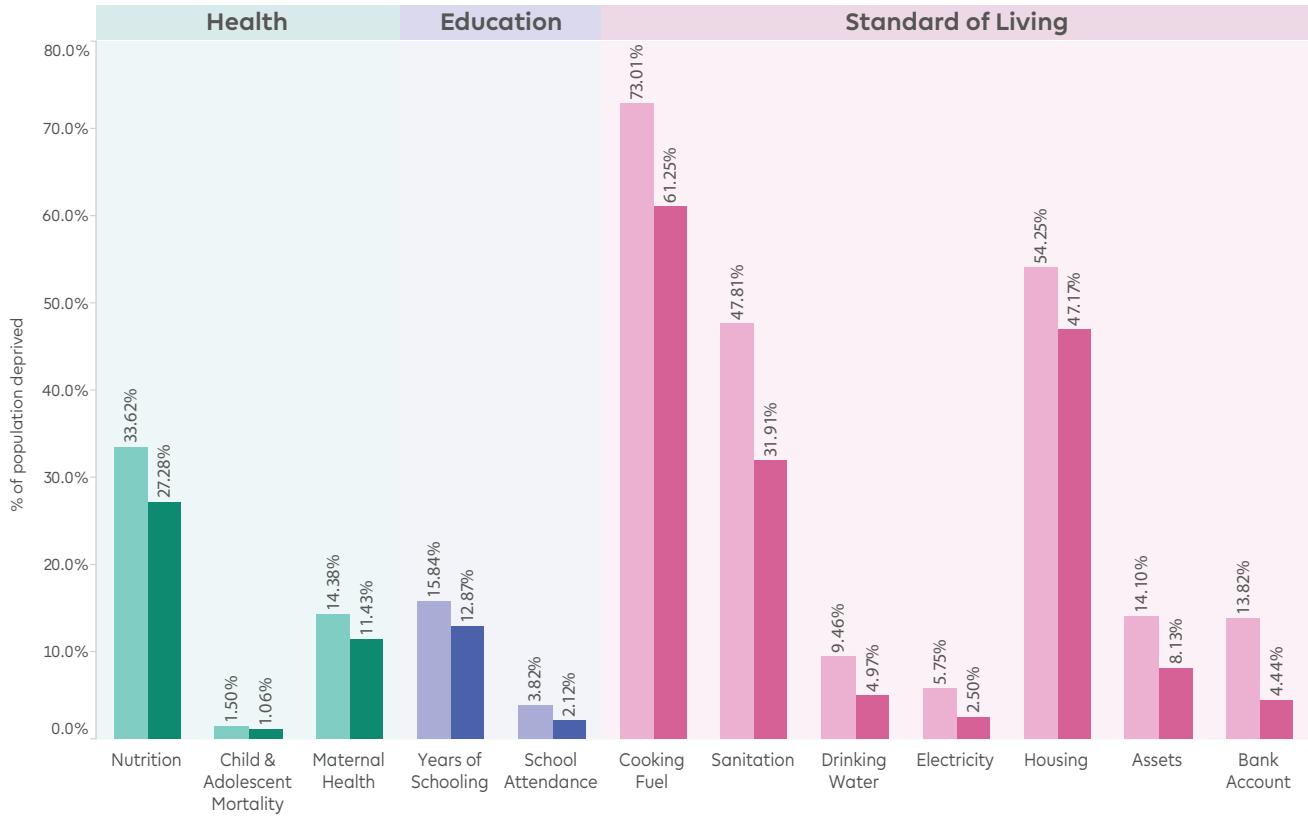
West Bengal: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to West Bengal's MPI Score



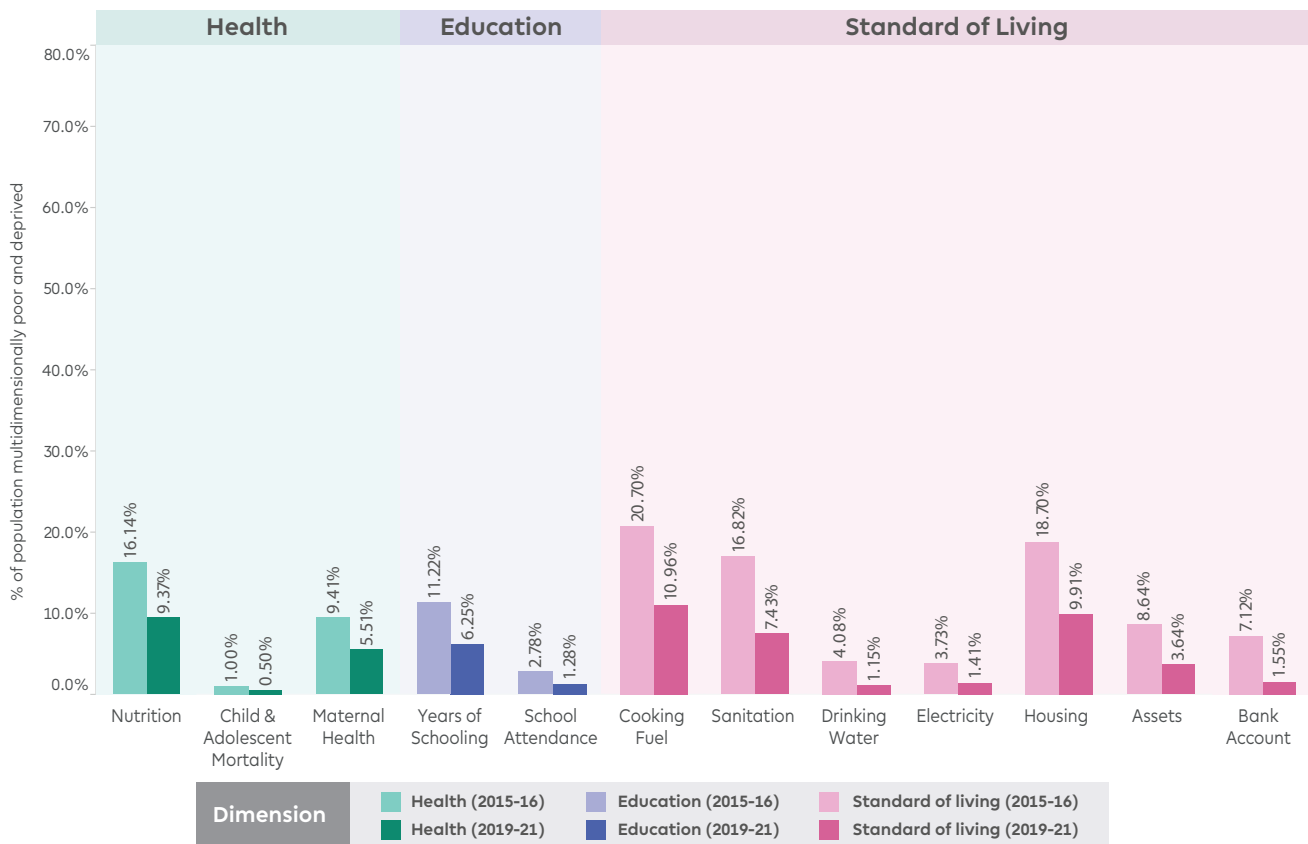
West Bengal: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



West Bengal: Censored Headcount Ratio

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

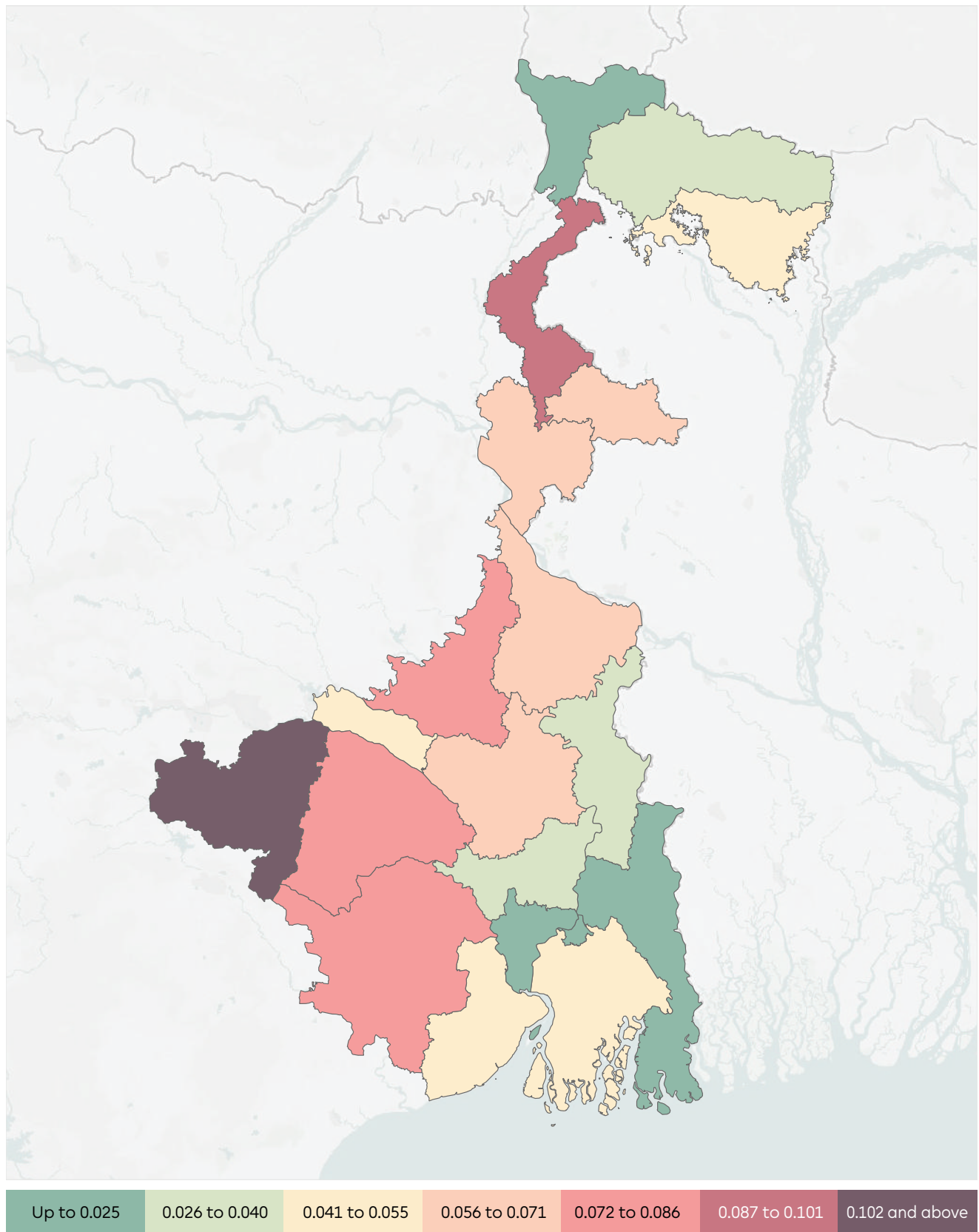


Dimension

- Health (2015-16)
- Health (2019-21)
- Education (2015-16)
- Education (2019-21)
- Standard of living (2015-16)
- Standard of living (2019-21)

West Bengal

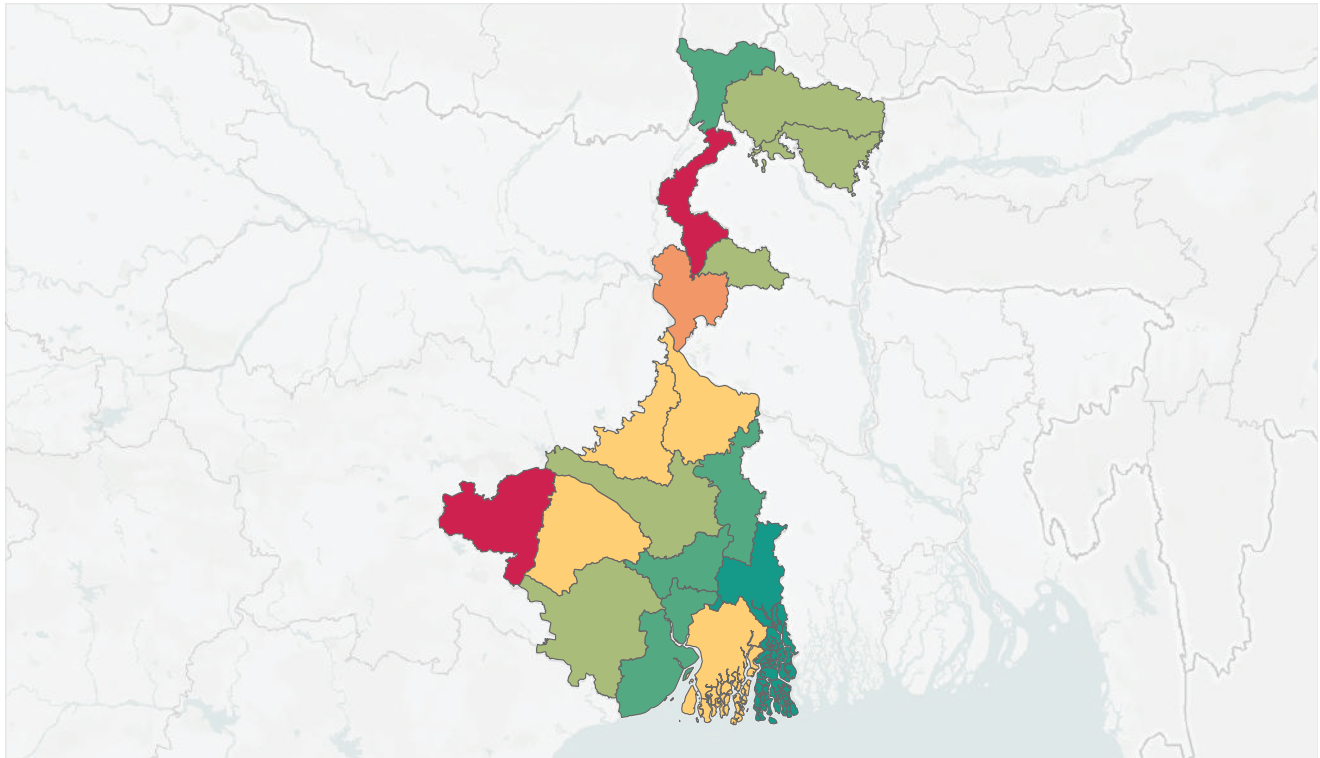
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of West Bengal for 2019-21.

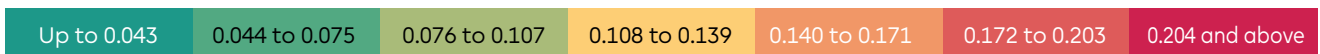
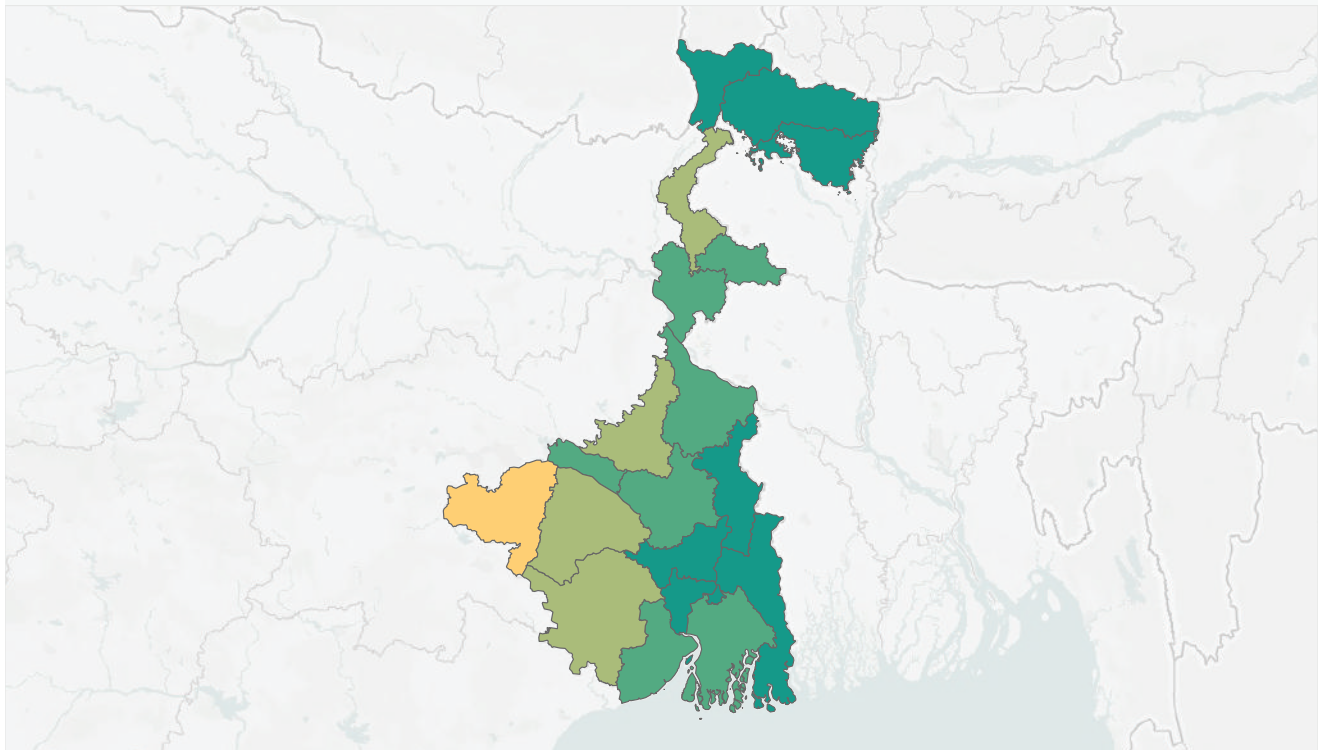
West Bengal

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



West Bengal

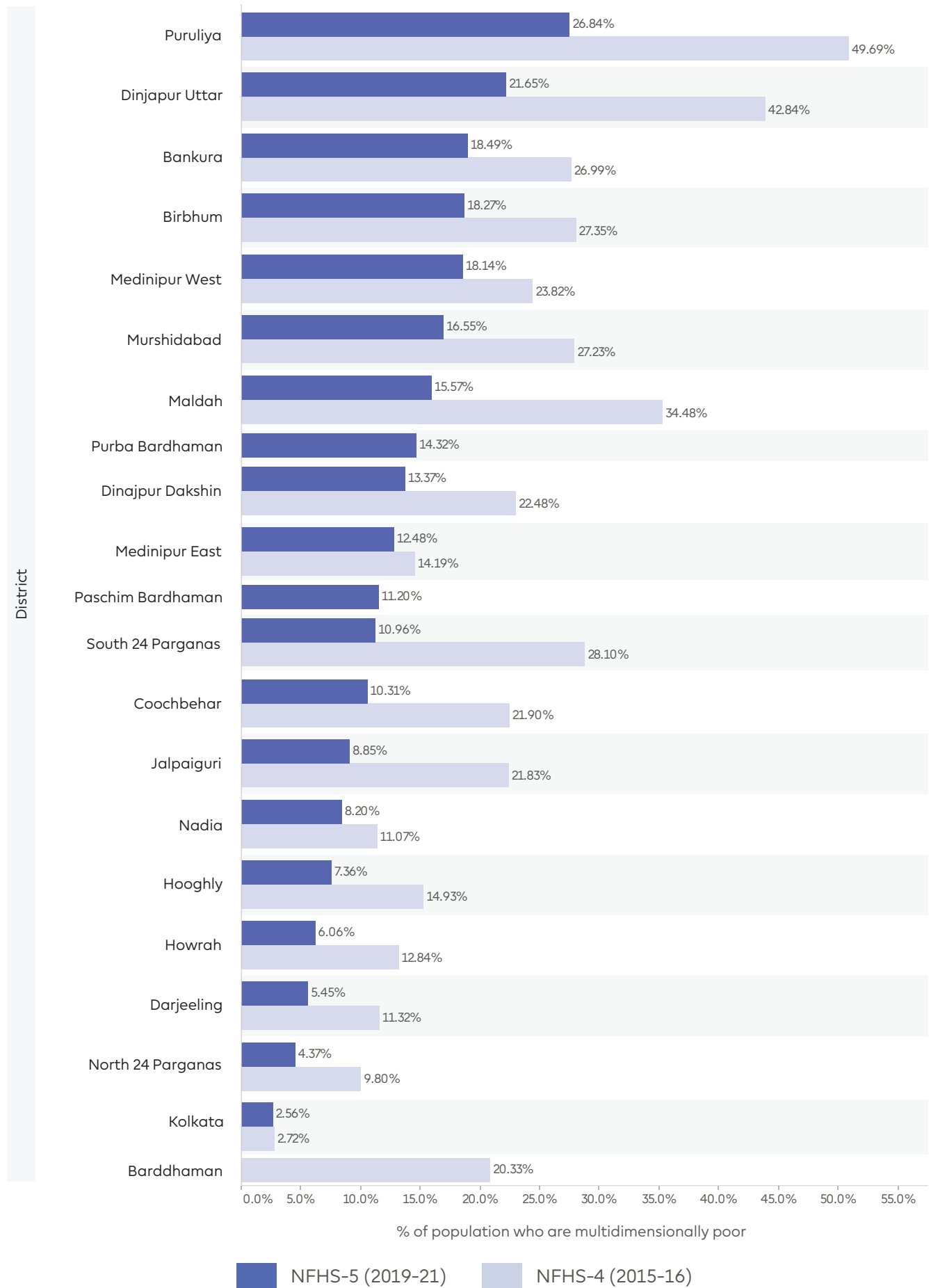
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The legend provides the range of MPI scores of West Bengal, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

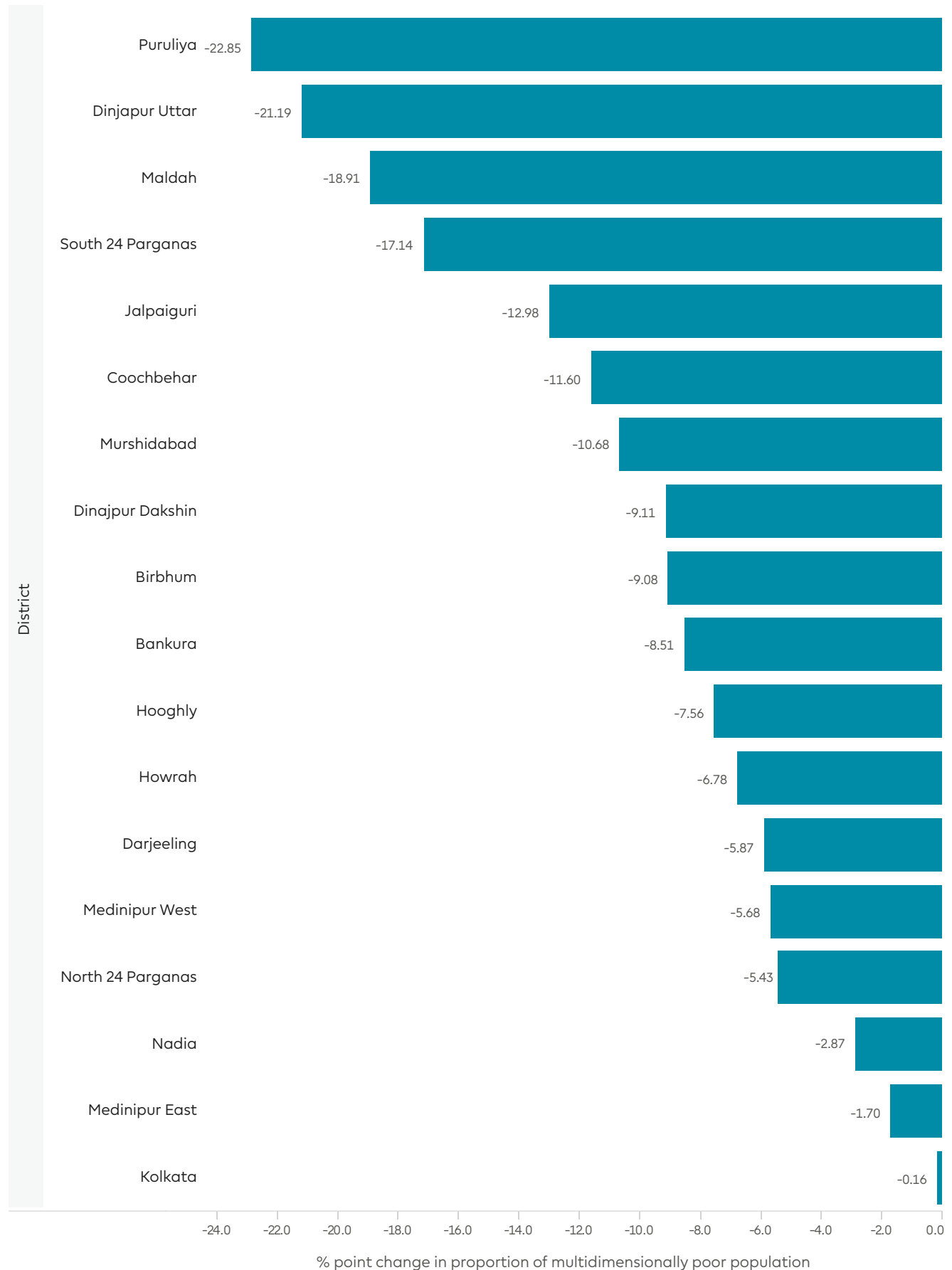
West Bengal: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



West Bengal: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

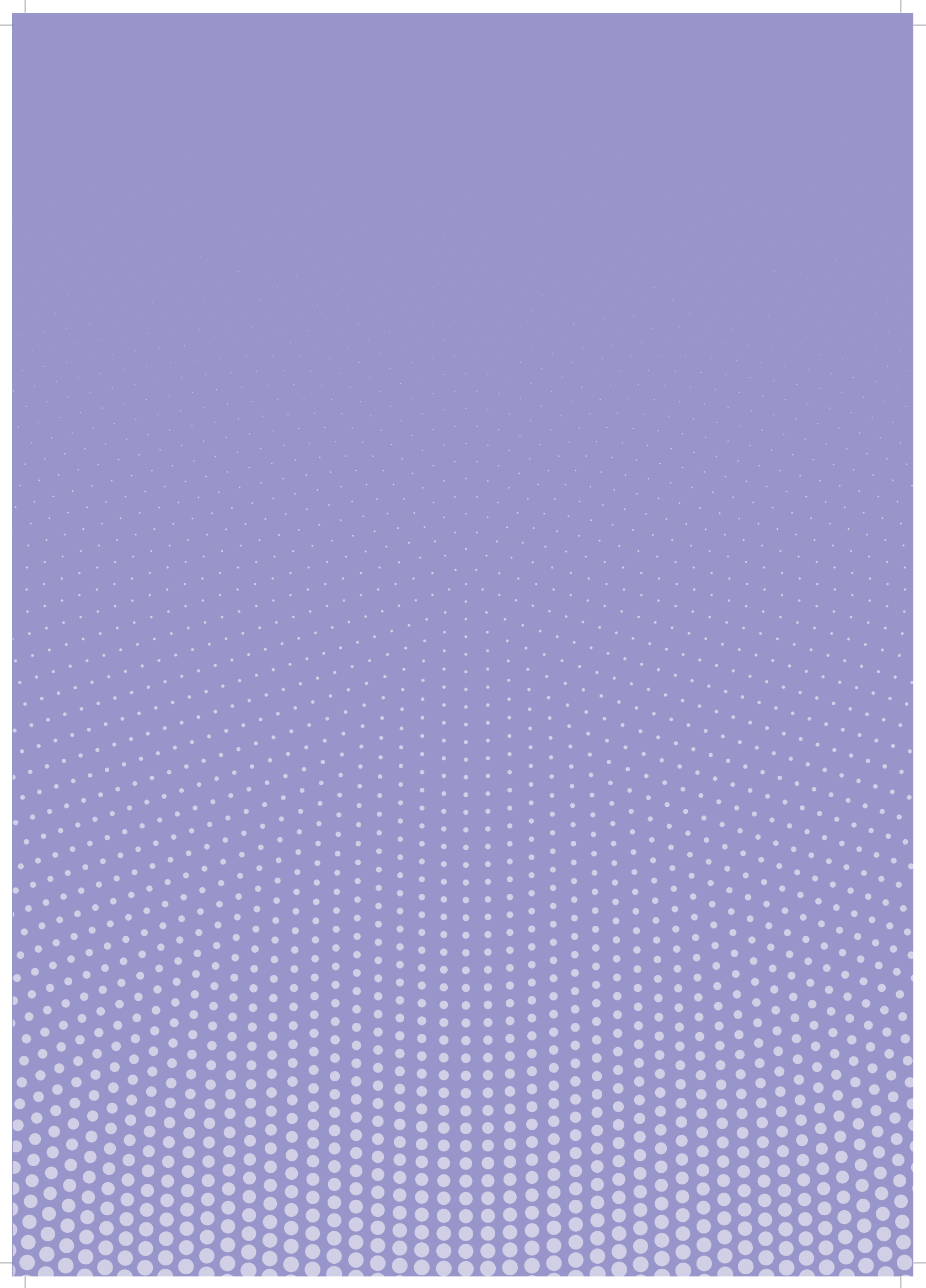
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



West Bengal: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Bankura	26.99%	44.74%	0.121	18.49%	42.07%	0.078
Bardhaman	20.33%	47.06%	0.096	—	—	—
Birbhum	27.35%	45.69%	0.125	18.27%	44.67%	0.082
Dakshin Dinajpur (Dinajpur Dakshin)	22.48%	44.18%	0.099	13.37%	42.70%	0.057
Darjeeling	11.32%	44.84%	0.051	5.45%	42.95%	0.023
Howrah	12.84%	45.02%	0.058	6.06%	40.99%	0.025
Hugli (Hooghly)	14.93%	44.15%	0.066	7.36%	41.04%	0.030
Jalpaiguri	21.83%	45.53%	0.099	8.85%	41.34%	0.037
Koch Bihar (Coochbehar)	21.90%	45.28%	0.099	10.31%	41.17%	0.042
Kolkata	2.72%	45.77%	0.012	2.56%	40.79%	0.010
Maldah	34.48%	45.74%	0.158	15.57%	42.91%	0.067
Murshidabad	27.23%	45.94%	0.125	16.55%	43.18%	0.071
Nadia	11.07%	42.79%	0.047	8.20%	40.00%	0.033
North 24 Parganas	9.80%	41.37%	0.041	4.37%	40.11%	0.018
Paschim Bardhaman	—	—	—	11.20%	42.89%	0.048
Paschim Medinipur (Medinipur West)	23.82%	43.50%	0.104	18.14%	42.31%	0.077
Purba Bardhaman	—	—	—	14.32%	41.18%	0.059
Purba Medinipur (Medinipur East)	14.19%	42.68%	0.061	12.48%	41.16%	0.051
Puruliya	49.69%	47.44%	0.236	26.84%	43.74%	0.117
South 24 Parganas	28.10%	45.71%	0.128	10.96%	41.22%	0.045
Uttar Dinajpur (Dinajpur Uttar)	42.84%	49.79%	0.213	21.65%	45.61%	0.099



ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

MPI: PROGRESS REVIEW 2023

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Overview

Andaman & Nicobar Islands's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

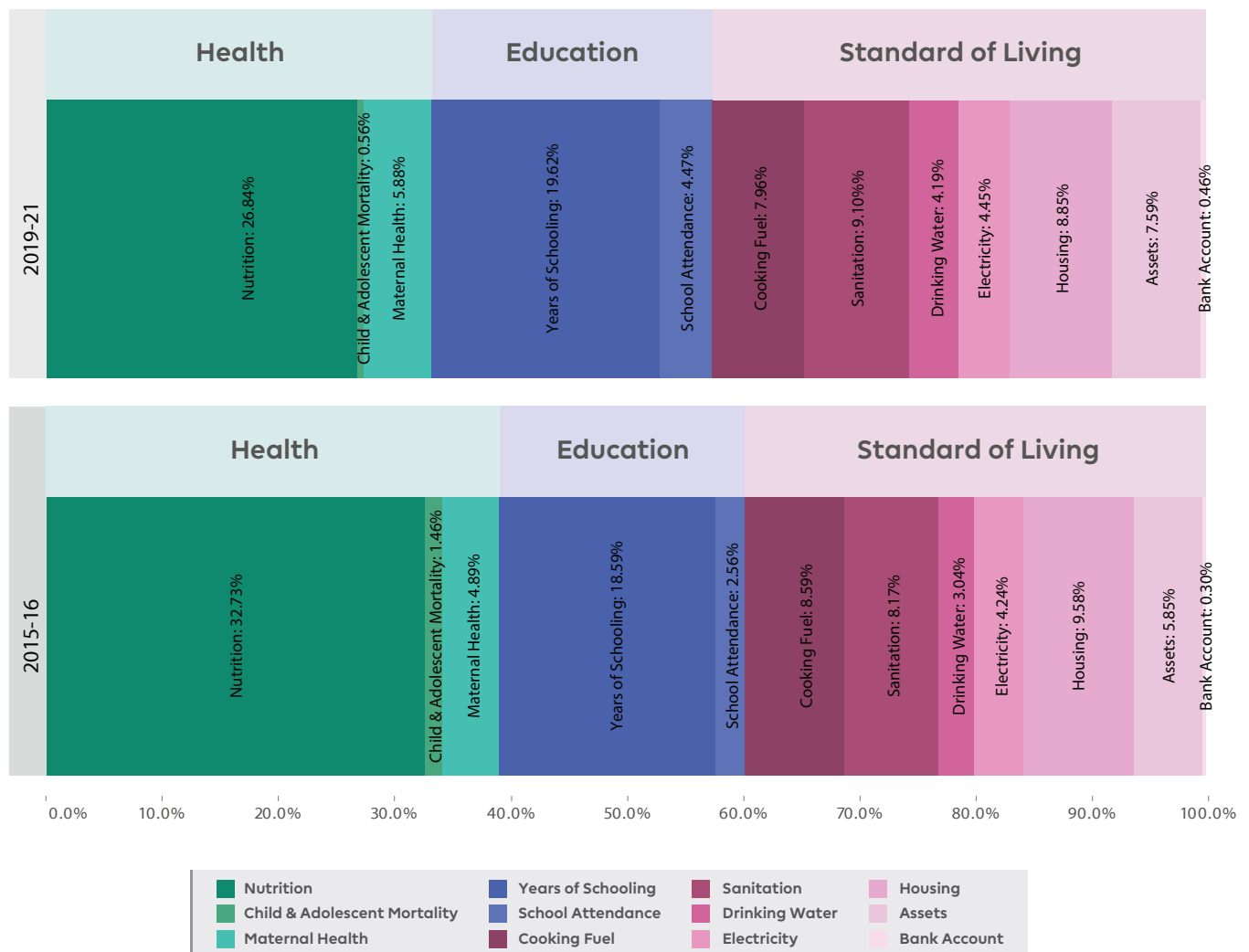
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	2.30%	40.62%	0.009
2015-16	4.29%	40.50%	0.017

Multidimensional Poverty in Andaman & Nicobar Islands's Rural and Urban Area

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	2.71%	41.55%	0.011	1.60%	37.96%	0.006
2015-16	6.75%	40.79%	0.028	0.97%	37.76%	0.004

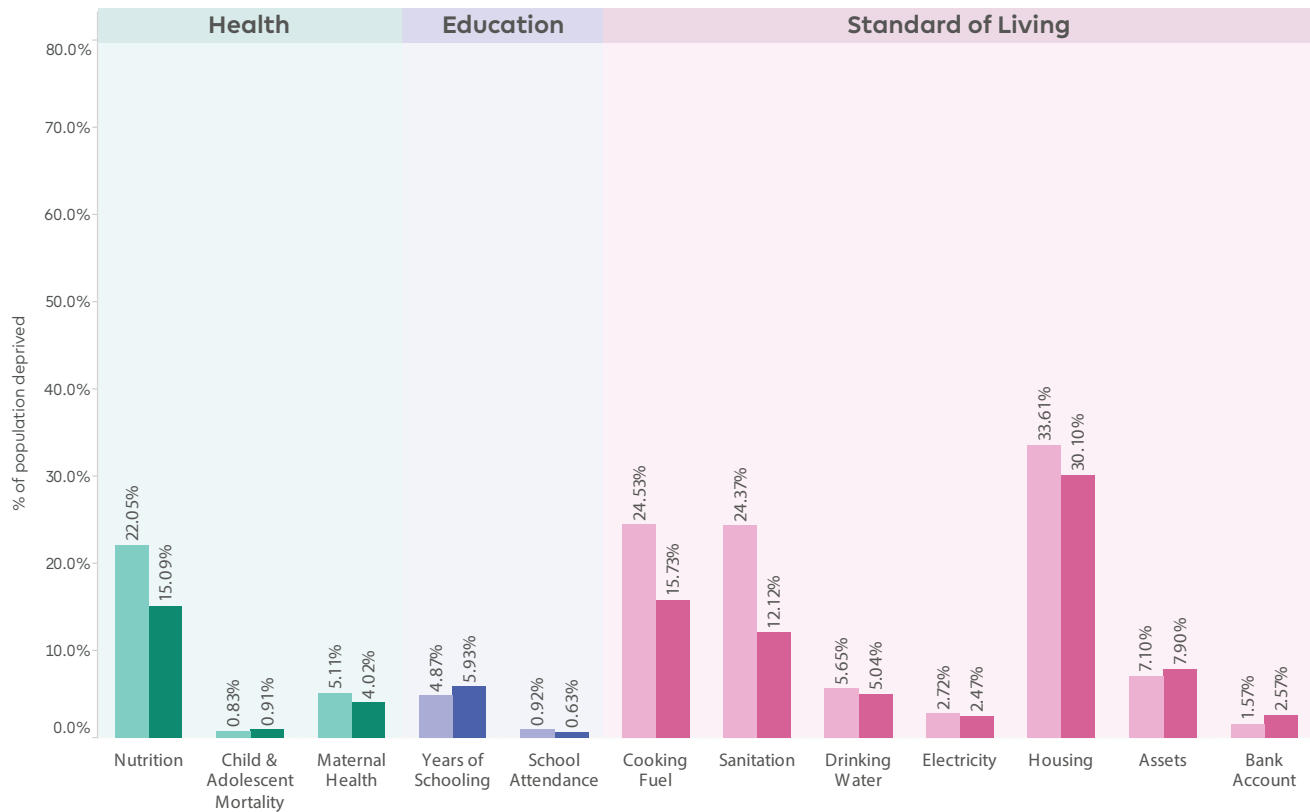
Andaman & Nicobar Islands: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Andaman & Nicobar Islands's MPI Score



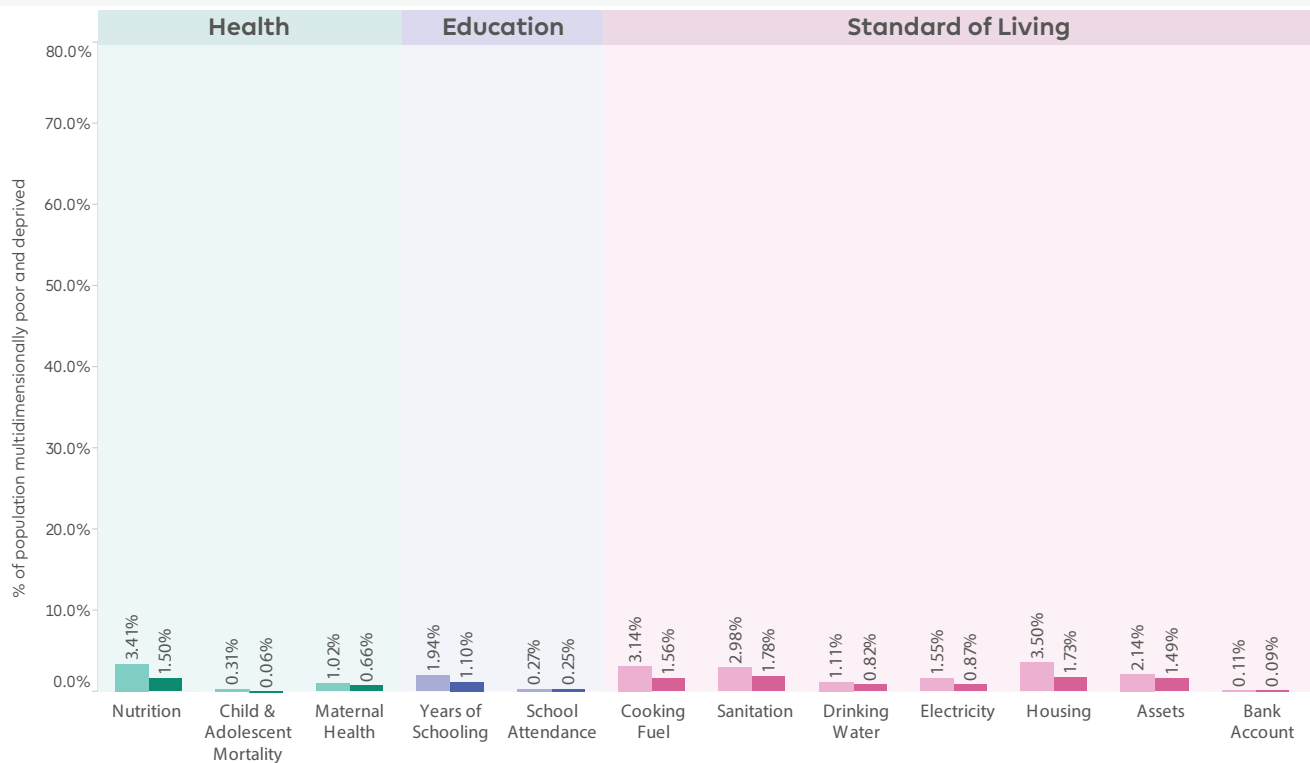
Andaman & Nicobar Islands: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Andaman & Nicobar Islands: Censored Headcount Ratio

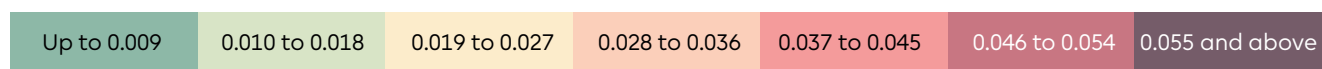
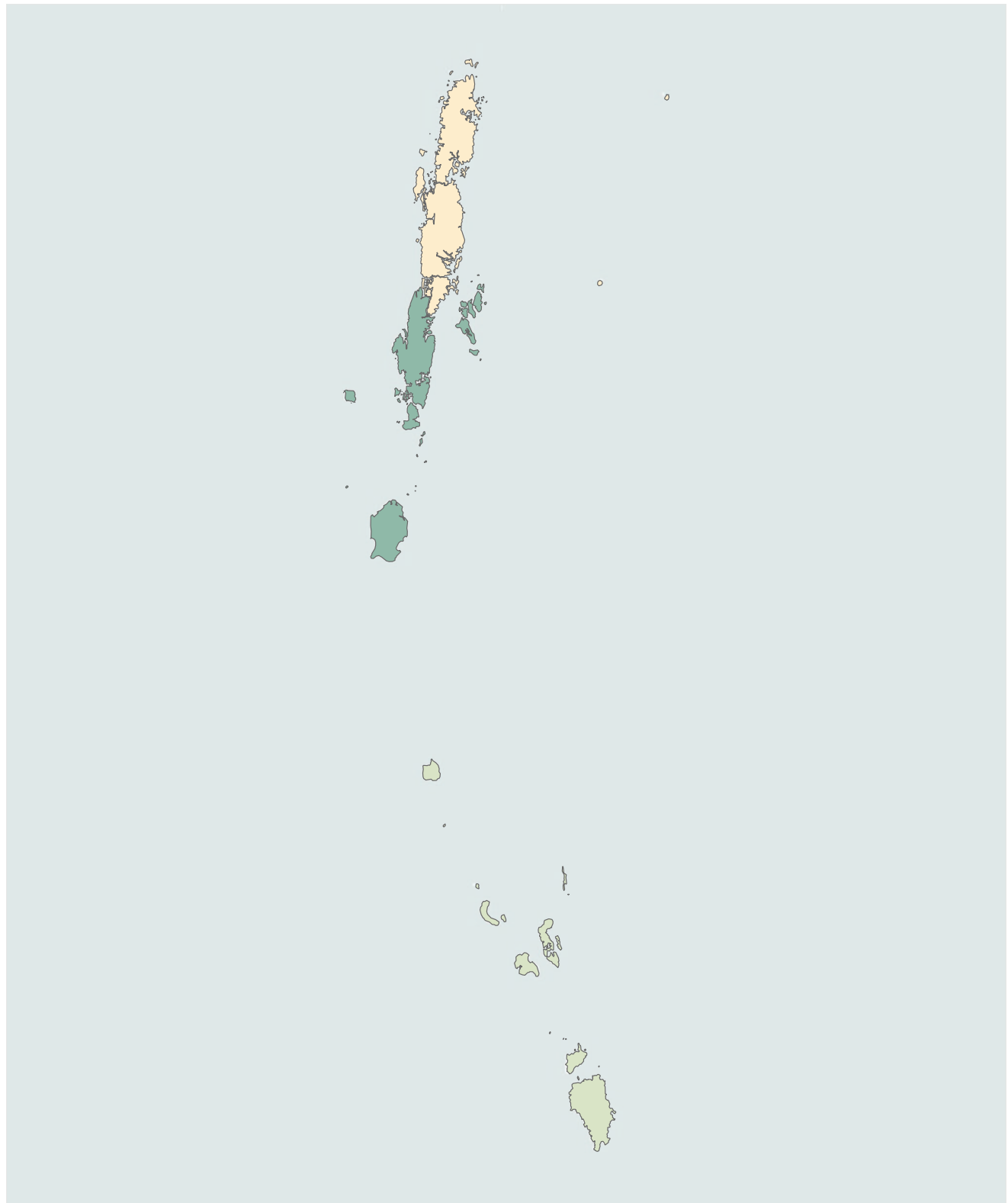
Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Dimension	Health (2015-16)	Health (2019-21)	Education (2015-16)	Education (2019-21)	Standard of living (2015-16)	Standard of living (2019-21)

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

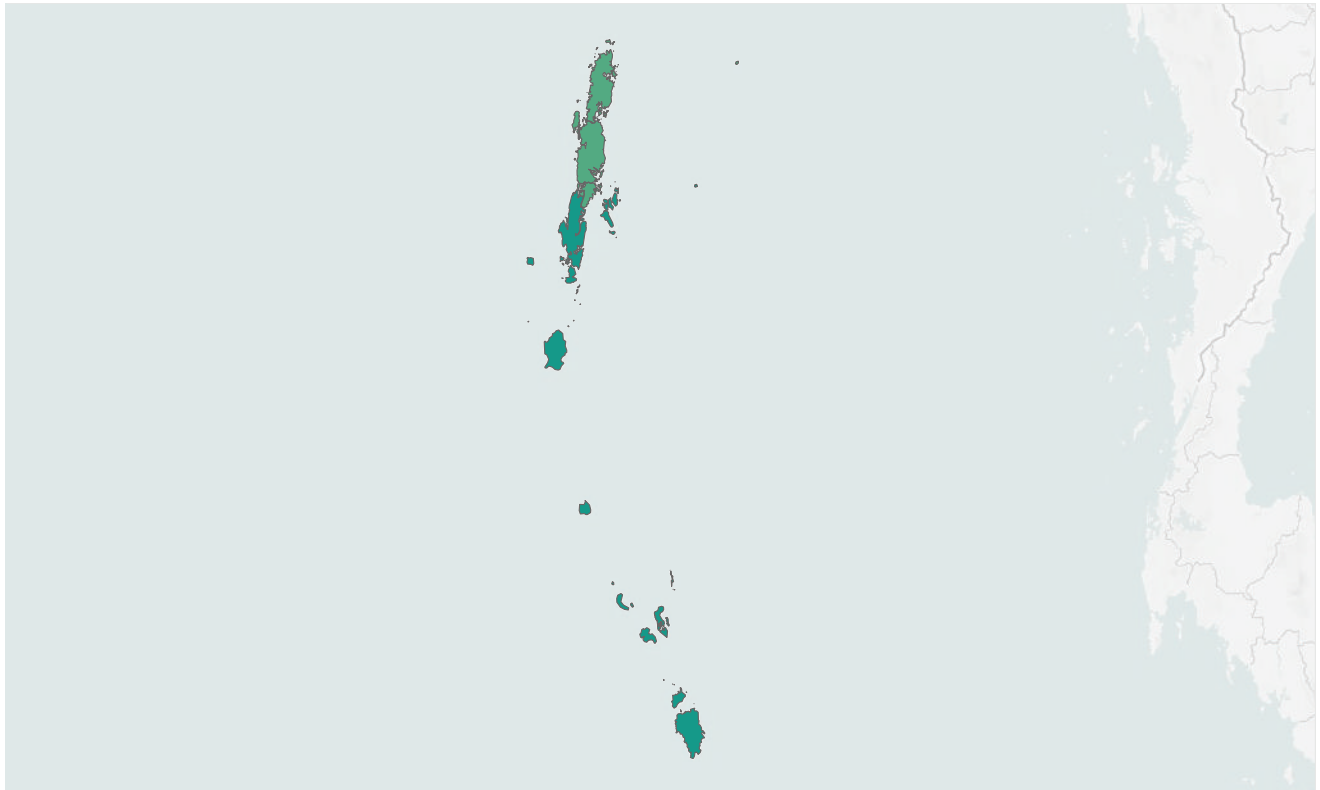
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. 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 legend provides the range of MPI scores for 2019-21.

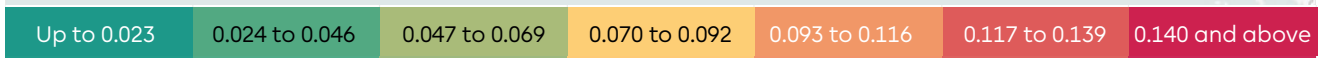
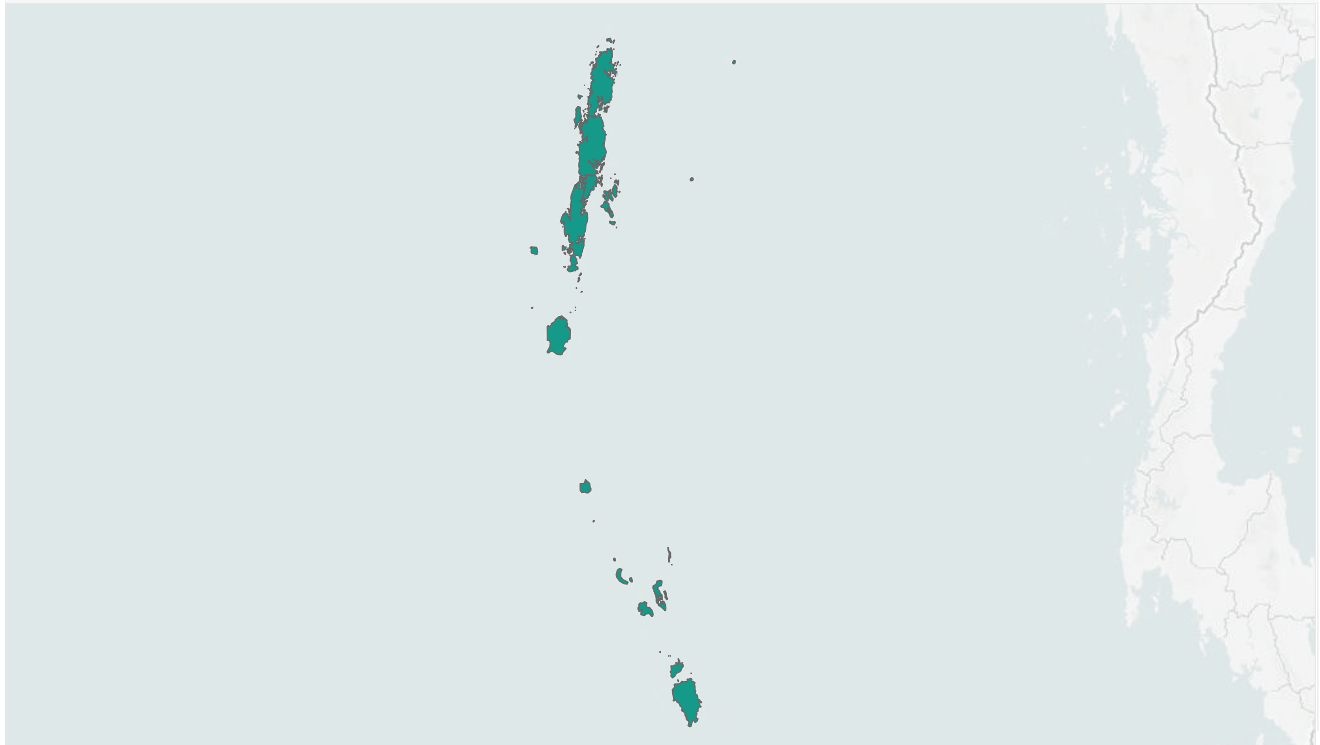
Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Andaman & Nicobar Islands

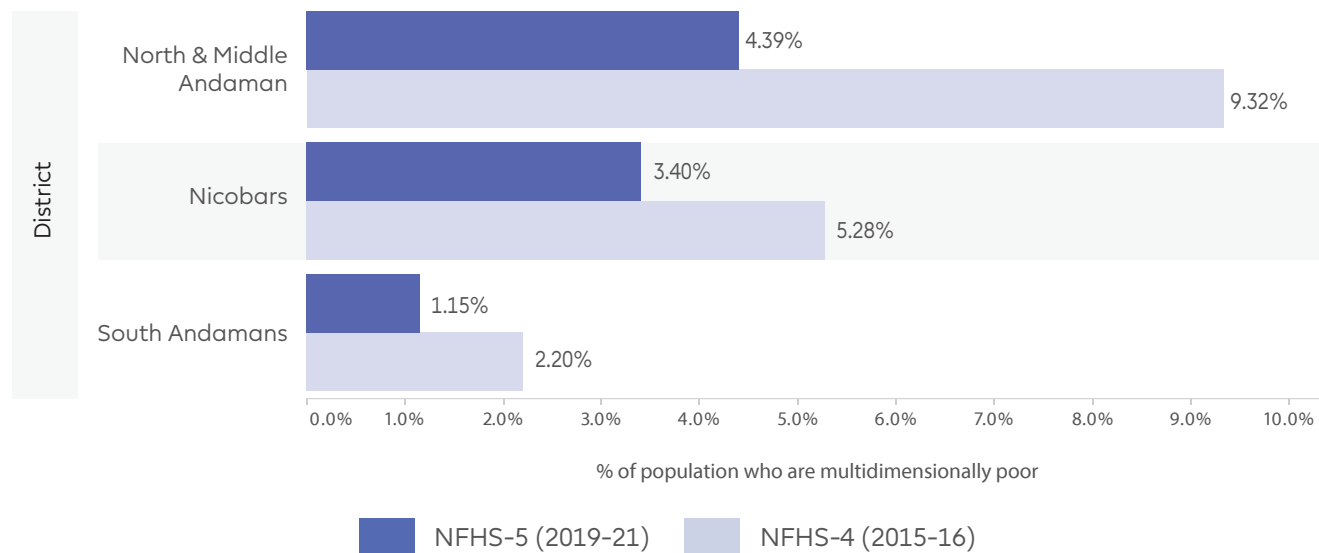
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. 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 legend provides the range of MPI scores, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

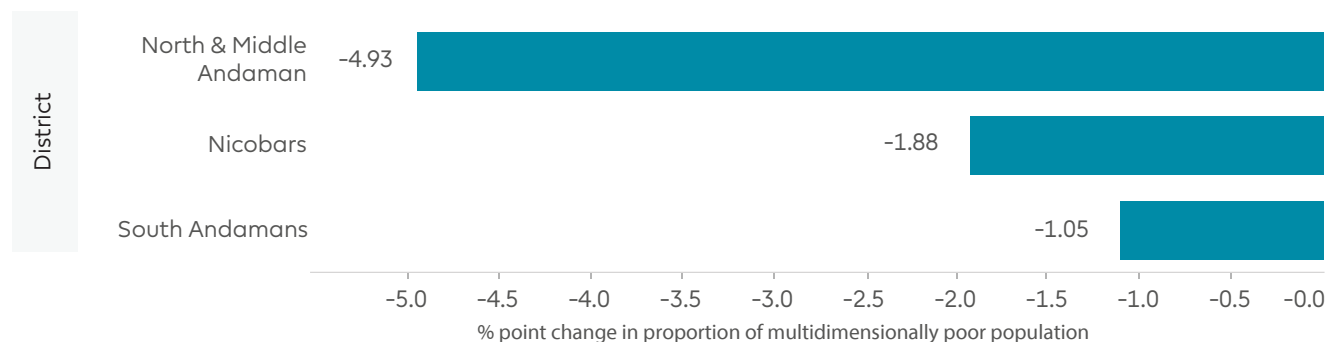
Andaman & Nicobar Islands: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Andaman & Nicobar Islands: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

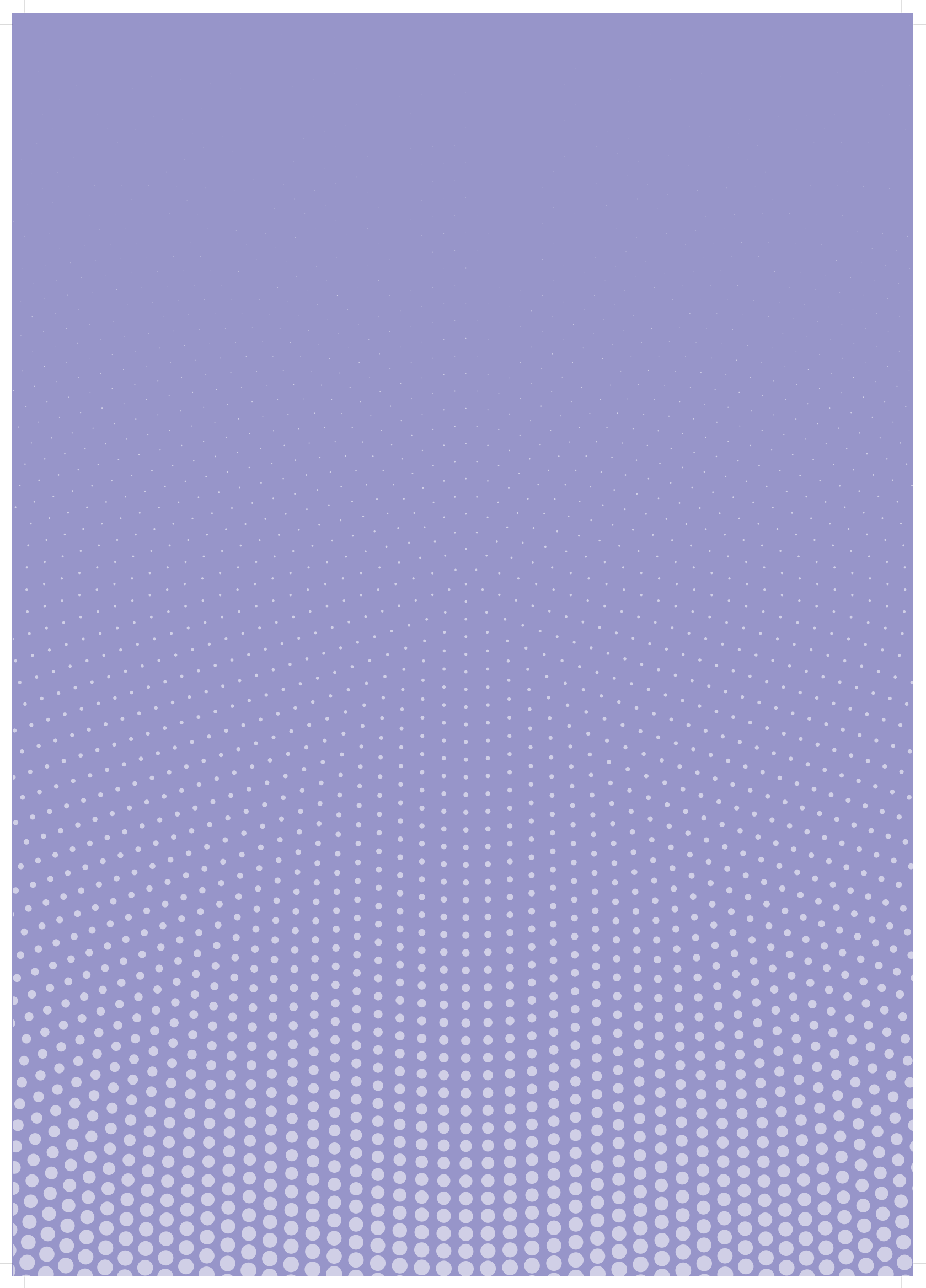
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Andaman & Nicobar Islands: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Nicobars	5.28%	36.80%	0.019	3.40%	39.42%	0.013
North & Middle Andaman	9.32%	41.82%	0.039	4.39%	42.51%	0.019
South Andamans	2.20%	39.23%	0.009	1.15%	37.66%	0.004



CHANDIGARH

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Chandigarh

MPI: PROGRESS REVIEW 2023

Overview

Chandigarh's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

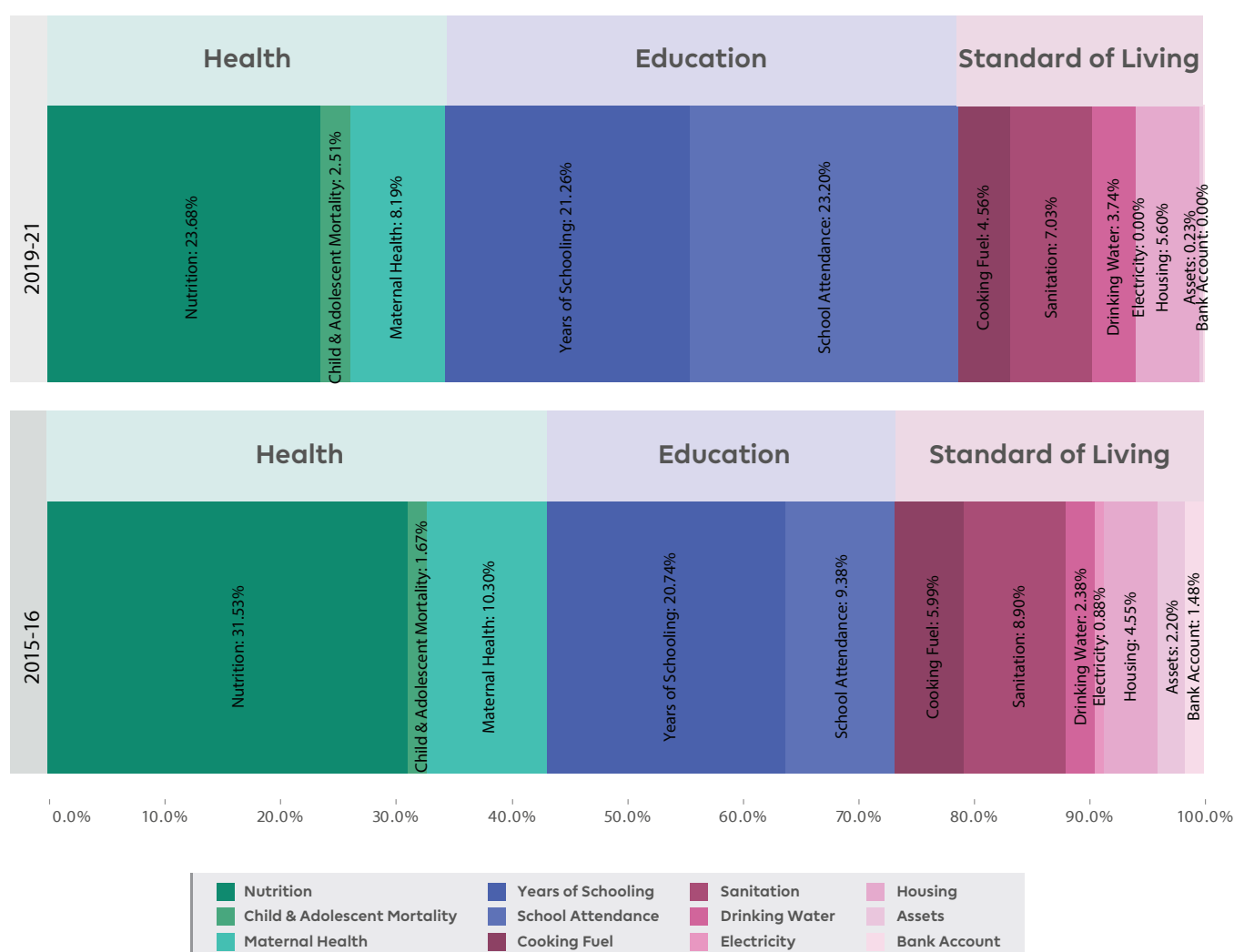
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	3.52%	47.41%	0.017
2015-16	5.97%	43.39%	0.026

Multidimensional Poverty in Chandigarh's Rural and Urban Area

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	3.88%	38.10%	0.015	3.51%	47.55%	0.017
2015-16	18.56%	47.88%	0.089	5.45%	42.76%	0.023

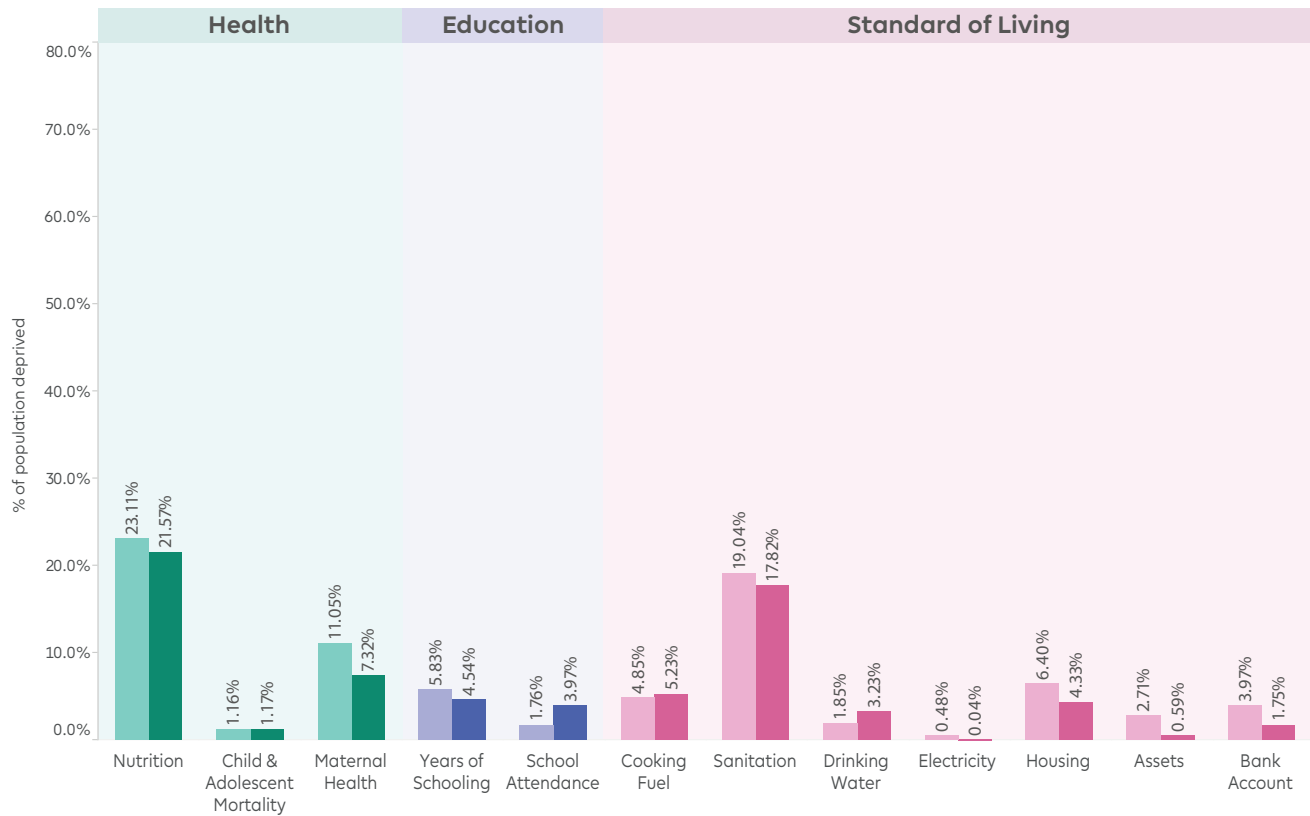
Chandigarh: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Chandigarh's MPI Score



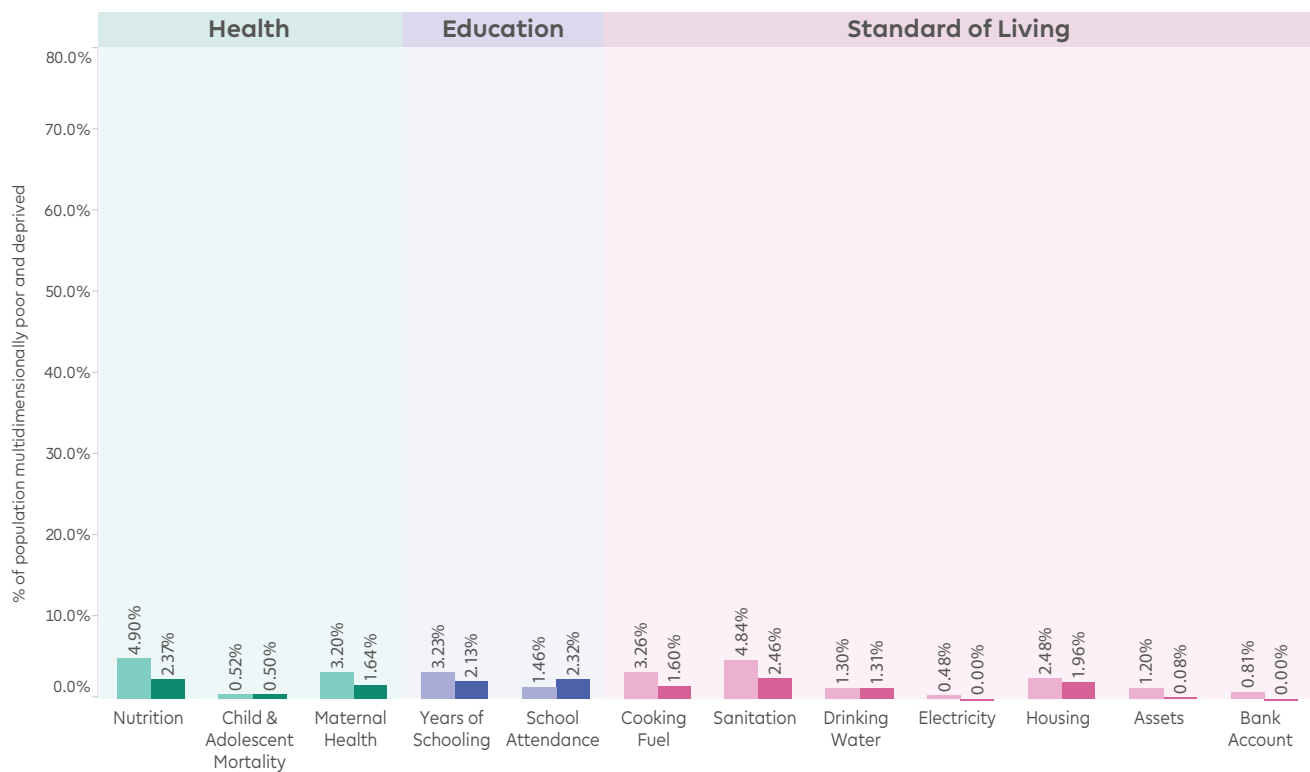
Chandigarh: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Chandigarh: Censored Headcount Ratio

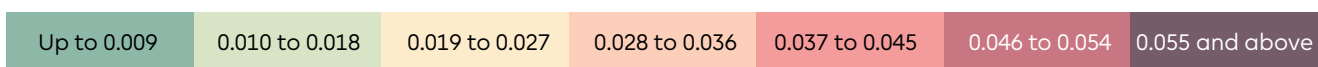
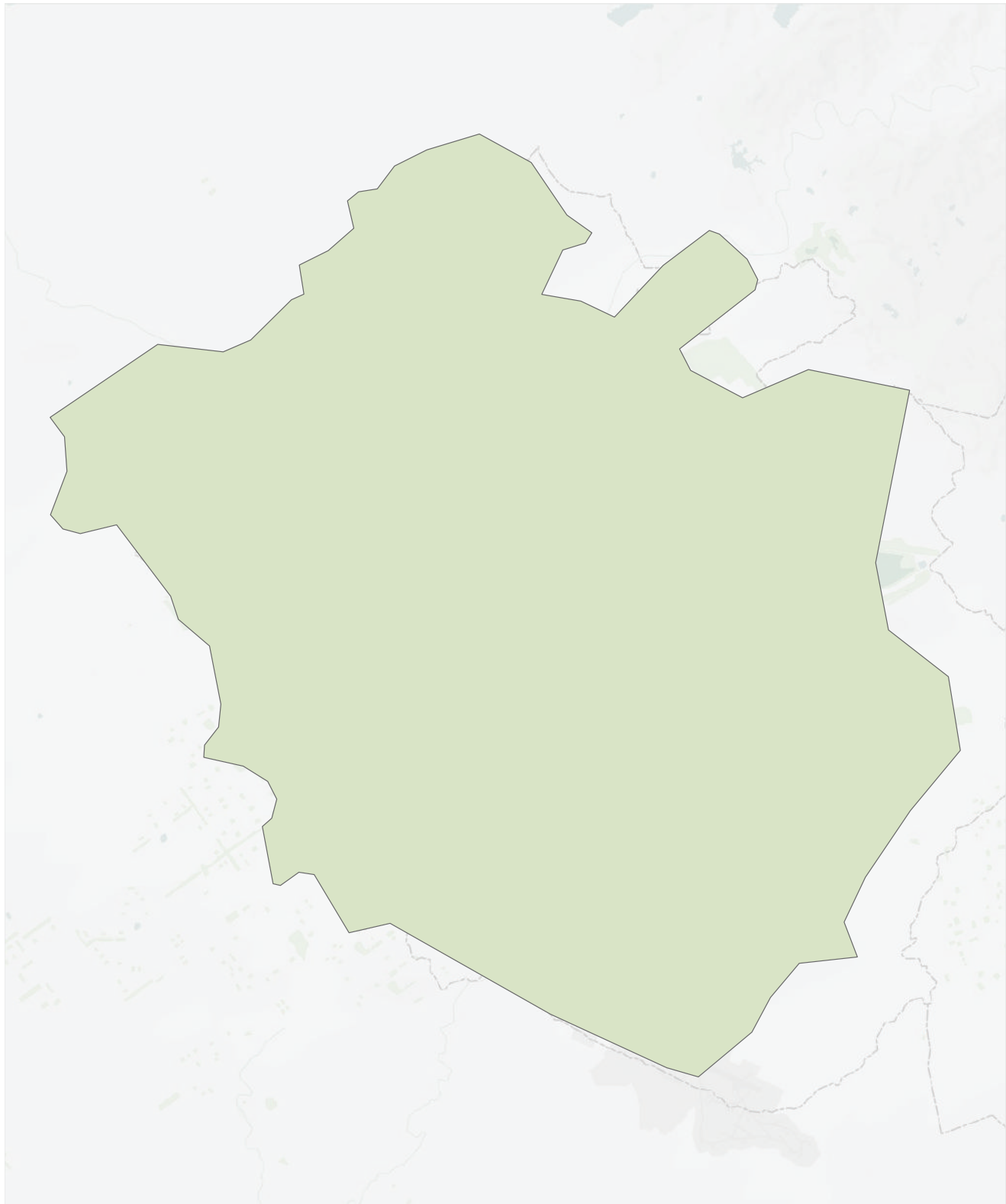
Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Dimension	Health (2015-16)	Education (2015-16)	Standard of living (2015-16)
	Health (2019-21)	Education (2019-21)	Standard of living (2019-21)

Chandigarh

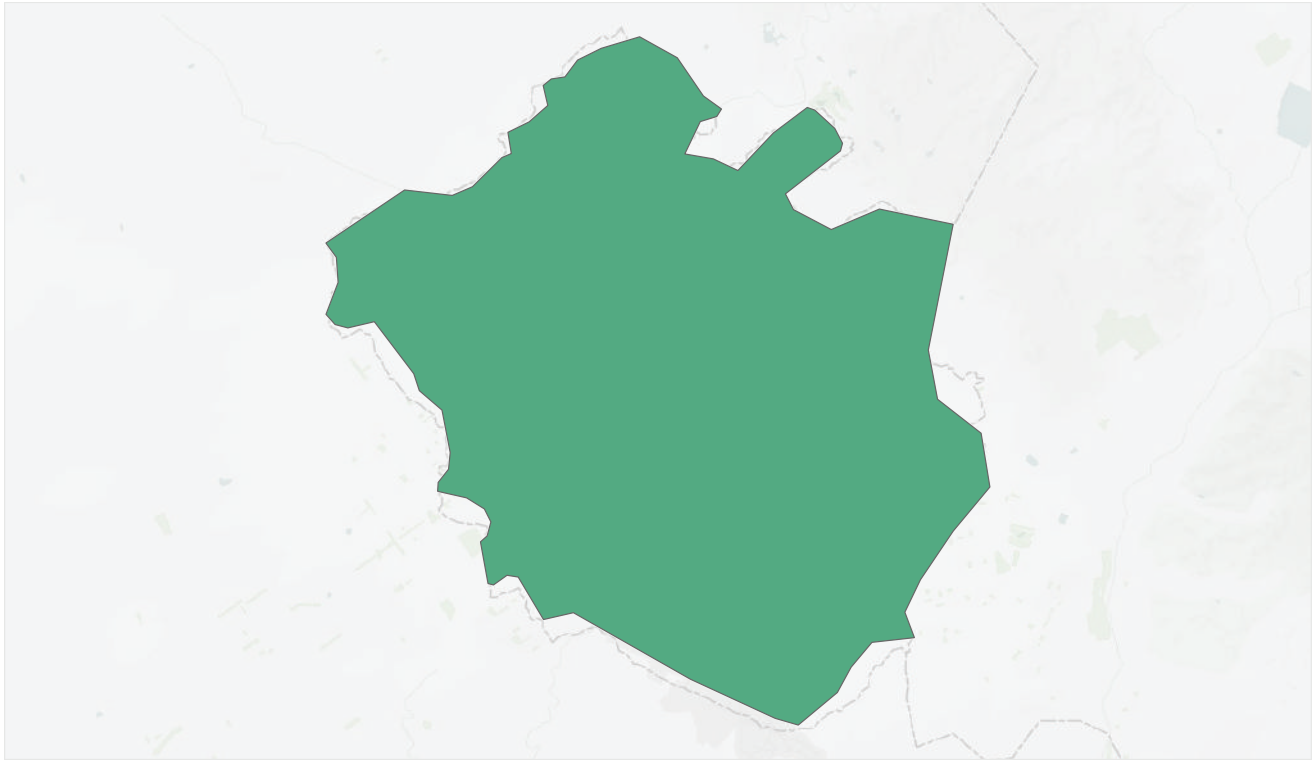
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. 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 legend provides the range of MPI scores for 2019-21.

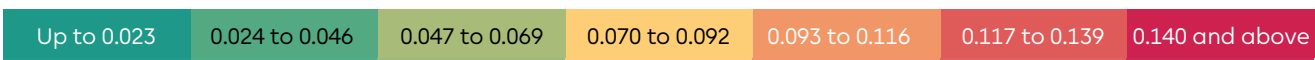
Chandigarh

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Chandigarh

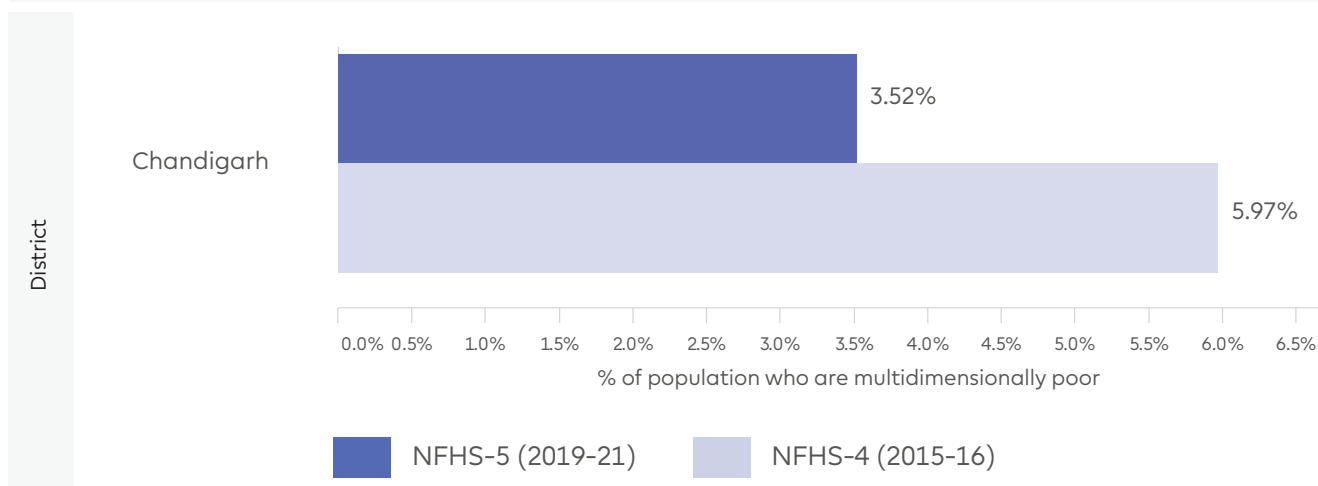
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. 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 legend provides the range of MPI scores, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

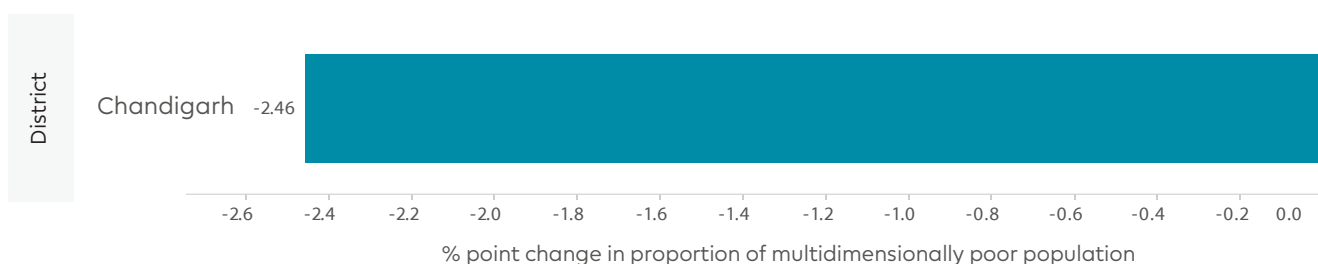
Chandigarh: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Chandigarh: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

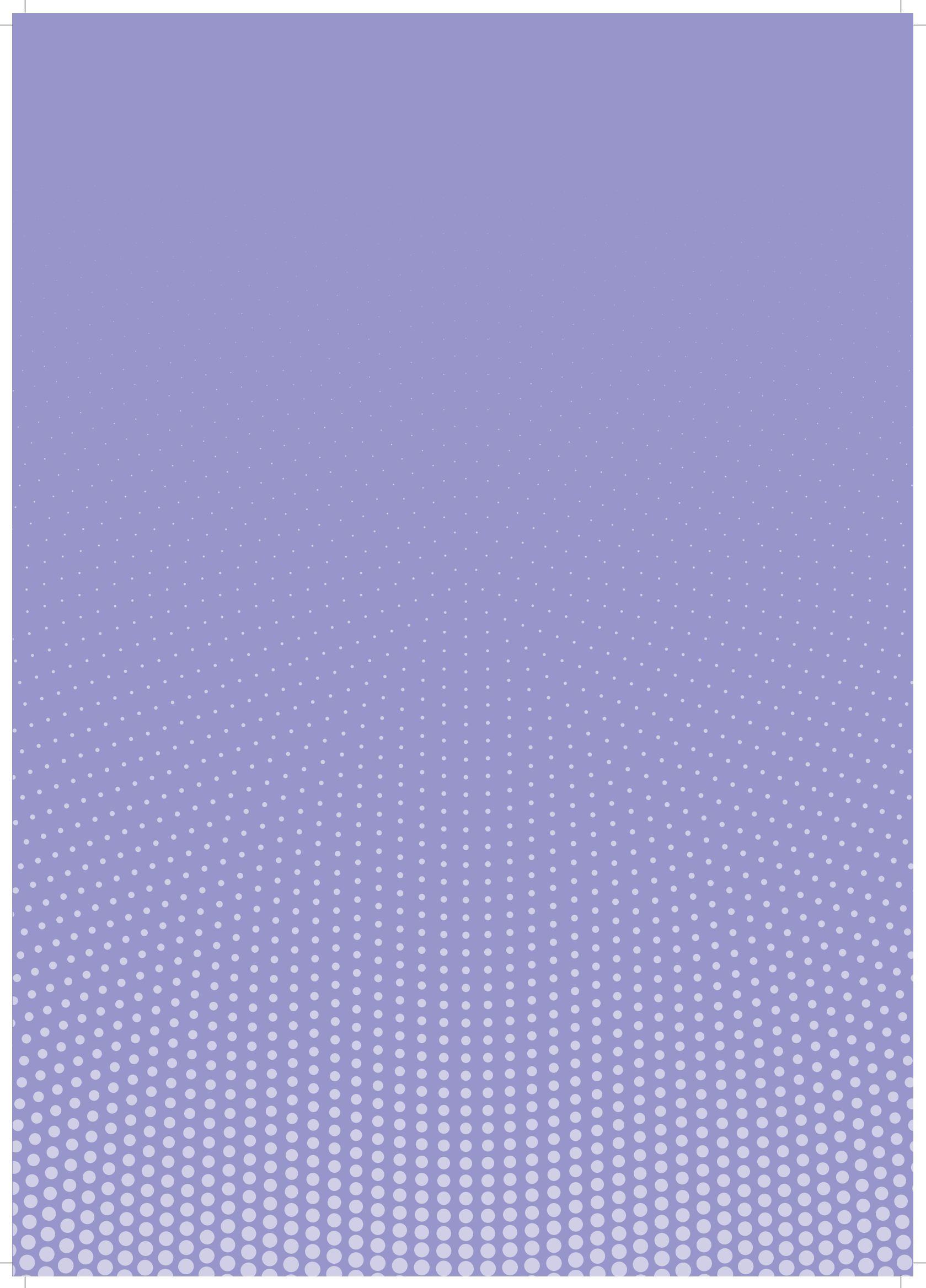
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Chandigarh: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Chandigarh	5.97%	43.39%	0.026	3.52%	47.41%	0.017



DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI & DAMAN & DIU

MPI: PROGRESS REVIEW 2023

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu

Overview

Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

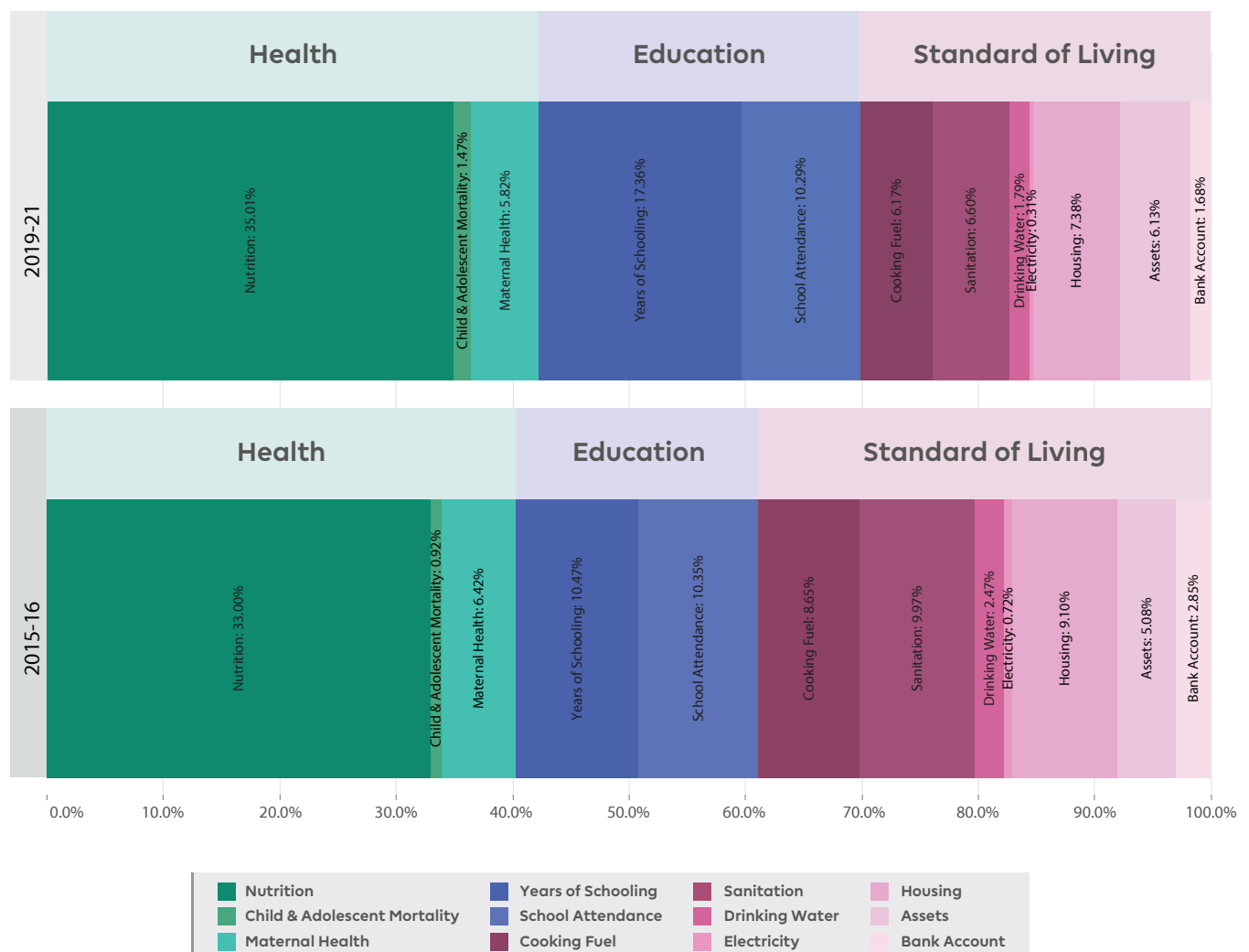
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	9.21%	42.15%	0.039
2015-16	19.58%	44.23%	0.087

Multidimensional Poverty in Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu's Rural and Urban Area

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	12.27%	41.48%	0.051	5.67%	43.85%	0.025
2015-16	35.74%	44.42%	0.159	5.72%	43.20%	0.025

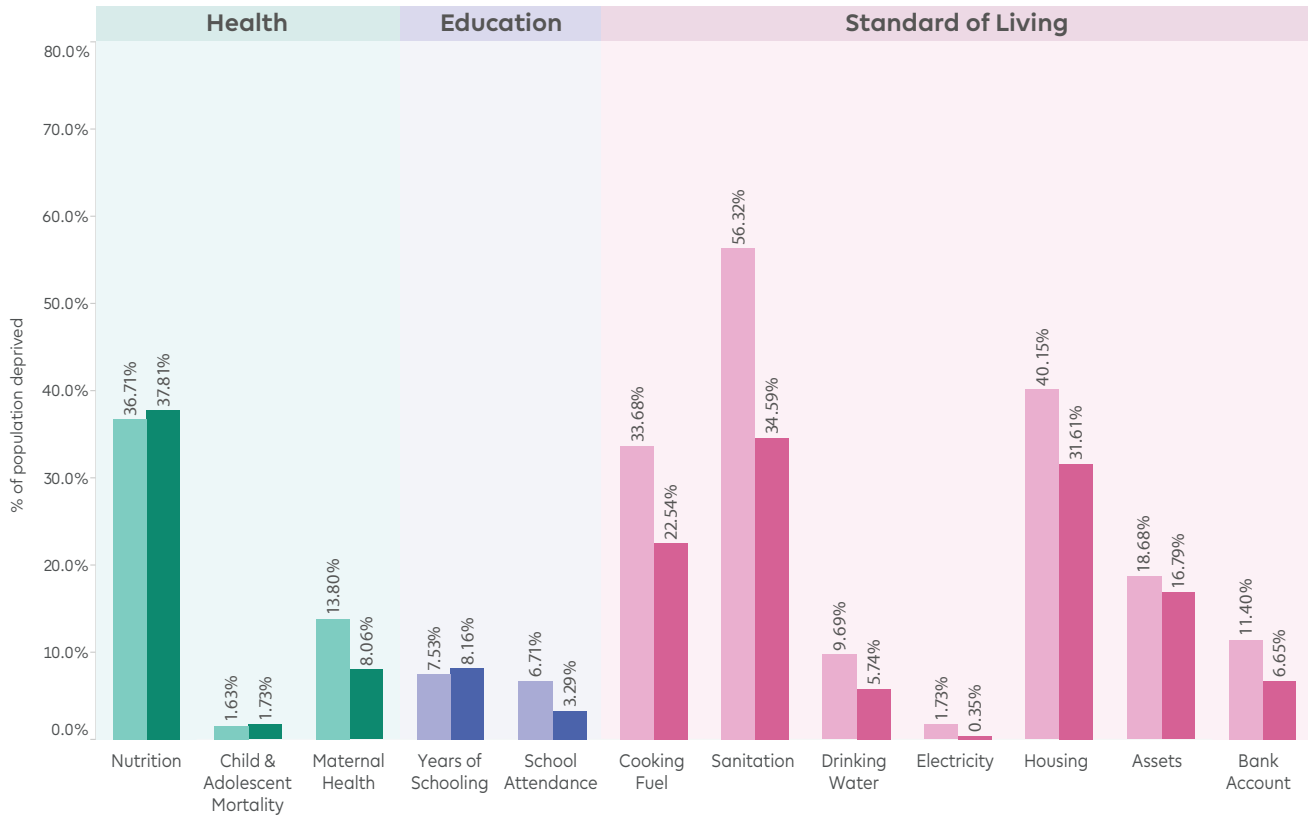
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu's MPI Score



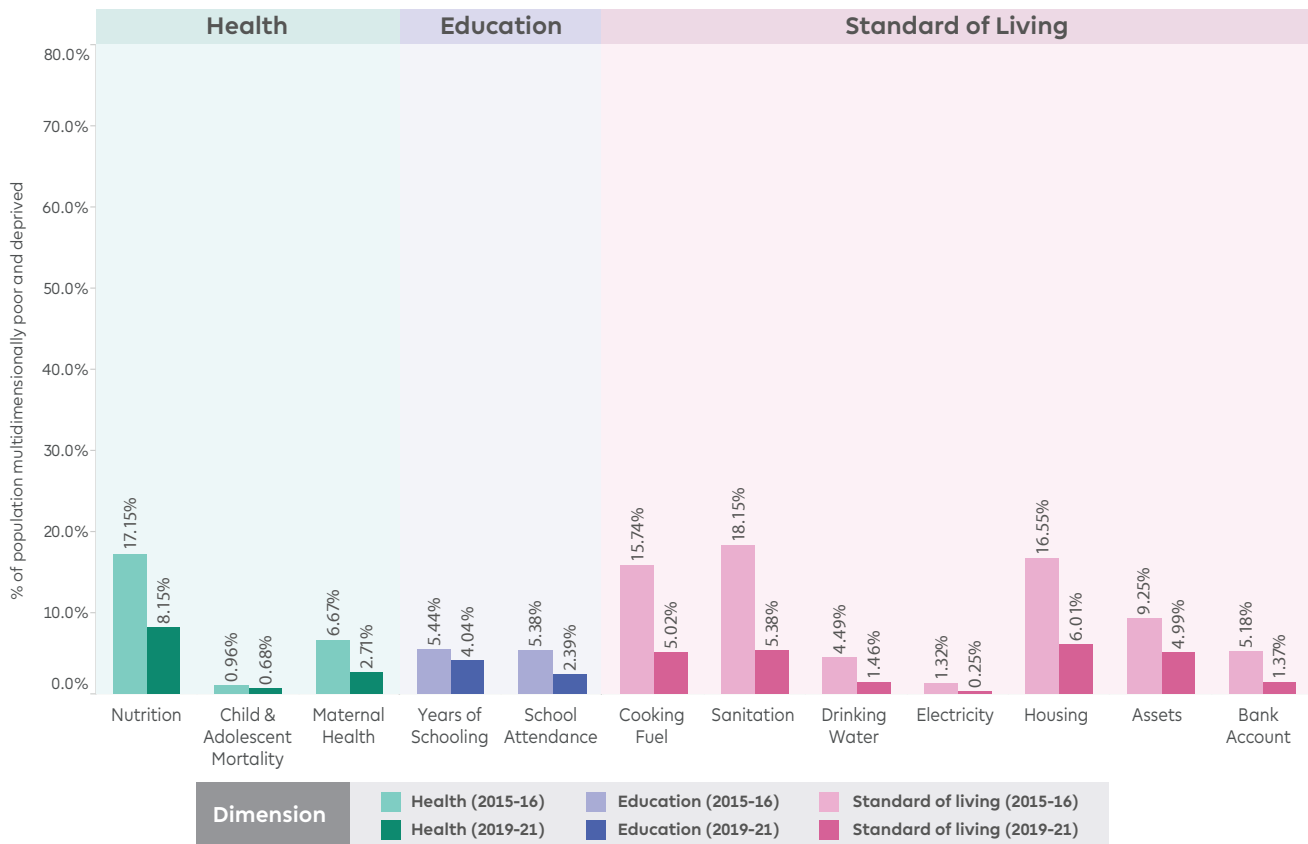
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu: Censored Headcount Ratio

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



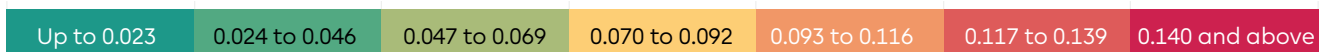
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu

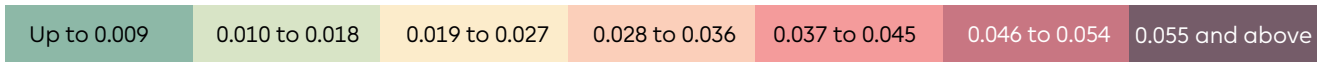
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. 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 legend provides the range of MPI scores, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu (2019-21)

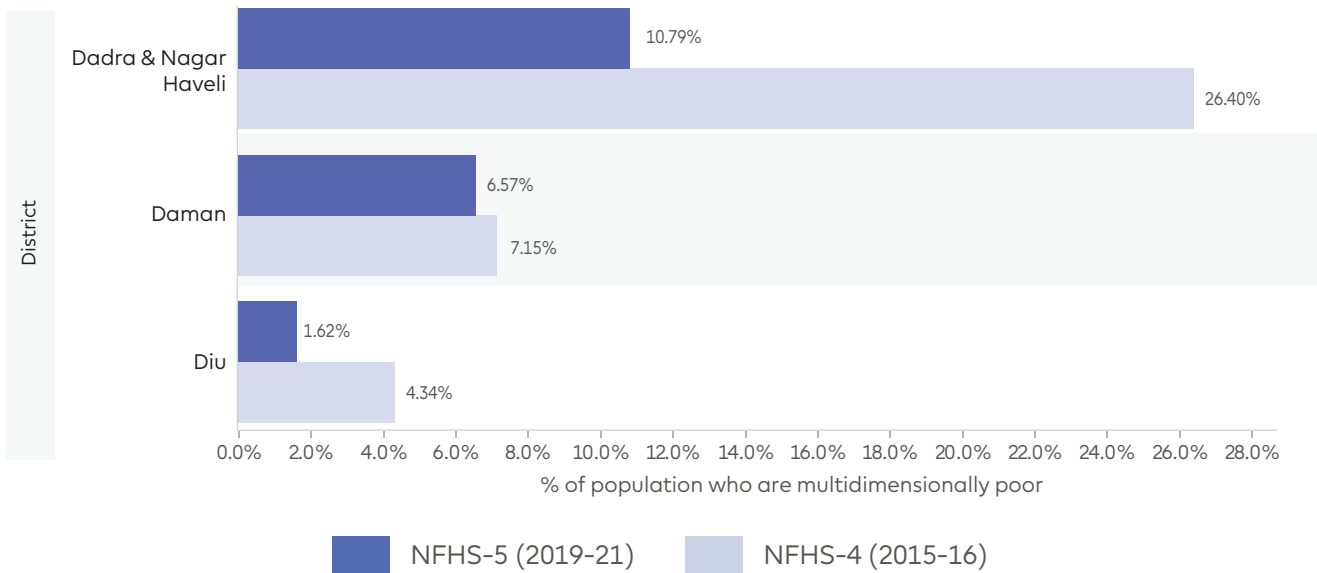
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. 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 legend provides the range of MPI scores for 2019-21.

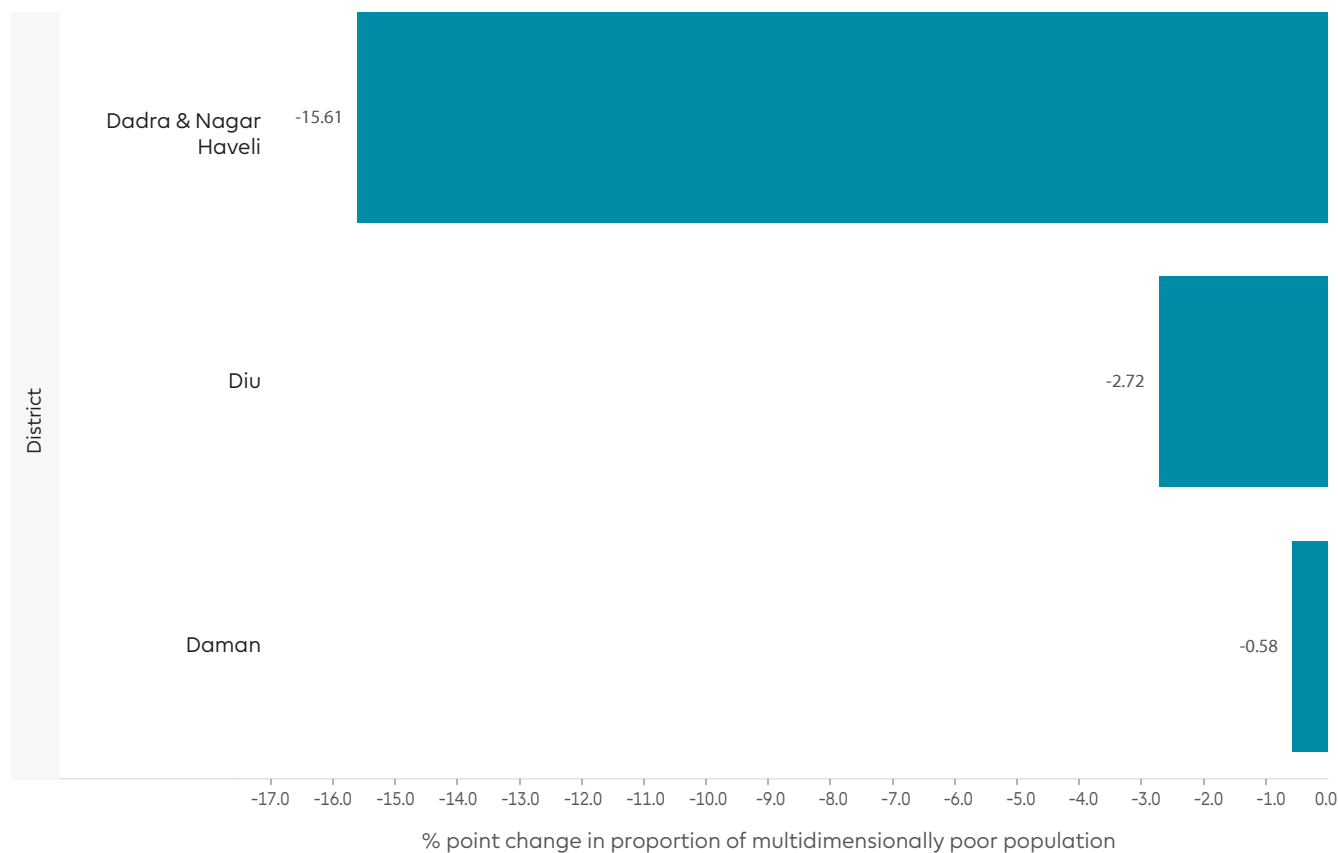
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

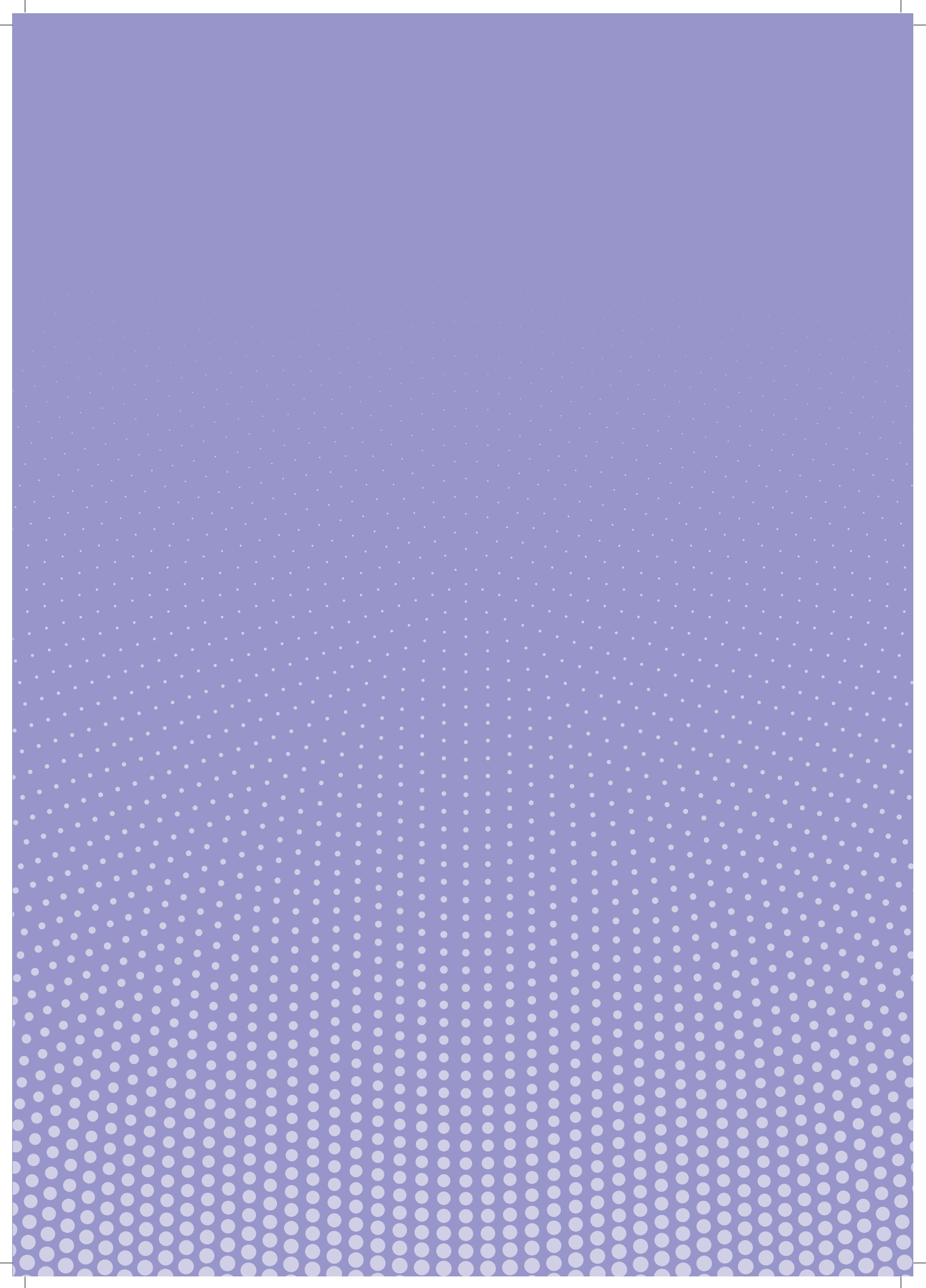
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26.40%	44.29%	0.117	10.79%	41.82%	0.045
Daman	7.15%	44.76%	0.032	6.57%	43.96%	0.029
Diu	4.34%	37.64%	0.016	1.62%	39.52%	0.006



Overview

Delhi's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

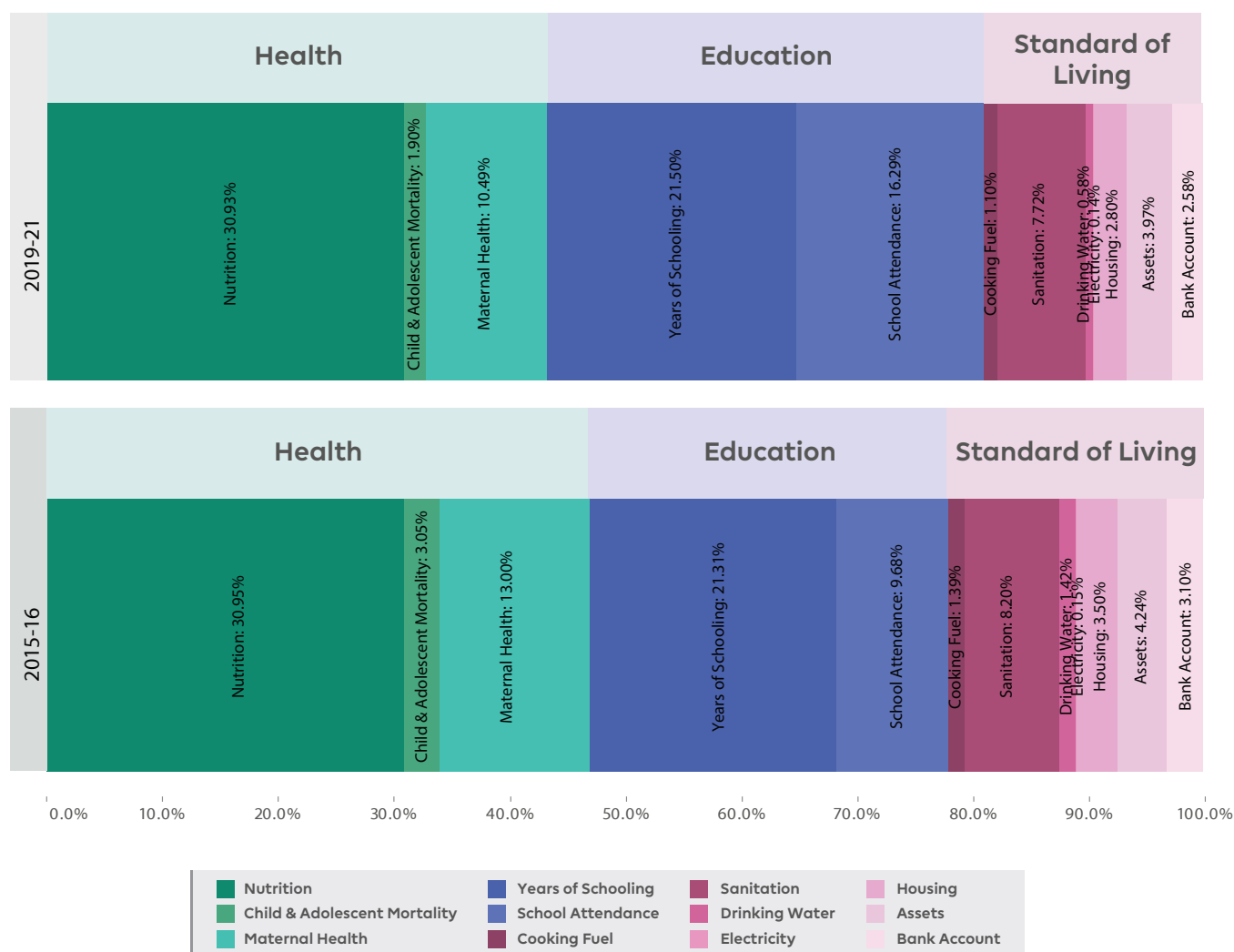
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	3.43%	41.99%	0.014
2015-16	4.44%	43.92%	0.020

Multidimensional Poverty in Delhi's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	2.57%	42.72%	0.011	3.45%	41.98%	0.014
2015-16	2.39%	39.74%	0.010	4.46%	43.94%	0.020

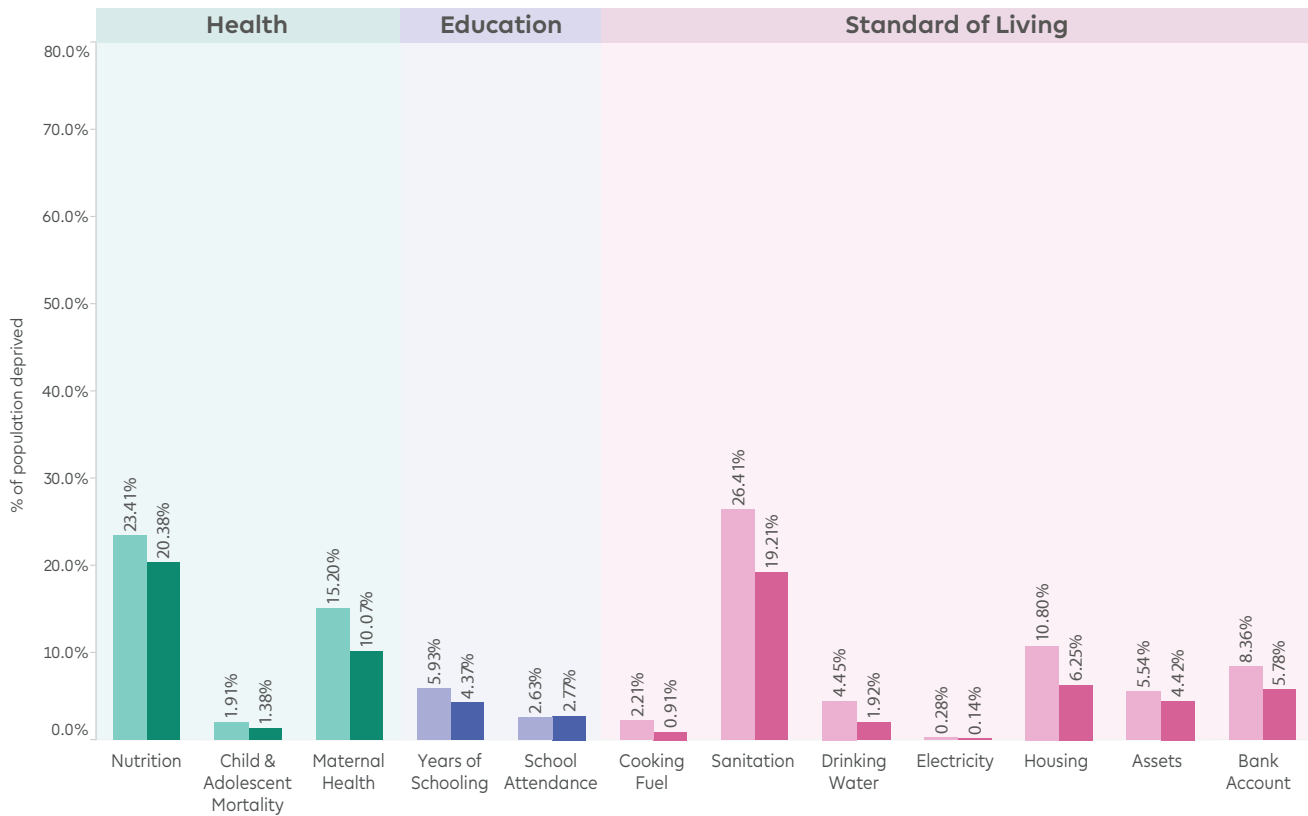
Delhi: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Delhi's MPI Score



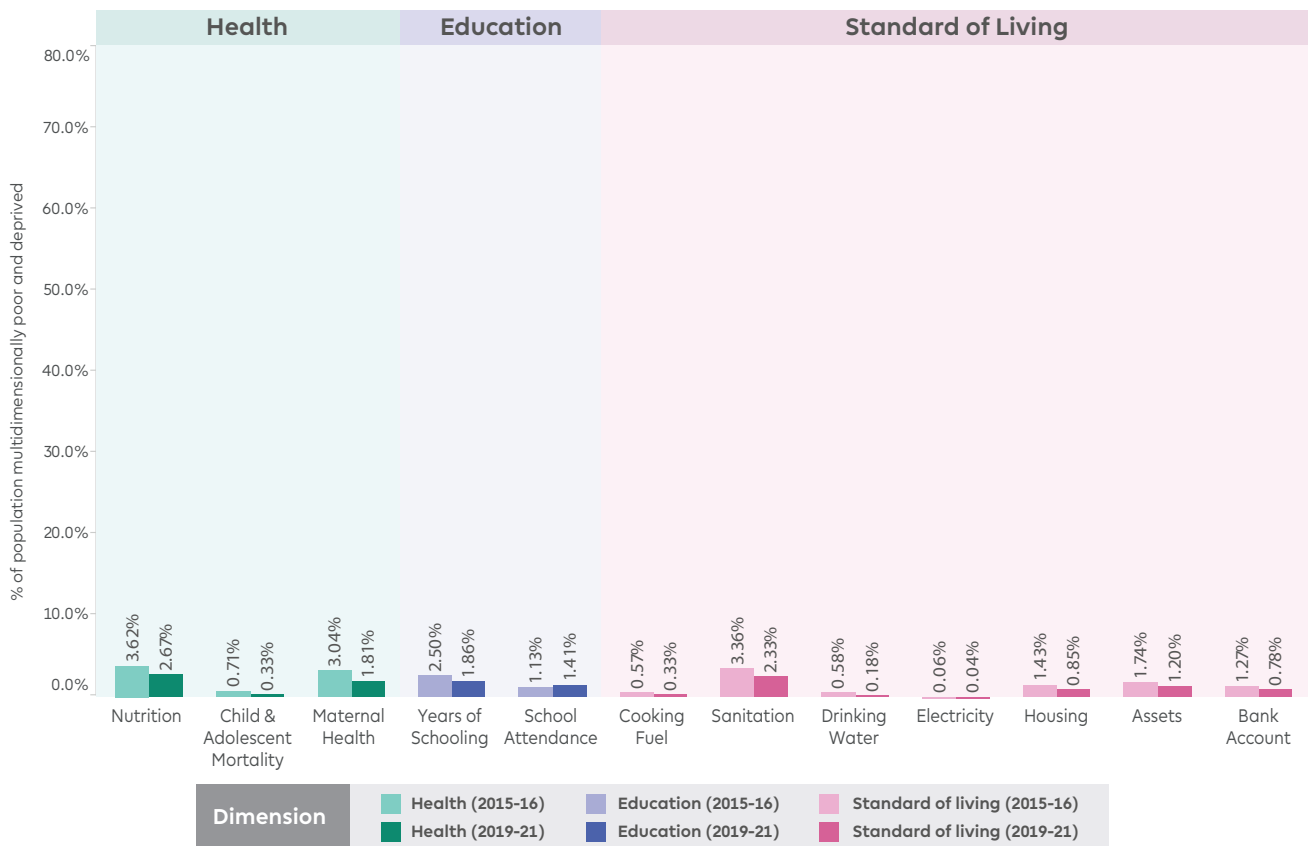
Delhi: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Delhi: Censored Headcount Ratio

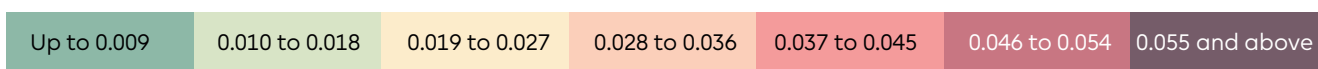
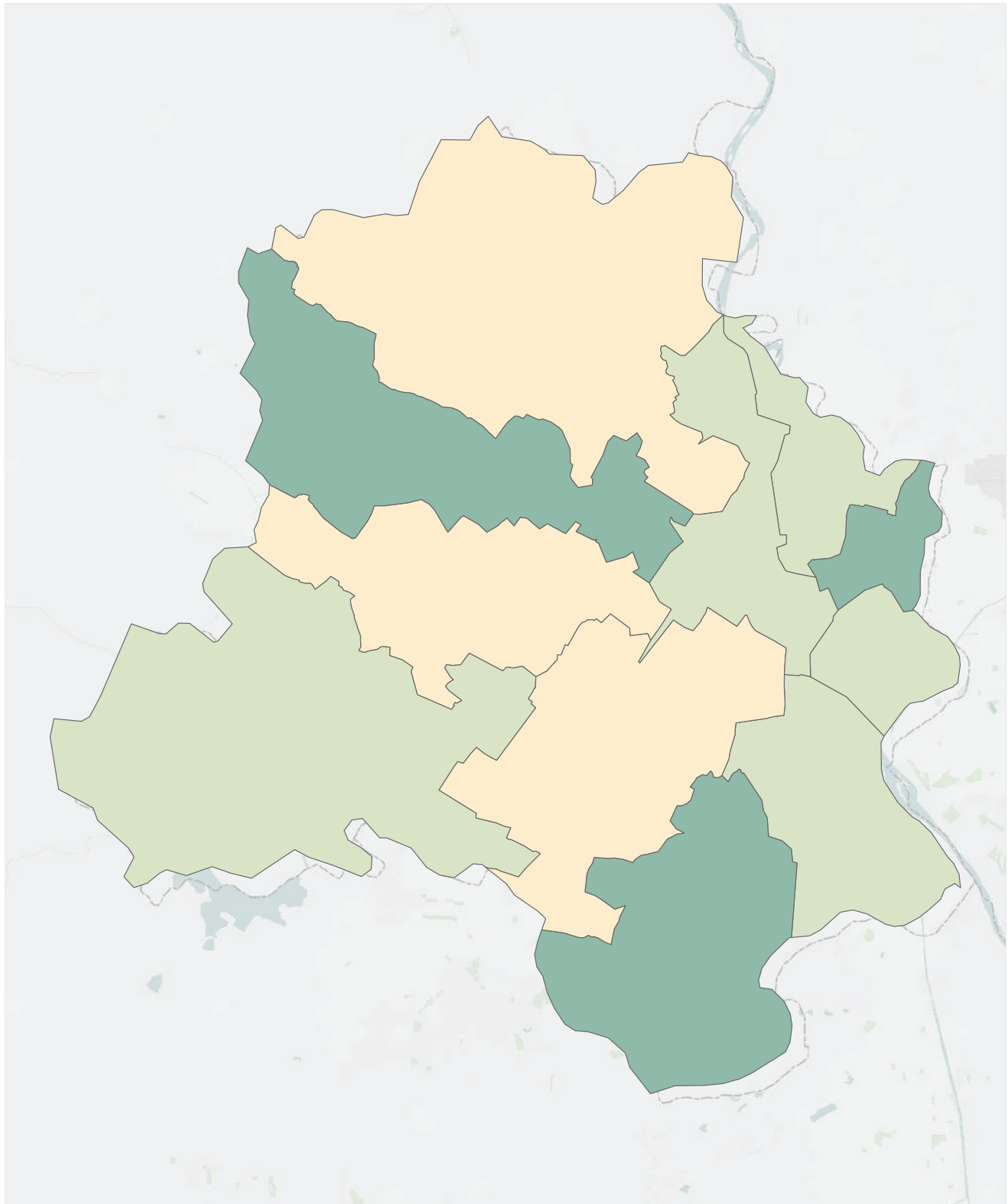
Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Dimension
 Health (2015-16) Education (2015-16) Standard of living (2015-16)
 Health (2019-21) Education (2019-21) Standard of living (2019-21)

Delhi

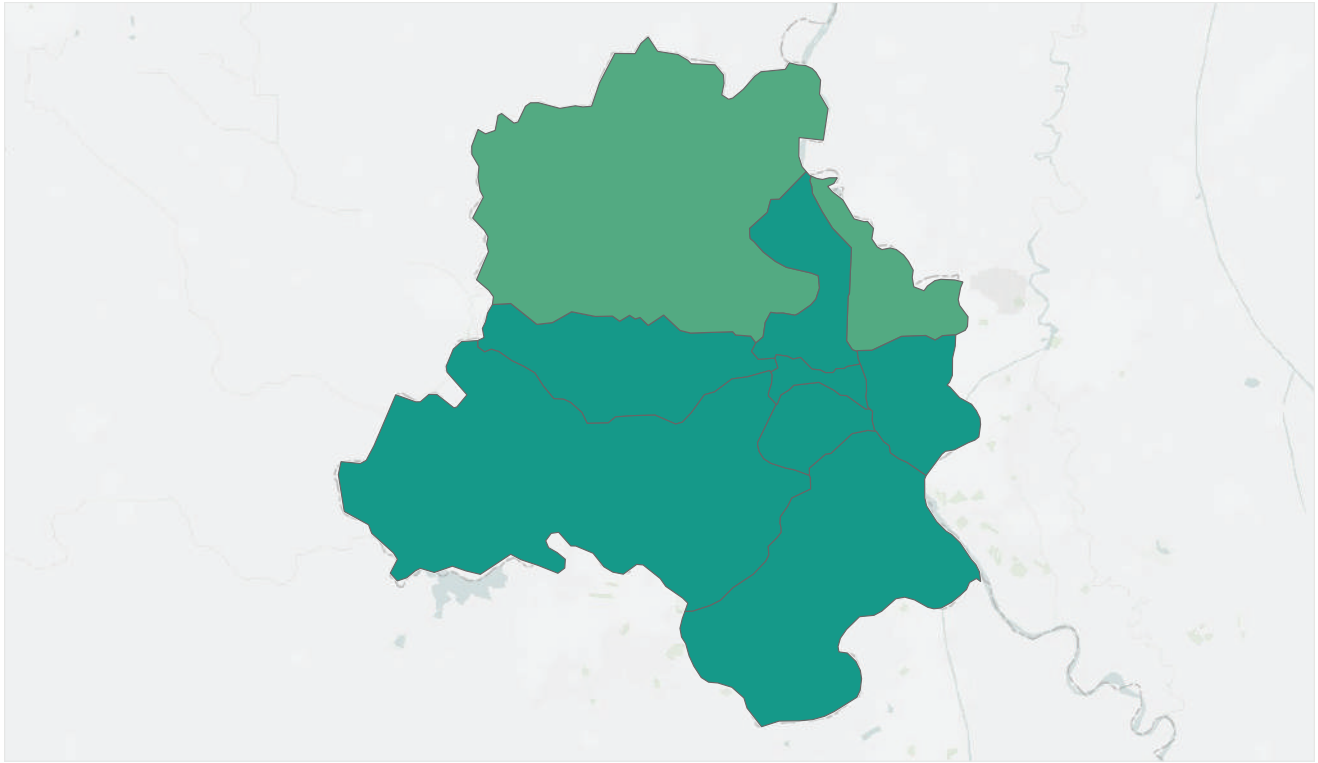
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. 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 legend provides the range of MPI scores for 2019-21.

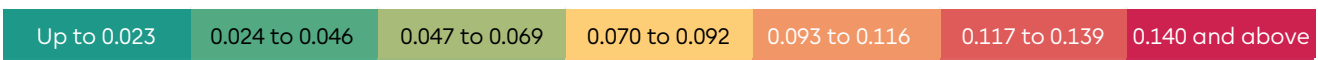
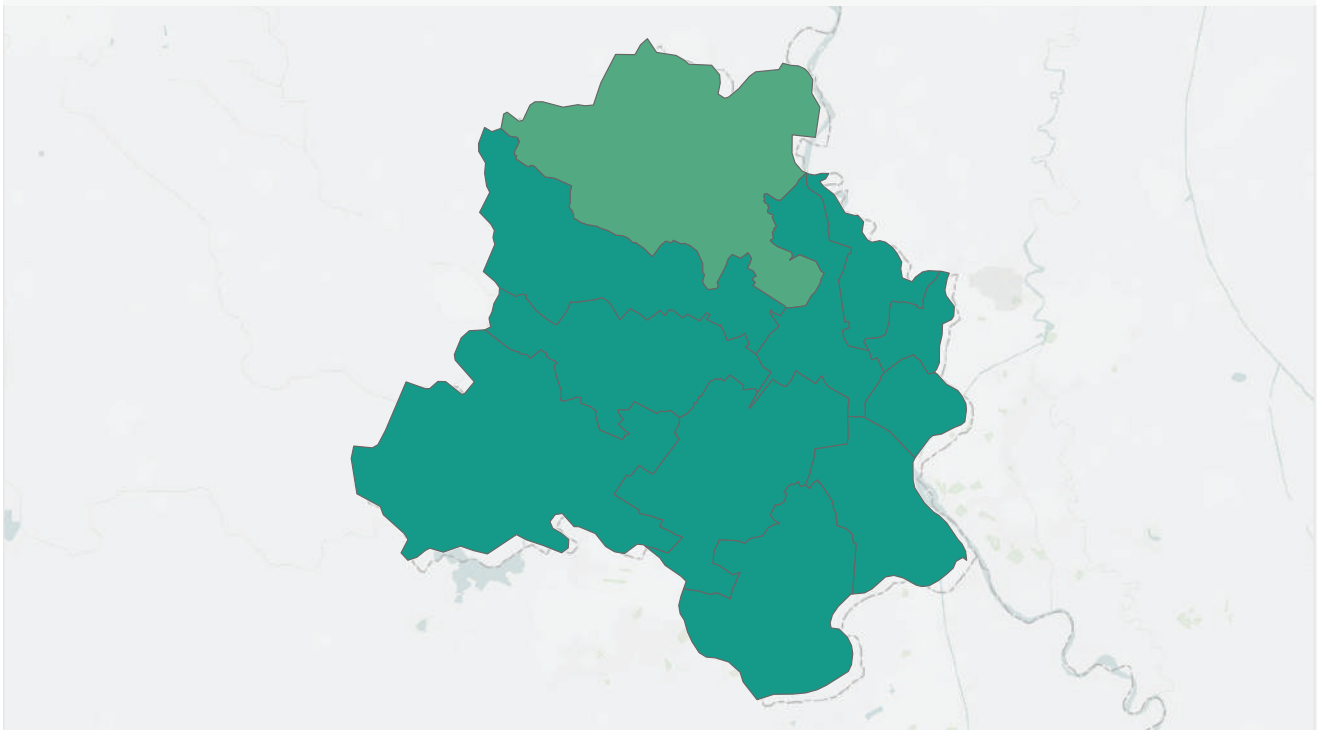
Delhi

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Delhi

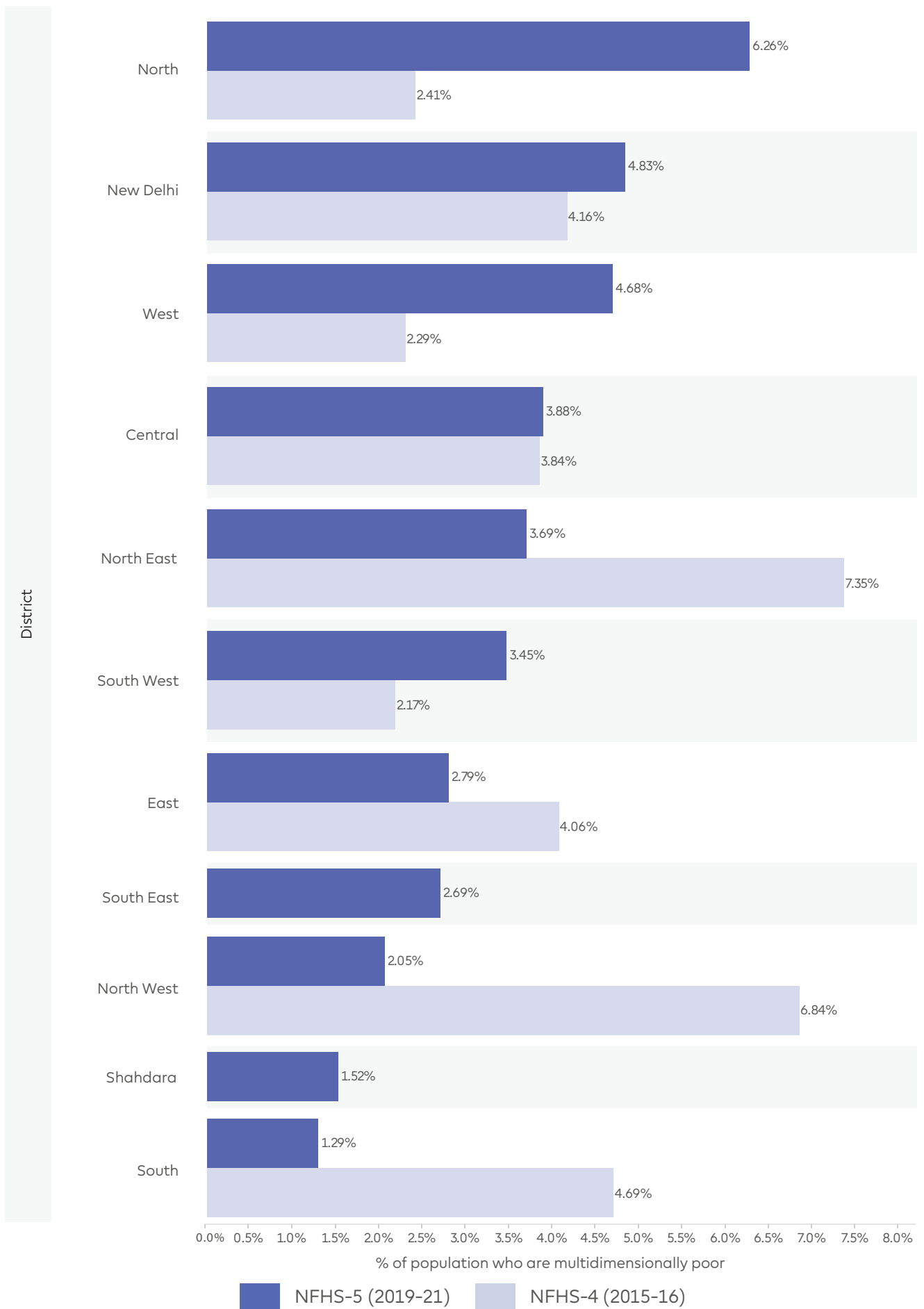
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. 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 legend provides the range of MPI scores, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

Delhi: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Delhi: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Central	3.84%	43.30%	0.017	3.88%	42.30%	0.016
East	4.06%	41.99%	0.017	2.79%	43.64%	0.012
New Delhi	4.16%	42.99%	0.018	4.83%	39.61%	0.019
North	2.41%	41.65%	0.010	6.26%	41.64%	0.026
North East	7.35%	42.70%	0.031	3.69%	41.39%	0.015
North West	6.84%	46.38%	0.032	2.05%	40.50%	0.008
Shahdara	–	–	–	1.52%	41.84%	0.006
South	4.69%	41.64%	0.020	1.29%	51.36%	0.007
South East	–	–	–	2.69%	39.10%	0.011
South West	2.17%	45.16%	0.010	3.45%	43.71%	0.015
West	2.29%	44.66%	0.010	4.68%	42.43%	0.020

JAMMU & KASHMIR

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Jammu & Kashmir

Overview

Jammu & Kashmir's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

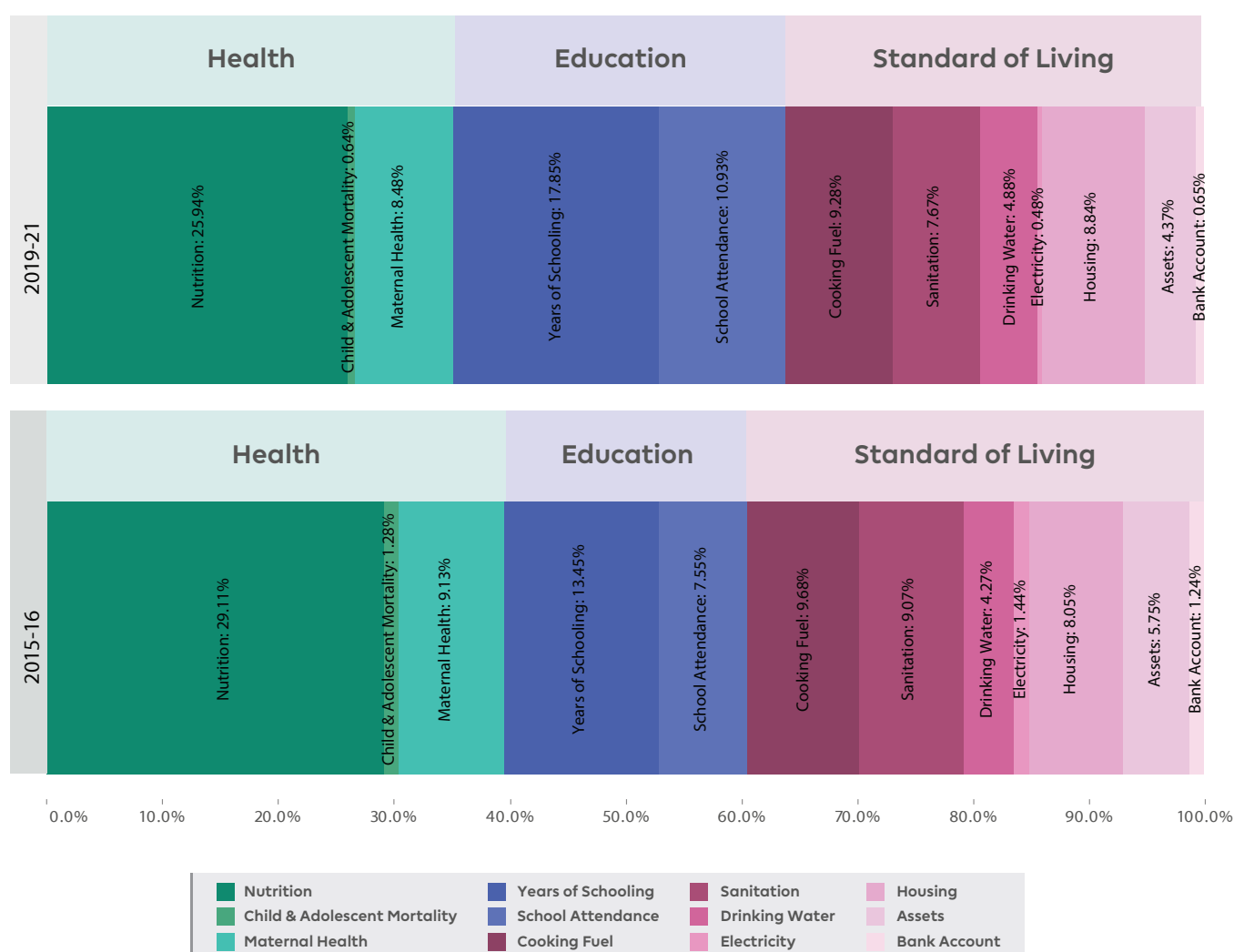
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	4.80%	42.11%	0.020
2015-16	12.56%	44.17%	0.055

Multidimensional Poverty in Jammu & Kashmir's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	6.10%	42.29%	0.026	1.09%	39.26%	0.004
2015-16	16.37%	44.34%	0.073	3.51%	42.30%	0.015

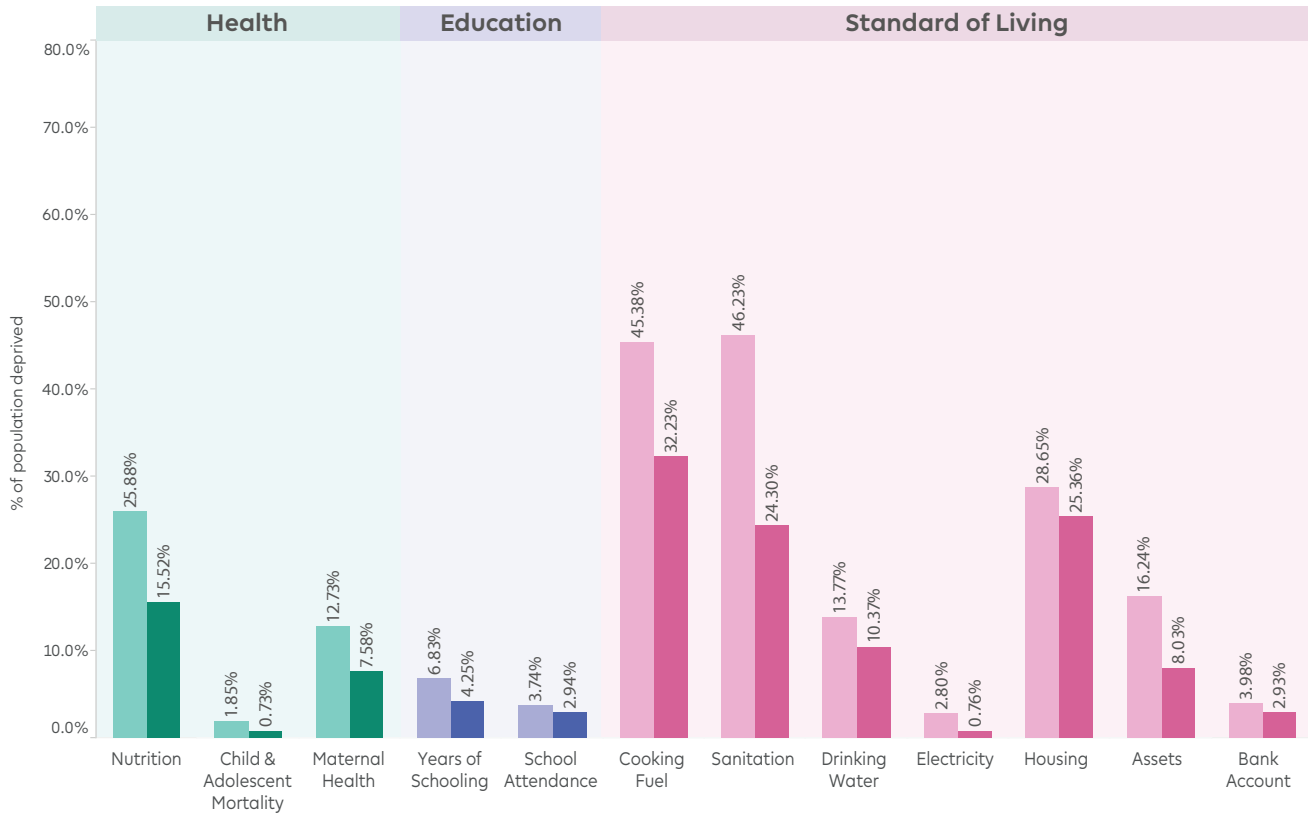
Jammu & Kashmir: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Jammu & Kashmir's MPI Score



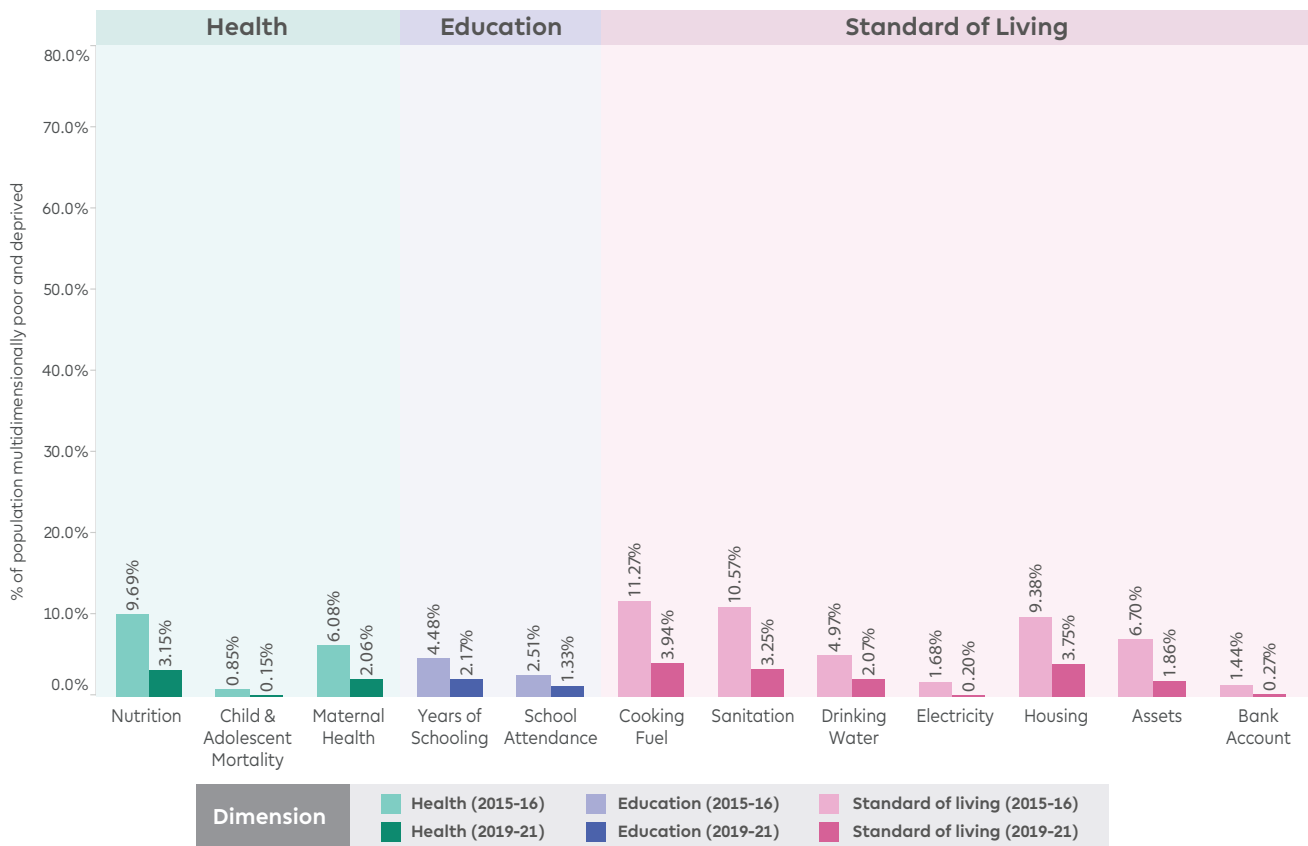
Jammu & Kashmir: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Jammu & Kashmir: Censored Headcount Ratio

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

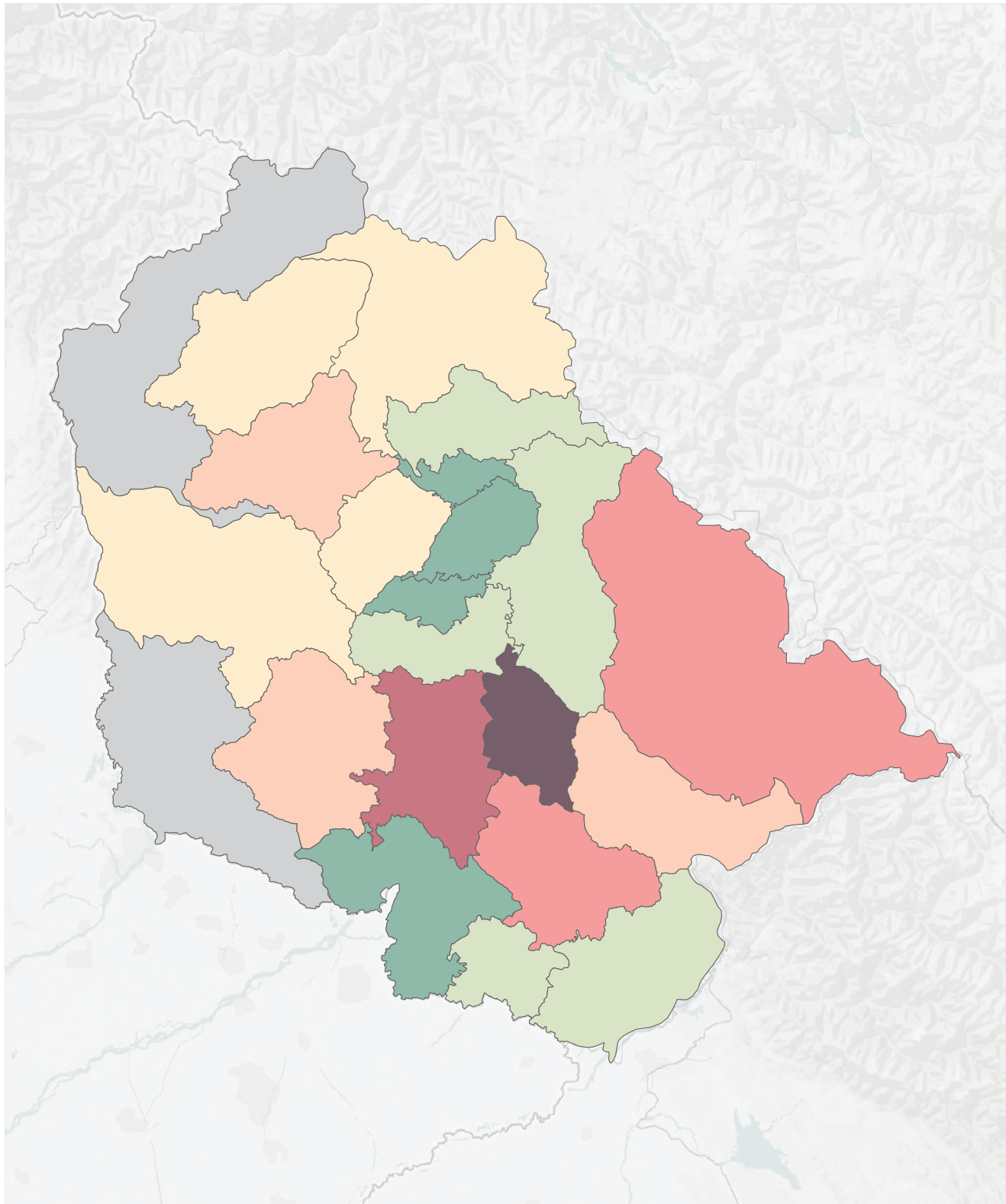


Dimension

- Health (2015-16)
- Health (2019-21)
- Education (2015-16)
- Education (2019-21)
- Standard of living (2015-16)
- Standard of living (2019-21)

Jammu & Kashmir

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)

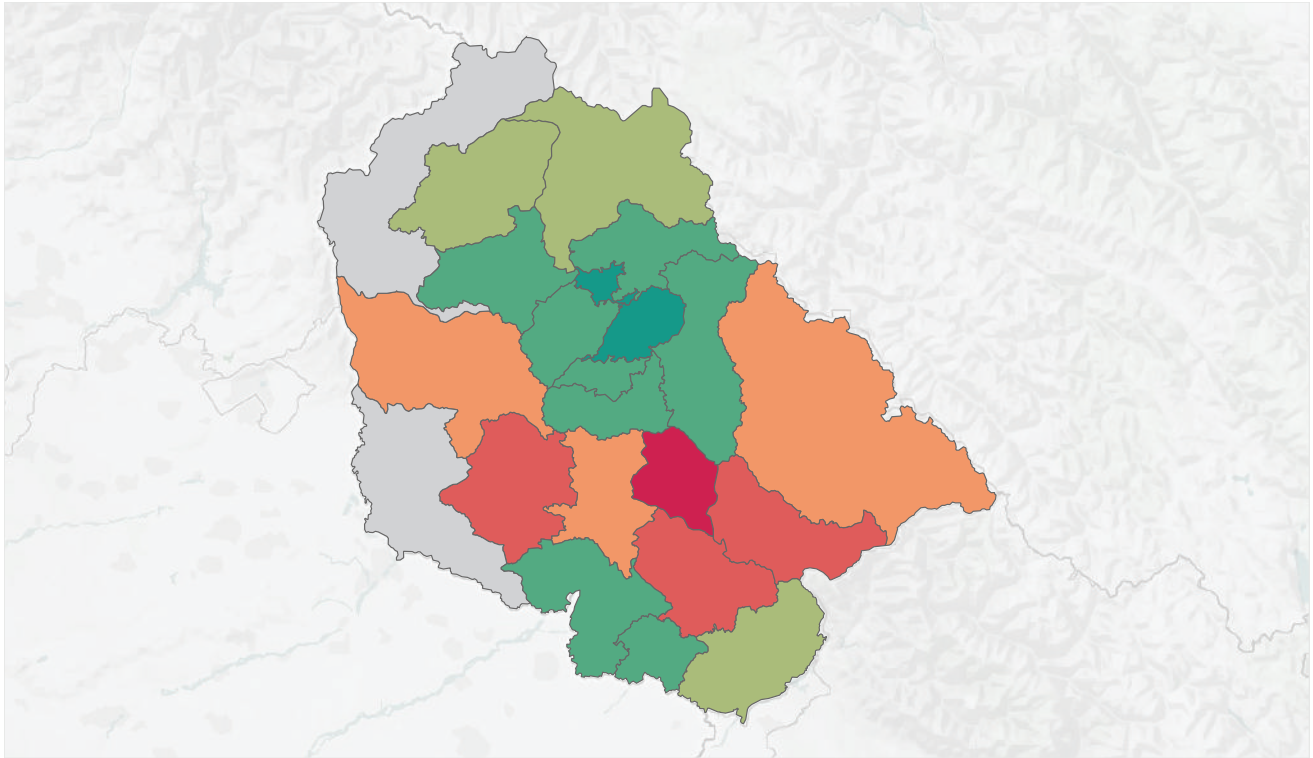


Up to 0.009	0.010 to 0.018	0.019 to 0.027	0.028 to 0.036	0.037 to 0.045	0.046 to 0.054	0.055 and above
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The colour represents the MPI score of a district. Due to there being a relatively lower number of districts, all Union Territories and the States of Sikkim and Goa share the same colour scale. The legend provides the range of MPI scores for 2019-21.

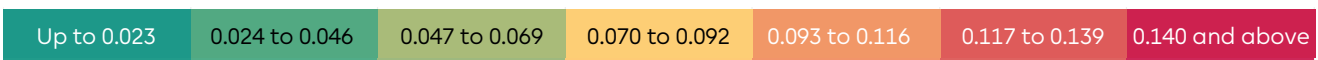
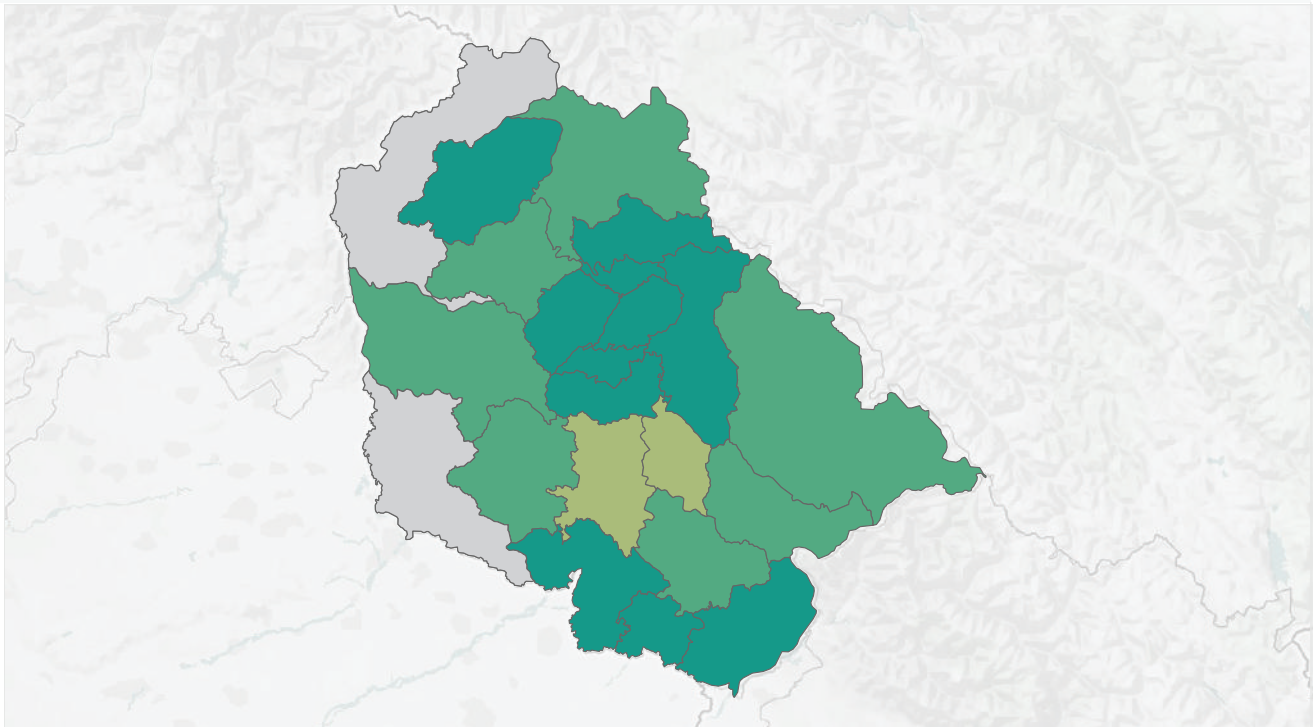
Jammu & Kashmir

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Jammu & Kashmir

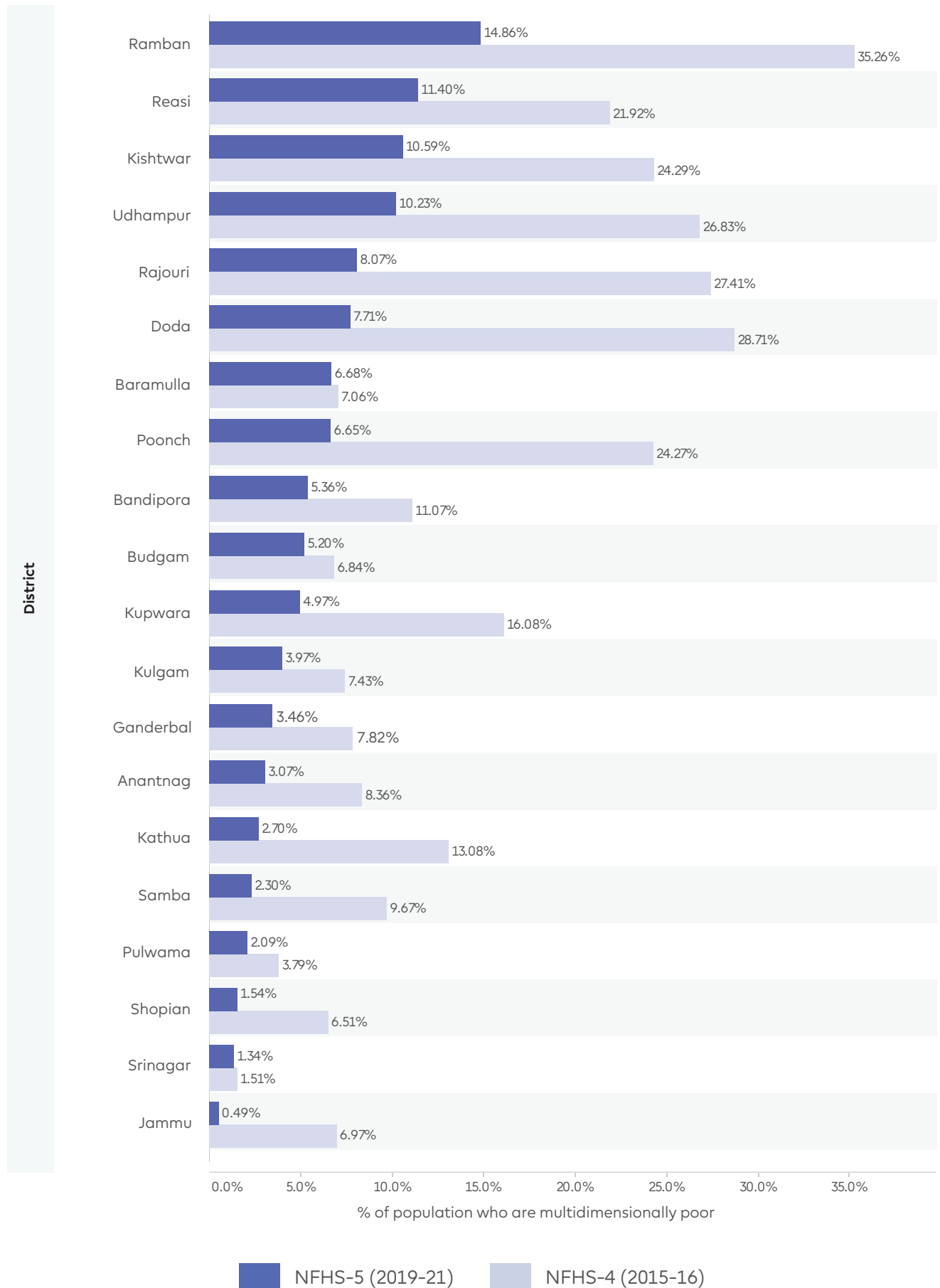
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. 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 legend provides the range of MPI scores, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

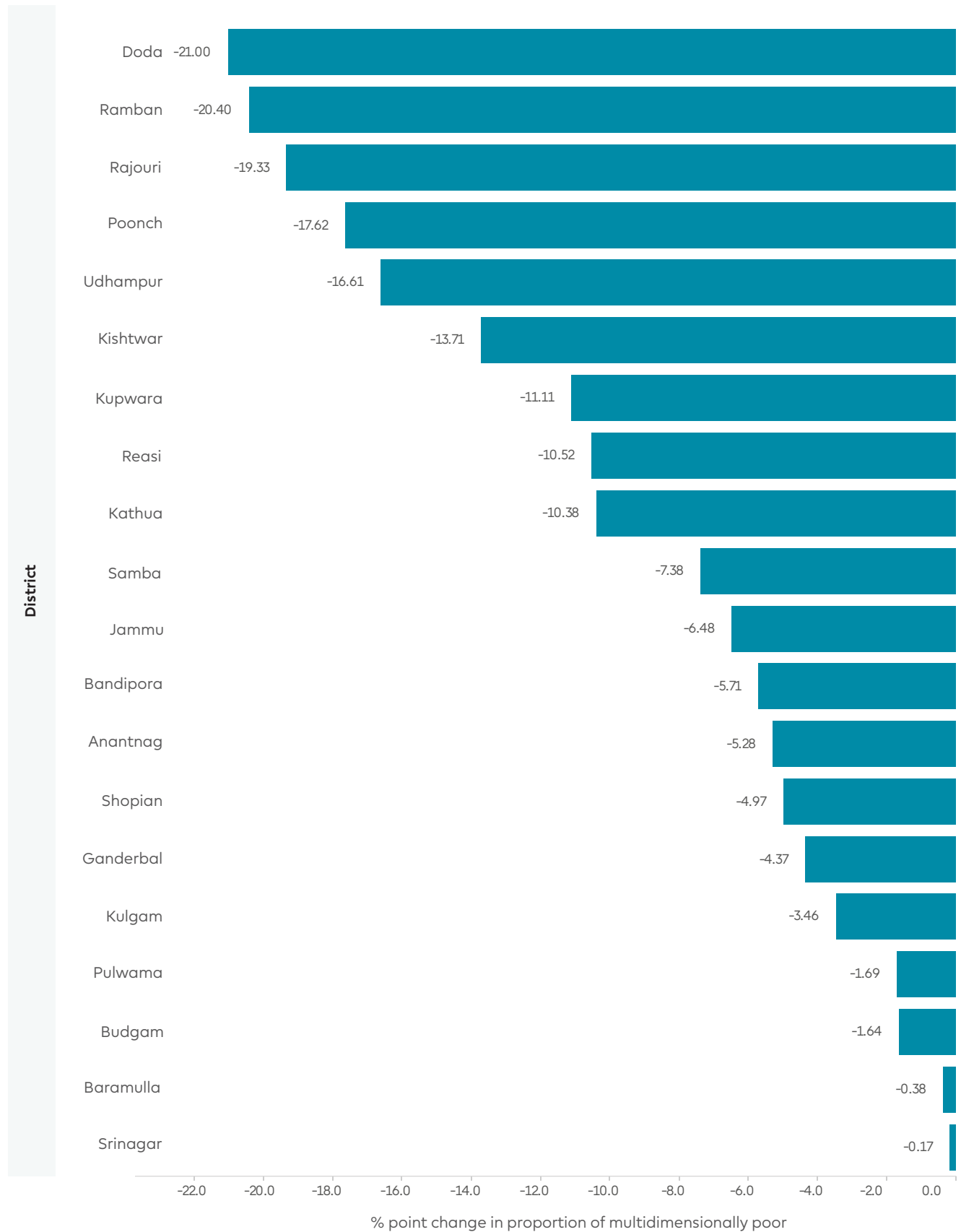
Jammu & Kashmir: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Jammu & Kashmir: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

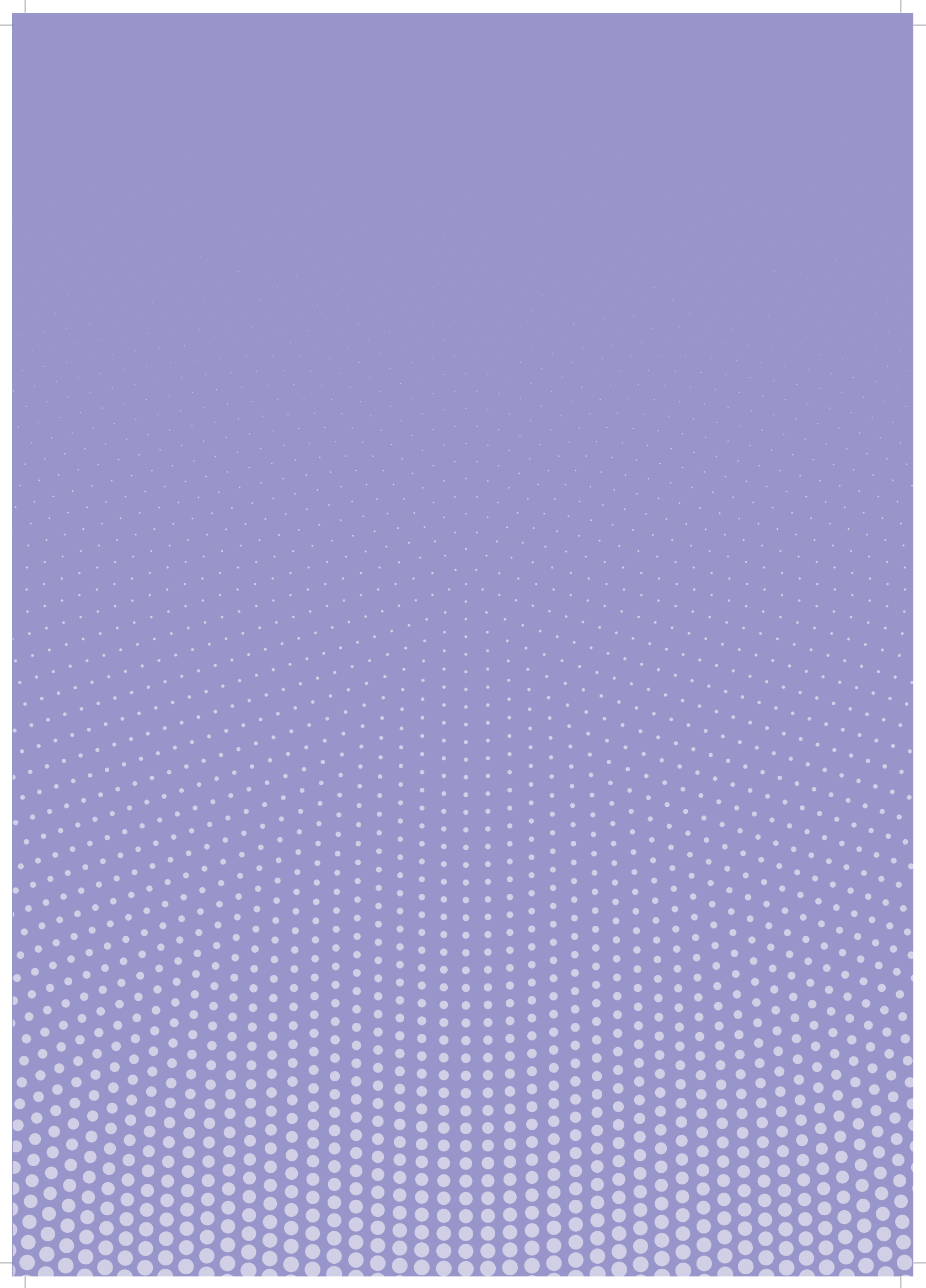
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Jammu & Kashmir: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Anantnag	8.36%	46.54%	0.039	3.07%	45.72%	0.014
Badgam (Budgam)	6.84%	41.74%	0.029	5.20%	38.99%	0.020
Bandipora	11.07%	45.41%	0.050	5.36%	44.40%	0.024
Baramulla	7.06%	43.09%	0.030	6.68%	41.75%	0.028
Doda	28.71%	47.07%	0.135	7.71%	41.82%	0.032
Ganderbal	7.82%	43.18%	0.034	3.46%	42.76%	0.015
Jammu	6.97%	43.33%	0.030	0.49%	51.29%	0.003
Kathua	13.08%	43.46%	0.057	2.70%	41.48%	0.011
Kishtwar	24.29%	45.52%	0.111	10.59%	42.16%	0.045
Kulgam	7.43%	43.79%	0.033	3.97%	45.40%	0.018
Kupwara	16.08%	41.57%	0.067	4.97%	40.59%	0.020
Pulwama	3.79%	42.07%	0.016	2.09%	40.36%	0.008
Punch (Poonch)	24.27%	43.48%	0.106	6.65%	39.43%	0.026
Rajouri	27.41%	44.72%	0.123	8.07%	41.88%	0.034
Ramban	35.26%	46.29%	0.163	14.86%	42.90%	0.064
Reasi	21.92%	44.41%	0.097	11.40%	42.87%	0.049
Samba	9.67%	42.77%	0.041	2.30%	41.43%	0.010
Shopian	6.51%	43.32%	0.028	1.54%	37.06%	0.006
Srinagar	1.51%	39.64%	0.006	1.34%	37.23%	0.005
Udhampur	26.83%	43.59%	0.117	10.23%	43.10%	0.044



LADAKH

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Ladakh

Overview

Ladakh's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

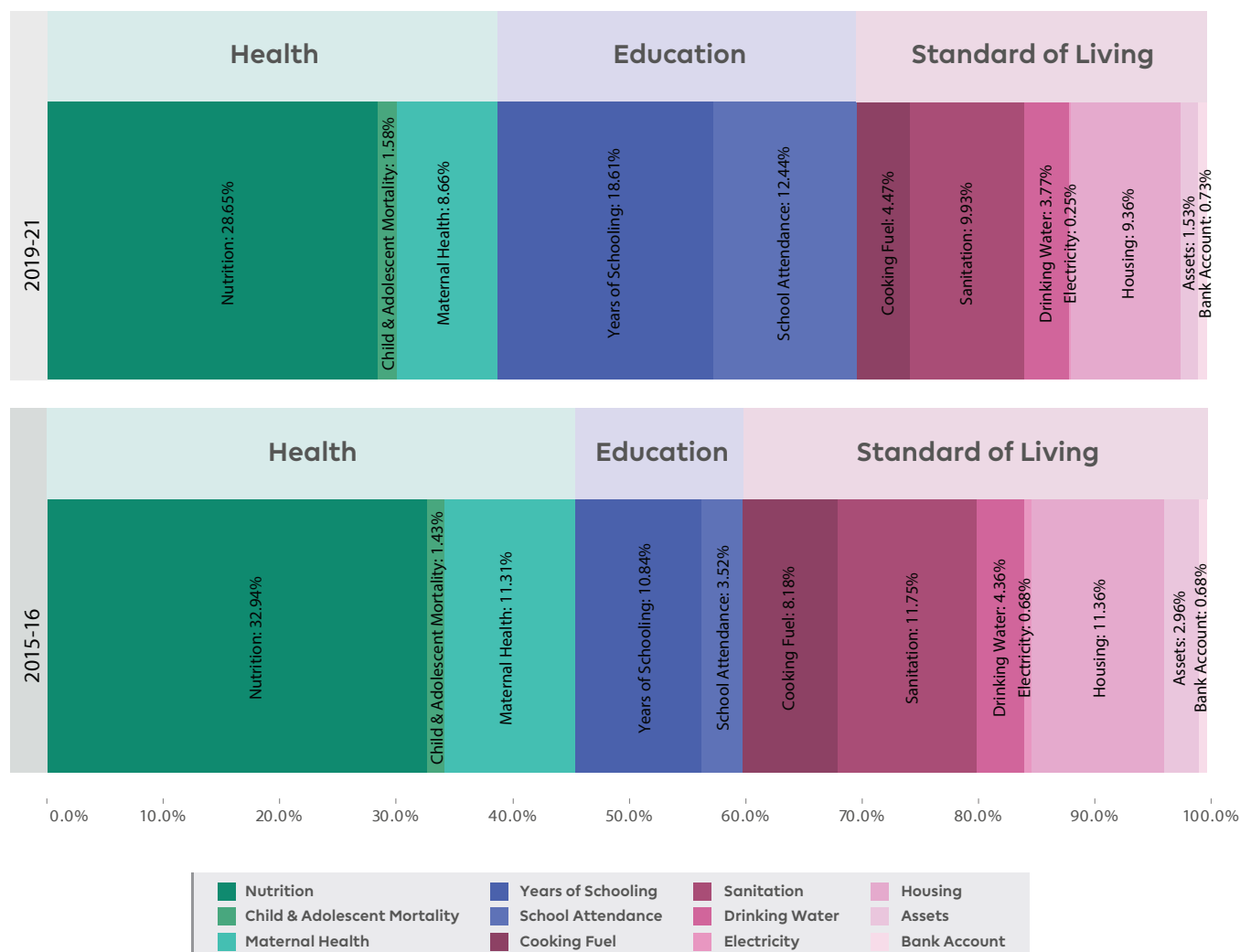
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	3.53%	41.20%	0.015
2015-16	12.70%	40.37%	0.051

Multidimensional Poverty in Ladakh's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	3.89%	41.44%	0.016	2.00%	39.27%	0.008
2015-16	16.20%	40.27%	0.065	3.02%	41.82%	0.013

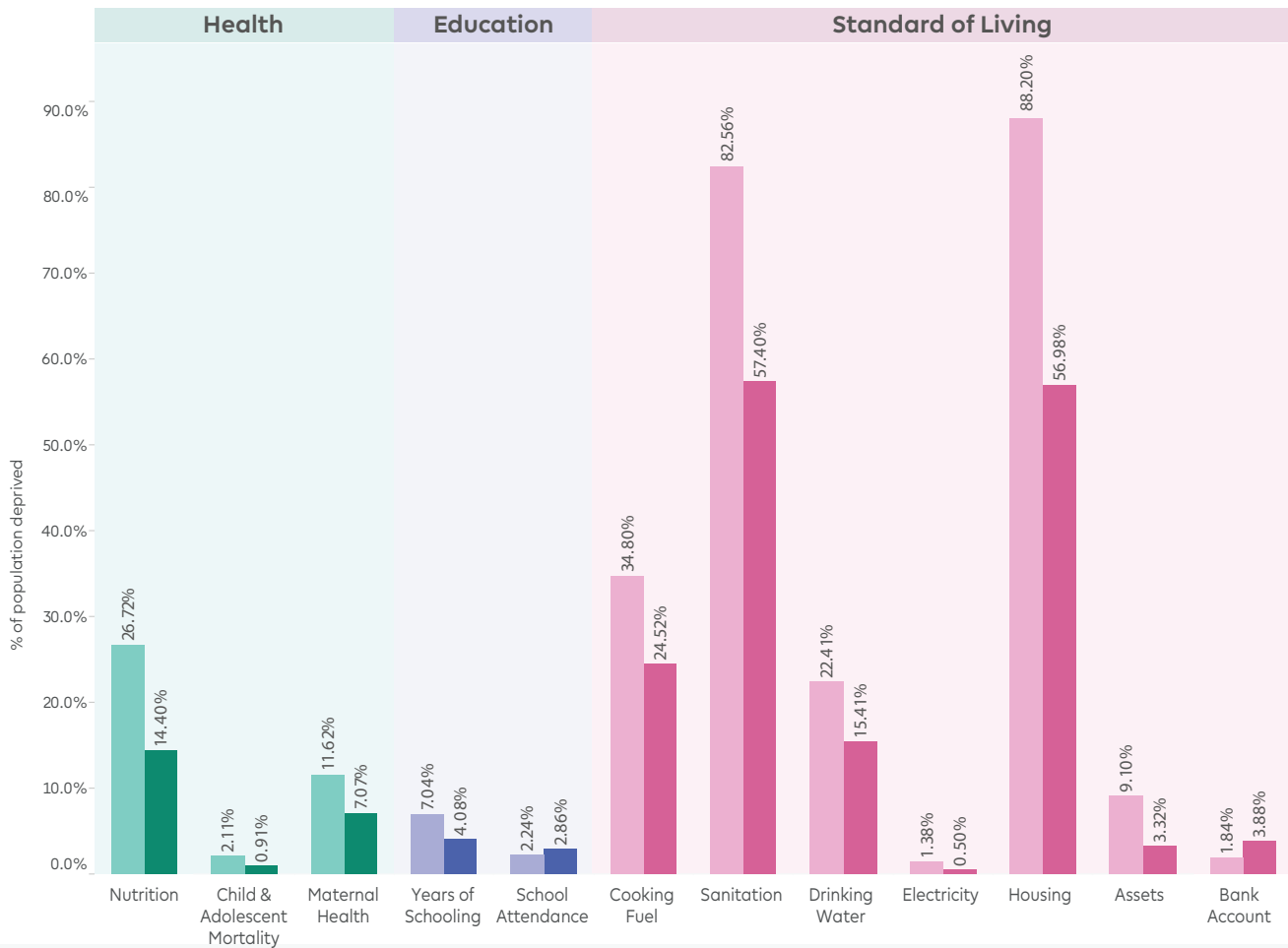
Ladakh: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Ladakh's MPI Score



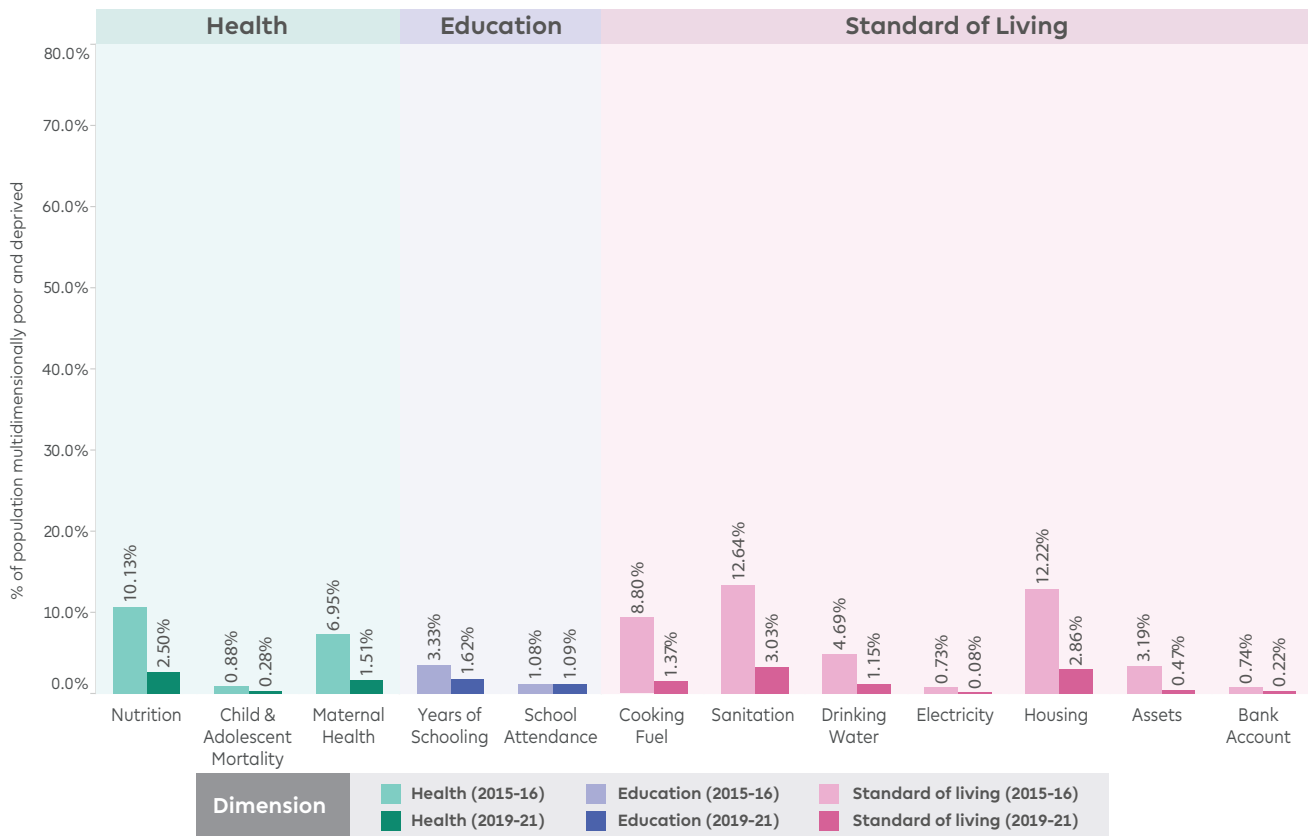
Ladakh: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Ladakh: Censored Headcount Ratio

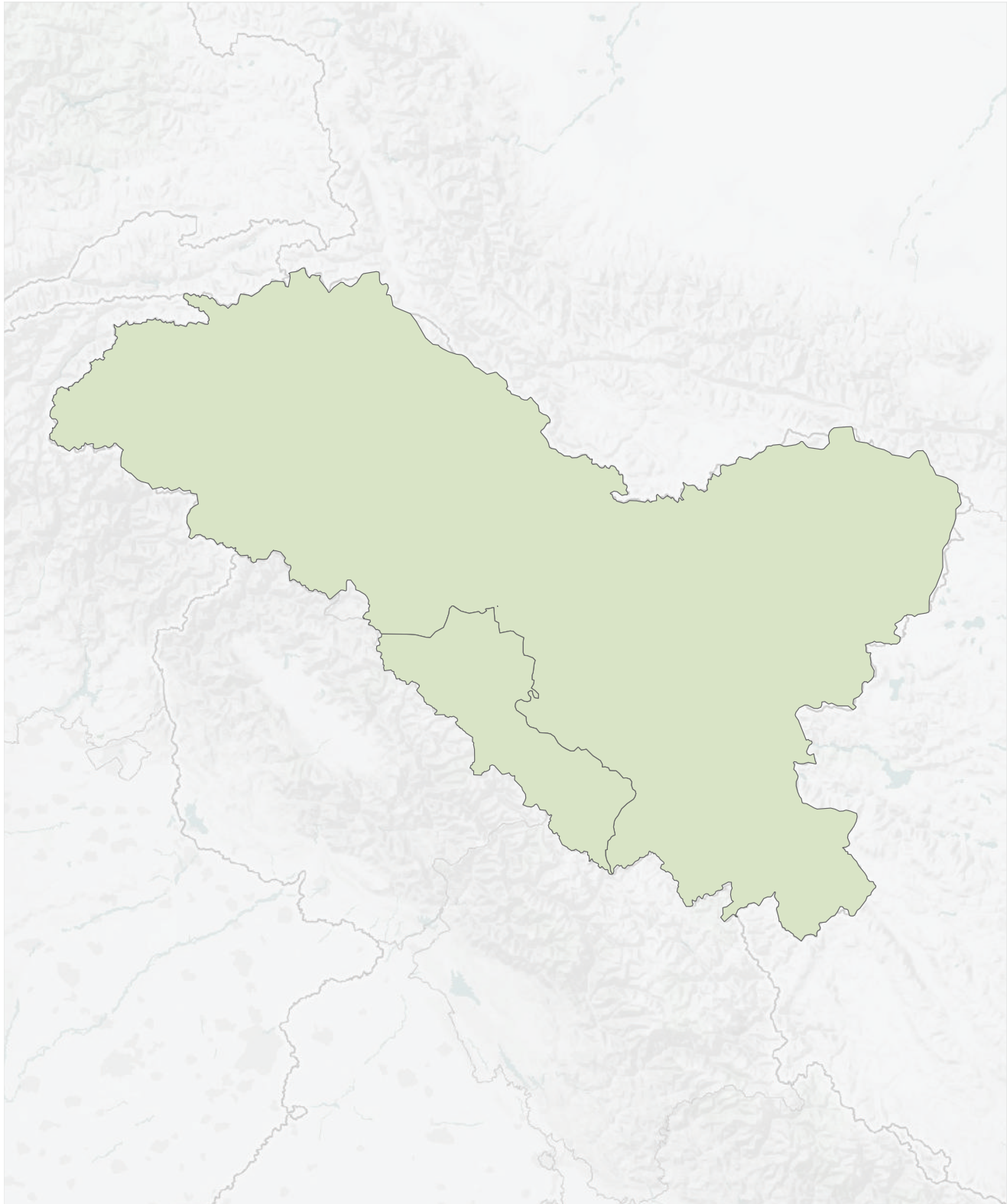
Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Dimension: Health (2015-16), Health (2019-21), Education (2015-16), Education (2019-21), Standard of living (2015-16), Standard of living (2019-21)

Ladakh

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



Up to 0.009

0.010 to 0.018

0.019 to 0.027

0.028 to 0.036

0.037 to 0.045

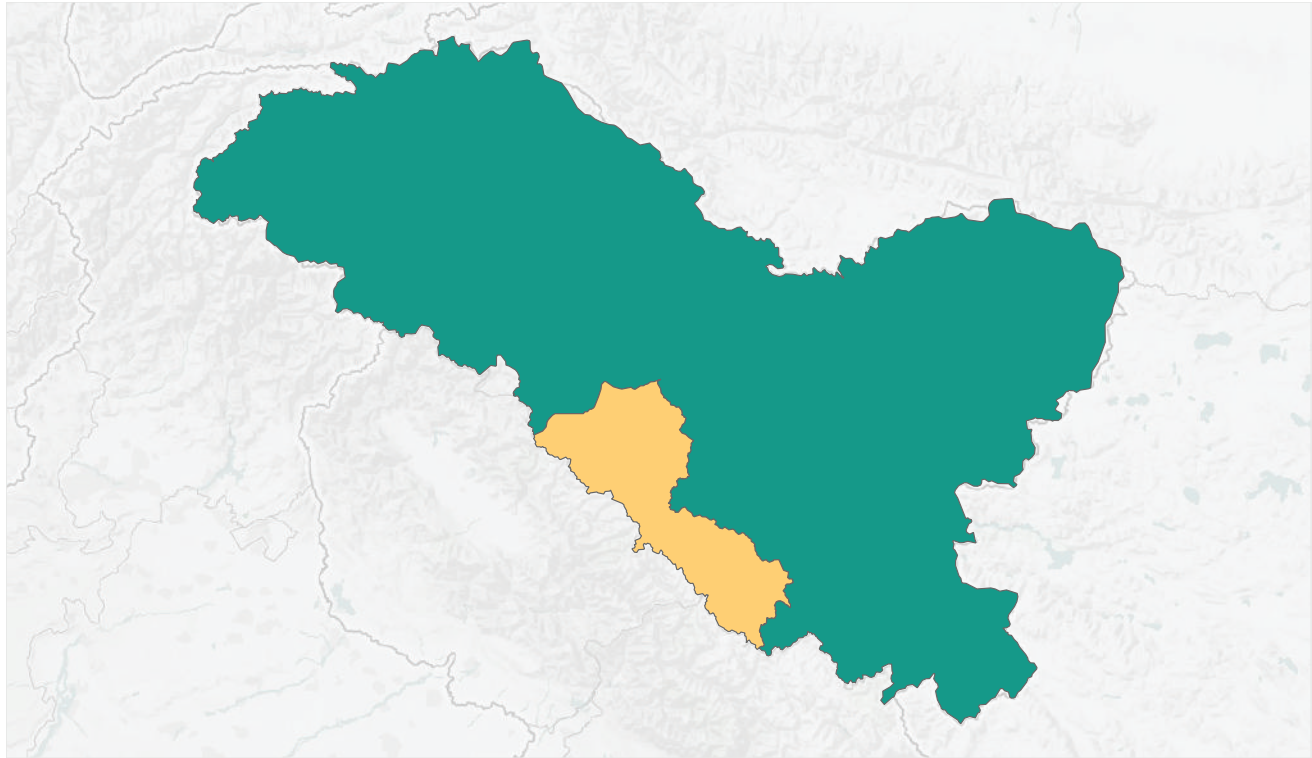
0.046 to 0.054

0.055 and above

The colour represents the MPI score of a district. 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 legend provides the range of MPI scores for 2019-21.

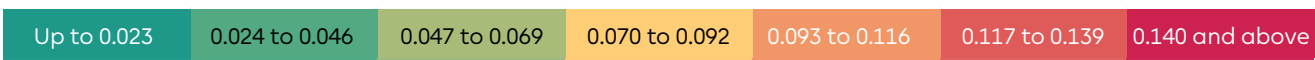
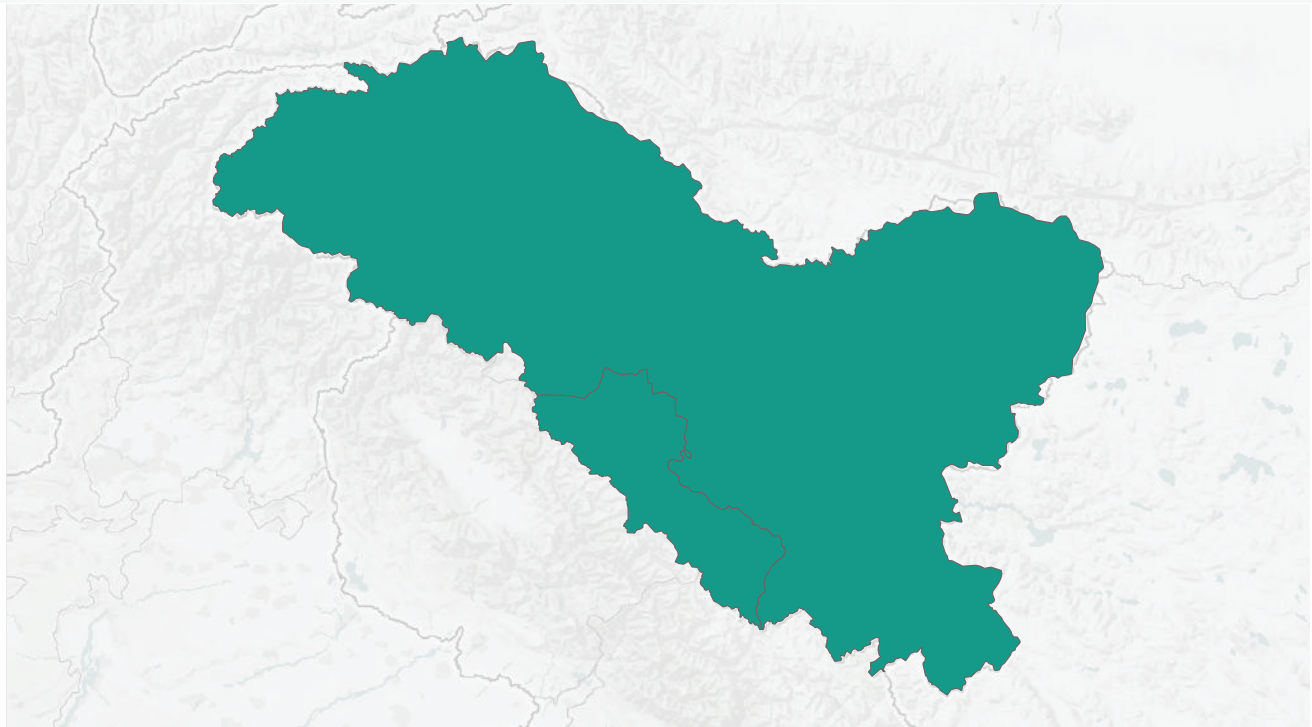
Ladakh

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Ladakh

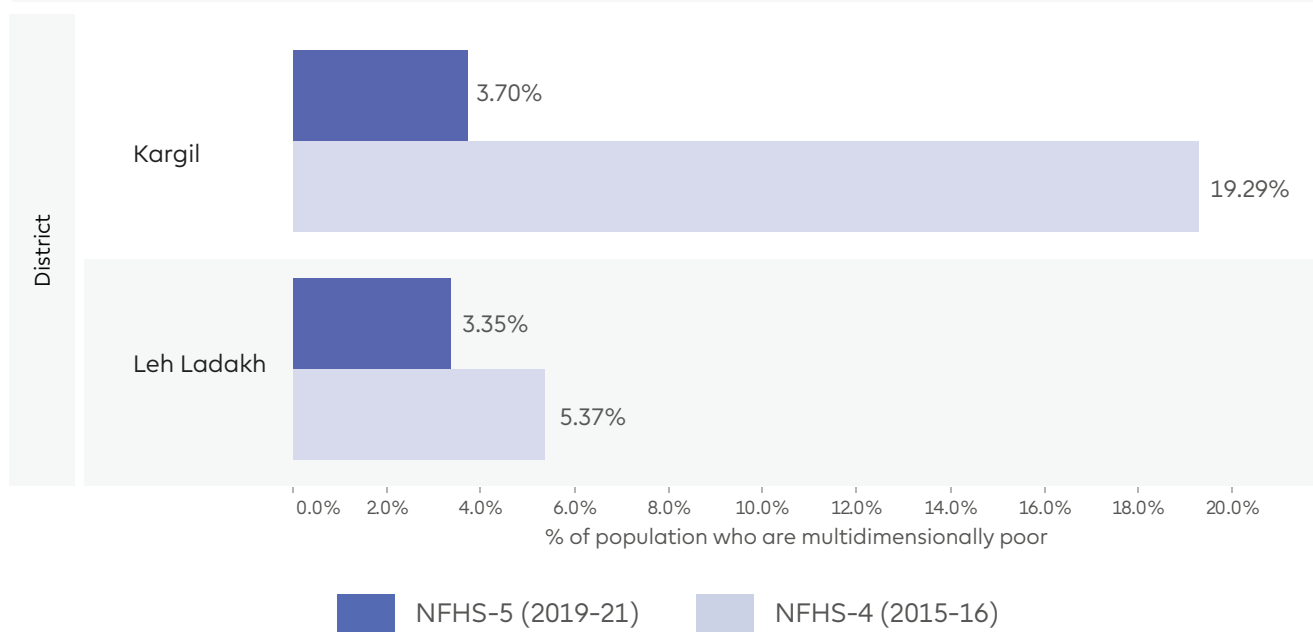
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. 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 legend provides the range of MPI scores, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

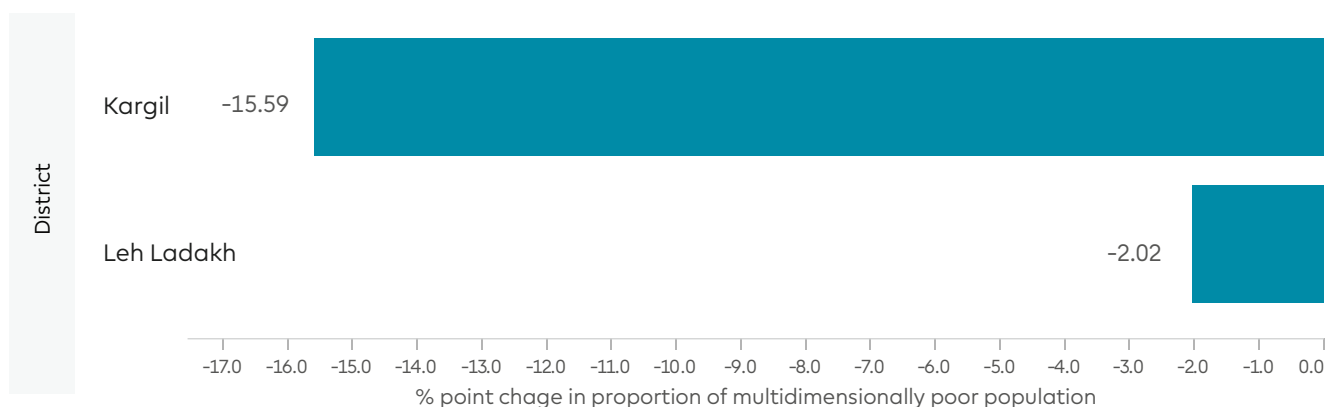
Ladakh: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Ladakh: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

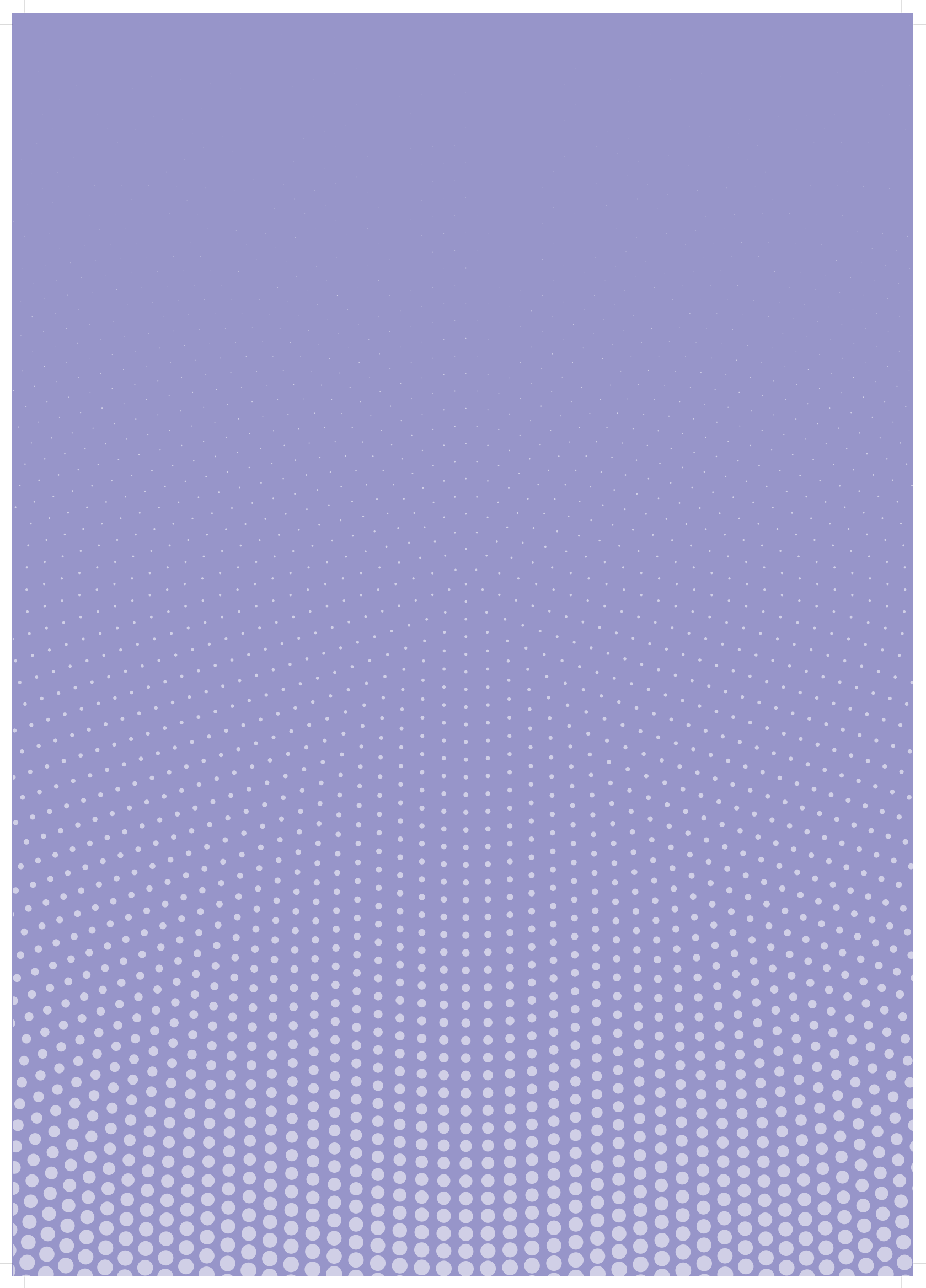
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Ladakh: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Kargil	19.29%	40.78%	0.079	3.70%	41.68%	0.015
Leh Ladakh	5.37%	38.74%	0.021	3.35%	40.64%	0.014



LAKSHADWEEP

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Lakshadweep

Overview

Lakshadweep's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

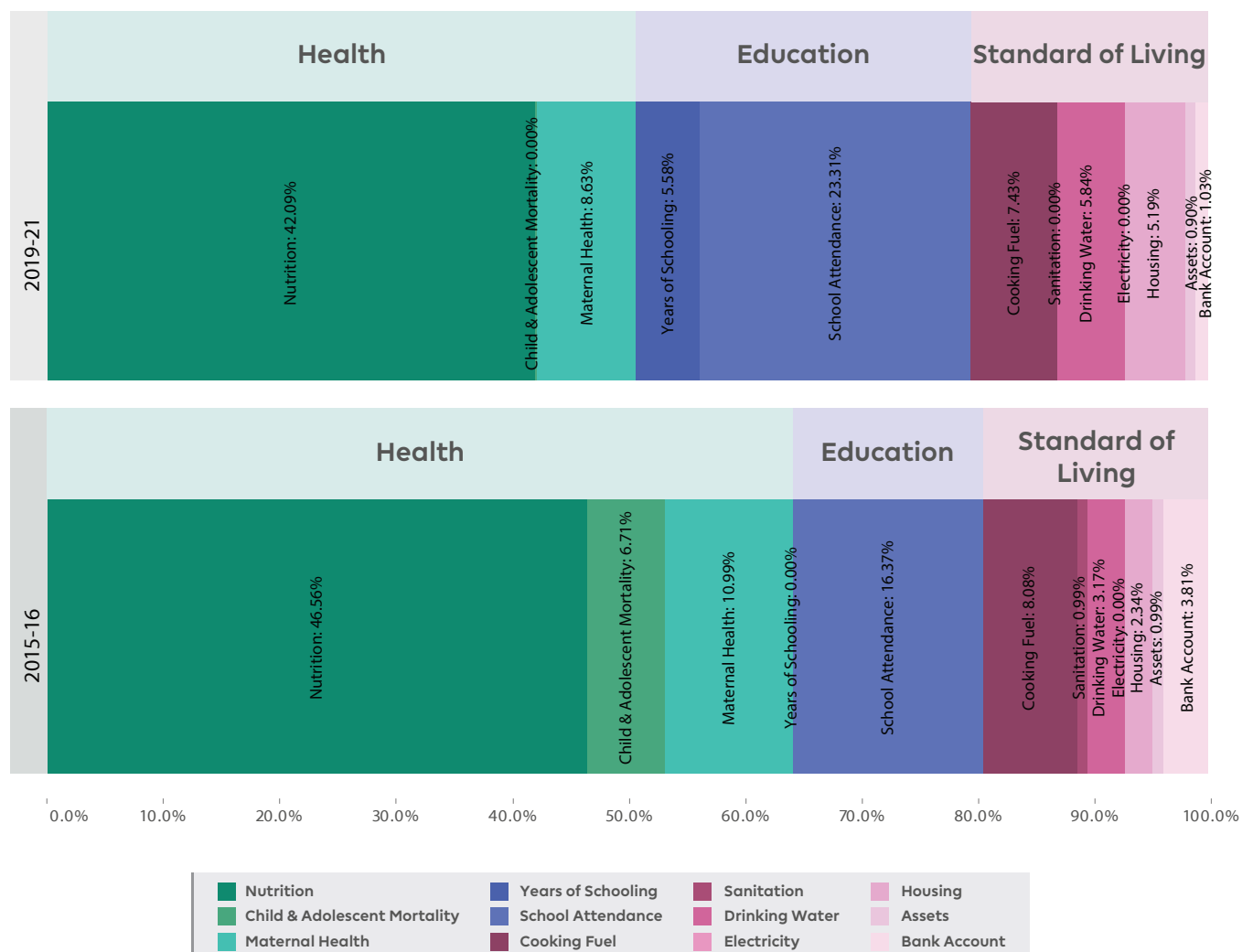
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	1.11%	36.47%	0.004
2015-16	1.82%	35.80%	0.007

Multidimensional Poverty in Lakshadweep's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	0.36%	35.71%	0.001	1.32%	36.52%	0.005
2015-16	1.16%	42.86%	0.005	2.00%	34.69%	0.007

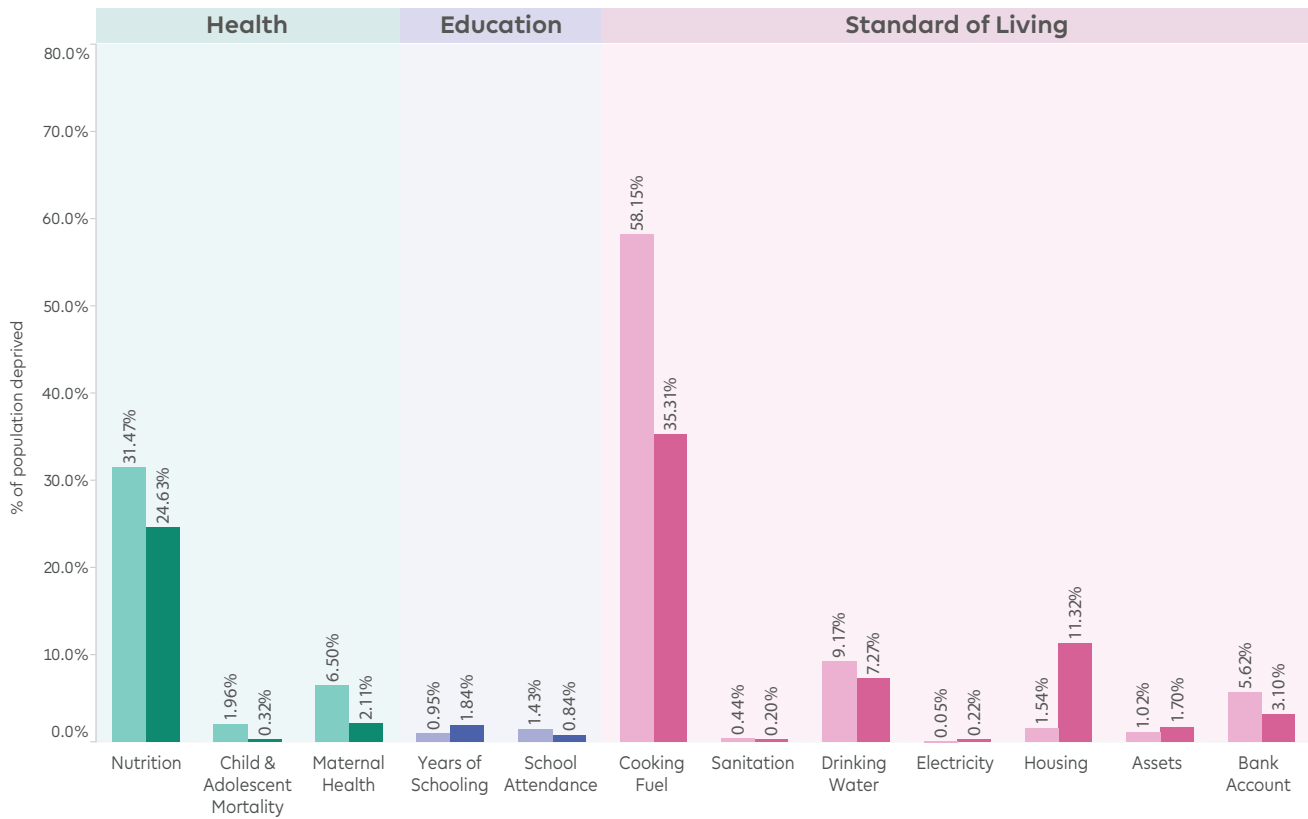
Lakshadweep: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Lakshadweep's MPI Score



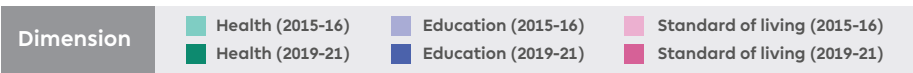
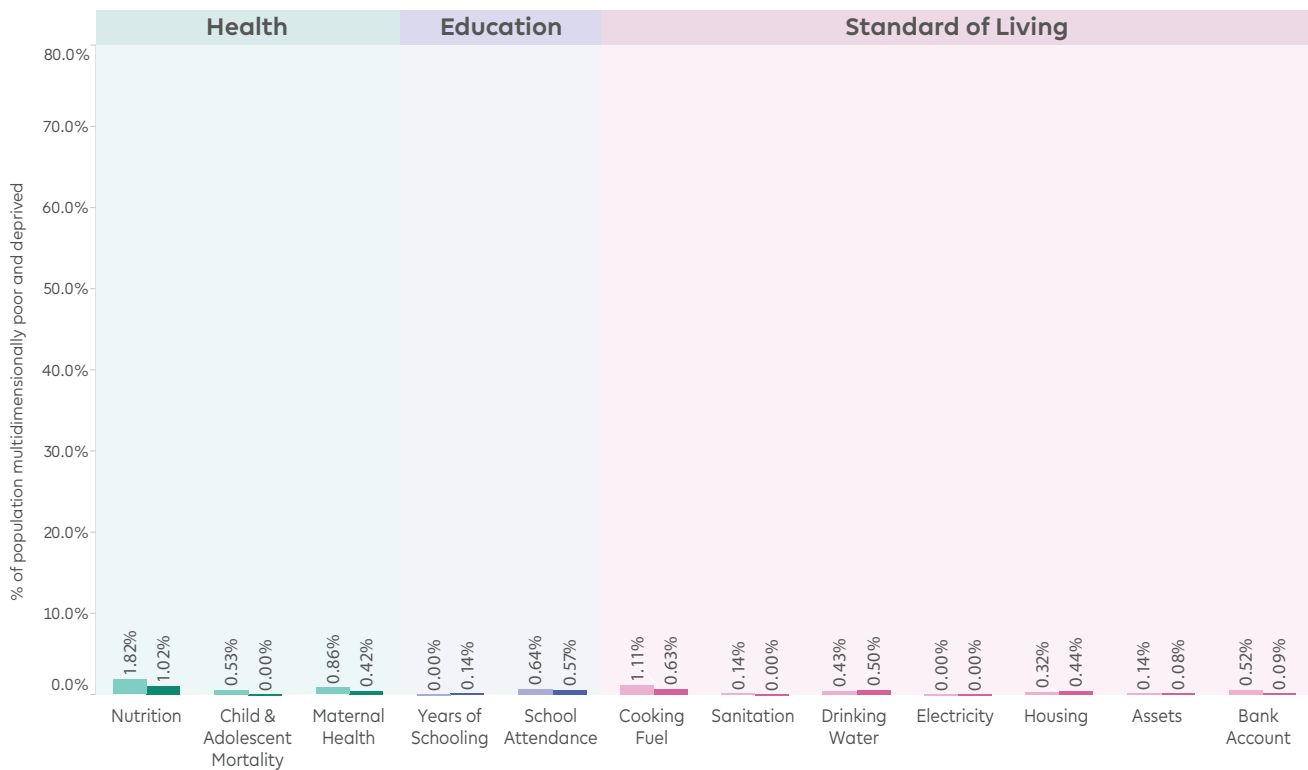
Lakshadweep: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



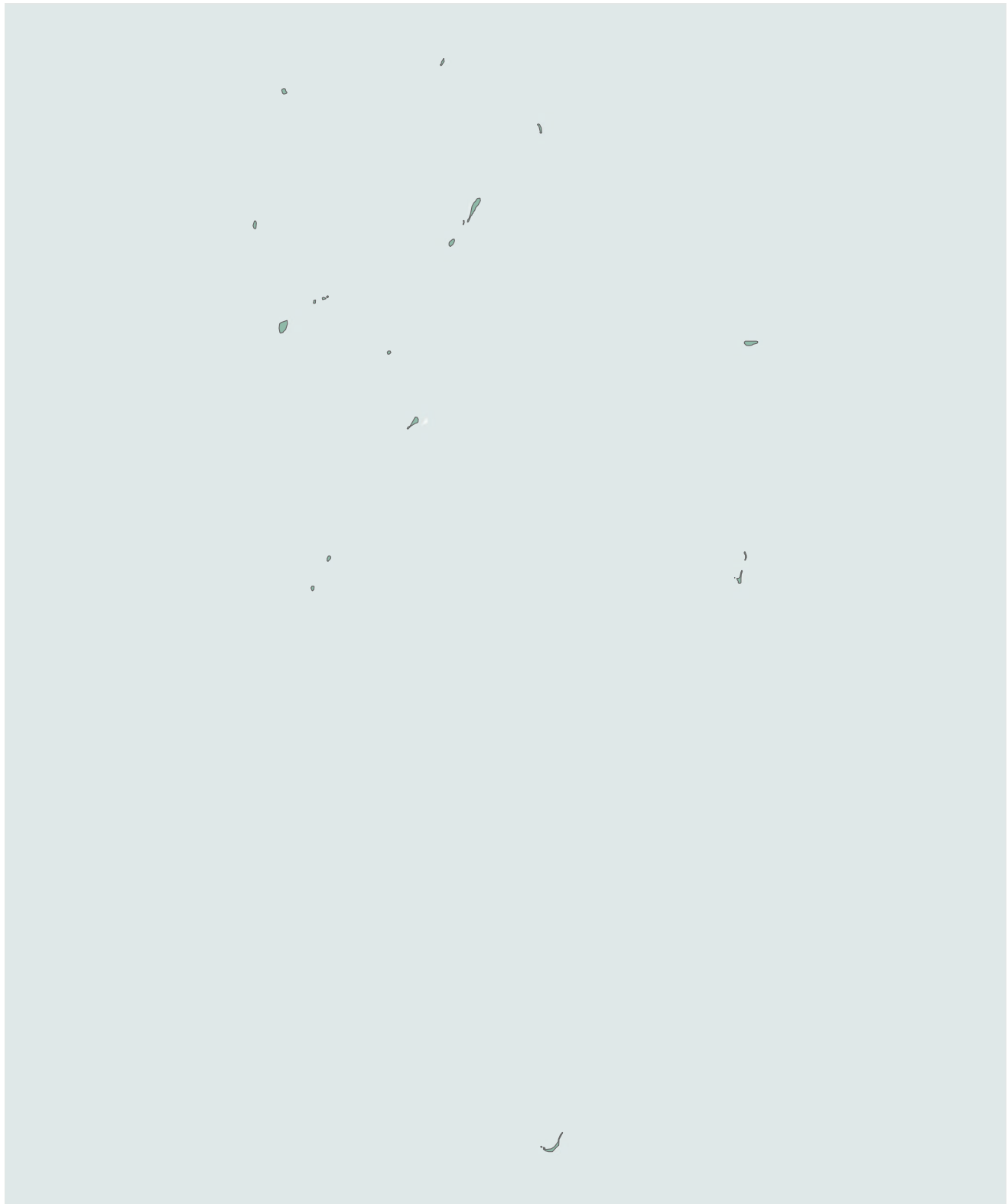
Lakshadweep: Censored Headcount Ratio

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



Lakshadweep

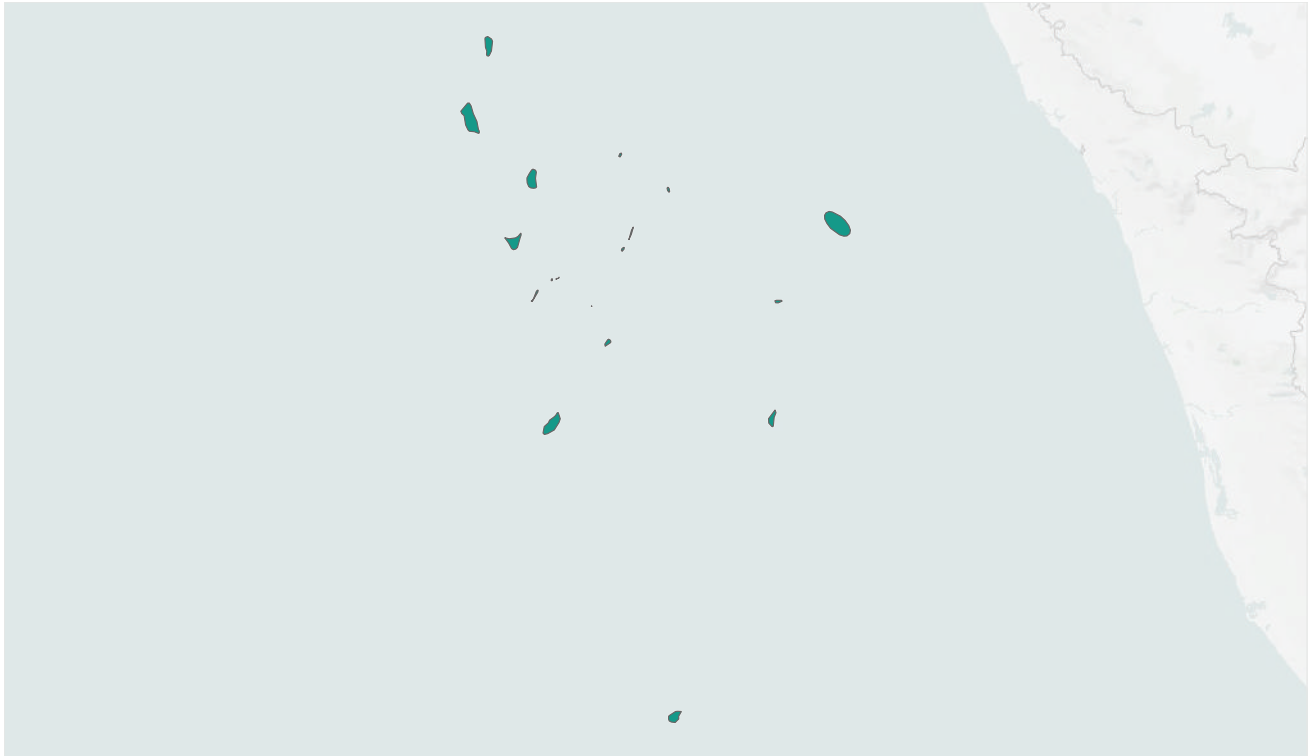
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. 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 legend provides the range of MPI scores for 2019-21.

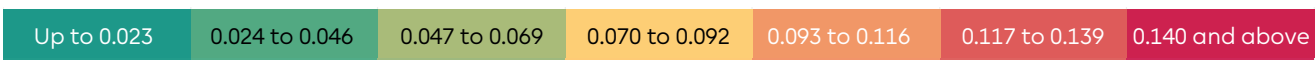
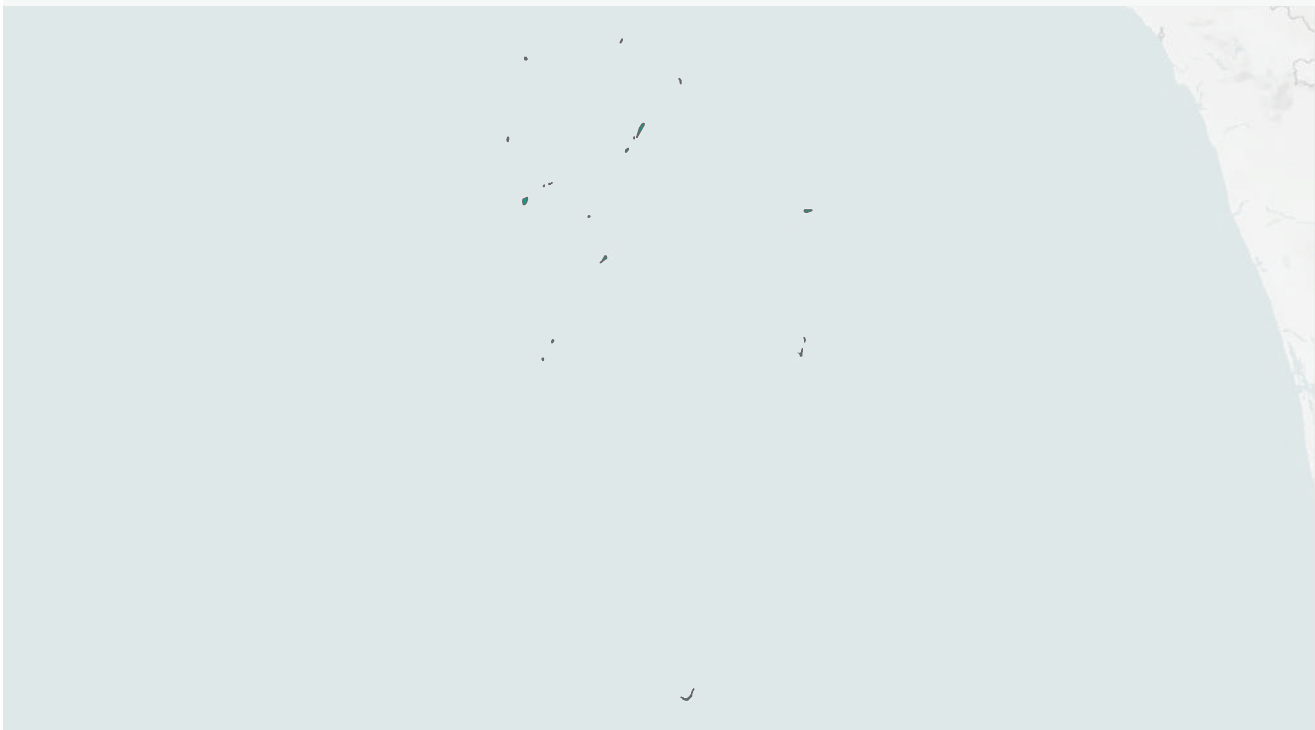
Lakshadweep

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Lakshadweep

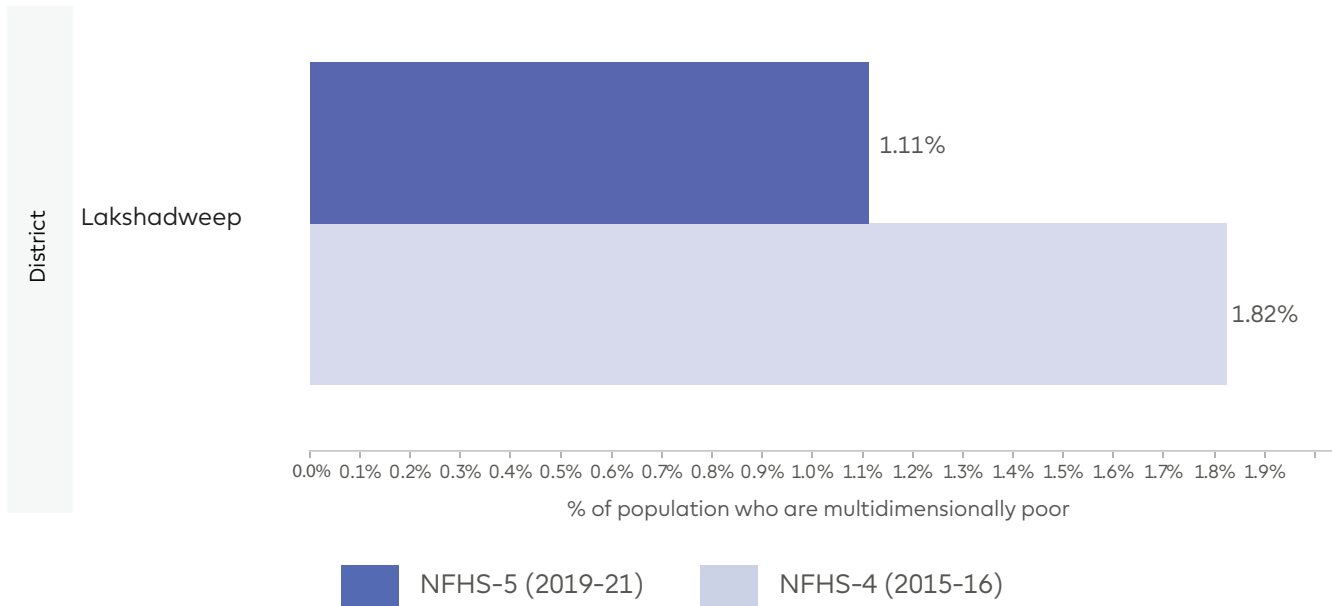
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. 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 legend provides the range of MPI scores, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

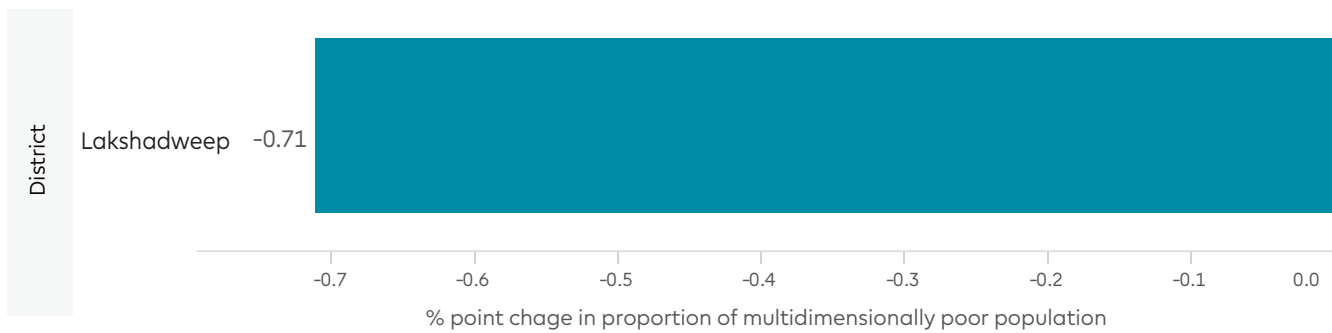
Lakshadweep: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Lakshadweep: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

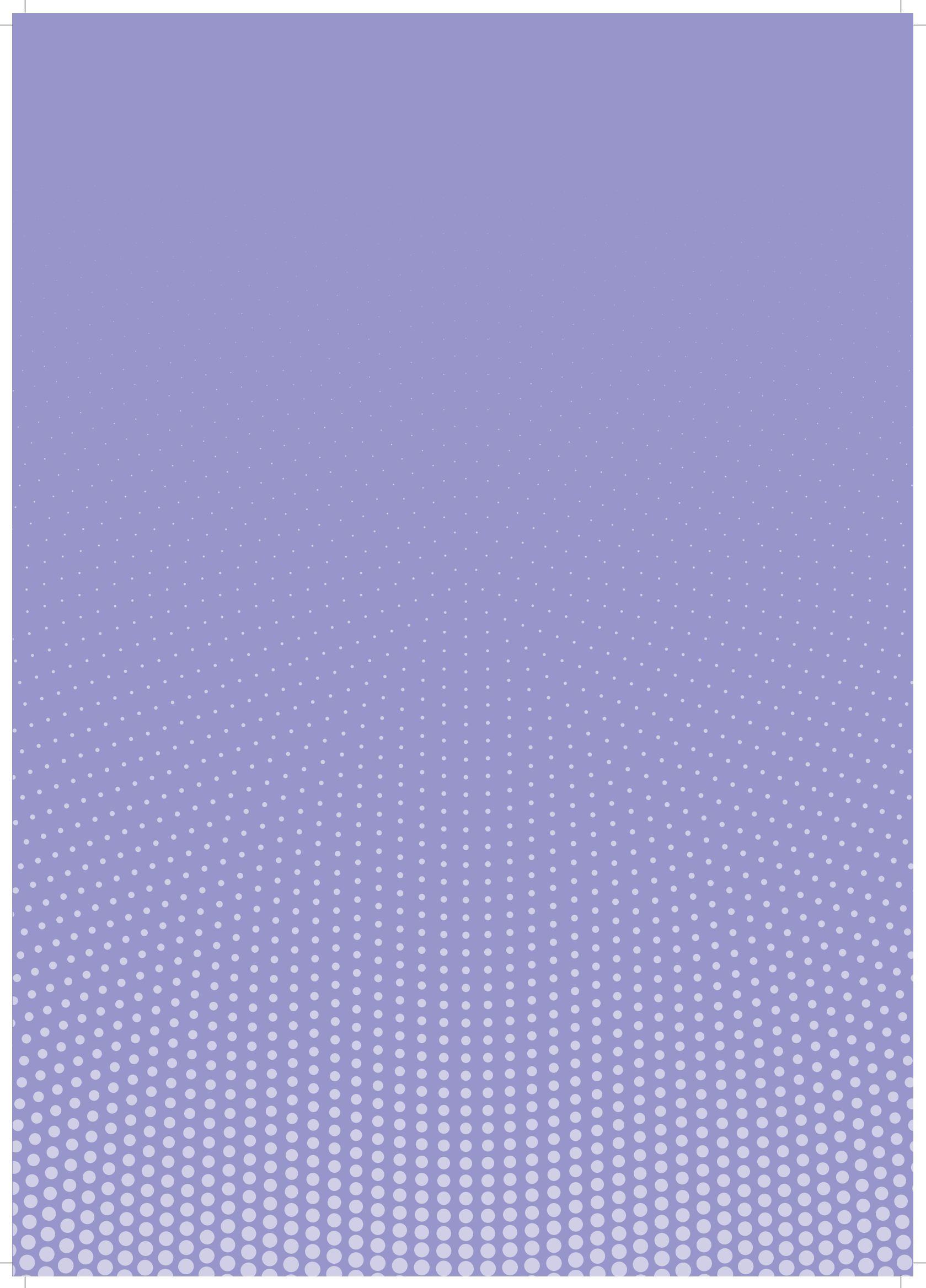
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Lakshadweep: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Lakshadweep	1.82%	35.80%	0.007	1.11%	36.47%	0.004



PUDUCHERRY

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Puducherry

Overview

Puducherry's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

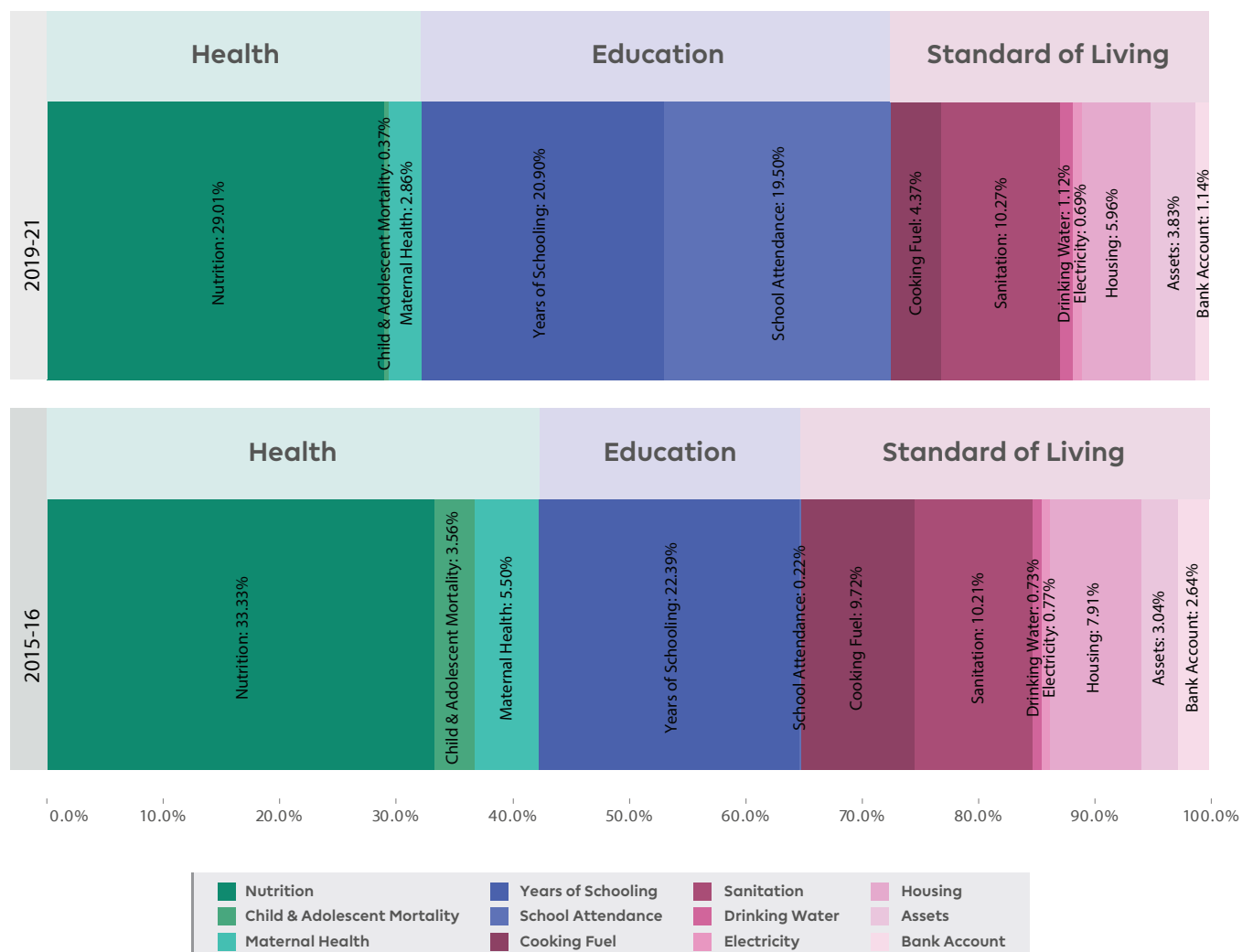
Year	Headcount Ratio (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	0.85%	38.03%	0.003
2015-16	1.71%	38.55%	0.007

Multidimensional Poverty in Puducherry's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2019-21	0.71%	38.90%	0.003	0.91%	37.72%	0.003
2015-16	3.33%	36.74%	0.012	0.98%	41.33%	0.004

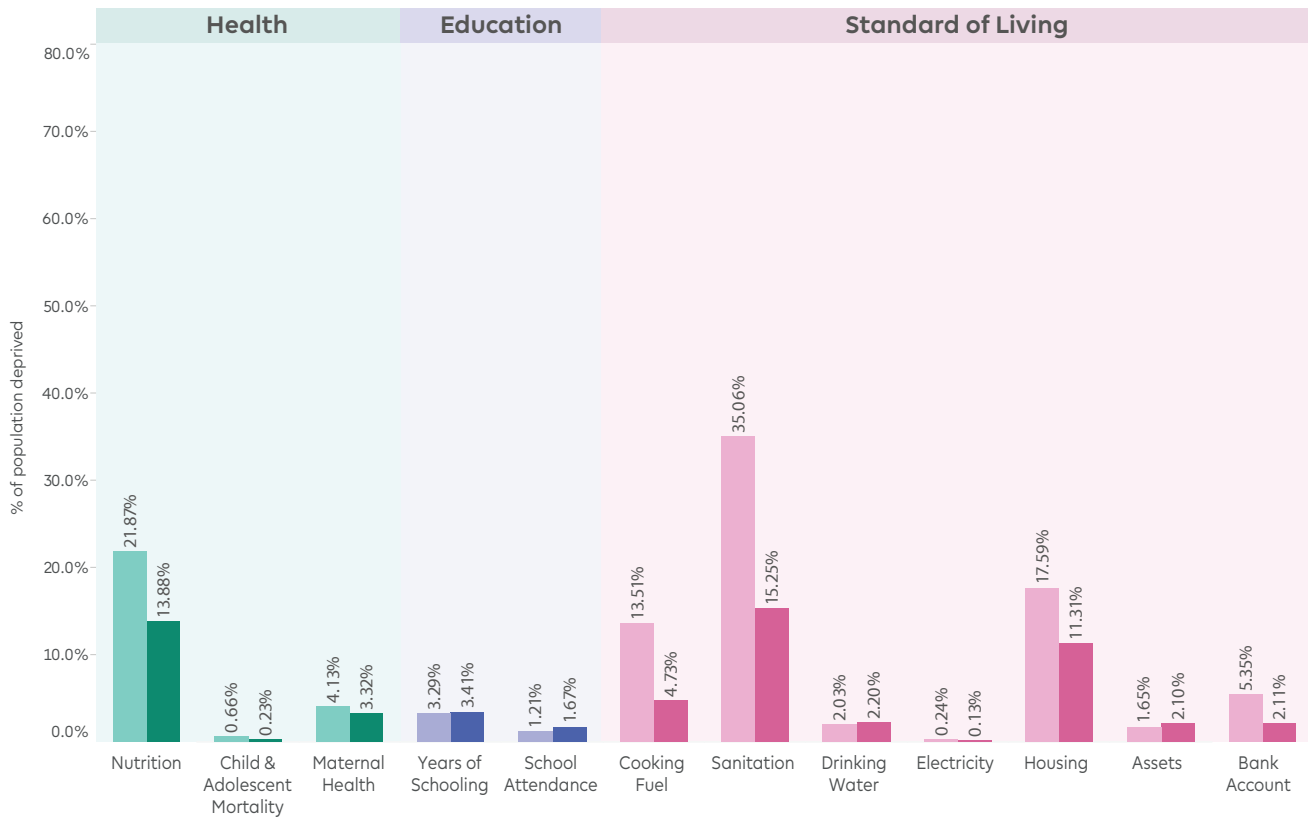
Puducherry: Indicator Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to Puducherry's MPI Score



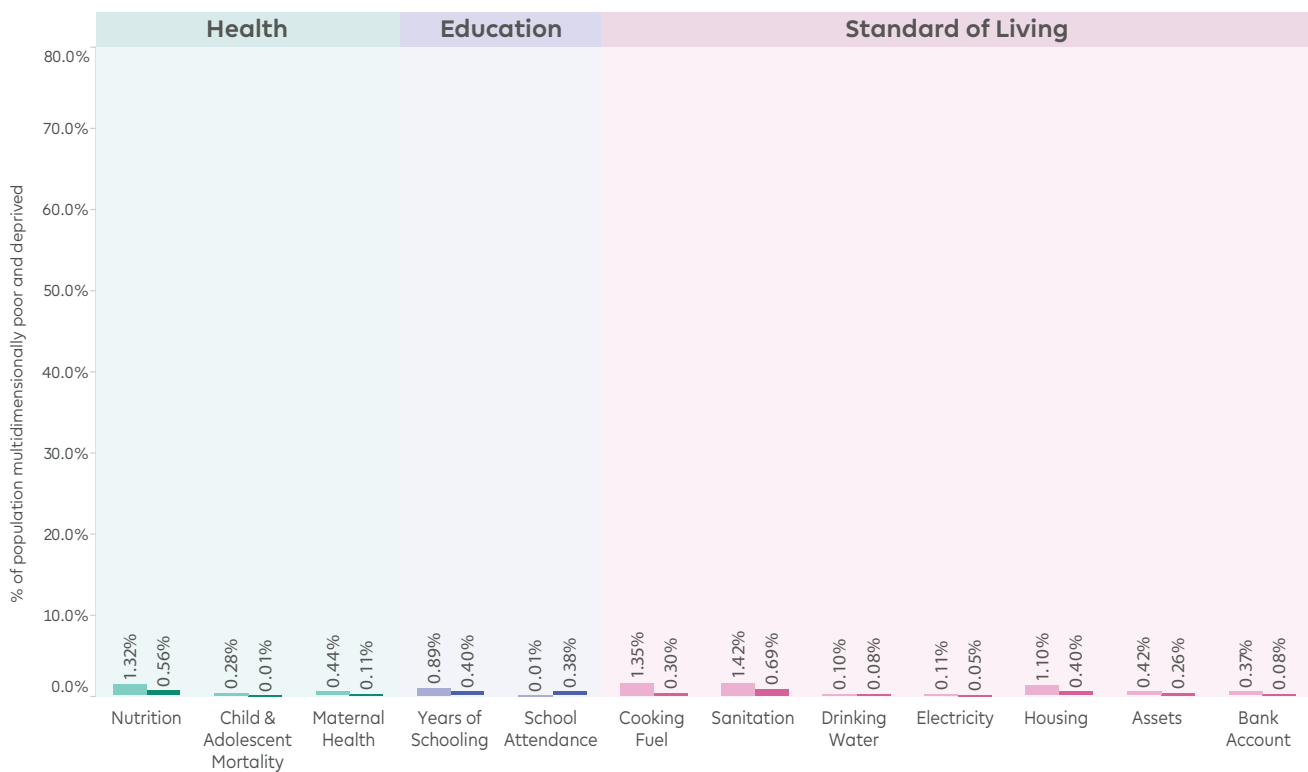
Puducherry: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Puducherry: Censored Headcount Ratio

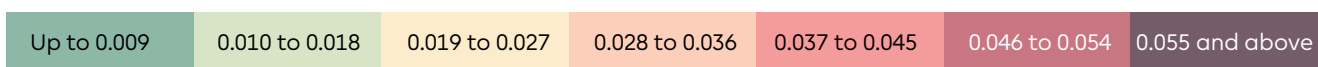
Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Dimension	Health (2015-16)	Health (2019-21)	Education (2015-16)	Education (2019-21)	Standard of living (2015-16)	Standard of living (2019-21)

Puducherry

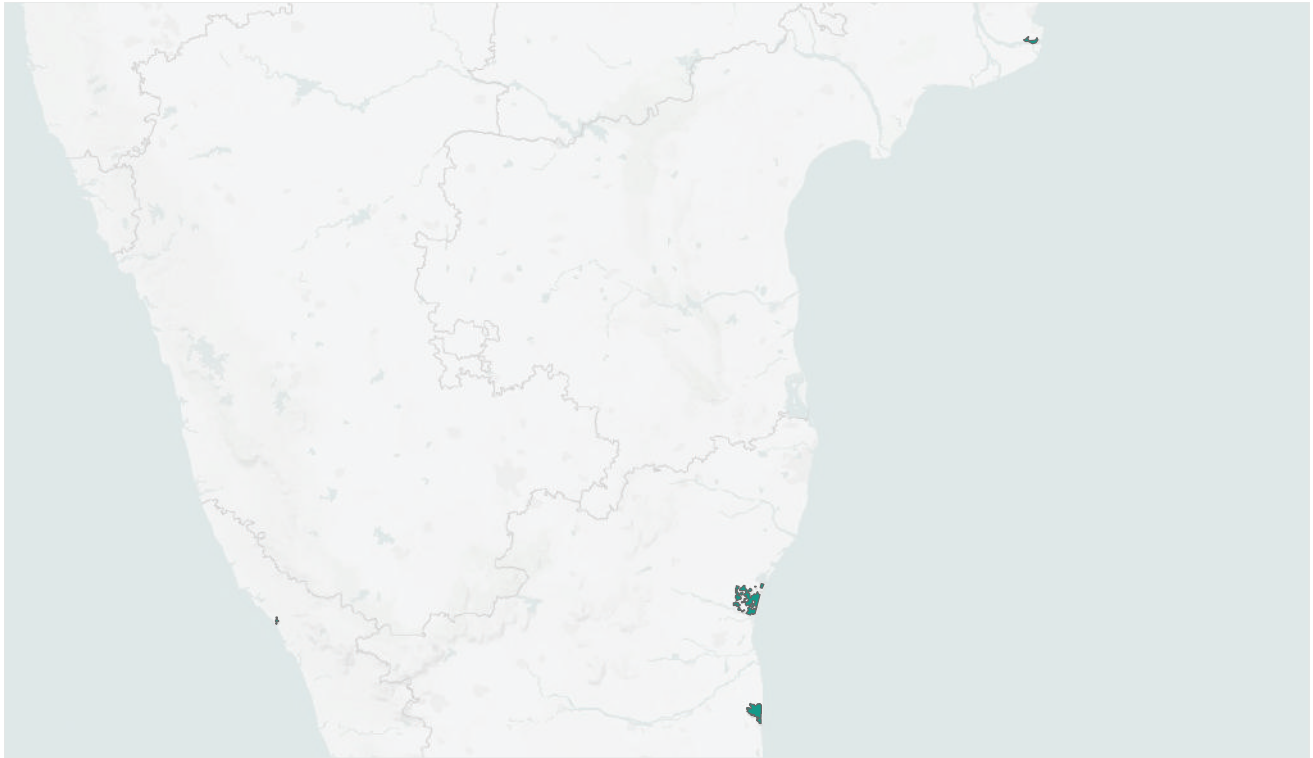
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. 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 legend provides the range of MPI scores for 2019-21.

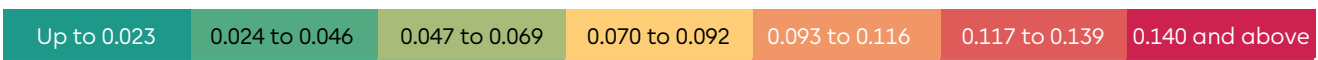
Puducherry

Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-4(2015-16)



Puducherry

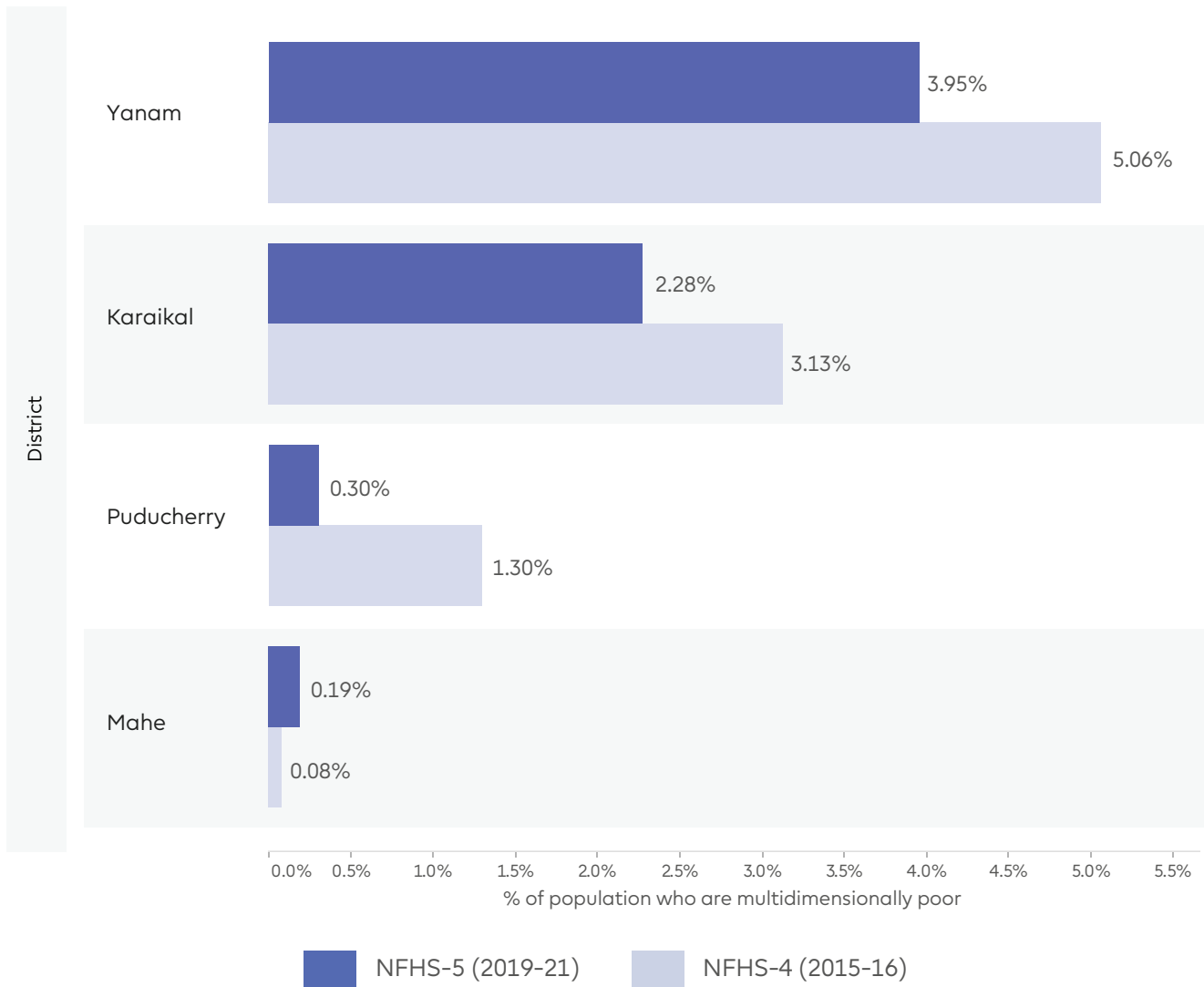
Comparative view of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise): NFHS-5(2019-21)



The colour represents the MPI score of a district. 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 legend provides the range of MPI scores, based on values for 2015-16. Both the comparative maps use the same legend to represent the change in MPI scores between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

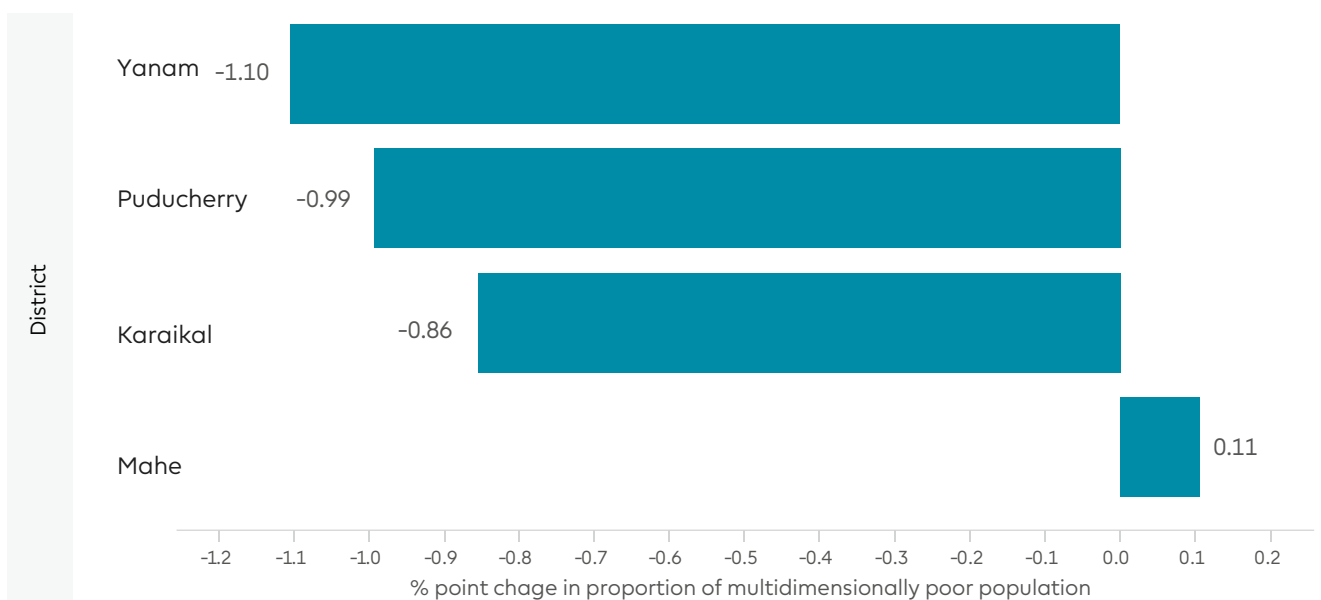
Puducherry: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Puducherry: Changes over time for Headcount Ratio

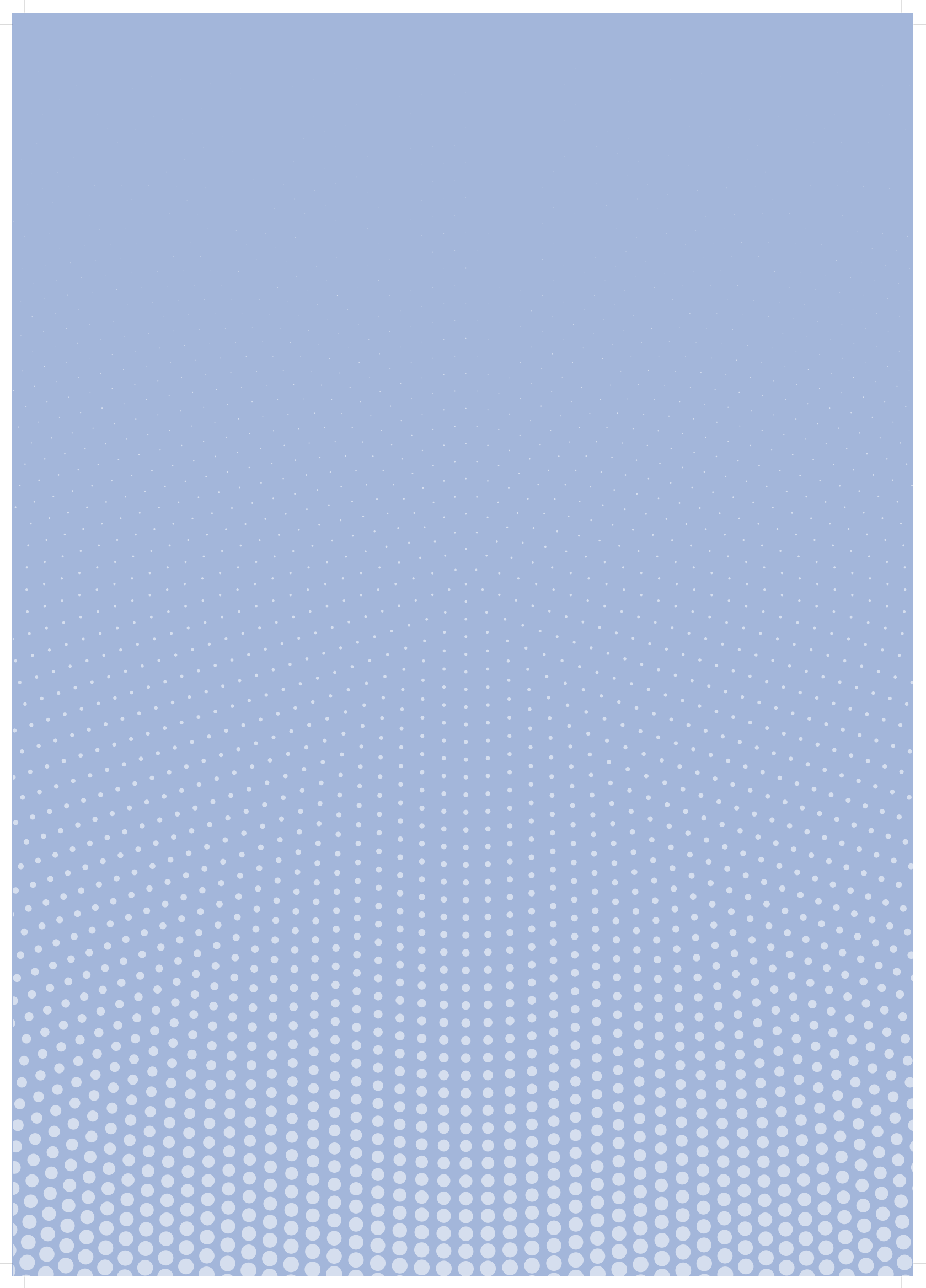
District-wise percentage point change in the headcount ratio between 2015-16 and 2019-21



Puducherry: Overview of Districts

Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Karaikal	3.13%	35.97%	0.011	2.28%	37.62%	0.009
Mahe	0.08%	35.71%	0.000	0.19%	33.33%	0.001
Puducherry	1.30%	39.28%	0.005	0.30%	39.36%	0.001
Yanam	5.06%	41.54%	0.021	3.95%	37.54%	0.015



SECTION

IV



**Technical Notes
& Data Tables**

TECHNICAL NOTES

Estimation Details

4.1 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 disaggregation. 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.

4.2 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, a certain percentage of individuals in the NFHS have responded “don’t know” when asked if they have a bank account. For the national MPI, the individuals who responded with “don’t know” 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. On the other hand, individuals who are already multidimensionally poor by virtue of other indicators will be retained in the final estimation sample.

4.3 Policy for the indicator on Maternal Health

The indicator for maternal health is comprised of 2 discrete datapoints – 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	Deprived in Maternal Health
1	No	No	No
2	Yes	No	Yes
3	No	Yes	Yes
4	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Yes	Info Missing	Yes
6	Info Missing	Yes	Yes
7	No	Info Missing	?
8	Info Missing	No	?
9	Info Missing	Info Missing	Observation is Dropped

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 maternal health. A total number of 6,087 unweighted observations from the NFHS-4 dataset and 8,763 observations from the NFHS-5 dataset 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 observations from NFHS-4 and 8,763 observations from NFHS-5 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 NFHS-4 dataset and 8,763 observations from the NFHS-5 in the final MPI estimation sample. In its place a different policy has been utilized, 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.

4.3.1 There are four steps involved to implement this policy. They have been outlined in the following paragraphs using the example of how the policy was implemented in practice for the NFHS-4 dataset.

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 in the NFHS-4 dataset 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.

ii Step 2

Within the 6,087 observations determine the ones where the deprivation score is above the second order cut-off (i.e., $c \geq k$) 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	Frequency	Percent
No	4,921	80.84
Yes	1,058	17.38
Missing	108	1.77
Total	6,087	100.00

4,921 observations are not multidimensionally poor, 1,058 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	Frequency	Percent
No	3,784	62.17
Yes	2,195	36.06
Missing	108	1.77
Total	6,087	100.00

3,784 observations are not multidimensionally poor, 2,195 are multidimensionally poor and 108 have missing values in other indicators and have been dropped from the sample.

iii Step 3

Identify observations whose deprivation status remains unchanged across both scenario's 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.

4,842 (3,784 not deprived and 1,058 deprived) observations remain common across both the scenarios i.e., their deprivation status ($c_i \geq k$ or $c_i < k$) remains unchanged irrespective of the value taken by the maternal health indicator.

iv. Step 4

Of the 6,087 identified ambiguous observations, it can be determined with absolute certainty that 4,842 observations will remain multidimensionally poor or not regardless of the value taken by the maternal health indicator. Therefore, these 4,842 observations will be retained in the estimation sample of the national MPI.

As a result of the application of this policy, 6,985 observations from the NFHS-5, and 4,842 observations from the NFHS-4 were retained in the overall estimation sample for the national MPI.

4.4 Changes in the definitions of the indicators

The following are the indicators that have undergone changes in their definitions in the NFHS-5 when compared to NFHS-4:

4.4.1 Sanitation

According to the NFHS-4, improved sanitation facilities include 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. However, according to the NFHS-5, improved toilet facilities include any non-shared toilet of the following types: flush / pour flush toilets to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, pit latrines, or an unknown destination; ventilated improved pit (VIP) / biogas latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and twin pit / composting toilets. To allow for comparability between the 2 surveys, households with toilet flush to unknown destination are considered as having access to improved sanitation facility in this report.

4.4.2 Drinking water

According to the NFHS-4, improved sources of drinking water include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug

wells and springs, rainwater, and community reverse osmosis (RO) plants. According to the NFHS-5, improved sources of drinking water include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, and community reverse osmosis (RO) plants. To allow for comparability between the 2 surveys, households with access to drinking water through tanker truck, cart with small tank or bottled water are considered as having access to improved drinking water source in this report.

4.5 Changes over time

The methodology for the calculation of the national MPI, its indicators and its partial indices remain unchanged across both the time periods. The changes over time may be viewed as a simple difference of the deprivation levels across two time periods.

To verify the robustness of the changes over time estimates, tests of significance have been carried out at two levels on the estimates provided in this report:

1. Each point estimate for an indicator (i.e., the estimate for that indicator in a single time period) has been tested for significance at 95% level of confidence.
2. Each estimate for changes over time for an indicator (i.e., the estimate for simple difference in the value of the indicator for two time periods) has also been tested for significance at 95% level of confidence.

There can be scenarios where the point estimate for an indicator may be statistically significant, but the change over time may not be so. Further details are provided in the appendix. The report presents estimates for the Headcount Ratio and Intensity rounded off to two decimal points. Similarly, estimates for the MPI value have been rounded off to three decimal places and correspondingly their changes over time estimates.

4.6 Sample size

The estimates for the baseline of the National MPI based on the NFHS-4 utilized 26,98,699 unweighted observations as its estimation sample, consisting of de jure household members for whom the data for all twelve indicators of the national MPI were present. Thus, from the 28,01,958 unweighted observations for de jure household members present in the NFHS-4 microdata, 1,03,259 observations (3.69%) were dropped due

to data missing for one or more component indicators of the national MPI. Thus, the baseline estimates for the national MPI are based on 96.31% of the total unweighted sample of de jure household members in the NFHS-4 dataset.

The estimates for this edition of the national MPI based on NFHS-5 utilized 26,66,529 unweighted observations as its estimation sample, consisting of de jure household members for whom the data for all twelve indicators of the national MPI are present. Thus, from the 27,95,894 unweighted observations for de jure household members present in the NFHS-5 microdata, 1,29,365 observations (4.63%) were dropped due to data missing for one or more component indicators of the national MPI. Therefore, the updated estimates of the national MPI are based on 95.37% of the total unweighted sample of de jure household members in the NFHS-5 dataset.

4.7 Major sample drop across districts

The districts given below have had at least 25% of observations (i.e., individuals) dropped from the estimation sample in the given period due to missing or incomplete information in one or more indicators of the national MPI. It should be noted that because of this sample loss, the estimates for these districts may not be completely representative. Discretion during the interpretation of the results for these districts is advised.

The districts with at least 25% sample drop for the estimates based on NFHS-5 (2019-21) are given below:

1. Agar Malwa (Madhya Pradesh)
2. Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)
3. Raisen (Madhya Pradesh)
4. Mumbai Suburban (Maharashtra)
5. Hyderabad (Telangana)
6. Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)
7. Khandwa (East Nimar) (Madhya Pradesh)

The districts with at least 25% sample drop for the estimates based on NFHS-4 (2015-16) are given below:

1. Central Delhi (Delhi)
2. North Delhi (Delhi)
3. North West Delhi (Delhi)
4. South West Delhi (Delhi)
5. East Delhi (Delhi)

4.8 Micro-data Extraction, Treatment, and Visualization

The micro-data for the NFHS-4 and NFHS-5 was obtained from the official repository of the Demographic and Health Surveys Program. The estimation of India's national MPI, its indicators, and related estimates was done utilizing the Birth Recode (IABR74FL, IABR74DL), Individual Recode (IAIR74FL, IAIR74DL), Men's Recode (IAMR74FL, IAMR74DL), and Person's Recode (IAPR74FL, IAPR74DL). Extraction of data, adjustments for survey design and application of sample weights was completed adhering to the procedures stated in the Standard Recode Manual. The processing of the data and computation of point estimates and estimate variance was carried out in 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 the Survey of India for the NFHS-4 (2015-16) estimates and DHS Program Spatial Data Repository (DHS 2020) for the NFHS-5 (2019-21) estimates.

4.9 Estimation: Number of MPI Poor

This report provides data on the individuals who have escaped multidimensional poverty, both at the national and state levels. In this report, the estimation is derived by multiplying the headcount ratio of the respective years with the estimated population size for the year 2021 in each region (National and State/UT)¹. This estimation approach assumes that the rate of population growth remains consistent with the changes in poverty levels.

This report uses population projections for India and States for the period 2011- 2036 prepared by a Technical Group under the chairmanship of Registrar General of India, constituted by the National Commission on Population (NCP) under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW). These estimates are based on data from 2011 Census and Sample Registration System (SRS). These remain the best available estimates of population given the fact that the Population Census is a decennial exercise and cannot provide yearly changes in the population. The latest Census in India was conducted in 2011.

¹There are multiple ways of estimating the number of people who have escaped poverty depending on the assumptions used. Alternatives can include using the year(s) of each survey multiplied by incidence, to obtain the number of poor persons in each period, then take the difference between these numbers. If surveys are done over several years, computations could use the first year, the most recent year, the simple average of the years' population figures, or the weighted average according to the share of interviews collected in each year as well.

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Table 1 - State/UT-Wise: Headcount Ratio, Intensity, MPI

State/UT	Headcount Ratio (H)		Change (y-x)	Intensity (A)		Change (y-x)	MPI		Change (y-x)
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)		2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)		2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	
Andhra Pradesh	11.77%	6.06%	-5.71%	43.28%	41.12%	-2.16%	0.051	0.025	-0.026
Arunachal Pradesh	24.23%	13.76%	-10.48%	47.25%	43.04%	-4.21%	0.115	0.059	-0.055
Assam	32.65%	19.35%	-13.30%	47.88%	44.41%	-3.47%	0.156	0.086	-0.070
Bihar	51.89%	33.76%	-18.13%	51.01%	47.40%	-3.61%	0.265	0.160	-0.105
Chhattisgarh	29.90%	16.37%	-13.53%	44.64%	42.61%	-2.03%	0.133	0.070	-0.064
Coa	3.76%	0.84%	-2.92%	40.13%	38.69%	-1.44%	0.015	0.003	-0.012
Gujarat	18.47%	11.66%	-6.81%	44.97%	43.25%	-1.72%	0.083	0.050	-0.033
Haryana	11.88%	7.07%	-4.81%	44.40%	43.34%	-1.06%	0.053	0.031	-0.022
Himachal Pradesh	7.59%	4.93%	-2.65%	39.44%	40.22%	0.78%	0.030	0.020	-0.010
Jharkhand	42.10%	28.81%	-13.29%	47.92%	45.59%	-2.33%	0.202	0.131	-0.070
Karnataka	12.77%	7.58%	-5.20%	42.76%	41.21%	-1.55%	0.055	0.031	-0.023
Kerala	0.70%	0.55%	-0.15%	38.99%	36.92%	-2.06%	0.003	0.002	-0.001
Madhya Pradesh	36.57%	20.63%	-15.94%	47.25%	43.70%	-3.55%	0.173	0.090	-0.083
Maharashtra	14.80%	7.81%	-6.99%	43.76%	41.77%	-1.98%	0.065	0.033	-0.032
Manipur	16.96%	8.10%	-8.86%	44.61%	41.91%	-2.69%	0.076	0.034	-0.042
Meghalaya	32.54%	27.79%	-4.75%	48.08%	48.01%	-0.07%	0.156	0.133	-0.023
Mizoram	9.78%	5.30%	-4.48%	47.42%	45.62%	-1.81%	0.046	0.024	-0.022
Nagaland	25.16%	15.43%	-9.73%	46.29%	42.61%	-3.69%	0.116	0.066	-0.051
Odisha	29.34%	15.68%	-13.65%	46.42%	44.50%	-1.92%	0.136	0.070	-0.066
Punjab	5.57%	4.75%	-0.82%	43.74%	41.22%	-2.52%	0.024	0.020	-0.005
Rajasthan	28.86%	15.31%	-13.56%	47.34%	42.70%	-4.63%	0.137	0.065	-0.071
Sikkim	3.82%	2.60%	-1.21%	41.20%	41.02%	-0.18%	0.016	0.011	-0.005
Tamil Nadu	4.76%	2.20%	-2.56%	39.97%	38.70%	-1.27%	0.019	0.009	-0.011
Telangana	13.18%	5.88%	-7.30%	43.29%	40.85%	-2.44%	0.057	0.024	-0.033
Tripura	16.62%	13.11%	-3.50%	45.03%	42.68%	-2.36%	0.075	0.056	-0.019
Uttar Pradesh	37.68%	22.93%	-14.75%	47.60%	44.83%	-2.77%	0.179	0.103	-0.077
Uttarakhand	17.67%	9.67%	-8.00%	44.35%	41.99%	-2.36%	0.078	0.041	-0.038
West Bengal	21.29%	11.89%	-9.41%	45.50%	42.35%	-3.14%	0.097	0.050	-0.047
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.29%	2.30%	-1.99%	40.50%	40.62%	0.13%	0.017	0.009	-0.008
Chandigarh	5.97%	3.52%	-2.46%	43.39%	47.41%	4.02%	0.026	0.017	-0.009
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	19.58%	9.21%	-10.38%	44.23%	42.15%	-2.08%	0.087	0.039	-0.048
Delhi	4.44%	3.43%	-1.02%	43.92%	41.99%	-1.93%	0.020	0.014	-0.005
Jammu & Kashmir	12.56%	4.80%	-7.76%	44.17%	42.11%	-2.06%	0.055	0.020	-0.035
Ladakh	12.70%	3.53%	-9.17%	40.37%	41.20%	0.83%	0.051	0.015	-0.037
Lakshadweep	1.82%	1.11%	-0.71%	35.80%	36.47%	0.67%	0.007	0.004	-0.002
Puducherry	1.71%	0.85%	-0.87%	38.55%	38.03%	-0.53%	0.007	0.003	-0.003
India	24.85%	14.96%	-9.89%	47.14%	44.39%	-2.75%	0.117	0.066	-0.051

Table 2 - State/UT-Wise: Headcount Ratio, Intensity, MPI (Rural)

State/UT	Headcount Ratio (H)		Change (y-x)	Intensity (A)		Change (y-x)	MPI		Change (y-x)
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)		2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)		2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	
Andhra Pradesh	14.72%	7.71%	-7.01%	43.32%	41.41%	-1.91%	0.064	0.032	-0.032
Arunachal Pradesh	29.20%	15.14%	-14.05%	47.59%	43.15%	-4.45%	0.139	0.065	-0.074
Assam	36.14%	21.41%	-14.73%	48.06%	44.50%	-3.56%	0.174	0.095	-0.078
Bihar	56.00%	36.95%	-19.05%	51.14%	47.52%	-3.62%	0.286	0.176	-0.111
Chhattisgarh	35.73%	19.71%	-16.02%	44.83%	42.67%	-2.16%	0.160	0.084	-0.076
Coo	4.44%	1.90%	-2.54%	39.25%	39.15%	-0.10%	0.017	0.007	-0.010
Gujarat	27.25%	17.15%	-10.10%	45.11%	43.47%	-1.63%	0.123	0.075	-0.048
Haryana	14.61%	8.41%	-6.20%	44.29%	43.42%	-0.87%	0.065	0.037	-0.028
Himachal Pradesh	8.21%	5.23%	-2.98%	39.29%	39.46%	0.17%	0.032	0.021	-0.012
Jharkhand	50.92%	34.93%	-15.99%	48.26%	45.76%	-2.50%	0.246	0.160	-0.086
Karnataka	18.45%	10.33%	-8.12%	42.87%	41.36%	-1.51%	0.079	0.043	-0.036
Kerala	0.95%	0.76%	-0.18%	39.76%	37.14%	-2.62%	0.004	0.003	-0.001
Madhya Pradesh	45.90%	25.32%	-20.58%	47.57%	43.82%	-3.75%	0.218	0.111	-0.107
Maharashtra	22.74%	11.49%	-11.25%	43.98%	41.94%	-2.04%	0.100	0.048	-0.052
Manipur	22.33%	10.95%	-11.38%	45.11%	42.20%	-2.91%	0.101	0.046	-0.055
Meghalaya	38.49%	32.43%	-6.06%	48.39%	48.17%	-0.22%	0.186	0.156	-0.030
Mizoram	20.45%	10.77%	-9.68%	47.95%	45.86%	-2.09%	0.098	0.049	-0.049
Nagaland	32.73%	19.88%	-12.85%	46.65%	42.67%	-3.98%	0.153	0.085	-0.068
Odisha	32.64%	17.72%	-14.92%	46.44%	44.58%	-1.86%	0.152	0.079	-0.073
Punjab	6.38%	4.74%	-1.64%	43.21%	41.19%	-2.02%	0.028	0.020	-0.008
Rajasthan	34.53%	18.62%	-15.91%	47.60%	42.80%	-4.80%	0.164	0.080	-0.085
Sikkim	4.25%	3.75%	-0.50%	41.15%	41.22%	0.06%	0.018	0.015	-0.002
Tamil Nadu	7.18%	2.90%	-4.29%	40.21%	38.84%	-1.37%	0.029	0.011	-0.018
Telangana	19.51%	7.51%	-12.00%	43.33%	40.88%	-2.46%	0.085	0.031	-0.054
Tripura	20.93%	16.47%	-4.47%	45.34%	42.84%	-2.50%	0.095	0.071	-0.024
Uttar Pradesh	44.29%	26.35%	-17.94%	47.66%	44.89%	-2.76%	0.211	0.118	-0.093
Uttarakhand	21.87%	10.84%	-11.03%	43.75%	41.13%	-2.62%	0.096	0.045	-0.051
West Bengal	25.66%	15.15%	-10.50%	45.39%	42.26%	-3.13%	0.116	0.064	-0.052
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6.75%	2.71%	-4.04%	40.79%	41.55%	0.76%	0.028	0.011	-0.016
Chandigarh	18.56%	3.88%	-14.67%	47.88%	38.10%	-9.79%	0.089	0.015	-0.074
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	35.74%	12.27%	-23.47%	44.42%	41.48%	-2.95%	0.159	0.051	-0.108
Delhi	2.39%	2.57%	0.18%	39.74%	42.72%	2.98%	0.010	0.011	0.001
Jammu & Kashmir	16.37%	6.10%	-10.28%	44.34%	42.29%	-2.05%	0.073	0.026	-0.047
Ladakh	16.20%	3.89%	-12.31%	40.27%	41.44%	1.16%	0.065	0.016	-0.049
Lakshadweep	1.16%	0.36%	-0.81%	42.86%	35.71%	-7.14%	0.005	0.001	-0.004
Puducherry	3.33%	0.71%	-2.62%	36.74%	38.90%	2.16%	0.012	0.003	-0.009
India	32.59%	19.28%	-13.31%	47.38%	44.55%	-2.83%	0.154	0.086	-0.068

Table 3 - State/UT-Wise: Headcount Ratio, Intensity, MPI (Urban)

State/UT	Headcount Ratio (H)		Change (y-x)	Intensity (A)		Change (y-x)	MPI		Change (y-x)
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)		2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)		2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	
Andhra Pradesh	4.63%	2.20%	-2.43%	42.97%	38.77%	-4.20%	0.020	0.009	-0.011
Arunachal Pradesh	8.08%	5.90%	-2.17%	43.24%	41.53%	-1.71%	0.035	0.025	-0.010
Assam	9.94%	6.88%	-3.06%	43.57%	42.61%	-0.97%	0.043	0.029	-0.014
Bihar	23.85%	16.67%	-7.18%	49.02%	45.95%	-3.07%	0.117	0.077	-0.040
Chhattisgarh	10.17%	4.59%	-5.58%	42.34%	41.69%	-0.65%	0.043	0.019	-0.024
Coa	3.34%	0.12%	-3.22%	40.84%	33.94%	-6.90%	0.014	0.000	-0.013
Gujarat	6.49%	3.81%	-2.69%	44.19%	41.79%	-2.40%	0.029	0.016	-0.013
Haryana	7.52%	4.26%	-3.26%	44.74%	43.00%	-1.75%	0.034	0.018	-0.015
Himachal Pradesh	1.46%	2.96%	1.50%	47.61%	49.27%	1.66%	0.007	0.015	0.008
Jharkhand	15.04%	8.67%	-6.36%	44.32%	43.24%	-1.08%	0.067	0.038	-0.029
Karnataka	4.92%	3.22%	-1.70%	42.22%	40.47%	-1.74%	0.021	0.013	-0.008
Kerala	0.43%	0.32%	-0.11%	37.06%	36.36%	-0.69%	0.002	0.001	0.000
Madhya Pradesh	13.72%	7.10%	-6.61%	44.62%	42.51%	-2.11%	0.061	0.030	-0.031
Maharashtra	5.54%	3.07%	-2.47%	42.69%	40.96%	-1.72%	0.024	0.013	-0.011
Manipur	8.49%	3.43%	-5.07%	42.51%	40.42%	-2.09%	0.036	0.014	-0.022
Meghalaya	8.41%	8.14%	-0.27%	42.43%	45.40%	2.97%	0.036	0.037	0.001
Mizoram	1.40%	0.58%	-0.82%	41.39%	41.68%	0.29%	0.006	0.002	-0.003
Nagaland	10.70%	6.14%	-4.56%	44.23%	42.20%	-2.03%	0.047	0.026	-0.021
Odisha	12.32%	5.42%	-6.89%	46.11%	43.15%	-2.97%	0.057	0.023	-0.033
Punjab	4.32%	4.76%	0.44%	44.95%	41.27%	-3.68%	0.019	0.020	0.000
Rajasthan	11.21%	4.54%	-6.67%	44.79%	41.39%	-3.40%	0.050	0.019	-0.031
Sikkim	2.80%	0.51%	-2.29%	41.36%	38.44%	-2.92%	0.012	0.002	-0.010
Tamil Nadu	2.37%	1.41%	-0.96%	39.25%	38.37%	-0.88%	0.009	0.005	-0.004
Telangana	4.92%	2.73%	-2.19%	43.06%	40.70%	-2.36%	0.021	0.011	-0.010
Tripura	5.50%	4.69%	-0.80%	42.08%	41.26%	-0.82%	0.023	0.019	-0.004
Uttar Pradesh	17.72%	11.57%	-6.15%	47.14%	44.36%	-2.78%	0.084	0.051	-0.032
Uttarakhand	9.89%	7.00%	-2.89%	46.80%	45.03%	-1.76%	0.046	0.032	-0.015
West Bengal	11.56%	5.04%	-6.52%	46.02%	42.92%	-3.10%	0.053	0.022	-0.032
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.97%	1.60%	0.63%	37.76%	37.96%	0.20%	0.004	0.006	0.002
Chandigarh	5.45%	3.51%	-1.94%	42.76%	47.55%	4.79%	0.023	0.017	-0.007
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	5.72%	5.67%	-0.05%	43.20%	43.85%	0.64%	0.025	0.025	0.000
Delhi	4.46%	3.45%	-1.01%	43.94%	41.98%	-1.96%	0.020	0.014	-0.005
Jammu & Kashmir	3.51%	1.09%	-2.42%	42.30%	39.26%	-3.04%	0.015	0.004	-0.011
Ladakh	3.02%	2.00%	-1.02%	41.82%	39.27%	-2.55%	0.013	0.008	-0.005
Lakshadweep	2.00%	1.32%	-0.68%	34.69%	36.52%	1.84%	0.007	0.005	-0.002
Puducherry	0.98%	0.91%	-0.08%	41.33%	37.72%	-3.61%	0.004	0.003	-0.001
India	8.65%	5.27%	-3.38%	45.27%	43.10%	-2.17%	0.039	0.023	-0.016

Table 4 - State/UT-wise: Uncensored Headcount Ratio
% of total population deprived in each indicator

State/UT	Nutrition				Child & Adolescent Mortality				Maternal Health				Education			
	2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (v)		2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (v)		2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (v)		2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (v)	
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)		2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)		2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)		2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	
Andhra Pradesh	26.38%	22.94%	-3.44%	1.82%	1.27%	-0.55%	9.66%	10.77%	1.11%	16.90%	15.81%	-1.09%				
Arunachal Pradesh	21.05%	17.10%	-3.95%	1.97%	1.10%	-0.86%	28.34%	22.21%	-6.13%	17.75%	14.22%	-3.53%				
Assam	39.67%	31.83%	-7.83%	2.90%	1.77%	-1.13%	25.44%	21.40%	-4.04%	16.18%	12.35%	-3.83%				
Bihar	51.87%	42.20%	-9.68%	4.58%	4.14%	-0.45%	45.61%	37.21%	-8.40%	26.26%	22.29%	-3.97%				
Chhattisgarh	43.02%	35.12%	-7.90%	3.32%	2.33%	-1.00%	24.70%	20.21%	-4.49%	13.47%	10.57%	-2.89%				
Goa	24.65%	20.23%	-4.42%	0.57%	0.39%	-0.18%	7.14%	1.88%	-5.26%	4.70%	2.53%	-2.17%				
Gujarat	41.37%	38.09%	-3.27%	2.21%	1.81%	-0.40%	14.77%	12.72%	-2.05%	9.82%	7.94%	-1.88%				
Haryana	32.34%	26.19%	-6.15%	2.17%	1.85%	-0.32%	23.86%	16.83%	-7.03%	7.09%	5.51%	-1.58%				
Himachal Pradesh	27.18%	22.98%	-4.20%	1.66%	1.07%	-0.59%	17.42%	12.51%	-4.90%	3.78%	4.63%	0.85%				
Jharkhand	48.02%	40.32%	-7.69%	3.32%	2.57%	-0.75%	33.07%	29.75%	-3.33%	18.30%	16.17%	-2.13%				
Karnataka	33.56%	29.97%	-3.60%	1.34%	1.29%	-0.05%	12.36%	12.58%	0.22%	8.69%	7.15%	-1.54%				
Kerala	15.29%	16.44%	1.14%	0.19%	0.20%	0.01%	1.73%	3.30%	1.57%	1.78%	2.49%	0.72%				
Madhya Pradesh	45.49%	34.63%	-10.86%	3.60%	2.32%	-1.28%	29.38%	21.40%	-7.98%	16.07%	12.14%	-3.92%				
Maharashtra	36.10%	32.29%	-3.81%	1.42%	1.11%	-0.31%	15.95%	15.32%	-0.63%	6.54%	5.91%	-0.63%				
Manipur	23.57%	17.87%	-5.70%	1.80%	1.66%	-0.14%	17.66%	12.26%	-5.40%	5.35%	4.59%	-0.77%				
Meghalaya	37.05%	34.72%	-2.33%	3.10%	2.99%	-0.11%	31.70%	31.39%	-0.31%	19.71%	16.70%	-3.01%				
Mizoram	21.38%	15.63%	-5.75%	2.30%	0.93%	-1.37%	16.11%	11.32%	-4.78%	7.92%	6.79%	-1.13%				
Nagaland	24.49%	20.61%	-3.88%	2.06%	1.42%	-0.64%	33.05%	22.15%	-10.90%	15.61%	10.49%	-5.13%				
Odisha	37.27%	30.77%	-6.50%	2.23%	1.57%	-0.66%	19.49%	14.83%	-4.66%	16.64%	13.44%	-3.20%				
Punjab	22.11%	20.80%	-1.31%	1.39%	1.32%	-0.07%	12.70%	14.24%	1.54%	7.28%	6.72%	-0.56%				
Rajasthan	42.62%	34.09%	-8.53%	2.95%	2.14%	-0.81%	26.33%	21.17%	-5.16%	17.09%	10.06%	-7.03%				
Sikkim	13.32%	10.36%	-2.96%	1.00%	0.26%	-0.74%	5.42%	6.72%	1.30%	8.20%	8.59%	0.39%				
Tamil Nadu	24.77%	19.17%	-5.60%	1.15%	0.84%	-0.31%	6.70%	3.31%	-3.38%	6.61%	8.53%	1.92%				
Telangana	31.09%	28.35%	-2.74%	1.38%	1.15%	-0.23%	10.87%	13.17%	2.30%	15.83%	14.56%	-1.26%				
Tripura	28.02%	26.13%	-1.89%	1.28%	1.55%	0.28%	13.49%	16.07%	2.58%	10.79%	10.47%	-0.33%				
Uttar Pradesh	44.47%	36.43%	-8.04%	4.97%	3.54%	-1.43%	35.44%	30.03%	-5.41%	17.49%	13.18%	-4.31%				
Uttarakhand	32.85%	23.68%	-9.17%	2.58%	1.89%	-0.69%	28.54%	20.42%	-8.12%	9.76%	7.89%	-1.87%				
West Bengal	33.62%	27.28%	-6.33%	1.50%	1.06%	-0.43%	14.38%	11.43%	-2.95%	15.84%	12.87%	-2.96%				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.05%	15.09%	-6.96%	0.83%	0.91%	0.08%	5.11%	4.02%	-1.09%	4.87%	5.93%	1.05%				
Chandigarh	23.11%	21.57%	-1.55%	1.16%	1.17%	0.00%	11.05%	7.32%	-3.73%	5.83%	4.54%	-1.29%				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	36.71%	37.81%	1.10%	1.63%	1.73%	0.10%	13.80%	8.06%	-5.74%	7.53%	8.16%	0.63%				
Delhi	23.41%	20.38%	-3.02%	1.91%	1.38%	-0.53%	15.20%	10.07%	-5.12%	5.93%	4.37%	-1.56%				
Jammu & Kashmir	25.88%	15.52%	-10.36%	1.85%	0.73%	-1.11%	12.73%	7.58%	-5.15%	6.83%	4.25%	-2.58%				
Ladakh	26.72%	14.40%	-12.32%	2.11%	0.91%	-1.20%	11.62%	7.07%	-4.55%	7.04%	4.08%	-2.95%				
Lakshadweep	31.47%	24.63%	-6.84%	1.96%	0.32%	-1.64%	6.50%	2.11%	-4.39%	0.95%	1.84%	0.89%				
Puducherry	21.87%	13.88%	-7.99%	0.66%	0.23%	-0.43%	4.13%	3.32%	-0.81%	3.29%	3.41%	0.12%				
India	37.60%	31.52%	-6.07%	2.69%	2.06%	-0.63%	22.58%	19.17%	-3.42%	13.86%	11.40%	-2.46%				

(CONTD.) STATE/UT-WISE: UNCENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO

Table 4 - State/UT-wise: Uncensored Headcount Ratio
% of total population deprived in each indicator

State/UT	Education				Standard of Living				Change (y-x)								
	School Attendance				Cooking Fuel					Sanitation				Drinking Water			
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)		2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)			2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)		2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	
Andhra Pradesh	2.34%	1.35%	-1.00%	37.90%	16.09%	-21.81%	46.38%	22.84%	-23.54%	12.33%	9.14%	-3.19%	12.33%	9.14%	-3.19%		
Arunachal Pradesh	8.15%	5.19%	-2.96%	57.78%	48.05%	-9.73%	38.55%	17.13%	-21.41%	14.81%	6.62%	-8.20%	14.81%	6.62%	-8.20%		
Assam	6.54%	4.31%	-2.23%	77.12%	59.33%	-17.78%	51.19%	31.58%	-19.61%	17.43%	14.91%	-2.52%	17.43%	14.91%	-2.52%		
Bihar	12.53%	10.61%	-1.91%	82.92%	63.30%	-19.62%	73.49%	50.78%	-22.70%	2.12%	1.64%	-0.48%	2.12%	1.64%	-0.48%		
Chhattisgarh	5.38%	5.50%	0.12%	78.04%	66.85%	-11.19%	65.37%	23.16%	-42.21%	18.14%	8.37%	-9.77%	18.14%	8.37%	-9.77%		
Goa	0.96%	0.70%	-0.26%	14.91%	2.57%	-12.34%	21.38%	12.26%	-9.12%	3.34%	1.52%	-1.82%	3.34%	1.52%	-1.82%		
Gujarat	6.68%	5.06%	-1.62%	48.79%	34.74%	-14.05%	37.09%	26.05%	-11.04%	7.71%	5.31%	-2.40%	7.71%	5.31%	-2.40%		
Haryana	3.82%	4.31%	0.49%	51.24%	43.93%	-7.31%	19.19%	15.11%	-4.08%	6.63%	6.71%	0.09%	6.63%	6.71%	0.09%		
Himachal Pradesh	0.89%	0.91%	0.02%	67.90%	52.74%	-15.16%	27.63%	18.27%	-9.36%	7.72%	5.14%	-2.58%	7.72%	5.14%	-2.58%		
Jharkhand	8.19%	8.45%	0.26%	82.14%	69.12%	-13.02%	75.32%	43.36%	-31.95%	30.32%	18.61%	-11.71%	30.32%	18.61%	-11.71%		
Karnataka	3.53%	2.50%	-1.03%	45.54%	21.47%	-24.07%	42.67%	25.65%	-17.02%	9.44%	7.06%	-2.38%	9.44%	7.06%	-2.38%		
Kerala	0.54%	0.25%	-0.29%	43.89%	28.12%	-15.77%	1.83%	1.27%	-0.56%	5.56%	5.40%	-0.16%	5.56%	5.40%	-0.16%		
Madhya Pradesh	8.38%	6.76%	-1.63%	71.24%	60.88%	-10.36%	65.15%	35.51%	-29.63%	29.25%	21.73%	-7.52%	29.25%	21.73%	-7.52%		
Maharashtra	4.20%	2.35%	-1.86%	39.49%	20.07%	-19.42%	47.94%	28.33%	-19.61%	12.61%	9.53%	-3.08%	12.61%	9.53%	-3.08%		
Manipur	2.36%	2.33%	-0.03%	58.92%	28.75%	-30.17%	47.54%	35.23%	-12.31%	39.50%	26.77%	-11.73%	39.50%	26.77%	-11.73%		
Meghalaya	6.15%	7.41%	1.25%	77.08%	67.63%	-9.45%	38.56%	17.10%	-21.45%	31.77%	23.10%	-8.67%	31.77%	23.10%	-8.67%		
Mizoram	3.75%	2.50%	-1.25%	32.17%	17.06%	-15.12%	15.81%	4.66%	-11.14%	7.79%	4.82%	-2.97%	7.79%	4.82%	-2.97%		
Nagaland	4.81%	4.45%	-0.36%	69.28%	56.48%	-12.79%	23.18%	12.24%	-10.93%	19.26%	10.47%	-8.78%	19.26%	10.47%	-8.78%		
Odisha	4.95%	3.92%	-1.03%	80.94%	65.94%	-15.00%	70.32%	39.85%	-30.47%	20.61%	13.55%	-7.06%	20.61%	13.55%	-7.06%		
Punjab	2.59%	2.77%	0.18%	36.40%	25.33%	-11.07%	17.28%	13.69%	-3.59%	1.54%	1.84%	0.29%	1.54%	1.84%	0.29%		
Rajasthan	8.48%	4.25%	-4.23%	69.94%	60.56%	-9.38%	53.90%	29.03%	-24.88%	19.18%	10.24%	-8.94%	19.18%	10.24%	-8.94%		
Sikkim	1.42%	1.15%	-0.26%	42.20%	24.50%	-17.71%	10.36%	12.71%	-2.35%	2.24%	7.84%	5.60%	2.24%	7.84%	5.60%		
Tamil Nadu	1.03%	1.30%	0.27%	24.06%	15.10%	-8.96%	47.55%	27.95%	-19.60%	6.05%	5.71%	-0.34%	6.05%	5.71%	-0.34%		
Telangana	2.10%	1.35%	-0.75%	31.67%	7.93%	-23.74%	49.01%	24.41%	-24.60%	10.80%	3.36%	-7.43%	10.80%	3.36%	-7.43%		
Tripura	2.19%	2.50%	0.31%	65.84%	54.75%	-11.09%	36.36%	26.56%	-9.80%	16.18%	13.87%	-2.31%	16.18%	13.87%	-2.31%		
Uttar Pradesh	11.91%	10.91%	-0.99%	68.85%	52.92%	-15.93%	63.65%	31.61%	-32.04%	3.66%	2.06%	-1.60%	3.66%	2.06%	-1.60%		
Uttarakhand	4.37%	4.65%	0.28%	52.06%	44.13%	-7.93%	33.93%	21.70%	-12.22%	8.65%	6.63%	-2.01%	8.65%	6.63%	-2.01%		
West Bengal	3.82%	2.12%	-1.70%	73.01%	61.25%	-11.76%	47.81%	31.91%	-15.90%	9.46%	4.97%	-4.50%	9.46%	4.97%	-4.50%		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.92%	0.63%	-0.29%	24.53%	15.77%	-8.80%	24.37%	12.12%	-12.25%	5.65%	5.04%	-0.61%	5.65%	5.04%	-0.61%		
Chandigarh	1.76%	3.97%	2.21%	4.85%	5.23%	0.37%	19.04%	17.82%	-1.22%	1.85%	3.23%	1.38%	1.85%	3.23%	1.38%		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	6.71%	3.29%	-3.42%	33.68%	22.54%	-11.14%	56.32%	34.59%	-21.73%	9.69%	5.74%	-3.94%	9.69%	5.74%	-3.94%		
Delhi	2.63%	2.77%	0.14%	2.21%	0.91%	-1.30%	26.41%	4.45%	-7.20%	1.92%	1.92%	-0.53%	4.45%	1.92%	-0.53%		
Jammu & Kashmir	3.74%	2.94%	-0.81%	45.38%	32.23%	-13.14%	46.23%	24.30%	-21.92%	13.77%	10.37%	-3.39%	13.77%	10.37%	-3.39%		
Ladakh	2.24%	2.86%	0.62%	34.80%	24.52%	-10.28%	82.56%	57.40%	-25.16%	22.41%	15.41%	-6.99%	22.41%	15.41%	-6.99%		
Lakshadweep	1.43%	0.84%	-0.59%	58.15%	35.31%	-22.84%	0.44%	0.20%	-0.24%	9.17%	7.27%	-1.90%	9.17%	7.27%	-1.90%		
Puducherry	1.21%	1.67%	0.45%	13.51%	4.73%	-8.78%	35.06%	15.25%	-19.80%	2.03%	2.20%	0.16%	2.03%	2.20%	0.16%		
India	6.40%	5.27%	-1.13%	58.47%	43.90%	-14.58%	51.88%	30.13%	-21.75%	10.92%	7.32%	-3.60%	10.92%	7.32%	-3.60%		

(CONTD.) STATE/UT-WISE: UNCENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO

Table 4 - State/UT-wise: Uncensored Headcount Ratio
% of total population deprived in each indicator

State/UT	Electricity			Housing			Standard of Living			Assets			Bank Account		
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)
Andhra Pradesh	0.77%	0.56%	-0.21%	17.55%	14.67%	-2.88%	10.96%	8.11%	-2.85%	4.73%	3.56%	-1.17%	4.73%	3.56%	-1.17%
Arunachal Pradesh	11.83%	5.25%	-6.58%	76.14%	74.34%	-1.80%	23.35%	14.31%	-9.04%	15.40%	7.38%	-8.03%	15.40%	7.38%	-8.03%
Assam	21.77%	7.44%	-14.33%	75.89%	69.37%	-6.53%	19.94%	15.02%	-4.92%	15.38%	3.65%	-11.73%	15.38%	3.65%	-11.73%
Bihar	39.86%	3.67%	-36.19%	73.73%	65.37%	-8.36%	24.32%	20.25%	-4.07%	26.00%	3.90%	-22.10%	26.00%	3.90%	-22.10%
Chhattisgarh	3.64%	1.19%	-2.45%	63.31%	55.06%	-8.25%	14.92%	10.51%	-4.41%	5.74%	4.55%	-1.19%	5.74%	4.55%	-1.19%
Goa	0.18%	0.00%	-0.18%	16.16%	9.50%	-6.66%	2.97%	1.77%	-1.20%	4.02%	2.71%	-1.31%	4.02%	2.71%	-1.31%
Gujarat	3.75%	2.44%	-1.31%	24.24%	23.30%	-0.94%	13.59%	11.37%	-2.23%	9.42%	4.40%	-5.02%	9.42%	4.40%	-5.02%
Haryana	1.06%	0.40%	-0.66%	24.26%	23.95%	-0.31%	4.65%	5.21%	0.56%	8.17%	3.56%	-4.61%	8.17%	3.56%	-4.61%
Himachal Pradesh	0.49%	0.54%	0.06%	29.30%	23.73%	-5.57%	7.52%	6.75%	-0.77%	2.69%	2.11%	-0.59%	2.69%	2.11%	-0.59%
Jharkhand	18.80%	5.67%	-13.12%	61.78%	56.93%	-4.85%	21.37%	15.48%	-5.89%	8.97%	3.97%	-5.00%	8.97%	3.97%	-5.00%
Karnataka	1.71%	0.89%	-0.82%	37.30%	36.20%	-1.10%	10.05%	7.31%	-2.74%	8.83%	4.97%	-3.85%	8.83%	4.97%	-3.85%
Kerala	0.74%	0.4%	-0.33%	10.76%	16.67%	5.90%	2.94%	3.05%	0.11%	4.32%	3.22%	-1.10%	4.32%	3.22%	-1.10%
Madhya Pradesh	8.95%	1.57%	-7.38%	64.38%	54.65%	-9.73%	19.31%	16.05%	-3.26%	11.15%	3.84%	-7.31%	11.15%	3.84%	-7.31%
Maharashtra	6.59%	2.29%	-4.30%	27.90%	24.02%	-3.88%	13.97%	10.04%	-3.92%	10.35%	4.96%	-5.39%	10.35%	4.96%	-5.39%
Manipur	7.31%	1.94%	-5.36%	81.49%	75.50%	-5.99%	13.92%	12.63%	-1.29%	21.53%	4.04%	-17.49%	21.53%	4.04%	-17.49%
Meghalaya	8.18%	8.24%	0.07%	50.40%	53.40%	3.00%	29.88%	37.07%	7.19%	19.91%	9.01%	-10.90%	19.91%	9.01%	-10.90%
Mizoram	4.08%	1.92%	-2.17%	24.18%	30.70%	6.52%	13.94%	12.35%	-1.59%	5.81%	3.30%	-2.50%	5.81%	3.30%	-2.50%
Nagaland	3.25%	1.46%	-1.80%	70.97%	64.60%	-6.38%	33.90%	29.53%	-4.37%	28.67%	7.04%	-21.63%	28.67%	7.04%	-21.63%
Odisha	13.36%	3.04%	-10.32%	55.80%	40.70%	-15.10%	19.22%	12.30%	-6.92%	10.94%	2.53%	-8.41%	10.94%	2.53%	-8.41%
Punjab	0.39%	0.34%	-0.05%	19.30%	21.96%	2.66%	1.72%	1.60%	-0.12%	3.71%	3.88%	0.17%	3.71%	3.88%	0.17%
Rajasthan	8.73%	1.86%	-6.87%	35.55%	45.73%	10.18%	20.50%	10.77%	-9.73%	4.03%	2.18%	-1.85%	4.03%	2.18%	-1.85%
Sikkim	0.65%	0.77%	0.13%	26.71%	24.15%	-2.56%	9.52%	14.42%	4.90%	8.38%	5.99%	-2.39%	8.38%	5.99%	-2.39%
Tamil Nadu	0.97%	0.67%	-0.30%	20.17%	11.37%	-8.80%	3.38%	3.89%	0.50%	6.35%	2.56%	-3.78%	6.35%	2.56%	-3.78%
Telangana	1.23%	0.44%	-0.80%	25.54%	20.49%	-5.05%	12.79%	8.51%	-4.28%	7.46%	2.74%	-4.71%	7.46%	2.74%	-4.71%
Tripura	7.18%	1.75%	-5.43%	74.66%	66.83%	-7.83%	18.76%	14.83%	-3.93%	3.63%	3.02%	-0.62%	3.63%	3.02%	-0.62%
Uttar Pradesh	27.43%	9.16%	-18.27%	67.52%	60.09%	-7.43%	12.44%	7.80%	-4.64%	4.87%	2.96%	-1.91%	4.87%	2.96%	-1.91%
West Bengal	2.17%	0.39%	-1.78%	35.58%	24.19%	-11.39%	13.84%	9.10%	-4.74%	6.89%	2.89%	-3.99%	6.89%	2.89%	-3.99%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.75%	2.50%	-3.25%	54.25%	47.17%	-7.08%	14.10%	8.13%	-5.97%	13.82%	4.44%	-9.38%	13.82%	4.44%	-9.38%
Chandigarh	2.72%	2.47%	-0.24%	33.61%	30.10%	-3.51%	7.10%	7.90%	0.80%	1.57%	2.57%	1.01%	1.57%	2.57%	1.01%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	0.48%	0.04%	-0.44%	6.40%	4.33%	-2.07%	2.71%	0.59%	-2.12%	3.97%	1.75%	-2.22%	3.97%	1.75%	-2.22%
Delhi	1.73%	0.35%	-1.38%	40.15%	31.61%	-8.54%	18.68%	16.79%	-1.89%	11.40%	6.65%	-4.74%	11.40%	6.65%	-4.74%
Jammu & Kashmir	0.28%	0.14%	-0.13%	10.80%	6.25%	-4.55%	5.54%	4.42%	-1.13%	8.36%	5.78%	-2.58%	8.36%	5.78%	-2.58%
Ladakh	2.80%	0.76%	-2.04%	28.65%	25.36%	-3.28%	16.24%	8.03%	-8.21%	3.98%	2.93%	-1.05%	3.98%	2.93%	-1.05%
Lakshadweep	1.38%	0.50%	-0.88%	88.20%	56.98%	-31.23%	9.10%	3.32%	-5.78%	1.84%	3.88%	2.04%	1.84%	3.88%	2.04%
Puducherry	0.05%	0.22%	0.17%	15.4%	11.32%	-4.08%	10.2%	1.70%	-8.50%	5.62%	3.10%	-2.52%	5.62%	3.10%	-2.52%
India	0.24%	0.24%	0.00%	17.59%	11.31%	-6.29%	1.65%	2.10%	0.45%	5.35%	2.11%	-3.23%	5.35%	2.11%	-3.23%
	12.16%	3.27%	-8.89%	45.65%	41.37%	-4.27%	13.97%	10.16%	-3.81%	9.66%	3.69%	-5.97%	9.66%	3.69%	-5.97%

Table 5 - State/UT-wise: Uncensored Headcount Ratio (Rural)
% of total population deprived in each indicator by Rural Areas

State/UT	Health						Education					
	Nutrition			Child & Adolescent Mortality			Maternal Health			Years of Schooling		
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Change (y-x)
Andhra Pradesh	29.49%	24.93%	-4.56%	2.10%	1.43%	-0.67%	10.58%	11.55%	0.98%	19.82%	18.74%	-1.09%
Arunachal Pradesh	22.55%	17.33%	-5.21%	2.20%	1.07%	-1.13%	30.43%	23.26%	-7.17%	21.04%	15.71%	-5.34%
Assam	41.67%	33.30%	-8.36%	3.13%	1.89%	-1.24%	27.39%	22.87%	-4.52%	17.74%	13.30%	-4.44%
Bihar	53.68%	43.93%	-9.75%	4.80%	4.34%	-0.46%	47.38%	38.58%	-8.80%	28.12%	24.12%	-4.01%
Chhattisgarh	46.32%	37.34%	-8.99%	3.66%	2.59%	-1.07%	27.30%	21.57%	-5.73%	15.48%	12.15%	-3.33%
Goa	31.95%	22.30%	-9.65%	0.39%	0.41%	0.02%	9.31%	1.60%	-7.71%	3.47%	3.69%	0.22%
Gujarat	48.81%	44.45%	-4.35%	2.76%	2.35%	-0.41%	18.03%	15.15%	-2.88%	12.72%	10.34%	-2.38%
Haryana	35.70%	28.79%	-6.91%	2.28%	2.12%	-0.16%	26.34%	18.37%	-7.97%	7.18%	5.96%	-1.22%
Himachal Pradesh	27.94%	24.36%	-3.58%	1.68%	1.17%	-0.51%	18.16%	13.02%	-5.15%	3.90%	4.90%	1.00%
Jharkhand	52.16%	44.53%	-7.62%	3.83%	2.94%	-0.89%	37.29%	32.50%	-4.79%	21.78%	19.09%	-2.69%
Karnataka	37.53%	34.06%	-3.48%	1.66%	1.49%	-0.17%	13.48%	13.96%	0.48%	11.88%	8.98%	-2.91%
Kerala	15.65%	17.69%	2.04%	0.16%	0.20%	0.03%	1.51%	3.13%	1.62%	2.04%	3.03%	0.99%
Madhya Pradesh	49.18%	37.09%	-12.09%	4.03%	2.52%	-1.50%	32.62%	23.02%	-9.60%	19.14%	14.43%	-4.71%
Maharashtra	42.66%	36.40%	-6.25%	1.49%	1.24%	-0.25%	17.94%	16.94%	-1.00%	8.57%	7.95%	-0.62%
Manipur	25.74%	19.58%	-6.16%	2.20%	1.95%	-0.24%	22.92%	14.67%	-8.24%	7.07%	6.13%	-0.94%
Meghalaya	39.24%	37.29%	-1.94%	3.62%	3.42%	-0.20%	36.88%	35.48%	-1.40%	23.37%	19.64%	-3.73%
Mizoram	26.00%	19.48%	-6.51%	3.25%	1.21%	-2.04%	26.21%	17.46%	-8.75%	15.29%	12.37%	-2.92%
Nagaland	26.62%	21.61%	-5.01%	2.58%	1.87%	-0.71%	38.06%	25.84%	-12.22%	18.12%	13.21%	-4.91%
Odisha	39.62%	32.86%	-6.76%	2.43%	1.70%	-0.73%	20.61%	15.46%	-5.15%	18.18%	14.93%	-3.25%
Punjab	23.73%	21.58%	-2.15%	1.53%	1.51%	-0.02%	13.19%	15.29%	2.10%	8.21%	6.70%	-1.51%
Rajasthan	45.49%	36.17%	-9.32%	3.30%	2.29%	-1.01%	28.82%	22.66%	-6.16%	19.46%	11.59%	-7.87%
Sikkim	13.83%	12.21%	-1.62%	1.20%	0.40%	-0.80%	5.10%	7.61%	2.52%	8.98%	11.02%	2.04%
Tamil Nadu	29.28%	22.49%	-6.79%	1.45%	1.08%	-0.36%	7.43%	3.44%	-3.99%	8.95%	11.13%	2.18%
Telangana	36.24%	31.04%	-5.20%	1.55%	1.26%	-0.29%	11.90%	13.40%	1.51%	21.29%	18.40%	-2.89%
Tripura	29.86%	27.72%	-2.14%	1.55%	1.88%	0.33%	15.70%	18.22%	2.52%	13.01%	12.24%	-0.78%
Uttar Pradesh	47.98%	38.88%	-9.09%	5.52%	3.73%	-1.79%	38.83%	32.02%	-6.81%	18.84%	14.05%	-4.79%
Uttarakhand	34.97%	24.42%	-10.55%	2.67%	2.08%	-0.59%	31.02%	21.83%	-9.19%	10.09%	8.07%	-2.02%
West Bengal	37.21%	30.49%	-6.72%	1.78%	1.17%	-0.61%	16.12%	12.70%	-3.42%	18.31%	15.55%	-2.76%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24.49%	13.81%	-10.68%	1.04%	0.73%	-0.32%	6.49%	3.61%	-2.88%	6.86%	7.22%	0.36%
Chandigarh	51.55%	18.45%	-33.10%	0.00%	3.88%	3.88%	4.12%	22.33%	18.21%	18.56%	0.00%	-18.56%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	51.59%	44.69%	-6.90%	2.68%	1.92%	-0.76%	16.05%	17.03%	0.98%	10.72%	9.84%	-0.87%
Delhi	26.93%	20.18%	-6.75%	0.00%	1.91%	1.91%	22.29%	4.80%	-17.49%	2.58%	3.06%	0.47%
Jammu & Kashmir	29.21%	16.50%	-12.71%	2.10%	0.82%	-1.29%	15.83%	8.19%	-7.64%	7.47%	4.79%	-2.69%
Ladakh	27.61%	14.71%	-12.90%	2.21%	0.80%	-1.41%	14.13%	6.67%	-7.46%	7.14%	4.06%	-3.09%
Lakshadweep	34.33%	32.24%	-2.09%	1.93%	1.48%	-0.45%	6.95%	1.00%	-5.95%	2.31%	1.16%	-1.15%
Puducherry	23.28%	15.76%	-7.52%	0.82%	0.31%	-0.52%	5.79%	4.05%	-1.74%	3.51%	4.80%	1.30%
India	42.36%	34.98%	-7.37%	3.20%	2.39%	-0.81%	26.49%	21.85%	-4.64%	16.96%	13.77%	-3.19%

(CONTD.) STATE/UT-WISE: UNCENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO (RURAL)

Table 5 - State/UT-wise: Uncensored Headcount Ratio (Rural)
% of total population deprived in each indicator by Rural Areas

State/UT	Education				Standard of Living							
	School Attendance				Sanitation				Drinking Water			
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)
Andhra Pradesh	2.52%	1.49%	-1.03%	49.42%	21.84%	-27.58%	56.18%	28.04%	-28.14%	15.26%	11.71%	-3.56%
Arunachal Pradesh	8.67%	5.32%	-3.34%	71.46%	54.50%	-16.96%	42.43%	16.61%	-25.82%	17.59%	7.45%	-10.14%
Assam	7.22%	4.67%	-2.55%	85.39%	66.96%	-18.42%	53.49%	31.74%	-21.74%	18.56%	15.89%	-2.67%
Bihar	13.03%	11.21%	-1.82%	89.55%	70.66%	-18.90%	77.99%	54.40%	-23.59%	2.16%	1.70%	-0.46%
Chhattisgarh	5.93%	5.97%	0.04%	92.60%	80.28%	-12.33%	74.80%	26.41%	-48.39%	21.3%	9.87%	-11.45%
Goa	1.18%	0.91%	-0.26%	28.46%	5.67%	-22.79%	17.62%	14.16%	-3.45%	5.58%	2.43%	-3.15%
Gujarat	8.23%	6.15%	-2.08%	74.69%	55.31%	-19.37%	53.88%	36.71%	-17.16%	12.27%	8.17%	-4.10%
Haryana	4.09%	4.62%	0.53%	73.03%	59.82%	-13.21%	21.28%	15.45%	-5.83%	9.58%	8.95%	-0.63%
Himachal Pradesh	0.85%	0.85%	0.00%	73.63%	59.56%	-14.07%	28.42%	18.68%	-9.74%	7.81%	5.45%	-2.36%
Jharkhand	9.56%	9.88%	0.33%	93.56%	80.95%	-12.57%	86.74%	49.24%	-37.49%	34.35%	21.4%	-12.94%
Karnataka	4.17%	2.90%	-1.27%	67.70%	31.62%	-36.08%	57.32%	31.60%	-25.73%	12.68%	8.83%	-3.84%
Kerala	0.58%	0.25%	-0.33%	50.35%	33.38%	-16.97%	2.37%	1.49%	-0.89%	6.62%	6.79%	0.17%
Madhya Pradesh	9.90%	7.61%	-2.29%	90.19%	76.18%	-14.01%	78.83%	41.10%	-37.74%	37.18%	26.98%	-10.20%
Maharashtra	5.11%	2.56%	-2.56%	66.77%	33.10%	-33.67%	54.91%	30.58%	-24.34%	21.55%	15.89%	-5.66%
Manipur	2.94%	2.74%	-0.19%	72.39%	37.94%	-34.45%	46.48%	32.56%	-13.92%	48.46%	34.38%	-14.08%
Meghalaya	7.21%	8.58%	1.37%	89.69%	78.29%	-11.40%	40.81%	16.74%	-24.06%	36.76%	26.75%	-10.01%
Mizoram	5.99%	3.95%	-2.04%	65.58%	34.55%	-31.03%	25.92%	6.76%	-19.16%	12.89%	8.01%	-4.87%
Nagaland	5.50%	5.14%	-0.36%	86.52%	74.70%	-11.82%	20.28%	9.56%	-10.72%	20.49%	12.17%	-8.33%
Odisha	5.20%	4.29%	-0.91%	89.30%	74.42%	-14.88%	76.24%	42.17%	-34.07%	22.62%	15.21%	-7.42%
Punjab	2.48%	2.41%	-0.07%	53.46%	35.74%	-17.73%	19.79%	14.12%	-5.68%	2.14%	2.28%	0.15%
Rajasthan	9.52%	4.68%	-4.83%	85.57%	74.95%	-10.58%	62.82%	34.07%	-28.76%	23.73%	12.77%	-10.96%
Sikkim	1.46%	1.19%	-0.27%	58.85%	36.77%	-22.08%	5.25%	10.75%	5.51%	2.93%	10.51%	7.59%
Tamil Nadu	1.26%	1.23%	-0.04%	38.62%	23.77%	-14.85%	65.27%	36.77%	-28.51%	7.37%	7.03%	-0.34%
Telangana	2.01%	1.37%	-0.63%	50.51%	11.25%	-39.26%	60.59%	27.23%	-33.37%	15.62%	4.29%	-11.33%
Tripura	2.80%	2.81%	0.01%	79.54%	66.92%	-12.62%	38.49%	28.46%	-10.04%	21.23%	18.15%	-3.08%
Uttar Pradesh	12.34%	11.33%	-1.01%	83.98%	64.89%	-19.09%	74.80%	35.22%	-39.57%	4.24%	2.86%	-1.98%
Uttarakhand	4.32%	4.61%	0.29%	71.58%	59.41%	-12.17%	38.72%	22.39%	-16.33%	12.65%	8.81%	-3.85%
West Bengal	4.05%	2.30%	-1.75%	89.07%	80.24%	-8.83%	51.90%	35.09%	-16.82%	10.14%	5.87%	-4.27%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.12%	0.75%	-0.37%	41.05%	24.25%	-16.79%	33.16%	11.97%	-21.20%	9.81%	6.71%	-3.09%
Chandigarh	7.22%	10.68%	3.46%	22.68%	5.83%	-16.86%	69.07%	52.43%	-16.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	9.70%	3.22%	-6.48%	66.79%	39.57%	-27.22%	76.15%	37.00%	-39.15%	14.51%	7.90%	-6.61%
Delhi	0.00%	1.29%	1.29%	24.80%	1.94%	-22.87%	11.78%	12.36%	0.58%	4.16%	2.22%	-1.94%
Jammu & Kashmir	4.46%	3.38%	-1.09%	60.68%	41.85%	-18.83%	52.32%	27.79%	-24.53%	18.47%	13.36%	-5.11%
Ladakh	2.23%	3.05%	0.83%	45.65%	29.86%	-15.79%	89.54%	64.85%	-24.69%	25.50%	17.67%	-7.83%
Lakshadweep	1.55%	0.00%	-1.55%	73.64%	65.72%	-7.92%	0.77%	0.00%	-0.77%	7.68%	13.67%	5.99%
Puducherry	1.43%	0.00%	-1.43%	28.29%	9.84%	-18.44%	53.67%	25.93%	-27.74%	1.09%	1.44%	0.35%
India	7.52%	6.09%	-1.43%	77.41%	58.60%	-18.81%	62.82%	35.14%	-27.67%	13.97%	9.31%	-4.65%

(CONTD.) STATE/UT-WISE: UNCENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO (RURAL)

Table 5 - State/UT-wise: Uncensored Headcount Ratio (Rural)
% of total population deprived in each indicator by Rural Areas

State/UT	Electricity			Housing			Standard of Living			Assets			Bank Account		
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)
Andhra Pradesh	0.91%	0.60%	-0.31%	22.30%	18.12%	-4.17%	13.48%	9.89%	-3.59%	4.08%	3.36%	-0.72%	4.08%	3.36%	-0.72%
Arunachal Pradesh	15.24%	6.09%	-9.15%	85.41%	77.92%	-7.49%	28.34%	16.00%	-12.33%	18.11%	7.46%	-10.65%	18.11%	7.46%	-10.65%
Assam	24.47%	8.51%	-15.96%	81.85%	74.96%	-6.89%	21.71%	16.04%	-5.67%	16.59%	3.68%	-12.91%	16.59%	3.68%	-12.91%
Bihar	44.01%	3.66%	-40.35%	79.94%	72.30%	-7.64%	25.66%	21.76%	-3.90%	27.45%	3.86%	-23.59%	27.45%	3.86%	-23.59%
Chhattisgarh	4.56%	1.37%	-3.19%	75.53%	64.37%	-11.16%	17.85%	12.14%	-5.71%	6.20%	4.20%	-2.00%	6.20%	4.20%	-2.00%
Goa	0.11%	0.00%	-0.11%	26.81%	10.52%	-16.30%	4.04%	1.98%	-2.06%	4.96%	2.66%	-2.29%	4.96%	2.66%	-2.29%
Gujarat	5.55%	3.75%	-1.80%	37.96%	35.52%	-2.44%	19.20%	16.35%	-2.85%	10.43%	4.06%	-6.36%	10.43%	4.06%	-6.36%
Haryana	1.50%	0.50%	-1.01%	33.01%	29.62%	-3.39%	5.63%	5.93%	0.29%	7.48%	3.18%	-4.31%	7.48%	3.18%	-4.31%
Himachal Pradesh	0.47%	0.46%	-0.01%	31.59%	26.25%	-5.34%	7.81%	6.94%	-0.86%	2.70%	1.98%	-0.72%	2.70%	1.98%	-0.72%
Jharkhand	23.97%	7.10%	-16.87%	75.78%	68.93%	-6.85%	25.42%	18.18%	-7.24%	10.48%	3.45%	-7.03%	10.48%	3.45%	-7.03%
Karnataka	2.34%	0.97%	-1.37%	50.51%	43.91%	-6.60%	14.37%	9.33%	-5.04%	10.27%	4.47%	-5.80%	10.27%	4.47%	-5.80%
Kerala	1.05%	0.68%	-0.37%	13.00%	16.35%	3.35%	3.78%	3.72%	-0.07%	4.54%	3.16%	-1.38%	4.54%	3.16%	-1.38%
Madhya Pradesh	11.92%	1.91%	-10.01%	79.15%	65.83%	-13.32%	24.75%	19.58%	-5.17%	12.80%	3.67%	-9.12%	12.80%	3.67%	-9.12%
Maharashtra	8.51%	3.28%	-5.23%	45.12%	36.47%	-8.65%	20.00%	13.71%	-6.30%	10.68%	4.37%	-6.31%	10.68%	4.37%	-6.31%
Manipur	9.56%	2.55%	-7.00%	88.85%	83.93%	-4.92%	18.66%	15.48%	-3.18%	25.09%	4.43%	-20.66%	25.09%	4.43%	-20.66%
Meghalaya	9.90%	9.48%	-0.42%	56.27%	60.06%	3.79%	35.19%	42.25%	7.06%	22.19%	9.43%	-12.76%	22.19%	9.43%	-12.76%
Mizoram	8.96%	3.59%	-5.37%	38.37%	44.18%	5.81%	26.56%	22.75%	-3.81%	9.68%	3.39%	-6.29%	9.68%	3.39%	-6.29%
Nagaland	4.74%	1.98%	-2.76%	82.23%	75.43%	-6.80%	45.94%	38.81%	-7.12%	38.43%	7.72%	-30.71%	38.43%	7.72%	-30.71%
Odisha	14.94%	3.45%	-11.49%	61.96%	45.49%	-16.48%	21.45%	13.75%	-7.70%	11.46%	2.34%	-9.12%	11.46%	2.34%	-9.12%
Punjab	0.37%	0.39%	0.01%	27.16%	28.27%	1.11%	1.70%	1.66%	-0.04%	3.50%	3.45%	-0.05%	3.50%	3.45%	-0.05%
Rajasthan	11.10%	2.33%	-8.78%	43.62%	51.92%	8.30%	25.13%	13.09%	-12.05%	4.11%	1.98%	-2.12%	4.11%	1.98%	-2.12%
Sikkim	0.44%	0.88%	0.45%	33.57%	29.93%	-3.65%	11.73%	16.98%	5.25%	7.97%	3.50%	-4.47%	7.97%	3.50%	-4.47%
Tamil Nadu	1.31%	0.92%	-0.39%	26.20%	15.42%	-10.78%	4.94%	5.32%	0.38%	6.77%	2.37%	-4.41%	6.77%	2.37%	-4.41%
Telangana	1.85%	0.56%	-1.29%	38.45%	27.17%	-11.28%	18.40%	10.84%	-7.56%	6.97%	2.12%	-4.84%	6.97%	2.12%	-4.84%
Tripura	9.63%	2.20%	-7.43%	86.18%	76.37%	-9.82%	23.28%	18.48%	-4.80%	4.29%	3.08%	-1.21%	4.29%	3.08%	-1.21%
Uttar Pradesh	34.84%	11.14%	-23.70%	80.27%	70.70%	-9.57%	13.90%	8.51%	-5.39%	4.89%	2.81%	-2.08%	4.89%	2.81%	-2.08%
Uttarakhand	2.99%	0.45%	-2.55%	48.72%	30.90%	-17.83%	18.56%	11.19%	-7.37%	6.93%	2.70%	-4.23%	6.93%	2.70%	-4.23%
West Bengal	7.18%	3.36%	-3.82%	67.30%	59.46%	-7.84%	16.77%	10.06%	-6.71%	14.77%	4.79%	-9.98%	14.77%	4.79%	-9.98%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.45%	3.61%	-0.84%	50.83%	42.35%	-8.48%	10.96%	10.20%	-0.75%	1.68%	2.92%	1.24%	1.68%	2.92%	1.24%
Chandigarh	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	15.46%	0.00%	-15.46%	1.03%	1.94%	0.91%	10.3%	19.4%	0.91%	10.3%	19.4%	0.91%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	3.45%	0.53%	-2.92%	68.80%	53.18%	-15.61%	25.46%	17.85%	-7.62%	13.79%	3.23%	-10.56%	13.79%	3.23%	-10.56%
Delhi	0.00%	0.07%	0.07%	6.45%	7.36%	0.91%	6.49%	2.32%	-4.17%	6.09%	6.73%	0.64%	6.09%	6.73%	0.64%
Jammu & Kashmir	3.83%	1.00%	-2.83%	36.73%	30.81%	-5.92%	20.97%	10.22%	-10.74%	4.40%	2.88%	-1.52%	4.40%	2.88%	-1.52%
Ladakh	1.88%	0.41%	-1.47%	90.94%	61.95%	-28.98%	9.94%	3.84%	-6.10%	1.59%	4.09%	2.50%	1.59%	4.09%	2.50%
Lakshadweep	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.60%	17.46%	14.86%	0.90%	5.23%	4.33%	10.72%	2.05%	-8.68%	10.72%	2.05%	-8.68%
Puducherry	0.60%	0.32%	-0.28%	31.86%	21.01%	-10.85%	2.91%	2.97%	0.06%	3.36%	0.95%	-2.41%	3.36%	0.95%	-2.41%
India	16.80%	4.30%	-12.50%	59.52%	52.63%	-6.89%	17.82%	12.59%	-5.22%	10.73%	3.43%	-7.31%	10.73%	3.43%	-7.31%

Table 6 - State/UT-wise: Uncensored Headcount Ratio (Urban)
% of total population deprived in each indicator by Urban Areas

State/UT	Health						Education					
	Nutrition		Child & Adolescent Mortality		Maternal Health		Years of Schooling					
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)			
Andhra Pradesh	18.86%	18.28%	-0.57%	1.16%	0.91%	-0.26%	7.44%	8.95%	1.50%	9.84%	8.97%	-0.87%
Arunachal Pradesh	16.19%	15.78%	-0.41%	1.19%	1.26%	0.07%	2.15%	16.21%	-5.30%	7.04%	5.79%	-1.25%
Assam	26.65%	22.94%	-3.71%	1.41%	1.03%	-0.38%	12.75%	12.50%	-0.24%	6.00%	6.56%	0.56%
Bihar	39.52%	32.89%	-6.63%	3.13%	3.02%	-0.11%	33.56%	29.86%	-3.70%	13.56%	12.52%	-1.04%
Chhattisgarh	31.84%	27.31%	-4.52%	2.19%	1.39%	-0.80%	15.91%	15.43%	-0.48%	6.65%	5.04%	-1.61%
Goa	20.26%	18.83%	-1.43%	0.68%	0.37%	-0.31%	5.84%	2.07%	-3.77%	5.43%	1.75%	-3.69%
Gujarat	31.22%	28.97%	-2.25%	1.46%	1.05%	-0.41%	10.32%	9.24%	-1.08%	5.86%	4.49%	-1.37%
Haryana	27.00%	20.75%	-6.24%	1.99%	1.26%	-0.72%	19.91%	13.61%	-6.30%	6.96%	4.57%	-2.39%
Himachal Pradesh	19.67%	13.66%	-6.01%	1.43%	0.34%	-1.08%	10.06%	9.10%	-0.97%	2.54%	2.78%	0.24%
Jharkhand	35.31%	26.48%	-8.83%	1.75%	1.37%	-0.38%	20.16%	20.70%	0.54%	7.64%	6.57%	-1.06%
Karnataka	28.07%	23.49%	-4.58%	0.91%	0.98%	0.06%	10.80%	10.39%	-0.41%	4.27%	4.26%	-0.01%
Kerala	14.89%	15.06%	0.17%	0.22%	0.21%	-0.01%	1.98%	3.49%	1.51%	1.47%	1.90%	0.43%
Madhya Pradesh	36.47%	27.55%	-8.92%	2.57%	1.73%	-0.84%	21.44%	16.74%	-4.71%	8.55%	5.56%	-2.99%
Maharashtra	28.44%	26.98%	-1.46%	1.34%	0.95%	-0.39%	13.62%	13.22%	-0.39%	4.17%	3.28%	-0.89%
Manipur	20.13%	15.05%	-5.08%	1.17%	1.19%	0.02%	9.35%	8.29%	-1.06%	2.64%	2.06%	-0.58%
Meghalaya	28.18%	23.83%	-4.35%	0.96%	1.16%	0.20%	10.68%	14.04%	3.36%	4.87%	4.23%	-0.64%
Mizoram	17.75%	12.30%	-5.45%	1.55%	0.69%	-0.86%	8.17%	6.02%	-2.15%	2.13%	1.97%	-0.16%
Nagaland	20.42%	18.52%	-1.89%	1.07%	0.49%	-0.58%	23.47%	14.43%	-9.03%	5.00%	4.79%	-0.21%
Odisha	25.18%	20.26%	-4.92%	1.19%	0.93%	-0.26%	13.74%	11.67%	-2.07%	8.72%	5.97%	-2.75%
Punjab	19.62%	19.45%	-0.17%	1.18%	0.98%	-0.20%	11.95%	12.40%	0.45%	5.86%	6.77%	0.91%
Rajasthan	33.69%	27.33%	-6.35%	1.87%	1.68%	-0.19%	18.57%	16.31%	-2.26%	9.70%	5.07%	-4.63%
Sikkim	12.14%	6.97%	-5.17%	0.53%	0.00%	-0.53%	6.16%	5.09%	-1.07%	6.40%	4.15%	-2.25%
Tamil Nadu	20.31%	15.37%	-4.94%	0.85%	0.56%	-0.29%	5.97%	3.17%	-2.80%	4.29%	5.56%	1.27%
Telangana	24.36%	23.16%	-1.20%	1.17%	0.96%	-0.22%	9.53%	12.73%	3.20%	8.69%	7.15%	-1.54%
Tripura	23.28%	22.12%	-1.15%	0.57%	0.73%	0.15%	7.79%	10.66%	2.86%	5.08%	6.01%	0.93%
Uttar Pradesh	33.88%	28.30%	-5.58%	3.30%	2.90%	-0.40%	25.19%	23.42%	-1.76%	13.41%	10.30%	-3.11%
Uttarakhand	28.91%	22.00%	-6.91%	2.40%	1.44%	-0.96%	23.95%	17.18%	-6.76%	9.15%	7.47%	-1.68%
West Bengal	25.59%	20.56%	-5.03%	0.86%	0.84%	-0.01%	10.48%	8.76%	-1.72%	10.32%	7.28%	-3.04%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.74%	17.26%	-1.47%	0.55%	1.23%	0.69%	3.23%	4.72%	1.49%	2.19%	3.74%	1.55%
Chandigarh	21.94%	21.61%	-0.33%	1.21%	1.13%	-0.08%	11.33%	7.11%	-4.22%	5.30%	4.60%	-0.70%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	23.94%	23.85%	-0.09%	0.73%	1.51%	0.78%	11.87%	11.83%	-0.04%	4.80%	6.21%	1.41%
Delhi	23.38%	20.39%	-2.99%	1.93%	1.37%	-0.56%	15.14%	9.90%	-5.24%	5.96%	4.40%	-1.56%
Jammu & Kashmir	17.97%	12.72%	-5.25%	1.23%	0.49%	-0.74%	5.84%	5.84%	0.00%	2.73%	2.73%	-0.00%
Ladakh	24.28%	13.08%	-11.20%	1.81%	1.37%	-0.44%	4.66%	8.76%	4.10%	6.74%	4.19%	-2.55%
Lakshadweep	30.69%	22.53%	-8.16%	1.97%	0.00%	-1.97%	6.88%	2.41%	-3.97%	0.58%	2.03%	-1.45%
Puducherry	21.24%	13.03%	-8.21%	0.59%	0.20%	-0.39%	3.39%	3.00%	-0.39%	3.20%	2.78%	-0.42%
India	27.63%	23.76%	-3.87%	1.62%	1.33%	-0.29%	14.41%	13.15%	-1.26%	7.37%	6.09%	-1.29%

(CONTD.) STATE/UT-WISE: UNCENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO (URBAN)

Table 6 - State/UT-wise: Uncensored Headcount Ratio (Urban)
% of total population deprived in each indicator by Urban Areas

State/UT	Education				Cooking Fuel				Sanitation				Drinking Water			
	School Attendance				Change (y-x)				Change (y-x)				Change (y-x)			
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	
Andhra Pradesh	1.93%	1.02%	-0.91%	10.06%	2.67%	-7.39%	22.69%	10.69%	-12.00%	5.24%	31.14%	-2.09%	5.24%	31.14%	-2.09%	
Arunachal Pradesh	6.47%	4.43%	-2.05%	13.23%	11.50%	-1.73%	25.91%	20.10%	-5.81%	5.77%	1.88%	-3.90%	5.77%	1.88%	-3.90%	
Assam	2.15%	2.12%	-0.03%	23.33%	13.17%	-10.16%	36.26%	30.57%	-5.68%	10.05%	8.97%	-1.08%	10.05%	8.97%	-1.08%	
Bihar	9.07%	7.41%	-1.66%	37.67%	23.88%	-13.79%	42.76%	31.36%	-11.39%	1.84%	1.33%	-0.51%	1.84%	1.33%	-0.51%	
Chhattisgarh	3.52%	3.86%	0.34%	28.71%	19.56%	-9.16%	33.44%	11.72%	-21.71%	7.38%	3.08%	-4.30%	7.38%	3.08%	-4.30%	
Goa	0.83%	0.56%	-0.28%	6.77%	0.48%	-6.29%	23.64%	10.98%	-12.67%	1.99%	0.90%	-1.09%	1.99%	0.90%	-1.09%	
Gujarat	4.57%	3.49%	-1.07%	13.45%	5.24%	-8.21%	14.20%	10.78%	-3.42%	1.49%	1.20%	-0.29%	1.49%	1.20%	-0.29%	
Haryana	3.39%	3.67%	0.28%	16.47%	10.71%	-5.77%	15.85%	14.40%	-1.45%	1.92%	2.05%	0.12%	1.92%	2.05%	0.12%	
Himachal Pradesh	1.28%	1.32%	0.04%	11.46%	6.60%	-4.86%	19.85%	15.49%	-4.36%	6.87%	3.08%	-3.79%	6.87%	3.08%	-3.79%	
Jharkhand	3.99%	3.73%	-0.26%	47.09%	30.06%	-17.03%	40.30%	24.04%	-16.26%	17.99%	9.43%	-8.56%	17.99%	9.43%	-8.56%	
Karnataka	2.65%	1.88%	-0.78%	14.85%	5.40%	-9.45%	22.38%	16.23%	-6.15%	4.96%	4.25%	-0.70%	4.96%	4.25%	-0.70%	
Kerala	0.50%	0.25%	-0.25%	36.58%	22.32%	-14.26%	1.21%	1.03%	-0.18%	4.35%	3.86%	-0.49%	4.35%	3.86%	-0.49%	
Madhya Pradesh	4.67%	4.29%	-0.38%	24.82%	16.73%	-8.09%	31.60%	19.40%	-12.20%	9.82%	6.58%	-3.24%	9.82%	6.58%	-3.24%	
Maharashtra	3.15%	2.08%	-1.06%	7.66%	3.23%	-4.42%	39.81%	25.44%	-14.37%	2.17%	1.31%	-0.86%	2.17%	1.31%	-0.86%	
Manipur	1.45%	1.65%	0.20%	37.64%	13.67%	-23.97%	49.22%	39.61%	-9.61%	22.78%	14.30%	-8.48%	22.78%	14.30%	-8.48%	
Meghalaya	1.84%	2.41%	0.57%	25.95%	22.41%	-3.54%	29.44%	18.62%	-10.82%	11.55%	7.62%	-3.93%	11.55%	7.62%	-3.93%	
Mizoram	2.00%	1.25%	-0.75%	5.95%	1.95%	-3.99%	7.87%	2.85%	-5.01%	3.79%	2.06%	-1.73%	3.79%	2.06%	-1.73%	
Nagaland	3.49%	3.01%	-0.48%	36.31%	18.43%	-17.87%	28.71%	17.85%	-10.86%	16.90%	6.93%	-9.96%	16.90%	6.93%	-9.96%	
Odisha	3.65%	2.08%	-1.58%	37.89%	23.34%	-14.55%	39.85%	28.22%	-11.63%	10.21%	5.22%	-4.99%	10.21%	5.22%	-4.99%	
Punjab	2.75%	3.38%	0.63%	10.01%	7.09%	-2.92%	13.41%	12.95%	-0.46%	0.63%	1.05%	0.42%	0.63%	1.05%	0.42%	
Rajasthan	5.25%	2.85%	-2.40%	21.30%	13.67%	-7.63%	26.14%	12.64%	-13.50%	5.00%	2.00%	-3.00%	5.00%	2.00%	-3.00%	
Sikkim	1.32%	1.09%	-0.23%	3.58%	2.04%	-1.54%	22.22%	16.29%	-5.93%	0.66%	2.95%	2.29%	0.66%	2.95%	2.29%	
Tamil Nadu	0.79%	1.38%	0.59%	9.67%	5.21%	-4.47%	30.02%	17.88%	-12.15%	4.74%	4.20%	-0.55%	4.74%	4.20%	-0.55%	
Telangana	2.22%	1.30%	-0.92%	7.05%	1.51%	-5.54%	33.87%	18.97%	-14.90%	4.49%	1.58%	-2.91%	4.49%	1.58%	-2.91%	
Tripura	0.61%	1.71%	1.11%	30.58%	24.16%	-6.41%	30.87%	21.81%	-9.06%	3.18%	3.09%	-0.08%	3.18%	3.09%	-0.08%	
Uttar Pradesh	10.61%	9.54%	-1.07%	23.11%	13.18%	-9.93%	29.98%	19.63%	-10.35%	1.89%	1.39%	-0.50%	1.89%	1.39%	-0.50%	
Uttarakhand	4.48%	4.76%	0.29%	15.84%	9.04%	-6.80%	25.03%	20.12%	-4.90%	1.21%	1.64%	0.43%	1.21%	1.64%	0.43%	
West Bengal	3.32%	1.75%	-1.57%	37.19%	21.47%	-15.72%	38.69%	25.27%	-13.42%	7.95%	3.07%	-4.88%	7.95%	3.07%	-4.88%	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.64%	0.42%	-0.22%	2.13%	1.22%	-0.91%	12.44%	12.37%	-0.07%	0.00%	2.18%	2.18%	0.00%	2.18%	2.18%	
Chandigarh	1.53%	3.88%	2.35%	4.12%	5.22%	1.10%	16.97%	17.34%	0.37%	1.93%	3.27%	1.35%	1.93%	3.27%	1.35%	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	4.14%	3.37%	-0.76%	5.26%	2.84%	-2.42%	39.30%	31.81%	-7.49%	5.55%	3.25%	-2.30%	5.55%	3.25%	-2.30%	
Delhi	2.65%	2.81%	0.16%	2.02%	0.89%	-1.14%	26.53%	19.38%	-7.15%	4.45%	1.91%	-2.54%	4.45%	1.91%	-2.54%	
Jammu & Kashmir	2.04%	1.69%	-0.35%	9.06%	4.72%	-4.34%	31.76%	14.32%	-17.44%	1.82%	1.82%	-0.79%	1.82%	1.82%	-0.79%	
Ladakh	2.27%	2.00%	-0.27%	4.76%	1.67%	-3.09%	63.23%	25.55%	-37.68%	13.85%	5.77%	-8.07%	13.85%	5.77%	-8.07%	
Lakshadweep	1.39%	1.07%	-0.33%	53.95%	26.90%	-27.05%	0.35%	0.26%	-0.09%	9.58%	5.50%	-4.08%	9.58%	5.50%	-4.08%	
Puducherry	1.12%	2.42%	1.30%	6.86%	2.42%	-4.44%	26.69%	10.43%	-16.26%	2.46%	2.54%	0.08%	2.46%	2.54%	0.08%	
India	4.04%	3.44%	-0.61%	18.84%	10.90%	-7.93%	28.96%	18.86%	-10.11%	4.55%	2.84%	-1.70%	4.55%	2.84%	-1.70%	

(CONTD.) STATE/UT-WISE: UNCENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO (URBAN)

Table 6 - State/UT-wise: Uncensored Headcount Ratio (Urban)
% of total population deprived in each indicator by Urban Areas

State/UT	Electricity			Housing			Standard of Living			Assets			Bank Account		
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)
Andhra Pradesh	0.44%	0.47%	0.03%	6.06%	6.60%	0.54%	4.86%	3.96%	-0.90%	6.30%	4.02%	-2.28%	6.30%	4.02%	-2.28%
Arunachal Pradesh	0.75%	0.51%	-0.23%	45.97%	54.06%	8.09%	7.12%	4.70%	-2.42%	6.58%	6.90%	0.32%	6.58%	6.90%	0.32%
Assam	4.21%	0.94%	-3.26%	37.15%	35.52%	-1.63%	8.47%	8.86%	0.39%	7.56%	3.46%	-4.10%	7.56%	3.46%	-4.10%
Bihar	11.50%	3.71%	-7.79%	31.29%	28.18%	-3.11%	15.18%	12.14%	-3.04%	16.12%	4.15%	-11.97%	16.12%	4.15%	-11.97%
Chhattisgarh	0.52%	0.57%	0.05%	21.96%	22.27%	0.32%	5.02%	4.77%	-0.25%	4.19%	5.77%	1.58%	4.19%	5.77%	1.58%
Goa	0.23%	0.00%	-0.23%	9.76%	8.81%	-0.95%	2.32%	1.63%	-0.69%	3.46%	2.74%	-0.72%	3.46%	2.74%	-0.72%
Gujarat	1.29%	0.56%	-0.73%	5.53%	5.79%	0.26%	5.94%	4.22%	-1.72%	8.04%	4.87%	-3.17%	8.04%	4.87%	-3.17%
Haryana	0.35%	0.20%	-0.15%	10.31%	12.10%	1.79%	3.07%	3.71%	0.64%	9.27%	4.35%	-4.91%	9.27%	4.35%	-4.91%
Himachal Pradesh	0.69%	1.09%	0.40%	6.73%	6.71%	-0.02%	4.68%	5.45%	0.76%	2.63%	2.97%	0.34%	2.63%	2.97%	0.34%
Jharkhand	2.92%	0.97%	-1.95%	18.87%	17.50%	-1.37%	8.95%	6.62%	-2.33%	4.35%	5.67%	1.32%	4.35%	5.67%	1.32%
Karnataka	0.83%	0.76%	-0.07%	19.00%	23.98%	4.98%	4.06%	4.12%	0.06%	6.82%	5.77%	-1.05%	6.82%	5.77%	-1.05%
Kerala	0.38%	0.11%	-0.28%	8.23%	17.01%	8.79%	1.99%	2.31%	0.32%	4.08%	3.29%	-0.79%	4.08%	3.29%	-0.79%
Madhya Pradesh	1.68%	0.59%	-1.09%	28.20%	22.38%	-5.82%	5.99%	5.86%	-0.13%	7.11%	4.31%	-2.81%	7.11%	4.31%	-2.81%
Maharashtra	4.35%	1.00%	-3.35%	7.81%	7.93%	0.13%	6.92%	5.31%	-1.61%	9.96%	5.72%	-4.24%	9.96%	5.72%	-4.24%
Manipur	3.75%	0.94%	-2.81%	69.86%	61.68%	-8.19%	6.47%	7.96%	1.52%	15.92%	3.42%	-12.50%	15.92%	3.42%	-12.50%
Meghalaya	1.17%	2.97%	1.80%	26.62%	25.14%	-1.48%	8.37%	15.13%	6.77%	10.68%	7.22%	-3.46%	10.68%	7.22%	-3.46%
Mizoram	0.25%	0.47%	0.22%	13.04%	19.06%	6.02%	4.03%	3.37%	-0.65%	2.77%	3.23%	0.46%	2.77%	3.23%	0.46%
Nagaland	0.42%	0.37%	-0.06%	49.46%	41.98%	-7.48%	10.87%	10.13%	-0.74%	10.02%	5.62%	-4.39%	10.02%	5.62%	-4.39%
Odisha	5.23%	0.98%	-4.25%	24.06%	16.61%	-7.45%	7.74%	5.01%	-2.73%	8.24%	3.47%	-4.77%	8.24%	3.47%	-4.77%
Punjab	0.40%	0.25%	-0.15%	7.16%	10.91%	3.76%	1.75%	1.49%	-0.26%	4.04%	4.62%	0.58%	4.04%	4.62%	0.58%
Rajasthan	1.34%	0.34%	-1.00%	10.41%	25.58%	15.17%	6.06%	3.24%	-2.82%	3.78%	2.82%	-0.95%	3.78%	2.82%	-0.95%
Sikkim	1.15%	0.58%	-0.57%	10.79%	13.59%	2.80%	4.42%	9.74%	5.32%	9.31%	10.54%	1.23%	9.31%	10.54%	1.23%
Tamil Nadu	0.63%	0.39%	-0.24%	14.22%	6.75%	-7.47%	18.4%	2.25%	0.41%	5.93%	2.79%	-3.13%	5.93%	2.79%	-3.13%
Telangana	0.42%	0.20%	-0.23%	8.66%	7.58%	-1.08%	5.46%	4.02%	-1.44%	8.10%	3.94%	-4.16%	8.10%	3.94%	-4.16%
Tripura	0.87%	0.60%	-0.27%	45.00%	42.89%	-2.12%	7.13%	5.68%	-1.46%	1.93%	2.85%	0.92%	1.93%	2.85%	0.92%
Uttar Pradesh	5.03%	2.57%	-2.46%	29.00%	24.87%	-4.14%	8.03%	5.46%	-2.57%	4.83%	3.45%	-1.38%	4.83%	3.45%	-1.38%
Uttarakhand	0.64%	0.27%	-0.37%	11.18%	8.78%	-2.40%	5.08%	4.29%	-0.79%	6.80%	3.33%	-3.47%	6.80%	3.33%	-3.47%
West Bengal	2.56%	0.70%	-1.86%	25.15%	21.43%	-3.71%	8.13%	4.08%	-4.05%	11.70%	3.71%	-7.98%	11.70%	3.71%	-7.98%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.36%	0.55%	0.18%	10.25%	9.22%	-1.02%	1.87%	3.97%	2.09%	1.41%	1.98%	0.57%	1.41%	1.98%	0.57%
Chandigarh	0.50%	0.04%	-0.46%	6.02%	4.39%	-1.64%	2.78%	0.57%	-2.21%	4.09%	1.75%	-2.35%	4.09%	1.75%	-2.35%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	0.25%	0.14%	-0.11%	15.56%	6.66%	-8.91%	12.85%	15.57%	2.72%	9.34%	10.61%	1.27%	9.34%	10.61%	1.27%
Delhi	0.28%	0.14%	-0.13%	10.83%	6.22%	-4.61%	5.54%	4.47%	-1.07%	8.38%	5.76%	-2.62%	8.38%	5.76%	-2.62%
Jammu & Kashmir	0.35%	0.06%	-0.29%	9.48%	9.78%	0.30%	5.01%	1.74%	-3.27%	3.09%	3.09%	0.09%	3.09%	3.09%	0.09%
Ladakh	0.00%	0.89%	0.89%	80.64%	35.71%	-44.93%	6.78%	112%	-5.66%	2.53%	2.97%	0.44%	2.53%	2.97%	0.44%
Lakshadweep	0.06%	0.28%	0.22%	1.25%	9.63%	8.38%	1.05%	0.73%	-0.33%	4.23%	3.39%	-0.84%	4.23%	3.39%	-0.84%
Puducherry	0.08%	0.05%	-0.03%	11.18%	6.92%	-4.26%	1.08%	1.71%	0.63%	6.24%	2.64%	-3.60%	6.24%	2.64%	-3.60%
India	2.45%	0.97%	-1.48%	16.59%	16.10%	-0.50%	5.91%	4.70%	-1.21%	7.41%	4.27%	-3.14%	7.41%	4.27%	-3.14%

Table 7 - State/UT-wise: Censored Headcount Ratio
% of individuals who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator

State/UT	Nutrition				Child & Adolescent Mortality				Maternal Health				Education			
	2019-21 (V)		Change (y-x)		2015-16 (X)		2019-21 (V)		Change (y-x)		2015-16 (X)		2019-21 (V)		Change (y-x)	
	2015-16 (X)	2019-21 (V)	Change (y-x)	2019-21 (V)	2015-16 (X)	2019-21 (V)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (X)	2019-21 (V)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (X)	2019-21 (V)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (X)	2019-21 (V)	Change (y-x)
Andhra Pradesh	8.91%	4.87%	-4.03%	0.86%	0.44%	-0.41%	4.52%	2.82%	-1.70%	7.52%	3.85%	-3.66%				
Arunachal Pradesh	13.80%	8.54%	-5.26%	1.19%	0.52%	-0.67%	14.86%	9.47%	-5.39%	13.45%	7.25%	-6.20%				
Assam	25.45%	15.19%	-10.26%	2.18%	1.07%	-1.11%	17.77%	11.84%	-5.93%	14.25%	8.50%	-5.74%				
Bihar	41.59%	26.84%	-14.75%	3.92%	2.99%	-0.93%	36.50%	25.16%	-11.33%	24.70%	17.59%	-7.11%				
Chhattisgarh	24.04%	13.20%	-10.84%	2.25%	1.38%	-0.86%	16.96%	9.79%	-7.17%	10.91%	5.69%	-5.22%				
Goa	2.96%	0.75%	-2.21%	0.20%	0.17%	-0.03%	1.39%	0.04%	-1.35%	2.24%	0.62%	-1.62%				
Gujarat	15.32%	9.63%	-5.69%	1.11%	0.95%	-0.16%	8.71%	5.14%	-3.57%	6.66%	4.38%	-2.27%				
Haryana	10.05%	5.72%	-4.33%	1.19%	0.73%	-0.45%	9.11%	4.63%	-4.48%	4.59%	2.88%	-1.71%				
Himachal Pradesh	6.75%	4.16%	-2.59%	0.59%	0.48%	-0.11%	5.71%	3.52%	-2.19%	1.47%	1.45%	-0.02%				
Jharkhand	34.39%	23.22%	-11.16%	2.74%	1.75%	-1.00%	26.47%	19.28%	-7.19%	16.44%	11.97%	-4.47%				
Karnataka	9.77%	6.47%	-3.30%	0.71%	0.59%	-0.12%	5.28%	4.40%	-0.88%	5.39%	2.83%	-2.56%				
Kerala	0.56%	0.45%	-0.11%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.15%	0.20%	0.05%	0.18%	0.17%	-0.02%				
Madhya Pradesh	29.00%	15.44%	-13.56%	2.72%	1.46%	-1.26%	20.85%	11.31%	-9.54%	14.00%	7.94%	-6.06%				
Maharashtra	12.34%	6.40%	-5.95%	0.82%	0.50%	-0.32%	7.11%	4.16%	-2.96%	4.26%	2.79%	-1.47%				
Manipur	12.65%	5.98%	-6.67%	0.93%	0.47%	-0.47%	9.97%	4.68%	-5.29%	4.59%	2.74%	-1.85%				
Meghalaya	23.74%	21.66%	-2.08%	2.11%	2.27%	0.16%	22.43%	20.42%	-2.01%	16.66%	13.83%	-2.84%				
Mizoram	6.20%	3.38%	-2.82%	0.63%	0.27%	-0.36%	5.97%	3.42%	-2.55%	5.45%	3.05%	-2.40%				
Nagaland	17.14%	10.78%	-6.36%	1.37%	0.74%	-0.63%	18.29%	11.42%	-6.87%	11.26%	5.90%	-5.36%				
Odisha	22.41%	12.30%	-10.11%	1.51%	0.85%	-0.65%	12.77%	7.19%	-5.58%	13.77%	8.29%	-5.48%				
Punjab	4.41%	3.70%	-0.71%	0.50%	0.45%	-0.05%	3.08%	2.66%	-0.42%	3.40%	2.66%	-0.74%				
Rajasthan	22.85%	12.20%	-10.65%	2.07%	1.17%	-0.90%	16.82%	9.37%	-7.45%	13.24%	6.17%	-7.08%				
Sikkim	2.87%	1.74%	-1.13%	0.25%	0.13%	-0.12%	1.75%	0.95%	-0.80%	2.48%	1.55%	-0.94%				
Tamil Nadu	3.54%	1.39%	-2.15%	0.30%	0.13%	-0.17%	1.63%	0.44%	-1.19%	2.24%	1.32%	-0.92%				
Telangana	9.78%	4.91%	-4.87%	0.75%	0.47%	-0.28%	4.95%	2.64%	-2.31%	8.29%	3.85%	-4.44%				
Tripura	11.98%	9.64%	-2.35%	0.88%	0.87%	-0.01%	7.79%	7.63%	-0.16%	8.10%	5.63%	-2.47%				
Uttar Pradesh	30.40%	18.45%	-11.96%	3.81%	2.20%	-1.61%	25.20%	15.97%	-9.24%	15.05%	9.21%	-5.83%				
Uttarakhand	14.64%	7.50%	-7.13%	1.63%	0.90%	-0.73%	13.02%	6.47%	-6.55%	6.70%	4.02%	-2.68%				
West Bengal	16.14%	9.37%	-6.77%	1.00%	0.50%	-0.50%	9.41%	5.51%	-3.90%	11.22%	6.25%	-4.97%				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.41%	1.50%	-1.91%	0.31%	0.06%	-0.24%	1.02%	0.66%	-0.36%	1.94%	1.10%	-0.84%				
Chandigarh	4.90%	2.37%	-2.53%	0.52%	0.50%	-0.02%	3.20%	1.64%	-1.56%	3.23%	2.13%	-1.10%				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	17.15%	8.15%	-9.00%	0.96%	0.68%	-0.27%	6.67%	2.71%	-3.96%	5.44%	4.04%	-1.40%				
Delhi	3.62%	2.67%	-0.95%	0.71%	0.33%	-0.38%	3.04%	1.81%	-1.23%	2.50%	1.86%	-0.64%				
Jammu & Kashmir	9.69%	3.15%	-6.54%	0.85%	0.15%	-0.70%	6.08%	2.06%	-4.02%	4.48%	2.17%	-2.31%				
Ladakh	10.13%	2.50%	-7.63%	0.88%	0.28%	-0.60%	6.95%	1.51%	-5.44%	3.33%	1.62%	-1.71%				
Lakshadweep	1.82%	1.02%	-0.80%	0.53%	0.00%	-0.53%	0.86%	0.42%	-0.44%	0.00%	0.14%	0.14%				
Puducherry	1.32%	0.56%	-0.76%	0.28%	0.01%	-0.27%	0.44%	0.11%	-0.33%	0.89%	0.40%	-0.48%				
India	19.79%	11.90%	-7.88%	1.87%	1.18%	-0.69%	14.64%	9.35%	-5.29%	10.67%	6.63%	-4.04%				

(CONTD.) STATE/UT-WISE: CENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO

State/UT	Standard of Living															
	Education				Cooking Fuel				Sanitation				Drinking Water			
	School Attendance		Change (y-x)		2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (y)		Change (y-x)		2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (y)		Change (y-x)	
Andhra Pradesh	1.44%	0.64%	-0.80%	9.45%	3.31%	-6.14%	10.14%	3.73%	-6.41%	3.05%	1.51%	-1.54%				
Arunachal Pradesh	5.90%	3.18%	-2.72%	21.26%	10.94%	-10.32%	16.49%	4.64%	-11.85%	6.14%	2.23%	-3.91%				
Assam	5.62%	3.11%	-2.51%	31.63%	16.71%	-14.92%	24.42%	10.64%	-13.78%	8.21%	5.13%	-3.09%				
Bihar	11.63%	8.63%	-2.99%	50.19%	28.52%	-21.67%	46.53%	24.78%	-21.75%	1.58%	0.91%	-0.67%				
Chhattisgarh	4.31%	3.61%	-0.71%	29.14%	15.31%	-13.83%	26.62%	7.93%	-18.69%	10.14%	3.26%	-6.88%				
Goa	0.59%	0.19%	-0.40%	2.06%	0.21%	-1.85%	2.81%	0.36%	-2.45%	0.28%	0.00%	-0.28%				
Gujarat	4.78%	3.16%	-1.62%	17.16%	9.74%	-7.42%	15.42%	8.12%	-7.30%	4.29%	2.03%	-2.26%				
Haryana	2.82%	2.39%	-0.43%	9.97%	5.56%	-4.42%	5.98%	2.89%	-3.08%	2.19%	1.45%	-0.74%				
Himachal Pradesh	0.43%	0.47%	0.04%	7.10%	4.31%	-2.79%	4.78%	2.64%	-2.15%	1.35%	0.95%	-0.39%				
Jharkhand	7.17%	6.66%	-0.51%	41.20%	26.76%	-14.44%	39.33%	18.63%	-20.70%	17.32%	8.98%	-8.94%				
Karnataka	2.33%	1.41%	-0.92%	11.24%	4.71%	-6.53%	10.71%	5.03%	-5.69%	2.68%	1.18%	-1.50%				
Kerala	0.22%	0.06%	-0.16%	0.58%	0.43%	-0.15%	0.30%	0.09%	-0.21%	0.13%	0.11%	-0.02%				
Madhya Pradesh	7.34%	4.86%	-2.48%	34.85%	18.57%	-16.27%	33.13%	13.32%	-19.81%	17.36%	8.52%	-8.84%				
Maharashtra	2.96%	1.31%	-1.65%	12.42%	5.25%	-7.16%	12.46%	5.33%	-7.12%	5.04%	2.33%	-2.72%				
Manipur	1.72%	0.97%	-0.75%	15.64%	6.21%	-9.43%	10.97%	3.75%	-7.22%	11.59%	5.07%	-6.52%				
Meghalaya	5.32%	6.38%	1.06%	31.70%	26.46%	-5.24%	18.53%	7.37%	-11.16%	13.36%	9.50%	-3.86%				
Mizoram	2.31%	1.40%	-0.91%	8.66%	4.19%	-4.47%	5.67%	1.42%	-4.25%	2.78%	1.60%	-1.18%				
Nagaland	3.67%	2.60%	-1.07%	23.91%	14.21%	-9.69%	8.62%	3.36%	-5.26%	6.65%	3.20%	-3.45%				
Odisha	4.32%	2.65%	-1.67%	28.76%	14.91%	-13.85%	27.11%	11.08%	-16.04%	9.82%	4.08%	-5.74%				
Punjab	1.41%	1.19%	-0.22%	4.23%	2.75%	-1.48%	3.01%	2.22%	-0.79%	0.29%	0.37%	0.08%				
Rajasthan	7.21%	2.87%	-4.34%	27.17%	13.76%	-13.41%	24.40%	9.09%	-15.31%	10.36%	3.58%	-6.78%				
Sikkim	0.36%	0.34%	-0.02%	2.89%	2.01%	-0.88%	1.13%	0.74%	-0.39%	0.19%	0.73%	0.54%				
Tamil Nadu	0.45%	0.42%	-0.03%	3.57%	1.38%	-2.19%	4.42%	1.61%	-2.80%	0.96%	0.39%	-0.57%				
Telangana	1.14%	0.74%	-0.40%	10.17%	2.06%	-8.12%	11.71%	3.60%	-8.11%	3.28%	0.50%	-2.78%				
Tripura	1.67%	1.47%	-0.21%	15.47%	11.98%	-3.48%	11.05%	6.25%	-4.79%	7.26%	5.22%	-2.04%				
Uttar Pradesh	9.96%	7.62%	-2.34%	34.24%	17.95%	-16.29%	31.74%	11.91%	-19.83%	2.09%	0.93%	-1.16%				
Uttarakhand	3.18%	2.64%	-0.54%	15.76%	7.39%	-8.37%	11.14%	5.11%	-6.03%	3.10%	1.41%	-1.70%				
West Bengal	2.78%	1.28%	-1.49%	20.70%	10.96%	-9.74%	16.82%	7.43%	-9.38%	4.08%	1.15%	-2.92%				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.27%	0.25%	-0.02%	3.14%	1.56%	-1.58%	2.98%	1.78%	-1.20%	1.11%	0.82%	-0.29%				
Chandigarh	1.46%	2.32%	0.86%	3.26%	1.60%	-1.67%	4.84%	2.46%	-2.38%	1.30%	1.31%	0.01%				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	5.38%	2.39%	-2.98%	15.74%	5.02%	-10.71%	18.15%	5.38%	-12.76%	4.49%	1.46%	-3.03%				
Delhi	1.13%	1.41%	0.27%	0.57%	0.33%	-0.24%	3.36%	2.33%	-1.03%	0.58%	0.18%	-0.41%				
Jammu & Kashmir	2.51%	1.127%	-1.19%	11.27%	3.94%	-7.34%	10.57%	3.25%	-7.31%	4.97%	2.07%	-2.90%				
Ladakh	1.08%	1.09%	0.00%	8.80%	1.37%	-7.44%	12.64%	3.03%	-9.61%	4.69%	1.15%	-3.54%				
Lakshadweep	0.64%	0.57%	-0.07%	1.11%	0.63%	-0.47%	0.14%	0.00%	-0.14%	0.43%	0.50%	0.06%				
Puducherry	0.01%	0.38%	0.37%	1.35%	0.30%	-1.05%	1.42%	0.69%	-0.72%	0.10%	0.08%	-0.03%				
India	5.22%	3.63%	-1.59%	23.03%	12.30%	-10.73%	21.20%	9.25%	-11.95%	5.05%	2.23%	-2.82%				

(CONTD.) STATE/UT-WISE: CENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO

Table 7 - State/UT-wise: Censored Headcount Ratio
% of individuals who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator

State/UT	Electricity			Housing			Standard of Living			Assets			Bank Account		
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)
Andhra Pradesh	0.60%	0.24%	-0.36%	5.45%	2.65%	-2.80%	4.66%	1.96%	-2.70%	1.66%	0.40%	-1.26%	1.66%	0.40%	-1.26%
Arunachal Pradesh	7.15%	1.87%	-5.28%	23.25%	13.10%	-10.15%	12.83%	5.28%	-7.55%	9.22%	2.34%	-6.88%	9.22%	2.34%	-6.88%
Assam	14.70%	4.13%	-10.57%	31.38%	18.22%	-13.16%	13.90%	7.47%	-6.42%	10.49%	1.71%	-8.78%	10.49%	1.71%	-8.78%
Bihar	28.78%	2.57%	-26.22%	47.09%	29.47%	-17.62%	18.70%	12.81%	-5.89%	19.60%	2.01%	-17.59%	19.60%	2.01%	-17.59%
Chhattisgarh	2.78%	0.79%	-1.99%	26.78%	14.47%	-12.30%	10.42%	4.98%	-5.45%	3.40%	1.43%	-1.97%	3.40%	1.43%	-1.97%
Goa	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.83%	0.24%	-1.59%	0.86%	0.19%	-0.67%	0.79%	0.02%	-0.77%	0.79%	0.02%	-0.77%
Gujarat	2.89%	1.62%	-1.27%	11.34%	7.39%	-3.96%	8.18%	5.02%	-3.16%	4.32%	1.25%	-3.07%	4.32%	1.25%	-3.07%
Haryana	0.74%	0.18%	-0.56%	7.35%	4.25%	-3.10%	2.54%	1.53%	-1.01%	2.88%	0.61%	-2.27%	2.88%	0.61%	-2.27%
Himachal Pradesh	0.24%	0.24%	0.00%	5.22%	3.18%	-2.04%	2.16%	1.62%	-0.55%	0.65%	0.45%	-0.20%	0.65%	0.45%	-0.20%
Jharkhand	13.58%	3.74%	-9.84%	35.92%	23.88%	-12.04%	15.52%	9.31%	-6.22%	6.61%	1.76%	-4.86%	6.61%	1.76%	-4.86%
Karnataka	0.96%	0.37%	-0.59%	9.14%	5.06%	-4.08%	4.93%	2.13%	-2.80%	3.35%	0.88%	-2.47%	3.35%	0.88%	-2.47%
Kerala	0.20%	0.12%	-0.08%	0.40%	0.38%	-0.02%	0.32%	0.28%	-0.04%	0.17%	0.14%	-0.03%	0.17%	0.14%	-0.03%
Madhya Pradesh	6.46%	0.86%	-5.60%	32.68%	17.56%	-15.12%	13.64%	7.96%	-5.68%	7.35%	1.37%	-5.97%	7.35%	1.37%	-5.97%
Maharashtra	3.13%	0.94%	-2.20%	10.11%	5.36%	-4.75%	6.69%	3.24%	-3.45%	3.79%	1.22%	-2.57%	3.79%	1.22%	-2.57%
Manipur	3.42%	0.70%	-2.72%	16.36%	7.66%	-8.70%	6.85%	3.87%	-2.98%	8.64%	1.12%	-7.52%	8.64%	1.12%	-7.52%
Meghalaya	6.41%	5.79%	-0.62%	23.30%	20.09%	-3.21%	19.35%	20.08%	0.73%	12.94%	4.74%	-8.20%	12.94%	4.74%	-8.20%
Mizoram	2.98%	1.03%	-1.95%	7.59%	4.45%	-3.14%	6.63%	3.75%	-2.88%	2.67%	0.49%	-2.17%	2.67%	0.49%	-2.17%
Nagaland	2.49%	0.71%	-1.78%	23.91%	14.46%	-9.45%	16.62%	10.00%	-6.62%	15.77%	3.36%	-12.41%	15.77%	3.36%	-12.41%
Odisha	8.93%	1.85%	-7.09%	24.86%	12.10%	-12.75%	13.30%	6.31%	-6.99%	6.49%	0.84%	-5.65%	6.49%	0.84%	-5.65%
Punjab	0.22%	0.08%	-0.15%	3.31%	2.72%	-0.59%	0.59%	0.58%	-0.01%	1.03%	0.53%	-0.49%	1.03%	0.53%	-0.49%
Rajasthan	6.54%	1.14%	-5.40%	18.53%	11.52%	-7.01%	13.12%	4.79%	-8.32%	2.19%	0.59%	-1.60%	2.19%	0.59%	-1.60%
Sikkim	0.07%	0.26%	0.18%	2.30%	1.79%	-0.51%	1.84%	1.80%	-0.05%	1.10%	0.53%	-0.57%	1.10%	0.53%	-0.57%
Tamil Nadu	0.43%	0.24%	-0.19%	2.58%	1.14%	-1.44%	1.34%	0.83%	-0.51%	1.46%	0.35%	-1.11%	1.46%	0.35%	-1.11%
Telangana	0.84%	0.21%	-0.63%	8.07%	3.17%	-4.90%	5.83%	1.83%	-4.00%	2.71%	0.37%	-2.34%	2.71%	0.37%	-2.34%
Tripura	4.30%	1.24%	-3.07%	16.16%	12.01%	-4.15%	9.38%	6.37%	-3.01%	2.20%	1.06%	-1.19%	2.20%	1.06%	-1.19%
Uttar Pradesh	18.34%	4.98%	-13.36%	33.35%	19.56%	-13.79%	8.86%	4.22%	-4.64%	3.33%	1.06%	-2.28%	3.33%	1.06%	-2.28%
Uttarakhand	13.9%	0.22%	-13.68%	12.30%	5.06%	-7.24%	6.21%	2.74%	-3.48%	3.21%	0.88%	-2.33%	3.21%	0.88%	-2.33%
West Bengal	3.73%	1.41%	-2.32%	18.70%	9.91%	-8.79%	8.64%	3.64%	-4.99%	7.12%	1.55%	-5.58%	7.12%	1.55%	-5.58%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.55%	0.87%	-0.67%	3.50%	1.75%	-1.76%	2.14%	1.49%	-0.65%	0.11%	0.09%	-0.02%	0.11%	0.09%	-0.02%
Chandigarh	0.48%	0.00%	-0.48%	2.48%	1.96%	-0.52%	1.20%	0.08%	-1.12%	0.81%	0.00%	-0.81%	0.81%	0.00%	-0.81%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	1.32%	0.25%	-1.06%	16.55%	6.01%	-10.54%	9.25%	4.99%	-4.25%	5.18%	1.37%	-3.82%	5.18%	1.37%	-3.82%
Delhi	0.06%	0.04%	-0.02%	1.43%	0.85%	-0.59%	1.74%	1.20%	-0.54%	1.27%	0.78%	-0.49%	1.27%	0.78%	-0.49%
Jammu & Kashmir	1.68%	0.20%	-1.47%	9.38%	3.75%	-5.63%	6.70%	1.86%	-4.84%	1.44%	0.27%	-1.16%	1.44%	0.27%	-1.16%
Ladakh	0.73%	0.08%	-0.65%	12.22%	2.86%	-9.36%	3.19%	0.47%	-2.72%	0.74%	0.22%	-0.51%	0.74%	0.22%	-0.51%
Lakshadweep	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.32%	0.44%	0.12%	0.14%	0.08%	-0.06%	0.52%	0.09%	-0.43%	0.52%	0.09%	-0.43%
Puducherry	0.11%	0.05%	-0.06%	1.10%	0.40%	-0.69%	0.40%	0.26%	-0.16%	0.37%	0.08%	-0.29%	0.37%	0.08%	-0.29%
India	8.28%	1.84%	-6.45%	20.48%	12.07%	-8.41%	8.84%	4.72%	-4.12%	5.36%	1.09%	-4.27%	5.36%	1.09%	-4.27%

Table 8 - State/UT-wise: Censored Headcount Ratio (Rural)
% of individuals who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator by Rural Areas

State/UT	Health						Education					
	Nutrition		Child & Adolescent Mortality		Maternal Health		Years of Schooling					
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)			
Andhra Pradesh	10.95%	6.11%	-4.84%	1.08%	0.56%	-0.52%	5.78%	3.67%	-2.11%	9.28%	4.82%	-4.46%
Arunachal Pradesh	16.35%	9.24%	-7.11%	1.50%	0.55%	-0.95%	17.71%	10.37%	-7.34%	16.42%	8.10%	-8.32%
Assam	28.13%	16.85%	-11.28%	2.40%	1.13%	-1.26%	19.75%	13.12%	-6.63%	15.81%	9.33%	-6.48%
Bihar	44.93%	29.46%	-15.47%	4.21%	3.20%	-1.01%	39.31%	27.58%	-11.73%	26.68%	19.12%	-7.56%
Chhattisgarh	28.60%	15.87%	-12.73%	2.68%	1.63%	-1.05%	20.31%	11.80%	-8.52%	12.91%	6.83%	-6.08%
Goa	3.82%	1.76%	-2.06%	0.12%	0.41%	0.29%	1.52%	0.00%	-1.52%	1.56%	1.35%	-0.21%
Gujarat	22.59%	14.03%	-8.56%	1.67%	1.41%	-0.26%	12.95%	7.79%	-5.17%	9.14%	6.10%	-3.04%
Haryana	12.44%	6.85%	-5.59%	1.42%	0.91%	-0.51%	11.45%	5.67%	-5.78%	4.87%	3.20%	-1.67%
Himachal Pradesh	7.30%	4.45%	-2.85%	0.62%	0.53%	-0.09%	6.18%	3.74%	-2.43%	1.56%	1.42%	-0.13%
Jharkhand	41.44%	28.07%	-13.37%	3.33%	2.08%	-1.24%	31.97%	23.24%	-8.73%	19.98%	14.53%	-5.45%
Karnataka	14.01%	8.81%	-5.20%	0.98%	0.80%	-0.18%	7.44%	5.97%	-1.48%	7.69%	3.87%	-3.82%
Kerala	0.72%	0.58%	-0.14%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%	0.17%	0.22%	0.05%	0.26%	0.30%	0.04%
Madhya Pradesh	36.15%	18.83%	-17.32%	3.22%	1.65%	-1.57%	26.05%	13.76%	-12.29%	17.29%	9.77%	-7.53%
Maharashtra	18.66%	9.30%	-9.36%	0.93%	0.68%	-0.25%	10.53%	6.08%	-4.45%	6.28%	3.92%	-2.36%
Manipur	16.34%	7.92%	-8.41%	1.19%	0.73%	-0.46%	13.97%	6.46%	-7.51%	6.21%	3.91%	-2.29%
Meghalaya	27.92%	25.04%	-2.89%	1.25%	2.59%	0.05%	26.90%	23.89%	-3.00%	19.94%	16.38%	-3.56%
Mizoram	12.82%	6.75%	-6.07%	1.25%	0.49%	-0.75%	12.53%	6.97%	-5.56%	11.52%	6.26%	-5.25%
Nagaland	21.64%	13.76%	-7.88%	1.80%	1.02%	-0.79%	23.54%	14.78%	-8.76%	15.28%	7.63%	-7.65%
Odisha	25.04%	13.88%	-11.16%	1.68%	0.98%	-0.70%	14.21%	8.19%	-6.01%	15.22%	9.38%	-5.84%
Punjab	5.17%	3.84%	-1.33%	0.54%	0.45%	-0.08%	3.49%	2.93%	-0.56%	3.73%	2.37%	-1.36%
Rajasthan	27.16%	14.82%	-12.34%	2.44%	1.38%	-1.06%	20.03%	11.36%	-8.67%	15.61%	7.38%	-8.23%
Sikkim	3.04%	2.42%	-0.62%	0.35%	0.20%	-0.16%	1.88%	1.31%	-0.56%	2.65%	2.33%	-0.32%
Tamil Nadu	5.23%	1.72%	-3.51%	0.46%	0.18%	-0.28%	2.35%	0.55%	-1.81%	3.44%	1.83%	-1.61%
Telangana	14.30%	6.26%	-8.04%	0.94%	0.53%	-0.41%	7.23%	3.37%	-3.86%	12.19%	4.96%	-7.24%
Tripura	14.76%	11.86%	-2.90%	1.16%	1.14%	-0.02%	9.82%	9.64%	-0.17%	10.14%	7.07%	-3.06%
Uttar Pradesh	35.93%	21.38%	-14.54%	4.39%	2.46%	-1.93%	29.91%	18.74%	-11.16%	16.74%	10.07%	-6.67%
Uttarakhand	18.28%	8.53%	-9.75%	1.71%	1.07%	-0.64%	16.12%	7.52%	-8.60%	6.95%	3.91%	-3.04%
West Bengal	19.38%	11.83%	-7.55%	1.27%	0.59%	-0.68%	11.31%	6.89%	-4.42%	13.40%	7.93%	-5.47%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.22%	1.45%	-3.77%	0.53%	0.10%	-0.43%	1.77%	0.54%	-1.23%	2.76%	1.40%	-1.35%
Chandigarh	17.53%	3.88%	-13.64%	0.00%	3.88%	3.88%	4.12%	3.88%	-0.24%	14.43%	0.00%	-14.43%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	31.61%	11.10%	-20.51%	1.68%	0.67%	-1.00%	11.04%	2.44%	-8.60%	9.20%	5.08%	-4.12%
Delhi	2.39%	2.08%	-0.31%	0.00%	0.60%	0.60%	2.39%	1.64%	-0.75%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Jammu & Kashmir	12.61%	3.96%	-8.65%	1.03%	0.20%	-0.84%	8.21%	2.73%	-5.48%	5.42%	2.67%	-2.75%
Ladakh	12.98%	2.73%	-10.24%	1.20%	0.28%	-0.92%	9.10%	1.60%	-7.50%	3.81%	1.71%	-2.10%
Lakshadweep	1.16%	0.36%	-0.81%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Puducherry	2.60%	0.16%	-2.44%	0.36%	0.00%	-0.36%	1.12%	0.13%	-1.00%	0.94%	0.59%	-0.35%
India	25.91%	15.34%	-10.56%	2.39%	1.48%	-0.91%	19.27%	12.17%	-7.10%	13.70%	8.38%	-5.32%

(CONTD.) STATE/UT-WISE: CENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO (RURAL)

Table 8 - State/UT-wise: Censored Headcount Ratio (Rural)
% of individuals who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator by Rural Areas

State/UT	Standard of Living															
	Education				Cooking Fuel				Sanitation				Drinking Water			
	School Attendance		Change (y-x)		2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (y)		Change (y-x)		2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (y)		Change (y-x)	
Andhra Pradesh	1.65%	0.78%	-0.86%	12.43%	4.61%	-7.82%	13.12%	4.97%	4.97%	-8.15%	4.08%	2.08%	2.08%	-2.00%		
Arunachal Pradesh	6.86%	3.50%	-3.36%	26.62%	12.41%	-14.21%	20.08%	4.88%	4.88%	-15.20%	7.64%	2.56%	2.56%	-5.08%		
Assam	6.29%	3.43%	-2.86%	35.46%	18.97%	-16.48%	27.04%	11.65%	11.65%	-15.39%	9.11%	5.81%	5.81%	-3.30%		
Bihar	12.29%	9.31%	-2.97%	54.70%	31.93%	-22.77%	50.68%	27.44%	27.44%	-23.25%	16.9%	1.02%	1.02%	-0.67%		
Chhattisgarh	4.99%	4.18%	-0.81%	35.41%	18.79%	-16.62%	32.25%	9.73%	9.73%	-22.52%	12.5%	4.07%	4.07%	-8.43%		
Goa	0.44%	0.48%	0.03%	3.68%	0.52%	-3.16%	3.24%	0.80%	0.80%	-2.44%	0.75%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.75%		
Gujarat	6.41%	4.16%	-2.26%	26.63%	15.48%	-11.15%	23.91%	12.52%	12.52%	-11.38%	7.08%	3.31%	3.31%	-3.76%		
Haryana	3.27%	2.71%	-0.56%	13.74%	7.33%	-6.42%	7.13%	3.25%	3.25%	-3.88%	3.29%	1.95%	1.95%	-1.34%		
Himachal Pradesh	0.43%	0.41%	-0.02%	7.80%	4.61%	-3.18%	5.14%	2.69%	2.69%	-2.45%	1.43%	0.98%	0.98%	-0.45%		
Jharkhand	8.68%	8.08%	-0.60%	50.18%	32.85%	-17.33%	48.13%	22.78%	22.78%	-25.34%	21.00%	10.35%	10.35%	-10.65%		
Karnataka	3.05%	1.83%	-1.22%	17.08%	6.89%	-10.19%	15.90%	6.92%	6.92%	-8.98%	4.24%	1.68%	1.68%	-2.56%		
Kerala	0.25%	0.07%	-0.18%	0.83%	0.57%	-0.26%	0.47%	0.12%	0.12%	-0.35%	0.20%	0.17%	0.17%	-0.04%		
Madhya Pradesh	9.01%	5.78%	-3.23%	45.16%	23.48%	-21.68%	42.58%	16.48%	16.48%	-26.10%	22.91%	10.94%	10.94%	-11.97%		
Maharashtra	4.18%	1.73%	-2.46%	21.41%	8.62%	-12.79%	19.43%	7.74%	7.74%	-11.69%	8.91%	4.00%	4.00%	-4.90%		
Manipur	2.30%	1.27%	-1.04%	20.88%	8.57%	-12.31%	13.70%	4.70%	4.70%	-9.00%	15.91%	7.23%	7.23%	-8.68%		
Meghalaya	6.28%	1.24%	-5.04%	37.90%	30.96%	-6.94%	21.89%	8.45%	8.45%	-13.44%	16.12%	11.35%	11.35%	-4.77%		
Mizoram	4.78%	2.73%	-2.04%	18.66%	8.84%	-9.82%	12.18%	2.98%	2.98%	-9.20%	6.15%	3.40%	3.40%	-2.75%		
Nagaland	4.75%	3.26%	-1.48%	32.08%	19.28%	-12.81%	9.98%	3.47%	3.47%	-6.50%	8.29%	3.90%	3.90%	-4.39%		
Odisha	4.62%	3.00%	-1.63%	32.20%	17.01%	-15.19%	30.32%	12.40%	12.40%	-17.93%	11.04%	4.65%	4.65%	-6.40%		
Punjab	1.24%	0.91%	-0.33%	5.44%	3.25%	-2.19%	3.52%	2.04%	2.04%	-1.49%	0.36%	0.46%	0.46%	0.09%		
Rajasthan	8.29%	3.50%	-4.98%	33.65%	17.29%	-16.36%	29.87%	11.36%	11.36%	-18.51%	13.09%	4.59%	4.59%	-8.50%		
Sikkim	0.33%	0.45%	0.13%	3.99%	3.05%	-0.94%	0.85%	0.99%	0.99%	0.14%	0.27%	0.13%	0.13%	0.86%		
Tamil Nadu	0.56%	0.40%	-0.16%	5.91%	2.05%	-3.85%	6.86%	2.35%	2.35%	-4.52%	1.50%	0.56%	0.56%	-0.94%		
Telangana	1.36%	0.76%	-0.59%	16.12%	2.85%	-13.26%	17.63%	4.74%	4.74%	-12.89%	5.14%	0.75%	0.75%	-4.39%		
Tripura	2.27%	1.74%	-0.52%	19.82%	15.45%	-4.36%	13.90%	7.90%	7.90%	-6.00%	9.84%	6.95%	6.95%	-2.89%		
Uttar Pradesh	10.74%	8.16%	-2.58%	41.95%	21.98%	-19.97%	38.80%	14.01%	14.01%	-24.79%	2.55%	1.11%	1.11%	-1.45%		
Uttarakhand	3.21%	2.42%	-0.80%	20.75%	9.29%	-11.47%	14.06%	5.42%	5.42%	-8.64%	4.46%	1.71%	1.71%	-2.75%		
West Bengal	3.07%	1.39%	-1.68%	25.36%	14.49%	-10.87%	20.54%	9.66%	9.66%	-10.87%	4.64%	1.56%	1.56%	-3.08%		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.46%	0.40%	-0.07%	5.35%	2.20%	-3.15%	4.33%	2.22%	2.22%	-2.70%	1.93%	1.12%	1.12%	-0.81%		
Chandigarh	7.22%	0.00%	-7.22%	16.49%	0.00%	-16.49%	18.56%	3.88%	3.88%	-14.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	8.45%	2.35%	-6.10%	32.89%	8.98%	-23.91%	34.03%	6.57%	6.57%	-27.46%	8.87%	2.31%	2.31%	-6.56%		
Delhi	0.00%	0.93%	0.93%	2.39%	0.42%	-1.97%	2.39%	1.93%	1.93%	-0.46%	0.23%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.23%		
Jammu & Kashmir	3.20%	1.62%	-1.58%	15.25%	5.23%	-10.02%	14.00%	4.22%	4.22%	-9.78%	6.90%	2.71%	2.71%	-4.19%		
Ladakh	1.40%	1.34%	-0.06%	11.81%	1.60%	-10.21%	16.12%	3.37%	3.37%	-12.76%	6.08%	1.29%	1.29%	-4.79%		
Lakshadweep	1.16%	0.00%	-1.16%	1.16%	0.36%	-0.81%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.16%	0.36%	0.36%	-0.81%		
Puducherry	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.20%	0.70%	-2.50%	3.17%	0.71%	0.71%	-2.46%	0.12%	0.12%	0.12%	0.01%		
India	6.48%	4.42%	-2.06%	31.34%	16.66%	-14.68%	28.47%	12.09%	12.09%	-16.37%	6.91%	3.05%	3.05%	-3.86%		

(CONTD.) STATE/UT-WISE: CENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO (RURAL)

Table 8 - State/UT-wise: Censored Headcount Ratio (Rural)
% of individuals who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator by Rural Areas

State/UT	Electricity			Housing			Standard of Living			Assets			Bank Account		
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)
Andhra Pradesh	0.74%	0.32%	-0.42%	7.17%	3.66%	-3.51%	6.05%	2.57%	-3.48%	1.77%	0.48%	-1.29%	1.77%	0.48%	-1.29%
Arunachal Pradesh	9.20%	2.18%	-7.02%	28.39%	14.45%	-13.94%	16.07%	6.04%	-10.03%	11.46%	2.65%	-8.81%	11.46%	2.65%	-8.81%
Assam	16.58%	4.75%	-11.83%	34.94%	20.31%	-14.63%	15.47%	8.17%	-7.29%	11.61%	1.82%	-9.79%	11.61%	1.82%	-9.79%
Bihar	31.89%	2.61%	-29.27%	51.58%	32.90%	-18.68%	19.99%	14.11%	-5.87%	21.01%	2.18%	-18.83%	21.01%	2.18%	-18.83%
Chhattisgarh	3.50%	0.95%	-2.55%	32.78%	17.81%	-14.97%	12.85%	6.08%	-6.78%	4.09%	1.60%	-2.49%	4.09%	1.60%	-2.49%
Goa	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.44%	0.51%	-2.93%	1.36%	0.48%	-0.88%	0.94%	0.05%	-0.89%	0.94%	0.05%	-0.89%
Gujarat	4.42%	2.57%	-1.85%	18.38%	11.85%	-6.54%	12.62%	7.92%	-4.70%	5.96%	1.77%	-4.19%	5.96%	1.77%	-4.19%
Haryana	1.06%	0.22%	-0.84%	9.89%	5.31%	-4.57%	3.17%	1.78%	-1.39%	3.09%	0.67%	-2.42%	3.09%	0.67%	-2.42%
Himachal Pradesh	0.25%	0.18%	-0.07%	5.70%	3.39%	-2.31%	2.33%	1.62%	-0.70%	0.68%	0.38%	-0.30%	0.68%	0.38%	-0.30%
Jharkhand	17.49%	4.71%	-12.79%	44.94%	29.91%	-15.02%	19.17%	11.40%	-7.77%	8.07%	2.00%	-6.07%	8.07%	2.00%	-6.07%
Karnataka	1.36%	0.44%	-0.91%	13.80%	7.14%	-6.66%	7.41%	2.95%	-4.46%	4.90%	1.07%	-3.82%	4.90%	1.07%	-3.82%
Kerala	0.35%	0.23%	-0.12%	0.62%	0.50%	-0.13%	0.54%	0.45%	-0.09%	0.25%	0.15%	-0.11%	0.25%	0.15%	-0.11%
Madhya Pradesh	8.63%	1.07%	-7.56%	42.42%	22.08%	-20.34%	17.94%	10.00%	-7.94%	9.08%	1.64%	-7.44%	9.08%	1.64%	-7.44%
Maharashtra	5.16%	1.50%	-3.66%	17.20%	8.65%	-8.55%	10.85%	5.26%	-5.82%	11.30%	1.51%	-9.79%	11.30%	1.51%	-9.79%
Manipur	4.76%	0.96%	-3.80%	21.68%	10.36%	-11.32%	9.79%	5.26%	-4.53%	11.30%	1.51%	-9.79%	11.30%	1.51%	-9.79%
Meghalaya	7.78%	6.73%	-1.04%	27.72%	23.73%	-3.99%	23.42%	23.60%	0.18%	15.24%	5.55%	-9.69%	15.24%	5.55%	-9.69%
Mizoram	6.68%	2.23%	-4.45%	16.24%	9.17%	-7.06%	14.29%	7.91%	-6.38%	5.66%	1.01%	-4.66%	5.66%	1.01%	-4.66%
Nagaland	3.66%	1.04%	-2.62%	31.37%	18.65%	-12.71%	23.24%	13.67%	-9.58%	21.80%	4.20%	-17.60%	21.80%	4.20%	-17.60%
Odisha	10.00%	2.12%	-7.88%	27.94%	13.75%	-14.19%	14.94%	7.14%	-7.80%	7.04%	0.94%	-6.10%	7.04%	0.94%	-6.10%
Punjab	0.16%	0.11%	-0.06%	4.30%	3.36%	-0.94%	0.58%	0.57%	-0.01%	1.02%	0.44%	-0.59%	1.02%	0.44%	-0.59%
Rajasthan	8.38%	1.45%	-6.92%	23.29%	14.28%	-9.00%	16.41%	6.04%	-10.36%	2.47%	0.75%	-1.72%	2.47%	0.75%	-1.72%
Sikkim	0.05%	0.39%	0.34%	2.91%	2.56%	-0.35%	2.39%	2.66%	0.27%	1.32%	0.81%	-0.52%	1.32%	0.81%	-0.52%
Tamil Nadu	0.71%	0.32%	-0.39%	4.09%	1.64%	-2.45%	2.22%	1.24%	-0.98%	2.16%	0.39%	-1.77%	2.16%	0.39%	-1.77%
Telangana	1.21%	0.28%	-0.93%	12.84%	4.33%	-8.51%	9.15%	2.33%	-6.82%	3.67%	0.47%	-3.20%	3.67%	0.47%	-3.20%
Tripura	5.85%	1.64%	-4.21%	20.61%	15.24%	-5.37%	12.17%	8.38%	-3.79%	2.83%	1.31%	-1.52%	2.83%	1.31%	-1.52%
Uttar Pradesh	23.30%	6.06%	-17.24%	40.83%	23.61%	-17.22%	10.27%	4.78%	-5.50%	3.61%	1.17%	-2.44%	3.61%	1.17%	-2.44%
Uttarakhand	1.93%	0.21%	-1.72%	17.12%	6.08%	-11.03%	8.33%	3.15%	-5.18%	3.46%	0.73%	-2.73%	3.46%	0.73%	-2.73%
West Bengal	4.56%	1.95%	-2.61%	23.28%	13.04%	-10.25%	10.45%	4.73%	-5.72%	8.25%	1.96%	-6.29%	8.25%	1.96%	-6.29%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.48%	1.20%	-1.28%	5.72%	2.41%	-3.31%	3.61%	1.92%	-1.69%	0.19%	0.05%	-0.14%	0.19%	0.05%	-0.14%
Chandigarh	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.15%	0.00%	-5.15%	1.03%	0.00%	-1.03%	10.3%	0.00%	-10.3%	10.3%	0.00%	-10.3%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	2.85%	0.44%	-2.41%	33.80%	10.48%	-23.32%	17.46%	6.73%	-10.73%	8.83%	1.03%	-7.79%	8.83%	1.03%	-7.79%
Delhi	0.00%	0.07%	0.07%	0.00%	0.91%	0.91%	2.16%	0.88%	-1.28%	0.23%	0.85%	0.62%	0.23%	0.85%	0.62%
Jammu & Kashmir	2.26%	0.27%	-1.98%	12.76%	4.91%	-7.85%	8.97%	2.44%	-6.53%	1.85%	0.36%	-1.49%	1.85%	0.36%	-1.49%
Ladakh	0.99%	0.09%	-0.90%	15.64%	3.16%	-12.47%	3.84%	0.51%	-3.34%	0.79%	0.27%	-0.52%	0.79%	0.27%	-0.52%
Lakshadweep	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.36%	0.36%	0.00%	0.36%	0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Puducherry	0.19%	0.13%	-0.05%	2.36%	0.71%	-1.65%	0.75%	0.51%	-0.24%	0.96%	0.12%	-0.84%	0.96%	0.12%	-0.84%
India	11.63%	2.46%	-9.17%	28.00%	16.21%	-11.79%	11.83%	6.21%	-5.62%	6.83%	1.31%	-5.51%	6.83%	1.31%	-5.51%

Table 9 - State/UT-wise: Censored Headcount Ratio (Urban)
% of individuals who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator by Urban Areas

State/UT	Health						Education					
	Nutrition		Child & Adolescent Mortality		Maternal Health		Years of Schooling					
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)			
Andhra Pradesh	3.97%	1.99%	-1.97%	0.32%	0.16%	-0.16%	1.47%	0.85%	-0.62%	3.26%	1.60%	-1.66%
Arunachal Pradesh	5.50%	4.61%	-0.89%	0.18%	0.38%	0.20%	5.57%	4.38%	-1.19%	3.79%	2.47%	-1.31%
Assam	7.99%	5.16%	-2.82%	0.78%	0.67%	-0.11%	4.92%	4.13%	-0.79%	4.12%	3.53%	-0.59%
Bihar	18.78%	12.76%	-6.02%	1.91%	1.85%	-0.06%	17.25%	12.21%	-5.04%	11.15%	9.35%	-1.79%
Chhattisgarh	8.57%	3.77%	-4.80%	0.80%	0.53%	-0.26%	5.60%	2.69%	-2.91%	4.14%	1.68%	-2.46%
Goa	2.44%	0.06%	-2.38%	0.24%	0.00%	-0.24%	1.31%	0.06%	-1.25%	2.65%	0.12%	-2.53%
Gujarat	5.39%	3.32%	-2.08%	0.34%	0.30%	-0.04%	2.92%	1.35%	-1.56%	3.27%	1.92%	-1.35%
Haryana	6.24%	3.37%	-2.88%	0.81%	0.37%	-0.44%	5.39%	2.47%	-2.91%	4.13%	2.22%	-1.92%
Himachal Pradesh	1.37%	2.23%	0.86%	0.27%	0.12%	-0.15%	1.16%	2.00%	0.84%	0.65%	1.63%	0.98%
Jharkhand	12.75%	7.28%	-5.47%	0.95%	0.64%	-0.31%	9.60%	6.26%	-3.34%	5.58%	3.57%	-2.01%
Karnataka	3.90%	2.76%	-1.14%	0.34%	0.26%	-0.09%	2.29%	1.92%	-0.37%	2.19%	1.19%	-1.01%
Kerala	0.38%	0.30%	-0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.12%	0.18%	0.06%	0.10%	0.02%	-0.08%
Madhya Pradesh	11.50%	5.65%	-5.85%	1.50%	0.90%	-0.60%	8.09%	4.23%	-3.86%	5.93%	2.67%	-3.26%
Maharashtra	4.97%	2.64%	-2.33%	0.70%	0.26%	-0.44%	3.12%	1.67%	-1.46%	1.91%	1.33%	-0.58%
Manipur	6.82%	2.79%	-4.04%	0.53%	0.04%	-0.49%	3.66%	1.77%	-1.89%	2.04%	0.81%	-1.23%
Meghalaya	6.80%	7.34%	0.54%	0.35%	0.89%	0.54%	4.30%	5.68%	1.38%	3.37%	2.97%	-0.40%
Mizoram	0.99%	0.46%	-0.53%	0.14%	0.08%	-0.07%	0.83%	0.36%	-0.47%	0.68%	0.27%	-0.42%
Nagaland	8.54%	4.56%	-3.98%	0.54%	0.17%	-0.37%	8.26%	4.42%	-3.84%	3.57%	2.30%	-1.27%
Odisha	8.87%	4.35%	-4.52%	0.64%	0.24%	-0.40%	5.39%	2.17%	-3.22%	6.27%	2.79%	-3.48%
Punjab	3.23%	3.46%	0.23%	0.45%	0.45%	0.00%	2.45%	2.19%	-0.26%	2.88%	3.17%	0.28%
Rajasthan	9.44%	3.71%	-5.73%	0.89%	0.47%	-0.42%	6.80%	2.89%	-3.92%	5.86%	2.22%	-3.64%
Sikkim	2.48%	0.50%	-1.98%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.46%	0.28%	-1.18%	2.09%	0.12%	-1.97%
Tamil Nadu	1.87%	1.02%	-0.86%	0.15%	0.08%	-0.07%	0.92%	0.32%	-0.60%	1.06%	0.74%	-0.32%
Telangana	3.88%	2.31%	-1.57%	0.50%	0.37%	-0.13%	1.97%	1.23%	-0.74%	3.20%	1.71%	-1.48%
Tripura	4.83%	4.04%	-0.79%	0.17%	0.21%	0.05%	2.58%	2.56%	-0.02%	2.84%	1.99%	-0.85%
Uttar Pradesh	13.71%	8.70%	-5.01%	2.06%	1.35%	-0.71%	11.00%	6.75%	-4.25%	9.92%	6.38%	-3.54%
Uttarakhand	7.87%	5.15%	-2.72%	1.47%	0.52%	-0.95%	7.26%	4.05%	-3.21%	6.25%	4.28%	-1.97%
West Bengal	8.90%	4.22%	-4.68%	0.40%	0.33%	-0.08%	5.17%	2.61%	-2.56%	6.35%	2.73%	-3.63%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.97%	1.60%	0.63%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.86%	0.86%	0.83%	0.58%	-0.25%
Chandigarh	4.38%	2.35%	-2.03%	0.54%	0.46%	-0.08%	3.17%	1.61%	-1.56%	2.76%	2.16%	-0.61%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	4.74%	4.74%	0.00%	0.34%	0.70%	0.36%	2.92%	3.02%	0.10%	2.21%	2.84%	0.63%
Delhi	3.63%	2.69%	-0.95%	0.72%	0.32%	-0.40%	3.05%	1.82%	-1.23%	2.52%	1.88%	-0.64%
Jammu & Kashmir	2.76%	0.81%	-1.95%	0.41%	0.04%	-0.38%	1.01%	0.13%	-0.88%	2.25%	0.73%	-1.52%
Ladakh	2.25%	1.50%	-0.75%	0.00%	0.25%	0.25%	1.01%	1.14%	0.12%	2.00%	1.26%	-0.75%
Lakshadweep	2.00%	1.21%	-0.79%	0.67%	0.00%	-0.67%	1.09%	0.54%	-0.56%	0.00%	0.17%	-0.17%
Puducherry	0.75%	0.74%	0.00%	0.25%	0.02%	-0.23%	0.13%	0.10%	-0.02%	0.86%	0.32%	-0.54%
India	6.97%	4.18%	-2.79%	0.79%	0.52%	-0.27%	4.93%	3.02%	-1.91%	4.32%	2.71%	-1.62%

(CONTD.) STATE/UT-WISE: CENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO (URBAN)

Table 9 - State/UT-wise: Censored Headcount Ratio (Urban)
% of individuals who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator by Urban Areas

State/UT	Standard of Living																							
	Education				Cooking Fuel				Sanitation				Drinking Water											
	School Attendance		Change (y-x)		2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (y)		Change (y-x)		2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (y)		Change (y-x)									
Andhra Pradesh	0.94%	0.31%	-0.64%	2.25%	0.29%	-1.97%	2.92%	0.84%	-2.09%	0.56%	0.21%	-0.36%	2.79%	1.41%	-1.38%	3.80%	2.62%	-1.18%	4.78%	3.25%	-1.52%	1.24%	0.38%	-0.85%
Assam	1.28%	1.14%	-0.14%	6.76%	3.02%	-3.74%	7.40%	4.54%	-2.86%	2.35%	0.97%	-1.37%	7.09%	4.96%	-2.13%	19.45%	10.29%	-9.17%	18.18%	10.54%	-7.65%	0.82%	0.35%	-0.47%
Chhattisgarh	2.02%	1.58%	-0.45%	7.88%	3.02%	-4.87%	7.57%	1.62%	-5.95%	2.14%	0.40%	-1.74%	2.02%	0.00%	-0.67%	1.08%	0.00%	-1.08%	2.55%	0.06%	-2.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Goa	0.67%	0.00%	-0.67%	1.08%	0.00%	-1.08%	2.00%	0.06%	-2.03%	0.48%	0.19%	-0.30%	2.55%	1.73%	-0.82%	4.24%	1.50%	-2.74%	3.84%	1.80%	-2.03%	0.48%	0.19%	-0.30%
Uttar Pradesh	2.55%	2.10%	-0.39%	3.96%	1.85%	-2.11%	4.13%	2.14%	-2.00%	0.42%	0.40%	-0.03%	2.10%	1.71%	-0.39%	3.96%	1.85%	-2.11%	4.13%	2.14%	-2.00%	0.42%	0.40%	-0.03%
Haryana	0.42%	0.89%	0.48%	0.26%	2.25%	2.00%	2.25%	2.28%	1.05%	0.53%	0.78%	0.25%	2.55%	2.01%	-0.54%	13.67%	6.74%	-6.93%	12.37%	4.97%	-7.40%	6.02%	1.91%	-4.12%
Jharkhand	2.55%	1.33%	-1.22%	3.15%	1.25%	-1.90%	3.54%	2.03%	-1.50%	0.52%	0.38%	-0.14%	2.55%	0.76%	-0.57%	3.15%	1.25%	-1.90%	3.54%	2.03%	-1.50%	0.52%	0.38%	-0.14%
Karnataka	0.20%	0.05%	-0.14%	0.28%	0.27%	-0.01%	0.10%	0.06%	-0.05%	0.05%	0.04%	0.00%	3.23%	2.21%	-1.01%	9.57%	4.41%	-5.16%	9.98%	4.20%	-5.77%	3.75%	1.51%	-2.24%
Kerala	1.54%	0.78%	-0.77%	1.92%	0.89%	-1.02%	4.32%	2.22%	-2.10%	0.54%	0.16%	-0.38%	0.80%	0.48%	-0.32%	7.35%	2.34%	-5.01%	6.66%	2.19%	-4.48%	4.75%	1.53%	-3.22%
Madhya Pradesh	0.37%	0.24%	-0.13%	0.82%	0.18%	-0.64%	0.56%	0.07%	-0.48%	0.13%	0.04%	-0.09%	1.40%	1.53%	0.13%	6.54%	7.36%	0.81%	4.88%	2.79%	-2.09%	2.18%	1.65%	-0.53%
Mizoram	1.62%	1.22%	-0.40%	8.27%	3.64%	-4.63%	6.03%	3.12%	-2.91%	3.52%	1.75%	-1.77%	2.77%	0.91%	-1.87%	11.05%	4.40%	-6.66%	10.59%	4.44%	-6.14%	3.50%	1.20%	-2.31%
Nagaland	1.67%	1.69%	0.02%	2.35%	1.88%	-0.47%	2.21%	2.55%	0.33%	0.17%	0.04%	0.06%	3.85%	1.45%	-2.40%	6.98%	2.26%	-4.72%	7.38%	1.74%	-5.64%	1.87%	0.29%	-1.58%
Odisha	0.43%	0.13%	-0.30%	0.33%	0.11%	-0.22%	0.28%	0.11%	-1.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.43%	0.33%	-0.10%	0.33%	0.11%	-0.22%	0.28%	0.11%	-1.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Punjab	0.35%	0.44%	0.09%	1.26%	0.61%	-0.65%	2.00%	0.78%	-1.22%	0.42%	0.20%	-0.23%	0.85%	0.70%	-0.15%	2.41%	0.52%	-1.89%	3.97%	1.40%	-2.56%	0.85%	0.04%	-0.82%
Rajasthan	0.85%	0.70%	-0.15%	2.41%	0.52%	-1.89%	3.97%	1.40%	-2.56%	0.85%	0.04%	-0.82%	0.15%	0.78%	-0.17%	4.26%	3.27%	-0.99%	3.71%	2.13%	-1.58%	0.60%	0.86%	0.26%
Tamil Nadu	7.61%	3.13%	-4.48%	6.49%	3.05%	-3.45%	5.74%	4.41%	-1.33%	0.59%	0.72%	0.13%	0.15%	0.78%	-0.04%	10.93%	4.59%	-6.35%	10.42%	4.96%	-5.46%	0.71%	0.36%	-0.35%
Telangana	3.13%	1.06%	-2.07%	3.05%	3.56%	-6.73%	8.51%	2.77%	-5.74%	2.81%	0.31%	-2.51%	2.12%	2.12%	-0.06%	10.30%	3.56%	-6.73%	8.51%	2.77%	-5.74%	2.81%	0.31%	-2.51%
Uttar Pradesh	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.14%	0.47%	0.33%	0.35%	1.04%	0.69%	0.00%	0.31%	0.31%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.14%	0.47%	0.33%	0.35%	1.04%	0.69%	0.00%	0.31%	0.31%
West Bengal	1.22%	2.35%	1.13%	2.71%	1.62%	-1.10%	4.28%	2.44%	-1.84%	1.35%	1.33%	-0.02%	2.74%	2.45%	-0.29%	1.02%	0.45%	-0.57%	4.51%	4.01%	-0.50%	0.72%	0.47%	-0.25%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.14%	1.42%	0.28%	0.55%	0.33%	-0.23%	3.77%	2.44%	-1.33%	0.58%	0.18%	-0.40%	0.89%	0.49%	-0.40%	1.85%	0.25%	-1.60%	3.41%	2.41%	-1.03%	0.58%	0.18%	-0.40%
Chandigarh	0.89%	0.49%	-0.40%	1.85%	0.25%	-1.60%	3.41%	2.41%	-1.03%	0.58%	0.18%	-0.40%	0.21%	0.00%	-0.21%	0.49%	0.38%	-0.11%	3.02%	1.62%	-1.40%	0.86%	0.55%	-0.31%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	0.50%	0.72%	0.23%	1.09%	0.71%	-0.38%	0.17%	0.00%	-0.17%	0.24%	0.54%	0.30%	0.50%	0.72%	0.23%	1.09%	0.71%	-0.38%	0.17%	0.00%	-0.17%	0.24%	0.54%	0.30%
Delhi	0.01%	0.55%	0.53%	0.52%	0.11%	-0.40%	0.69%	0.11%	0.06%	0.09%	0.05%	-0.04%	0.01%	0.55%	0.53%	0.52%	0.11%	-0.40%	0.69%	0.11%	0.06%	0.09%	0.05%	-0.04%
Jammu & Kashmir	2.58%	1.84%	-0.73%	5.63%	2.52%	-3.12%	5.98%	2.85%	-3.13%	1.16%	0.38%	-0.78%	2.58%	1.84%	-0.73%	5.63%	2.52%	-3.12%	5.98%	2.85%	-3.13%	1.16%	0.38%	-0.78%
Ladakh	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Lakshadweep	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Puducherry	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
India	2.58%	1.84%	-0.73%	5.63%	2.52%	-3.12%	5.98%	2.85%	-3.13%	1.16%	0.38%	-0.78%	2.58%	1.84%	-0.73%	5.63%	2.52%	-3.12%	5.98%	2.85%	-3.13%	1.16%	0.38%	-0.78%

(CONTD.) STATE/UT-WISE: CENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO (URBAN)

Table 9 - State/UT-wise: Censored Headcount Ratio (Urban)
% of individuals who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator by Urban Areas

State/UT	Electricity			Housing			Standard of Living			Assets			Bank Account		
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (v)	Change (y-x)
Andhra Pradesh	0.27%	0.06%	-0.22%	1.30%	0.29%	-1.01%	1.30%	0.54%	-0.76%	1.41%	0.23%	-1.18%	1.41%	0.23%	-1.18%
Arunachal Pradesh	0.50%	0.13%	-0.36%	6.52%	5.44%	-1.07%	2.29%	1.01%	-1.28%	1.90%	0.57%	-1.33%	1.90%	0.57%	-1.33%
Assam	2.49%	0.39%	-2.10%	8.24%	5.56%	-2.68%	3.69%	3.23%	-0.46%	3.23%	1.05%	-2.18%	3.23%	1.05%	-2.18%
Bihar	7.59%	2.31%	-5.28%	16.51%	11.11%	-5.39%	9.88%	5.81%	-4.06%	9.97%	1.11%	-8.86%	9.97%	1.11%	-8.86%
Chhattisgarh	0.33%	0.23%	-0.10%	6.46%	2.73%	-3.72%	2.19%	1.10%	-1.09%	1.08%	0.85%	-0.23%	1.08%	0.85%	-0.23%
Goa	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.87%	0.06%	-0.81%	0.56%	0.00%	-0.56%	0.70%	0.00%	-0.70%	0.70%	0.00%	-0.70%
Gujarat	0.81%	0.26%	-0.55%	1.74%	1.00%	-0.74%	2.11%	0.85%	-1.26%	2.08%	0.49%	-1.59%	2.08%	0.49%	-1.59%
Haryana	0.24%	0.10%	-0.14%	3.31%	2.02%	-1.29%	1.54%	0.99%	-0.54%	2.54%	0.49%	-2.05%	2.54%	0.49%	-2.05%
Himachal Pradesh	0.15%	0.68%	0.53%	0.43%	1.76%	1.33%	0.55%	1.58%	1.03%	0.41%	0.97%	0.56%	0.41%	0.97%	0.56%
Jharkhand	1.58%	0.58%	-1.00%	8.28%	4.07%	-4.21%	4.33%	2.43%	-1.91%	2.15%	0.96%	-1.19%	2.15%	0.96%	-1.19%
Karnataka	0.41%	0.25%	-0.16%	2.68%	1.75%	-0.93%	1.49%	0.84%	-0.65%	1.21%	0.57%	-0.64%	1.21%	0.57%	-0.64%
Kerala	0.03%	0.00%	-0.03%	0.14%	0.25%	0.10%	0.08%	0.09%	0.02%	0.08%	0.13%	0.05%	0.08%	0.13%	0.05%
Madhya Pradesh	1.15%	0.27%	-0.88%	8.80%	4.51%	-4.29%	3.10%	2.06%	-1.04%	3.09%	0.58%	-2.50%	3.09%	0.58%	-2.50%
Maharashtra	0.77%	0.22%	-0.55%	1.84%	1.10%	-0.74%	1.84%	0.93%	-0.91%	2.24%	0.87%	-1.38%	2.24%	0.87%	-1.38%
Manipur	1.30%	0.26%	-1.04%	7.95%	3.24%	-4.71%	2.20%	1.58%	-0.62%	4.44%	0.49%	-3.95%	4.44%	0.49%	-3.95%
Meghalaya	0.87%	1.78%	0.91%	5.39%	4.66%	-0.73%	2.83%	5.14%	2.30%	3.62%	1.29%	-2.33%	3.62%	1.29%	-2.33%
Mizoram	0.08%	0.00%	-0.08%	0.80%	0.37%	-0.43%	0.61%	0.16%	-0.46%	0.31%	0.05%	-0.27%	0.31%	0.05%	-0.27%
Nagaland	0.25%	0.02%	-0.23%	9.65%	5.69%	-3.96%	3.96%	2.33%	-1.63%	4.26%	1.61%	-2.65%	4.26%	1.61%	-2.65%
Odisha	3.44%	0.48%	-2.96%	8.96%	3.83%	-5.14%	4.86%	2.13%	-2.73%	3.62%	0.31%	-3.31%	3.62%	0.31%	-3.31%
Punjab	0.31%	0.02%	-0.29%	1.78%	1.59%	-0.19%	0.61%	0.60%	0.00%	1.03%	0.70%	-0.33%	1.03%	0.70%	-0.33%
Rajasthan	0.83%	0.12%	-0.71%	3.71%	2.55%	-1.17%	2.88%	0.73%	-2.15%	1.32%	0.10%	-1.23%	1.32%	0.10%	-1.23%
Sikkim	0.13%	0.02%	-0.11%	0.90%	0.36%	-0.51%	0.56%	0.21%	-0.35%	0.57%	0.02%	-0.56%	0.57%	0.02%	-0.56%
Tamil Nadu	0.15%	0.15%	0.00%	1.08%	0.57%	-0.51%	0.48%	0.36%	-0.11%	0.77%	0.31%	-0.46%	0.77%	0.31%	-0.46%
Telangana	0.36%	0.06%	-0.30%	1.84%	0.92%	-0.92%	1.48%	0.86%	-0.62%	1.47%	0.19%	-1.29%	1.47%	0.19%	-1.29%
Tripura	0.33%	0.24%	-0.09%	4.70%	3.90%	-0.79%	2.21%	1.33%	-0.89%	2.49%	0.67%	-1.82%	2.49%	0.67%	-1.82%
Uttar Pradesh	3.35%	1.38%	-1.97%	10.77%	6.11%	-4.65%	4.59%	2.35%	-2.24%	2.76%	1.24%	-1.51%	2.76%	1.24%	-1.51%
Uttarakhand	0.39%	0.25%	-0.14%	3.36%	2.71%	-0.66%	2.27%	1.79%	-0.49%	2.66%	0.67%	-3.94%	2.66%	0.67%	-3.94%
West Bengal	1.89%	0.28%	-1.61%	8.46%	3.34%	-5.12%	4.58%	1.35%	-3.23%	4.61%	0.67%	-3.94%	4.61%	0.67%	-3.94%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.28%	0.31%	0.03%	0.48%	0.58%	0.10%	0.14%	0.75%	0.62%	0.00%	0.16%	0.16%	0.00%	0.16%	0.16%
Chandigarh	0.50%	0.00%	-0.50%	2.37%	1.99%	-0.38%	1.21%	0.08%	-1.12%	0.80%	0.00%	-0.80%	0.80%	0.00%	-0.80%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	0.00%	0.04%	0.04%	1.74%	0.84%	-0.90%	2.20%	2.99%	0.79%	2.06%	1.75%	-0.30%	2.06%	1.75%	-0.30%
Delhi	0.06%	0.04%	-0.02%	1.45%	0.85%	-0.60%	1.73%	1.21%	-0.53%	1.28%	0.78%	-0.50%	1.28%	0.78%	-0.50%
Jammu & Kashmir	0.30%	0.00%	-0.30%	1.34%	0.44%	-0.91%	1.29%	0.18%	-1.11%	0.46%	0.02%	-0.43%	0.46%	0.02%	-0.43%
Ladakh	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.77%	1.56%	-1.21%	1.38%	0.30%	-1.08%	0.59%	0.00%	-0.59%	0.59%	0.00%	-0.59%
Lakshadweep	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.41%	0.47%	0.06%	0.17%	0.00%	-0.17%	0.66%	0.11%	-0.55%	0.66%	0.11%	-0.55%
Puducherry	0.07%	0.01%	-0.06%	0.53%	0.26%	-0.26%	0.27%	0.15%	-0.13%	0.10%	0.06%	-0.04%	0.10%	0.06%	-0.04%
India	1.29%	0.44%	-0.84%	4.74%	2.77%	-1.97%	2.59%	1.40%	-1.19%	2.28%	0.59%	-1.69%	2.28%	0.59%	-1.69%

Table 10 - State/UT-wise: Indicator Contribution to the MPI Score
% contribution of each indicator to the MPI Score

State/UT	Health						Education	
	Nutrition		Child & Adolescent Mortality		Maternal Health		Years of Schooling	
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)
Andhra Pradesh	29.15%	32.60%	1.40%	1.47%	7.39%	9.44%	24.60%	25.78%
Arunachal Pradesh	20.09%	24.05%	0.87%	0.74%	10.81%	13.33%	19.58%	20.42%
Assam	27.13%	29.47%	1.16%	1.04%	9.48%	11.49%	15.19%	16.50%
Bihar	26.19%	27.95%	1.23%	1.55%	11.49%	13.11%	15.55%	18.32%
Chhattisgarh	30.01%	31.54%	1.40%	1.65%	10.59%	11.69%	13.62%	13.61%
Goa	32.67%	38.20%	1.09%	4.25%	7.68%	0.97%	24.80%	31.72%
Gujarat	30.74%	31.81%	1.11%	1.58%	8.74%	8.50%	13.36%	14.49%
Haryana	31.76%	31.14%	1.87%	1.99%	14.39%	12.60%	14.49%	15.67%
Himachal Pradesh	37.63%	34.97%	1.63%	2.01%	15.92%	14.78%	8.20%	12.17%
Jharkhand	28.41%	29.48%	1.13%	1.11%	10.94%	12.23%	13.58%	15.19%
Karnataka	29.82%	34.52%	1.08%	1.56%	8.06%	11.75%	16.44%	15.11%
Kerala	34.12%	36.61%	0.14%	0.44%	4.50%	8.16%	11.20%	13.58%
Madhya Pradesh	27.97%	28.54%	1.31%	1.35%	10.05%	10.45%	13.50%	14.68%
Maharashtra	31.76%	32.66%	1.06%	1.27%	9.15%	10.61%	10.96%	14.23%
Manipur	27.86%	29.35%	1.03%	1.15%	10.98%	11.49%	10.11%	13.45%
Meghalaya	25.29%	27.05%	1.12%	1.42%	11.95%	12.75%	17.75%	17.27%
Mizoram	22.28%	23.29%	1.13%	0.93%	10.74%	11.80%	19.59%	21.00%
Nagaland	24.52%	27.32%	0.98%	0.94%	13.09%	14.48%	16.11%	14.96%
Odisha	27.42%	29.37%	0.92%	1.02%	7.82%	8.59%	16.85%	19.79%
Punjab	30.13%	31.46%	1.72%	1.93%	10.53%	11.32%	23.24%	22.65%
Rajasthan	27.88%	31.12%	1.26%	1.49%	10.26%	11.94%	16.15%	15.72%
Sikkim	30.44%	27.18%	1.31%	0.99%	9.28%	7.40%	26.33%	24.15%
Tamil Nadu	31.02%	27.24%	1.33%	1.28%	7.14%	4.32%	19.62%	25.76%
TeLANGANA	28.57%	34.09%	1.10%	1.64%	7.23%	9.14%	24.22%	26.71%
Tripura	26.69%	28.70%	0.98%	1.30%	8.68%	11.36%	18.03%	16.76%
Uttar Pradesh	28.25%	29.91%	1.77%	1.79%	11.71%	12.94%	13.98%	14.94%
Uttarakhand	31.12%	30.79%	1.73%	1.85%	13.84%	13.27%	14.26%	16.50%
West Bengal	27.76%	31.01%	0.86%	0.83%	8.09%	9.12%	19.30%	20.68%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	32.73%	26.84%	1.46%	0.56%	4.89%	5.88%	18.59%	19.62%
Chandigarh	31.53%	23.68%	1.67%	2.51%	10.30%	8.19%	20.74%	21.26%
Dehra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	33.00%	35.01%	0.92%	1.47%	6.42%	5.82%	10.47%	17.36%
Delhi	30.95%	30.93%	3.05%	1.90%	13.00%	10.49%	21.31%	21.50%
Jammu & Kashmir	29.11%	25.94%	1.28%	0.64%	9.13%	8.48%	13.45%	17.85%
Ladakh	32.94%	28.65%	1.43%	1.58%	11.31%	8.66%	10.84%	18.61%
Lakshadweep	46.56%	42.09%	6.71%	0.00%	10.99%	8.63%	0.00%	5.58%
Puducherry	33.33%	29.01%	3.56%	0.37%	5.50%	2.86%	22.39%	20.90%
India	28.15%	29.86%	1.33%	1.48%	10.41%	11.73%	15.18%	16.65%

(CONTD.) STATE/UT-WISE: INDICATOR CONTRIBUTION TO THE MPI SCORE

Table 10 - State/UT-wise: Indicator Contribution to the MPI Score
% contribution of each indicator to the MPI Score

State/UT	Education			Standard of Living					
	School Attendance			Cooking Fuel		Sanitation		Drinking Water	
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)
Andhra Pradesh	4.71%	4.29%	6.33%	8.84%	6.33%	9.48%	7.13%	2.85%	2.89%
Arunachal Pradesh	8.59%	8.96%	8.80%	8.84%	8.80%	6.86%	3.73%	2.55%	1.80%
Assam	5.99%	6.03%	9.26%	9.64%	9.26%	7.44%	5.90%	2.50%	2.84%
Bihar	7.32%	8.99%	8.49%	9.03%	8.49%	8.37%	7.37%	0.28%	0.27%
Chhattisgarh	5.38%	8.62%	10.45%	10.39%	10.45%	9.50%	5.42%	3.62%	2.23%
Goa	6.50%	9.84%	3.07%	6.50%	3.07%	8.87%	5.30%	0.88%	0.00%
Gujarat	9.59%	10.44%	9.19%	9.84%	9.19%	8.84%	7.66%	2.46%	1.91%
Haryana	8.91%	12.99%	8.64%	9.00%	8.64%	5.39%	4.50%	1.97%	2.25%
Himachal Pradesh	2.39%	3.94%	10.34%	11.30%	10.34%	7.61%	6.33%	2.15%	2.29%
Jharkhand	5.93%	8.46%	9.70%	9.73%	9.70%	9.29%	6.76%	4.09%	3.04%
Karnataka	7.11%	7.55%	7.18%	9.80%	7.18%	9.34%	7.67%	2.34%	1.79%
Kerala	13.66%	5.15%	10.03%	10.01%	10.03%	5.17%	2.12%	2.27%	2.50%
Madhya Pradesh	7.07%	8.98%	9.81%	9.60%	9.81%	9.13%	7.03%	4.78%	4.50%
Maharashtra	7.63%	6.69%	7.66%	9.13%	7.66%	9.16%	7.78%	3.71%	3.39%
Manipur	3.79%	4.76%	8.71%	9.84%	8.71%	6.90%	5.26%	7.29%	7.11%
Meghalaya	5.66%	7.66%	9.44%	9.65%	9.44%	5.64%	2.63%	4.07%	3.39%
Mizoram	8.29%	9.62%	8.26%	8.90%	8.26%	5.82%	2.80%	2.85%	3.15%
Nagaland	5.26%	6.59%	10.30%	9.77%	10.30%	3.52%	2.43%	2.72%	2.32%
Odisha	5.29%	6.32%	10.18%	10.06%	10.18%	9.48%	7.56%	3.43%	2.78%
Punjab	9.63%	10.15%	6.68%	8.25%	6.68%	5.88%	5.40%	0.56%	0.89%
Rajasthan	8.79%	7.31%	10.02%	9.47%	10.02%	8.51%	6.63%	3.61%	2.61%
Sikkim	3.79%	5.28%	8.97%	8.76%	8.97%	3.42%	3.29%	0.57%	3.24%
Tamil Nadu	3.97%	8.20%	7.71%	8.94%	7.71%	11.05%	9.02%	2.39%	2.17%
Telangana	3.32%	5.14%	4.08%	8.49%	4.08%	9.77%	7.14%	2.74%	1.00%
Tripura	3.73%	4.37%	10.20%	9.84%	10.20%	7.03%	5.32%	4.62%	4.44%
Uttar Pradesh	9.26%	12.35%	8.32%	9.09%	8.32%	8.43%	5.52%	0.56%	0.43%
Uttarakhand	6.77%	10.85%	8.67%	9.58%	8.67%	6.77%	5.99%	1.89%	1.65%
West Bengal	4.78%	4.25%	10.37%	10.17%	10.37%	8.26%	7.03%	2.00%	1.09%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.56%	4.47%	7.96%	8.59%	7.96%	8.17%	9.10%	3.04%	4.19%
Chandigarh	9.38%	23.20%	4.56%	5.99%	4.56%	8.90%	7.03%	2.38%	3.74%
Delhi	10.35%	10.29%	6.17%	8.65%	6.17%	9.97%	6.60%	2.47%	1.79%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	9.68%	16.29%	1.10%	1.39%	1.10%	8.20%	7.72%	1.42%	0.58%
Jammu & Kashmir	7.55%	10.93%	9.28%	9.68%	9.28%	9.07%	7.67%	4.27%	4.88%
Ladakh	3.52%	12.44%	4.47%	8.18%	4.47%	11.75%	9.93%	4.36%	3.77%
Lakshadweep	16.37%	23.31%	7.43%	8.08%	7.43%	0.99%	0.00%	3.17%	5.84%
Puducherry	0.22%	19.50%	4.37%	9.72%	4.37%	10.21%	10.27%	0.73%	1.12%
India	7.42%	9.10%	8.82%	9.36%	8.82%	8.62%	6.63%	2.05%	1.60%

(CONTD.) STATE/UT-WISE: INDICATOR CONTRIBUTION TO THE MPI SCORE

Table 10 - State/UT-wise: Indicator Contribution to the MPI Score
% contribution of each indicator to the MPI Score

State/UT	Standard of Living											
	Electricity			Housing			Assets			Bank Account		
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)
Andhra Pradesh	0.56%	0.46%	5.10%	5.07%	4.35%	3.75%	4.35%	3.75%	1.56%	0.77%	1.56%	0.77%
Arunachal Pradesh	2.98%	1.51%	9.67%	10.54%	5.34%	4.25%	5.34%	4.25%	3.83%	1.88%	3.83%	1.88%
Assam	4.48%	2.29%	9.56%	10.10%	4.23%	4.14%	4.23%	4.14%	3.20%	0.95%	3.20%	0.95%
Bihar	5.18%	0.76%	8.47%	8.77%	3.36%	3.81%	3.36%	3.81%	3.53%	0.60%	3.53%	0.60%
Chhattisgarh	0.99%	0.54%	9.55%	9.88%	3.72%	3.40%	3.72%	3.40%	1.21%	0.98%	1.21%	0.98%
Goa	0.00%	0.00%	5.79%	3.55%	2.72%	2.83%	2.72%	2.83%	2.50%	0.27%	2.50%	0.27%
Gujarat	1.66%	1.53%	6.50%	6.97%	4.69%	4.74%	4.69%	4.74%	2.48%	1.18%	2.48%	1.18%
Haryana	0.67%	0.28%	6.64%	6.60%	2.29%	2.38%	2.29%	2.38%	2.60%	0.95%	2.60%	0.95%
Himachal Pradesh	0.38%	0.58%	8.30%	7.63%	3.44%	3.88%	3.44%	3.88%	1.04%	1.09%	1.04%	1.09%
Jharkhand	3.21%	1.36%	8.48%	8.66%	3.66%	3.38%	3.66%	3.38%	1.56%	0.64%	1.56%	0.64%
Karnataka	0.84%	0.56%	7.97%	7.71%	4.30%	3.25%	4.30%	3.25%	2.92%	1.34%	2.92%	1.34%
Kerala	3.47%	2.86%	6.90%	8.80%	5.58%	6.54%	5.58%	6.54%	2.98%	3.21%	2.98%	3.21%
Madhya Pradesh	1.78%	0.46%	9.00%	9.27%	3.76%	4.20%	3.76%	4.20%	2.02%	0.72%	2.02%	0.72%
Maharashtra	2.30%	1.37%	7.43%	7.81%	4.92%	4.73%	4.92%	4.73%	2.79%	1.78%	2.79%	1.78%
Manipur	2.15%	0.98%	10.29%	10.74%	4.31%	5.42%	4.31%	5.42%	5.44%	1.57%	5.44%	1.57%
Meghalaya	1.95%	2.07%	7.09%	7.17%	5.89%	7.17%	5.89%	7.17%	3.94%	1.69%	3.94%	1.69%
Mizoram	3.06%	2.04%	7.79%	8.76%	6.81%	7.38%	6.81%	7.38%	2.74%	0.97%	2.74%	0.97%
Nagaland	1.02%	0.51%	9.77%	10.47%	6.79%	7.24%	6.79%	7.24%	6.45%	2.43%	6.45%	2.43%
Odisha	3.12%	1.26%	8.69%	8.26%	4.65%	4.31%	4.65%	4.31%	2.27%	0.57%	2.27%	0.57%
Punjab	0.43%	0.19%	6.47%	6.62%	1.16%	1.41%	1.16%	1.41%	2.01%	1.30%	2.01%	1.30%
Rajasthan	2.28%	0.83%	6.46%	8.39%	4.57%	3.49%	4.57%	3.49%	0.76%	0.43%	0.76%	0.43%
Sikkim	0.22%	1.15%	6.98%	7.98%	5.58%	8.00%	5.58%	8.00%	3.33%	2.36%	3.33%	2.36%
Tamil Nadu	1.07%	1.34%	6.45%	6.38%	3.36%	4.63%	3.36%	4.63%	3.65%	1.97%	3.65%	1.97%
Telangana	0.70%	0.41%	6.73%	6.28%	4.86%	3.63%	4.86%	3.63%	2.27%	0.73%	2.27%	0.73%
Tripura	2.74%	1.05%	10.28%	10.22%	5.97%	5.42%	5.97%	5.42%	1.40%	0.85%	1.40%	0.85%
Uttar Pradesh	4.87%	2.31%	8.85%	9.06%	2.35%	1.95%	2.35%	1.95%	0.88%	0.49%	0.88%	0.49%
Uttarakhand	0.85%	0.26%	7.47%	5.93%	3.77%	3.21%	3.77%	3.21%	1.95%	1.04%	1.95%	1.04%
West Bengal	1.83%	1.34%	9.19%	9.37%	4.24%	3.44%	4.24%	3.44%	3.50%	1.46%	3.50%	1.46%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.24%	0.00%	9.58%	8.85%	5.85%	7.59%	5.85%	7.59%	0.30%	0.46%	0.30%	0.46%
Chandigarh	0.88%	0.00%	4.55%	5.60%	2.20%	2.03%	2.20%	2.03%	1.48%	0.00%	1.48%	0.00%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	0.72%	0.31%	9.10%	7.38%	5.08%	6.13%	5.08%	6.13%	2.85%	1.68%	2.85%	1.68%
Delhi	0.15%	0.14%	3.50%	2.80%	4.24%	3.97%	4.24%	3.97%	3.10%	2.58%	3.10%	2.58%
Jammu & Kashmir	1.44%	0.48%	8.05%	8.84%	7.55%	4.37%	7.55%	4.37%	1.24%	0.65%	1.24%	0.65%
Ladakh	0.68%	0.25%	11.36%	9.36%	2.96%	1.53%	2.96%	1.53%	0.68%	0.73%	0.68%	0.73%
Lakshadweep	0.00%	0.00%	2.34%	5.19%	0.99%	0.90%	0.99%	0.90%	3.81%	1.03%	3.81%	1.03%
Puducherry	0.77%	0.69%	7.91%	5.96%	3.04%	3.83%	3.04%	3.83%	2.64%	1.14%	2.64%	1.14%
India	3.37%	1.32%	8.33%	8.65%	3.59%	3.39%	3.59%	3.39%	2.18%	0.78%	2.18%	0.78%

Table 11 - State/UT-wise: Indicator Contribution to the MPI Score (Rural)
% contribution of each indicator to the MPI Score by Rural Areas

State/UT	Health						Maternal Health			Education		
	Nutrition		Child & Adolescent Mortality		Maternal Health		Years of Schooling					
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)		
Andhra Pradesh	28.62%	31.87%	1.41%	1.46%	7.55%	9.57%	24.26%	25.15%	19.69%	20.66%		
Arunachal Pradesh	19.61%	23.57%	0.90%	0.70%	10.62%	13.23%	15.17%	16.32%	15.53%	18.15%		
Assam	26.99%	29.47%	1.15%	0.99%	9.48%	11.48%	13.09%	13.54%	14.89%	30.26%		
Bihar	26.15%	27.97%	1.23%	1.52%	11.44%	13.09%	11.69%	13.54%	12.40%	13.64%		
Chhattisgarh	29.76%	31.45%	1.39%	1.61%	10.57%	11.69%	0.00%	14.89%	12.40%	13.64%		
Goa	36.46%	39.39%	0.56%	4.61%	7.26%	0.00%	14.89%	12.40%	12.40%	13.64%		
Gujarat	30.64%	31.37%	1.13%	1.57%	8.78%	8.71%	12.40%	13.64%	12.40%	13.64%		
Haryana	32.03%	31.26%	1.83%	2.07%	14.74%	12.93%	12.54%	14.60%	12.54%	14.60%		
Himachal Pradesh	37.73%	35.96%	1.60%	2.15%	15.96%	15.13%	8.04%	11.50%	8.04%	11.50%		
Jharkhand	28.10%	29.27%	1.13%	1.09%	10.84%	12.11%	13.55%	15.15%	13.55%	15.15%		
Karnataka	29.53%	34.37%	1.03%	1.55%	7.84%	11.64%	16.21%	15.09%	16.21%	15.09%		
Kerala	32.16%	34.39%	0.19%	0.61%	3.76%	6.42%	11.37%	17.43%	11.37%	17.43%		
Madhya Pradesh	27.59%	28.29%	1.23%	1.24%	9.94%	10.34%	13.20%	14.67%	13.20%	14.67%		
Maharashtra	31.10%	32.18%	0.78%	1.18%	8.77%	10.52%	10.46%	13.55%	10.46%	13.55%		
Manipur	27.03%	28.58%	0.98%	1.32%	11.56%	11.65%	10.27%	14.12%	10.27%	14.12%		
Meghalaya	24.99%	26.71%	1.14%	1.38%	12.04%	12.75%	17.85%	17.48%	17.85%	17.48%		
Mizoram	21.80%	22.78%	1.06%	0.83%	10.65%	11.76%	19.58%	21.14%	19.58%	21.14%		
Nagaland	23.62%	27.03%	0.98%	1.00%	12.85%	14.52%	16.68%	14.99%	16.68%	14.99%		
Odisha	27.52%	29.27%	0.92%	1.03%	7.81%	8.64%	16.73%	19.79%	16.73%	19.79%		
Punjab	31.23%	32.71%	1.62%	1.93%	10.55%	12.48%	22.55%	20.23%	22.55%	20.23%		
Rajasthan	27.54%	30.99%	1.24%	1.45%	10.16%	11.88%	15.83%	15.44%	15.83%	15.44%		
Sikkim	28.94%	26.12%	1.68%	1.06%	8.93%	7.09%	25.26%	25.13%	25.26%	25.13%		
Tamil Nadu	30.18%	25.49%	1.32%	1.32%	6.79%	4.06%	19.83%	27.06%	19.83%	27.06%		
TeLANGana	28.20%	33.98%	0.93%	1.43%	7.13%	9.13%	24.04%	26.90%	24.04%	26.90%		
Tripura	25.92%	28.04%	1.02%	1.34%	8.62%	11.39%	17.80%	16.72%	17.80%	16.72%		
Uttar Pradesh	28.37%	30.12%	1.73%	1.73%	11.81%	13.20%	13.22%	14.18%	13.22%	14.18%		
Uttarakhand	31.85%	31.89%	1.49%	2.00%	14.05%	14.06%	12.11%	14.62%	12.11%	14.62%		
West Bengal	27.73%	30.78%	0.91%	0.76%	8.09%	8.97%	19.18%	20.63%	19.18%	20.63%		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	31.61%	21.43%	1.61%	0.74%	5.37%	4.00%	16.70%	20.82%	16.70%	20.82%		
Chandigarh	32.87%	43.75%	0.00%	21.88%	3.87%	21.88%	27.07%	0.00%	27.07%	0.00%		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	33.18%	36.36%	0.88%	1.10%	5.80%	4.00%	9.66%	16.64%	9.66%	16.64%		
Delhi	41.94%	31.61%	0.00%	4.53%	20.97%	12.47%	0.00%	15.25%	0.00%	15.25%		
Jammu & Kashmir	28.94%	25.62%	1.19%	0.63%	9.43%	8.83%	12.43%	17.23%	9.43%	17.23%		
Ladakh	33.17%	28.29%	1.53%	1.46%	11.63%	8.27%	9.74%	17.69%	11.63%	17.69%		
Lakshadweep	38.89%	46.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Puducherry	35.33%	9.36%	2.45%	0.00%	7.64%	3.80%	12.81%	35.25%	7.64%	12.81%		
India	27.97%	29.76%	1.29%	1.43%	10.40%	11.81%	14.79%	16.27%	14.79%	16.27%		

(CONTD.) STATE/UT-WISE: INDICATOR CONTRIBUTION TO THE MPI SCORE (RURAL)

Table 11 - State/UT-wise: Indicator Contribution to the MPI Score (Rural)
% contribution of each indicator to the MPI Score by Rural Areas

State/UT	Education			Standard of Living					
	School Attendance			Cooking Fuel		Sanitation		Drinking Water	
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)
Andhra Pradesh	4.30%	4.09%	6.87%	9.28%	6.87%	9.80%	7.41%	3.05%	3.09%
Arunachal Pradesh	8.23%	8.92%	9.05%	9.12%	9.05%	6.88%	3.56%	2.62%	1.87%
Assam	6.04%	6.01%	9.48%	9.72%	9.48%	7.41%	5.82%	2.50%	2.90%
Bihar	7.15%	8.84%	8.66%	9.10%	8.66%	8.43%	7.44%	0.28%	0.28%
Chhattisgarh	5.19%	8.29%	10.64%	10.53%	10.64%	9.59%	5.51%	3.72%	2.31%
Goa	4.24%	10.66%	3.33%	10.04%	3.33%	8.86%	5.14%	2.04%	0.00%
Gujarat	8.70%	9.30%	9.89%	10.32%	9.89%	9.26%	8.00%	2.74%	2.12%
Haryana	8.43%	12.38%	9.56%	10.11%	9.56%	5.25%	4.24%	2.42%	2.55%
Himachal Pradesh	2.23%	3.29%	10.65%	11.51%	10.65%	7.60%	6.21%	2.11%	2.26%
Jharkhand	5.89%	8.42%	9.79%	9.72%	9.79%	9.32%	6.79%	4.07%	3.08%
Karnataka	6.43%	7.13%	7.68%	10.29%	7.68%	9.57%	7.71%	1.87%	1.87%
Kerala	11.10%	4.34%	9.66%	10.57%	9.66%	5.97%	2.08%	2.58%	2.79%
Madhya Pradesh	6.88%	8.68%	10.08%	9.85%	10.08%	9.29%	7.07%	5.00%	4.70%
Maharashtra	6.97%	5.97%	8.52%	10.19%	8.52%	9.25%	7.65%	4.24%	3.96%
Manipur	3.81%	4.57%	8.83%	9.87%	8.83%	6.48%	4.84%	7.52%	7.45%
Meghalaya	5.62%	8.02%	9.44%	9.69%	9.44%	5.60%	2.58%	4.12%	3.46%
Mizoram	8.12%	9.23%	8.53%	9.06%	8.53%	5.92%	2.88%	2.99%	3.27%
Nagaland	5.18%	6.41%	10.82%	10.01%	10.82%	3.11%	1.95%	2.59%	2.19%
Odisha	5.08%	6.32%	10.25%	10.11%	10.25%	9.52%	7.47%	3.47%	2.80%
Punjab	7.48%	7.76%	7.91%	9.39%	7.91%	6.08%	4.96%	0.63%	1.11%
Rajasthan	8.40%	6.91%	10.33%	9.75%	10.33%	8.65%	6.79%	3.79%	2.74%
Sikkim	3.12%	4.89%	9.41%	10.87%	9.41%	2.31%	3.04%	0.73%	3.47%
Tamil Nadu	3.22%	5.93%	8.69%	9.74%	8.69%	11.32%	9.93%	2.47%	2.35%
Telangana	2.67%	4.13%	4.43%	9.08%	4.43%	9.93%	7.35%	2.89%	1.16%
Tripura	3.98%	4.12%	10.43%	9.94%	10.43%	6.97%	5.33%	4.94%	4.69%
Uttar Pradesh	8.48%	11.49%	8.85%	9.46%	8.85%	8.75%	5.64%	0.58%	0.44%
Uttarakhand	5.60%	9.03%	9.92%	10.33%	9.92%	7.00%	5.79%	2.22%	1.82%
West Bengal	4.40%	3.62%	10.77%	10.37%	10.77%	8.40%	7.19%	1.90%	1.16%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.81%	5.89%	9.31%	9.26%	9.31%	8.53%	9.41%	3.34%	4.75%
Chandigarh	13.54%	0.00%	0.00%	8.84%	0.00%	9.94%	12.50%	0.00%	0.00%
Delhi	8.77%	7.69%	8.40%	9.86%	8.40%	10.21%	6.15%	2.66%	2.16%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	0.00%	14.17%	1.83%	11.98%	1.83%	11.98%	8.39%	1.14%	0.00%
Jammu & Kashmir	7.35%	10.46%	9.65%	10.00%	9.65%	7.80%	7.80%	4.53%	5.01%
Ladakh	3.57%	13.86%	4.72%	8.62%	4.72%	11.77%	9.95%	4.44%	3.82%
Lakshadweep	38.89%	0.00%	13.33%	11.11%	13.33%	0.00%	0.00%	11.11%	13.33%
Puducherry	0.00%	0.00%	11.96%	12.43%	11.96%	12.34%	12.24%	0.45%	2.09%
India	7.00%	8.58%	9.24%	9.67%	9.24%	8.78%	6.70%	2.13%	1.69%

(CONTD.) STATE/UT-WISE: INDICATOR CONTRIBUTION TO THE MPI SCORE (RURAL)

Table 11 - State/UT-wise: Indicator Contribution to the MPI Score (Rural)
% contribution of each indicator to the MPI Score by Rural Areas

State/UT	Standard of Living											
	Electricity			Housing			Assets			Bank Account		
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)
Andhra Pradesh	0.55%	0.48%	5.36%	5.46%	4.51%	3.83%	4.51%	3.83%	1.32%	0.71%	1.32%	0.71%
Arunachal Pradesh	3.15%	1.59%	9.73%	10.53%	5.51%	4.40%	5.51%	4.40%	3.93%	1.93%	3.93%	1.93%
Assam	4.55%	2.37%	9.58%	10.15%	4.24%	4.09%	4.24%	4.09%	3.18%	0.91%	3.18%	0.91%
Bihar	5.30%	0.71%	8.58%	8.92%	3.32%	3.83%	3.32%	3.83%	3.49%	0.59%	3.49%	0.59%
Chhattisgarh	1.04%	0.54%	9.74%	10.08%	3.82%	3.44%	3.82%	3.44%	1.22%	0.91%	1.22%	0.91%
Goa	0.00%	0.00%	9.39%	3.25%	3.71%	3.07%	3.71%	3.07%	2.56%	0.29%	2.56%	0.29%
Gujarat	1.71%	1.64%	7.12%	7.57%	4.89%	5.06%	4.89%	5.06%	2.31%	1.13%	2.31%	1.13%
Haryana	0.78%	0.29%	7.27%	6.93%	2.33%	2.33%	2.33%	2.33%	2.27%	0.87%	2.27%	0.87%
Himachal Pradesh	0.37%	0.41%	8.42%	7.83%	3.44%	3.75%	3.44%	3.75%	1.00%	0.87%	1.00%	0.87%
Jharkhand	3.39%	1.40%	8.71%	8.91%	3.71%	3.40%	3.71%	3.40%	1.56%	0.60%	1.56%	0.60%
Karnataka	0.82%	0.49%	8.31%	7.96%	4.46%	3.29%	4.46%	3.29%	1.95%	1.19%	1.95%	1.19%
Kerala	4.39%	3.87%	7.88%	8.36%	6.83%	7.61%	6.83%	7.61%	3.20%	2.45%	3.20%	2.45%
Madhya Pradesh	1.88%	0.46%	9.25%	9.48%	3.91%	4.29%	3.91%	4.29%	1.98%	0.71%	1.98%	0.71%
Maharashtra	2.46%	1.48%	8.19%	8.55%	5.17%	4.97%	5.17%	4.97%	2.44%	1.48%	2.44%	1.48%
Manipur	2.25%	0.99%	10.25%	10.67%	4.63%	5.42%	4.63%	5.42%	5.34%	1.55%	5.34%	1.55%
Meghalaya	1.99%	2.05%	7.09%	7.23%	5.99%	7.20%	5.99%	7.20%	3.90%	1.69%	3.90%	1.69%
Mizoram	3.24%	2.15%	7.89%	8.84%	6.94%	7.62%	6.94%	7.62%	2.75%	0.97%	2.75%	0.97%
Nagaland	1.14%	0.59%	9.78%	10.47%	7.25%	7.67%	7.25%	7.67%	6.80%	2.36%	6.80%	2.36%
Odisha	3.14%	1.28%	8.78%	8.29%	4.69%	4.30%	4.69%	4.30%	2.21%	0.57%	2.21%	0.57%
Punjab	0.28%	0.26%	7.43%	8.20%	1.00%	1.38%	1.00%	1.38%	1.76%	1.06%	1.76%	1.06%
Rajasthan	2.43%	0.87%	6.75%	8.54%	4.75%	3.61%	4.75%	3.61%	0.72%	0.45%	0.72%	0.45%
Sikkim	0.13%	1.20%	7.92%	7.89%	6.52%	8.20%	6.52%	8.20%	3.60%	2.49%	3.60%	2.49%
Tamil Nadu	1.17%	1.34%	6.75%	6.94%	3.66%	5.23%	3.66%	5.23%	3.56%	1.65%	3.56%	1.65%
TeLANGANA	0.68%	0.44%	7.23%	6.71%	5.16%	3.62%	5.16%	3.62%	2.06%	0.72%	2.06%	0.72%
Tripura	2.93%	1.10%	10.34%	10.29%	6.11%	5.66%	6.11%	5.66%	1.42%	0.88%	1.42%	0.88%
Uttar Pradesh	5.26%	2.44%	9.21%	9.50%	2.32%	1.92%	2.32%	1.92%	0.82%	0.47%	0.82%	0.47%
Uttarakhand	0.96%	0.22%	8.52%	6.50%	4.15%	3.36%	4.15%	3.36%	1.72%	0.78%	1.72%	0.78%
West Bengal	1.86%	1.45%	9.52%	9.69%	4.27%	3.52%	4.27%	3.52%	3.37%	1.46%	3.37%	1.46%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.29%	5.09%	9.91%	10.21%	6.25%	8.13%	6.25%	8.13%	0.33%	0.21%	0.33%	0.21%
Chandigarh	0.00%	0.00%	2.76%	0.00%	0.55%	0.00%	0.55%	0.00%	0.55%	0.00%	0.55%	0.00%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	0.85%	0.41%	10.14%	9.81%	5.24%	6.30%	5.24%	6.30%	2.65%	0.97%	2.65%	0.97%
Delhi	0.00%	0.28%	0.00%	3.97%	10.84%	3.82%	3.97%	3.82%	1.14%	3.68%	1.14%	3.68%
Jammu & Kashmir	1.48%	0.51%	1.48%	9.07%	5.89%	4.51%	5.89%	4.51%	1.22%	0.67%	1.22%	0.67%
Ladakh	0.73%	0.28%	11.42%	9.35%	2.81%	1.50%	2.81%	1.50%	0.58%	0.81%	0.58%	0.81%
Lakshadweep	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	13.33%	0.00%	13.33%	0.00%	13.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Puducherry	0.73%	2.32%	9.19%	12.24%	2.92%	8.68%	2.92%	8.68%	3.72%	2.06%	3.72%	2.06%
India	3.59%	1.36%	8.64%	8.99%	3.65%	3.44%	3.65%	3.44%	2.11%	0.73%	2.11%	0.73%

Table 12 - State/UT-wise: Indicator Contribution to the MPI Score (Urban)
 % contribution of each indicator to the MPI Score by Urban Areas

State/UT	Health						Education		
	Nutrition		Child & Adolescent Mortality		Maternal Health		Years of Schooling		
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2019-21 (y)
Andhra Pradesh	33.27%	39.02%	1.34%	1.57%	6.16%	8.35%	27.30%	31.31%	31.31%
Arunachal Pradesh	26.24%	31.32%	0.43%	1.28%	13.29%	14.90%	18.07%	16.83%	16.83%
Assam	30.72%	29.35%	1.49%	1.90%	9.47%	11.74%	15.84%	20.04%	20.04%
Bihar	26.77%	27.75%	1.36%	2.01%	12.30%	13.28%	15.89%	20.34%	20.34%
Chhattisgarh	33.18%	32.81%	1.54%	2.33%	10.84%	11.74%	16.03%	14.64%	14.64%
Goa	29.76%	24.05%	1.49%	0.00%	8.01%	12.53%	32.40%	49.11%	49.11%
Gujarat	31.32%	34.76%	0.99%	1.60%	8.48%	7.10%	19.02%	20.15%	20.15%
Haryana	30.93%	30.61%	2.01%	1.69%	13.34%	11.24%	20.48%	20.15%	20.15%
Himachal Pradesh	32.89%	25.48%	3.28%	0.69%	13.84%	11.42%	15.59%	18.59%	18.59%
Jharkhand	31.88%	32.37%	1.19%	1.43%	12.01%	13.92%	13.96%	15.86%	15.86%
Karnataka	31.32%	35.33%	1.38%	1.64%	9.20%	12.30%	17.62%	15.21%	15.21%
Kerala	39.37%	42.47%	0.00%	0.00%	6.50%	12.79%	10.74%	3.37%	3.37%
Madhya Pradesh	31.31%	31.19%	2.04%	2.49%	11.01%	11.68%	16.16%	14.74%	14.74%
Maharashtra	35.05%	35.06%	2.46%	1.73%	11.02%	11.07%	13.46%	17.62%	17.62%
Manipur	31.50%	33.54%	1.23%	0.25%	8.44%	10.64%	9.41%	9.78%	9.78%
Meghalaya	31.77%	33.11%	0.81%	2.00%	10.05%	12.81%	15.73%	13.40%	13.40%
Mizoram	28.58%	32.23%	2.07%	2.68%	11.91%	12.48%	19.68%	18.67%	18.67%
Nagaland	30.07%	29.29%	0.95%	0.56%	14.54%	14.20%	12.58%	14.77%	14.77%
Odisha	26.03%	30.98%	0.94%	0.86%	7.91%	7.72%	18.40%	19.85%	19.85%
Punjab	27.69%	29.29%	1.95%	1.92%	10.50%	9.29%	24.75%	26.86%	26.86%
Rajasthan	31.33%	32.88%	1.48%	2.09%	11.29%	12.79%	19.45%	19.71%	19.71%
Sikkim	35.71%	42.38%	0.00%	0.00%	10.51%	11.92%	30.08%	10.01%	10.01%
Tamil Nadu	33.61%	31.38%	1.35%	1.18%	8.22%	4.94%	18.96%	22.65%	22.65%
Telangana	30.54%	34.67%	1.98%	2.78%	7.74%	9.19%	25.18%	25.70%	25.70%
Tripura	34.83%	34.77%	0.60%	0.92%	9.29%	11.01%	20.48%	17.18%	17.18%
Uttar Pradesh	27.34%	28.25%	2.06%	2.19%	10.97%	10.96%	19.79%	20.70%	20.70%
Uttarakhand	28.33%	27.22%	2.64%	1.37%	13.06%	10.70%	22.49%	22.60%	22.60%
West Bengal	27.87%	32.46%	0.63%	1.26%	8.10%	10.06%	19.90%	21.00%	21.00%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	44.14%	43.91%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.83%	37.90%	15.86%	15.86%
Chandigarh	31.32%	23.44%	1.93%	2.27%	11.31%	8.03%	19.74%	21.52%	21.52%
Delhi	32.01%	31.82%	1.15%	2.33%	9.83%	10.13%	14.94%	19.06%	19.06%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	30.90%	30.92%	3.06%	1.85%	12.97%	10.45%	21.40%	21.62%	21.62%
Jammu & Kashmir	31.00%	31.49%	2.32%	0.71%	5.68%	2.50%	25.25%	28.49%	28.49%
Ladakh	29.69%	31.85%	0.00%	2.68%	6.68%	12.06%	26.50%	26.68%	26.68%
Lakshadweep	48.05%	41.76%	8.02%	0.00%	13.13%	9.26%	0.00%	5.98%	5.98%
Puducherry	30.61%	36.23%	5.07%	0.50%	2.59%	2.51%	35.38%	15.63%	15.63%
India	29.68%	30.70%	1.68%	1.90%	10.48%	11.07%	18.40%	19.85%	19.85%

(CONTD.) STATE/UT-WISE: INDICATOR CONTRIBUTION TO THE MPI SCORE (URBAN)

Table 12 - State/UT-wise: Indicator Contribution to the MPI Score (Urban)
% contribution of each indicator to the MPI Score by Urban Areas

State/UT	Education			Standard of Living					
	School Attendance			Cooking Fuel		Sanitation		Drinking Water	
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)
Andhra Pradesh	7.92%	6.06%	1.60%	5.40%	7.00%	7.00%	4.67%	1.35%	1.15%
Arunachal Pradesh	13.30%	9.60%	5.10%	5.18%	6.31%	6.31%	6.32%	1.69%	0.75%
Assam	4.91%	6.47%	4.91%	7.43%	8.14%	8.14%	7.36%	2.58%	1.58%
Bihar	10.11%	10.80%	6.39%	7.92%	7.41%	7.41%	6.55%	0.33%	0.22%
Chhattisgarh	7.83%	13.73%	7.51%	8.72%	8.37%	8.37%	4.04%	2.36%	0.99%
Goa	8.23%	0.00%	0.00%	3.78%	8.88%	8.88%	7.16%	0.00%	0.00%
Gujarat	14.80%	18.15%	4.50%	7.04%	6.37%	6.37%	5.40%	0.80%	0.56%
Haryana	10.39%	15.55%	4.80%	5.60%	5.85%	5.85%	5.55%	0.60%	1.04%
Himachal Pradesh	9.98%	10.19%	7.35%	1.76%	8.47%	8.47%	7.45%	3.60%	2.55%
Jharkhand	6.38%	8.93%	8.56%	9.77%	8.84%	8.84%	6.31%	4.30%	2.42%
Karnataka	10.68%	9.69%	4.56%	7.22%	8.11%	8.11%	7.43%	1.19%	1.38%
Kerala	20.50%	7.29%	11.01%	8.52%	3.02%	3.02%	2.25%	1.44%	1.75%
Madhya Pradesh	8.79%	12.22%	6.95%	7.45%	7.76%	7.76%	6.63%	2.92%	2.39%
Maharashtra	10.88%	10.29%	3.39%	3.86%	8.70%	8.70%	8.43%	1.08%	0.60%
Manipur	3.70%	5.83%	8.04%	9.69%	8.79%	8.79%	7.52%	6.27%	5.25%
Meghalaya	6.54%	6.92%	9.48%	8.73%	6.51%	6.51%	3.59%	2.91%	2.12%
Mizoram	10.59%	16.66%	3.60%	6.73%	4.56%	4.56%	1.45%	1.08%	0.86%
Nagaland	5.71%	7.82%	6.69%	8.32%	6.07%	6.07%	5.73%	3.54%	3.21%
Odisha	8.13%	6.45%	8.95%	9.27%	8.88%	8.88%	9.04%	2.94%	2.43%
Punjab	14.34%	14.32%	4.54%	5.75%	5.43%	5.43%	6.17%	0.42%	0.52%
Rajasthan	12.78%	12.83%	5.72%	6.62%	6.99%	6.99%	4.40%	1.77%	0.74%
Sikkim	6.15%	10.97%	2.70%	1.37%	7.30%	7.30%	6.83%	0.00%	0.00%
Tamil Nadu	6.26%	13.58%	5.37%	6.48%	10.26%	10.26%	6.85%	2.16%	1.73%
Telangana	6.70%	10.53%	2.23%	5.42%	8.92%	8.92%	6.01%	1.92%	0.15%
Tripura	1.09%	6.70%	8.04%	8.77%	7.64%	7.64%	5.23%	1.23%	2.11%
Uttar Pradesh	15.19%	18.95%	4.25%	6.23%	5.94%	5.94%	4.60%	0.40%	0.34%
Uttarakhand	11.26%	16.74%	4.60%	6.68%	5.90%	5.90%	6.65%	0.60%	1.08%
West Bengal	6.65%	8.17%	7.84%	9.22%	7.62%	7.62%	6.09%	2.52%	0.67%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00%	0.00%	3.69%	1.78%	4.50%	4.50%	8.14%	0.00%	2.44%
Chandigarh	8.72%	23.49%	4.61%	5.54%	8.73%	8.73%	6.96%	2.76%	3.79%
Delhi	18.47%	16.43%	0.86%	1.96%	8.69%	8.69%	7.68%	1.39%	0.91%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	9.72%	16.33%	1.08%	1.35%	8.19%	8.19%	7.71%	1.42%	0.59%
Jammu & Kashmir	9.94%	18.99%	2.81%	5.94%	7.74%	7.74%	5.34%	1.26%	2.54%
Ladakh	2.75%	0.00%	2.29%	1.84%	11.39%	11.39%	9.83%	3.23%	3.33%
Lakshadweep	11.98%	25.00%	7.00%	7.49%	1.18%	1.18%	0.00%	1.62%	5.29%
Puducherry	0.51%	26.66%	1.58%	6.05%	7.33%	7.33%	9.55%	1.10%	0.76%
India	10.97%	13.53%	5.28%	6.85%	7.28%	7.28%	5.98%	1.41%	0.80%

(CONTD.) STATE/UT-WISE: INDICATOR CONTRIBUTION TO THE MPI SCORE (URBAN)

Table 12 - State/UT-wise: Indicator Contribution to the MPI Score (Urban)

% contribution of each indicator to the MPI Score by Urban Areas

State/UT	Standard of Living											
	Electricity			Housing			Assets			Bank Account		
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)
Andhra Pradesh	0.66%	0.33%	3.11%	1.62%	3.11%	3.02%	3.11%	3.02%	3.38%	3.02%	3.38%	1.30%
Arunachal Pradesh	0.68%	0.26%	8.89%	10.58%	3.12%	1.96%	3.12%	1.96%	2.59%	1.96%	2.59%	1.11%
Assam	2.74%	0.64%	9.06%	9.03%	4.06%	5.25%	4.06%	5.25%	3.55%	5.25%	3.55%	1.71%
Bihar	3.09%	1.44%	6.72%	6.91%	4.02%	3.61%	4.02%	3.61%	4.06%	3.61%	4.06%	0.69%
Chhattisgarh	0.37%	0.57%	7.14%	6.80%	2.42%	2.74%	2.42%	2.74%	1.19%	2.74%	1.19%	2.10%
Goa	0.00%	0.00%	3.03%	7.16%	1.95%	0.00%	1.95%	0.00%	2.45%	0.00%	2.45%	0.00%
Gujarat	1.34%	0.77%	2.89%	2.99%	3.50%	2.55%	3.50%	2.55%	3.46%	2.55%	3.46%	1.48%
Haryana	0.34%	0.27%	4.68%	5.24%	2.17%	2.58%	2.17%	2.58%	3.59%	2.58%	3.59%	1.27%
Himachal Pradesh	1.05%	2.22%	2.97%	5.75%	3.75%	5.14%	3.75%	5.14%	2.81%	5.14%	2.81%	3.17%
Jharkhand	1.13%	0.74%	5.92%	5.17%	3.10%	3.08%	3.10%	3.08%	1.53%	3.08%	1.53%	1.22%
Karnataka	0.94%	0.91%	6.14%	6.38%	3.42%	3.07%	3.42%	3.07%	2.78%	3.07%	2.78%	2.09%
Kerala	1.00%	0.18%	4.26%	9.95%	2.26%	3.70%	2.26%	3.70%	2.39%	3.70%	2.39%	5.24%
Madhya Pradesh	0.90%	0.43%	6.85%	7.12%	2.41%	3.24%	2.41%	3.24%	2.40%	3.24%	2.40%	0.92%
Maharashtra	1.55%	0.83%	3.70%	4.18%	3.71%	3.52%	3.71%	3.52%	4.28%	3.52%	4.28%	3.28%
Manipur	1.72%	0.88%	10.49%	11.14%	2.90%	5.43%	2.90%	5.43%	5.85%	5.43%	5.85%	1.69%
Meghalaya	1.16%	2.29%	7.19%	6.01%	3.78%	6.62%	3.78%	6.62%	4.83%	6.62%	4.83%	1.66%
Mizoram	0.62%	0.00%	6.55%	7.29%	5.05%	3.13%	5.05%	3.13%	2.58%	3.13%	2.58%	0.95%
Nagaland	0.25%	0.03%	9.71%	10.46%	3.98%	4.28%	3.98%	4.28%	4.28%	4.28%	4.28%	2.95%
Odisha	2.88%	0.97%	7.52%	7.79%	4.07%	4.33%	4.07%	4.33%	3.03%	4.33%	3.03%	0.63%
Punjab	0.77%	0.06%	4.37%	3.86%	1.50%	1.47%	1.50%	1.47%	2.54%	1.47%	2.54%	1.70%
Rajasthan	0.78%	0.30%	3.52%	6.45%	2.73%	1.86%	2.73%	1.86%	1.25%	1.86%	1.25%	0.24%
Sikkim	0.54%	0.42%	3.68%	9.25%	2.30%	5.09%	2.30%	5.09%	2.36%	5.09%	2.36%	0.42%
Tamil Nadu	0.79%	1.36%	5.55%	5.03%	2.45%	3.20%	2.45%	3.20%	3.93%	3.20%	3.93%	2.73%
TeLANGANA	0.81%	0.28%	4.15%	3.97%	3.33%	3.68%	3.33%	3.68%	3.31%	3.68%	3.31%	0.80%
Tripura	0.68%	0.59%	9.67%	9.60%	4.55%	3.26%	4.55%	3.26%	1.17%	3.26%	1.17%	0.59%
Uttar Pradesh	1.91%	1.28%	6.14%	5.67%	2.62%	2.18%	2.62%	2.18%	1.42%	2.18%	1.42%	0.62%
Uttarakhand	0.40%	0.38%	3.46%	4.09%	2.34%	2.70%	2.34%	2.70%	2.83%	2.70%	2.83%	1.88%
West Bengal	1.69%	0.63%	7.57%	7.36%	4.10%	2.98%	4.10%	2.98%	4.13%	2.98%	4.13%	1.48%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.66%	2.44%	6.23%	4.55%	1.78%	5.90%	1.78%	5.90%	0.00%	5.90%	0.00%	1.25%
Chandigarh	1.02%	0.00%	4.83%	5.66%	2.46%	0.24%	2.46%	0.24%	1.63%	0.24%	1.63%	0.00%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	0.00%	0.09%	3.35%	1.61%	4.24%	5.73%	4.24%	5.73%	3.96%	5.73%	3.96%	3.36%
Delhi	0.00%	0.14%	3.52%	2.78%	4.21%	3.97%	4.21%	3.97%	3.11%	3.97%	3.11%	2.56%
Jammu & Kashmir	0.96%	0.00%	4.31%	4.84%	4.15%	2.05%	4.15%	2.05%	1.46%	2.05%	1.46%	0.24%
Ladakh	0.00%	0.00%	10.47%	9.47%	5.22%	1.82%	5.22%	1.82%	2.23%	1.82%	2.23%	0.00%
Lakshadweep	0.00%	0.00%	2.80%	4.60%	1.18%	0.00%	1.18%	0.00%	4.55%	0.00%	4.55%	1.11%
Puducherry	0.82%	0.10%	6.17%	3.65%	3.20%	2.05%	3.20%	2.05%	1.16%	2.05%	1.16%	0.79%
India	1.56%	0.93%	5.76%	5.80%	3.15%	2.93%	3.15%	2.93%	2.77%	2.93%	2.77%	1.23%

Table 13 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Headcount Ratio, Intensity, MPI

State/UT	Unweighted Observation		Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI					
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time				
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)				
Andhra Pradesh	35674	38163	0.60%	0.41%	0.77%	0.46%	0.50%	0.69%	0.003	0.002	0.004	0.004
Arunachal Pradesh	56107	69120	0.90%	0.54%	1.06%	0.39%	0.41%	0.57%	0.005	0.003	0.003	0.005
Assam	108104	127746	0.67%	0.52%	0.88%	0.24%	0.25%	0.35%	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.005
Bihar	189188	165024	0.50%	0.49%	0.74%	0.18%	0.17%	0.25%	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004
Chhattisgarh	90574	103428	0.63%	0.46%	0.79%	0.25%	0.26%	0.37%	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.004
Goa	6269	6967	0.71%	0.31%	0.77%	2.98%	0.62%	3.05%	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.003
Gujarat	90341	128779	0.64%	0.44%	0.81%	0.28%	0.35%	0.45%	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.004
Haryana	85276	82672	0.58%	0.35%	0.74%	0.45%	0.49%	0.72%	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.004
Himachal Pradesh	36753	39219	0.52%	0.43%	0.68%	0.66%	0.39%	0.76%	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003
Jharkhand	118520	98604	0.59%	0.59%	0.88%	0.23%	0.21%	0.33%	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.005
Karnataka	99050	109277	0.46%	0.31%	0.59%	0.28%	0.24%	0.38%	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.003
Kerala	44264	43966	0.10%	0.10%	0.14%	0.53%	0.95%	1.10%	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
Madhya Pradesh	247170	183693	0.44%	0.39%	0.63%	0.17%	0.17%	0.25%	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003
Maharashtra	116117	129203	0.50%	0.35%	0.64%	0.30%	0.39%	0.50%	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003
Manipur	53967	32548	0.72%	0.60%	0.97%	0.45%	0.41%	0.62%	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.005
Meghalaya	36503	49888	1.31%	1.09%	1.74%	0.46%	0.40%	0.61%	0.007	0.004	0.006	0.009
Mizoram	50276	28664	0.76%	0.56%	1.03%	0.85%	0.80%	1.25%	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.005
Nagaland	44145	35182	0.95%	0.81%	1.34%	0.36%	0.52%	0.64%	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.007
Odisha	122759	103567	0.59%	0.50%	0.84%	0.30%	0.25%	0.41%	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.004
Punjab	75531	79248	0.33%	0.25%	0.41%	0.45%	0.46%	0.64%	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.002
Rajasthan	167891	156325	0.56%	0.39%	0.72%	0.22%	0.27%	0.35%	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.004
Sikkim	18561	11256	0.35%	0.40%	0.54%	0.67%	0.73%	1.00%	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002
Tamil Nadu	97987	91228	0.22%	0.13%	0.26%	0.29%	0.42%	0.51%	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Telangana	26879	91148	0.66%	0.22%	0.69%	0.30%	0.35%	0.46%	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.003
Tripura	17236	25791	1.00%	0.71%	1.24%	0.43%	0.66%	0.79%	0.005	0.005	0.003	0.006
Uttar Pradesh	386417	346535	0.35%	0.30%	0.50%	0.14%	0.13%	0.20%	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.003
Uttarakhand	64128	47586	0.73%	0.76%	1.09%	0.58%	0.38%	0.70%	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.005
West Bengal	63631	71285	0.69%	0.42%	0.83%	0.28%	0.31%	0.42%	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.004
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9986	9154	0.58%	0.52%	0.80%	1.07%	0.95%	1.42%	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003
Chandigarh	2603	2605	1.75%	1.46%	2.27%	5.63%	1.57%	5.84%	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.011
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	8856	9936	2.61%	1.02%	3.08%	0.88%	0.63%	1.10%	0.012	0.012	0.004	0.014
Delhi	20093	38243	0.63%	0.29%	0.70%	1.29%	1.04%	1.29%	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.003
Jammu & Kashmir	83273	86360	0.58%	0.32%	0.67%	0.42%	0.33%	0.54%	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.003
Ladakh	7250	8260	1.42%	0.61%	1.57%	1.25%	0.68%	1.43%	0.006	0.006	0.003	0.007
Lakshadweep	3944	4198	0.75%	0.63%	0.98%	1.08%	0.81%	1.35%	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.003
Puducherry	13376	12661	0.32%	0.27%	0.42%	0.40%	1.02%	1.11%	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002
India	26986699	2666529	0.15%	0.11%	0.21%	0.07%	0.07%	0.10%	0.08%	0.08%	0.05%	0.11%

Table 14 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Headcount Ratio, Intensity, MPI (Rural)

State/UT	Unweighted Observation		Headcount Ratio (H)				Intensity (A)				MPI			
	2019-21 (y)		Standard Error - Point Estimates		Standard Error - Changes over time		Standard Error - Point Estimates		Standard Error - Changes over time		Standard Error - Point Estimates		Standard Error - Changes over time	
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)
Andhra Pradesh	24905	27603	0.80%	0.56%	1.02%	0.54%	0.48%	0.74%	0.004	0.002	0.004	0.002	0.004	0.005
Arunachal Pradesh	44942	55720	1.10%	0.61%	1.27%	0.43%	0.41%	0.59%	0.006	0.003	0.006	0.003	0.006	0.007
Assam	94964	112834	0.75%	0.59%	0.98%	0.25%	0.24%	0.35%	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.005
Bihar	165287	147432	0.51%	0.49%	0.75%	0.17%	0.19%	0.26%	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004
Chhattisgarh	66889	84920	0.78%	0.55%	0.97%	0.28%	0.25%	0.38%	0.004	0.002	0.004	0.002	0.004	0.005
Goa	3222	2684	1.10%	0.70%	1.31%	0.70%	3.22%	3.32%	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.005
Gujarat	59099	90172	0.92%	0.61%	1.15%	0.36%	0.29%	0.47%	0.005	0.003	0.005	0.003	0.006	0.006
Haryana	56601	58693	0.73%	0.47%	0.98%	0.51%	0.52%	0.81%	0.004	0.002	0.004	0.002	0.005	0.005
Himachal Pradesh	34244	36117	0.56%	0.46%	0.74%	0.37%	0.40%	0.54%	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003
Jharkhand	90625	80498	0.68%	0.70%	1.02%	0.22%	0.24%	0.34%	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.006	0.006
Karnataka	66607	78457	0.62%	0.43%	0.81%	0.26%	0.29%	0.40%	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.004	0.004
Kerala	27481	25835	0.16%	0.16%	0.23%	1.19%	0.67%	1.39%	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Madhya Pradesh	178160	146968	0.52%	0.47%	0.74%	0.18%	0.17%	0.26%	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.004	0.004
Maharashtra	75410	88758	0.77%	0.52%	0.99%	0.43%	0.32%	0.55%	0.004	0.002	0.004	0.002	0.005	0.005
Manipur	35087	24006	1.04%	0.90%	1.44%	0.47%	0.49%	0.69%	0.005	0.004	0.005	0.004	0.007	0.007
Mizoram	29703	44683	1.55%	1.20%	1.98%	1.98%	0.47%	0.62%	0.008	0.006	0.008	0.006	0.010	0.010
Nagaland	26406	16698	1.64%	1.16%	2.19%	0.83%	0.88%	1.29%	0.009	0.006	0.009	0.006	0.012	0.012
Nagaland	30753	26504	1.27%	1.08%	1.79%	0.57%	0.38%	0.69%	0.007	0.005	0.007	0.005	0.009	0.009
Odisha	98860	89452	0.65%	0.57%	0.96%	0.26%	0.31%	0.42%	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.005
Punjab	48089	55213	0.40%	0.26%	0.49%	0.49%	0.43%	0.65%	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.002
Rajasthan	124560	123963	0.69%	0.49%	0.88%	0.29%	0.22%	0.37%	0.004	0.002	0.004	0.002	0.005	0.005
Sikkim	14113	9690	0.44%	0.56%	0.71%	0.70%	0.70%	1.01%	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003
Tamil Nadu	55025	53396	0.37%	0.19%	0.42%	0.51%	0.33%	0.61%	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.002
Telangana	17784	67506	0.88%	0.27%	0.92%	0.35%	0.28%	0.45%	0.004	0.001	0.004	0.001	0.004	0.004
Tripura	12637	21147	1.29%	0.88%	1.57%	0.69%	0.44%	0.82%	0.007	0.004	0.007	0.004	0.008	0.008
Uttar Pradesh	286563	282097	0.39%	0.35%	0.56%	0.14%	0.15%	0.21%	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003
Uttarakhand	45187	38841	0.85%	0.86%	1.26%	0.40%	0.40%	0.59%	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.006	0.006
West Bengal	46523	50314	0.79%	0.53%	0.99%	0.29%	0.24%	0.38%	0.004	0.002	0.004	0.002	0.005	0.005
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8347	7254	0.92%	0.75%	1.23%	1.03%	0.96%	1.37%	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.005	0.005
Chandigarh	97	103	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	3963	4663	4.19%	1.61%	4.83%	0.67%	0.93%	1.17%	0.019	0.006	0.019	0.006	0.022	0.022
Delhi	324	1450	1.64%	0.49%	1.72%	-	0.90%	0.90%	0.007	0.002	0.007	0.002	0.007	0.007
Jammu & Kashmir	69165	71063	0.74%	0.43%	0.88%	0.32%	0.43%	0.54%	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.004	0.004
Ladakh	5373	6450	1.77%	0.73%	1.94%	0.70%	1.37%	1.54%	0.007	0.003	0.007	0.003	0.008	0.008
Lakshadweep	557	921	1.16%	0.36%	1.19%	-	-	-	0.005	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.005	0.005
Puducherry	3253	2493	0.73%	0.21%	0.77%	0.81%	1.09%	1.44%	0.003	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.003	0.003
India	1951805	2034598	0.19%	0.14%	0.27%	0.07%	0.07%	0.11%	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

Table 15 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Headcount Ratio, Intensity, MPI (Urban)

State/UT	Unweighted Observation		Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI	
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)
Andhra Pradesh	10769	10560	0.63%	0.40%	0.85%	0.95%	0.003	0.002
Arunachal Pradesh	11165	13400	1.03%	0.88%	1.23%	1.11%	0.005	0.004
Assam	13140	14912	0.99%	0.84%	0.76%	0.92%	0.004	0.004
Bihar	23901	17592	1.35%	1.56%	0.65%	0.74%	0.007	0.008
Chhattisgarh	23685	18508	0.84%	0.53%	0.46%	1.05%	0.004	0.004
Goa	3047	4283	0.91%	0.09%	0.93%	-	0.004	0.004
Gujarat	31242	38607	0.70%	0.53%	1.05%	0.79%	0.003	0.002
Haryana	28675	23979	0.95%	0.49%	1.20%	0.79%	0.005	0.002
Himachal Pradesh	2509	3102	0.64%	1.24%	4.29%	4.61%	0.003	0.007
Jharkhand	27895	18106	0.89%	0.79%	0.56%	0.81%	0.004	0.004
Karnataka	32443	30820	0.44%	0.33%	0.55%	0.86%	0.002	0.001
Kerala	16783	18131	0.13%	0.10%	1.17%	0.87%	0.000	0.000
Madhya Pradesh	69010	36725	0.68%	0.51%	0.42%	0.67%	0.003	0.002
Maharashtra	40707	40445	0.52%	0.46%	0.87%	0.85%	0.002	0.002
Manipur	18880	8542	0.74%	0.62%	0.52%	1.02%	0.003	0.003
Meghalaya	6800	5205	1.26%	1.36%	1.22%	1.55%	0.006	0.007
Mizoram	23870	11966	0.22%	0.12%	1.41%	1.33%	0.001	0.000
Nagaland	13392	8678	0.93%	0.92%	1.01%	1.05%	0.004	0.004
Odisha	22899	14115	1.45%	0.72%	0.90%	1.10%	0.007	0.003
Punjab	27442	24035	0.56%	0.51%	0.97%	1.00%	0.003	0.002
Rajasthan	43331	32362	0.76%	0.42%	0.55%	0.65%	0.003	0.002
Sikkim	4448	1566	0.61%	0.27%	2.20%	0.70%	0.003	0.003
Tamil Nadu	42962	37832	0.24%	0.17%	0.59%	0.55%	0.001	0.001
Telangana	9095	23642	0.88%	0.34%	1.14%	1.17%	0.004	0.004
Tripura	4599	4644	1.04%	1.00%	1.52%	1.75%	0.004	0.004
Uttar Pradesh	99854	63438	0.68%	0.55%	0.36%	0.40%	0.003	0.003
Uttarakhand	18941	8745	1.12%	1.49%	0.99%	2.04%	0.006	0.007
West Bengal	17108	20971	1.36%	0.69%	1.09%	1.35%	0.007	0.003
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1639	1900	0.47%	0.62%	0.04%	2.75%	0.002	0.002
Chandigarh	2506	2502	1.74%	1.48%	1.77%	5.85%	0.008	0.008
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	4893	5273	0.90%	0.93%	1.61%	1.86%	0.004	0.004
Delhi	19769	36793	0.64%	0.30%	1.08%	1.34%	0.003	0.001
Jammu & Kashmir	14108	15297	0.80%	0.22%	2.03%	0.98%	0.004	0.004
Ladakh	1877	1810	1.17%	0.77%	2.29%	0.83%	0.005	0.003
Lakshadweep	3387	3277	0.89%	0.79%	0.85%	1.21%	0.003	0.003
Puducherry	10123	10168	0.31%	0.38%	1.67%	0.42%	0.001	0.001
India	746894	631931	0.19%	0.15%	0.20%	0.23%	0.001	0.001

Table 16 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Uncensored Headcount Ratio

State/UT	Health												
	Unweighted Observation				Nutrition			Child & Adolescent Mortality			Maternal Health		
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	
Andhra Pradesh	35674	38163	0.69%	0.62%	0.69%	0.62%	0.97%	0.18%	0.13%	0.18%	0.23%	0.47%	0.68%
Arunachal Pradesh	56107	69120	0.61%	0.56%	0.61%	0.56%	0.82%	0.18%	0.10%	0.18%	0.21%	0.70%	0.90%
Assam	108104	127746	0.53%	0.48%	0.53%	0.48%	0.73%	0.15%	0.11%	0.15%	0.19%	0.54%	0.71%
Bihar	189188	165024	0.39%	0.42%	0.39%	0.42%	0.58%	0.16%	0.16%	0.16%	0.22%	0.39%	0.57%
Chhattisgarh	90574	103428	0.58%	0.52%	0.58%	0.52%	0.78%	0.18%	0.16%	0.18%	0.24%	0.55%	0.71%
Goa	6269	6967	1.67%	1.29%	1.67%	1.29%	2.16%	0.20%	0.21%	0.20%	0.29%	1.00%	1.10%
Gujarat	90341	128779	0.65%	0.55%	0.65%	0.55%	0.88%	0.17%	0.12%	0.17%	0.21%	0.49%	0.62%
Haryana	85276	82672	0.61%	0.49%	0.61%	0.49%	0.81%	0.15%	0.12%	0.15%	0.19%	0.61%	0.82%
Himachal Pradesh	36753	39219	0.78%	0.74%	0.78%	0.74%	1.09%	0.19%	0.15%	0.19%	0.25%	0.74%	0.97%
Jharkhand	118520	98604	0.47%	0.55%	0.47%	0.55%	0.73%	0.15%	0.14%	0.15%	0.21%	0.48%	0.72%
Karnataka	99050	109277	0.49%	0.55%	0.49%	0.55%	0.76%	0.12%	0.11%	0.12%	0.16%	0.57%	0.70%
Kerala	44264	43966	0.53%	0.49%	0.53%	0.49%	0.74%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.07%	0.23%	0.34%
Madhya Pradesh	247170	183693	0.36%	0.39%	0.36%	0.39%	0.53%	0.11%	0.10%	0.11%	0.15%	0.36%	0.50%
Maharashtra	116117	129203	0.61%	0.55%	0.61%	0.55%	0.84%	0.13%	0.11%	0.13%	0.17%	0.51%	0.76%
Manipur	53967	32548	0.60%	0.74%	0.60%	0.74%	0.97%	0.15%	0.20%	0.15%	0.25%	0.69%	1.06%
Meghalaya	36503	49888	1.10%	0.90%	1.10%	0.90%	1.46%	0.29%	0.25%	0.29%	0.38%	1.26%	1.70%
Mizoram	50276	28664	0.76%	0.72%	0.76%	0.72%	1.06%	0.27%	0.16%	0.27%	0.31%	0.74%	1.11%
Nagaland	44145	35182	0.73%	0.85%	0.73%	0.85%	1.14%	0.18%	0.16%	0.18%	0.25%	0.89%	1.30%
Odisha	122759	103567	0.46%	0.49%	0.46%	0.49%	0.72%	0.11%	0.10%	0.11%	0.15%	0.42%	0.59%
Punjab	75531	79248	0.50%	0.51%	0.50%	0.51%	0.71%	0.12%	0.12%	0.12%	0.17%	0.51%	0.67%
Rajasthan	167891	156325	0.43%	0.49%	0.43%	0.49%	0.66%	0.13%	0.12%	0.13%	0.17%	0.43%	0.65%
Sikkim	18561	11256	0.69%	1.03%	0.69%	1.03%	1.23%	0.18%	0.08%	0.18%	0.20%	0.51%	0.95%
Tamil Nadu	97987	91228	0.45%	0.38%	0.45%	0.38%	0.59%	0.09%	0.07%	0.09%	0.12%	0.30%	0.36%
Telangana	26879	91148	0.82%	0.47%	0.82%	0.47%	0.94%	0.16%	0.09%	0.16%	0.18%	0.55%	0.67%
Tripura	17236	25791	0.98%	0.82%	0.98%	0.82%	1.28%	0.23%	0.19%	0.23%	0.30%	0.78%	1.11%
Uttar Pradesh	386417	345535	0.28%	0.29%	0.28%	0.29%	0.41%	0.11%	0.10%	0.11%	0.15%	0.28%	0.42%
Uttarakhand	64128	47586	0.73%	0.75%	0.73%	0.75%	1.07%	0.22%	0.24%	0.22%	0.33%	0.76%	1.10%
West Bengal	63631	71285	0.63%	0.58%	0.63%	0.58%	0.89%	0.13%	0.10%	0.13%	0.17%	0.56%	0.71%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9986	9154	1.62%	1.01%	1.62%	1.01%	1.90%	0.25%	0.31%	0.25%	0.40%	0.81%	1.01%
Chandigarh	2603	2605	2.22%	2.22%	2.22%	2.22%	3.25%	0.51%	0.39%	0.51%	0.65%	2.39%	2.90%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	8856	9936	2.39%	2.23%	2.39%	2.23%	3.76%	0.38%	0.46%	0.38%	0.59%	1.27%	1.66%
Delhi	20093	38243	1.17%	0.64%	1.17%	0.64%	1.33%	0.30%	0.17%	0.30%	0.34%	1.00%	1.12%
Jammu & Kashmir	83273	86360	0.61%	0.45%	0.61%	0.45%	0.76%	0.14%	0.10%	0.14%	0.17%	0.51%	0.62%
Ladakh	7250	8260	2.11%	1.24%	2.11%	1.24%	2.45%	0.57%	0.25%	0.57%	0.62%	1.34%	1.57%
Lakshadweep	3944	4198	2.18%	2.04%	2.18%	2.04%	3.10%	0.72%	0.32%	0.72%	0.80%	1.49%	1.64%
Puducherry	13376	12661	1.57%	1.02%	1.57%	1.02%	1.89%	0.25%	0.08%	0.25%	0.26%	0.68%	0.98%
India	2698699	2666529	0.13%	0.12%	0.13%	0.12%	0.19%	0.04%	0.03%	0.04%	0.05%	0.13%	0.19%

(CONTD.) STANDARD ERRORS: STATE/UT-WISE - UNCENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO

Table 16 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Uncensored Headcount Ratio

State/UT	Education						Standard of Living		
	Years of Schooling			School Attendance			Cooking Fuel		
	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)			
Andhra Pradesh	35674	38163	0.53%	0.46%	0.72%	0.25%	1.13%	0.78%	1.51%
Arunachal Pradesh	56107	69120	0.66%	0.53%	0.87%	0.48%	1.16%	1.14%	1.73%
Assam	108104	127746	0.46%	0.36%	0.59%	0.27%	0.62%	0.76%	1.01%
Bihar	189188	165024	0.41%	0.47%	0.61%	0.31%	0.47%	0.63%	0.81%
Chhattisgarh	90574	103428	0.38%	0.27%	0.47%	0.28%	0.68%	0.74%	1.04%
Goa	6269	6967	0.67%	0.41%	0.78%	0.32%	1.93%	0.74%	2.13%
Gujarat	90341	128779	0.39%	0.27%	0.48%	0.39%	0.96%	0.75%	1.28%
Haryana	85276	82672	0.37%	0.26%	0.47%	0.30%	0.95%	0.84%	1.41%
Himachal Pradesh	36753	39219	0.24%	0.26%	0.36%	0.12%	1.30%	1.41%	2.04%
Jharkhand	118520	98604	0.42%	0.42%	0.63%	0.30%	0.58%	0.79%	1.03%
Karnataka	99050	109277	0.30%	0.24%	0.40%	0.21%	1.04%	0.66%	1.35%
Kerala	44264	43966	0.12%	0.15%	0.19%	0.09%	1.10%	0.86%	1.42%
Madhya Pradesh	247170	183693	0.31%	0.27%	0.43%	0.24%	0.58%	0.63%	0.94%
Maharashtra	116117	129203	0.29%	0.25%	0.39%	0.28%	0.88%	0.57%	1.14%
Manipur	53967	32548	0.33%	0.34%	0.50%	0.23%	1.24%	1.18%	1.83%
Meghalaya	36503	49888	0.91%	0.65%	1.27%	0.45%	1.16%	1.48%	1.93%
Mizoram	50276	28664	0.58%	0.53%	0.86%	0.45%	1.41%	1.22%	2.06%
Nagaland	44145	35182	0.71%	0.51%	0.91%	0.41%	1.07%	1.63%	2.24%
Odisha	122759	103567	0.45%	0.39%	0.65%	0.25%	0.51%	0.71%	0.93%
Punjab	75531	79248	0.33%	0.29%	0.45%	0.27%	0.90%	0.67%	1.18%
Rajasthan	167891	156325	0.38%	0.27%	0.48%	0.33%	0.56%	0.70%	1.00%
Sikkim	18561	11256	0.56%	0.74%	0.92%	0.21%	1.70%	2.06%	2.81%
Tamil Nadu	97987	91228	0.20%	0.20%	0.29%	0.10%	0.67%	0.51%	0.91%
Telangana	26879	91148	0.63%	0.29%	0.70%	0.26%	1.12%	0.28%	1.15%
Tripura	17236	25791	0.63%	0.52%	0.83%	0.36%	1.59%	1.29%	2.06%
Uttar Pradesh	386417	345535	0.26%	0.23%	0.37%	0.24%	0.41%	0.43%	0.64%
Uttarakhand	64128	47586	0.52%	0.67%	0.87%	0.37%	1.44%	1.55%	2.25%
West Bengal	63631	71285	0.49%	0.37%	0.62%	0.29%	0.97%	0.93%	1.46%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9986	9154	0.55%	0.62%	0.83%	0.29%	2.00%	1.54%	2.87%
Chandigarh	2603	2605	1.43%	1.36%	1.98%	0.68%	2.02%	2.96%	3.59%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	8856	9936	0.82%	0.86%	1.24%	0.88%	3.96%	2.57%	5.88%
Delhi	20093	38243	0.79%	0.30%	0.84%	0.40%	0.54%	0.22%	0.58%
Jammu & Kashmir	83273	86360	0.32%	0.24%	0.40%	0.21%	1.14%	0.92%	1.56%
Ladakh	7250	8260	0.82%	0.59%	1.02%	0.65%	3.12%	3.11%	4.93%
Lakshadweep	3944	4198	0.30%	0.28%	0.41%	0.87%	5.06%	4.24%	6.86%
Puducherry	13376	12661	0.39%	0.37%	0.54%	0.35%	1.45%	0.65%	1.67%
India	2686699	2666529	0.10%	0.08%	0.14%	0.07%	0.22%	0.20%	0.33%

(CONTD.) STANDARD ERRORS: STATE/UT-WISE - UNCENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO

Table 16 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Uncensored Headcount Ratio

State/UT	Standard of Living											
	Unweighted Observation				Sanitation			Drinking Water			Electricity	
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time
Andhra Pradesh	35674	38163	1.08%	0.75%	1.40%	0.83%	0.67%	1.10%	0.10%	0.07%	0.13%	
Arunachal Pradesh	56107	69120	1.06%	0.68%	1.26%	1.29%	0.76%	1.55%	1.01%	0.66%	1.24%	
Assam	108104	127746	0.71%	0.64%	0.98%	0.77%	0.69%	1.15%	0.74%	0.54%	0.93%	
Bihar	189188	165024	0.47%	0.57%	0.76%	0.15%	0.12%	0.20%	0.74%	0.19%	0.77%	
Chhattisgarh	90574	103428	0.87%	0.65%	1.10%	0.68%	0.45%	0.82%	0.10%	0.12%	0.33%	
Goa	6269	6967	2.77%	1.43%	3.11%	0.85%	0.36%	0.93%	0.11%	-	0.11%	
Gujarat	90341	128779	0.92%	0.67%	1.19%	0.49%	0.36%	0.62%	0.25%	0.17%	0.32%	
Haryana	85276	82672	0.64%	0.48%	0.81%	0.51%	0.46%	0.73%	0.11%	0.06%	0.13%	
Himachal Pradesh	36753	39219	1.11%	0.92%	1.46%	0.65%	0.44%	0.81%	0.10%	0.15%	0.18%	
Jharkhand	118520	98604	0.67%	0.77%	1.06%	0.69%	0.60%	0.94%	0.71%	0.34%	0.81%	
Karnataka	99050	109277	1.04%	0.71%	1.39%	0.49%	0.41%	0.65%	0.12%	0.12%	0.17%	
Kerala	44264	43966	0.20%	0.19%	0.27%	0.35%	0.31%	0.47%	0.10%	0.07%	0.12%	
Madhya Pradesh	247170	183693	0.54%	0.53%	0.81%	0.52%	0.52%	0.78%	0.31%	0.10%	0.33%	
Maharashtra	116117	129203	1.13%	0.92%	1.48%	0.54%	0.46%	0.75%	0.39%	0.15%	0.42%	
Manipur	53967	32548	0.80%	1.09%	1.40%	1.51%	1.63%	2.26%	0.69%	0.35%	0.78%	
Meghalaya	36503	49888	1.45%	1.00%	1.76%	1.77%	1.21%	2.16%	0.81%	0.88%	1.20%	
Mizoram	50276	28664	0.96%	0.55%	1.13%	0.90%	0.67%	1.15%	0.82%	0.39%	0.94%	
Nagaland	44145	35182	0.92%	0.87%	1.27%	1.10%	0.79%	1.40%	0.57%	0.36%	0.68%	
Odisha	122759	103567	0.66%	0.67%	0.97%	0.59%	0.54%	0.84%	0.48%	0.23%	0.55%	
Punjab	75531	79248	0.73%	0.48%	0.88%	0.19%	0.18%	0.27%	0.08%	0.06%	0.10%	
Rajasthan	167891	156325	0.65%	0.56%	0.92%	0.55%	0.45%	0.74%	0.39%	0.14%	0.42%	
Sikkim	18561	11256	0.82%	0.97%	1.30%	0.45%	1.37%	1.45%	0.17%	0.23%	0.29%	
Tamil Nadu	97987	91228	0.85%	0.77%	1.19%	0.37%	0.31%	0.49%	0.08%	0.06%	0.10%	
Telangana	26879	91148	1.50%	0.54%	1.60%	0.74%	0.22%	0.77%	0.14%	0.04%	0.15%	
Tripura	17236	25791	1.08%	0.82%	1.36%	1.20%	1.00%	1.61%	0.76%	0.28%	0.81%	
Uttar Pradesh	386417	345535	0.41%	0.37%	0.59%	0.15%	0.10%	0.19%	0.42%	0.22%	0.52%	
Uttarakhand	64128	47586	0.87%	1.08%	1.43%	0.59%	0.63%	0.91%	0.25%	0.10%	0.27%	
West Bengal	63631	71285	0.90%	0.78%	1.25%	0.60%	0.37%	0.72%	0.47%	0.16%	0.50%	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9986	9154	1.82%	1.34%	2.31%	1.28%	1.16%	1.75%	0.70%	0.67%	1.02%	
Chandigarh	2603	2605	4.55%	4.71%	6.56%	0.98%	1.74%	2.00%	0.48%	0.04%	0.48%	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	8856	9936	3.52%	2.70%	4.66%	1.65%	1.20%	2.22%	0.76%	0.16%	0.78%	
Delhi	20093	38243	2.27%	1.28%	2.60%	0.94%	0.34%	1.00%	0.11%	0.04%	0.12%	
Jammu & Kashmir	83273	86360	1.04%	0.89%	1.40%	0.75%	0.66%	1.06%	0.35%	0.16%	0.39%	
Ladakh	7250	8260	1.71%	3.16%	3.62%	2.59%	2.73%	3.75%	1.16%	0.20%	1.17%	
Lakshadweep	3944	4198	0.19%	0.14%	0.24%	1.67%	1.31%	2.20%	0.05%	0.14%	0.15%	
Puducherry	13376	12661	3.76%	1.87%	4.34%	0.60%	0.51%	0.79%	0.09%	0.06%	0.11%	
India	2698699	2666529	0.21%	0.17%	0.29%	0.12%	0.09%	0.16%	0.14%	0.05%	0.16%	

(CONTD.) STANDARD ERRORS: STATE/UT-WISE - UNCENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO

Table 16 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Uncensored Headcount Ratio

State/UT	Standard of Living									
	Unweighted Observation		Housing		Assets		Bank Account			
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)		
Andhra Pradesh	35674	38163	0.84%	0.71%	1.17%	0.50%	0.66%	0.27%	0.23%	0.36%
Arunachal Pradesh	56107	69120	0.83%	0.86%	1.23%	0.87%	1.10%	0.67%	0.37%	0.77%
Assam	108104	127746	0.60%	0.68%	0.93%	0.48%	0.42%	0.46%	0.17%	0.49%
Bihar	189188	165024	0.51%	0.64%	0.87%	0.37%	0.35%	0.43%	0.19%	0.47%
Chhattisgarh	90574	103428	0.73%	0.75%	1.09%	0.42%	0.33%	0.29%	0.26%	0.39%
Goa	6269	6967	1.81%	1.11%	2.14%	0.44%	0.33%	0.57%	0.47%	0.73%
Gujarat	90341	128779	0.76%	0.60%	1.06%	0.44%	0.34%	0.38%	0.20%	0.43%
Haryana	85276	82672	0.78%	0.71%	1.10%	0.27%	0.25%	0.44%	0.22%	0.50%
Himachal Pradesh	36753	39219	1.13%	0.90%	1.50%	0.47%	0.47%	0.27%	0.21%	0.34%
Jharkhand	118520	98604	0.73%	0.81%	1.21%	0.45%	0.40%	0.29%	0.27%	0.39%
Karnataka	99050	109277	0.95%	0.73%	1.25%	0.35%	0.25%	0.30%	0.25%	0.40%
Kerala	44264	43966	0.63%	0.85%	1.06%	0.22%	0.19%	0.24%	0.23%	0.33%
Madhya Pradesh	247170	183693	0.55%	0.59%	0.88%	0.33%	0.31%	0.23%	0.16%	0.28%
Maharashtra	116117	129203	0.66%	0.59%	0.96%	0.44%	0.32%	0.42%	0.25%	0.49%
Manipur	53967	32548	0.78%	1.30%	1.57%	0.69%	0.72%	0.74%	0.32%	0.81%
Meghalaya	36503	49888	1.36%	1.53%	2.06%	1.18%	1.26%	1.04%	0.64%	1.22%
Mizoram	50276	28664	1.27%	1.43%	2.01%	0.85%	0.94%	0.56%	0.31%	0.65%
Nagaland	44145	35182	1.11%	1.46%	1.99%	1.18%	1.16%	1.08%	0.47%	1.20%
Odisha	122759	103567	0.70%	0.73%	1.17%	0.47%	0.37%	0.36%	0.16%	0.39%
Punjab	75531	79248	0.67%	0.61%	0.93%	0.14%	0.11%	0.24%	0.21%	0.32%
Rajasthan	167891	156325	0.65%	0.76%	1.05%	0.47%	0.30%	0.16%	0.12%	0.20%
Sikkim	18561	11256	1.13%	1.76%	2.14%	0.66%	0.94%	0.73%	0.98%	1.24%
Tamil Nadu	97987	91228	0.59%	0.40%	0.74%	0.14%	0.13%	0.25%	0.12%	0.28%
Telangana	26879	91148	1.07%	0.50%	1.18%	0.57%	0.22%	0.52%	0.17%	0.55%
Tripura	17236	25791	1.31%	1.39%	1.92%	0.96%	0.75%	0.44%	0.25%	0.50%
Uttar Pradesh	386417	346535	0.41%	0.43%	0.64%	0.18%	0.14%	0.12%	0.09%	0.15%
Uttarakhand	64128	47586	1.20%	1.15%	1.75%	0.56%	0.48%	0.40%	0.35%	0.53%
West Bengal	63631	71285	0.98%	0.89%	1.41%	0.50%	0.28%	0.58%	0.22%	0.55%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9986	9154	2.29%	2.19%	3.63%	0.86%	0.94%	0.44%	0.42%	0.60%
Chandigarh	2603	2605	3.00%	2.70%	4.04%	0.75%	0.37%	0.76%	0.65%	1.00%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	8856	9936	3.93%	3.39%	6.55%	1.77%	1.67%	1.16%	0.95%	1.47%
Delhi	20093	38243	1.65%	0.68%	1.78%	0.85%	0.32%	0.66%	0.37%	0.76%
Jammu & Kashmir	83273	86360	0.88%	0.82%	1.28%	0.62%	0.38%	0.25%	0.19%	0.31%
Ladakh	7250	8260	1.72%	2.79%	3.26%	1.32%	0.67%	0.40%	0.55%	0.68%
Lakshadweep	3944	4198	0.36%	2.22%	2.25%	0.32%	0.49%	1.72%	0.72%	1.87%
Puducherry	13376	12661	1.90%	1.42%	2.46%	0.25%	0.42%	1.34%	0.35%	1.38%
India	2698699	2666529	0.20%	0.19%	0.32%	0.10%	0.07%	0.09%	0.05%	0.10%

Table 17 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Uncensored Headcount Ratio (Rural)

State/UT	Health											
	Unweighted Observation				Nutrition			Child & Adolescent Mortality			Maternal Health	
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time
Andhra Pradesh	24905	27603	0.85%	0.75%	1.21%	0.23%	0.17%	0.29%	0.61%	0.58%	0.87%	
Arunachal Pradesh	44942	55720	0.72%	0.63%	0.94%	0.21%	0.11%	0.24%	0.82%	0.63%	1.05%	
Assam	94964	112834	0.58%	0.52%	0.79%	0.17%	0.12%	0.21%	0.60%	0.48%	0.78%	
Bihar	165287	147432	0.40%	0.41%	0.59%	0.18%	0.16%	0.24%	0.41%	0.40%	0.58%	
Chhattisgarh	66889	84920	0.68%	0.58%	0.90%	0.22%	0.18%	0.28%	0.65%	0.50%	0.82%	
Goa	3222	2684	2.80%	2.06%	3.58%	0.18%	0.41%	0.44%	1.98%	0.51%	2.03%	
Gujarat	59099	90172	0.83%	0.62%	1.06%	0.22%	0.16%	0.27%	0.65%	0.51%	0.83%	
Haryana	56601	58693	0.66%	0.59%	0.93%	0.19%	0.16%	0.25%	0.74%	0.64%	1.03%	
Himachal Pradesh	34244	36117	0.83%	0.79%	1.15%	0.20%	0.17%	0.27%	0.80%	0.63%	1.03%	
Jharkhand	90625	80498	0.53%	0.60%	0.80%	0.19%	0.16%	0.25%	0.54%	0.59%	0.82%	
Karnataka	66607	78457	0.60%	0.58%	0.86%	0.17%	0.14%	0.21%	0.68%	0.50%	0.82%	
Kerala	27481	25835	0.74%	0.71%	1.06%	0.05%	0.06%	0.08%	0.24%	0.31%	0.39%	
Madhya Pradesh	178160	146968	0.39%	0.43%	0.59%	0.14%	0.11%	0.18%	0.39%	0.38%	0.56%	
Maharashtra	75410	88758	0.65%	0.61%	0.91%	0.15%	0.11%	0.18%	0.61%	0.58%	0.86%	
Manipur	35087	24006	0.78%	0.94%	1.25%	0.20%	0.27%	0.34%	0.96%	1.01%	1.50%	
Meghalaya	29703	44683	1.29%	1.00%	1.66%	0.35%	0.29%	0.45%	1.50%	1.24%	1.95%	
Mizoram	26406	16698	1.15%	1.12%	1.64%	0.40%	0.23%	0.46%	1.24%	1.33%	1.91%	
Nagaland	30753	26504	0.97%	1.00%	1.43%	0.25%	0.22%	0.34%	1.19%	1.12%	1.74%	
Odisha	99860	89452	0.51%	0.54%	0.81%	0.13%	0.12%	0.18%	0.45%	0.45%	0.65%	
Punjab	48089	55213	0.62%	0.54%	0.83%	0.16%	0.16%	0.23%	0.61%	0.57%	0.84%	
Rajasthan	124560	123963	0.50%	0.56%	0.76%	0.15%	0.14%	0.21%	0.51%	0.54%	0.76%	
Sikkim	14113	9690	0.84%	1.25%	1.49%	0.24%	0.13%	0.28%	0.58%	0.87%	1.06%	
Tamil Nadu	55025	53396	0.59%	0.49%	0.78%	0.13%	0.11%	0.18%	0.43%	0.27%	0.52%	
Telangana	17784	67506	0.99%	0.49%	1.10%	0.19%	0.10%	0.21%	0.64%	0.40%	0.75%	
Tripura	12637	21147	1.18%	0.84%	1.45%	0.29%	0.24%	0.38%	0.99%	0.92%	1.35%	
Uttar Pradesh	286563	282097	0.31%	0.31%	0.45%	0.14%	0.11%	0.17%	0.32%	0.33%	0.47%	
Uttarakhand	45187	38841	0.75%	0.82%	1.15%	0.27%	0.30%	0.41%	0.77%	0.90%	1.23%	
West Bengal	46523	50314	0.73%	0.67%	1.04%	0.16%	0.14%	0.22%	0.66%	0.48%	0.81%	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8347	7254	1.62%	1.22%	2.03%	0.36%	0.28%	0.46%	0.97%	0.72%	1.20%	
Chandigarh	97	103	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	3963	4663	3.12%	3.57%	5.41%	0.74%	0.75%	1.03%	2.29%	1.24%	2.61%	
Delhi	324	1450	16.00%	1.58%	16.08%	-	0.35%	0.35%	11.94%	1.30%	12.01%	
Jammu & Kashmir	69165	71063	0.65%	0.54%	0.85%	0.16%	0.11%	0.19%	0.66%	0.40%	0.78%	
Ladakh	5373	6450	2.17%	1.31%	2.54%	0.63%	0.27%	0.69%	1.71%	1.01%	1.91%	
Lakshadweep	557	921	5.52%	3.02%	6.97%	1.24%	1.39%	1.99%	3.68%	1.01%	3.67%	
Puducherry	3253	2493	2.16%	1.79%	2.90%	0.35%	0.18%	0.39%	1.26%	1.81%	1.81%	
India	1951805	2034598	0.15%	0.14%	0.22%	0.04%	0.04%	0.06%	0.16%	0.14%	0.23%	

(CONTD.) STANDARD ERRORS: STATE/UT-WISE - UNCENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO (RURAL)

Table 17 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Uncensored Headcount Ratio (Rural)

State/UT	Education						Standard of Living			
	Years of Schooling			School Attendance			Cooking Fuel			
	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)		
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)				
Andhra Pradesh	24905	27603	0.67%	0.54%	0.87%	0.33%	0.39%	1.42%	1.05%	1.93%
Arunachal Pradesh	44942	55720	0.82%	0.62%	1.05%	0.57%	0.66%	1.33%	1.32%	2.00%
Assam	94964	112834	0.52%	0.39%	0.66%	0.30%	0.38%	0.62%	0.77%	1.01%
Bihar	165287	147432	0.44%	0.44%	0.66%	0.33%	0.48%	0.34%	0.57%	0.68%
Chhattisgarh	66889	84920	0.47%	0.33%	0.58%	0.35%	0.44%	0.44%	0.69%	0.83%
Goa	3222	2684	0.65%	0.83%	1.06%	0.47%	0.63%	3.87%	1.65%	4.25%
Gujarat	59099	90172	0.54%	0.33%	0.64%	0.55%	0.64%	1.01%	0.99%	1.46%
Haryana	56601	58693	0.42%	0.33%	0.58%	0.41%	0.64%	0.85%	0.92%	1.38%
Himachal Pradesh	34244	36117	0.24%	0.26%	0.36%	0.12%	0.26%	1.33%	1.33%	2.01%
Jharkhand	90625	80498	0.52%	0.50%	0.77%	0.37%	0.56%	0.41%	0.72%	0.85%
Karnataka	66607	78457	0.42%	0.30%	0.55%	0.28%	0.37%	1.21%	0.89%	1.72%
Kerala	27481	25835	0.17%	0.21%	0.27%	0.13%	0.15%	1.50%	1.24%	1.97%
Madhya Pradesh	178160	146968	0.37%	0.33%	0.52%	0.32%	0.44%	0.40%	0.58%	0.76%
Maharashtra	75410	88758	0.37%	0.31%	0.51%	0.40%	0.45%	1.00%	0.96%	1.53%
Manipur	35087	24006	0.48%	0.52%	0.75%	0.34%	0.50%	1.48%	1.73%	2.47%
Meghalaya	29703	44683	1.10%	0.96%	1.49%	0.55%	0.88%	1.09%	1.33%	1.73%
Mizoram	26406	16698	1.28%	1.05%	1.80%	0.75%	0.99%	2.08%	2.32%	3.26%
Nagaland	30753	26504	1.00%	0.67%	1.24%	0.57%	0.77%	1.11%	2.04%	2.75%
Odisha	98860	89452	0.48%	0.45%	0.72%	0.27%	0.37%	0.42%	0.71%	0.88%
Punjab	48089	55213	0.40%	0.30%	0.51%	0.26%	0.33%	1.01%	0.90%	1.38%
Rajasthan	124560	123963	0.47%	0.32%	0.59%	0.41%	0.48%	0.48%	0.70%	0.92%
Sikkim	14113	9690	0.69%	0.86%	1.09%	0.25%	0.45%	1.98%	2.54%	3.23%
Tamil Nadu	55025	53396	0.32%	0.28%	0.44%	0.12%	0.20%	1.03%	0.88%	1.46%
Telangana	17784	67506	0.67%	0.34%	0.75%	0.30%	0.32%	1.50%	0.39%	1.55%
Tripura	12637	21147	0.83%	0.60%	1.03%	0.49%	0.57%	1.63%	1.39%	2.15%
Uttar Pradesh	286563	282097	0.30%	0.27%	0.44%	0.25%	0.37%	0.31%	0.42%	0.54%
Uttarakhand	45187	38841	0.56%	0.73%	0.97%	0.46%	0.96%	1.27%	1.80%	2.38%
West Bengal	46523	50314	0.56%	0.46%	0.74%	0.31%	0.39%	0.71%	0.79%	1.08%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8347	7254	0.68%	0.81%	1.05%	0.39%	0.47%	3.03%	2.43%	4.53%
Chandigarh	97	103	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	3963	4663	1.42%	1.35%	2.01%	1.55%	1.80%	4.96%	4.14%	7.67%
Delhi	324	1450	3.27%	0.92%	3.39%	-	0.80%	12.82%	0.48%	12.83%
Jammu & Kashmir	69165	71063	0.35%	0.30%	0.47%	0.27%	0.38%	1.33%	1.18%	1.92%
Ladakh	5373	6450	0.98%	0.66%	1.19%	0.73%	0.89%	3.70%	3.73%	6.03%
Lakshadweep	557	921	0.73%	0.54%	0.94%	1.16%	1.16%	5.10%	5.32%	6.27%
Puducherry	3253	2493	0.47%	0.73%	0.89%	0.45%	0.45%	2.61%	1.75%	3.48%
India	1951805	2034598	0.12%	0.10%	0.17%	0.09%	0.13%	0.21%	0.23%	0.36%

(CONTD.) STANDARD ERRORS: STATE/UT-WISE - UNCENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO (RURAL)

Table 17 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Uncensored Headcount Ratio (Rural)

State/UT	Standard of Living											
	Unweighted Observation				Housing			Assets			Bank Account	
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time
Andhra Pradesh	24905	27603	1.11%	0.92%	1.53%	0.66%	0.46%	0.87%	0.31%	0.26%	0.40%	
Arunachal Pradesh	44942	55720	0.80%	0.96%	1.32%	1.11%	0.69%	1.37%	0.84%	0.42%	0.95%	
Assam	94964	112834	0.61%	0.65%	0.91%	0.54%	0.46%	0.76%	0.52%	0.19%	0.55%	
Bihar	165287	147432	0.45%	0.58%	0.79%	0.40%	0.39%	0.58%	0.46%	0.19%	0.50%	
Chhattisgarh	66889	84920	0.79%	0.79%	1.16%	0.53%	0.41%	0.69%	0.35%	0.27%	0.44%	
Goa	3222	2684	3.26%	1.77%	3.75%	0.63%	0.46%	0.81%	1.05%	0.68%	1.25%	
Gujarat	59099	90172	1.12%	0.83%	1.53%	0.65%	0.48%	0.84%	0.44%	0.20%	0.49%	
Haryana	56601	58693	1.00%	0.89%	1.40%	0.34%	0.31%	0.51%	0.45%	0.23%	0.50%	
Himachal Pradesh	34244	36117	1.21%	0.98%	1.63%	0.50%	0.51%	0.74%	0.28%	0.20%	0.34%	
Jharkhand	90625	80498	0.77%	0.89%	1.31%	0.57%	0.49%	0.79%	0.37%	0.22%	0.43%	
Karnataka	66607	78457	1.03%	0.82%	1.44%	0.48%	0.31%	0.58%	0.35%	0.27%	0.46%	
Kerala	27481	25835	0.86%	1.20%	1.49%	0.34%	0.29%	0.44%	0.31%	0.30%	0.42%	
Madhya Pradesh	178160	146968	0.51%	0.62%	0.88%	0.43%	0.38%	0.60%	0.28%	0.17%	0.33%	
Maharashtra	75410	88758	0.91%	0.96%	1.45%	0.63%	0.48%	0.83%	0.46%	0.22%	0.51%	
Manipur	35087	24006	0.71%	1.38%	1.61%	1.06%	0.99%	1.60%	1.02%	0.44%	1.12%	
Meghalaya	29703	44683	1.61%	1.67%	2.37%	1.40%	1.39%	2.02%	1.25%	0.73%	1.46%	
Mizoram	26406	16698	2.29%	2.25%	3.43%	1.87%	1.81%	2.86%	1.06%	0.42%	1.17%	
Nagaland	30753	26504	1.11%	1.55%	2.14%	1.58%	1.68%	2.66%	1.46%	0.56%	1.60%	
Odisha	98860	89452	0.77%	0.82%	1.31%	0.53%	0.43%	0.74%	0.39%	0.17%	0.43%	
Punjab	48089	55213	0.90%	0.82%	1.25%	0.16%	0.13%	0.20%	0.27%	0.25%	0.37%	
Rajasthan	124560	123963	0.80%	0.89%	1.26%	0.60%	0.39%	0.74%	0.19%	0.12%	0.23%	
Sikkim	14113	9690	1.32%	2.17%	2.57%	0.92%	1.18%	1.48%	0.87%	0.48%	1.03%	
Tamil Nadu	55025	53396	0.81%	0.55%	1.02%	0.25%	0.18%	0.30%	0.38%	0.15%	0.42%	
Telangana	17784	67506	1.50%	0.60%	1.62%	0.79%	0.26%	0.83%	0.49%	0.12%	0.50%	
Tripura	12637	21147	1.14%	1.06%	1.56%	1.27%	1.02%	1.64%	0.59%	0.28%	0.65%	
Uttar Pradesh	286563	282097	0.34%	0.40%	0.56%	0.21%	0.16%	0.27%	0.14%	0.09%	0.17%	
Uttarakhand	45187	38841	1.33%	1.39%	2.06%	0.74%	0.62%	1.05%	0.51%	0.34%	0.61%	
West Bengal	46523	50314	1.07%	0.98%	1.51%	0.59%	0.37%	0.70%	0.60%	0.28%	0.65%	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8347	7254	3.41%	3.35%	5.74%	1.32%	1.42%	2.02%	0.66%	0.55%	0.86%	
Chandigarh	97	103	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	3963	4663	5.00%	5.19%	8.65%	2.77%	1.84%	3.47%	1.95%	0.84%	2.13%	
Delhi	324	1450	2.74%	0.97%	2.90%	2.13%	1.39%	2.55%	2.07%	1.53%	2.58%	
Jammu & Kashmir	69165	71063	1.09%	1.03%	1.63%	0.82%	0.50%	1.01%	0.30%	0.21%	0.37%	
Ladakh	5373	6450	1.63%	3.09%	3.42%	1.54%	0.82%	1.74%	0.42%	0.65%	0.78%	
Lakshadweep	557	921	0.56%	3.82%	3.88%	0.35%	1.95%	2.10%	5.58%	1.03%	5.80%	
Puducherry	3253	2493	3.23%	2.83%	4.44%	0.61%	0.78%	1.01%	0.71%	0.32%	0.76%	
India	1951805	2034598	0.24%	0.23%	0.39%	0.13%	0.10%	0.17%	0.11%	0.05%	0.12%	

Table 18 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Uncensored Headcount Ratio (Urban)

State/UT	Health											
	Unweighted Observation				Nutrition			Child & Adolescent Mortality			Maternal Health	
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time
Andhra Pradesh	10769	10560	1.13%	1.07%	1.55%	0.25%	0.20%	0.32%	0.66%	0.79%	1.03%	
Arunachal Pradesh	11165	13400	1.13%	1.13%	1.60%	0.35%	0.28%	0.45%	1.23%	1.18%	1.70%	
Assam	13140	14912	1.26%	1.10%	1.67%	0.24%	0.22%	0.33%	1.07%	0.96%	1.44%	
Bihar	23901	17592	1.21%	1.44%	1.88%	0.34%	0.46%	0.57%	1.14%	1.38%	1.79%	
Chhattisgarh	23685	18508	1.04%	1.15%	1.55%	0.28%	0.30%	0.41%	0.96%	1.01%	1.39%	
Goa	3047	4283	1.90%	1.68%	2.53%	0.30%	0.22%	0.37%	1.01%	0.71%	1.23%	
Gujarat	31242	38607	1.02%	0.95%	1.39%	0.27%	0.17%	0.32%	0.71%	0.55%	0.90%	
Haryana	28675	23979	1.14%	0.87%	1.43%	0.24%	0.18%	0.30%	1.04%	0.82%	1.32%	
Himachal Pradesh	2509	3102	2.28%	1.36%	2.66%	0.66%	0.19%	0.69%	1.78%	1.86%	2.57%	
Jharkhand	27895	18106	0.91%	1.15%	1.47%	0.20%	0.26%	0.32%	0.94%	1.01%	1.38%	
Karnataka	32443	30820	0.79%	0.95%	1.23%	0.16%	0.17%	0.23%	0.99%	0.68%	1.20%	
Kerala	16783	18131	0.75%	0.67%	1.01%	0.09%	0.09%	0.13%	0.40%	0.41%	0.57%	
Madhya Pradesh	69010	36725	0.79%	0.84%	1.15%	0.19%	0.18%	0.26%	0.71%	0.70%	1.00%	
Maharashtra	40707	40445	1.14%	0.99%	1.51%	0.23%	0.23%	0.32%	0.88%	1.03%	1.35%	
Manipur	18880	8542	0.91%	1.22%	1.52%	0.20%	0.30%	0.35%	0.81%	1.18%	1.43%	
Meghalaya	6800	5205	1.71%	1.93%	2.58%	0.26%	0.42%	0.49%	1.08%	1.71%	2.03%	
Mizoram	23870	11966	1.02%	0.93%	1.38%	0.35%	0.22%	0.41%	0.86%	0.72%	1.12%	
Nagaland	13592	8678	1.01%	1.60%	1.89%	0.22%	0.16%	0.27%	1.05%	1.13%	1.55%	
Odisha	22899	14115	1.00%	1.15%	1.52%	0.20%	0.20%	0.28%	1.12%	0.89%	1.43%	
Punjab	27442	24035	0.84%	1.04%	1.34%	0.19%	0.18%	0.26%	0.91%	0.67%	1.12%	
Rajasthan	43331	32362	0.87%	0.98%	1.31%	0.21%	0.25%	0.32%	0.72%	0.81%	1.09%	
Sikkim	4448	1566	1.19%	1.76%	2.13%	0.22%	-	0.22%	1.06%	1.39%	1.75%	
Tamil Nadu	42962	37832	0.63%	0.55%	0.83%	0.12%	0.09%	0.15%	0.42%	0.29%	0.51%	
Telangana	9095	23642	1.32%	0.99%	1.65%	0.28%	0.17%	0.33%	0.98%	0.80%	1.26%	
Tripura	4599	4644	1.74%	1.97%	2.63%	0.30%	0.31%	0.43%	1.12%	1.40%	1.79%	
Uttar Pradesh	99854	63438	0.59%	0.67%	0.89%	0.20%	0.23%	0.30%	0.59%	0.66%	0.89%	
Uttarakhand	18941	8745	1.68%	1.61%	2.33%	0.38%	0.40%	0.55%	1.56%	1.31%	2.04%	
West Bengal	17108	20971	1.28%	1.14%	1.71%	0.20%	0.15%	0.25%	1.06%	0.85%	1.36%	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1639	1900	3.01%	1.72%	3.47%	0.35%	0.67%	0.76%	1.34%	1.14%	1.76%	
Chandigarh	2506	2502	2.19%	2.24%	3.13%	0.53%	0.40%	0.66%	2.47%	1.66%	2.97%	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	4893	5273	2.38%	2.32%	3.32%	0.24%	0.51%	0.57%	1.24%	1.74%	2.14%	
Delhi	19769	36793	1.17%	0.65%	1.34%	0.30%	0.17%	0.35%	1.00%	0.52%	1.13%	
Jammu & Kashmir	14108	15297	1.39%	0.80%	1.60%	0.31%	0.17%	0.36%	0.63%	0.70%	0.94%	
Ladakh	1877	1810	4.94%	3.43%	6.01%	1.25%	0.68%	1.42%	1.96%	1.89%	2.72%	
Lakshadweep	3387	3277	2.38%	2.35%	3.34%	0.85%	-	0.85%	1.62%	0.89%	1.85%	
Puducherry	10123	10168	2.07%	1.26%	2.42%	0.32%	0.08%	0.33%	0.80%	0.81%	1.14%	
India	746894	631931	0.25%	0.24%	0.35%	0.06%	0.06%	0.08%	0.21%	0.22%	0.30%	

(CONTD.) STANDARD ERRORS: STATE/UT-WISE - UNCENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO (URBAN)

Table 18 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Uncensored Headcount Ratio (Urban)

State/UT	Education						Standard of Living				
	Years of Schooling			School Attendance			Cooking Fuel				
	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)			
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)					
Andhra Pradesh	10769	10560	0.72%	0.80%	1.08%	0.33%	0.25%	0.42%	1.16%	0.51%	1.27%
Arunachal Pradesh	11165	13400	0.83%	0.74%	1.11%	0.78%	0.58%	0.97%	1.50%	1.56%	2.16%
Assam	13140	14912	0.62%	0.92%	1.11%	0.37%	0.39%	0.54%	1.94%	1.30%	2.33%
Bihar	23901	17592	0.99%	1.07%	1.46%	0.80%	0.70%	1.06%	2.09%	2.15%	3.00%
Chhattisgarh	23685	18508	0.55%	0.42%	0.69%	0.39%	0.48%	0.62%	2.09%	1.65%	2.66%
Goa	3047	4283	0.99%	0.36%	1.05%	0.42%	0.25%	0.49%	1.39%	0.30%	1.42%
Gujarat	31242	38607	0.54%	0.45%	0.70%	0.52%	0.45%	0.69%	1.20%	0.61%	1.34%
Haryana	28675	23979	0.66%	0.41%	0.78%	0.41%	0.48%	0.63%	1.38%	1.07%	1.75%
Himachal Pradesh	2509	3102	1.10%	0.92%	1.43%	0.56%	0.62%	0.84%	2.32%	2.52%	3.42%
Jharkhand	27895	18106	0.60%	0.65%	0.89%	0.40%	0.47%	0.62%	1.82%	1.95%	2.67%
Karnataka	32443	30820	0.36%	0.38%	0.53%	0.33%	0.24%	0.41%	0.93%	0.55%	1.08%
Kerala	16783	18131	0.15%	0.21%	0.26%	0.13%	0.09%	0.16%	1.57%	1.10%	1.91%
Madhya Pradesh	69010	36725	0.64%	0.38%	0.74%	0.32%	0.38%	0.50%	1.04%	1.05%	1.47%
Maharashtra	40707	40445	0.44%	0.42%	0.61%	0.38%	0.25%	0.46%	0.64%	0.33%	0.71%
Manipur	18880	8542	0.35%	0.37%	0.51%	0.23%	0.41%	0.47%	1.91%	1.42%	2.38%
Meghalaya	6800	5205	0.82%	0.91%	1.22%	0.47%	0.55%	0.72%	2.49%	2.55%	3.56%
Mizoram	23870	11966	0.24%	0.24%	0.34%	0.56%	0.34%	0.66%	0.70%	0.39%	0.80%
Nagaland	13392	8678	0.65%	0.70%	0.96%	0.50%	0.48%	0.69%	1.75%	2.04%	2.68%
Odisha	22899	14115	1.27%	0.65%	1.43%	0.70%	0.37%	0.79%	2.11%	2.03%	2.93%
Punjab	27442	24035	0.58%	0.60%	0.84%	0.54%	0.42%	0.68%	1.18%	0.69%	1.36%
Rajasthan	43331	32362	0.58%	0.43%	0.72%	0.43%	0.38%	0.58%	1.28%	1.18%	1.74%
Sikkim	4448	1566	0.91%	1.09%	1.42%	0.40%	0.56%	0.69%	1.18%	1.37%	1.81%
Tamil Nadu	42962	37832	0.22%	0.25%	0.33%	0.15%	0.19%	0.25%	0.63%	0.46%	0.78%
Telangana	9095	23642	1.11%	0.54%	1.24%	0.45%	0.24%	0.51%	1.16%	0.25%	1.19%
Tripura	4599	4644	0.73%	1.08%	1.31%	0.21%	0.50%	0.54%	3.70%	2.72%	4.60%
Uttar Pradesh	99854	63438	0.52%	0.49%	0.71%	0.59%	0.48%	0.76%	0.89%	0.90%	1.26%
Uttarakhand	18941	8745	1.04%	1.41%	1.75%	0.62%	0.91%	1.11%	1.76%	1.70%	2.45%
West Bengal	17108	20971	0.94%	0.64%	1.14%	0.62%	0.33%	0.70%	2.49%	1.93%	3.15%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1639	1900	0.71%	0.98%	1.21%	0.43%	0.42%	0.60%	0.64%	0.50%	0.81%
Chandigarh	2506	2502	1.40%	1.38%	1.96%	0.67%	1.69%	1.82%	1.97%	3.00%	3.59%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	4893	5273	0.78%	1.02%	1.29%	0.75%	0.76%	1.07%	2.24%	1.15%	2.52%
Delhi	19769	36793	0.79%	0.31%	0.85%	0.40%	0.27%	0.48%	0.51%	0.22%	0.56%
Jammu & Kashmir	14108	15297	0.70%	0.30%	0.76%	0.37%	0.33%	0.50%	1.50%	0.84%	1.72%
Ladakh	1877	1810	1.47%	1.29%	1.96%	1.39%	1.08%	1.77%	1.78%	1.31%	2.20%
Lakshadweep	3387	3277	0.24%	0.32%	0.40%	1.07%	0.65%	1.25%	6.02%	4.48%	7.50%
Puducherry	10123	10168	0.52%	0.41%	0.67%	0.47%	0.60%	0.76%	1.58%	0.55%	1.67%
India	746894	631931	0.15%	0.13%	0.20%	0.12%	0.10%	0.16%	0.33%	0.27%	0.42%

(CONTD.) STANDARD ERRORS: STATE/UT-WISE - UNCENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO (URBAN)

Table 18 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Uncensored Headcount Ratio (Urban)

State/UT	Standard of Living											
	Unweighted Observation				Sanitation			Drinking Water			Electricity	
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time
Andhra Pradesh	10769	10560	1.77%	0.89%	1.98%	0.67%	0.59%	0.89%	0.16%	0.13%	0.13%	0.21%
Arunachal Pradesh	11165	13400	1.62%	1.41%	2.15%	1.40%	0.65%	1.54%	0.39%	0.13%	0.13%	0.41%
Assam	13140	14912	1.61%	1.44%	2.16%	1.57%	1.21%	1.99%	0.51%	0.23%	0.23%	0.56%
Bihar	23901	17592	1.67%	1.57%	2.29%	0.51%	0.29%	0.58%	1.01%	0.82%	0.82%	1.30%
Chhattisgarh	23685	18508	1.68%	0.93%	1.92%	0.81%	0.74%	1.09%	1.01%	0.16%	0.16%	0.19%
Goa	3047	4283	4.04%	1.71%	4.39%	1.00%	0.36%	1.06%	0.17%	-	-	0.17%
Gujarat	31242	38607	1.21%	0.98%	1.56%	0.25%	0.23%	0.34%	0.27%	0.14%	0.14%	0.30%
Haryana	28675	23979	1.16%	0.93%	1.49%	0.29%	0.42%	0.51%	0.11%	0.07%	0.07%	0.13%
Himachal Pradesh	2509	3102	4.27%	2.30%	4.85%	2.98%	1.20%	3.22%	0.70%	0.83%	0.83%	1.08%
Jharkhand	27895	18106	1.64%	1.47%	2.20%	1.29%	1.02%	1.65%	0.37%	0.19%	0.19%	0.42%
Karnataka	32443	30820	1.32%	1.00%	1.65%	0.64%	0.51%	0.82%	0.14%	0.28%	0.28%	0.31%
Kerala	16783	18131	0.28%	0.33%	0.44%	0.44%	0.40%	0.59%	0.12%	0.05%	0.05%	0.13%
Madhya Pradesh	69010	36725	0.98%	0.85%	1.30%	0.80%	0.68%	1.05%	0.22%	0.10%	0.10%	0.24%
Maharashtra	40707	40445	2.16%	1.81%	2.82%	0.35%	0.25%	2.84%	0.61%	0.21%	0.21%	0.64%
Manipur	18880	8542	1.23%	1.95%	2.30%	2.06%	1.96%	2.84%	0.41%	0.29%	0.29%	0.50%
Meghalaya	6800	5205	2.54%	2.22%	3.37%	1.80%	1.63%	2.43%	0.60%	1.43%	1.43%	1.55%
Mizoram	23870	11966	0.81%	0.52%	0.96%	0.99%	0.57%	1.14%	0.11%	0.18%	0.18%	0.21%
Nagaland	13392	8678	1.64%	1.88%	2.49%	1.28%	0.92%	1.58%	0.12%	0.17%	0.17%	0.21%
Odisha	22899	14115	2.08%	1.85%	2.79%	0.97%	0.81%	1.26%	0.72%	0.21%	0.21%	0.75%
Punjab	27442	24035	1.31%	0.87%	1.57%	0.18%	0.18%	0.26%	0.15%	0.08%	0.08%	0.17%
Rajasthan	43331	32362	1.15%	0.69%	1.34%	0.61%	0.53%	0.81%	0.20%	0.09%	0.09%	0.22%
Sikkim	4448	1566	2.21%	2.11%	3.06%	0.36%	1.61%	1.65%	0.42%	0.49%	0.49%	0.65%
Tamil Nadu	42962	37832	1.24%	0.93%	1.55%	0.47%	0.42%	0.63%	0.09%	0.07%	0.07%	0.11%
Telangana	9095	23642	2.68%	1.11%	2.91%	0.84%	0.26%	0.88%	0.21%	0.05%	0.05%	0.22%
Tripura	4599	4644	1.59%	1.69%	2.32%	0.89%	0.96%	1.31%	0.30%	0.20%	0.20%	0.36%
Uttar Pradesh	99854	63438	0.81%	0.74%	1.10%	0.25%	0.16%	0.30%	0.37%	0.22%	0.22%	0.43%
Uttarakhand	18941	8745	1.46%	2.41%	2.82%	0.27%	0.74%	0.79%	0.17%	0.22%	0.22%	0.28%
West Bengal	17108	20971	1.91%	1.66%	2.53%	1.15%	0.37%	1.21%	0.52%	0.15%	0.15%	0.54%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1639	1900	2.53%	2.63%	3.65%	-	2.03%	2.03%	0.28%	0.38%	0.38%	0.47%
Chandigarh	2506	2502	4.28%	4.76%	6.41%	1.01%	1.76%	2.03%	0.50%	0.04%	0.04%	0.50%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	4893	5273	4.52%	4.08%	6.09%	1.53%	0.71%	1.69%	0.25%	0.07%	0.07%	0.26%
Delhi	19769	36793	2.28%	1.31%	2.63%	0.94%	0.34%	1.00%	0.11%	0.04%	0.04%	0.12%
Jammu & Kashmir	14108	15297	2.36%	1.94%	3.05%	0.92%	0.51%	1.05%	0.27%	0.04%	0.04%	0.27%
Ladakh	1877	1810	4.22%	5.34%	6.81%	3.37%	3.02%	4.52%	-	0.69%	0.69%	0.69%
Lakshadweep	3387	3277	0.21%	0.18%	0.28%	1.73%	1.28%	2.15%	0.06%	0.18%	0.18%	0.19%
Puducherry	10123	10168	4.91%	1.78%	5.22%	0.83%	0.69%	1.08%	0.05%	0.02%	0.02%	0.06%
India	746894	631931	0.43%	0.35%	0.56%	0.15%	0.10%	0.18%	0.11%	0.06%	0.06%	0.13%

Table 18 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Uncensored Headcount Ratio (Urban)

State/UT	Standard of Living															
	Unweighted Observation				Housing				Assets				Bank Account			
	2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (y)		2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (y)		2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (y)		2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (y)	
	Standard Error	- Point Estimates	Standard Error	- Point Estimates	Standard Error	- Point Estimates	Standard Error	- Point Estimates	Standard Error	- Point Estimates	Standard Error	- Point Estimates	Standard Error	- Point Estimates	Standard Error	- Point Estimates
Andhra Pradesh	10769	10560	0.74%	0.89%	1.15%	0.48%	0.44%	0.66%	0.56%	0.45%	0.72%	0.72%	0.45%	0.72%	0.45%	0.72%
Arunachal Pradesh	11165	13400	2.04%	1.88%	2.77%	0.70%	0.50%	0.86%	0.73%	0.75%	1.05%	1.05%	0.75%	1.05%	0.75%	1.05%
Assam	13140	14912	1.87%	2.14%	2.84%	0.70%	0.99%	1.21%	0.79%	0.36%	0.87%	0.87%	0.36%	0.87%	0.36%	0.87%
Bihar	23901	17592	1.87%	2.19%	2.87%	1.06%	0.83%	1.35%	1.05%	0.61%	1.22%	1.22%	0.61%	1.22%	0.61%	1.22%
Chhattisgarh	23685	18508	1.49%	1.45%	2.08%	0.41%	0.47%	0.62%	0.47%	0.71%	0.85%	0.85%	0.47%	0.71%	0.85%	0.47%
Goa	3047	4283	1.95%	1.42%	2.41%	0.58%	0.45%	0.74%	0.66%	0.63%	0.91%	0.91%	0.63%	0.91%	0.63%	0.91%
Gujarat	31242	38607	0.54%	0.63%	0.83%	0.50%	0.40%	0.64%	0.67%	0.39%	0.78%	0.78%	0.39%	0.78%	0.39%	0.78%
Haryana	28675	23979	1.05%	1.02%	1.46%	0.42%	0.43%	0.60%	0.90%	0.48%	1.02%	1.02%	0.48%	1.02%	0.48%	1.02%
Himachal Pradesh	2509	3102	1.62%	1.37%	2.12%	1.26%	1.20%	1.74%	0.94%	0.87%	1.28%	1.28%	0.94%	0.87%	1.28%	0.94%
Jharkhand	27895	18106	1.38%	1.15%	1.80%	0.49%	0.57%	0.76%	0.34%	0.85%	0.92%	0.92%	0.34%	0.85%	0.92%	0.34%
Karnataka	32443	30820	1.25%	1.14%	1.69%	0.34%	0.40%	0.53%	0.49%	0.49%	0.70%	0.70%	0.49%	0.70%	0.49%	0.70%
Kerala	16783	18131	0.90%	1.20%	1.50%	0.26%	0.24%	0.36%	0.38%	0.35%	0.51%	0.51%	0.35%	0.51%	0.35%	0.51%
Madhya Pradesh	69010	36725	0.94%	0.99%	1.36%	0.29%	0.36%	0.47%	0.34%	0.38%	0.51%	0.51%	0.34%	0.38%	0.51%	0.34%
Maharashtra	40707	40445	0.66%	0.51%	0.83%	0.61%	0.47%	0.77%	0.73%	0.49%	0.88%	0.88%	0.73%	0.49%	0.88%	0.73%
Manipur	18880	8542	1.60%	2.30%	2.81%	0.52%	1.10%	1.22%	1.03%	0.40%	1.10%	1.10%	1.03%	0.40%	1.10%	1.03%
Meghalaya	6800	5205	2.05%	2.54%	3.26%	1.01%	1.92%	2.17%	1.13%	1.15%	1.61%	1.61%	1.13%	1.15%	1.61%	1.13%
Mizoram	23870	11966	1.47%	1.58%	2.16%	0.43%	0.41%	0.60%	0.58%	0.45%	0.74%	0.74%	0.58%	0.45%	0.74%	0.58%
Nagaland	13392	8678	2.21%	2.90%	3.64%	0.81%	0.96%	1.25%	0.86%	0.88%	1.23%	1.23%	0.86%	0.88%	1.23%	0.86%
Odisha	22899	14115	1.62%	1.39%	2.14%	0.95%	0.61%	1.13%	0.93%	0.41%	1.02%	1.02%	0.93%	0.41%	1.02%	0.93%
Punjab	27442	24035	0.79%	0.80%	1.13%	0.27%	0.22%	0.35%	0.44%	0.39%	0.59%	0.59%	0.44%	0.39%	0.59%	0.44%
Rajasthan	43331	32362	0.71%	1.39%	1.56%	0.38%	0.28%	0.47%	0.28%	0.29%	0.40%	0.40%	0.28%	0.29%	0.40%	0.28%
Sikkim	4448	1566	1.69%	3.08%	3.51%	0.44%	1.56%	1.62%	1.31%	2.69%	3.00%	3.00%	1.31%	2.69%	3.00%	1.31%
Tamil Nadu	42962	37832	0.83%	0.56%	1.00%	0.14%	0.15%	0.21%	0.33%	0.19%	0.38%	0.38%	0.33%	0.19%	0.38%	0.33%
Telangana	9095	23642	1.23%	0.72%	1.42%	0.70%	0.34%	0.78%	1.03%	0.44%	1.12%	1.12%	1.03%	0.44%	1.12%	1.03%
Tripura	4599	4644	3.62%	3.79%	5.24%	0.86%	0.71%	1.11%	0.37%	0.53%	0.65%	0.65%	0.37%	0.53%	0.65%	0.37%
Uttar Pradesh	99854	63438	0.92%	1.07%	1.41%	0.32%	0.29%	0.43%	0.24%	0.23%	0.34%	0.34%	0.24%	0.23%	0.34%	0.24%
Uttarakhand	18941	8745	1.28%	1.78%	2.19%	0.49%	0.74%	0.89%	0.63%	0.84%	1.05%	1.05%	0.63%	0.84%	1.05%	0.63%
West Bengal	17108	20971	1.99%	1.61%	2.56%	0.92%	0.43%	1.02%	0.95%	0.37%	1.02%	1.02%	0.95%	0.37%	1.02%	0.95%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1639	1900	2.44%	1.46%	2.84%	0.92%	0.95%	1.32%	0.51%	0.58%	0.78%	0.78%	0.51%	0.58%	0.78%	0.51%
Chandigarh	2506	2502	3.10%	2.73%	4.13%	0.78%	0.38%	0.87%	0.78%	0.66%	1.02%	1.02%	0.78%	0.66%	1.02%	0.78%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	4893	5273	2.50%	1.42%	2.88%	1.88%	2.88%	3.44%	1.24%	1.67%	2.08%	2.08%	1.24%	1.67%	2.08%	1.24%
Delhi	19769	36793	1.66%	0.70%	1.80%	0.85%	0.32%	0.91%	0.67%	0.38%	0.77%	0.77%	0.67%	0.38%	0.77%	0.67%
Jammu & Kashmir	14108	15297	1.26%	1.13%	1.69%	0.60%	0.25%	0.65%	0.43%	0.60%	0.77%	0.77%	0.43%	0.60%	0.77%	0.43%
Ladakh	1877	1810	4.35%	6.43%	7.76%	2.71%	0.56%	2.76%	0.95%	0.78%	1.23%	1.23%	0.95%	0.78%	1.23%	0.95%
Lakshadweep	3387	3277	0.39%	2.67%	2.69%	0.39%	0.30%	0.49%	1.06%	0.86%	1.36%	1.36%	1.06%	0.86%	1.36%	1.06%
Puducherry	10123	10168	2.23%	1.53%	2.71%	0.23%	0.48%	0.53%	1.90%	0.50%	1.97%	1.97%	1.90%	0.50%	1.97%	1.90%
India	746894	631931	0.28%	0.28%	0.40%	0.14%	0.11%	0.18%	0.16%	0.11%	0.19%	0.19%	0.16%	0.11%	0.19%	0.16%

Table 19 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Censored Headcount Ratio

State/UT	Health															
	Unweighted Observation				Nutrition			Child & Adolescent Mortality			Maternal Health					
	2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (y)		Standard Error - Point Estimates		Standard Error - Changes over time		Standard Error - Point Estimates		Standard Error - Changes over time		Standard Error - Point Estimates		Standard Error - Changes over time	
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)
Andhra Pradesh	35674	38163	0.52%	0.36%	0.66%	0.15%	0.08%	0.15%	0.37%	0.15%	0.30%	0.37%	0.30%	0.49%	0.30%	0.49%
Arunachal Pradesh	56107	69120	0.58%	0.39%	0.70%	0.14%	0.08%	0.16%	0.65%	0.16%	0.43%	0.65%	0.43%	0.79%	0.43%	0.79%
Assam	108104	127746	0.56%	0.43%	0.73%	0.13%	0.09%	0.16%	0.49%	0.16%	0.39%	0.49%	0.39%	0.64%	0.39%	0.64%
Bihar	189188	165024	0.44%	0.41%	0.62%	0.15%	0.14%	0.21%	0.43%	0.21%	0.40%	0.43%	0.40%	0.60%	0.40%	0.60%
Chhattisgarh	90574	103428	0.55%	0.39%	0.69%	0.15%	0.12%	0.20%	0.47%	0.20%	0.33%	0.47%	0.33%	0.58%	0.33%	0.58%
Goa	6269	6967	0.54%	0.31%	0.63%	0.12%	0.16%	0.20%	0.40%	0.20%	0.44%	0.40%	0.44%	0.40%	0.44%	0.40%
Gujarat	90341	128779	0.54%	0.38%	0.69%	0.11%	0.09%	0.14%	0.41%	0.14%	0.26%	0.41%	0.26%	0.49%	0.26%	0.49%
Haryana	85276	82672	0.51%	0.30%	0.64%	0.12%	0.08%	0.14%	0.49%	0.14%	0.28%	0.49%	0.28%	0.61%	0.28%	0.61%
Himachal Pradesh	36753	39219	0.50%	0.40%	0.65%	0.12%	0.11%	0.16%	0.47%	0.16%	0.35%	0.47%	0.35%	0.59%	0.35%	0.59%
Jharkhand	118520	98604	0.51%	0.50%	0.75%	0.14%	0.11%	0.18%	0.47%	0.18%	0.46%	0.47%	0.46%	0.68%	0.46%	0.68%
Karnataka	99050	109277	0.37%	0.28%	0.49%	0.08%	0.07%	0.11%	0.27%	0.11%	0.24%	0.27%	0.24%	0.38%	0.24%	0.38%
Kerala	44264	43966	0.09%	0.09%	0.13%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.05%	0.01%	0.06%	0.05%	0.06%	0.08%	0.06%	0.08%
Madhya Pradesh	247170	183693	0.37%	0.31%	0.50%	0.10%	0.08%	0.13%	0.32%	0.13%	0.26%	0.32%	0.26%	0.43%	0.26%	0.43%
Maharashtra	116117	129203	0.44%	0.30%	0.55%	0.11%	0.06%	0.13%	0.34%	0.13%	0.23%	0.34%	0.23%	0.42%	0.23%	0.42%
Manipur	53967	32548	0.58%	0.47%	0.76%	0.12%	0.11%	0.16%	0.54%	0.16%	0.40%	0.54%	0.40%	0.71%	0.40%	0.71%
Meghalaya	36503	49888	1.12%	0.91%	1.47%	0.25%	0.24%	0.34%	1.14%	0.34%	0.95%	1.14%	0.95%	1.50%	0.95%	1.50%
Mizoram	50276	28664	0.47%	0.37%	0.64%	0.10%	0.07%	0.12%	0.49%	0.12%	0.40%	0.49%	0.40%	0.68%	0.40%	0.68%
Nagaland	44145	35182	0.75%	0.68%	1.06%	0.17%	0.11%	0.20%	0.79%	0.20%	0.69%	0.79%	0.69%	1.11%	0.69%	1.11%
Odisha	122759	103567	0.47%	0.40%	0.67%	0.09%	0.07%	0.12%	0.36%	0.12%	0.31%	0.36%	0.31%	0.50%	0.31%	0.50%
Punjab	75531	79248	0.26%	0.21%	0.34%	0.08%	0.07%	0.11%	0.23%	0.11%	0.17%	0.23%	0.17%	0.29%	0.17%	0.29%
Rajasthan	167891	156325	0.46%	0.34%	0.60%	0.11%	0.09%	0.14%	0.41%	0.14%	0.32%	0.41%	0.32%	0.54%	0.32%	0.54%
Sikkim	18561	11256	0.31%	0.31%	0.44%	0.09%	0.06%	0.11%	0.25%	0.11%	0.23%	0.25%	0.23%	0.34%	0.23%	0.34%
Tamil Nadu	97987	91228	0.19%	0.11%	0.22%	0.05%	0.03%	0.06%	0.14%	0.06%	0.07%	0.14%	0.07%	0.15%	0.07%	0.15%
Telangana	26879	91148	0.56%	0.20%	0.60%	0.12%	0.06%	0.14%	0.36%	0.14%	0.15%	0.36%	0.15%	0.39%	0.15%	0.39%
Tripura	17236	25791	0.76%	0.56%	0.96%	0.20%	0.14%	0.24%	0.61%	0.24%	0.54%	0.61%	0.54%	0.82%	0.54%	0.82%
Uttar Pradesh	386417	345535	0.30%	0.26%	0.42%	0.10%	0.08%	0.13%	0.28%	0.13%	0.25%	0.28%	0.25%	0.39%	0.25%	0.39%
Uttarakhand	64128	47586	0.63%	0.52%	0.84%	0.18%	0.17%	0.25%	0.60%	0.25%	0.52%	0.60%	0.52%	0.81%	0.52%	0.81%
West Bengal	63631	71285	0.56%	0.37%	0.70%	0.10%	0.07%	0.13%	0.48%	0.13%	0.30%	0.48%	0.30%	0.58%	0.30%	0.58%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9986	9154	0.49%	0.34%	0.61%	0.17%	0.05%	0.18%	0.26%	0.18%	0.21%	0.26%	0.21%	0.33%	0.21%	0.33%
Chandigarh	2603	2605	1.36%	0.83%	1.59%	0.31%	0.27%	0.41%	1.20%	0.41%	0.90%	1.20%	0.90%	1.50%	0.90%	1.50%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	8856	9936	2.43%	0.96%	2.87%	0.33%	0.28%	0.41%	1.34%	0.41%	0.49%	1.34%	0.49%	1.45%	0.49%	1.45%
Delhi	20093	38243	0.54%	0.25%	0.59%	0.18%	0.08%	0.20%	0.48%	0.20%	0.19%	0.48%	0.19%	0.52%	0.19%	0.52%
Jammu & Kashmir	83273	86360	0.47%	0.23%	0.53%	0.10%	0.03%	0.11%	0.37%	0.11%	0.17%	0.37%	0.17%	0.41%	0.17%	0.41%
Ladakh	7250	8260	1.30%	0.46%	1.40%	0.39%	0.12%	0.40%	1.05%	0.40%	0.39%	1.05%	0.39%	1.12%	0.39%	1.12%
Lakshadweep	3944	4198	0.75%	0.63%	0.98%	0.53%	-	0.53%	0.62%	0.53%	0.42%	0.62%	0.42%	0.75%	0.42%	0.75%
Puducherry	13376	12661	0.31%	0.25%	0.40%	0.19%	0.01%	0.19%	0.17%	0.19%	0.05%	0.17%	0.05%	0.18%	0.19%	0.18%
India	2698699	2666529	0.13%	0.09%	0.17%	0.03%	0.02%	0.04%	0.11%	0.04%	0.09%	0.11%	0.09%	0.16%	0.09%	0.16%

Table 19 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Censored Headcount Ratio

State/UT	Education						Standard of Living				
	Years of Schooling			School Attendance			Cooking Fuel				
	Standard Error - Point Estimates		Standard Error - Changes over time	Standard Error - Point Estimates		Standard Error - Changes over time	Standard Error - Point Estimates		Standard Error - Changes over time		
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)			
Andhra Pradesh	35674	38163	0.42%	0.27%	0.52%	0.21%	0.10%	0.24%	0.58%	0.35%	0.71%
Arunachal Pradesh	56107	69120	0.63%	0.40%	0.76%	0.41%	0.24%	0.47%	0.89%	0.51%	1.03%
Assam	108104	127746	0.44%	0.31%	0.54%	0.26%	0.17%	0.31%	0.67%	0.50%	0.87%
Bihar	189188	165024	0.41%	0.39%	0.59%	0.30%	0.27%	0.42%	0.52%	0.49%	0.74%
Chhattisgarh	90574	103428	0.36%	0.23%	0.43%	0.25%	0.20%	0.32%	0.63%	0.45%	0.79%
Goa	6269	6967	0.56%	0.22%	0.60%	0.28%	0.15%	0.31%	0.54%	0.15%	0.56%
Gujarat	90341	128779	0.35%	0.22%	0.42%	0.33%	0.20%	0.39%	0.63%	0.39%	0.78%
Haryana	85276	82672	0.31%	0.20%	0.39%	0.27%	0.22%	0.39%	0.52%	0.32%	0.68%
Himachal Pradesh	36753	39219	0.14%	0.17%	0.22%	0.08%	0.11%	0.14%	0.51%	0.40%	0.66%
Jharkhand	118520	98604	0.41%	0.38%	0.60%	0.29%	0.29%	0.42%	0.60%	0.59%	0.89%
Karnataka	99050	109277	0.25%	0.16%	0.31%	0.17%	0.13%	0.21%	0.43%	0.24%	0.53%
Kerala	44264	43966	0.04%	0.03%	0.05%	0.07%	0.03%	0.07%	0.09%	0.09%	0.13%
Madhya Pradesh	247170	183693	0.29%	0.23%	0.39%	0.23%	0.19%	0.31%	0.46%	0.38%	0.63%
Maharashtra	116117	129203	0.23%	0.20%	0.31%	0.24%	0.11%	0.27%	0.48%	0.26%	0.57%
Manipur	53967	32548	0.31%	0.27%	0.43%	0.19%	0.14%	0.24%	0.70%	0.53%	0.92%
Meghalaya	36503	49888	0.86%	0.80%	1.20%	0.43%	0.58%	0.72%	1.32%	1.09%	1.75%
Mizoram	50276	28664	0.55%	0.40%	0.75%	0.34%	0.22%	0.42%	0.69%	0.51%	0.94%
Nagaland	44145	35182	0.70%	0.40%	0.84%	0.38%	0.29%	0.48%	0.96%	0.80%	1.35%
Odisha	122759	103567	0.43%	0.34%	0.60%	0.24%	0.17%	0.31%	0.59%	0.49%	0.83%
Punjab	75531	79248	0.23%	0.19%	0.30%	0.17%	0.12%	0.21%	0.28%	0.19%	0.34%
Rajasthan	167891	156325	0.37%	0.22%	0.44%	0.31%	0.18%	0.37%	0.56%	0.38%	0.72%
Sikkim	18561	11256	0.29%	0.25%	0.38%	0.12%	0.14%	0.19%	0.31%	0.36%	0.48%
Tamil Nadu	97987	91228	0.12%	0.08%	0.15%	0.07%	0.06%	0.10%	0.20%	0.10%	0.23%
Telangana	26879	91148	0.46%	0.16%	0.49%	0.18%	0.09%	0.20%	0.58%	0.13%	0.59%
Tripura	17236	25791	0.62%	0.40%	0.75%	0.33%	0.18%	0.38%	0.97%	0.67%	1.20%
Uttar Pradesh	386417	345535	0.25%	0.20%	0.34%	0.21%	0.18%	0.29%	0.35%	0.28%	0.47%
Uttarakhand	64128	47586	0.44%	0.52%	0.70%	0.32%	0.43%	0.55%	0.70%	0.65%	0.99%
West Bengal	63631	71285	0.43%	0.27%	0.52%	0.25%	0.14%	0.29%	0.69%	0.40%	0.83%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9986	9154	0.37%	0.29%	0.47%	0.12%	0.13%	0.18%	0.54%	0.45%	0.72%
Chandigarh	2603	2605	1.17%	1.18%	1.66%	0.67%	1.32%	1.48%	1.34%	1.27%	1.85%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	8856	9936	0.80%	0.59%	1.05%	0.90%	0.54%	1.06%	2.70%	0.79%	3.13%
Delhi	20093	38243	0.43%	0.20%	0.48%	0.25%	0.19%	0.32%	0.20%	0.11%	0.23%
Jammu & Kashmir	83273	86360	0.28%	0.19%	0.34%	0.19%	0.29%	0.29%	0.57%	0.29%	0.65%
Ladakh	7250	8260	0.53%	0.40%	0.67%	0.41%	0.28%	0.49%	1.23%	0.34%	1.32%
Lakshadweep	3944	4198	-	0.10%	0.10%	0.36%	0.48%	0.60%	0.55%	0.43%	0.69%
Puducherry	13376	12661	0.22%	0.13%	0.26%	0.01%	0.25%	0.25%	0.27%	0.08%	0.29%
India	2698699	2666529	0.09%	0.07%	0.12%	0.07%	0.05%	0.09%	0.15%	0.10%	0.20%

Table 19 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Censored Headcount Ratio

State/UT	Standard of Living									
	Unweighted Observation		Sanitation		Drinking Water		Electricity			
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time		
		2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	
Andhra Pradesh	35674	38163	0.58%	0.34%	0.70%	0.38%	0.26%	0.48%	0.09%	0.05%
Arunachal Pradesh	56107	69120	0.79%	0.31%	0.85%	0.64%	0.31%	0.72%	0.64%	0.24%
Assam	108104	127746	0.62%	0.42%	0.77%	0.48%	0.34%	0.65%	0.57%	0.32%
Bihar	189188	165024	0.52%	0.47%	0.72%	0.12%	0.08%	0.15%	0.59%	0.16%
Chhattisgarh	90574	103428	0.66%	0.34%	0.75%	0.46%	0.22%	0.52%	0.26%	0.10%
Goa	6269	6967	0.67%	0.20%	0.70%	0.16%	-	0.16%	-	-
Gujarat	90341	128779	0.61%	0.36%	0.74%	0.33%	0.18%	0.39%	0.22%	0.13%
Haryana	85276	82672	0.39%	0.18%	0.46%	0.21%	0.16%	0.28%	0.10%	0.04%
Himachal Pradesh	36753	39219	0.39%	0.32%	0.51%	0.21%	0.16%	0.26%	0.07%	0.10%
Jharkhand	118520	98604	0.60%	0.53%	0.84%	0.49%	0.36%	0.63%	0.55%	0.27%
Karnataka	99050	109277	0.43%	0.26%	0.54%	0.20%	0.12%	0.24%	0.09%	0.06%
Kerala	44264	43966	0.06%	0.02%	0.07%	0.04%	0.03%	0.05%	0.04%	0.03%
Madhya Pradesh	247170	183693	0.45%	0.32%	0.58%	0.38%	0.28%	0.49%	0.24%	0.07%
Maharashtra	116117	129203	0.47%	0.29%	0.57%	0.30%	0.18%	0.36%	0.21%	0.08%
Manipur	53967	32548	0.56%	0.38%	0.68%	0.70%	0.52%	0.90%	0.41%	0.17%
Meghalaya	36503	49888	1.17%	0.65%	1.34%	1.00%	0.72%	1.23%	0.62%	0.60%
Mizoram	50276	28664	0.61%	0.28%	0.70%	0.46%	0.32%	0.58%	0.63%	0.29%
Nagaland	44145	35182	0.55%	0.34%	0.65%	0.59%	0.35%	0.71%	0.45%	0.18%
Odisha	122759	103567	0.58%	0.40%	0.76%	0.37%	0.25%	0.47%	0.38%	0.18%
Punjab	75531	79248	0.25%	0.18%	0.31%	0.06%	0.06%	0.08%	0.06%	0.02%
Rajasthan	167891	156325	0.53%	0.30%	0.64%	0.40%	0.20%	0.46%	0.34%	0.10%
Sikkim	18561	11256	0.20%	0.20%	0.28%	0.06%	0.19%	0.19%	0.04%	0.11%
Tamil Nadu	97987	91228	0.22%	0.10%	0.24%	0.14%	0.05%	0.15%	0.05%	0.03%
Telangana	26879	91148	0.63%	0.17%	0.65%	0.31%	0.06%	0.32%	0.13%	0.03%
Tripura	17236	25791	0.83%	0.43%	0.94%	0.80%	0.53%	0.98%	0.63%	0.22%
Uttar Pradesh	386417	346535	0.35%	0.23%	0.45%	0.10%	0.06%	0.12%	0.32%	0.15%
Uttarakhand	64128	47586	0.53%	0.54%	0.77%	0.27%	0.27%	0.39%	0.16%	0.08%
West Bengal	63631	71285	0.63%	0.34%	0.74%	0.37%	0.13%	0.40%	0.29%	0.11%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9986	9154	0.50%	0.49%	0.72%	0.34%	0.36%	0.50%	0.43%	0.33%
Chandigarh	2603	2605	1.70%	1.45%	2.23%	0.73%	1.00%	1.24%	0.48%	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	8856	9936	2.51%	0.68%	2.71%	1.37%	0.43%	1.52%	0.68%	0.15%
Delhi	20093	38243	0.55%	0.26%	0.61%	0.21%	0.06%	0.22%	0.05%	0.02%
Jammu & Kashmir	83273	86360	0.53%	0.27%	0.56%	0.36%	0.22%	0.43%	0.22%	0.10%
Ladakh	7250	8260	1.42%	0.57%	1.55%	0.88%	0.38%	0.97%	0.57%	0.07%
Lakshadweep	3944	4198	0.14%	-	0.14%	0.31%	0.42%	0.52%	-	-
Puducherry	13376	12661	0.27%	0.27%	0.39%	0.07%	0.04%	0.08%	0.06%	0.03%
India	2698699	2666529	0.14%	0.09%	0.19%	0.07%	0.04%	0.08%	0.10%	0.04%

(CONTD.) STANDARD ERRORS: STATE/UT-WISE - CENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO

Table 19 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Censored Headcount Ratio

State/UT	Standard of Living																		
	Unweighted Observation				Housing			Assets			Bank Account								
	2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (y)		2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (y)		2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (y)		2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (y)				
	Standard Error	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates		
Andhra Pradesh	35674	38163	0.40%	0.26%	0.50%	0.37%	0.19%	0.44%	0.17%	0.06%	0.18%	0.44%	0.19%	0.37%	0.19%	0.44%	0.17%	0.06%	0.18%
Arunachal Pradesh	56107	69120	0.89%	0.52%	1.04%	0.64%	0.32%	0.74%	0.54%	0.22%	0.58%	0.64%	0.32%	0.74%	0.54%	0.74%	0.54%	0.22%	0.58%
Assam	108104	127746	0.67%	0.51%	0.87%	0.43%	0.30%	0.55%	0.40%	0.11%	0.42%	0.51%	0.30%	0.43%	0.40%	0.55%	0.40%	0.11%	0.42%
Bihar	189188	165024	0.52%	0.49%	0.75%	0.34%	0.29%	0.46%	0.39%	0.11%	0.40%	0.49%	0.29%	0.34%	0.39%	0.46%	0.39%	0.11%	0.40%
Chhattisgarh	90574	103428	0.62%	0.43%	0.77%	0.37%	0.24%	0.45%	0.22%	0.11%	0.25%	0.43%	0.24%	0.37%	0.22%	0.45%	0.22%	0.11%	0.25%
Goa	6269	6967	0.49%	0.17%	0.52%	0.23%	0.13%	0.27%	0.30%	0.02%	0.30%	0.17%	0.13%	0.23%	0.30%	0.27%	0.30%	0.02%	0.30%
Gujarat	90341	128779	0.51%	0.34%	0.65%	0.36%	0.24%	0.46%	0.25%	0.09%	0.27%	0.34%	0.24%	0.36%	0.25%	0.46%	0.25%	0.09%	0.27%
Haryana	85276	82672	0.48%	0.26%	0.59%	0.22%	0.13%	0.27%	0.26%	0.08%	0.27%	0.26%	0.13%	0.27%	0.26%	0.27%	0.26%	0.08%	0.27%
Himachal Pradesh	36753	39219	0.44%	0.34%	0.56%	0.22%	0.20%	0.30%	0.11%	0.10%	0.15%	0.34%	0.20%	0.22%	0.11%	0.30%	0.11%	0.10%	0.15%
Jharkhand	118520	98604	0.60%	0.59%	0.90%	0.40%	0.32%	0.54%	0.25%	0.12%	0.28%	0.59%	0.32%	0.40%	0.25%	0.54%	0.25%	0.12%	0.28%
Karnataka	99050	109277	0.37%	0.23%	0.46%	0.23%	0.12%	0.27%	0.19%	0.08%	0.21%	0.23%	0.12%	0.27%	0.19%	0.27%	0.19%	0.08%	0.21%
Kerala	44264	43966	0.07%	0.08%	0.11%	0.06%	0.05%	0.08%	0.04%	0.04%	0.06%	0.08%	0.05%	0.06%	0.04%	0.08%	0.04%	0.04%	0.06%
Madhya Pradesh	247170	183693	0.45%	0.37%	0.62%	0.28%	0.21%	0.37%	0.19%	0.08%	0.20%	0.37%	0.21%	0.28%	0.19%	0.37%	0.19%	0.08%	0.20%
Maharashtra	116117	129203	0.42%	0.26%	0.52%	0.31%	0.17%	0.36%	0.22%	0.12%	0.25%	0.26%	0.17%	0.31%	0.22%	0.36%	0.22%	0.12%	0.25%
Manipur	53967	32548	0.70%	0.58%	0.94%	0.48%	0.32%	0.61%	0.48%	0.17%	0.52%	0.58%	0.32%	0.48%	0.17%	0.61%	0.48%	0.17%	0.52%
Meghalaya	36503	49888	1.19%	0.92%	1.51%	0.96%	1.00%	1.43%	0.81%	0.46%	0.94%	0.92%	1.00%	0.81%	0.46%	1.43%	0.81%	0.46%	0.94%
Mizoram	50276	28664	0.70%	0.53%	0.96%	0.67%	0.48%	0.91%	0.36%	0.12%	0.38%	0.53%	0.48%	0.67%	0.36%	0.91%	0.36%	0.12%	0.38%
Nagaland	44145	35182	0.93%	0.79%	1.32%	0.89%	0.61%	1.17%	0.84%	0.28%	0.90%	0.79%	0.61%	0.89%	0.61%	1.17%	0.84%	0.28%	0.90%
Odisha	122759	103567	0.58%	0.46%	0.81%	0.41%	0.28%	0.53%	0.28%	0.08%	0.30%	0.46%	0.28%	0.41%	0.28%	0.53%	0.28%	0.08%	0.30%
Punjab	75531	79248	0.25%	0.18%	0.31%	0.07%	0.07%	0.10%	0.12%	0.07%	0.14%	0.18%	0.07%	0.07%	0.12%	0.10%	0.12%	0.07%	0.14%
Rajasthan	167891	156325	0.50%	0.36%	0.65%	0.41%	0.20%	0.47%	0.12%	0.06%	0.14%	0.36%	0.20%	0.41%	0.12%	0.47%	0.12%	0.06%	0.14%
Sikkim	18561	11256	0.28%	0.33%	0.44%	0.24%	0.35%	0.42%	0.18%	0.17%	0.25%	0.28%	0.35%	0.24%	0.18%	0.42%	0.18%	0.17%	0.25%
Tamil Nadu	97987	91228	0.17%	0.09%	0.19%	0.10%	0.06%	0.11%	0.11%	0.04%	0.12%	0.09%	0.06%	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%	0.04%	0.12%
Telangana	26879	91148	0.49%	0.16%	0.52%	0.36%	0.10%	0.38%	0.24%	0.04%	0.24%	0.16%	0.10%	0.36%	0.24%	0.38%	0.24%	0.04%	0.24%
Tripura	17236	25791	0.99%	0.69%	1.22%	0.76%	0.47%	0.90%	0.38%	0.14%	0.40%	0.69%	0.47%	0.76%	0.38%	1.22%	0.76%	0.14%	0.40%
Uttar Pradesh	386417	346535	0.35%	0.29%	0.49%	0.15%	0.10%	0.19%	0.10%	0.05%	0.11%	0.29%	0.10%	0.15%	0.10%	0.19%	0.10%	0.05%	0.11%
Uttarakhand	64128	47586	0.61%	0.52%	0.82%	0.35%	0.30%	0.47%	0.29%	0.24%	0.38%	0.52%	0.30%	0.47%	0.29%	0.47%	0.29%	0.24%	0.38%
West Bengal	63631	71285	0.64%	0.37%	0.77%	0.39%	0.18%	0.44%	0.36%	0.11%	0.37%	0.37%	0.18%	0.39%	0.36%	0.44%	0.36%	0.11%	0.37%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9986	9154	0.56%	0.48%	0.77%	0.41%	0.42%	0.60%	0.06%	0.06%	0.09%	0.48%	0.42%	0.41%	0.06%	0.60%	0.06%	0.06%	0.09%
Chandigarh	2603	2605	1.09%	1.34%	1.73%	0.45%	0.08%	0.46%	0.42%	-	0.42%	1.09%	1.34%	1.73%	0.45%	0.46%	0.42%	-	0.42%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	8856	9936	2.73%	0.95%	3.25%	1.35%	0.72%	1.66%	0.95%	0.31%	0.99%	0.95%	0.72%	1.35%	0.95%	1.66%	0.95%	0.31%	0.99%
Delhi	20093	38243	0.33%	0.18%	0.38%	0.33%	0.15%	0.37%	0.24%	0.14%	0.28%	0.18%	0.15%	0.33%	0.24%	0.37%	0.24%	0.14%	0.28%
Jammu & Kashmir	83273	86360	0.49%	0.29%	0.58%	0.39%	0.17%	0.43%	0.14%	0.05%	0.15%	0.29%	0.17%	0.39%	0.14%	0.58%	0.14%	0.05%	0.15%
Ladakh	7250	8260	1.39%	0.52%	1.51%	0.64%	0.15%	0.66%	0.19%	0.12%	0.22%	0.52%	0.15%	0.64%	0.19%	0.66%	0.19%	0.12%	0.22%
Lakshadweep	3944	4198	0.23%	0.37%	0.44%	0.14%	0.08%	0.16%	0.38%	0.09%	0.39%	0.37%	0.08%	0.14%	0.38%	0.44%	0.14%	0.09%	0.39%
Puducherry	13376	12661	0.26%	0.14%	0.30%	0.11%	0.08%	0.14%	0.14%	0.03%	0.15%	0.14%	0.08%	0.11%	0.14%	0.14%	0.14%	0.03%	0.15%
India	2698699	2666529	0.14%	0.10%	0.20%	0.08%	0.05%	0.10%	0.07%	0.02%	0.07%	0.14%	0.05%	0.10%	0.07%	0.10%	0.07%	0.02%	0.07%

Table 20 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Censored Headcount Ratio (Rural)

State/UT	Health											
	Unweighted Observation				Nutrition			Child & Adolescent Mortality			Maternal Health	
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time
Andhra Pradesh	24905	27603	0.69%	0.48%	0.88%	0.17%	0.11%	0.21%	0.50%	0.41%	0.67%	
Arunachal Pradesh	44942	55720	0.71%	0.44%	0.84%	0.18%	0.09%	0.20%	0.80%	0.49%	0.95%	
Assam	94964	112834	0.62%	0.49%	0.81%	0.15%	0.10%	0.18%	0.55%	0.44%	0.72%	
Bihar	165287	147432	0.46%	0.41%	0.64%	0.17%	0.15%	0.23%	0.45%	0.41%	0.63%	
Chhattisgarh	66889	84920	0.68%	0.47%	0.84%	0.20%	0.14%	0.24%	0.59%	0.40%	0.72%	
Goa	3222	2684	0.99%	0.71%	1.22%	0.12%	0.41%	0.42%	0.60%	-	0.60%	
Gujarat	59099	90172	0.78%	0.54%	0.98%	0.17%	0.14%	0.22%	0.63%	0.39%	0.74%	
Haryana	56601	58693	0.63%	0.40%	0.82%	0.16%	0.10%	0.19%	0.62%	0.39%	0.81%	
Himachal Pradesh	34244	36117	0.55%	0.43%	0.71%	0.13%	0.12%	0.17%	0.51%	0.38%	0.64%	
Jharkhand	90625	80498	0.59%	0.59%	0.86%	0.18%	0.13%	0.22%	0.55%	0.56%	0.80%	
Karnataka	66607	78457	0.51%	0.39%	0.68%	0.12%	0.11%	0.16%	0.38%	0.34%	0.53%	
Kerala	27481	25835	0.14%	0.15%	0.21%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.07%	0.09%	0.12%	
Madhya Pradesh	178160	146968	0.44%	0.38%	0.60%	0.12%	0.09%	0.15%	0.39%	0.31%	0.52%	
Maharashtra	75410	88758	0.67%	0.45%	0.85%	0.12%	0.07%	0.14%	0.53%	0.33%	0.65%	
Manipur	35087	24006	0.83%	0.70%	1.12%	0.17%	0.18%	0.24%	0.81%	0.62%	1.09%	
Mizoram	29703	44683	1.32%	1.02%	1.68%	0.30%	0.28%	0.41%	1.37%	1.09%	1.76%	
Meghalaya	26406	16698	0.98%	0.77%	1.32%	0.22%	0.15%	0.26%	1.07%	0.83%	1.45%	
Nagaland	30753	26504	1.01%	0.92%	1.44%	0.24%	0.16%	0.29%	1.08%	0.95%	1.52%	
Odisha	98860	89452	0.53%	0.47%	0.77%	0.11%	0.09%	0.14%	0.41%	0.36%	0.57%	
Punjab	48089	55213	0.33%	0.24%	0.41%	0.10%	0.08%	0.13%	0.28%	0.21%	0.35%	
Rajasthan	124560	123963	0.56%	0.42%	0.73%	0.13%	0.11%	0.17%	0.50%	0.40%	0.66%	
Sikkim	14113	9690	0.36%	0.44%	0.56%	0.13%	0.09%	0.16%	0.30%	0.32%	0.44%	
Tamil Nadu	55025	53396	0.30%	0.16%	0.34%	0.08%	0.05%	0.09%	0.23%	0.10%	0.25%	
Telangana	17784	67506	0.77%	0.25%	0.81%	0.15%	0.07%	0.17%	0.52%	0.20%	0.56%	
Tripura	12637	21147	0.96%	0.68%	1.19%	0.28%	0.18%	0.33%	0.79%	0.68%	1.04%	
Uttar Pradesh	286563	282097	0.34%	0.30%	0.48%	0.12%	0.09%	0.15%	0.32%	0.29%	0.45%	
Uttarakhand	45187	38841	0.75%	0.64%	1.01%	0.23%	0.22%	0.32%	0.71%	0.62%	0.98%	
West Bengal	46523	50314	0.63%	0.47%	0.82%	0.14%	0.10%	0.17%	0.57%	0.37%	0.69%	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8347	7254	0.75%	0.40%	0.87%	0.29%	0.08%	0.30%	0.45%	0.17%	0.48%	
Chandigarh	97	103	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	3963	4663	3.98%	1.50%	4.55%	0.67%	0.36%	0.72%	2.58%	0.75%	2.74%	
Delhi	324	1450	1.64%	0.41%	1.69%	-	0.03%	0.03%	1.64%	0.08%	1.65%	
Jammu & Kashmir	69165	71063	0.59%	0.30%	0.68%	0.11%	0.04%	0.12%	0.49%	0.23%	0.55%	
Ladakh	5373	6450	1.65%	0.54%	1.77%	0.52%	0.14%	0.54%	1.34%	0.47%	1.41%	
Lakshadweep	557	921	1.16%	0.36%	1.19%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Puducherry	3253	2493	0.73%	0.13%	0.74%	0.27%	-	0.27%	0.52%	0.13%	0.54%	
India	1951805	2034598	0.16%	0.12%	0.23%	0.04%	0.03%	0.05%	0.15%	0.11%	0.21%	

(CONTD.) STANDARD ERRORS: STATE/UT-WISE - CENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO (RURAL)

Table 20 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Censored Headcount Ratio (Rural)

State/UT	Education						Standard of Living				
	Years of Schooling			School Attendance			Cooking Fuel				
	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	Standard Error - Changes over time	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time				
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)			
Andhra Pradesh	24905	27603	0.55%	0.36%	0.67%	0.29%	0.13%	0.32%	0.78%	0.49%	0.97%
Arunachal Pradesh	44942	55720	0.79%	0.46%	0.93%	0.51%	0.27%	0.58%	1.10%	0.58%	1.26%
Assam	94964	112834	0.50%	0.34%	0.61%	0.29%	0.19%	0.35%	0.75%	0.57%	0.97%
Bihar	165287	147432	0.44%	0.41%	0.64%	0.33%	0.30%	0.46%	0.52%	0.50%	0.76%
Chhattisgarh	66889	84920	0.45%	0.28%	0.54%	0.32%	0.24%	0.40%	0.78%	0.54%	0.97%
Goa	3222	2684	0.50%	0.49%	0.70%	0.32%	0.36%	0.48%	1.07%	0.35%	1.13%
Gujarat	59099	90172	0.51%	0.29%	0.59%	0.49%	0.27%	0.56%	0.91%	0.61%	1.15%
Haryana	56601	58693	0.37%	0.25%	0.50%	0.38%	0.28%	0.54%	0.69%	0.44%	0.93%
Himachal Pradesh	34244	36117	0.16%	0.15%	0.22%	0.09%	0.10%	0.14%	0.56%	0.43%	0.72%
Jharkhand	90625	80498	0.52%	0.47%	0.74%	0.36%	0.36%	0.53%	0.69%	0.71%	1.03%
Karnataka	66607	78457	0.35%	0.23%	0.45%	0.24%	0.19%	0.31%	0.62%	0.35%	0.77%
Kerala	27481	25835	0.07%	0.06%	0.09%	0.09%	0.05%	0.10%	0.14%	0.14%	0.20%
Madhya Pradesh	178160	146968	0.36%	0.29%	0.49%	0.30%	0.24%	0.41%	0.53%	0.46%	0.74%
Maharashtra	75410	88758	0.34%	0.25%	0.44%	0.29%	0.16%	0.35%	0.77%	0.45%	0.94%
Manipur	35087	24006	0.47%	0.42%	0.66%	0.29%	0.20%	0.35%	1.03%	0.81%	1.38%
Meghalaya	29703	44683	1.05%	0.93%	1.42%	0.52%	0.69%	0.87%	1.56%	1.20%	2.00%
Mizoram	26406	16698	1.23%	0.85%	1.64%	0.74%	0.47%	0.92%	1.49%	1.09%	2.01%
Nagaland	30753	26504	0.98%	0.54%	1.16%	0.54%	0.40%	0.67%	1.29%	1.09%	1.83%
Odisha	99860	89452	0.47%	0.40%	0.67%	0.26%	0.20%	0.35%	0.65%	0.57%	0.95%
Punjab	48089	55213	0.28%	0.18%	0.34%	0.19%	0.12%	0.22%	0.38%	0.22%	0.45%
Rajasthan	124560	123963	0.46%	0.27%	0.55%	0.40%	0.22%	0.46%	0.69%	0.48%	0.89%
Sikkim	14113	9690	0.34%	0.36%	0.50%	0.13%	0.21%	0.25%	0.43%	0.53%	0.68%
Tamil Nadu	55025	53396	0.22%	0.12%	0.25%	0.09%	0.07%	0.11%	0.36%	0.16%	0.40%
Telangana	17784	67506	0.62%	0.20%	0.65%	0.24%	0.09%	0.26%	0.84%	0.18%	0.86%
Tripura	12637	21147	0.82%	0.49%	0.96%	0.45%	0.09%	0.50%	1.26%	0.87%	1.55%
Uttar Pradesh	286563	282097	0.29%	0.23%	0.40%	0.24%	0.21%	0.34%	0.38%	0.33%	0.54%
Uttarakhand	45187	38841	0.49%	0.55%	0.79%	0.39%	0.51%	0.68%	0.83%	0.78%	1.18%
West Bengal	46523	50314	0.51%	0.35%	0.63%	0.28%	0.15%	0.32%	0.79%	0.51%	0.98%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8347	7254	0.51%	0.41%	0.67%	0.22%	0.21%	0.30%	0.94%	0.69%	1.21%
Chandigarh	97	103	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	3963	4663	1.44%	0.92%	1.75%	1.65%	0.84%	1.89%	4.37%	1.31%	4.91%
Delhi	324	1450	-	0.49%	0.49%	-	0.49%	0.49%	1.64%	0.02%	1.64%
Jammu & Kashmir	69165	71063	0.32%	0.25%	0.41%	0.24%	0.17%	0.30%	0.73%	0.39%	0.86%
Ladakh	5373	6450	0.65%	0.47%	0.82%	0.55%	0.34%	0.64%	1.60%	0.41%	1.71%
Lakshadweep	557	921	-	-	-	1.16%	-	1.16%	1.16%	0.36%	1.19%
Puducherry	3253	2493	0.27%	0.16%	0.32%	-	-	-	0.73%	0.21%	0.77%
India	1951805	2034598	0.12%	0.09%	0.16%	0.09%	0.07%	0.12%	0.19%	0.13%	0.26%

(CONTD.) STANDARD ERRORS: STATE/UT-WISE - CENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO (RURAL)

Table 20 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Censored Headcount Ratio (Rural)

State/UT	Standard of Living											
	Unweighted Observation				Sanitation			Drinking Water			Electricity	
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time
Andhra Pradesh	24905	27603	0.78%	0.46%	0.95%	0.52%	0.36%	0.67%	0.12%	0.07%	0.14%	0.14%
Arunachal Pradesh	44942	55720	0.99%	0.35%	1.05%	0.82%	0.36%	0.90%	0.82%	0.29%	0.88%	0.88%
Assam	94964	112834	0.70%	0.47%	0.86%	0.55%	0.39%	0.74%	0.65%	0.37%	0.76%	0.76%
Bihar	165287	147432	0.54%	0.48%	0.75%	0.13%	0.10%	0.17%	0.65%	0.14%	0.67%	0.67%
Chhattisgarh	66889	84920	0.82%	0.42%	0.93%	0.58%	0.28%	0.66%	0.34%	0.13%	0.36%	0.36%
Goa	3222	2684	0.94%	0.47%	1.05%	0.42%	-	0.42%	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	59099	90172	0.89%	0.53%	1.09%	0.56%	0.29%	0.65%	0.33%	0.21%	0.41%	0.41%
Haryana	56601	58693	0.46%	0.23%	0.56%	0.33%	0.23%	0.42%	0.15%	0.05%	0.16%	0.16%
Himachal Pradesh	34244	36117	0.42%	0.32%	0.54%	0.22%	0.15%	0.27%	0.07%	0.07%	0.10%	0.10%
Jharkhand	90625	80498	0.71%	0.65%	1.00%	0.61%	0.46%	0.78%	0.71%	0.35%	0.81%	0.81%
Karnataka	66607	78457	0.61%	0.37%	0.79%	0.33%	0.18%	0.38%	0.13%	0.05%	0.15%	0.15%
Kerala	27481	25835	0.10%	0.03%	0.11%	0.06%	0.04%	0.08%	0.08%	0.07%	0.10%	0.10%
Madhya Pradesh	178160	146968	0.54%	0.40%	0.70%	0.50%	0.35%	0.63%	0.33%	0.09%	0.34%	0.34%
Maharashtra	75410	88758	0.75%	0.41%	0.89%	0.53%	0.30%	0.63%	0.35%	0.14%	0.38%	0.38%
Manipur	35087	24006	0.80%	0.56%	0.98%	1.06%	0.81%	1.37%	0.65%	0.26%	0.71%	0.71%
Meghalaya	29703	44683	1.42%	0.78%	1.62%	1.23%	0.88%	1.53%	0.76%	0.70%	1.04%	1.04%
Mizoram	26406	16698	1.37%	0.60%	1.57%	1.03%	0.68%	1.28%	1.41%	0.62%	1.60%	1.60%
Nagaland	30753	26504	0.77%	0.37%	0.85%	0.87%	0.47%	1.01%	0.68%	0.26%	0.74%	0.74%
Odisha	98860	89452	0.65%	0.46%	0.86%	0.43%	0.30%	0.55%	0.44%	0.22%	0.50%	0.50%
Punjab	48089	55213	0.34%	0.18%	0.39%	0.07%	0.08%	0.11%	0.06%	0.03%	0.06%	0.06%
Rajasthan	124560	123963	0.66%	0.38%	0.80%	0.51%	0.26%	0.59%	0.45%	0.14%	0.48%	0.48%
Sikkim	14113	9690	0.17%	0.28%	0.33%	0.09%	0.28%	0.29%	0.04%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%
Tamil Nadu	55025	53396	0.37%	0.16%	0.41%	0.26%	0.07%	0.27%	0.10%	0.04%	0.11%	0.11%
Telangana	17784	67506	0.88%	0.23%	0.91%	0.48%	0.10%	0.49%	0.15%	0.04%	0.16%	0.16%
Tripura	12637	21147	1.09%	0.55%	1.23%	1.10%	0.72%	1.33%	0.87%	0.31%	0.92%	0.92%
Uttar Pradesh	286563	282097	0.40%	0.28%	0.52%	0.13%	0.07%	0.15%	0.40%	0.19%	0.48%	0.48%
Uttarakhand	45187	38841	0.62%	0.54%	0.85%	0.39%	0.27%	0.49%	0.23%	0.06%	0.24%	0.24%
West Bengal	46523	50314	0.77%	0.43%	0.93%	0.41%	0.18%	0.46%	0.39%	0.16%	0.43%	0.43%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8347	7254	0.86%	0.73%	1.18%	0.58%	0.55%	0.81%	0.72%	0.50%	0.90%	0.90%
Chandigarh	97	103	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	3963	4663	4.04%	1.09%	4.28%	2.73%	0.76%	2.97%	1.43%	0.28%	1.46%	1.46%
Delhi	324	1450	1.64%	0.97%	1.91%	0.31%	-	0.31%	0.28%	0.07%	0.77%	0.77%
Jammu & Kashmir	69165	71063	0.68%	0.36%	0.79%	0.49%	0.30%	0.59%	0.29%	0.13%	0.32%	0.32%
Ladakh	5373	6450	1.76%	0.68%	1.92%	1.18%	0.45%	1.27%	0.78%	0.08%	0.78%	0.78%
Lakshadweep	557	921	-	-	-	1.16%	0.36%	1.19%	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	3253	2493	0.72%	0.21%	0.76%	0.12%	0.09%	0.14%	0.14%	0.09%	0.17%	0.17%
India	1951805	2034598	0.19%	0.12%	0.25%	0.10%	0.06%	0.12%	0.15%	0.05%	0.16%	0.16%

Table 21 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Censored Headcount Ratio (Urban)

State/UT	Health														
	Unweighted Observation				Nutrition			Child & Adolescent Mortality			Maternal Health				
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates
Andhra Pradesh	10769	10560	0.59%	0.39%	0.59%	0.12%	0.71%	0.15%	0.12%	0.09%	0.15%	0.32%	0.21%	0.39%	0.39%
Arunachal Pradesh	11165	13400	0.80%	0.67%	0.80%	0.09%	1.05%	0.19%	0.09%	0.16%	0.19%	0.84%	0.64%	1.06%	1.06%
Assam	13140	14912	0.91%	0.59%	0.91%	0.20%	1.09%	0.28%	0.20%	0.19%	0.28%	0.68%	0.65%	0.94%	0.94%
Bihar	23901	17592	1.08%	1.16%	1.08%	0.28%	1.59%	0.50%	0.28%	0.41%	0.50%	1.02%	1.16%	1.55%	1.55%
Chhattisgarh	23685	18508	0.71%	0.45%	0.71%	0.15%	0.84%	0.23%	0.15%	0.23%	0.27%	0.57%	0.42%	0.71%	0.71%
Goa	3047	4283	0.63%	0.06%	0.63%	0.18%	0.63%	-	0.18%	-	0.18%	0.53%	0.06%	0.54%	0.54%
Gujarat	31242	38607	0.61%	0.48%	0.61%	0.08%	0.78%	0.13%	0.08%	0.09%	0.13%	0.40%	0.28%	0.48%	0.48%
Haryana	28675	23979	0.88%	0.38%	0.88%	0.17%	0.96%	0.09%	0.17%	0.09%	0.09%	0.79%	0.31%	0.85%	0.85%
Himachal Pradesh	2509	3102	0.65%	0.95%	0.65%	0.21%	1.15%	0.12%	0.21%	0.12%	0.24%	0.63%	0.85%	1.05%	1.05%
Jharkhand	27895	18106	0.74%	0.71%	0.74%	0.15%	1.03%	0.20%	0.15%	0.20%	0.25%	0.68%	0.59%	0.90%	0.90%
Karnataka	32443	30820	0.37%	0.31%	0.37%	0.08%	0.48%	0.06%	0.08%	0.06%	0.10%	0.28%	0.27%	0.38%	0.38%
Kerala	16783	18131	0.12%	0.10%	0.12%	-	0.16%	-	-	-	-	0.07%	0.08%	0.11%	0.11%
Madhya Pradesh	69010	36725	0.60%	0.42%	0.60%	0.15%	0.73%	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%	0.21%	0.43%	0.38%	0.57%	0.57%
Maharashtra	40707	40445	0.48%	0.38%	0.48%	0.19%	0.62%	0.10%	0.19%	0.10%	0.22%	0.38%	0.32%	0.50%	0.50%
Manipur	18880	8542	0.64%	0.50%	0.64%	0.13%	0.81%	0.04%	0.13%	0.04%	0.14%	0.44%	0.37%	0.57%	0.57%
Meghalaya	6800	5205	1.13%	1.24%	1.13%	0.16%	1.67%	0.41%	0.16%	0.41%	0.44%	0.77%	0.97%	1.24%	1.24%
Mizoram	23870	11966	0.16%	0.11%	0.16%	0.04%	0.20%	0.03%	0.04%	0.03%	0.05%	0.15%	0.09%	0.18%	0.18%
Nagaland	13592	8678	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.16%	1.13%	0.08%	0.16%	0.08%	0.18%	0.78%	0.73%	1.07%	1.07%
Odisha	22899	14115	0.83%	0.59%	0.83%	0.16%	1.02%	0.10%	0.16%	0.10%	0.19%	0.74%	0.36%	0.82%	0.82%
Punjab	27442	24035	0.44%	0.42%	0.44%	0.13%	0.61%	0.13%	0.13%	0.13%	0.18%	0.42%	0.30%	0.51%	0.51%
Rajasthan	43331	32362	0.64%	0.36%	0.64%	0.13%	0.74%	0.12%	0.13%	0.12%	0.18%	0.53%	0.30%	0.61%	0.61%
Sikkim	4448	1566	0.61%	0.26%	0.61%	-	0.66%	-	-	-	-	0.46%	0.21%	0.51%	0.51%
Tamil Nadu	42962	37832	0.23%	0.15%	0.23%	0.05%	0.27%	0.04%	0.05%	0.04%	0.06%	0.15%	0.08%	0.18%	0.18%
Telangana	9095	23642	0.73%	0.31%	0.73%	0.20%	0.79%	0.10%	0.20%	0.10%	0.23%	0.43%	0.19%	0.47%	0.47%
Tripura	4599	4644	1.01%	0.91%	1.01%	0.10%	1.36%	0.17%	0.10%	0.17%	0.20%	0.43%	0.71%	1.01%	1.01%
Uttar Pradesh	99854	63438	0.53%	0.47%	0.53%	0.17%	0.77%	0.18%	0.17%	0.18%	0.24%	0.47%	0.39%	0.61%	0.61%
Uttarakhand	18941	8745	0.89%	0.88%	0.89%	0.30%	1.25%	0.23%	0.30%	0.23%	0.38%	0.92%	0.88%	1.27%	1.27%
West Bengal	17108	20971	1.13%	0.60%	1.13%	0.13%	1.28%	0.10%	0.13%	0.10%	0.16%	0.89%	0.51%	1.03%	1.03%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1639	1900	0.47%	0.62%	0.47%	-	0.78%	-	-	-	-	-	0.48%	0.48%	0.48%
Chandigarh	2506	2502	1.32%	0.84%	1.32%	0.32%	1.56%	0.27%	0.32%	0.27%	0.42%	1.25%	0.91%	1.55%	1.55%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	4893	5273	0.84%	0.85%	0.84%	0.17%	1.20%	0.43%	0.17%	0.43%	0.46%	0.67%	0.61%	0.91%	0.91%
Delhi	19769	36793	0.54%	0.25%	0.54%	0.18%	0.60%	0.09%	0.18%	0.09%	0.20%	0.48%	0.20%	0.52%	0.52%
Jammu & Kashmir	14108	15297	0.67%	0.19%	0.67%	0.22%	0.70%	0.03%	0.22%	0.03%	0.22%	0.36%	0.07%	0.37%	0.37%
Ladakh	1877	1810	0.87%	0.76%	0.87%	-	1.15%	0.25%	-	0.25%	0.25%	0.54%	0.51%	0.75%	0.75%
Lakshadweep	3387	3277	0.89%	0.79%	0.89%	0.67%	1.19%	-	0.67%	-	0.67%	0.77%	0.53%	0.94%	0.94%
Puducherry	10123	10168	0.30%	0.35%	0.30%	0.25%	0.46%	0.02%	0.25%	0.02%	0.25%	0.07%	0.04%	0.08%	0.08%
India	746894	631931	0.16%	0.12%	0.16%	0.04%	0.20%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.06%	0.13%	0.10%	0.16%	0.16%

(CONTD.) STANDARD ERRORS: STATE/UT-WISE - CENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO (URBAN)

Table 21 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Censored Headcount Ratio (Urban)

State/UT	Education						Standard of Living			
	Years of Schooling			School Attendance			Cooking Fuel			
	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)		
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)				
Andhra Pradesh	10769	10560	0.52%	0.29%	0.59%	0.23%	0.26%	0.43%	0.09%	0.44%
Arunachal Pradesh	11165	13400	0.75%	0.57%	0.94%	0.49%	0.59%	0.87%	0.68%	1.10%
Assam	13140	14912	0.56%	0.67%	0.87%	0.29%	0.43%	0.72%	0.51%	0.89%
Bihar	23901	17592	0.99%	1.04%	1.44%	0.67%	0.94%	1.38%	1.40%	1.96%
Chhattisgarh	23685	18508	0.44%	0.24%	0.50%	0.30%	0.45%	0.80%	0.44%	0.91%
Goa	3047	4283	0.84%	0.09%	0.85%	0.40%	0.40%	0.54%	-	0.54%
Gujarat	31242	38607	0.43%	0.32%	0.54%	0.38%	0.49%	0.61%	0.24%	0.65%
Haryana	28675	23979	0.54%	0.30%	0.62%	0.36%	0.49%	0.77%	0.36%	0.85%
Himachal Pradesh	2509	3102	0.26%	0.82%	0.86%	0.25%	0.58%	0.18%	1.11%	1.12%
Jharkhand	27895	18106	0.52%	0.47%	0.71%	0.31%	0.46%	0.89%	0.72%	1.15%
Karnataka	32443	30820	0.27%	0.19%	0.33%	0.21%	0.25%	0.34%	0.21%	0.40%
Kerala	16783	18131	0.04%	0.01%	0.04%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.14%
Madhya Pradesh	69010	36725	0.51%	0.28%	0.59%	0.25%	0.36%	0.57%	0.43%	0.71%
Maharashtra	40707	40445	0.28%	0.33%	0.43%	0.17%	0.29%	0.22%	0.17%	0.28%
Manipur	18880	8542	0.31%	0.22%	0.38%	0.17%	0.26%	0.68%	0.54%	0.87%
Meghalaya	6800	5205	0.69%	0.77%	1.04%	0.42%	0.68%	1.29%	1.37%	1.88%
Mizoram	23870	11966	0.17%	0.07%	0.18%	0.12%	0.14%	0.16%	0.08%	0.17%
Nagaland	13392	8678	0.59%	0.49%	0.77%	0.36%	0.49%	0.88%	0.71%	1.13%
Odisha	22899	14115	1.15%	0.47%	1.24%	0.68%	0.72%	1.35%	0.69%	1.51%
Punjab	27442	24035	0.40%	0.40%	0.57%	0.31%	0.41%	0.40%	0.33%	0.52%
Rajasthan	43331	32362	0.45%	0.32%	0.55%	0.37%	0.45%	0.62%	0.28%	0.68%
Sikkim	4448	1566	0.57%	0.08%	0.58%	0.25%	0.28%	0.20%	0.09%	0.22%
Tamil Nadu	42962	37832	0.10%	0.10%	0.14%	0.11%	0.15%	0.16%	0.11%	0.20%
Telangana	9095	23642	0.66%	0.27%	0.72%	0.26%	0.33%	0.64%	0.12%	0.65%
Tripura	4599	4644	0.59%	0.67%	0.89%	0.12%	0.36%	0.98%	0.79%	1.26%
Uttar Pradesh	99854	63438	0.46%	0.38%	0.59%	0.46%	0.58%	0.55%	0.39%	0.67%
Uttarakhand	18941	8745	0.83%	1.14%	1.41%	0.54%	0.98%	0.93%	1.08%	1.43%
West Bengal	17108	20971	0.80%	0.43%	0.91%	0.50%	0.58%	1.36%	0.61%	1.49%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1639	1900	0.46%	0.36%	0.59%	-	-	0.01%	0.35%	0.35%
Chandigarh	2506	2502	1.13%	1.19%	1.64%	0.66%	1.49%	1.29%	1.29%	1.82%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	4893	5273	0.50%	0.71%	0.87%	0.65%	0.91%	0.46%	0.26%	0.53%
Delhi	19769	36793	0.44%	0.20%	0.48%	0.26%	0.32%	0.20%	0.11%	0.23%
Jammu & Kashmir	14108	15297	0.57%	0.17%	0.59%	0.29%	0.13%	0.70%	0.13%	0.71%
Ladakh	1877	1810	0.81%	0.55%	0.98%	0.20%	0.20%	0.28%	0.38%	0.47%
Lakshadweep	3387	3277	-	0.13%	0.13%	0.34%	0.70%	0.62%	0.54%	0.82%
Puducherry	10123	10168	0.30%	0.18%	0.34%	0.01%	0.35%	0.19%	0.06%	0.20%
India	746894	631931	0.12%	0.10%	0.16%	0.09%	0.12%	0.16%	0.11%	0.19%

(CONTD.) STANDARD ERRORS: STATE/UT-WISE - CENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO (URBAN)

Table 21 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Censored Headcount Ratio (Urban)

State/UT	Standard of Living											
	Unweighted Observation				Sanitation			Drinking Water			Electricity	
	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time	2015-16 (x)	2019-21 (y)	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Changes over time
Andhra Pradesh	10769	10560	0.49%	0.20%	0.53%	0.17%	0.12%	0.20%	0.11%	0.04%	0.04%	0.12%
Arunachal Pradesh	11165	13400	0.70%	0.62%	0.94%	0.54%	0.21%	0.58%	0.35%	0.07%	0.07%	0.35%
Assam	13140	14912	0.95%	0.65%	1.15%	0.48%	0.27%	0.55%	0.34%	0.12%	0.12%	0.36%
Bihar	23901	17592	1.27%	1.38%	1.88%	0.27%	0.15%	0.31%	0.80%	0.66%	0.66%	1.04%
Chhattisgarh	23685	18508	0.76%	0.25%	0.80%	0.41%	0.13%	0.43%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	0.13%
Goa	3047	4283	0.90%	0.06%	0.91%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	31242	38607	0.61%	0.34%	0.70%	0.15%	0.07%	0.17%	0.23%	0.08%	0.08%	0.24%
Haryana	28675	23979	0.70%	0.28%	0.75%	0.18%	0.12%	0.22%	0.10%	0.05%	0.05%	0.11%
Himachal Pradesh	2509	3102	0.61%	1.17%	1.32%	0.29%	0.66%	0.72%	0.15%	0.60%	0.60%	0.62%
Jharkhand	27895	18106	0.79%	0.56%	0.97%	0.60%	0.34%	0.69%	0.25%	0.14%	0.14%	0.28%
Karnataka	32443	30820	0.37%	0.24%	0.45%	0.12%	0.09%	0.15%	0.10%	0.12%	0.12%	0.16%
Kerala	16783	18131	0.06%	0.03%	0.07%	0.04%	0.04%	0.06%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%
Madhya Pradesh	69010	36725	0.56%	0.40%	0.69%	0.40%	0.23%	0.46%	0.17%	0.07%	0.07%	0.18%
Maharashtra	40707	40445	0.47%	0.42%	0.63%	0.11%	0.09%	0.14%	0.15%	0.06%	0.06%	0.16%
Manipur	18880	8542	0.64%	0.40%	0.76%	0.58%	0.40%	0.71%	0.20%	0.16%	0.16%	0.25%
Meghalaya	6800	5205	0.96%	0.74%	1.21%	0.69%	0.43%	0.82%	0.57%	0.99%	0.99%	1.14%
Mizoram	23870	11966	0.15%	0.04%	0.15%	0.06%	0.03%	0.06%	0.04%	-	-	0.04%
Nagaland	13392	8678	0.64%	0.70%	0.95%	0.48%	0.45%	0.65%	0.10%	0.01%	0.01%	0.10%
Odisha	22899	14115	1.16%	0.64%	1.32%	0.64%	0.29%	0.70%	0.58%	0.14%	0.14%	0.60%
Punjab	27442	24035	0.37%	0.40%	0.54%	0.10%	0.08%	0.13%	0.13%	0.02%	0.02%	0.13%
Rajasthan	43331	32362	0.62%	0.20%	0.65%	0.27%	0.09%	0.29%	0.15%	0.05%	0.05%	0.16%
Sikkim	4448	1566	0.52%	0.21%	0.56%	-	-	-	0.09%	0.02%	0.02%	0.09%
Tamil Nadu	42962	37832	0.21%	0.12%	0.24%	0.08%	0.06%	0.10%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.05%
Telangana	9095	23642	0.78%	0.24%	0.81%	0.32%	0.02%	0.32%	0.21%	0.02%	0.02%	0.22%
Tripura	4599	4644	0.72%	0.56%	0.91%	0.27%	0.42%	0.50%	0.14%	0.12%	0.12%	0.19%
Uttar Pradesh	99854	63438	0.47%	0.38%	0.60%	0.12%	0.08%	0.14%	0.28%	0.16%	0.16%	0.33%
Uttarakhand	18941	8745	0.83%	1.27%	1.51%	0.20%	0.66%	0.69%	0.14%	0.22%	0.22%	0.26%
West Bengal	17108	20971	1.08%	0.54%	1.21%	0.75%	0.09%	0.76%	0.36%	0.08%	0.08%	0.37%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1639	1900	0.20%	0.50%	0.54%	-	0.31%	0.31%	0.28%	0.31%	0.31%	0.42%
Chandigarh	2506	2502	1.67%	1.46%	2.22%	0.75%	1.02%	1.26%	0.50%	-	-	0.50%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	4893	5273	0.84%	0.67%	1.07%	0.49%	0.23%	0.54%	-	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%
Delhi	19769	36793	0.55%	0.27%	0.62%	0.21%	0.06%	0.22%	0.05%	0.02%	0.02%	0.06%
Jammu & Kashmir	14108	15297	0.71%	0.16%	0.72%	0.18%	0.12%	0.22%	0.27%	-	-	0.27%
Ladakh	1877	1810	1.17%	0.72%	1.37%	0.39%	0.55%	0.67%	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	3387	3277	0.17%	-	0.17%	0.24%	0.53%	0.58%	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	10123	10168	0.20%	0.38%	0.43%	0.09%	0.04%	0.10%	0.05%	0.01%	0.01%	0.05%
India	746894	631931	0.15%	0.12%	0.19%	0.07%	0.03%	0.08%	0.06%	0.04%	0.04%	0.07%

(CONTD.) STANDARD ERRORS: STATE/UT-WISE - CENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO (URBAN)

Table 21 - Standard Errors: State/UT-wise - Censored Headcount Ratio (Urban)

State/UT	Standard of Living																
	Unweighted Observation				Housing			Assets			Bank Account						
	2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (y)		2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (y)		2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (y)		2015-16 (x)		2019-21 (y)		
	Standard Error	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates	Standard Error - Point Estimates
Andhra Pradesh	10769	10560	0.26%	0.11%	0.29%	0.33%	0.17%	0.37%	0.31%	0.08%	0.32%	0.37%	0.31%	0.08%	0.32%	0.37%	0.31%
Arunachal Pradesh	11165	13400	0.99%	0.80%	1.27%	0.52%	0.22%	0.57%	0.46%	0.15%	0.48%	0.57%	0.46%	0.15%	0.48%	0.57%	0.46%
Assam	13140	14912	0.88%	0.71%	1.13%	0.46%	0.64%	0.78%	0.49%	0.23%	0.54%	0.78%	0.49%	0.23%	0.54%	0.78%	0.49%
Bihar	23901	17592	1.30%	1.39%	1.91%	0.89%	0.67%	1.11%	0.87%	0.23%	0.90%	1.11%	0.87%	0.23%	0.90%	1.11%	0.87%
Chhattisgarh	23685	18508	0.74%	0.36%	0.82%	0.25%	0.20%	0.32%	0.19%	0.20%	0.28%	0.32%	0.19%	0.20%	0.28%	0.32%	0.19%
Goa	3047	4283	0.45%	0.06%	0.46%	0.25%	-	0.25%	0.41%	-	0.41%	0.25%	0.41%	-	0.41%	0.25%	0.41%
Gujarat	31242	38607	0.34%	0.24%	0.41%	0.31%	0.15%	0.34%	0.33%	0.11%	0.35%	0.34%	0.33%	0.11%	0.35%	0.34%	0.33%
Haryana	28675	23979	0.75%	0.36%	0.83%	0.31%	0.17%	0.36%	0.49%	0.16%	0.52%	0.36%	0.49%	0.16%	0.52%	0.36%	0.49%
Himachal Pradesh	2509	3102	0.34%	0.98%	1.04%	0.36%	0.79%	0.87%	0.26%	0.47%	0.52%	0.87%	0.26%	0.47%	0.52%	0.87%	0.26%
Jharkhand	27895	18106	0.69%	0.52%	0.86%	0.35%	0.34%	0.49%	0.26%	0.18%	0.32%	0.49%	0.26%	0.18%	0.32%	0.49%	0.26%
Karnataka	32443	30820	0.29%	0.24%	0.38%	0.20%	0.14%	0.24%	0.20%	0.11%	0.23%	0.24%	0.20%	0.11%	0.23%	0.24%	0.20%
Kerala	16783	18131	0.06%	0.09%	0.11%	0.05%	0.05%	0.07%	0.04%	0.06%	0.07%	0.07%	0.04%	0.06%	0.07%	0.07%	0.04%
Madhya Pradesh	69010	36725	0.52%	0.42%	0.67%	0.22%	0.23%	0.32%	0.23%	0.11%	0.25%	0.32%	0.23%	0.11%	0.25%	0.32%	0.23%
Maharashtra	40707	40445	0.26%	0.18%	0.32%	0.27%	0.17%	0.31%	0.35%	0.22%	0.41%	0.31%	0.35%	0.22%	0.41%	0.31%	0.35%
Manipur	18880	8542	0.69%	0.62%	0.93%	0.27%	0.36%	0.45%	0.51%	0.22%	0.55%	0.45%	0.51%	0.22%	0.55%	0.45%	0.51%
Meghalaya	6800	5205	1.02%	1.02%	1.44%	0.77%	1.30%	1.51%	0.62%	0.38%	0.72%	1.51%	0.62%	0.38%	0.72%	1.51%	0.62%
Mizoram	23870	11966	0.17%	0.10%	0.20%	0.15%	0.05%	0.15%	0.10%	0.02%	0.10%	0.15%	0.10%	0.02%	0.10%	0.15%	0.10%
Nagaland	13392	8678	0.93%	0.91%	1.30%	0.55%	0.45%	0.71%	0.56%	0.44%	0.71%	0.71%	0.56%	0.44%	0.71%	0.71%	0.56%
Odisha	22899	14115	1.30%	0.66%	1.45%	0.89%	0.38%	0.97%	0.81%	0.11%	0.81%	0.97%	0.81%	0.11%	0.81%	0.97%	0.81%
Punjab	27442	24035	0.35%	0.29%	0.45%	0.13%	0.13%	0.19%	0.21%	0.15%	0.25%	0.19%	0.21%	0.15%	0.25%	0.19%	0.21%
Rajasthan	43331	32362	0.40%	0.32%	0.51%	0.27%	0.12%	0.29%	0.15%	0.04%	0.16%	0.29%	0.15%	0.04%	0.16%	0.29%	0.15%
Sikkim	4448	1566	0.34%	0.23%	0.41%	0.20%	0.19%	0.28%	0.23%	0.02%	0.23%	0.28%	0.23%	0.02%	0.23%	0.28%	0.23%
Tamil Nadu	42962	37832	0.13%	0.10%	0.17%	0.06%	0.05%	0.08%	0.09%	0.07%	0.11%	0.08%	0.09%	0.07%	0.11%	0.08%	0.09%
Telangana	9095	23642	0.51%	0.19%	0.55%	0.38%	0.16%	0.42%	0.32%	0.06%	0.33%	0.42%	0.32%	0.06%	0.33%	0.42%	0.32%
Tripura	4599	4644	0.90%	0.90%	1.27%	0.43%	0.34%	0.55%	0.18%	0.18%	0.25%	0.55%	0.18%	0.18%	0.25%	0.55%	0.18%
Uttar Pradesh	99854	63438	0.53%	0.46%	0.70%	0.24%	0.19%	0.31%	0.17%	0.11%	0.21%	0.31%	0.17%	0.11%	0.21%	0.31%	0.17%
Uttarakhand	18941	8745	0.66%	1.15%	1.33%	0.37%	0.60%	0.71%	0.47%	0.74%	0.87%	0.71%	0.47%	0.74%	0.87%	0.71%	0.47%
West Bengal	17108	20971	1.15%	0.55%	1.28%	0.73%	0.25%	0.77%	0.60%	0.14%	0.61%	0.77%	0.60%	0.14%	0.61%	0.77%	0.60%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1639	1900	0.35%	0.41%	0.54%	0.01%	0.43%	0.43%	0.01%	0.16%	0.16%	0.43%	0.01%	0.16%	0.16%	0.43%	0.01%
Chandigarh	2506	2502	1.13%	1.36%	1.77%	0.47%	0.08%	0.47%	0.44%	-	0.44%	0.47%	0.44%	-	0.44%	0.47%	0.44%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	4893	5273	0.56%	0.31%	0.64%	0.59%	0.56%	0.81%	0.47%	0.48%	0.67%	0.81%	0.47%	0.48%	0.67%	0.81%	0.47%
Delhi	19769	36793	0.33%	0.19%	0.38%	0.34%	0.15%	0.37%	0.24%	0.14%	0.28%	0.37%	0.24%	0.14%	0.28%	0.37%	0.24%
Jammu & Kashmir	14108	15297	0.44%	0.14%	0.46%	0.42%	0.09%	0.43%	0.16%	0.02%	0.16%	0.43%	0.16%	0.02%	0.16%	0.43%	0.16%
Ladakh	1877	1810	1.12%	0.77%	1.36%	0.89%	0.30%	0.94%	0.34%	-	0.34%	0.94%	0.34%	-	0.34%	0.94%	0.34%
Lakshadweep	3387	3277	0.29%	0.46%	0.55%	0.17%	-	0.17%	0.48%	0.11%	0.49%	0.17%	0.48%	0.11%	0.49%	0.17%	0.48%
Puducherry	10123	10168	0.27%	0.18%	0.32%	0.11%	0.09%	0.15%	0.07%	0.03%	0.08%	0.15%	0.07%	0.03%	0.08%	0.15%	0.07%
India	746894	631931	0.14%	0.11%	0.18%	0.09%	0.06%	0.11%	0.18%	0.04%	0.09%	0.11%	0.18%	0.04%	0.09%	0.11%	0.18%

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a business setting. It highlights how proper record-keeping can help in decision-making, legal compliance, and financial management. The text emphasizes that records should be organized, up-to-date, and easily accessible.

Next, the document addresses the challenges of data management in the digital age. It notes that while digital storage offers convenience, it also introduces risks such as data loss, security breaches, and information overload. Solutions like cloud storage, encryption, and regular backups are suggested to mitigate these risks.

The third section focuses on the role of technology in streamlining business processes. It describes how automation and software tools can reduce manual errors, save time, and improve overall efficiency. Examples include using accounting software for invoicing and project management tools for task delegation.

Finally, the document concludes by stressing the importance of employee training and awareness. It suggests that regular training sessions can help employees understand the correct use of technology and the importance of data security. A culture of continuous learning is presented as essential for staying competitive in a rapidly changing market.



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NITI Aayog

