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Appendix 1

REGIONAL AND GLOBAL POVERTY TRENDS: METHODOLOGY

The measures of poverty incidence and number of poor used in the analysis of regional and global poverty trends in Chapter 2 of this report come from PovcalNet. PovcalNet is an interactive computational tool that has been developed by a team at the World Bank Research Group to allow users to calculate poverty measures for different poverty lines and country groupings based on household survey data. The data provided are the same as the data used in Chen and Ravallion's estimates of global poverty (Chen and Ravallion 2007). Details on the methodology can be found in Chen and Ravallion (2004), but the main techniques and assumptions are summarized here.

Nationally representative household survey data are used to generate per capita consumption or income aggregates (in constant US PPP) for each household in a given country for a given year. These aggregates are then weighted by the size of the household and the number of people each household represents (from survey sample weights) to generate a distribution of individual consumption or income for each country. A parametric specification of the underlying Lorenz curve is then fitted for each distribution.[171] This specification is used by PovcalNet to allow the user to calculate different measures of poverty and inequality.

Currently, PovcalNet brings together more than 500 nationally representative household surveys from more than 100 countries across 23 years. In bringing together different types of data to generate standard measures of poverty, the tool addresses the following four issues:

- *Income versus consumption:* Measures of individual consumption are preferred to measures of individual income for measuring poverty. In more than half of the surveys, consumption aggregates are used (this is true for all the surveys in South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East and North Africa). In about one-quarter of the cases when income is used, it is possible to adjust the income measure by a ratio of the difference between the mean consumption and the mean income. In the remaining cases, unadjusted income data are used. The difference this makes was tested using surveys with both consumption and income data: consumption estimates of poverty are a couple of percentage points higher

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than estimates from income data, but the difference is not statistically significant. For the regional estimates presented here, the main implication is that poverty measures in Latin America are likely to be lower by a couple of percentage points than they would be had more consumption data been available.

- *Actual versus tabulated data:* The most frequently used data were raw household survey data, but occasionally specially designed grouped tabulations were constructed from the raw data following the guidelines of the World Bank Research Group team. Details of the guidelines given and the use of group data are in Chen, Datt, and Ravallion (1994).
- *Interpolation of estimates:* Country estimates are available at three-year intervals between 1981 and 2004 (except that 2001 was used instead of 2002). However, household surveys are often conducted less regularly than every three years (nine countries have only conducted one household survey) and may take place in years other than those for which poverty estimates are made available. To generate estimates for the same years for each country, estimates from years in which household surveys were conducted are interpolated using estimates of growth in private consumption from national accounts data to adjust for changes in the mean (but not the shape) of the distribution. More details on the method used for interpolation are in Chen and Ravallion (2004).
- *Missing countries in regional and global estimates*: Estimates are based on the data that are available. For some regions, there is less coverage than for others and this should be taken into account when interpreting the regional and global estimates. The region with the least amount of coverage (74 percent of the population) is the Middle East and North Africa.

The basis of this data on household surveys and the care with which it has been compiled allows it to generate fairly accurate country and regional poverty estimates—to the extent that comparable cross-country estimates of poverty can be generated—for three-year intervals from 1981 to 2004. There is a trade-off between coverage and accuracy in bringing together this data; in general, the data are most accurate for the 1990s and early 2000s, given the time it takes for surveys to be processed and made available and the fact that survey coverage was weak in the 1980s. In this report, we only use data from 1990 onward, which means the trends presented are quite accurate.

MEASURES OF DOLLAR-A-DAY, SUBJACENT, MEDIAL, AND ULTRA POVERTY

Using PovcalNet, estimates of regional headcount poverty incidence (in other words, the proportion of people in poverty) and numbers were obtained from 1990 to 2004 for dollar-a-day poverty (representing a US$1.08 PPP a day or US$32.74 PPP a month poverty line).

Two other regional estimates were also obtained: estimates for headcount poverty rates and numbers at poverty lines of US$0.81 PPP a day (US$24.56 PPP a month) and US$0.54 PPP a day (US$16.37 PPP a month). These were used with the US$1.08 PPP a day estimates to generate the following three classifications of poverty:

- *Subjacent poor:* those living on between US$1.08 PPP and US$0.81 PPP a day
- *Medial poor:* those living on between US$0.81 PPP and US$0.54 PPP a day
- *Ultra poor:* those living on less than US$0.54 PPP a day

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SUBJACENT, MEDIAL, AND ULTRA POVERTY DECOMPOSITION ANALYSIS

For each region, the change in the incidence and number of poor was further decomposed into changes in subjacent, medial, and ultra poverty incidences and numbers. The contribution of decreases in the incidence of each type of poverty is depicted in Figure 2.12 by simply comparing the reductions in incidence of each type of poverty.

To calculate the change in poverty that would have resulted from equal growth in all incomes, it was assumed that incomes within countries and regions were lognormally distributed (a common assumption in the inequality literature [see Bourguignon (2003) and Klasen and Misselhorn (2006)]) such that the distribution of income in 1990 was lognormally distributed with mean y and standard deviation σ. Bourguignon (2003) shows that in this case, the poverty rate, P_t, can be calculated from only the mean and standard deviation of income by:

$$P_t(z) = \Pi\left[\left(\frac{\log z - \log y}{\sigma}\right) + \frac{\sigma}{2}\right] \qquad (1)$$

where z is the poverty line and Π is the cumulative normal distribution. When incomes are lognormally distributed, the standard deviation can be calculated from the Gini coefficient of income (G) by:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{2}\Pi^{-1}\left(\frac{G+1}{2}\right) \qquad (2)$$

where Π^{-1} is the inverse of the cumulative normal distribution.

Using (1) it is possible to determine the growth in income commensurate with the observed change in dollar-a-day headcount poverty between 1990 and 2004 by calculating the estimated level of mean income, $\bar{y}_{2004}$, that would give the observed headcount poverty estimate of P_{2004} (**1.08**) if the standard deviation of the distribution had stayed the same (σ_{1990}):

$$\log \bar{y}_{2004} = \log(1.08) - \left[\Pi^{-1}\left[P_{2004}(1.08)\right] - \frac{\sigma_{1990}}{2}\right]\sigma_{1990}$$

Using this estimate of $\bar{y}_{2004}$, headcount poverty estimates $\bar{P}_{2004}$ (**0.81**) and $\bar{P}_{2004}$ (**0.54**) can be determined and from this, an expected change in subjacent, medial, and ultra poverty can be generated.

Country Gini Indices were taken from PovcalNet. For regions, the standard deviation of the regional distribution of income was taken directly from Besley and Burgess (2003). Milanovic's estimates of the distribution of world income from household survey data were used for an estimate of the Gini of the developing world (Milanovic 2002).

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Appendix 2

A GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX: CONCEPT AND METHODOLOGY

Based on the conceptual framework presented in Figure A2.1, the Global Hunger Index (GHI, used in Chapter 2 of this report) was designed to capture several dimensions of hunger, defined as follows:

- insufficient availability of food (as compared to requirements),
- shortfalls in nutritional status, and
- premature mortality caused directly or indirectly by undernutrition.

This definition goes beyond food-energy deficiency at the household level, which is the focus of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) measure of undernourishment[172] (FAO 1996a). Sufficient dietary energy availability at the household level does not guarantee that food intake meets the dietary requirements of individual household members, nor does it imply that health status permits the biological utilization of food. However, the outcomes of insufficient quantity, quality, or safety of food as well as the consequences of a failure to utilize nutrients biologically are encompassed in the above three-dimensional definition.

While it would be desirable to assign more than one indicator to each of the dimensions defined above, data availability is limited, especially for the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies (often referred to as "hidden hunger"). Consequently, the following three indicators were selected to represent the three dimensions:

- the proportion of undernourished as estimated by FAO, reflecting the share of the population with inadequate dietary energy intake (the proportion of people who are food-energy deficient),
- the prevalence of underweight in children under the age of five, indicating the proportion of children suffering from weight loss and/or reduced growth, and
- the under-five mortality rate, partly reflecting the fatal consequence of the synergy between inadequate dietary intake and unhealthy environments.

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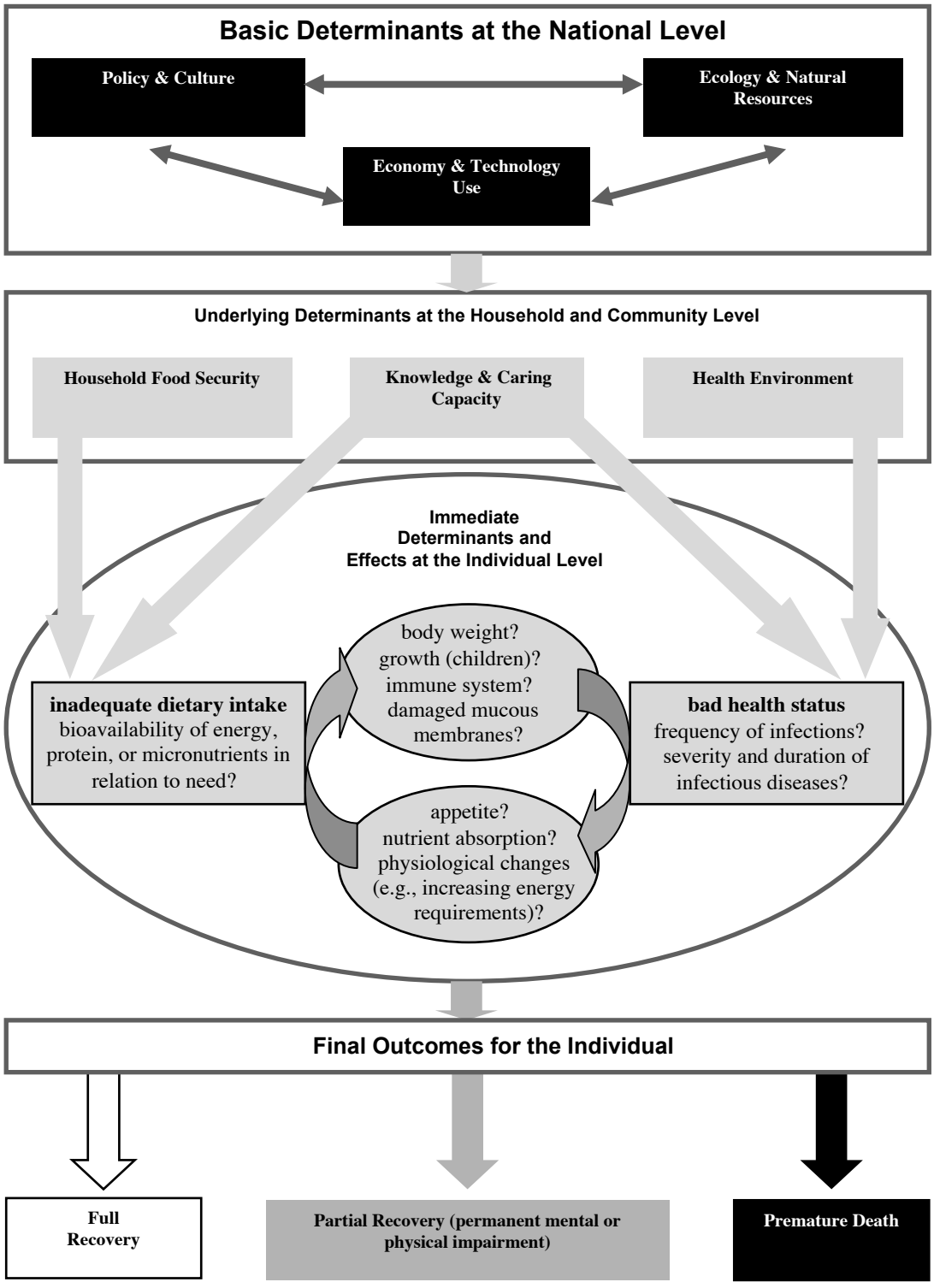
FIGURE A2.1 Determinants, Effects, and Outcomes of Hunger and Undernutrition



Source: Adapted from UNICEF 1990, Smith and Haddad 2000, von Braun et al. 1998, Tomkins and Watson 1989.

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All three indicators were selected to monitor progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (United Nations 2001).[173] A common feature of food-energy deficiency, underweight prevalence in children, and child mortality is that they are assumed to be associated with or—in the case of the latter two indicators—partly caused by micronutrient deficiencies. Thus, although no indicator of vitamin or mineral deficiencies can be included in the Index due to insufficient data availability, the GHI is expected to reflect micronutrient deficiencies to some extent.

The Index combines the percentage of people from the entire population who are food-energy deficient with the two indicators that deal with children under five. This ensures that both the situation of the population as a whole and that of children, a particularly physiologically vulnerable subsection of the population, are captured (Wiesmann 2006). Children's nutritional status deserves particular attention because malnutrition puts them at high risk of permanent physical and mental impairment and death (WHO 1997).

The proportion of people who are food-energy deficient and the prevalence of underweight in children both have the same shortcoming: they do not reveal the most tragic consequence of hunger: premature death (Wiesmann 2006). The same level of child malnutrition in two countries can have quite different effects on the proportion of malnutrition-related deaths among children, depending on the overall level of child mortality (Pelletier et al. 1994). This disadvantage of the indicator of child malnutrition is mitigated by the inclusion of the under-five mortality rate (Wiesmann 2006). Clearly, the mortality data comprise other causes of death than malnutrition, and the actual contribution of child malnutrition to mortality is not easy to track because the proximate cause of death is frequently an infectious disease (Pelletier et al. 1994). However, about 53 percent of deaths among children under five worldwide are attributable to malnutrition (Caulfield et al. 2004).

For aggregation into the Global Hunger Index, the three selected indicators are equally weighted; see Box A2.1 for details on the calculation and the data sources.

LIMITATIONS OF THE GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX

It should be noted that there is no unambiguous way to derive weights or choose the aggregation function for the purpose of index calculation. The simplest possibility is usually equal weighting or "natural averaging" of the partial indicators of the Index. Principal components analysis (a special form of factor analysis that serves to condense information) is frequently used in order to derive weights from an empirical basis. This approach was chosen to explore options for weighting the GHI (see Wiesmann 2006). Each of the weights derived from principal components analysis for the three indicators is so close to one-third that it suggests equal weighting of the Index components. Exploring rank correlations of the GHI with index versions based on modified weights shows that the Index is not very sensitive to moderate changes in weighting factors (Wiesmann 2006).

Another option to modify the aggregation function of the index is the standardization of its components, which is usually applied to harmonize different measurement units (Szilágyi 2000). Even for indicators that are expressed in a common metric (such as the three GHI components that are all given as percentages), standardization may be advisable. Yet, despite the divergent ranges of the three GHI components, rankings based on index versions with standardized components essentially

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BOX A2.1 Calculation of the GHI and Data Sources

The calculation of GHI scores is restricted to developing countries and countries in transition for which measuring hunger is considered most relevant. Developed countries are not included, because hunger has been largely overcome in these countries, and because overconsumption is considered a much greater problem than a lack of food (see Wiesmann 2006 for the selection criteria). Table 1 below provides an overview of the data sources for the Global Hunger Index. The first column indicates the reference year of the GHI and the second column specifies the respective number of countries for which the Index can be calculated.

Table 1—Data Sources for the Global Hunger Index (GHI)

		Index components		
GHI	Number of countries with GHI	Indicators	Reference years	Data sources
1981	89	-Percentage of undernourished	1979-1981[a]	-FAO 1999, author's estimates
		-Prevalence of underweight in children under five	1977-1982[b]	-WHO 2006,[c] UN ACC/SCN 1993, author's estimates
		-Under-five mortality rate	1980	-UNICEF 1995
1992	97	-Percentage of undernourished	1990-1992[a]	-FAO 2004, author's estimates
		-Prevalence of underweight in children under five	1987-1992[b]	-WHO 2006,[c] UN ACC/SCN 1993, author's estimates
		-Under-five mortality rate	1992	-UNICEF 1994
1997	118	-Percentage of undernourished	1995-1997[a]	-FAO 2004, author's estimates
		-Prevalence of underweight in children under five	1993-1998[b]	-WHO 2006,[c] author's estimates
		-Under-five mortality rate	1997	-UNICEF 1999
2003	116	-Percentage of undernourished	2000-2002[a]	-FAO 2004, author's estimates
		-Prevalence of underweight in children under five	1999-2003[b]	-WHO 2006,[c] author's estimates
		-Under-five mortality rate	2003	-UNICEF 2005

[a] Three-year average.
[b] Latest survey in this period.
[c] The methodology applied for the WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition is described in de Onis and Blössner (2003).

The Global Hunger Index is calculated as follows:

$$GHI = \frac{PUN + CUW + CM}{3},$$

when GHI = Global Hunger Index,
PUN = proportion of the population undernourished (in percent),
CUW = prevalence of underweight in children under five (in percent), and
CM = proportion of children dying before age five (in percent).

All three index components are expressed in percentages, and the results of a principal components analysis suggest equal weighting. Higher GHI scores indicate more hunger. The Index varies between a minimum of 0 and a maximum of 100. However, the maximum value of 100 would only be reached if all children died before their fifth birthday, the whole population was food-energy deficient, and all children under five were underweight. Likewise, the minimum value of 0 does not occur, because this would mean that 0 percent of people were food-energy deficient, that no child under five was underweight, and that no child died before his or her fifth birthday. Even the most highly developed countries have under-five mortality rates greater than 0.

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contain the same information as the ranking of the GHI without standardization, again showing the robustness of the Index to modifications of its aggregation function (Wiesmann 2006).

Therefore, the preference for a particular set of weights (equal weights as opposed to any other possible set of weights) and the use of unstandardized index components should not give too much cause for concern. Whereas the weighting of composite indices tends to be a point of contention due to its unavoidable arbitrariness, investing time and resources in improving the database might often be more worthwhile than extensively discussing weights.

Weaknesses in the data used for the GHI have been discussed extensively in the literature. Concerns have been raised about the reliability of all three parameters FAO uses to estimate the proportion of undernourished (dietary energy supply per capita, derived from macro data on agricultural production, net trade flows and stock changes, and uses other than food consumption; the variation of dietary energy intakes across households; and minimum dietary energy requirements (see FAO 1996a). The lack of consideration of intra-household food allocation has also been criticized (Svedberg 1998). The validity of the data about children is restricted by sampling and estimation errors and possible small inadequacies in international reference standards (see Klasen 2007) and, in the case of the under-five mortality rate, is partly dependent on the reliability of government statistics.

However, the computation of the GHI is likely to decrease the impact of measurement errors in its three components (assuming that random measurement errors for the three indicators are independent of each other, given the different sources of the data). Nonetheless, a distortion of GHI values for a few countries due to unreliable data for at least one partial indicator cannot be excluded. However, to the extent that the GHI promotes a synopsis of food security and nutrition indicators, this may help to detect errors and inconsistencies within the datasets.

On a more general note, the virtue of using composite indices to condense information, which facilitates the use of statistics by policymakers and the public, is contrasted with the loss of detail due to aggregation. However, this argument applies only if an index is intended to replace its partial indicators. The GHI is meant to complement rather than substitute for existing food security and nutrition indicators, and the Index can be easily decomposed due to its simple construction (compare Figure 2.15 showing regional trends for the GHI and its components). In fact, the partial indicators of the GHI might be given greater attention if the Index is able to mobilize political will for improving food and nutrition security.

Whereas international indices are better suited than single indicators to capture multifaceted phenomena, the weighting of the components defines trade-offs that may not be in accordance with national priorities. Yet the robustness of the GHI to modifications in its weighting factors means that countries pursuing national priorities deviating from the relative importance attached to GHI components by the weights would not be significantly disadvantaged in terms of their ranking position. Also, as already mentioned, all three index components have been selected as target indicators for the Millennium Development Goals to which 189 countries have already committed themselves.

A more comprehensive discussion on the transformation, standardization, weighting, and aggregation of indicators for composite indices as well as the pros and cons of international indices can be found in Wiesmann (2004). Further details on the choice of indicators and the statistical properties of the GHI are reported in Wiesmann (2006). For a recent critique of FAO's indicator of undernourishment and the measurement of child malnutrition, see Smith, Alderman, and Aduayom (2006) and Klasen (2007).

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Appendix 3

DATA AND METHODOLOGY FOR ANALYSIS OF "WHO ARE THE POOREST AND THE HUNGRY?"

Nationally representative household expenditure surveys were used to conduct an analysis of the incidence of poverty and hunger, the correlations among poverty and hunger, and the characteristics of the poor in 20 selected countries. Appendix 3 describes the data and methodology used in this analysis, which is presented in Chapter 3 of the report.

DATA

The surveys were conducted using two- or three-stage stratified sampling designs, thus ensuring full geographic coverage and representativeness at the national level. When using complex sampling designs instead of simple random sampling, it is important to correct for the design so that any calculated statistics apply to the population group of interest (Deaton 1997). Here, the sampling weights provided with the surveys and the variables delineating the strata and community of residence for each household are used to correct for the sampling design in the calculation of all measures.

Table A3.1 gives some basic information on the surveys. Most were conducted in the latter half of the 1990s or early 2000s, with Peru (1994) being the only exception. For most, data collection was distributed evenly throughout a full year in order to capture seasonal variability. Some surveys took place over only three to six months, however. The number of study households retained after data cleaning ranges from 1,800 for Timor-Leste to 119,059 for India, the country with the largest population. More information on the data collection for the Sub-Saharan African and South Asian countries as well as Laos is given in Smith, Alderman, and Aduayom (2006) and Smith and Subandoro (2005). Information for the remaining countries can be found in World Bank (2005e), Vietnam Statistical Publishing House (2000), World Bank (2005f), World Bank (2003), Gobierno de Nicaragua (2001), and World Bank (1998b).

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METHODS OF CALCULATING INDICATORS OF POVERTY AND HUNGER

All of the datasets rely on expenditures data rather than monetary income to measure income, and thus poverty. The incidences of poverty for the poverty groups (subjacent, medial, and ultra) are calculated by determining whether each study household's per capita total expenditure falls within (or below, for the ultra poor) the cut-offs when denominated in local currencies. The local currency cut-offs are calculated based on each country's purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rate in a base year, the base year Consumer Price Index (CPI), and the survey year CPI to calculate a PPP exchange rate for the survey year (Sillers, undated).[174] To take into account the fact that the cost of living is generally higher in urban than rural areas, mostly due to higher food and housing costs, urban poverty lines are adjusted upward using ratios of the urban to rural poverty lines reported in Ravallion, Chen, and Sangraula (2007). Note that for some countries, the dollar-a-day poverty rates reported here differ from those published by the World Bank (for example, World Bank 2007). This is due to the fact that per capita household expenditures have been subjected to different data cleaning protocols and, in some cases, calculated differently.

With respect to measurement of the hunger indicators, the surveys collected data on all foods acquired by households, including foods purchased, foods consumed out of own production, and in most cases, foods received in kind. The methods of data collection differ across the countries in a number of respects, including the number of foods for which data were collected, recall periods, how long the data were collected for each household, and whether the diary or interview method was used. Smith and Subandoro (2005) show that, despite these differences, estimates of the hunger measures from household expenditure surveys are largely comparable across the countries.

The data collected from households consist of: (1) expenditures on each food, and/or (2) quantities acquired of each food, which are often reported in non-metric or "local" units of measure, for example, bunches or cans. The first essential step in calculating incidences of food-energy deficiency is to convert the data to metric quantities (grams or kilograms). To do so, reported expenditures on each food are divided by the food's metric price; reported quantities in local units of measure are multiplied by the metric weight of one local unit of the food. The energy content of each food acquired can then be determined using food composition tables. Each household's total per capita dietary energy availability is calculated by summing up across the foods acquired. Finally, each person in each household is assigned a "1" if household dietary energy availability falls within (or below) the respective hunger group (again: subjacent, medial, or ultra) cut-off and a "0" otherwise. The survey design-corrected mean of the resulting dummy variable is the incidence of hunger for each hunger group (see Smith and Subandoro 2007). Calculation of the low diet-quality indicator takes place by allocating foods acquired to food groups, summing the number of groups to create a diet diversity score, and assigning people a "1" if their household's score is less than 5 and a "0" otherwise.

A more complete explanation of the data processing and cleaning for the Sub-Saharan African and South Asian countries as well as Laos can be found in Smith and Subandoro (2005) and Smith, Alderman, and Aduayom (2006). For the remaining countries, see World Bank (2005e), Vietnam Statistical Publishing House (2000), World Bank (2005f), World Bank (2003), Gobierno de Nicaragua (2001), and World Bank (1998b).

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TABLE A3.1 Basic Information on the Surveys

Country	Year of data collection	Name of survey	Data collection agency	Survey duration *(months)*	Number of study households[a]
Sub-Saharan Africa					
Burundi	1998	Enquête Prioritaire 1998 - Etude nationale sur les conditions de vie des populations	Institut de Statistiques et d'Etudes Economiques du Burundi	6	6,585
Ethiopia	1999	Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey 1999/2000	Central Statistical Authority of Ethiopia	12[b]	17,306
Ghana	1998	Ghana Living Standards Survey 4	Ghana Statistical Service	12	5,940
Kenya	1997	Welfare Monitoring Survey III	Central Bureau of Statistics	3	10,599
Malawi	1997	Integrated Household Survey 1997/98	National Statistical Office	12	10,522
Mozambique	1996	Mozambique *inqerito nacional aos agregados familiareas sobre as condicoes de vida*	Instituto Nacional de Estatistica	15	8,148
Rwanda	2000	Enquête intégrale sur les conditions de vie des ménages au Rwanda	Direction de la Statistique du Ministère des Finances et de la Planification Economique	urban: 15 rural: 12	6,365
Senegal	2001	Enquête Sénégalaise aupres des ménages II	Direction de la Prévision et de la Statistique	4	6,007
Zambia	1996	Zambia Living Conditions Monitoring Survey – I (1996)	Central Statistical Office	3	11,583
South Asia					
Bangladesh	2000	Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2000	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	12	7,426
India	1999	National Sample Survey 55th Round Socio-Economic Survey	National Sample Survey Organization	12	119,059

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Pakistan	1998	Pakistan Integrated Household Survey 1998/1999	Pakistan Federal Bureau of Statistics	16	16,094
Sri Lanka	1999	Sri Lanka Integrated Survey 1999/2000	Department of Census and Statistics	12	7,484
East Asia					
Lao PDR	2002	Lao PDR Expenditure and Consumption Survey III 2002/2003	National Statistical Center	12	8,089
Timor-Leste	2001	Timor-Leste Living Standards Measurement Survey 2001		4	1,800
Vietnam	1998	Vietnam Living Standards Survey 1997-98	General Statistical Office	12	4,800
Central Asia					
Tajikistan	2003	Tajikistan Living Standards Survey 2003			4,160
Latin America/Caribbean					
Guatemala	2000	Encovi 2000	Instituto Nacional de Estadistica-Guatemala	6	7,276
Nicaragua	2001	EMNV 2001	Instituto Nacional de Estadistica-Nicaragua		4,191
Peru	1994	Peru Living Standards Measurement Survey 1994	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares Sobre Medicion de Vida	3	3,623

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[a] These numbers represent the number of households surveyed minus those dropped from the study during the data-cleaning process. See Smith, Alderman, and Aduayom (2006) and Smith and Subandoro (2005) for details.

[b] This survey was undertaken in two rounds of two to three months each representing key seasons of the annual cycle.

Appendix 4

TABLES

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TABLE A4.1a Budget Share: Living on Less Than $1 a Day (percent)

Countries	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Housing	Health	Education	All other expenses
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Burundi	74.8	3.8	0.0	0.4	1.9	1.2	17.9
Rural	75.0	3.8	0.0	0.3	1.9	1.2	17.8
Urban	64.8	2.1	0.2	3.4	2.7	1.9	25.0
Ghana	66.7	6.5	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.7	14.5
Rural	68.9	6.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.1	13.6
Urban	60.3	6.3	4.4	3.3	3.1	5.5	17.1
Malawi	71.2	4.6	3.1	4.7	0.7	0.3	15.4
Rural	74.8	4.4	2.2	3.6	0.6	0.2	14.2
Urban	50.5	5.3	8.7	10.9	1.6	0.6	22.4
Rwanda	85.6	3.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	2.5	7.6
Rural	86.4	3.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.3	7.2
Urban	67.7	4.7	1.2	5.7	0.0	5.7	15.0
Mozambique	69.8	3.3	9.1	8.2	0.3	0.7	8.6
Rural	70.7	3.5	9.2	8.0	0.2	0.6	7.8
Urban	65.7	2.7	8.7	9.1	0.7	1.4	11.7
Zambia	71.9	4.2	4.3	0.9	1.9	1.6	15.2
Rural	74.6	4.2	3.3	0.2	1.7	1.2	14.8
Urban	63.8	4.0	7.1	3.2	2.4	2.6	16.9
South Asia							
Bangladesh	64.8	7.1	9.3	0.6	2.4	1.7	14.0
Rural	65.6	7.1	9.3	0.0	2.4	1.6	13.9
Urban	60.1	6.8	9.4	4.1	2.3	2.3	15.0
India	64.2	7.7	8.7	0.5	3.4	1.2	14.4
Rural	65.1	7.8	8.7	0.1	3.4	1.0	14.1
Urban	61.0	7.3	9.0	1.8	3.4	1.9	15.6
Pakistan	55.3	9.5	8.4	8.6	3.8	1.6	12.8
Rural	56.1	9.7	8.3	7.4	4.1	1.2	13.2
Urban	52.5	8.7	8.9	12.7	3.0	3.0	11.2
East Asia							
Vietnam	59.8	5.8	6.1	5.2	6.2	5.3	11.5
Rural	63.7	6.3	5.8	3.8	6.5	4.2	9.6
Urban	49.3	4.5	7.1	8.9	5.4	8.1	16.7
Central Asia							
Tajikistan	71.8	3.7	4.8	8.1	3.1	5.3	3.2
Rural	70.7	4.1	5.1	8.2	2.9	5.2	3.9
Urban	74.1	2.8	4.3	8.0	3.6	5.5	1.6
Latin America							
Guatemala	50.3	5.5	1.3	14.5	2.9	1.7	23.8
Rural	50.5	5.5	1.3	14.3	2.8	1.8	23.8
Urban	47.6	5.3	1.3	16.7	3.7	1.2	24.2
Nicaragua	51.6	3.2	4.9	13.7	5.4	5.5	15.7
Rural	51.5	3.7	4.0	14.9	5.9	5.1	14.9
Urban	51.7	2.8	5.8	12.5	4.9	6.0	16.3
Peru	66.5	6.4	5.7	8.6	0.4	2.1	10.3
Rural	72.3	6.1	3.6	7.4	0.4	1.8	8.4
Urban	54.0	7.0	10.3	11.2	0.3	2.9	14.3

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TABLE A4.1b Budget Share: Living on $1 a Day and Above (percent)

Countries	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Housing	Health	Education	All other expenses
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Burundi	77.1	3.3	0.2	1.1	1.6	1.0	15.7
Rural	79.0	3.2	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.9	14.7
Urban	56.8	4.1	1.4	6.3	2.5	2.5	26.4
Ghana	60.4	7.1	3.0	2.1	3.4	3.2	20.8
Rural	64.7	7.0	2.3	1.5	3.4	2.4	18.7
Urban	53.3	7.3	4.2	3.0	3.3	4.5	24.3
Malawi	66.6	6.1	2.5	4.6	0.8	0.6	19.0
Rural	69.9	6.0	2.0	3.5	0.7	0.4	17.5
Urban	34.5	6.7	6.8	15.0	1.5	2.3	33.1
Rwanda	72.2	4.2	0.4	1.9	0.0	2.0	19.3
Rural	78.1	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	16.5
Urban	50.3	5.9	1.6	8.5	0.0	3.9	29.8
Mozambique	68.0	4.2	8.9	6.1	0.3	0.5	12.0
Rural	69.9	4.3	9.0	5.7	0.2	0.3	10.6
Urban	60.0	3.6	8.1	7.6	0.4	1.0	19.3
Zambia	61.4	8.2	5.3	2.2	2.9	2.1	17.9
Rural	63.2	9.5	5.4	0.6	2.8	1.7	16.8
Urban	59.0	6.6	5.1	4.2	3.1	2.7	19.3
South Asia							
Bangladesh	51.4	6.8	7.1	1.8	3.1	4.7	25.1
Rural	54.0	7.0	7.3	0.1	3.3	4.1	24.3
Urban	43.5	6.3	6.3	7.0	2.6	6.7	27.7
India	55.9	6.9	7.6	1.9	5.3	2.3	20.1
Rural	58.8	7.0	7.7	0.5	5.6	1.6	18.8
Urban	49.3	6.7	7.4	5.2	4.6	3.8	23.2
Pakistan	50.5	8.4	7.8	12.3	4.5	2.6	13.8
Rural	52.6	8.9	8.1	9.0	4.8	1.8	14.7
Urban	45.4	7.3	7.1	20.1	3.9	4.7	11.6
East Asia							
Vietnam	57.1	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.0	16.6
Rural	59.9	5.7	5.3	4.2	5.3	4.5	15.0
Urban	46.4	3.8	6.8	9.5	3.9	6.9	22.7
Central Asia							
Tajikistan	67.0	4.8	3.3	6.8	5.2	4.2	8.7
Rural	67.2	4.8	3.7	7.2	4.9	3.6	8.7
Urban	66.7	4.7	2.6	6.2	5.8	5.4	8.6
Latin America							
Guatemala	43.7	4.5	1.9	13.6	6.8	3.5	26.0
Rural	51.0	4.9	1.3	11.1	6.2	2.0	23.5
Urban	34.6	4.0	2.7	16.7	7.5	5.3	29.2
Nicaragua	44.1	3.4	4.8	13.8	6.6	6.3	21.0
Rural	48.6	3.5	4.3	11.2	9.3	4.6	18.5
Urban	42.7	3.3	4.9	14.6	5.8	6.8	21.9
Peru	47.9	5.7	5.6	15.5	0.9	4.0	20.4
Rural	65.4	6.3	3.4	7.9	0.8	2.0	14.2
Urban	41.9	5.4	6.3	18.1	1.0	4.6	22.7

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TABLE A4. 1c Budget Share (subjacent poor) (percent)

Countries	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Housing	Health	Education	All other expenses
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Burundi	78.41	3.61	0.02	0.32	1.35	1.04	15.26
Rural	78.62	3.63	0.01	0.27	1.32	1.03	15.12
Urban	67.63	2.34	0.25	2.94	3.08	1.59	22.18
Ghana	65.2	6.8	3.1	2.3	2.9	4.0	15.7
Rural	68.0	6.9	2.4	2.1	2.7	3.4	14.5
Urban	57.7	6.5	5.1	2.8	3.4	5.7	18.9
Malawi	71.0	5.2	2.7	4.2	0.8	0.3	15.8
Rural	74.2	5.1	1.9	3.3	0.6	0.2	14.6
Urban	46.5	5.8	8.5	11.4	2.0	0.8	25.1
Rwanda	82.9	4.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	2.2	10.2
Rural	84.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	9.8
Urban	64.1	4.4	1.5	7.7	0.0	6.2	16.1
Mozambique	70.0	4.0	8.4	6.6	0.2	0.6	10.2
Rural	71.0	4.2	8.3	6.5	0.2	0.5	9.3
Urban	64.9	2.9	9.0	7.2	0.4	1.2	14.4
Zambia	65.3	6.4	5.7	1.6	2.4	1.7	16.9
Rural	67.3	7.2	5.4	0.3	2.4	1.3	16.1
Urban	61.6	4.9	6.3	4.0	2.5	2.5	18.2
South Asia							
Bangladesh	63.1	7.1	8.9	0.7	2.7	2.1	0.1
Rural	64.1	7.2	9.0	0.0	2.7	2.0	0.1
Urban	57.5	6.8	8.7	4.6	2.4	2.9	0.1
India	64.0	7.5	8.5	0.5	3.7	1.2	14.6
Rural	64.9	7.6	8.4	0.1	3.7	1.0	14.3
Urban	60.4	7.1	8.8	2.2	3.8	2.0	15.8
East Asia							
Vietnam	59.3	5.9	6.0	5.2	5.8	5.8	12.0
Rural	62.7	6.5	5.6	3.9	6.2	4.7	10.3
Urban	49.1	4.2	7.1	9.0	4.7	8.9	17.1
Latin America							
Nicaragua	51.3	3.6	5.0	11.9	5.7	5.5	17.1
Rural	52.5	4.0	3.7	11.6	6.8	4.6	16.8
Urban	50.5	3.3	5.7	12.1	5.0	6.1	17.3

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TABLE A4.1d Budget Share (medial poor) (percent)

Countries	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Housing	Health	Education	All other expenses
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Burundi	77.44	3.54	0.01	0.3	1.64	1.23	15.84
Rural	77.58	3.55	0.01	0.27	1.64	1.22	15.73
Urban	64.57	1.99	0.25	3.02	2.2	1.95	26.02
Ghana	67.9	6.3	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.5	13.7
Rural	69.9	6.4	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.8	12.9
Urban	62.5	6.1	4.0	3.6	2.7	5.4	15.7
Malawi	71.8	4.2	3.3	4.7	0.7	0.2	15.1
Rural	75.9	3.9	2.2	3.6	0.6	0.2	13.6
Urban	51.4	5.5	8.4	10.2	1.4	0.7	22.5
Rwanda	85.4	3.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.6	9.1
Rural	86.2	3.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	8.7
Urban	67.5	4.7	1.3	4.7	0.0	4.8	17.0
Mozambique	70.0	3.5	9.7	7.5	0.3	0.7	8.3
Rural	70.8	3.5	9.7	7.4	0.2	0.6	7.8
Urban	65.8	3.2	9.8	8.1	0.6	1.3	11.2
Zambia	69.4	5.3	4.8	1.1	1.9	1.6	15.9
Rural	71.8	5.6	4.0	0.2	1.7	1.2	15.5
Urban	63.4	4.4	6.9	3.3	2.4	2.6	17.0
South Asia							
Bangladesh	66.3	7.1	9.4	0.6	2.1	1.4	0.1
Rural	67.0	7.1	9.4	0.0	2.2	1.3	0.1
Urban	62.2	6.8	9.7	4.1	2.0	1.9	0.1
India	65.4	7.6	9.0	0.4	3.0	1.0	13.7
Rural	66.3	7.7	9.0	0.0	2.9	0.8	13.3
Urban	62.4	7.3	9.2	1.4	3.0	1.7	15.0
East Asia							
Vietnam	61.3	5.6	6.3	5.1	6.8	4.3	10.6
Rural	65.7	5.9	6.0	3.6	7.1	3.3	8.3
Urban	50.1	4.7	7.1	8.8	5.9	6.7	16.6
Latin America							
Nicaragua	52.8	3.1	4.6	12.2	5.6	5.7	15.9
Rural	53.2	3.8	3.3	12.5	6.5	5.2	15.6
Urban	52.4	2.6	5.8	12.1	4.8	6.2	16.1

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TABLE A4.1e Budget Share (ultra poor) (percent)

Countries	Food	Clothing	Fuel	Housing	Health	Education	All other expenses
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Burundi	69.5	4.2	0.0	0.4	2.5	1.4	22.0
Rural	69.5	4.3	0.0	0.4	2.5	1.4	21.9
Urban	60.7	1.9	0.0	4.3	2.7	2.2	28.2
Ghana	68.6	6.1	3.0	3.8	2.8	3.0	12.7
Rural	69.6	6.2	2.9	3.6	2.7	2.6	12.4
Urban	64.4	5.9	3.5	4.7	3.0	4.7	13.8
Malawi	70.8	3.5	4.2	5.8	0.7	0.2	14.7
Rural	74.7	3.3	3.0	4.5	0.5	0.2	13.9
Urban	55.4	4.2	9.2	11.2	1.5	0.4	18.0
Rwanda	87.1	3.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.3	5.0
Rural	87.8	3.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.2	4.8
Urban	71.2	5.0	0.8	4.7	0.0	6.3	12.1
Mozambique	66.7	2.7	9.7	11.7	0.4	0.9	7.9
Rural	66.8	2.9	10.4	11.6	0.2	0.7	7.4
Urban	66.4	2.0	7.4	12.0	0.9	1.6	9.7
Zambia	76.0	2.6	3.4	0.6	1.7	1.5	14.2
Rural	78.4	2.6	2.3	0.2	1.5	1.3	13.7
Urban	65.8	2.9	7.8	2.4	2.3	2.8	16.0
South Asia							
Bangladesh	66.3	7.0	10.7	0.5	2.5	1.1	0.0
Rural	67.1	6.9	10.7	0.0	2.3	1.0	0.0
Urban	62.8	7.3	10.8	2.5	3.3	1.2	0.1
India	59.5	10.4	9.5	0.2	2.8	1.4	16.3
Rural	59.8	10.8	9.5	0.0	2.8	1.3	15.8
Urban	58.8	9.2	9.4	0.8	2.6	1.7	17.5
East Asia							
Vietnam	57.9	4.9	7.2	6.2	8.5	4.9	10.3
Rural	67.1	4.7	7.2	3.5	8.3	2.3	6.9
Urban	48.2	5.2	7.2	9.1	8.8	7.6	13.8
Latin America							
Nicaragua	50.8	3.1	5.0	16	5.1	5.4	14.6
Rural	50.1	3.6	4.5	17.6	5.3	5.2	13.7
Urban	52.0	2.4	5.9	13.4	4.8	5.7	15.8

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TABLE A4.2 Demographic Composition and Female-Headed Households: Above and Below $1 a Day

	Above $1 a day			Below $1 a day		
Countries	Household size	Total dependency ratio	Female-headed household	Household size	Total dependency ratio	Female-headed household
	(number)	*(percent)*	*(percent)*	*(number)*	*(percent)*	*(percent)*
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Burundi	4.4	105.1	22.1	5.5	148.4	30.4
Rural	4.4	107.7	22.5	5.5	148.4	30.3
Urban	4.7	77.3	18.0	6.2	142.4	35.9
Ghana	3.9	91.3	32.3	6.0	150.1	31.2
Rural	4.1	101.4	30.7	6.1	153.5	28.5
Urban	3.5	75.1	35.1	5.7	140.3	39.0
Malawi	4.1	90.5	23.9	5.2	135.1	28.6
Rural	4.1	94.3	24.6	5.2	142.5	31.0
Urban	3.8	55.9	17.3	4.9	93.4	15.2
Rwanda	4.5	86.0	27.4	5.2	126.0	34.1
Rural	4.3	88.5	28.5	5.2	125.8	33.9
Urban	5.0	76.8	23.3	5.8	131.4	38.1
Mozambique	4.1	85.7	23.3	5.8	138.9	19.3
Rural	3.9	85.2	23.9	5.8	137.9	18.2
Urban	5.1	87.9	20.9	6	143.4	24.2
Zambia	4.0	73.3	23.0	5.6	122.1	24.7
Rural	3.7	79.1	26.1	5.4	125.4	26.4
Urban	4.3	66.4	19.1	6.4	112.4	19.3
South Asia						
Bangladesh	6.2	83.2	6.5	6.1	122.5	6.0
Rural	6.3	87.9	6.0	6.0	124.6	5.7
Urban	5.9	68.8	7.8	6.2	110.2	7.4
India	4.5	66.9	10.2	5.8	111.0	9.1
Rural	4.7	72.4	10.5	5.8	113.7	8.9
Urban	4.1	53.9	9.4	5.8	101.1	9.9
Pakistan	6.6	115.9	8.4	8.9	180.4	4.6
Rural	6.6	123.7	8.8	8.8	185.4	4.0
Urban	6.5	96.9	7.5	9.3	162.9	7.0
Sri Lanka	4.4	61.8	17.1	5.5	79.9	22.1
Rural	4.4	61.9	16.3	5.4	81.2	21.6
Urban	4.6	60.8	22.2	6.5	67.2	27.6
East Asia						
Vietnam	5.2	82.4	21.8	6.3	113.0	21.1
Rural	5.2	87.2	17.2	6.4	125.3	15.9
Urban	4.8	64.2	39.2	6.0	79.3	35.2
Central Asia						
Tajikistan	5.9	106.8	19.6	7.3	134.5	18.2
Rural	6.6	111.2	14.1	7.8	142.2	13.8
Urban	4.7	98.1	30.1	6.4	117.0	28.0
Latin America						
Guatemala	5.1	111.1	6.2	7.5	175.4	1.1
Rural	5.5	123.6	4.9	7.5	176.5	1.2
Urban	4.6	95.6	7.9	7.5	162.3	0.0
Nicaragua	4.3	70.7	32.0	6.2	117.8	24.9
Rural	4.2	76.6	21.7	6.3	122.1	17.8
Urban	4.3	69.0	35.1	6.1	113.3	32.3
Peru	5.1	87.2	17.9	7.1	152.2	11.6
Rural	5.1	105.6	11.5	6.9	161.2	9.0
Urban	5.1	80.9	20.2	7.7	132.5	17.3

TABLE A4. 3 Household Size, Dependency Ratio, and Female-Headed Households: Subjacent, Medial, and Ultra Poverty

Countries	Subjacent poor			Medial poor			Ultra poor		
	Household size	Total dependency ratio	Female-headed household	Household size	Total dependency ratio	Female-headed household	Household size	Total dependency ratio	Female-headed household
	(number)	*(percent)*	*(percent)*	*(number)*	*(percent)*	*(percent)*	*(number)*	*(percent)*	*(percent)*
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Burundi	5.5	140.8	21.3	5.5	143.7	28.7	5.6	159.1	39.4
Rural	5.5	141.3	21.1	5.5	143.7	28.7	5.6	158.9	39.4
Urban	5.9	116.4	32.5	6.2	144.6	36.4	6.7	179.4	40.4
Ghana	5.8	135.5	32.2	6.0	161.5	29.6	6.4	167.5	32.3
Rural	5.8	139.2	31.0	6.2	164.3	25.6	6.7	169.0	28.1
Urban	5.8	125.4	35.5	5.6	153.6	40.4	5.5	160.8	49.7
Malawi	5.0	133.5	26.9	5.3	135.7	30.7	5.6	138.6	29.6
Rural	5.0	140.2	28.8	5.3	144.9	34.3	5.7	145.1	31.0
Urban	4.6	83.3	12.1	4.9	91.4	12.7	5.4	112.7	24.0
Mozambique	5.5	128.7	18.5	5.8	138.8	18.3	6.4	150.9	20.9
Rural	5.4	128.5	18.4	5.7	138.0	17.6	6.6	148.9	17.4
Urban	6.1	129.9	19.0	6.0	143.5	22.0	6.0	157.5	31.5
Rwanda	4.9	107.5	29.1	5.1	123.1	32.7	5.5	138.2	37.9
Rural	4.8	106.3	29.0	5.1	122.4	32.4	5.5	138.4	37.7
Urban	5.8	124.6	31.3	5.7	137.1	38.8	6.0	132.8	44.0
Zambia	5.0	102.4	22.0	5.4	114.0	22.0	6.0	134.7	27.3
Rural	4.7	105.8	23.8	5.0	115.2	23.6	5.8	136.8	28.8
Urban	5.7	96.5	18.8	6.3	110.9	17.8	6.9	125.9	20.9
South Asia									
Bangladesh	5.9	108.7	5.6	6.2	131.2	6.2	6.1	151.9	7.1
Rural	5.9	111.0	5.5	6.2	133.9	6.0	6.0	152.3	5.9
Urban	6.0	95.7	6.5	6.4	115.3	7.1	6.2	150.5	12.5
India	5.6	101.3	8.9	6.1	124.2	8.8	5.7	135.7	12.8
Rural	5.6	104.2	8.7	6.0	127.6	8.6	5.6	137.5	13.4
Urban	5.5	89.8	9.8	6.1	112.8	9.7	6.0	131.1	11.5
East Asia									
Vietnam	6.1	107.3	20.1	6.6	122.9	21.8	7.4	131.0	29.4
Rural	6.3	119.5	16.1	6.7	135.4	15.0	7.4	156.6	19.0
Urban	5.7	70.4	32.3	6.3	90.5	39.3	7.3	103.0	40.3
Latin America									
Nicaragua	5.2	97.6	27.4	6	112.1	25.5	6.9	134.9	22.8
Rural	5.1	101.8	15.9	6	115	17.3	6.9	133.7	18.7
Urban	5.3	95.2	34.4	6	109.7	32.5	7	137.1	30

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TABLE A4.4 Adult Education (population age 18 and over): Above and Below $1 a Day (percent)

	Less than $1 a day				$1 a day and above			
	Completed primary education		No schooling		Completed primary education		No schooling	
Countries	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Burundi	23.5	17.3	59.4	77.6	42.6	37.2	46.7	62.7
Rural	23.0	16.7	59.8	77.9	34.4	29.2	51.4	67.1
Urban	47.0	34.2	35.7	58.6	84.2	81.4	8.6	16.8
Ghana	52.9	29.1	38.8	60.8	75.5	51.4	17.7	38.2
Rural	48.1	24.3	43.2	65.9	70.5	41.5	21.1	45.8
Urban	67.1	42.6	25.5	46.7	84.0	68.3	12.0	25.1
Malawi	50.4	27.9	26.9	49.3	60.2	38.4	17.3	39.0
Rural	44.0	22.5	31.2	54.2	56.4	33.7	19.0	41.9
Urban	79.8	60.4	4.9	16.0	92.0	87.5	2.1	4.1
Rwanda	27.1	23.5	31.2	43.4	53.7	45.1	15.9	28.5
Rural	26.0	22.4	31.7	44.3	45.6	37.6	19.1	33.8
Urban	47.9	44.4	20.4	28.4	78.1	69.8	6.2	10.9
Mozambique	10.2	2.8	32.2	22.6	19.4	8.7	27.4	24.9
Rural	6.4	1.3	34.1	21.6	9.2	2.7	32.7	25.3
Urban	24.5	9.4	25.2	26.7	44.3	26.0	14.4	23.8
Zambia	51.4	35.5	10.6	25.2	67.2	55.0	5.3	16.1
Rural	42.6	26.1	13.9	31.1	52.9	34.7	9.0	27.1
Urban	69.7	57.9	3.7	11.1	79.8	75.3	2.0	5.2
South Asia								
Bangladesh	28.8	15.9	66.5	81.0	63.9	46.8	31.6	48.9
Rural	27.8	14.9	67.8	82.3	58.3	41.5	36.8	54.5
Urban	33.7	21.1	60.1	74.2	80.7	62.5	16.2	32.4
India	37.0	15.6	48.5	76.6	62.8	39.7	25.4	50.8
Rural	32.6	11.5	53.2	81.7	54.2	29.1	32.1	61.0
Urban	52.1	30.2	32.4	58.8	83.1	67.0	9.5	24.5
Pakistan	24.8	5.6	64.4	92.5	48.3	21.7	38.2	73.3
Rural	20.8	2.3	69.9	96.6	41.4	12.4	45.5	84.1
Urban	38.1	16.9	46.5	78.6	63.0	43.8	22.7	47.7
Sri Lanka	81.8	74.7	12.3	17.8	88.3	87.0	4.5	9.5
Rural	80.7	74.2	12.6	17.8	87.3	86.4	4.9	10.2
Urban	91.7	78.4	8.7	17.5	94.0	90.4	2.4	4.8
East Asia								
Vietnam	61.5	50.2	10.5	23.0	72.1	56.0	4.2	14.7
Rural	56.5	43.7	12.9	28.1	81.6	70.1	4.9	16.4
Urban	73.6	64.6	4.8	11.1	74.2	59.2	2.2	9.1
Central Asia								
Tajikistan	95.2	92.8	4.3	6.3	97.4	94.0	1.7	4.7
Rural	95.4	92.1	4.0	7.4	97.4	93.5	1.7	5.2
Urban	94.8	94.5	5.2	3.7	97.5	95.2	1.8	3.5
Latin America								
Guatemala	46.1	25.8	49.3	72.5	68.5	55.2	26.5	41.0
Rural	45.5	25.6	49.3	72.3	58.6	40.7	36.9	56.0
Urban	54.6	29.8	49.7	74.7	81.5	72.2	12.7	23.5
Nicaragua	66.9	64.6	31.6	34.5	89.6	88.3	9.1	10.3
Rural	55.7	55.1	41.9	43.6	79.0	77.4	18.8	21.5
Urban	79.3	73.6	20.1	26.0	93.1	91.1	5.9	7.4
Peru	84.3	65.2	1.9	3.1	93.0	84.9	0.7	1.4
Rural	80.9	57.6	2.2	3.3	88.3	71.5	1.4	3.0
Urban	90.1	75.6	1.3	2.7	94.5	88.4	0.4	1.0

TABLE A4.5 Adult Education (population age 18 and over): Subjacent, Medial, and Ultra Poverty (percent)

	Subjacent poor				Medial poor				Ultra poor			
	Completed primary education		No schooling		Completed primary education		No schooling		Completed primary education		No schooling	
Countries	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sub-Saharan Africa												
Burundi	24.0	17.4	60.9	71.3	20.9	16.8	55.8	78.4	14.0	8.0	61.7	82.3
Rural	23.5	16.9	61.7	71.6	20.5	16.5	56.1	78.9	13.4	7.6	61.8	82.5
Urban	46.9	34.6	28.6	57.0	42.8	33.5	35.6	50.7	43.4	27.0	50.9	69.2
Ghana	61.5	34.6	30.8	54.5	49.8	28.4	42.6	62.3	34.4	14.1	53.6	76.2
Rural	55.3	27.9	35.7	60.2	47.0	24.9	45.8	67.2	31.7	12.9	57.0	78.1
Urban	77.8	51.2	17.9	40.4	58.2	37.6	32.7	49.0	47.2	19.4	37.1	68.0
Malawi	52.6	29.0	25.1	47.5	50.9	29.5	26.2	48.1	43.2	21.9	33.1	56.2
Rural	46.9	24.0	28.4	51.7	43.6	24.0	32.1	53.8	35.9	15.2	38.4	62.4
Urban	86.9	68.2	2.6	8.5	79.9	59.8	2.2	13.7	67.4	49.2	13.4	29.2
Rwanda	35.5	31.6	24.7	36.3	28.1	25.2	29.0	41.2	21.3	18.0	36.8	48.9
Rural	34.2	29.7	25.6	37.6	26.9	24.1	29.6	41.7	20.7	17.3	37.0	49.5
Urban	51.6	55.5	13.7	19.3	54.9	45.4	16.6	32.1	37.2	32.9	31.8	33.4
Mozambique	10.8	3.0	31.3	25.2	10.7	2.3	36.2	20.8	8.1	3.1	29.3	21.0
Rural	5.5	1.2	33.3	25.0	8.0	1.1	38.8	20.4	4.7	1.4	29.9	18.3
Urban	29.5	10.8	24.2	26.2	22.9	8.0	24.4	22.7	20.1	9.0	27.1	30.8
Zambia	59.8	46.4	8.6	18.3	56.3	40.7	7.7	22.6	45.2	28.5	13.1	29.2
Rural	45.9	32.6	13.8	26.2	47.6	30.2	10.7	29.4	39.3	22.4	15.4	33.2
Urban	76.4	65.4	2.3	7.5	71.3	60.3	2.6	9.9	63.4	50.4	5.7	14.8
South Asia												
Bangladesh	34.3	20.7	60.9	75.2	23.9	12.7	71.0	85.2	20.4	5.5	77.7	92.0
Rural	33.1	19.8	62.6	76.6	22.8	11.7	72.0	86.4	21.4	4.2	77.4	93.4
Urban	40.6	25.6	51.8	68.0	29.6	18.6	65.4	78.2	16.3	11.2	78.9	85.8
India	40.4	17.7	44.7	73.9	32.7	13.0	53.2	80.1	24.6	9.0	62.5	85.6
Rural	35.8	13.2	49.4	79.4	28.0	9.1	58.4	84.9	21.0	6.2	67.0	89.4
Urban	57.2	34.9	27.4	53.0	47.4	25.5	37.0	64.6	33.0	15.9	52.2	76.2
East Asia												
Vietnam	65.2	53.0	8.5	19.2	54.9	45.3	14.2	29.7	49.7	43.2	16.5	33.3
Rural	61.5	47.6	10.2	23.0	46.8	36.4	17.5	36.8	34.0	27.0	30.3	56.1
Urban	75.5	66.5	3.7	9.4	73.1	63.8	7.1	13.9	63.0	55.0	4.8	13.6
Latin America												
Nicaragua	80.6	78.3	18.4	20.9	74.5	70.9	23.9	28.3	56.2	53.8	42.1	45.3
Rural	69.1	71.4	29.1	27.3	64.8	63.0	32.4	36.1	47.9	46.5	49.9	52.0
Urban	87.1	81.9	12.3	17.6	83.2	77.2	16.4	22.2	70.2	64.0	29.0	35.8

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TABLE A4.6 Net Primary School Enrollment (percentage of children ages 6-11 attending school): Above and Below $1 a Day

	Less than $1 a day			$1 a day and above		
Countries	**Boys**	**Girls**	**All**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**All**
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Burundi	42.7	33.4	38.2	59.2	55.3	57.2
Rural	42.6	33.1	37.9	57.0	52.8	54.9
Urban	55.3	59.3	57.3	87.2	84.6	85.8
Ghana	77.4	73.9	75.7	90.8	88.1	89.5
Rural	73.5	70.2	72.0	88.8	86.7	87.8
Urban	89.4	84.2	86.9	94.9	91.0	92.9
Malawi	77.0	75.9	76.5	80.1	81.2	80.6
Rural	76.3	75.2	75.7	78.7	80.8	79.8
Urban	82.1	81.1	81.6	94.7	85.6	90.0
Rwanda	71.8	72.5	72.1	82.8	83.1	83.0
Rural	71.6	71.8	71.7	80.2	81.4	80.8
Urban	74.6	83.5	79.6	92.4	89.5	91.0
Zambia	51.4	53.4	52.4	63.6	68.3	65.9
Rural	46.3	47.7	47.0	52.1	58.6	55.2
Urban	63.3	66.5	64.9	75.6	76.6	76.1
South Asia						
Bangladesh	67.5	70.8	69.1	82.5	85.2	83.8
Rural	68.7	71.0	69.9	81.4	85.3	83.3
Urban	60.4	69.7	64.9	86.5	85.1	85.8
India	65.8	58.3	62.2	83.9	78.4	81.3
Rural	64.0	55.1	59.8	81.4	74.6	78.3
Urban	72.9	70.5	71.7	91.8	90.8	91.3
Pakistan	41.7	28.6	35.3	71.3	55.8	63.8
Rural	37.8	20.9	29.6	67.7	47.7	58.1
Urban	56.4	55.7	56.1	81.8	77.9	79.9
Sri Lanka	90.7	93.5	92.4	97.3	97.6	97.4
Rural	91.7	93.4	92.8	97.3	97.5	97.4
Urban	84.8	94.6	89.8	97.0	98.5	97.7
East Asia						
Vietnam	88.7	87.0	87.8	96.7	95.7	96.2
Rural	87.4	85.7	86.5	97.0	95.2	96.1
Urban	94.0	93.1	93.6	94.7	99.4	97.0
Central Asia						
Tajikistan	68.1	70.4	69.3	76.4	73.8	75.2
Rural	67.8	68.5	68.2	75.8	74.0	75.0
Urban	69.0	76.5	72.8	78.2	73.4	75.8
Latin America						
Guatemala	50.4	39.6	44.8	70.3	64.9	67.6
Rural	53.8	40.7	46.8	66.6	61.5	64.1
Urban	20.3	22.0	21.0	77.1	71.3	74.3
Nicaragua	77.8	78.6	78.2	91.8	92.1	91.9
Rural	72.2	74.1	73.1	88.1	91.6	90.0
Urban	84.6	84.3	84.4	93.0	92.3	92.7
Peru	90.0	88.8	89.4	96.1	94.6	95.4
Rural	86.9	88.0	87.5	93.5	93.4	93.4
Urban	95.4	90.9	93.5	97.1	95.2	96.2

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TABLE A4.7 Net Primary School Enrollment (percentage of children ages 6-11 attending school): Subjacent, Medial, and Ultra Poverty

	Subjacent poor			Medial poor			Ultra poor		
Countries	**Boys**	**Girls**	**All**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**All**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**All**
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Burundi	47.19	35.39	41.71	45.78	36.55	41.1	36.5	29.3	32.9
Rural	46.86	34.73	41.24	45.62	36.28	40.89	36.5	29.1	32.7
Urban	66.58	66.16	66.36	60.65	58.08	59.26	39.4	51.6	45.1
Ghana	82.0	75.1	78.6	80.4	75.0	78.0	58.8	67.2	62.4
Rural	79.1	72.2	75.8	76.2	71.1	73.9	56.2	63.1	59.2
Urban	89.4	82.2	85.7	93.6	85.6	89.9	73.5	90.9	81.0
Malawi	75.8	74.9	75.3	78.7	76.5	77.6	76.7	77.5	77.1
Rural	75.3	74.7	75.0	78.2	75.5	76.8	74.8	75.8	75.3
Urban	80.7	76.0	77.9	81.9	82.3	82.1	83.3	88.2	85.1
Rwanda	77.2	80.0	78.8	75.6	74.9	75.3	67.5	67.8	67.7
Rural	76.3	79.0	77.8	75.6	74.3	75.0	67.6	67.5	67.5
Urban	86.3	91.8	89.4	75.5	83.4	80.5	65.3	75.6	70.4
Zambia	61.3	62.8	62.1	56.4	54.6	55.5	46.2	49.7	47.9
Rural	56.8	55.0	55.8	50.5	49.0	49.8	42.4	45.4	43.9
Urban	66.7	73.5	70.2	67.0	64.2	65.6	58.6	64.1	61.3
South Asia									
Bangladesh	73.0	76.3	74.6	64.5	68.5	66.4	57.4	59.8	58.7
Rural	73.2	76.5	74.7	66.5	69.0	67.7	58.6	58.3	58.4
Urban	71.6	75.5	73.5	53.3	65.4	58.9	51.9	66.9	59.7
India	70.9	63.9	67.6	60.9	52.6	56.9	51.2	43.1	47.5
Rural	68.8	60.7	64.9	59.2	49.0	54.4	49.0	40.9	45.2
Urban	80.3	78.5	79.5	67.3	65.3	66.3	56.5	48.8	53.1
East Asia									
Vietnam	92.9	89.7	91.4	83.4	85.8	84.6	64.5	67.8	66.3
Rural	92.3	89.1	90.8	81.1	84.0	82.6	36.8	52.0	46.1
Urban	96.4	93.4	95.0	91.0	92.0	91.5	92.9	96.0	94.4
Latin America									
Nicaragua	88.4	85.4	86.9	82.4	86.0	84.2	71.3	72.3	71.9
Rural	81.3	80.8	81.1	79.8	84.6	82.2	66.3	68.9	67.7
Urban	94.1	87.9	90.8	84.7	87.2	86.0	79.8	79.4	79.6

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TABLE A4.8 Land Ownership in Rural Areas: Above and Below $1 a Day

	Less than $1 a day			$1 a day and above		
Countries	**Own no land**	**Own less than 0.5 hectare**	**Average size of land in area**	**Own no land**	**Own less than 0.5 hectare**	**Average size of land in area**
	(percent)	*(percent)*	*($100m^2$)*	*(percent)*	*(percent)*	*($100m^2$)*
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Ghana	67.0	74.2	141.9	63.3	74.0	304.9
Malawi	12.6	41.4	73.1	15.0	36.1	88.4
Rwanda	3.3	62.0	57.5	3.7	44.8	92.1
Mozambique	3.7	4.1	220.0	5.3	6.9	180.3
Zambia	10.0	10.0	1302.8	19.1	19.1	1420.1
South Asia						
Bangladesh	57.6	85.1	23.8	35.8	62.0	90.0
Pakistan	76.9	87.8	27.9	64.2	76.5	112.2
East Asia						
Vietnam	30.7	87.7	25.9	27.1	84.3	32.8
Latin America						
Guatemala	39.7	53.2	258.8	48.8	59.6	247.0
Nicaragua	53.6	91.9	63.9	69.9	92.2	109.5
Peru	7.1	26.4	220.4	9.4	25.0	578.8

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TABLE A4. 9 Land Ownership Status in Rural Areas: Subjacent, Medial, and Ultra Poverty

	Subjacent poor			Medial poor			Ultra poor		
Countries	Own no cultivable land	Own less than 0.5 hectare cultivable land	Average size of land in area	Own no cultivable land	Own less than 0.5 hectare cultivable land	Average size of land in area	Own no cultivable land	Own less than 0.5 hectare cultivable land	Average size of land in area
	(percent)	*(percent)*	*(100m²)*	*(percent)*	*(percent)*	*(100m²)*	*(percent)*	*(percent)*	*(100m²)*
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Ghana	68.6	76.5	126.8	68.0	76.3	183.0	60.4	62.8	92.3
Malawi	13.5	37.8	78.8	12.1	42.1	69.8	10.9	50.9	62.4
Rwanda	3.3	53.3	72.7	2.6	59.4	58.7	3.9	68.4	48.9
Mozambique	3.5	4.3	214.0	3.6	3.8	220.0	3.9	3.9	226.4
Zambia	16.0	16.0	1334.2	10.5	10.5	1356.7	7.9	7.9	1264.5
South Asia									
Bangladesh	51.1	80.5	30.8	61.1	88.2	19.5	74.9	94.4	8.3
East Asia									
Vietnam	28.5	86.2	28.0	32.8	89.8	23.1	57.9	100.0	9.2
Latin America									
Nicaragua	61.2	11.6	91.4	56.9	14.7	93.1	48.9	46.1	91.4

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TABLE A4. 10 Access to Electricity, and Ownership of Radio and Television: Above and Below $1 a Day

	Less than $1 a day			$1 a day and above		
Percentage with:	**Electricity**	**Radio**	**Television**	**Electricity**	**Radio**	**Television**
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Ghana	17.1	38.7	6.8	46.8	53.2	25.1
Rural	6.7	36.9	2.7	24.0	48.2	14.9
Urban	47.2	43.7	18.7	84.2	61.3	41.7
Malawi	2.5	4.9	0.1	6.6	7.2	2.0
Rural	0.2	4.5	0.1	1.5	6.7	0.5
Urban	15.8	7.1	0.0	55.7	12.3	16.9
Rwanda	1.3	25.8	0.1	12.8	57.5	4.7
Rural	0.5	24.3	0.0	1.9	51.2	0.9
Urban	16.7	57.2	1.3	53.5	81.3	18.9
Zambia	8.6	38.0	9.6	27.3	55.7	27.9
Rural	0.9	29.8	1.7	4.9	40.1	7.4
Urban	31.6	63.0	33.6	55.9	75.7	54.1
Mozambique	1.2	21.5	1.7	6.9	34.6	7.5
Rural	0.3	18.8	1.4	1.1	27.0	2.9
Urban	5.3	33.6	3.1	3.1	66.5	27.1
South Asia						
Bangladesh	15.4	9.7	4.0	48.3	17.6	29.7
Rural	7.8	9.5	1.4	33.3	20.2	16.0
Urban	58.5	10.6	18.9	94.3	9.7	71.8
India	40.3	22.1	11.9	67.7	35.9	37.9
Rural	31.4	20.8	5.6	56.5	35.1	25.2
Urban	72.1	26.8	34.4	94.2	37.9	67.9
Pakistan	51.3	15.0	12.0	72.8	41.6	39.0
Rural	43.0	13.4	5.6	64.2	37.6	26.7
Urban	80.9	20.6	34.3	93.7	51.1	68.9
Sri Lanka	30.6	55.0	20.2	61.8	78.0	56.1
Rural	29.5	54.7	17.7	58.1	77.1	52.9
Urban	42.3	57.4	44.7	86.1	83.9	76.8
East Asia						
Vietnam	66.0	36.5	43.7	80.8	48.2	64.4
Rural	54.7	34.5	33.4	76.1	46.5	58.2
Urban	96.8	41.7	70.8	98.9	54.6	88.0
Central Asia						
Tajikistan	98.2	...	60.4	98.7	...	77.8
Rural	98.0	...	53.5	98.5	...	72.6
Urban	98.7	...	75.7	99.0	...	87.6
Latin America						
Guatemala	31.9	29.1	3.9	74.4	25.4	55.4
Rural	30.5	30.5	2.6	58.6	28.5	35.2
Urban	47.8	13.9	19.2	94.0	21.5	80.6
Nicaragua	56.9	42.6	42.5	91.3	28.2	79.7
Rural	31.2	54.2	21.9	68.1	38.4	54.5
Urban	83.7	30.6	64.1	98.3	25.1	87.2
Peru	29.1	96.4	29.8	77.6	93.3	80.5
Rural	11.9	99.6	13.5	27.5	96.4	44.9
Urban	66.5	90.9	57.5	95.0	92.4	91.3

... means no data.

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TABLE A4. 11 Access to Electricity, and Ownership of Radio and Television: Subjacent, Medial, and Ultra Poverty

	Subjacent poor			Medial poor			Ultra poor		
Percentage with:	**Radio**	**Television**	**Electricity**	**Radio**	**Television**	**Electricity**	**Radio**	**Television**	**Electricity**
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Ghana	41.9	11.3	22.4	37.8	3.6	14.5	30.6	0.8	6.9
Rural	37.4	4.7	8.7	38.3	1.1	6.0	32.5	0.7	2.5
Urban	54.3	29.4	59.8	36.7	10.3	37.8	22.6	0.9	24.6
Malawi	6.4	0.2	2.9	3.5	0.0	2.3	3.4	0.0	1.6
Rural	6.6	0.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.0
Urban	5.2	0.0	25.2	8.1	0.0	11.3	8.3	0.0	8.0
Mozambique	24.0	1.8	1.8	21.4	1.7	0.8	17.6	1.2	0.8
Rural	20.3	1.3	0.7	19.0	1.6	0.1	16.0	1.0	0.0
Urban	43.8	4.8	8.0	34.5	2.6	4.5	22.5	1.9	3.4
Rwanda	37.6	0.1	2.6	28.8	0.1	0.8	17.3	0.0	0.9
Rural	35.3	0.0	0.9	27.2	0.0	0.3	16.4	0.0	0.5
Urban	70.0	1.1	26.8	61.9	2.9	12.1	40.3	0.0	11.6
Zambia	51.0	18.3	16.3	41.6	12.3	10.9	30.8	4.6	4.1
Rural	39.8	3.8	1.6	32.5	1.9	1.2	25.2	0.9	0.6
Urban	71.2	44.6	43.1	64.7	38.6	35.4	55.2	20.6	19.5
South Asia									
Bangladesh	11.9	5.9	20.6	9.0	2.8	11.8	1.7	0.4	5.7
Rural	11.7	1.9	11.8	8.8	1.1	4.8	1.6	0.0	1.1
Urban	12.8	28.3	70.8	10.4	13.0	53.6	2.4	1.9	26.2
India	25.5	14.0	43.1	18.1	9.3	36.4	9.7	4.6	33.2
Rural	24.1	6.9	34.1	16.4	3.7	27.0	8.8	2.1	27.5
Urban	30.8	41.6	78.2	23.4	27.9	67.4	12.0	10.9	47.8
East Asia									
Vietnam	38.1	48.0	68.8	32.0	34.1	60.7	27.7	26.8	60.7
Rural	36.6	38.7	59.4	28.0	20.3	46.6	22.5	14.9	30.1
Urban	42.6	76.0	97.1	42.5	69.5	97.1	32.8	38.4	93.0
Latin America									
Nicaragua	30.3	63.3	81.2	40.5	49.4	65.7	52.1	24.0	34.4
Rural	42.6	38.8	55.7	57.1	29.3	40.2	56.7	11.3	16.9
Urban	23.0	78.0	96.5	26.4	66.5	87.4	44.0	46.3	65.3

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TABLE A4.12 Characteristics of Indigenous Groups in Peru among Subjacent, Medial, and Ultra Poor

Indigenous population, national=25.2%	Subjacent poor	Medial poor	Ultra poor
Indigenous population (%) by poverty groups	47.9	64.8	85.3
Net primary school enrollment rate for boys (6–11 years) (%)			
Spanish language mother tongue	91.5	80.5	84.0
Indigenous	100.0	87.3	83.6
Total	93.4	83.5	83.6
Net primary school enrollment rate for girls (6–11 years) (%)			
Spanish language mother tongue	87.3	89.5	82.1
Indigenous	86.3	100.0	88.6
Total	86.7	93.1	86.8
Net primary school enrollment rate for all children (6–11 years) (%)			
Spanish language mother tongue	89.5	84.8	82.8
Indigenous	93.1	92.0	85.8
Total	90.1	87.7	85.2
Adult male (>=18 years) completed primary education (%)			
Spanish language mother tongue	85.1	92.6	76.5
Indigenous	83.2	83.4	73.8
Total	84.4	88.2	74.5
Adult female (>=18 years) completed primary education (%)			
Spanish language mother tongue	73.4	75.4	54.8
Indigenous	53.1	63.1	49.3
Total	66.6	68.5	50.5
No schooling adult male (>=18 years) (%)			
Spanish language mother tongue	1.2	1.2	5.8
Indigenous	1.3	2.9	3.3
Total	1.2	2.0	4.0
No schooling adult female (>=18 years) (%)			
Spanish language mother tongue	4.0	2.3	7.2
Indigenous	3.7	3.0	2.5
Total	3.9	2.7	3.4
Household size by ethnicity			
Spanish language mother tongue	7.7	7.4	6.3
Indigenous	6.4	7.1	7.4
Total	7.1	7.2	7.2
Total dependency ratio (%)			
Spanish language mother tongue	142.1	178.4	147.1
Indigenous	135.2	155.0	185.9
Total	138.9	163.3	180.2
Electricity (%)			
Spanish language mother tongue	34.9	42.6	21.2
Indigenous	34.1	18.5	11.2
Total	34.5	27.0	12.7

NOTES: The ethnic groups are based on maternal language. The indigenous consist mainly of Quechua and Aymara tribal language speakers. Household-level analysis is based on the maternal language of the head.

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TABLE A4.13 Characteristics of Indigenous Groups in Guatemala among Subjacent, Medial, and Ultra Poor

Indigenous population, national=38.9%	Subjacent poor	Medial poor	Ultra poor
Indigenous population (%) by poverty group	74.7	73.9	77.5
Net primary school enrollment rate for boys (6–11 years) (%)			
Spanish language mother tongue	65.3	93.1	0.0
Indigenous	59.8	57.8	56.7
Total	61.7	74.4	45.3
Net primary school enrollment rate for girls (6–11 years) (%)			
Spanish language mother tongue	47.7	76.2	0.0
Indigenous	47.3	55.6	100.0
Total	47.4	61.3	100.0
Net primary school enrollment rate for all children (6–11 years) (%)			
Spanish language mother tongue	56.8	88	0.0
Indigenous	52.5	56.7	77.5
Total	53.8	68.8	68.6
Adult male (>=18 years) completed primary education (%)			
Spanish language mother tongue	56.2	31.0	19.8
Indigenous	43.8	45.7	30.2
Total	47.1	40.4	28.9
Adult female (>=18 years) completed primary education (%)			
Spanish language mother tongue	49.2	47.2	55.7
Indigenous	18.3	17.7	12.1
Total	28.1	27.1	17.6
No schooling adult male (>=18 years) (%)			
Spanish language mother tongue	43.8	59.6	80.2
Indigenous	48.8	54.3	69.8
Total	47.5	56.2	71.1
No schooling adult female (>=18 years) (%)			
Spanish language mother tongue	50.8	52.8	44.3
Indigenous	80.2	76.9	73.1
Total	70.9	69.2	69.5
Household size by ethnicity			
Spanish language mother tongue	8.2	8.0	5.0
Indigenous	7.4	6.7	8.5
Total	7.6	7.1	7.7
Total dependency ratio (%)			
Spanish language mother tongue	153.8	233.2	124.1
Indigenous	169.4	195.8	188.4
Total	165.4	205.7	174.0
Electricity (%)			
Spanish language mother tongue	41.7	43.9	56.9
Indigenous	31.5	24.1	0.0
Total	34.1	29.2	12.8

NOTES: The ethnic groups are based on reported ethnicity and maternal language. The indigenous consist mainly of the Mayan and non-Mayan (Garifuna and Xinka) ethnic groups. Household-level analysis is based on ethnicity and maternal language of the head.

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TABLE A4. 14 Characteristics of Scheduled Tribes and Castes among Subjacent, Medial, and Ultra Poor

Scheduled tribe population (%), national=8.9 Scheduled caste population (%), national=19.2 Other "backward caste" population (%), national=35.2 Other caste population (%), national=36.7	Subjacent poor	Medial poor	Ultra poor
Distribution of social group population (%)			
Scheduled tribe by poverty group	12.1	16.9	25.4
Scheduled caste by poverty group	26.2	28.0	28.3
Other "backward caste" by poverty group	38.6	35.6	31.1
Other caste by poverty group	23.1	19.4	15.2
Net primary school enrollment rate for boys (6–11 years) (%)			
Scheduled tribe	62.9	57.7	38.3
Scheduled caste	71.6	59.6	60.5
Other "backward castes"	70.5	63.1	48.3
All others	74.7	61.2	59.0
Total	70.9	60.9	51.2
Net primary school enrollment rate for girls (6–11 years) (%)			
Scheduled tribe	54.9	46.8	34.5
Scheduled caste	63.1	50.0	40.4
Other "backward castes"	62.0	52.1	46.1
All others	71.5	62.1	52.0
Total	63.9	52.6	43.1
Net primary school enrollment rate for all children (6–11 years) (%)			
Scheduled tribe	59.4	52.5	36.7
Scheduled caste	67.5	55.0	51.6
Other "backward castes"	66.4	57.7	47.2
All others	73.2	61.6	55.6
Total	67.6	56.9	47.5
Adult male (>=18 years) completed primary education (%)			
Scheduled tribe	28.0	19.4	13.0
Scheduled caste	33.1	28.4	23.3
Other "backward castes"	41.4	36.2	30.0
All others	51.7	42.7	34.9
Total	40.4	32.7	24.6

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Adult female (>=18 years) completed primary education (%)			
Scheduled tribe	10.3	6.0	3.4
Scheduled caste	11.9	10.1	9.0
Other "backward castes"	16.8	13.1	8.8
All others	28.3	22.1	18.2
Total	17.7	13.0	9.0
No schooling adult male (>=18 years) (%)			
Scheduled tribe	57.9	67.4	76.1
Scheduled caste	53.0	58.4	65.0
Other "backward castes"	43.5	48.7	53.9
All others	32.4	43.3	53.5
Total	44.7	53.2	62.5
No schooling adult female (>=18 years) (%)			
Scheduled tribe	83.6	89.5	94.5
Scheduled caste	81.3	84.3	85.2
Other "backward castes"	74.8	80.2	84.3
All others	60.4	66.8	74.8
Total	73.9	80.1	85.6
Household size by ethnicity			
Scheduled tribe	5.1	5.7	5.6
Scheduled caste	5.3	5.8	5.5
Other "backward castes"	5.7	6.2	5.7
All others	5.9	6.5	6.1
Total	5.6	6.1	5.7
Total dependency ratio (%)			
Scheduled tribe	87.2	111.4	120.3
Scheduled caste	101.6	124.7	135.3
Other "backward castes"	103.6	126.5	146.6
All others	104.2	130.2	139.6
Total	101.2	124.2	135.6
Electricity (%)			
Scheduled tribe	33.4	27.7	32.0
Scheduled caste	38.6	33.1	33.4
Other "backward castes"	44.9	38.7	31.4
All others	50.5	44.5	38.7
Total	43.1	36.4	33.2