Levels of Living and Poverty Patterns: A District-Wise Analysis for India

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Most of the contemporary studies of level of living and poverty concentrate only on state-level averages. In view of the growing divergence both between and within the states, disaggregated studies are necessary for accurate identification of the critical areas calling for policy intervention. In the National Sample Survey Organisation's Consumer Expenditure Survey held in 2004-05, the sample design had taken districts as strata in both the rural and urban sectors, which makes it possible to get unbiased estimates of parameters at the district level.

This paper presents a profile of levels of living, poverty and inequality for all the districts of the 20 major states of India. An attempt has also been made to map poverty in the districts to examine their spatial disparity within and across the states.

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Numerous studies have been made in recent years on the trends of poverty, inequality and level of living in Indian states during the 1990s. Some have highlighted the reduction in poverty (Sundaram and Tendulkar 2003; Bhanumurthy and Mitra 2004) while some others have expressed anguish over the rising economic inequality (Deaton and Dreze 2002; Sen and Himanshu 2004; Krishna 2004).

1 Introduction

There is a common feeling that although there has been some overall improvement in the average level of living of people across the majority of states, those which were already on a better footing could reap the advantages of the economic reform in the 1990s and experience fast growth, while there was no tangible improvement for the poorest few. Again, the rural-urban expenditure gap, believed to have widened over time, needs meticulous scrutiny. There is a strong indication that the improvement in the level of living might not have been distributed well and certain pockets of the states might have remained impoverished in spite of their overall growth. Thus, dealing merely with state-level aggregates may not reveal the true extent of disparity prevailing and there has been a serious dearth of studies on these issues at the sub-state level. It is also necessary to examine how far the assumption of states as homogeneous units for socio-economic studies, is tenable.

Very few studies have been attempted any district level analysis. Again, most of them were based on a small segment of the country. Sastry (2003) had discussed the feasibility of using the National Sample Survey (NSS) Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) data for district-level poverty estimates in its entirety based on the NSS 1999-2000 (55th round) survey. But the main bottleneck that refrained researchers from generating sub-state or district-level estimates from NSS data was the nature of sampling design.[1] It was only in the 61st round survey of NSS (2004-05) that the sampling design defined rural and urban parts of districts as strata for selection of sample villages and urban blocks respectively. This has paved the way for generating unbiased estimates of important socio-economic parameters at the district-level adequately supported by the sample design.
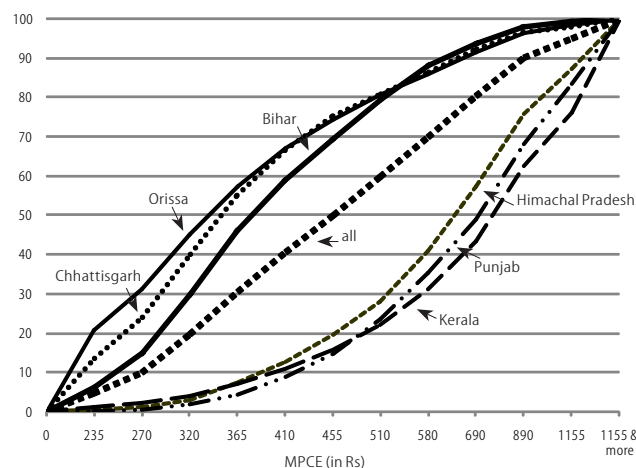
The paper is divided into five sections. In Section 2 an ogive analysis[2] depicts the wide interstate disparity in population distribution over the all-India monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) classes, which is perfectly adequate for country level analysis or for comparison among states. But use of state-level percentile MPCE classes[3] has been suggested

Figure 1R: Ogive Analysis – Rural
(Per cent distribution of population over different expenditure classes)

In Figures 1R and 1U (p 96) the ogives for some of the most poor/rich states are plotted against the central ogive for the country as a whole. For the remaining states, the ogives lie somewhere within the band. If we look at the extreme end percentile classes in rural India (Figure 1R), we find that for the bottom 10 percentile class of the country (with MPCE of Rs 270 or less), the share of population varied widely from state to state. Orissa had more than 30% of its people in this class as against less than 1% of population in a state like Punjab. At the other end of the spectrum, was the top 10 percentile class all-India (MPCE more than Rs 890), where Kerala and Punjab had about a third of their population as against less than 4% in Chhattisgarh and Orissa.

Again, an extremely lopsided distribution of sample households in different states over the all-India MPCE percentile classes is evident from Tables 1R and 1U. In rural Punjab only nine sample households belonged to the bottom 10 percentile class. Such low sample sizes at state-level in these all-India percentile classes would certainly affect the reliability of the estimates at MPCE class-level even for the state-level analysis.

In urban India, the situation was no better either (see Figure 1U or Table 1U). Bihar and Orissa were the two most impoverished states with more than 25% of their population in the bottom 10 percentile class of the country (i e, MPCE less than Rs 395) whereas Punjab and Himachal Pradesh had less than 2% of their people in this category. In terms of distribution of sample households over the MPCE classes, Himachal Pradesh had as few as six samples in the bottom 10 percentile class.

Thus, although all-India MPCE percentile classes are useful for the interstate comparisons, yet they often affect the estimates and their reliability at the state x MPCE class level due to inadequate sample size. For district-level estimates the problem gets more serious, especially when we find some of the districts not having any sample in one or more all-India MPCE percentile classes, as evident from Table 2 (p 96).

additionally for more realistic analysis at state/sub-state-level with adequate representation across the MPCE percentile classes. Section 3 discusses the state-level estimates of major parameters for subsequent comparison with the corresponding estimates at the district level. Average MPCE[4], head count ratio (HCR) using state-specific poverty lines,[5] Lorenz ratio using state-level percentile classes (LR-S)[6] and the relative standard errors (RSES) of average MPCE were the major parameters under consideration. However, the main focus of the study is on district-level estimates of the parameters and their level of divergence, which is discussed in Section 4 with four sub-sections. The first sub-section discusses the methodology of obtaining district-level estimates, followed by broad observations on the salient features of detail district estimates. In the third sub-section, a graphical presentation of the district-level pattern in terms of the HCR has been made to map the pockets of poverty across the country. The last sub-section examines the spatial disparity among the districts both within and across the states. Section 5 summarises the findings, discusses the limitations of the present exercise and explores the ways of improvement.

Table 1R: Population Share of Poorest and Richest States in the All-India Percentile Classes (Rural)

States	Population in the Bottom 10 Percentile Classes (i e, MPCE ≤ Rs 270)	Population in the Top 10 Percentile Classes (i e, MPCE ≥ Rs 890)
Orissa	31.1% (926) *	3.7% (265)
Chhattisgarh	24.1% (325)	3.3% (182)
Kerala	2.3% (50)	37.5% (1598)
Punjab	0.5% (9)	31.9% (1005)

* The figures in brackets give the number of sample households falling in the respective percentile classes.

Table 1U: Population Share of Poorest and Richest States in the All-India Percentile Classes (Urban)

States	Population in the Bottom 10 Percentile Classes (i e, MPCE ≤ Rs 395)	Population in the Top 10 Percentile Classes (i e, MPCE ≥ Rs 1880)
Bihar	28.2% (436) *	3.4% (48)
Orissa	24.6% (344)	3.2% (58)
Punjab	1.3% (45)	13.6% (280)
Himachal Pradesh	1.7% (6)	19.1% (99)

* The figures in brackets give the number of sample households falling in the respective percentile classes.

Out of 508 rural districts of the 20 major states of the country, more than a third of the districts did not have any sample in the first (i e, the bottom 5%) MPCE class. Again out of 510 urban districts, as many as 149 districts did not have any sample in the top five percentile classes. In all there were 425 instances in rural India and 558 in the urban, where a district did not have any representation in an all-India MPCE percentile class. In some of the extreme cases (as given in Table 3, p 96), we found that only four samples in a particular district were in the bottom 50 percentile class. However, as in the case of Ambala in Haryana and Pathanamthitta in Kerala, such a problem can be addressed through the use of state-level percentile classes for analysis at state/district-level as indicated in Table 3.

Therefore, it appears appropriate that, in addition to *all-India MPCE classes* used for country-level analysis and interstate comparison, state-level MPCE percentile classes be used for

2 Distribution of Population in States over Expenditure Classes – Ogive Analysis

In the NSS 61st round survey reports, detail analysis was carried out by classifying the population into 12 percentile classes (at 5%, 10%, 20%,..., 80%, 90%, 95%) of MPCE at the all-India level, separately for the rural and urban sectors, which was necessary for the analysis of survey results at the country level or for the comparisons among states against the same set of MPCE classes. An ogive analysis has been attempted here to study the divergence of the distribution in the states from the *all-India MPCE percentile class* distribution.

Figure 1U: Ogive Analysis – Urban
(Per cent distribution of population over different expenditure classes)
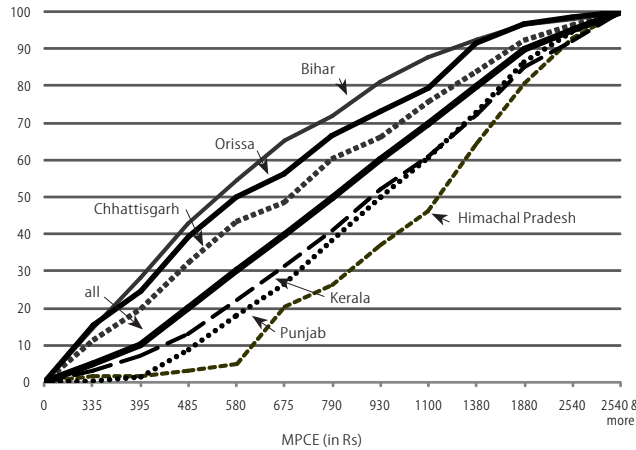
obtaining more reliable estimates at state x MPCE classes for the purpose of state or sub-state level analysis. For better comparability with the official results, an identical composition (i e, 5%, 10%, 20%, etc) of state-level percentile classes has been advocated. Accordingly, the lower and upper limits of the state-level MPCE percentile classes have been derived for the 20 major states of the country for 2004-05, separately for the rural and the urban sectors (see Table A1.R and A1.U at Annexure, p 101).

3 Overview of State-Level Estimates of Major Parameters

Before moving on to the district-level estimates of the parameters let us have a quick look at the corresponding state-level estimates for the 20 major states of India including the three newly created states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand. More than 98% of the country's rural population and about 94% of urban population reside in these 20 states. In Table 4 (p 97), a summary of state-level estimates of the parameters – average MPCE, the HCR and Lorenz ratio – has been given which together reflect the level of living. The RSE of average MPCE estimates have also been indicated. These would be useful for comparison with the corresponding estimates at the district level. For J&K, state-level estimates suffer from certain limitations owing to non-coverage of some of the districts[7] of the state in the NSS survey (2004-05).

In rural India the average MPCE was the lowest in Orissa (Rs 399) and the highest in Kerala (Rs 1,013). The RSE of average state-level MPCE was found to be low (less than 5%) except for rural Haryana. All-India rural HCR was around 28%. States like Punjab and J&K had less than 10% poor while Orissa and Jharkhand, each had more than 46% of their population below the respective poverty lines. For better comparability with the districts, the level of inequality in the states has been calculated using state-level percentile classes (LR-S) although these do not vary much from the usual LR using all-India percentile classes. Inequality was found to be low in states like Assam (0.1964) and Bihar (0.2054) where average level of living was also low. On the other hand, the two best average MPCE states in the rural part, i e, Kerala (Rs 1,013) and Haryana (Rs 863) were the two most unequal states with LR-S 0.3748 and 0.3347, respectively. Thus in

rural India there was some indication of a trade-off between prosperity and inequality at state level.

Average urban MPCE again varied from Rs 696 and Rs 757 in Bihar and Orissa, respectively, to more than Rs 1,300 in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh (HP). Orissa had the highest urban poverty (45%) while it was less than 4% in HP and Assam. The most critical position was that of urban Chhattisgarh which had the highest inequality (0.4308), coupled with high poverty (42.2%) and low average MPCE. Urban inequality was also high in Kerala (0.4307) and Punjab (0.3936), the states which were placed at the third (Rs 1,291) and second (Rs 1,326) highest position respectively, in terms of average per capita expenditure. Thus, the high urban inequality in the better-off states as well as in some of the poor states made the issue more complex. Another notable feature was that, in half of the states the RSE of MPCE estimates was more than 5% in the urban sector.

4 Level of Living in Indian Districts

This section first discusses some of the methodological issues.

4.1 Methodological Issues

As already indicated, NSS 61st round survey (2004-05) enabled district-level estimation mainly through its stratification scheme. The survey design followed was the usual stratified multi-stage sampling scheme but in this particular round districts were taken as strata for selection of first stage units (FSU) in both the rural and urban sectors. Further sub-stratification was done within the strata (ie, districts) as per the following rule:

If "r" be the sample size allocated for a rural stratum, the number of sub-strata formed was "r/2". The villages within a district as per frame were first arranged in ascending order of population and each sub-stratum comprised of a group of villages having more or less equal population. In urban sector the sub-stratification scheme was almost similar to that of rural area. Here the towns in a district were arranged in ascending order of population. Finally, the FSUs were drawn following Probability Proportional to Size with Replacement (PPSWR) scheme in rural area and Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR)

Table 2: Instances of No Sample Representation

MPCE Classes (Rs)	Number of Districts Not Having Any Sample in All-India MPCE Percentile Class											
	0-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-95	95+ Total Cases
Rural	162	114	51	22	8	3	3	3	0	4	25	30	425
Urban	96	49	13	11	22	19	23	28	34	33	81	149	558

Table 3: Sample Households in the Districts Falling in All-India and State Percentile Classes

State	District	Item	Using All-India Percentile Classes		Using State Specific Percentile Classes	
			Bottom 50 Percentile Class	Top 50 Percentile Class	Bottom 50 Percentile Class	Top 50 Percentile Class
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rural Haryana	Ambala	Population share	3.9%	96.1%	38.9%	61.1%
		No of samples	4	76	28	52
Kerala	Pathanamthitta	Population share	5.2%	94.8%	45.1%	54.9%
		No of samples	4	156	51	109
Urban Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Population share	13.8%	86.2%	38.7%	61.3%
		No of samples	7	33	18	22

in urban area. This was a significant deviation in the sampling design from the earlier NSS rounds.[8]

In the NSS 1999-2000 survey, i e, the previous large sample CES, the selection of first stage units in the rural area was done using the circular systematic sampling scheme taking districts as strata while in the urban area, selection was done following

the sub-state (i e, district) level. For measurement of HCR at the district-level, state-specific poverty lines have been used. The state-level MPCE percentile classes have been utilised for calculating Lorenz ratio for the districts. The number of sample observations and the estimated RSE of average MPCE have been given to indicate the reliability and robustness of the estimates.

Table 4: State Level Estimates of Average MPCE, Headcount Ratio and Lorenz Ratio in 2004-05

| State | Rural | | | | | Urban | | | | |
	% of All-India Population	Average MPCE (Rs)	RSE of Average MPCE	% Poor	Lorenz Ratio-S	% of All-India Population	Average MPCE (Rs)	RSE of Average MPCE	% Poor	Lorenz Ratio-S
Andhra Pradesh	7.4	586	1.50	10.5	0.2896	7.5	1,019	3.72	27.4	0.3693
Assam	3.1	543	1.36	22.1	0.1964	0.9	1,058	6.2	3.6	0.3154
Bihar	9.1	417	0.95	42.6	0.2054	2.7	696	5.76	36.1	0.3289
Chhattisgarh	2.5	425	2.98	40.8	0.2927	1.3	990	11.28	42.2	0.4308
Gujarat	4.2	596	2.03	18.9	0.2696	6.6	1,115	2.85	13.3	0.3059
Haryana	2.2	863	9.23	13.3	0.3347	2.3	1,142	5.15	14.5	0.3603
Himachal Pradesh	0.8	798	2.69	10.5	0.305	0.2	1,390	9.65	3.2	0.3217
J & K	0.7	793	1.57	4.3	0.2442	0.7	1,070	1.81	7.4	0.2465
Jharkhand	2.8	425	1.61	46.2	0.2247	1.6	985	5.58	20.3	0.351
Karnataka	4.7	508	2.89	20.7	0.2619	6.1	1,033	3.28	32.6	0.3638
Kerala	3.2	1,013	2.30	13.2	0.3748	2.9	1,291	4.73	20	0.4037
Madhya Pradesh	6.3	439	1.51	36.8	0.2643	5.7	904	5.62	42.7	0.3921
Maharashtra	7.5	568	1.75	29.6	0.3078	15.0	1,148	2.41	32.1	0.3723
Orissa	4.4	399	1.68	46.9	0.2816	2.0	757	5.6	44.7	0.3489
Punjab	2.1	847	1.90	9.0	0.2903	3.0	1,326	10.2	6.3	0.3936
Rajasthan	5.9	591	1.36	18.3	0.2461	5.0	964	10.33	32.3	0.3658
Tamil Nadu	4.7	602	3.36	23	0.3163	8.7	1,080	2.33	22.5	0.3562
Uttar Pradesh	18.1	533	1.23	33.3	0.2807	13.0	857	4.96	30.1	0.323
Uttarakhand	0.9	647	4.49	40.7	0.2859	0.8	978	6.0	36.5	0.364
West Bengal	8.1	562	2.02	28.4	0.2696	7.8	1,124	3.1	13.5	0.3786
All India	100.0	559	0.54	28.3	–	100.0	1,052	1.14	25.6	–

For calculating per cent poor (HCR) state-specific poverty lines released by Planning Commission have been used and for Lorenz Ratio (LR-S) state-specific percentile classes as given in the Annexure.

SRSWOR where strata were formed using town size class within NSS regions, and not with districts as strata. Thus, while in the 1990-2000 survey, districts were taken as homogeneous units in the rural sector, in NSS (2004-05) high population variability at the district-level was assumed and was taken care of through sub-stratification into similar size villages expected to have more homogeneous consumption pattern. Even the second stage stratifications of CES (2004-05) were different from that of CES (1999-2000).

The RSE[9] of average MPCE, has been calculated using sub-sample variations of estimates at sub-stratum level, as given in the official estimation procedure of NSS 61st round.[10] Sastry (2003) had worked out average RSE of MPCE for different MPCE classes at district level for the 1999-2000 survey and then probably combined them to obtain district-level average RSE without presenting the district-wise MPCE estimates. But the average RSEs given there were not strictly comparable to the RSEs computed here for the reasons stated in the previous paragraph.

4.2 Estimates for All Districts within the States

In order to get a good understanding of the level of living prevailing in the districts, we need to study the estimates for all the major parameters (average level of living, poverty and inequality) together and not in isolation from one another. The district-level estimates of the parameters for all the districts of 20 major states of India have been derived and presented in Table A2 (p 102) in the annexure. The two sets of estimates for rural and urban sectors are placed side by side to indicate the magnitude of the rural-urban divide even at

Although the parameters (i e, average MPCE, HCR and LR-S) have been estimated for all the districts of the 20 major states of India, no attempt has been made to analyse in detail the pattern of these parameters in each of the districts, rather the figures have been allowed to speak for themselves. Nevertheless, certain broad features emerged.

(a) There were perceptible differences between the rural and urban areas of many districts in terms of one or more parameters. A district with excellent performance in either average MPCE or in percentage poor or in Lorenz ratio in one sector often failed to put up a matching record in the other sector.

(b) In some of the states, a majority of the districts had MPCE much below the state-level MPCE and only a few very high MPCE districts were responsible for pulling up the state averages.

(c) The number of sample observations was too small for many of the districts in the urban sector. Often low sample size or high RSE of the estimates restricted us from making conclusive remarks about the estimates. This was particularly true for urban Orissa and Chhattisgarh.

(d) The range of RSE for the district-level estimates of MPCE is summarised in Table 5 (p 98).

About 25% of the districts yielded RSE lower than 5%, and 77% of districts had less than 10% RSE in the rural areas. In the urban areas the corresponding figures were 12% and 41%, respectively. Thus, about one-fourth of the rural districts and more than half of the urban districts had RSE of MPCE more than 10%, which was often due to low sample size.

(e) In spite of incidents of high RSE of MPCE estimates, it is indeed useful to look at these natural estimates at the district-level supported by the sample design. These estimates can be used for further refinement through "model assisted" as well as "model independent" procedures. A Generalised Regression Estimate (greg)[11] method may be one of the simplest ways of improving upon these initial estimates.

(f) In both the sectors, there were some districts in almost all the states for which within district inequality (Lorenz ratio) was higher than the inequality at state level.

4.3 Mapping of Poverty in Indian Districts

The district-level HCR, an absolute measure comparable across the country irrespective of any exogenous influences, has been portrayed graphically here to summarise the performances of the

districts in terms of the most tangible measurement of poverty. This exercise enables easy identification of critically poor pockets, that demand more focused attention. It also depicts the variability in the poverty ratio across the districts.

The critically high HCR districts were concentrated in states like Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and eastern Uttar Pradesh. On the other hand, almost zero-poverty districts were mainly from HP, J&K, Gujarat and Assam. Again, in the rural sector, more than half of about 500 districts had HCR of 30% or less, while in 16% of districts HCR was 50% or more.

In case of the urban sector, high poverty districts were clustered in the states of Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Bihar, etc. Low urban poverty districts were found mainly in states like Haryana, HP, J&K and Punjab in the north and Assam in the east. Also, the percentage of urban districts in the higher ranges of HCR was always greater than that in its rural counterpart and in about 22% of districts urban HCR was more than 50%. This highlights the grim urban poverty scenario that needs to be reckoned with due importance.

4.4 State-wise Best and Worst Districts

A summary of best and worst districts within each state in terms of average MPCE or poverty (HCR) is presented here to indicate the spatial disparity among the districts within and across the states.

Table 5: Frequency of Districts by RSE Level

RSE Level (%)	Frequency of Districts	
	Rural	Urban
< 5	129(25.4)	59(11.6)
5-10	262(51.6)	148(29.0)
10-20	98(19.3)	213(41.8)
20 and above	19(3.7)	90(17.6)
Total	508	510

The figures in brackets indicate percentage occurrences.

Table 6: Percentage Distribution of Districts over Different HCR Classes

% Poor (HCR)	Percentage of Districts	
	Rural	Urban
Less than 1.0	2.5	3.2
1.0-10.0	17.4	15.5
10.0-30.0	39.8	29.1
30.0-50.0	24.4	30.0
50.0-75.0	13.8	20.0
75.0-100.0	2.1	2.3

From the Table 7R (p 99) we observe the following:

(a) While in rural India at the state level the average MPCE of the best state (Kerala) was 2.5 times that of the worst (Orissa), within state divergence in the level of living was no less alarming. In Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Karnataka, the average MPCE for the best district was almost thrice that of the worst. The gap between best and worst districts was narrow only in case of two eastern states, i e, Assam and West Bengal.

(b) Among all the rural districts of the 20 major states of the country, Gurgaon, Haryana (Rs 1,559) had the highest average level of living while Dantewada, Chhattisgarh (Rs 218) had the lowest. The gap between the two was too wide even in spite of interstate price differences.

(c) In Chhattisgarh, Orissa, MP, Jharkhand and Bihar there were districts, some of which had average MPCE around Rs 300 or less (i e, Rs 10 per capita per day). Barring MP and Chhattisgarh, in all these states the average MPCE even in the best districts was less than Rs 600 (Rs 20 per capita per day). Such low level of living all over a state is a matter of grave concern. In contrast, in rich states like Kerala, Haryana and HP, the average MPCE in any of the districts was not less than Rs 600.

(d) In terms of rural poverty, the scenario was quite intriguing. In the states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, MP, Orissa and UP, in a number of districts, the HCR was as high as 75% or more. On the other hand, in states like Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J&K and Karnataka, in one or more districts there was "zero poverty".

Figure 2R: Mapping of Poverty in Districts of 20 Major States (Rural)

Percentage of poor
75 to 100
50 to 75
30 to 50
10 to 30
1 to 10
0 to 1
all others
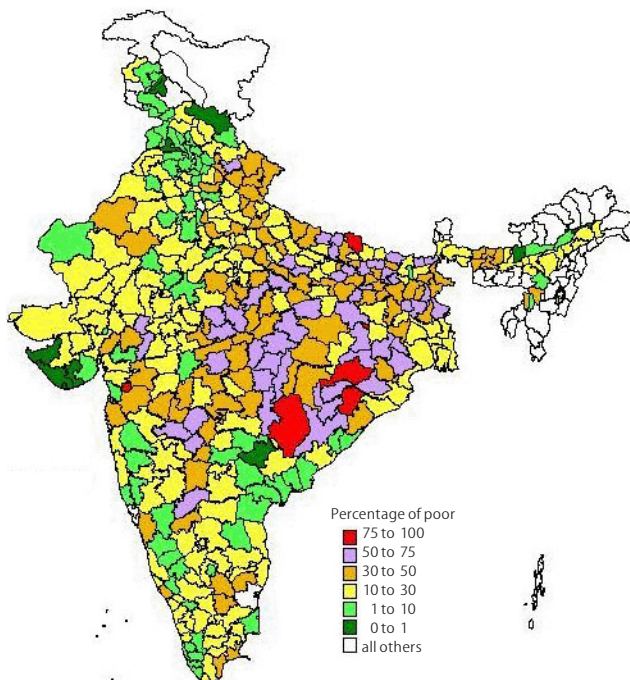
Figure 2U: Mapping of Poverty in Districts of 20 Major States (Urban)

Percentage of poor
75 to 100
50 to 75
30 to 50
10 to 30
1 to 10
0 to 1
all others
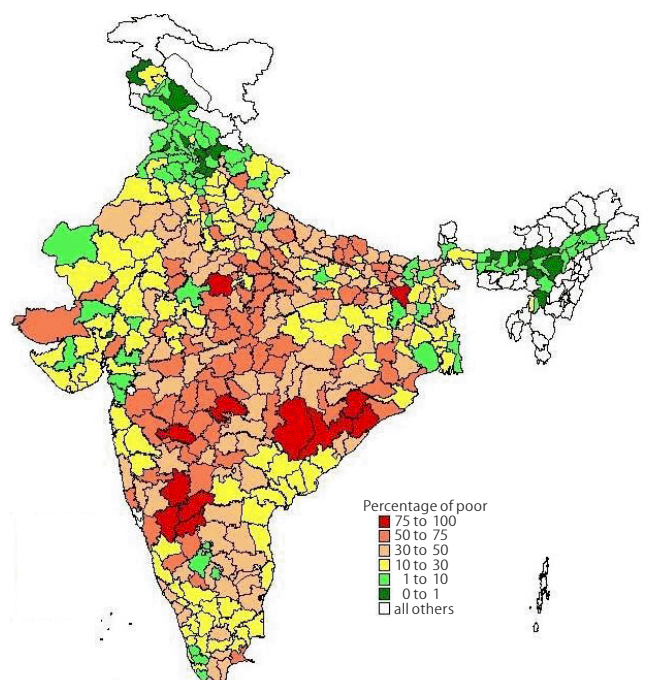
Table 7R: State-wise Best and Worst Districts in Terms of Average MPCE and HCR in Rural India

State	Avrg MPCE (Rs)	Best MPCE District	Avrg MPCE (Rs)	Worst MPCE District	Avrg MPCE (Rs)	Least Poor District	% Poor	Most Poor District	% Poor
Andhra Pradesh	586	Warangal	752	Adilabad	400	Warangal	0.9	Adilabad	26.1
Assam	543	Sibsagar	650	Karimganj	444	Dhemaji	0.0	Dhubri	42.4
Bihar	417	Saharsa	586	West Champaran	320	Madhepura	7.7	West Champaran	76.9
Chhattisgarh	425	Korba	627	Dantewada	218	Kawardha	16.9	Dantewada	88.2
Gujarat	596	Gandhinagar	1012	Dangs	349	Junagadh	0.0	Dangs	88.4
Haryana	863	Gurgaon	1559	Faridabad	634	Kurukshetra	2.4	Faridabad	37.6
Himachal Pradesh	798	Lahul and Spiti	1076	Chamba	646	Lahul & Spiti	0.0	Chamba	20.7
J&K	793	Pulwama	1008	Udhampur	542	Pulwama	0.0	Kupwara	13.1
Jharkhand	425	Dhanbad	540	Lohardaga	310	Dhanbad	19.3	Lohardaga	81.6
Karnataka	508	Udupi	966	Raichur	339	Udupi	0.0	Raichur	59.2
Kerala	1013	Thiruvananthpuram	1442	Kannur	656	Idukki	3.4	Kannur	35.4
Madhya Pradesh	439	Dewas	749	Dindori	278	Neemuch	0.2	Umaria	76.4
Maharashtra	568	Pune	871	Gadchiroli	352	Sindhudurg	2.3	Gadchiroli	65.0
Orissa	399	Cuttack	578	Nowarangpur	255	Jajpur	4.9	Nowarangpur	80.6
Punjab	847	Fatehgarh Sahib	1136	Muktsar	571	Jalandhar	0.9	Muktsar	28.3
Rajasthan	591	Jhunjjuna	756	Banswara	423	Jaisalmer	3.3	Banswara	50.1
Tamil Nadu	602	Nilgiri	864	Salem	460	Nilgiri	4.0	Thiruvannamalai	43.2
Uttarakhand	533	Nainital	919	Champawat	494	Rudraprayag	8.7	Champawat	72.1
Uttar Pradesh	647	Faizabad	917	Chitrakoot	348	G Buddha Nagar	2.6	Chitrakoot	81.5
West Bengal	562	Hooghly	664	Murshidabad	428	Kochbihar	11.2	Murshidabad	55.9
All India	559	Gurgaon, Haryana	1559	Dantewada, Chhattisgarh	218		0.0	Dangs, Gujarat	88.4

For calculating % poor (BER) state-specific poverty lines released by Planning Commission have been used.

Table 7U: State-wise Best and Worst Districts in Terms of Average MPCE and HCR in Urban India

State	Avrg MPCE (Rs)	Best MPCE District	Avrg MPCE (Rs)	Worst MPCE District	Avrg MPCE (Rs)	Least Poor District	% Poor	Most Poor District	% Poor
Andhra Pradesh	1,019	Vishakhapatnam	1,734	Medak	568	Prakasam	15.6	Medak	54.5
Assam	1,058	Dibrugarh	1,608	North Cachar Hill	656	Morigaon	0	Karimganj	14.3
Bihar	696	Saharsa	939	Banka	355	Saharsa	1.4	Banka	88.4
Chhattisgarh	990	Rajnandgaon	1,934	Dantewada	418	Surguja	15.7	Dantewada	84
Gujarat	1,115	Gandhinagar	2,422	Kheda	604	Gandhinagar	0.6	Kachchh	52.9
Haryana	1,142	Kurukshetra	2,851	Sonipat	615	Ambala	0	Sonipat	56.3
Himachal Pradesh	1,390	Mandi	1,612	Hamirpur	1,020	Shimla	0	Hamirpur	27.7
J & K	1,070	Jammu	1,330	Badgam	844	Doda	0	Barmula	11.4
Jharkhand	985	Hazaribagh	1,286	Paschim Singhbhum	555	Giridihi	1.9	Paschim Singhbhum	51.3
Karnataka	1,033	Dakshin Kannad	1,761	Raichur	407	Bangalore Urban	7.9	Raichur	88.6
Kerala	1,291	Thiruvananthapuram	1,867	Kannur	824	Thiruvananthapuram	6.0	Kannur	39.4
Madhya Pradesh	904	Indore	1,648	Shivpuri	479	Shahdol	12.6	Shivpuri	77.4
Maharashtra	1,148	Greater Mumbai	1,570	Bid	474	Greater Mumbai	11.7	Bid	80.4
Orissa	757	Jajpur	1,048	Boudh	490	Rayagada	21.8	Gajapati	91.2
Punjab	1,326	Ludhiana	1,835	Faridkot	887	Kapurthala	0.2	Muktsar	22.8
Rajasthan	964	Kota	1,477	Hanuman Garh	501	Dungarpur	3.0	Hanuman Garh	68.3
Tamil Nadu	1,080	Chennai	1,596	Ramnathapuram	618	Chennai	8.7	Perambalur	57.3
Uttarakhand	857	Almora	1,455	Champawat	706	Tehri Garhwal	1.4	Champawat	64.4
Uttar Pradesh	978	Agra	1,393	Banda	436	Shahjahanpur	3.3	Chaundli	74.5
West Bengal	1,124	Kolkata	1,520	Birbhum	591	Kolkata	2.3	Puruliya	36.9
All India	1,052	Kurukshetra, Haryana	2,851	Banka, Bihar	355		0.0	Gajapati, Orissa	91.2

For calculating % poor (HCR) state-specific poverty lines released by Planning Commission have been used.

(e) In Gujarat we found the district Dangs, which had been the poorest rural district of the country with 88% population below state-specific poverty line, while in the same state at least three districts Junagadh, Jamnagar and Porbandar had "zero poverty".

In urban India the intra-state disparity in terms of MPCE and poverty was of higher dimension as compared to the interstate differences. Table 7U reveals the following:

(a) While the best state average MPCE (HP, Rs 1,390) was just about double the worst (Bihar, Rs 696), the disparity among the

districts within each state was far more glaring. In at least four states, i e, Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Gujarat the average MPCE for the best district had been more than four times that of the worst. In four other states (MP, Maharashtra, UP and AP) the ratio of best and worst was still more than three. Only in Himachal Pradesh and J&K, the ratio was found to be less than two.

(b) For the country as a whole, Kurukshetra, Haryana was the best MPCE district (Rs 2,851) followed by Gandhinagar, Gujarat (Rs 2,422). At the other extreme was Banka, Bihar with lowest average MPCE of Rs 355, followed by Raichur, Karnataka (Rs 407).

(c) In HP, the average MPCE in was more than Rs 1,000, while in none of the districts of urban Bihar the average MPCE could reach that level.

(d) The urban poverty scenario was more grim. Most abject poverty could be found in Gajapati, Orissa with more than 90% people below the state poverty line. The second poorest urban district was Raichur (88.6%) in Karnataka. In four other states, i e, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh there were one or more districts with HCR higher than 75%.

(e) At the other extreme were the districts with "zero" or "near-zero" HCR in the states of Assam, Haryana, HP, J&K and Punjab. Assam and J&K had less than 15% poverty in all of their districts.

From the discussion above, it is apparent that the sub-state level estimates are extremely useful in identifying pockets of impoverishment or prosperity across the length and the breadth of the country. Even in a state like Gujarat with commendable growth performance in terms of level of living, poverty or inequality, we find a district like Dangs, which was among the most critically poor regions of India in 2004-05. Such incidents would have escaped our attention had we restricted ourselves to state-level averages only. The study also revealed major indications of polarisation in the level of living within and across the states.

5 Conclusions

This paper attempts to cater to the long felt need for generation of district-level estimates of major socio-economic parameters to facilitate more focused analysis. The results obtained strongly indicate the serious limitations of seeing the "state" as a homogeneous socio-economic unit for poverty or inequality analysis. In fact, it is felt that state-level aggregates may often mislead us and draw away our attention from some imminent areas of concern.

The district-level estimates are found to be absolutely necessary for a complete understanding of the level of living prevailing in any part of the country. The other major observations are as mentioned below.

(1) Ogive analysis was made to graphically represent the inter-state disparity in distribution against a fixed set of MPCE percentile classes as also to indicate that some of the states have very little representation in the extreme end all-India MPCE classes. At sub-state level, the problem gets aggravated with the district-level distributions being farther away from the central ogive. There were 425 instances in rural India and 558 in the urban, where one or more of the all-India MPCE percentile classes did not have any representation from a particular district. The problem can be addressed through the use of state-level percentile classes. This paper suggests that in addition to the all-India MPCE percentile classes, useful for country level analysis and interstate comparisons, state-level MPCE percentile classes be used for more realistic analysis at the state and sub-state level. Although there is no precondition that state-level MPCE classes would have to be identical to the all-India MPCE classes i e, at 5%, 10%, 20% … 80%, 90%, 95% annexure, etc, it was only for better comparability with the official results that an identical composition of state level percentile classes has been made.

(2) In rural India at the state-level, there has been an indication of a trade-off between prosperity and inequality with rich states having high level of inequality as against a low Lorenz ratio in the poor states. But the situation is a lot more complicated in the urban sector where many of the poor states also suffer from high level of inequality.

(3) In urban India, in about half of the states, RSE of average MPCE estimate at state-level was more than 5% while in the rural sector almost all the states had RSE less than 5% or so.

(4) There has been an intense rural-urban divide even at the district-level but the pattern has not been very predictable in either of the sectors. A district with excellent indicators in terms of any of the parameters under study in one sector often failed to perform at the same level in the other sector.

(5) From the district-level estimates of average level of living, poverty and inequality we find that the range of disparity at the sub-state level within a state was often more serious than the disparity between the states. Thus there was wide spatial disparity in the level of living of the Indian districts, both within and across the states.

(6) In both the sectors, in almost all the states, there were some districts with higher within district inequality as compared to the level of inequality at the state-level.

(7) The mapping of poverty across the districts of 20 major states enables easy identification of the pockets of critical poverty which require urgent focused attention. This also adequately reveals the grim urban poverty scenario in spite of high average urban level of living.

(8) There was adequate evidence of concentration of affluence or poverty in certain pockets of the country depicting polarisation in the level of living across the districts within the states.

(9) For about a quarter of the rural districts and in more than half of the urban districts the RSE of average MPCE was higher than 10%. But that need not deter us from using these sub-state level natural estimates adequately supported by the sample design, for in-depth analysis of within state variability. Further effective improvement can be made in these estimates through "model assisted" as well as "model independent" procedures. Developing the greg using these initial estimates and their RSE is a simple and viable option.

(10) In the NSS 2004-05 survey, in a good number of cases, low sample size resulted in high RSE of the district-level estimates especially in the urban sector. The number of sample observations needs to be suitably augmented in the future surveys, to arrive at more reliable and conclusive district-level estimates.

NOTES

1 The two-stage stratified sampling design followed in NSS surveys prior to its 61st round (2004-05) did not use districts as strata in the urban sector and thus allowed generation of unbiased estimates of population parameters at most at NSS region level.

2 In the Ogive Analysis the cumulative proportions of persons per 1,000 in each state had been plotted against the MPCE cut-off points for the (12) all-India percentile classes on unequal scale.

3 Usually, 12 MPCE classes (corresponding to 5%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% and 100%) are formed for the country as a whole from the distribution of persons by MPCE separately for rural and urban sectors. This paper examines the need for undertaking similar exercise at state level for obtaining state-specific percentile classes.

4 Average MPCE at national or state (or region) level is the aggregate consumer expenditure of the relevant population divided by the corresponding population.

5 HCR is the ratio of population below poverty line and the total population of a particular region (ie, proportion of population with MPCE-less than the specified poverty line). The official poverty lines for India and its states are based on a calorie norm of 2,400 calories per capita per day for rural areas and 2,100 calories per capita per day for urban areas. State wise poverty lines (2004-05) used here were released by the Planning Commission in its press note in March 2007.

6 The Lorenz Ratio has been obtained from the cumulated expenditure share of each MPCE class in the aggregate consumer expenditure against the cumulated population shares of these MPCE classes. The term LR-S has been used here to denote the Lorenz ratio computed for each of the major states or its districts using the state-specific MPCE percentile classes.

7 Two districts of Jammu and Kashmir (Leh and Kargil) were out of survey coverage in 2004-05. In three more districts (Doda, Poonch and Rajouri) survey could not be conducted due to insurgency problem.

8 The estimates from 61st round for CES were generated using the formula as given below

First Stage Unit (FSU): village for rural area and urban block for urban area.

s = subscript for s-th stratum, t = subscript for t-th sub-stratum, m = subscript for sub-sample (m =1, 2), i = subscript for i-th FSU [village/block], j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/hamlet group(hg)/sub-block(sb) (j=1, 2 or 3), k = subscript for k-th sample household under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/ hg/sb

D = total number of hg's/sb's formed in the sample village/block

$D^* = 1$ if $D = 1$

= $D/2$ for any FSUs (village/urban block) with $D>1$

Z = total size of a rural sub-stratum (= sum of sizes for all the FSUs of a rural sub-stratum), z = size of

sample village used for selection, N = total no of urban blocks, n = number of sample village/blocks surveyed, H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of a village/block/hamlet-group/sub-block of sample FSU, h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of a village/block/hamlet-group/sub-block of sample FSU for a particular schedule.

For Rural:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_s \sum_t \frac{1}{2} \sum_m \sum_j \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_i} D_i^* \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1k} + \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2k} \right]$$

For Urban:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_s \sum_t \frac{1}{2} \sum_m \sum_j \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} D_i^* \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1k} + \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2k} \right]$$

Ratio estimate $(\hat{R})$ of the ratio $(R = \frac{Y}{X})$ will be obtained as $\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$.

9 Estimates of RSE for a Ratio Estimator $(\hat{R})$ for stratum (s′):

$$M\hat{S}Es\,(\hat{R}) = \sum_t \frac{1}{4} \left[(\hat{Y}_{s't1} - \hat{Y}_{s't2})^2 + \hat{R}^2(\hat{X}_{s't1} - \hat{X}_{s't2})^2 \right.$$
$$\left. -2\hat{R}\,(\hat{Y}_{s't1} - \hat{Y}_{s't2})(\hat{X}_{s't1} - \hat{X}_{s't2}) \right]$$

where $\hat{Y}_{s't1}$ and $\hat{Y}_{s't2}$ are the estimates for subsample 1 and sub-sample 2, respectively, for stratum 's′' and sub-stratum 't' and $(\hat{R})$ is a ratio estimator. And

$$R\hat{S}E\,(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{M\hat{S}E(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

10 For detail estimation procedures for CES (2004-05) and CES (1999-2000) one may visit www.mospi. gov.in and see NSS report No 508 on Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2004-05.

11 Generalised Regression Estimate (greg) is a synthetic regression method, which involve estimating the common regression coefficient using survey data coming from each sub-domain (district) in a domain (state). The GREG estimate of simple form can be as follows. For dth district the GREG estimate is $t_{gd} = 1/2* (t_g(1) + t_g(2))$ with $t_g(m) = t_m(y) + b_q(m)\,(X - t_m(\hat{x}))$ and where m denotes the subsample and $t_m(y)$ is the estimator for mth subsample, b_q is the regression coefficient and q assumes a suitable form of inclusion probability, X is the suitably chosen auxiliary variable.

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Table A1.R: The Lower and Upper Limits of the State Level MPCE Percentile Classes for the Rural Sector

| State | \multicolumn{12}{c}{MPCE Percentile Classes in the State (Lower and Upper Limits in Rs)   Rural} ||||||||||||
	0-5%	5-10%	10-20%	20-30%	30-40%	40-50%	50-60%	60-70%	70-80%	80-90%	(90-95)%	95-100%
Andhra Pradesh	0-249	249-289	289-342	342-389	389-441	441-488	488-546	546-621	621-726	726-921	921-1,151	≥ 1,151
Assam	0-291	291-325	325-376	376-420	420-467	467-514	514-559	559-606	606-668	668-769	769-894	≥894
Bihar	0-228	228-251	251-286	286-319	319-345	345-379	379-415	415-458	458-513	513-608	608-729	≥729
Chhattisgarh	0-179	179-215	215-257	257-290	290-320	320-345	345-381	381-423	423-498	498-625	625-771	≥771
Gujarat	0-268	268-304	304-359	359-408	408-455	455-508	508-572	572-644	644-758	758-970	970-1,195	≥ 1,195
Haryana	0-328	328-386	386-461	461-536	536-592	592-674	674-757	757-870	870-1,020	1,020-1,291	1,291-1,889	≥ 1,889
Himachal Pradesh	0-338	338-388	388-459	459-521	521-571	571-631	631-714	714-816	816-973	973-1,243	1,243-1,600	≥ 1,600
J & K	0-400	400-457	457-516	516-561	561-607	607-666	666-751	751-861	861-1,034	1,034-1,272	1,272-1,469	≥ 1,469
Jharkhand	0-222	222-250	250-282	282-314	314-343	343-378	378-412	412-464	464-526	526-640	640-774	≥774
Karnataka	0-257	257-287	287-321	321-357	357-391	391-426	426-464	464-516	516-592	592-747	747-937	≥937
Kerala	0-336	336-398	398-487	487-569	569-656	656-744	744-852	852-1012	1,012-1,253	1,253-1,716	1,716-2,265	≥ 2,265
Madhya Pradesh	0-200	200-227	227-265	265-303	303-339	339-377	377-420	420-474	474-551	551-713	713-876	≥876
Maharashtra	0-235	235-266	266-319	319-364	364-409	409-459	459-519	519-594	594-701	701-934	934-1,226	≥ 1,226
Orissa	0-171	171-197	197-233	233-265	265-301	301-335	335-377	377-423	423-502	502-666	666-809	≥809
Punjab	0-372	372-420	420-484	484-548	548-612	612-693	693-805	805-910	910-1,084	1,084-1,382	1,382-1,804	≥ 1,804
Rajasthan	0-290	290-330	330-381	381-429	429-471	471-515	515-558	558-622	622-707	707-881	881-1,107	≥ 1,107
Tamil Nadu	0-259	259-292	292-340	340-382	382-425	425-469	469-526	526-597	597-699	699-920	920-1,181	≥ 1,181
Uttarakhand	0-309	309-340	340-394	394-430	430-474	474-522	522-590	590-667	667-763	763-980	980-1,312	≥ 1,312
Uttar Pradesh	0-242	242-274	274-318	318-354	354-394	394-437	437-486	486-550	550-648	648-834	834-1,069	≥ 1,069
West Bengal	0-267	267-297	297-344	344-389	389-429	429-474	474-528	528-591	591-673	673-841	841-1,069	≥ 1,069

Table A1.U: The Lower and Upper Limits of the State Level MPCE Percentile Classes for the Urban Sector

| State | MPCE Percentile Classes in the State (Lower and Upper Limits in Rs)   Urban ||||||||||||
	0-5%	5-10%	10-20%	20-30%	30-40%	40-50%	50-60%	60-70%	70-80%	80-90%	90-95%	95-100%
Andhra Pradesh	0-363	363-418	418-481	481-564	564-645	645-748	748-864	864-1,032	1,032-1,280	1,280-1,728	1,728-2,314	≥ 2,314
Assam	0-410	410-456	456-521	521-668	668-748	748-899	899-974	974-1,116	1,116-1,435	1,435-1,807	1,807-2,278	≥ 2,278
Bihar	0-269	269-308	308-368	368-402	402-459	459-542	542-643	643-753	753-895	895-1,217	1,217-1,558	≥ 1,558
Chhattisgarh	0-286	286-319	319-395	395-471	471-532	532-698	698-787	787-1,018	1,018-1,189	1,189-1,723	1,723-2,144	≥ 2,144
Gujarat	0-438	438-497	497-609	609-685	685-804	804-933	933-104	1,041-1,218	1,218-1,519	1,519-1,887	1,887-2,323	≥ 2,323
Haryana	0-376	376-438	438-564	564-665	665-757	757-871	871-101	1,014-1,186	1,186-1,447	1,447-1,987	1,987-2,580	≥ 2,580
Himachal Pradesh	0-584	584-632	632-668	668-846	846-984	984-1139	1,139-1311	1,311-1,520	1,520-1,832	1,832-2,317	2,317-2,817	≥ 2,817
J & K	0-476	476-607	607-670	670-751	751-853	853-949	949-1,059	1,059-1,197	1,197-1,435	1,435-1,695	1,695-2,019	≥ 2,019
Jharkhand	0-312	312-363	363-448	448-557	557-662	662-807	807-942	942-1,097	1,097-1,331	1,331-1,773	1,773-2,204	≥ 2,204
Karnataka	0-331	331-378	378-483	483-573	573-670	670-764	764-933	933-1,104	1,104-1,417	1,417-1,937	1,937-2,453	≥ 2,453
Kerala	0-368	368-442	442-561	561-664	664-768	768-903	903-1,092	1,092-1,320	1,320-1,626	1,626-2,267	2,267-3,118	≥ 3,118
Madhya Pradesh	0-286	286-333	333-406	406-471	471-551	551-641	641-759	759-920	920-1,130	1,130-1,552	1,552-2,244	≥ 2,244
Maharashtra	0-349	349-416	416-528	528-637	637-753	753-863	863-1,019	1,019-1,211	1,211-1,475	1,475-2,074	2,074-2,671	≥ 2,671
Orissa	0-238	238-294	294-358	358-426	426-491	491-580	580-725	725-857	857-1,106	1,106-1,354	1,354-1,664	≥ 1,664
Punjab	0-446	446-499	499-604	604-706	706-808	808-932	932-1081	1,081-1,305	1,305-1,582	1,582-2,027	2,027-2,653	≥ 2,653
Rajasthan	0-361	361-395	395-472	472-545	545-612	612-708	708-820	820-965	965-1,167	1,167-1,615	1,615-2,200	≥ 2,200
Tamilnadu	0-372	372-428	428-529	529-606	606-690	690-819	819-954	954-1,152	1,152-1,435	1,435-1,965	1,965-2,557	≥ 2,557
Uttarakhand	0-400	400-448	448-505	505-580	580-669	669-794	794-929	929-1,034	1,034-1,244	1,244-1,559	1,559-2,063	≥ 2,063
Uttar Pradesh	0-294	294-345	345-409	409-482	482-552	552-636	636-749	749-899	899-1,077	1,077-1,516	1,516-1,993	≥ 1,993
West Bengal	0-355	355-415	415-493	493-591	591-686	686-833	833-1017	1,017-1,195	1,195-1,513	1,513-2,063	2,063-2,831	≥ 2,831

Table A2: District-Wise Population Proportion, MPCE, HCR and LR-S for Rural and Urban Sector within States

District Name	Rural						Urban					
	Proportional Population	No of Sample Households	MPCE (Rs)	RSE of MPCE	% Poor	Lorenz Ratio(S)	Proportional Population	No of Sample Households	MPCE (Rs)	RSE of MPCE	% Poor	Lorenz Ratio(S)
Adilabad	3.3	200	400	6.87	26.1	0.202	3.8	120	665	6.54	38.2	0.226
Nizamabad	3.2	200	416	4.38	23.1	0.199	1.2	60	775	5.79	43.2	0.305
Karimnagar	5.0	280	565	7.68	7.2	0.287	2.8	90	893	12.36	30.2	0.279
Medak	3.5	240	537	8.27	9.3	0.278	1.3	69	568	5.22	54.5	0.198
Hyderabad	–						17.7	392	1,296	11.47	22.7	0.422
Ranga Reddy	2.8	160	575	11.04	10.9	0.293	0.7	279	743	8.69	47.6	0.316
Mahboob nagar	5.6	317	617	5.17	11.8	0.329	1.9	58	933	13.94	22.4	0.281
Nalgonda	4.7	279	596	4.36	5.4	0.234	2.0	80	687	7.09	31.7	0.194
Warangal	4.8	280	752	6.55	0.9	0.283	3.1	80	976	12.89	26.0	0.296
Khammam	3.8	200	530	7.07	13.1	0.270	2.3	80	793	3.06	27.8	0.272
Srikakulam	3.8	240	624	5.30	6.0	0.269	2.8	40	819	13.78	31.4	0.285
Vizianagaram	3.2	200	590	7.60	4.7	0.282	2.5	70	811	10.57	41.4	0.333
Vishakhapatnam	4.3	240	585	8.08	18.9	0.341	9.0	229	1,734	11.91	16.1	0.436
East Godavari	7.7	320	652	4.43	3.3	0.257	6.2	159	946	7.72	20.1	0.303
West Godawari	5.3	280	729	6.97	4.4	0.262	3.9	110	866	14.37	26.2	0.330
Krishna	5.5	279	687	4.10	2.8	0.246	8.1	200	1,194	6.63	16.3	0.322
Guntur	5.5	320	644	6.98	3.9	0.257	6.4	190	865	3.66	26.6	0.278
Prakasam	4.7	280	616	6.44	9.9	0.281	3.2	80	870	12.40	15.6	0.250
Nellore	3.9	200	498	4.90	14.1	0.269	3.4	80	776	5.72	24.5	0.235
Cuddapah	3.7	200	702	14.51	5.4	0.333	2.9	60	695	17.17	46.9	0.271
Kurnool	5.3	280	442	3.92	24.6	0.259	3.9	90	806	12.36	35.9	0.307
Anantpur	5.1	280	471	6.65	20.2	0.274	6.3	150	784	10.59	44.8	0.331
Chittoor	5.2	280	481	7.23	15.9	0.261	4.6	110	826	4.75	31.0	0.288
Andhra Pradesh	100.0	5,555	586	1.50	10.5	0.290	100.0	2876	1,019	3.72	27.4	0.369
Kokrajhar	3.0	110	479	6.30	35.7	0.220	1.5	40	854	11.98	3.0	0.241
Dhubri	5.9	190	455	5.47	42.4	0.190	4.9	30	701	9.92	4.2	0.199
Goalpara	2.7	120	495	7.87	33.9	0.194	1.8	40	808	8.13	6.8	0.240
Bongaigaon	3.3	120	448	5.77	33.0	0.177	3.2	40	838	18.30	0.9	0.223
Barpeta	6.8	190	492	5.84	39.9	0.211	3.2	40	713	3.57	6.0	0.180
Kamrup	6.8	180	531	5.40	22.3	0.206	24.3	110	1,272	8.78	2.9	0.268
Nalbari	4.8	160	542	5.00	15.0	0.155	0.9	20	897	20.97	0.8	0.258
Darrang	6.7	200	620	2.69	0.1	0.097	2.5	40	925	10.51	0.0	0.163
Morigaon	3.5	120	529	10.52	21.5	0.202	2.2	20	1,580	20.32	0.0	0.153
Nowgong	8.1	240	557	5.38	25.3	0.208	7.5	40	787	2.80	9.1	0.221
Sonitpur	7.8	200	601	5.26	3.6	0.148	5.8	40	851	6.82	0.7	0.307
Lakhimpur	3.9	120	636	3.04	1.4	0.118	1.2	40	832	3.60	1.2	0.201
Dhemaji	2.3	80	640	8.09	0.0	0.140	0.6	20	758	8.99	0.0	0.272
Tinsukia	4.2	160	628	7.29	14.4	0.204	6.0	40	1,209	10.49	2.6	0.254
Dibrugarh	4.9	160	576	8.51	19.2	0.192	9.9	40	1,608	26.06	3.9	0.438
Sibsagar	3.8	160	650	6.85	20.3	0.257	1.9	40	1,167	10.16	7.1	0.236
Jorhat	3.1	120	593	7.77	27.5	0.242	5.7	40	1,184	21.39	3.8	0.308
Golaghat	4.0	120	539	6.04	25.5	0.216	1.5	40	896	9.46	8.1	0.263
Karbiaglong	3.2	120	448	5.16	26.5	0.123	2.0	40	815	14.70	0.0	0.205
N Cachar Hills	0.6	40	484	1.94	6.1	0.094	1.7	40	656	5.44	3.1	0.186
Cachar	5.0	200	481	6.48	33.5	0.188	7.2	40	748	15.44	0.7	0.224
Karimganj	4.0	160	444	5.47	40.9	0.158	3.0	40	758	10.17	14.3	0.272
Hailakandi	1.7	80	512	5.16	7.0	0.118	1.5	20	671	5.24	2.6	0.215
Assam	100.0	3,350	543	1.36	22.1	0.196	100.0	900	1,058	6.20	3.6	0.315
West Champaran	3.5	159	320	4.28	76.9	0.162	0.8	40	450	20.48	71.7	0.276
East Champaran	5.8	200	474	2.80	20.1	0.163	2.9	40	592	17.27	35.2	0.213
Sheohar	1.0	40	484	4.90	14.8	0.114	0.3	20	604	5.56	32.5	0.230
Sitamari	4.0	160	451	5.22	28.1	0.170	1.0	40	587	8.67	39.3	0.238
Madhubani	4.5	200	356	2.36	59.2	0.163	1.1	40	629	16.42	41.2	0.331
Supaul	1.8	118	543	4.55	20.0	0.193	1.1	20	503	13.24	35.3	0.216
Araria	2.4	120	362	3.70	54.6	0.142	0.9	40	649	6.55	35.6	0.251
Kishanganj	1.5	80	363	3.92	62.3	0.173	0.7	40	769	22.62	30.6	0.304
Purnea	3.8	120	495	7.62	29.0	0.217	1.6	40	815	14.29	8.6	0.243
Katihar	3.3	120	426	5.50	36.5	0.194	1.5	40	884	18.39	13.3	0.305
Madhepura	1.5	80	563	6.60	7.7	0.158	0.7	20	509	33.92	37.1	0.270

(Continued)

Table A2: District-Wise Population Proportion, MPCE, HCR and LR-S for Rural and Urban Sector within States (Continued)

District Name	Rural						Urban					
	Proportional Population	No of Sample Households	MPCE (Rs)	RSE of MPCE	% Poor	Lorenz Ratio(S)	Proportional Population	No of Sample Households	MPCE (Rs)	RSE of MPCE	% Poor	Lorenz Ratio(S)
Saharsa	1.6	80	586	9.91	21.1	0.253	0.6	40	939	19.23	1.4	0.230
Darbhanga	3.7	160	428	5.11	42.2	0.241	2.2	40	628	11.34	40.7	0.292
Muzaffarpur	4.5	200	383	6.04	65.3	0.233	3.8	40	546	21.23	56.3	0.335
Gopalganj	2.5	118	445	5.73	27.4	0.196	1.9	38	646	9.24	28.6	0.283
Siwan	3.6	160	455	2.49	30.2	0.180	1.2	40	634	14.00	41.4	0.262
Saran	3.7	160	382	4.65	55.9	0.199	2.8	40	701	16.30	34.7	0.341
Vaishali	3.6	120	411	5.28	41.6	0.214	2.1	40	526	12.10	54.3	0.287
Samastipur	4.2	200	388	3.26	52.3	0.201	1.0	40	480	2.16	62.1	0.240
Begusarai	2.8	120	370	3.20	56.7	0.149	2.7	40	496	17.41	47.6	0.247
Khagaria	1.6	80	495	3.09	16.7	0.157	0.3	20	617	11.98	4.0	0.150
Bhagalpur	2.7	119	382	2.57	45.2	0.173	5.8	40	687	8.58	14.9	0.200
Banka	2.3	80	362	5.42	59.8	0.165	0.6	20	355	2.57	88.4	0.114
Munger	1.2	40	437	2.76	35.6	0.157	3.3	40	601	16.44	44.2	0.255
Lakhisarai	1.1	40	457	7.99	38.6	0.189	0.7	40	591	8.81	41.7	0.262
Sheikpura	0.5	40	433	4.41	28.6	0.191	0.8	20	506	11.83	39.3	0.160
Nalanda	2.5	120	398	4.11	44.8	0.167	5.3	40	526	4.35	39.6	0.203
Patna	3.7	160	420	6.09	44.7	0.236	31.1	120	908	12.61	25.8	0.344
Bhojpur	2.5	120	399	4.06	41.6	0.188	4.0	40	553	7.62	43.6	0.249
Buxar	1.9	80	354	3.31	54.2	0.151	1.1	40	552	8.53	33.3	0.237
Bhabua	1.6	80	388	2.31	42.0	0.179	0.6	20	662	1.31	21.7	0.185
Rohtas	3.0	120	407	5.74	34.6	0.168	5.2	40	440	5.57	62.1	0.205
Jehanabad	1.9	80	373	10.95	54.2	0.205	2.2	40	464	8.14	57.1	0.211
Aurangabad	2.2	120	372	7.46	55.4	0.242	1.8	40	648	16.65	53.6	0.374
Gaya	4.1	160	434	7.02	37.5	0.224	3.8	40	890	30.72	33.5	0.423
Nawada	2.0	120	431	2.37	38.8	0.194	1.7	40	563	7.01	48.7	0.232
Jamui	1.7	80	390	3.44	46.3	0.164	0.9	20	402	2.59	68.1	0.179
Bihar	100.0	4,354	417	0.95	42.6	0.205	100.0	1398	696	5.76	36.1	0.329
Koriya	2.4	40	384	14.37	49.7	0.241	1.7	40	1036	29.88	46.8	0.448
Surguja	10.1	200	334	3.67	49.7	0.160	3.2	40	965	13.61	15.7	0.209
Jashpur	4.0	80	373	7.31	35.0	0.154	1.3	40	897	19.12	33.8	0.262
Raigarh	6.3	120	431	5.53	23.6	0.179	3.4	40	654	12.53	61.8	0.291
Korba	3.6	80	627	20.00	22.7	0.383	5.6	80	1179	17.32	32.8	0.364
Janjgir-Champa	7.4	157	486	8.74	29.8	0.285	4.3	40	638	5.83	50.4	0.262
Bilaspur	10.5	200	434	6.37	34.8	0.255	20.7	80	802	2.95	42.5	0.334
Kawardha	3.6	80	465	10.10	16.9	0.263	1.4	40	699	16.49	39.6	0.266
Rajnandgaon	6.1	120	322	2.62	58.6	0.163	5.8	40	1,934	60.64	36.3	0.524
Durg	9.4	200	414	5.25	35.5	0.239	20.2	80	1,310	32.52	35.6	0.485
Raipur	14.3	240	520	8.72	31.2	0.342	19.9	80	835	11.92	41.1	0.372
Mahasamund	4.9	80	602	24.32	21.4	0.359	2.5	40	1,057	9.72	39.9	0.466
Dhamtari	3.2	80	451	15.00	38.5	0.265	3.2	40	613	4.58	70.8	0.272
Kanker	3.7	80	358	8.92	53.1	0.211	1.1	40	629	18.57	57.0	0.364
Bastar	6.5	160	316	16.98	80.6	0.334	4.7	40	845	42.64	57.1	0.438
Dantewada	4.0	80	218	12.16	88.2	0.223	1.2	39	418	13.34	84.0	0.351
Chhattisgarh	100.0	1997	425	2.98	40.8	0.293	100.0	799	990	11.28	42.2	0.431
Kachchh	3.9	80	520	7.34	20.0	0.216	1.2	30	812	23.12	52.9	0.317
Bans Kantha	7.4	120	448	7.93	26.0	0.187	1.1	40	893	5.51	5.2	0.188
patan	3.3	80	424	8.44	42.4	0.209	0.9	40	805	6.70	22.8	0.210
Mahesana	4.2	120	516	7.02	27.3	0.233	3.4	40	804	14.72	26.3	0.225
Sabar Kantha	6.1	120	497	6.04	20.2	0.190	0.6	40	770	2.98	20.5	0.234
Gandhinagar	3.0	80	1,012	17.20	5.2	0.274	2.2	37	2,422	20.53	0.6	0.338
Ahmedabad	4.5	80	726	6.99	11.3	0.263	22.3	349	1,203	4.97	11.2	0.305
Surendranagar	3.6	80	530	12.96	20.5	0.231	1.8	40	758	20.14	26.4	0.222
Rajkot	4.6	120	715	2.92	10.4	0.214	10.5	160	1,058	6.58	8.6	0.238
Jamnagar	2.3	80	690	9.78	0.0	0.161	2.4	80	756	2.26	11.9	0.142
Porbandar	0.6	40	709	12.78	0.0	0.150	1.1	40	712	4.57	17.8	0.162
Junagadh	5.5	120	749	9.56	0.0	0.259	2.5	80	890	8.40	13.4	0.231
Amreli	3.1	80	719	5.40	0.5	0.213	1.8	40	716	13.41	12.6	0.190
Bhavnagar	4.7	120	632	4.98	1.2	0.160	5.4	111	927	6.50	18.6	0.268
Anand	4.2	80	517	7.63	13.6	0.204	2.4	40	692	4.06	43.6	0.226

(Continued)

Table A2: District-Wise Population Proportion, MPCE, HCR and LR-S for Rural and Urban Sector within States (Continued)

District Name	Rural						Urban					
	Proportional Population	No of Sample Households	MPCE (Rs)	RSE of MPCE	% Poor	Lorenz Ratio(S)	Proportional Population	No of Sample Households	MPCE (Rs)	RSE of MPCE	% Poor	Lorenz Ratio(S)
Kheda	5.0	120	446	6.33	42.4	0.204	1.6	40	604	9.75	50.8	0.217
Godhra	5.3	120	489	13.54	38.3	0.276	2.2	40	861	19.74	25.2	0.261
Dohad	5.4	120	416	6.61	41.4	0.212	1.5	40	714	15.23	33.8	0.257
Vadodara	6.4	120	602	4.40	5.6	0.214	11.0	190	1,519	6.98	8.1	0.331
Narmada	1.4	40	624	18.16	24.5	0.298	0.1	40	1,030	25.97	18.7	0.310
Bharuch	3.1	80	676	11.21	17.1	0.328	1.0	40	1,144	11.31	13.1	0.248
Surat	5.7	120	693	8.64	23.1	0.336	17.4	318	1,121	7.52	7.6	0.243
Dangs	0.7	40	349	12.32	88.4	0.271	-					
Navasari	2.9	80	793	13.44	6.5	0.263	1.6	40	1,036	13.06	3.1	0.235
Valsad	3.0	80	745	10.04	3.4	0.206	4.2	40	1,307	13.08	2.1	0.212
Gujarat	100.0	2,320	596	2.03	18.9	0.270	100.0	1955	1,115	2.85	13.3	0.306
Panchkula	1.5	40	950	17.60	4.3	0.252	4.1	40	1,328	19.02	5.7	0.373
Ambala	5.1	80	836	7.18	3.1	0.218	5.2	40	1,156	13.15	0.0	0.224
Yamuna Nagar	4.6	80	1,011	23.59	7.6	0.324	8.7	80	1,208	9.69	0.6	0.250
Kurukshetra	3.6	80	1,039	4.26	2.4	0.255	2.9	40	2,851	42.85	5.7	0.416
Kaithal	5.4	80	768	8.46	12.4	0.222	2.5	40	1,052	17.35	8.3	0.244
Karnal	6.1	80	798	12.07	5.9	0.264	4.1	40	1,894	8.21	1.8	0.267
Panipat	4.2	80	839	14.03	22.7	0.366	4.1	80	1,399	25.45	6.5	0.343
Sonipat	6.2	120	718	8.29	24.5	0.306	4.9	40	615	16.10	56.3	0.363
Jind	6.8	80	869	3.98	14.6	0.364	4.1	40	1,163	23.14	17.3	0.395
Fatehabad	4.2	80	795	13.87	13.2	0.286	2.4	40	958	14.26	26.8	0.356
Sirsa	5.2	80	712	4.82	9.4	0.248	5.0	40	1,050	7.75	19.5	0.350
Hisar	7.0	120	702	6.27	15.2	0.224	6.8	80	894	12.37	17.7	0.277
Bhilwani	7.3	120	670	3.93	18.3	0.261	5.2	40	822	7.06	35.5	0.323
Rohtak	3.9	80	803	6.80	6.0	0.204	5.9	40	855	14.63	25.1	0.316
Jhajjar	4.1	80	791	9.95	6.6	0.218	3.2	40	832	5.67	11.1	0.232
Mahendragarh	4.0	80	719	8.11	8.4	0.209	1.5	40	886	9.76	25.8	0.245
Rewari	4.0	80	790	12.19	16.8	0.338	2.0	40	1,591	60.31	26.7	0.648
Gurgaon	10.2	120	1,559	39.90	6.2	0.466	5.9	80	1,292	17.60	16.8	0.349
Faridabad	6.7	120	634	9.17	37.6	0.285	21.6	160	1,042	10.05	7.5	0.282
Haryana	100.0	1680	863	9.23	13.3	0.335	100.0	1040	1,142	5.15	14.5	0.360
Chamba	7.9	160	646	11.32	20.7	0.312	5.3	40	1,273	7.42	3.6	0.274
Kangra	23.2	400	813	6.68	11.4	0.309	10.5	40	1,124	7.81	9.9	0.276
Lahul and Spiti	0.6	40	1,076	24.51	0.0	0.325	-					
Kullu	6.4	160	655	9.01	16.8	0.250	6.1	40	1,311	6.11	1.2	0.244
Mandi	13.9	354	695	3.81	10.0	0.238	7.6	40	1,612	29.44	1.4	0.348
Hamirpur	7.0	160	937	5.82	6.3	0.317	5.5	40	1,020	13.54	27.7	0.381
Una	8.0	160	929	14.10	6.1	0.347	6.4	40	1,423	15.29	0.8	0.305
Bilaspur	6.0	116	816	7.87	6.9	0.328	2.5	40	1,344	10.56	5.5	0.263
Solan	7.9	155	878	7.64	4.7	0.295	31.6	40	1,456	27.97	0.0	0.368
Siramour	6.9	160	785	6.51	7.7	0.282	6.3	40	1,436	6.29	1.0	0.233
Shimla	11.1	238	812	8.75	13.2	0.293	18.1	40	1,489	13.08	0.0	0.266
Kinnaur	1.1	40	963	5.67	7.0	0.263	-					
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	2143	798	2.69	10.5	0.305	100.0	400	1,390	9.65	3.2	0.322
Kupwara	8.8	70	582	0.75	13.1	0.147	1.0	10	887	0.00	0.0	0.154
Barmula	13.1	310	666	2.45	6.0	0.191	7.5	120	932	1.65	11.4	0.236
Srinagar	4.1	120	656	5.91	6.1	0.165	47.1	157	956	2.41	10.2	0.222
Badgam	10.1	189	764	3.07	2.9	0.226	1.7	20	844	3.42	7.2	0.112
Pulwama	10.6	218	1,008	5.16	0.0	0.219	2.6	40	1,150	2.17	2.2	0.174
Anantnag	15.9	255	911	1.87	0.0	0.232	4.7	48	1,135	2.00	2.4	0.193
Doda	-						0.8	10	990	0.00	0.0	0.138
Udhampur	11.1	200	542	4.07	9.3	0.144	3.6	80	941	4.73	4.8	0.195
Jammu	17.3	320	946	4.80	1.8	0.257	27.5	359	1,330	4.52	4.4	0.263
Kathus	9.1	200	833	6.59	5.0	0.229	3.5	40	1,021	6.55	2.0	0.193
J & K	100.0	1882	793	1.57	4.3	0.244	100.0	884	1,070	1.81	7.4	0.247
Garhwa	4.7	120	404	3.37	38.6	0.157	0.7	40	596	17.69	38.3	0.285
Palamau	9.6	200	379	3.52	54.3	0.171	1.6	40	852	31.64	29.2	0.357
Chatra	3.4	80	398	8.38	55.2	0.191	0.7	40	989	19.12	28.9	0.420
Hazaribagh	8.8	200	486	3.06	28.3	0.202	7.5	80	1,286	26.76	15.9	0.379

(Continued)

Table A2: District-Wise Population Proportion, MPCE, HCR and LR-S for Rural and Urban Sector within States (Continued)

District Name	Rural						Urban					
	Proportional Population	No of Sample Households	MPCE (Rs)	RSE of MPCE	% Poor	Lorenz Ratio(S)	Proportional Population	No of Sample Households	MPCE (Rs)	RSE of MPCE	% Poor	Lorenz Ratio(S)
Kodarma	2.2	30	403	3.96	38.1	0.144	1.3	40	988	35.23	30.7	0.519
Giridihi	8.1	190	467	5.86	30.5	0.203	1.2	40	851	10.05	1.9	0.196
Deoghar	5.1	120	417	12.07	58.7	0.259	3.6	40	722	20.64	38.8	0.298
Godda	5.5	120	516	14.22	41.3	0.317	1.5	40	625	5.82	37.8	0.301
Sahibganj	3.6	120	382	5.66	63.7	0.190	1.0	40	808	2.31	29.9	0.272
Pakur	3.4	80	319	2.36	75.6	0.167	0.6	40	902	16.13	6.7	0.236
Dumka	6.9	160	373	1.86	55.4	0.164	1.6	40	1,204	13.37	4.2	0.234
Dhanbad	6.0	120	540	3.93	19.3	0.220	20.1	120	1,065	11.86	21.6	0.382
Bokaro	4.6	120	414	5.60	52.4	0.244	12.9	80	943	10.49	9.2	0.258
Ranchi	8.7	200	494	3.28	23.2	0.187	14.5	80	799	16.89	18.6	0.296
Lohardaga	1.7	40	310	4.84	81.6	0.134	0.9	40	816	12.93	30.2	0.339
Gumla	5.2	160	328	4.69	68.6	0.180	0.6	40	616	42.53	45.2	0.364
Paschim Singhbhum	7.8	199	406	4.61	53.8	0.227	7.5	80	555	13.97	51.3	0.305
Purbi Singhbhum	4.7	120	394	8.34	58.4	0.265	22.1	120	1,212	8.01	12.2	0.304
Jharkhand	100.0	2,379	425	1.61	46.2	0.225	100.0	1040	985	5.58	20.3	0.351
Belgaum	10.3	160	570	15.08	12.0	0.285	5.8	119	768	7.42	42.0	0.257
Bagalkote	3.3	120	487	11.34	18.1	0.231	1.6	70	536	4.85	79.7	0.171
Bijapur	4.0	120	489	3.60	20.0	0.195	3.5	40	704	12.66	43.6	0.257
Gulbarga	6.5	160	372	2.72	39.4	0.144	4.8	119	649	9.21	60.0	0.303
Bidar	2.7	120	406	7.30	31.0	0.181	1.0	39	664	2.63	40.1	0.223
Raichur	3.0	120	339	8.74	59.2	0.186	2.6	40	407	15.45	88.6	0.255
Koppal	2.6	80	427	2.62	3.7	0.089	0.7	40	557	30.40	70.3	0.295
Gadag	2.3	40	404	8.60	6.4	0.124	2.8	40	682	22.32	54.0	0.264
Dharwad	1.9	80	482	3.30	9.7	0.158	5.1	120	1,083	8.75	36.5	0.389
Uttar Kannad	3.2	80	423	12.03	47.6	0.246	3.0	40	627	17.21	66.4	0.288
Haveri	3.4	80	408	8.59	55.1	0.302	1.6	40	567	20.91	83.8	0.342
Bellary	3.7	120	409	5.59	40.0	0.211	2.7	80	519	7.82	84.1	0.271
Chitradurga	3.6	120	404	7.89	24.8	0.177	1.5	40	596	10.81	62.4	0.263
Davanagere	3.2	120	364	4.17	42.2	0.136	1.9	60	586	10.38	72.1	0.249
Shimoga	3.1	80	557	10.88	7.8	0.217	4.2	100	899	7.07	23.3	0.264
Udupi	2.8	80	966	26.79	0.0	0.379	0.2	40	747	15.55	63.2	0.286
Chikmagalur	2.6	80	629	4.69	2.0	0.236	1.0	40	837	17.12	52.2	0.281
Tumkur	6.3	160	487	5.23	20.6	0.202	3.0	80	1,141	12.65	8.0	0.260
Kolar	5.3	160	500	3.57	12.9	0.205	3.4	80	1,062	20.23	33.0	0.352
Bangalore Urban	2.8	80	718	22.97	6.6	0.349	35.2	600	1,395	4.91	7.9	0.321
Bangalore Rural	3.7	120	501	4.33	17.4	0.223	1.4	40	921	18.86	32.0	0.319
Mandya	4.7	120	508	4.58	15.3	0.214	1.1	40	643	9.70	58.7	0.239
Hassan	3.9	120	486	4.86	5.1	0.172	1.6	40	901	1.75	37.6	0.275
Dakshin Kannad	3.5	120	731	8.60	11.2	0.306	2.7	80	1,761	22.03	14.4	0.390
Kodagu	1.4	40	718	8.46	4.6	0.253	0.3	40	1,111	11.39	19.1	0.284
Mysore	4.3	120	592	21.70	14.2	0.317	6.3	120	1,046	13.86	24.4	0.293
Chamarajnagar	2.1	80	520	6.21	13.8	0.204	0.8	40	707	6.65	52.8	0.227
Karnataka	100.0	2,880	508	2.89	20.7	0.262	100.0	2,227	1,033	3.28	32.6	0.364
Kasargod	4.1	150	725	10.77	22.6	0.314	2.2	80	874	9.61	34.2	0.319
Kannur	4.7	120	656	8.21	35.4	0.327	9.1	280	824	4.65	39.4	0.330
Wayanad	3.3	120	790	7.81	22.2	0.339	0.3	40	1,153	19.69	10.6	0.364
Kozhikode	7.5	220	715	6.53	25.3	0.310	13.0	240	918	9.07	36.2	0.365
Malapuram	14.1	470	901	8.74	19.3	0.397	5.4	80	938	20.10	31.6	0.391
Palakkad	8.2	320	868	4.77	11.2	0.312	5.6	80	1,762	43.85	20.5	0.544
Trichur	9.3	280	1,049	6.82	13.1	0.385	9.7	200	1,112	6.09	15.3	0.318
Ernakulam	8.2	200	1,018	6.27	12.5	0.360	21.9	280	1,419	6.83	16.3	0.393
Idukki	4.5	160	1,156	6.35	3.4	0.335	0.5	40	1,557	10.96	14.2	0.326
Kottayam	7.3	270	1,218	7.21	6.9	0.352	3.4	80	1,774	11.91	6.0	0.354
Alappuzha	6.4	210	1,259	15.08	4.4	0.443	8.0	160	1,200	10.37	14.1	0.389
Pathanamthitta	4.7	160	1,165	8.19	5.2	0.356	2.2	30	1,243	1.49	6.1	0.277
Kollam	8.9	320	1,014	4.95	7.0	0.318	5.7	120	1,270	7.75	12.2	0.308
Thiruvananthapuram	8.8	300	1,442	6.12	3.7	0.332	12.9	240	1,867	10.59	6.0	0.378
Kerala	100.0	3,300	1,013	2.30	13.2	0.375	100.0	1950	1,291	4.73	20.0	0.404
Sheopur	1.0	40	481	27.76	37.6	0.274	0.6	40	790	18.79	49.2	0.402

Table A2: District-Wise Population Proportion, MPCE, HCR and LR-S for Rural and Urban Sector within States (Continued)

District Name	Rural						Urban					
	Proportional Population	No of Sample Households	MPCE (Rs)	RSE of MPCE	% Poor	Lorenz Ratio(S)	Proportional Population	No of Sample Households	MPCE (Rs)	RSE of MPCE	% Poor	Lorenz Ratio(S)
Morena	2.8	120	469	4.27	20.8	0.184	1.6	40	645	10.56	42.1	0.203
Bhind	2.3	80	567	12.16	16.4	0.238	3.5	40	596	23.37	69.1	0.302
Gwalior	1.4	40	502	18.16	20.5	0.190	5.4	80	941	28.71	46.8	0.408
Datia	1.2	40	542	18.10	14.7	0.210	0.6	40	698	6.49	64.0	0.296
Shivpuri	2.3	120	361	5.14	38.7	0.156	1.7	40	479	15.50	77.4	0.273
Guna	2.6	120	444	6.03	16.6	0.170	2.5	40	665	19.84	58.4	0.307
Tikamgarh	2.4	80	358	4.75	44.1	0.174	0.8	40	653	14.89	58.4	0.221
Chhatarpur	2.8	80	354	6.85	52.8	0.169	1.2	40	496	5.17	62.2	0.210
Panna	1.6	80	376	8.21	49.6	0.250	0.7	40	589	13.81	48.2	0.233
Sagar	3.1	120	377	6.43	55.7	0.274	4.1	40	551	11.21	67.5	0.288
Damoh	2.4	80	378	3.73	49.0	0.264	1.2	40	486	25.19	70.2	0.358
Satna	3.6	120	508	10.01	19.8	0.234	3.2	40	646	13.56	45.0	0.251
Rewa	3.7	120	405	7.15	43.1	0.269	1.4	40	773	23.82	46.5	0.352
Umaria	1.1	40	289	1.09	76.4	0.187	0.4	40	972	23.52	20.9	0.287
Shahdol	2.7	120	333	2.98	64.4	0.221	3.1	40	961	14.50	12.6	0.253
Sidhi	4.0	120	366	8.86	57.6	0.274	2.4	40	1,121	26.85	19.4	0.285
Neemuch	1.0	40	668	12.35	0.2	0.180	0.9	40	933	11.62	32.7	0.292
Mandsaur	1.9	79	566	10.09	15.5	0.226	1.0	40	1,043	4.32	18.0	0.262
Ratlam	2.2	80	416	3.54	17.1	0.162	4.2	40	565	16.03	61.7	0.260
Ujjain	2.1	80	566	8.85	28.9	0.304	4.8	79	1,542	24.58	25.5	0.470
Shajapur	2.4	80	483	11.69	29.0	0.289	1.4	39	725	21.76	48.0	0.332
Dewas	2.1	80	749	15.98	17.7	0.335	2.4	40	577	6.65	53.4	0.258
Jhabua	3.3	120	350	7.29	56.9	0.195	0.8	40	778	10.20	42.3	0.321
Dhar	3.4	119	589	8.46	23.9	0.301	0.6	39	654	16.87	44.5	0.309
Indore	1.7	80	535	17.13	21.8	0.310	12.3	119	1,648	23.52	20.2	0.419
West Nimar	3.0	120	475	8.35	14.1	0.174	1.2	40	708	15.59	54.9	0.274
Barwani	1.8	80	438	4.58	6.3	0.107	0.6	40	627	16.14	58.0	0.179
East Nimar	2.8	120	504	3.84	4.7	0.136	3.7	40	701	3.62	37.7	0.215
Rajgarh	2.8	80	599	6.95	11.9	0.241	1.2	39	893	11.26	25.9	0.255
Vidisha	1.7	80	416	6.06	51.3	0.253	1.5	40	817	8.47	56.8	0.411
Bhopal	0.7	40	421	12.69	34.5	0.233	8.2	120	856	11.14	34.8	0.295
Sehore	1.8	80	373	5.76	39.1	0.167	1.0	40	632	4.55	48.6	0.247
Raisen	2.1	80	327	7.51	58.1	0.234	1.1	40	627	17.25	50.9	0.232
Betul	2.6	80	350	8.36	53.7	0.191	1.3	40	960	10.79	54.1	0.463
Harda	0.9	40	468	19.20	37.2	0.329	0.6	40	1,076	35.70	50.6	0.528
Hoshangabad	1.8	80	470	9.22	37.2	0.289	4.2	40	855	18.54	39.3	0.331
Katni	2.0	80	375	12.36	48.9	0.244	1.5	40	640	18.31	56.9	0.289
Jabalpur	2.0	80	459	9.43	33.3	0.243	5.4	80	871	13.21	33.9	0.290
Narsimhapur	1.7	80	394	5.60	36.6	0.174	0.8	40	681	24.93	58.1	0.307
Dindori	1.2	40	278	13.49	72.0	0.186	0.1	40	637	13.91	55.8	0.287
Mandla	1.8	80	312	7.62	73.7	0.233	0.4	40	669	8.12	52.8	0.318
Chhindwara	3.0	120	462	6.46	30.9	0.234	2.8	40	859	29.71	60.1	0.408
Seoni	2.7	80	349	9.12	60.0	0.282	0.8	40	621	11.06	59.8	0.282
Balaghat	2.5	120	368	7.48	53.5	0.212	0.9	40	644	11.10	52.3	0.310
Madhya Pradesh	100.0	3,838	439	1.51	36.8	0.264	100.0	2075	904	5.62	42.7	0.392
Nandurbar	2.1	120	450	15.58	49.4	0.335	0.4	40	932	27.32	55.5	0.384
Dhule	2.4	120	488	9.80	38.2	0.255	0.9	40	727	15.63	47.9	0.243
Jalgaon	4.6	240	577	6.41	22.8	0.276	3.2	120	1,037	14.94	44.8	0.361
Buldana	3.1	160	557	6.98	31.0	0.298	1.1	80	764	7.53	52.0	0.300
Akola	1.7	80	565	4.86	23.4	0.264	1.2	80	713	15.70	59.2	0.324
Washim	1.6	80	545	7.28	23.8	0.242	0.4	40	827	17.88	35.8	0.294
Amaravati	3.0	160	434	4.42	39.5	0.207	2.3	120	718	12.77	60.9	0.277
Wardha	1.8	80	674	10.56	20.9	0.312	0.6	40	676	9.64	55.2	0.253
Nagpur	2.6	120	492	5.76	39.3	0.244	7.4	315	1,078	9.82	36.5	0.391
Bhandara	1.7	76	419	8.27	51.2	0.236	0.3	40	921	12.27	46.4	0.301
Gondiya	2.0	117	491	3.77	47.0	0.294	0.4	38	931	23.70	28.5	0.320
Gadchiroli	1.7	78	352	11.77	65.0	0.297	0.2	40	632	13.13	58.3	0.297
Chandrapur	2.2	118	671	13.03	30.1	0.374	2.1	77	892	14.32	33.3	0.272
Yavatmal	3.4	200	502	12.29	42.1	0.299	0.8	80	640	9.30	75.1	0.338

(Continued)

Table A2: District-Wise Population Proportion, MPCE, HCR and LR-S for Rural and Urban Sector within States (Continued)

District Name	Rural						Urban					
	Proportional Population	No of Sample Households	MPCE (Rs)	RSE of MPCE	% Poor	Lorenz Ratio(S)	Proportional Population	No of Sample Households	MPCE (Rs)	RSE of MPCE	% Poor	Lorenz Ratio(S)
Nanded	4.2	199	438	5.36	42.8	0.238	1.8	80	597	6.86	70.1	0.254
Hingoli	1.5	80	713	16.30	25.9	0.409	0.4	40	672	12.78	64.7	0.206
Parbhani	2.1	80	401	6.85	52.2	0.192	1.3	80	792	13.71	50.3	0.333
Jalna	2.1	120	615	27.76	35.8	0.425	0.6	40	788	40.30	64.1	0.387
Aurangabad	3.2	160	390	4.31	46.5	0.183	2.7	120	688	17.17	67.8	0.384
Nashik	4.5	240	423	4.49	48.0	0.244	4.3	237	875	8.34	50.1	0.363
Thane	4.1	192	622	11.52	40.3	0.387	14.7	754	1,281	4.82	18.8	0.321
Greater Mumbai	-						28.1	1,136	1,570	5.81	11.7	0.359
Raigarh	3.1	154	665	11.64	26.6	0.347	0.9	79	1,291	11.07	16.1	0.317
Pune	5.4	240	871	8.44	6.7	0.280	11.2	518	1,177	3.66	25.9	0.320
Ahmadnagar	5.5	240	654	8.39	10.3	0.265	1.5	119	862	13.66	51.3	0.299
Bid	3.5	160	414	6.13	55.0	0.262	1.0	40	474	20.11	80.4	0.253
Latur	3.2	160	492	6.86	53.9	0.363	1.1	80	749	13.08	63.2	0.363
Osmanabad	2.3	120	757	14.45	10.3	0.348	0.6	40	597	8.38	64.4	0.209
Solapur	4.8	240	689	5.76	11.0	0.305	3.3	160	735	7.20	49.7	0.285
Satara	4.1	200	670	4.98	4.9	0.221	1.2	40	1085	4.37	27.3	0.301
Ratnagiri	2.5	160	541	4.51	16.9	0.202	0.3	40	944	6.71	43.2	0.237
Sindhudurg	1.5	80	575	2.57	2.3	0.127	0.1	40	666	12.48	59.6	0.213
Kolhapur	4.7	240	628	6.03	8.4	0.225	2.0	120	771	6.22	45.1	0.221
Sangli	3.6	200	555	7.08	17.5	0.219	1.5	80	575	8.73	70.9	0.179
Maharashtra	100.0	5,014	568	1.75	29.6	0.308	100.0	4,993	1,148	2.41	32.1	0.372
Baragarh	4.2	159	351	5.95	61.7	0.234	1.2	40	891	33.29	44.7	0.427
Jharsuguda	1.2	40	441	39.52	58.7	0.406	3.9	39	756	33.44	57.5	0.396
Sambalpur	2.3	80	275	6.41	79.5	0.224	4.6	39	652	4.89	46.9	0.320
Deogarh	0.9	40	285	7.25	73.4	0.233	0.3	20	697	4.24	35.3	0.231
Sundargarh	3.6	160	308	7.22	69.9	0.224	13.0	80	768	8.83	28.7	0.296
Keonjhar	4.4	160	430	8.98	46.1	0.304	4.8	40	648	4.65	58.5	0.303
Mayurbhanj	6.6	200	428	5.61	52.5	0.324	3.3	40	915	17.45	30.4	0.346
Baleshwar	5.9	200	491	5.30	28.3	0.280	4.4	40	620	13.72	67.0	0.344
Bhadrak	4.1	160	534	8.65	22.9	0.288	3.5	40	993	27.44	27.3	0.332
Kendrapara	3.8	160	404	3.17	31.5	0.193	1.2	40	517	7.11	69.4	0.262
Jagatsinghpura	2.9	120	412	7.92	37.3	0.224	1.3	40	762	14.70	41.6	0.284
Cuttack	5.3	160	578	10.58	14.0	0.281	11.9	70	832	17.07	25.9	0.268
Jajpur	4.8	200	513	5.20	4.9	0.175	1.1	40	1,048	8.33	25.2	0.297
Dhenkanal	3.0	119	356	11.27	57.1	0.219	2.3	40	650	11.87	54.5	0.277
Angul	3.2	120	358	6.27	53.0	0.199	3.9	39	647	23.63	49.6	0.300
Nayagarh	2.5	120	364	7.06	47.0	0.208	1.0	20	661	10.67	35.3	0.169
Khurda	3.3	160	470	7.54	27.8	0.235	13.8	80	809	23.94	50.2	0.395
Puri	4.4	160	417	5.82	27.0	0.193	4.9	40	616	18.69	51.3	0.243
Ganjam	7.9	240	435	4.96	33.6	0.233	5.6	80	758	15.20	45.3	0.314
Gajapati	1.5	78	347	16.03	61.4	0.317	1.1	20	503	40.63	91.2	0.285
Phulbani	1.9	80	295	17.45	76.6	0.266	1.0	20	784	50.61	39.0	0.406
Boudh	1.1	40	303	9.70	70.5	0.188	0.5	20	490	0.33	85.6	0.310
Sonepur	1.5	80	350	10.29	51.3	0.233	0.7	20	529	15.06	63.8	0.288
Bolangir	4.0	160	341	6.56	66.3	0.248	2.2	40	704	15.46	48.3	0.320
Nuapara	1.8	80	315	9.96	70.1	0.230	0.7	20	527	30.24	62.3	0.253
Kalahandi	4.0	160	304	6.17	70.5	0.250	1.9	40	741	40.42	60.3	0.536
Rayagada	2.4	80	307	11.30	67.1	0.315	1.9	40	918	15.97	21.8	0.280
Nowarangpur	3.1	120	255	7.73	80.6	0.232	0.8	40	563	29.09	87.7	0.429
Koraput	2.7	120	277	13.34	74.2	0.268	2.6	40	971	55.53	61.0	0.528
Malkangiri	1.5	80	307	22.01	67.9	0.310	0.6	20	593	21.35	70.8	0.355
Orissa	100.0	3,836	399	1.68	46.9	0.282	100.0	1,187	757	5.60	44.7	0.349
Gurdaspur	9.7	240	1,017	10.03	2.3	0.330	7.6	120	1,348	13.20	7.7	0.377
Amritsar	10.5	240	711	4.06	8.7	0.221	13.8	270	917	5.44	3.8	0.223
Kapurthala	3.3	80	818	7.99	4.2	0.228	2.5	80	1,418	6.31	0.2	0.300
Jalandhar	6.6	160	951	5.98	0.9	0.249	12.3	158	1,170	10.37	5.7	0.282
Hoshiarpur	7.5	160	938	5.04	1.7	0.281	2.9	80	1,197	7.50	6.1	0.300
Nawanshehar	3.0	80	884	8.82	1.2	0.246	0.9	40	1,336	3.07	2.3	0.249
Rupnagar (Ropar)	5.5	120	969	6.18	2.4	0.278	5.2	80	1,491	37.89	9.1	0.433

(Continued)

Table A2: District-Wise Population Proportion, MPCE, HCR and LR-S for Rural and Urban Sector within States (Continued)

District Name	Rural						Urban					
	Proportional Population	No of Sample Households	MPCE (Rs)	RSE of MPCE	% Poor	Lorenz Ratio(S)	Proportional Population	No of Sample Households	MPCE (Rs)	RSE of MPCE	% Poor	Lorenz Ratio(S)
Fatehgarh Sahib	2.5	80	1,136	14.04	6.2	0.347	1.6	40	996	11.83	21.0	0.313
Ludhiana	8.4	200	831	5.20	8.9	0.271	22.6	359	1,835	30.77	4.3	0.504
Moga	4.3	117	715	6.56	25.2	0.314	1.8	40	1,452	8.14	2.2	0.278
Firozpur	7.8	197	626	4.96	17.9	0.238	5.3	110	948	13.70	7.9	0.350
Muktsar	3.6	80	571	4.76	28.3	0.179	2.2	39	928	5.84	22.8	0.288
Faridkot	2.0	79	741	13.56	23.9	0.340	1.6	39	887	13.45	14.4	0.246
Bhatinda	5.1	120	762	2.83	23.1	0.299	6.2	80	1,003	20.11	9.8	0.320
Mansa	3.6	80	709	5.33	16.6	0.262	1.2	40	984	28.78	16.5	0.285
Sangrur	8.4	200	887	4.69	6.2	0.278	6.7	120	1,130	6.89	2.8	0.276
Patiala	8.2	200	994	7.02	2.6	0.286	5.7	160	1,819	20.38	5.5	0.446
Punjab	100.0	2,433	847	1.90	9.0	0.290	100.0	1,855	1,326	10.20	6.3	0.394
Ganganagar	3.3	118	673	11.10	22.8	0.312	4.6	39	950	10.63	27.4	0.344
Hanumangarh	3.1	120	621	6.08	27.2	0.301	3.2	40	501	21.17	68.3	0.273
Bikaner	2.3	79	573	17.78	35.4	0.352	4.5	80	680	9.69	48.8	0.255
Churu	3.4	116	731	8.13	13.6	0.346	3.4	79	794	10.97	33.1	0.241
Jhunjjuna	3.6	120	756	6.56	3.6	0.232	3.3	40	779	12.02	36.7	0.273
Alwar	5.5	159	681	5.94	9.9	0.228	2.2	40	911	31.38	42.9	0.378
Bharatpur	4.8	119	600	3.63	16.6	0.214	3.4	38	855	14.68	21.5	0.256
Dholpur	1.9	80	744	12.17	8.7	0.331	1.2	39	719	10.81	38.8	0.296
Karauli	2.4	80	539	5.44	6.4	0.154	0.9	40	913	15.18	21.4	0.287
Sawai Madhopur	1.9	80	562	5.41	18.5	0.172	2.1	40	715	15.48	38.3	0.224
Dausa	2.5	119	565	10.01	19.6	0.245	1.5	40	707	8.04	47.3	0.249
Jaipur	5.9	157	617	6.08	12.5	0.230	22.2	157	1,147	37.89	42.3	0.469
Sikar	3.9	158	593	6.34	10.5	0.202	3.3	39	740	16.08	40.6	0.252
Nagaur	4.8	159	548	4.76	31.8	0.244	2.2	40	762	2.62	23.3	0.201
Jodhpur	4.5	160	537	4.50	23.9	0.220	7.2	80	1073	6.17	12.9	0.298
Jaisalmer	1.1	40	502	6.49	3.3	0.119	0.6	40	915	7.15	8.8	0.169
Barmer	4.5	160	552	2.22	13.3	0.196	1.1	40	1,279	35.62	29.9	0.395
Jalor	2.9	120	523	1.86	13.4	0.158	0.5	40	900	10.42	52.0	0.354
Sirohi	1.7	80	505	7.13	27.0	0.191	1.6	40	785	15.29	26.3	0.215
Pali	3.4	120	504	4.22	27.2	0.228	3.3	40	920	18.23	11.2	0.263
Ajmer	2.8	119	644	4.02	7.4	0.206	7.6	79	1,193	18.86	18.4	0.380
Tonk	2.4	79	494	4.70	24.8	0.189	2.0	40	790	20.54	53.3	0.324
Bundi	1.6	80	595	6.60	3.5	0.154	0.9	40	640	12.23	51.6	0.189
Bhilwara	3.6	120	632	6.97	18.5	0.260	2.8	40	798	11.85	23.7	0.254
Rajsamand	2.1	80	690	15.92	24.9	0.329	0.6	40	897	8.86	36.8	0.330
Udaipur	5.1	160	546	5.56	20.9	0.226	5.2	80	993	4.61	26.4	0.277
Dungarpur	2.6	80	535	8.16	25.2	0.244	0.7	40	1,380	33.53	3.0	0.337
Banswara	3.7	120	423	4.04	50.1	0.179	0.9	40	856	7.81	16.5	0.246
Chittaurgarh	3.3	119	640	10.28	15.5	0.256	1.3	40	904	6.31	38.7	0.354
Kota	1.7	80	541	4.47	3.9	0.133	3.8	80	1,477	23.32	8.9	0.343
Baran	1.7	80	626	8.86	6.5	0.206	0.8	40	626	9.99	45.4	0.237
Jhalawar	2.3	80	498	13.22	18.2	0.189	1.1	40	673	5.74	27.5	0.124
Rajasthan	100.0	3,541	591	1.36	18.3	0.246	100.0	1630	964	10.33	32.3	0.366
Tiruvallur	3.6	160	546	4.56	23.4	0.234	8.4	240	1,055	5.53	12.0	0.275
Chennai	–						18.1	479	1,596	5.59	8.7	0.358
Kancheepuram	3.9	160	706	17.10	20.2	0.391	6.8	240	1,121	7.75	13.8	0.324
Vellore	5.5	240	628	8.79	26.2	0.359	4.9	200	968	17.10	36.8	0.400
Dharampuri	7.5	240	749	29.88	40.3	0.510	1.4	80	976	27.77	38.5	0.415
Thiruvannamalai	4.6	200	464	5.17	43.2	0.272	1.0	80	958	12.20	38.1	0.383
Villupuram	7.0	240	476	5.18	34.8	0.225	1.2	80	859	8.98	29.9	0.296
Salem	4.8	200	460	5.47	37.4	0.258	5.6	200	965	10.14	28.4	0.375
Namakkal	2.8	120	575	7.28	18.5	0.256	1.7	80	1,086	12.68	15.2	0.308
Erode	4.1	159	562	6.15	16.9	0.229	3.1	200	1,024	9.35	18.2	0.356
Nilgiri	1.0	40	864	13.79	4.0	0.233	1.2	80	1,029	13.04	21.0	0.289
Coimbatore	4.7	160	686	5.97	12.4	0.290	10.8	439	1,085	7.22	20.2	0.349
Dindigul	3.4	160	693	11.26	10.3	0.289	1.8	120	908	8.52	35.8	0.374
Karur	1.8	80	607	10.68	10.2	0.230	0.9	40	748	9.16	26.2	0.223
Tiruchirapalli	3.6	160	531	5.51	19.8	0.213	4.1	159	1,111	9.02	22.3	0.317

(Continued)

Table A2: District-Wise Population Proportion, MPCE, HCR and LR-S for Rural and Urban Sector within States (Continued)

District Name	Rural						Urban					
	Proportional Population	No of Sample Households	MPCE (Rs)	RSE of MPCE	% Poor	Lorenz Ratio(S)	Proportional Population	No of Sample Households	MPCE (Rs)	RSE of MPCE	% Poor	Lorenz Ratio(S)
Perambalur	1.1	40	483	13.66	34.4	0.220	0.2	40	656	23.41	57.3	0.315
Ariyalur	1.7	80	506	6.70	11.0	0.210	0.1	40	802	9.48	19.9	0.226
Cuddalore	4.1	200	596	9.25	14.0	0.264	2.4	120	722	7.30	42.5	0.253
Nagapattinam	3.3	160	863	17.25	7.0	0.390	1.1	40	1,052	14.51	19.6	0.310
Tiruvarur	2.8	120	664	7.91	11.3	0.262	1.0	40	972	2.93	11.5	0.237
Thanjavur	4.3	160	700	10.67	7.5	0.284	3.2	120	992	9.26	17.0	0.296
Pudukottai	3.5	160	521	4.11	18.6	0.203	0.8	40	919	13.09	28.7	0.277
Sivgangai	2.2	120	634	14.07	13.1	0.304	1.0	30	858	7.44	26.1	0.299
Madurai	3.0	120	579	7.29	18.6	0.247	5.4	240	1,025	6.73	17.5	0.282
Theni	1.4	80	745	33.22	16.0	0.416	1.7	80	720	6.53	31.2	0.229
Virudhu Nagar	2.7	120	532	5.90	22.9	0.241	2.5	120	769	6.84	32.7	0.257
Ramnathapuram	2.6	120	466	3.54	36.7	0.237	1.0	40	618	13.13	56.2	0.245
Tuticorin	2.5	120	726	11.78	33.2	0.448	3.4	110	665	5.35	47.1	0.261
Tirunelveli	4.5	160	503	5.37	23.6	0.222	4.0	200	715	6.51	44.3	0.306
Kannyakumari	1.7	80	549	12.60	19.8	0.296	1.3	160	816	6.72	38.1	0.328
Tamil Nadu	100.0	4159	602	3.36	23.0	0.316	100.0	4137	1,080	2.33	22.5	0.356
Uttarkashi	4.7	80	745	24.32	19.5	0.303	1.3	40	1,094	0.86	4.7	0.151
Chamoli	4.3	79	593	10.76	35.7	0.179	2.1	40	912	11.26	28.9	0.286
Rudraprayag	3.9	40	670	6.55	8.7	0.134	0.1	40	1,325	7.13	5.3	0.264
Tehri Garhwal	8.1	110	501	6.28	61.2	0.191	1.1	30	1,296	6.05	1.4	0.234
Dehradun	9.2	160	677	8.24	30.3	0.252	28.7	120	1,114	17.32	40.9	0.378
Garhwal	9.2	156	620	4.71	31.8	0.213	4.8	40	725	15.64	52.6	0.255
Pithoragarh	5.9	120	554	3.77	44.3	0.219	1.9	40	824	9.17	29.5	0.230
Bageshwar	4.1	80	704	13.88	33.7	0.299	0.4	40	789	12.16	48.2	0.253
Almora	9.0	160	574	4.64	44.1	0.213	2.0	40	1,455	20.66	6.3	0.260
Champawat	3.0	40	494	27.24	72.1	0.243	1.2	40	706	15.76	64.4	0.269
Nainital	6.6	120	919	32.70	40.5	0.453	9.6	80	760	8.42	46.5	0.262
Udham Singh Nagar	15.2	160	714	14.24	45.7	0.339	21.9	80	746	9.86	48.9	0.257
Hardwar	16.6	160	615	4.19	44.4	0.251	24.8	120	1,132	7.72	19.1	0.277
Uttarakhand	100.0	1,465	647	4.49	40.7	0.281	100.0	750	978	6.00	36.5	0.323
Saharanpur	1.7	120	665	6.55	14.6	0.291	1.8	40	783	10.07	29.0	0.292
Muzaffarnagar	2.1	160	602	9.21	30.6	0.296	5.5	40	667	17.41	21.8	0.232
Bijnor	1.6	150	618	7.16	17.9	0.245	2.1	40	868	7.23	12.7	0.219
Moradabad	2.0	160	723	6.48	17.1	0.323	2.1	40	952	16.64	25.9	0.303
Rampur	1.3	80	547	7.63	31.7	0.276	1.6	40	593	4.64	42.2	0.203
MJ Phule nagar	0.9	80	675	10.93	4.7	0.232	1.7	40	628	9.15	39.8	0.227
Meerut	1.1	80	725	14.27	6.5	0.298	3.2	119	897	9.32	16.0	0.275
Baghpat	0.8	80	634	8.85	28.2	0.289	0.4	40	748	3.97	13.2	0.218
Ghaziabad	1.1	70	637	7.19	14.9	0.290	4.8	40	640	11.02	33.9	0.230
G Buddha nagar	0.6	40	689	6.72	2.6	0.224	3.7	40	1,046	16.25	4.5	0.234
Bulandshahr	1.8	119	781	4.22	14.9	0.342	2.3	39	1,053	12.48	24.7	0.363
Aligarh	1.8	118	665	14.69	19.8	0.330	2.4	39	784	6.81	28.4	0.271
Hathras	0.8	79	546	9.68	31.5	0.245	1.0	39	623	1.11	28.0	0.218
Mathura	1.1	80	489	7.47	41.0	0.275	1.7	39	518	22.10	60.9	0.296
Agra	1.5	120	598	6.39	22.1	0.250	4.9	120	1,393	37.00	29.6	0.496
Firozabad	1.0	79	609	7.50	26.5	0.294	1.6	38	817	29.77	34.1	0.357
Etah	1.8	159	516	9.53	30.8	0.292	1.0	40	796	14.22	41.9	0.360
Mainpuri	1.2	80	484	5.94	22.9	0.177	0.6	40	612	10.84	28.7	0.217
Budaun	2.2	160	472	5.04	28.8	0.193	1.2	40	640	3.52	45.8	0.283
Bareilly	1.9	160	519	7.55	30.2	0.255	3.1	80	1,121	14.24	24.2	0.381
Pilibhit	0.9	80	523	2.59	27.3	0.243	0.6	40	539	18.13	46.8	0.211
Shahjahanpur	1.5	120	439	4.15	37.4	0.184	1.2	40	822	5.02	3.3	0.136
Kheri	2.1	160	552	7.52	21.5	0.240	0.8	39	708	2.69	34.0	0.276
Sitapur	2.7	199	676	9.37	27.6	0.354	1.5	38	571	14.66	53.4	0.308
Hardoi	2.5	160	502	6.60	34.2	0.243	1.4	40	593	12.87	42.1	0.242
Unnao	1.8	160	576	10.53	24.1	0.292	1.1	40	569	19.62	50.3	0.344
Lucknow	1.1	80	616	19.94	35.6	0.368	7.3	160	1,329	23.69	14.7	0.412
Rai Bareli	1.8	160	385	3.41	54.4	0.186	1.0	39	699	11.98	40.5	0.304
Farrukhabad	1.1	80	480	8.75	28.5	0.185	0.8	40	629	9.11	43.7	0.257
Kannauj	1.0	80	464	3.74	25.4	0.150	0.5	40	504	9.43	73.3	0.356

(Continued)

Table A2: District-Wise Population Proportion, MPCE, HCR and LR-S for Rural and Urban Sector within States (Continued)

District Name	Rural						Urban					
	Proportional Population	No of Sample Households	MPCE (Rs)	RSE of MPCE	% Poor	Lorenz Ratio(S)	Proportional Population	No of Sample Households	MPCE (Rs)	RSE of MPCE	% Poor	Lorenz Ratio(S)
Etawah	0.8	79	543	9.85	32.3	0.265	0.5	40	949	18.76	17.7	0.314
Auraiya	0.7	80	566	5.67	28.8	0.290	0.7	40	536	20.63	62.8	0.311
Kanpur Dehat	1.2	80	493	11.72	35.6	0.239	0.3	40	574	29.63	61.5	0.340
Kanpur Nagar	1.1	80	577	7.33	28.6	0.279	7.7	160	1224	16.04	15.0	0.386
Jalaun	0.8	80	817	27.78	15.3	0.421	0.8	40	471	17.53	68.1	0.305
Jhansi	0.9	80	589	10.74	19.8	0.276	2.5	40	743	16.84	24.1	0.251
Lalitpur	0.7	40	472	5.09	42.7	0.235	0.5	40	704	9.54	34.9	0.307
Hamirpur	0.6	40	488	21.32	44.1	0.269	0.5	40	552	6.64	54.5	0.286
Mohoba	0.5	40	500	6.46	23.2	0.231	0.3	40	610	9.43	49.1	0.266
Banda	0.8	79	431	8.82	52.8	0.238	0.7	40	436	13.13	71.6	0.290
Chitrakoot	0.6	40	348	2.32	81.5	0.123	0.3	40	773	30.90	54.0	0.331
Fatehpur	1.5	120	518	6.28	31.1	0.252	0.5	39	663	12.80	49.2	0.320
Pratapgrah	1.7	158	369	7.29	65.2	0.236	0.5	40	933	17.47	23.3	0.356
Kaushumbi	0.8	80	507	19.41	45.5	0.364	0.3	40	516	7.02	53.2	0.191
Allahabad	2.9	200	512	8.27	34.5	0.269	3.8	79	731	18.16	35.6	0.313
Bara Banki	1.9	160	687	7.38	14.2	0.251	0.4	40	869	10.87	30.3	0.312
Faizabad	1.6	80	917	14.95	25.0	0.454	0.9	40	892	29.39	37.9	0.419
Ambedkar Nagar	1.5	120	440	8.75	50.4	0.261	0.6	40	451	4.98	70.6	0.235
Sultanpur	2.0	160	516	8.08	28.5	0.228	0.3	40	828	8.98	13.2	0.213
Bahraich	1.5	120	442	9.24	43.7	0.218	0.4	40	683	14.30	36.8	0.276
Shravasthi	0.8	80	377	9.75	56.1	0.254	0.1	40	586	3.65	48.7	0.246
Balrampur	0.9	80	481	6.25	18.6	0.187	0.3	40	801	17.50	28.1	0.349
Gonda	1.9	160	444	12.28	39.0	0.256	0.4	40	651	3.69	43.9	0.283
Sidhartha nagar	1.4	120	359	6.64	66.3	0.218	0.3	40	607	10.77	36.7	0.329
Basti	1.5	120	648	14.25	23.2	0.354	0.4	40	964	12.80	36.3	0.370
S Kabir Nagar	1.0	80	364	4.51	58.0	0.178	0.3	40	525	4.22	69.3	0.258
Maharajganj	1.5	120	397	6.19	53.4	0.211	0.3	40	511	9.96	67.5	0.266
Gorakhpur	2.2	160	420	5.41	56.5	0.228	1.6	40	604	16.05	54.8	0.270
Kushi Nagar	2.2	160	417	7.00	54.8	0.239	0.5	40	564	24.54	57.1	0.289
Deoria	2.0	160	440	4.40	41.9	0.213	0.8	40	506	26.27	59.7	0.274
Azamgarh	2.7	190	509	5.75	29.5	0.244	0.8	40	903	5.90	12.3	0.260
Mau	1.0	80	476	6.06	39.5	0.221	1.0	40	557	14.59	36.3	0.182
Ballia	1.7	160	447	5.93	51.5	0.239	0.5	40	869	12.69	19.6	0.221
Jaunpur	2.7	200	529	5.96	27.9	0.254	1.5	40	939	13.35	7.7	0.244
Ghazipur	2.1	159	380	4.36	53.7	0.209	0.7	40	611	31.72	46.5	0.344
Chaundli	1.1	70	510	8.82	36.0	0.241	0.6	40	519	18.60	74.5	0.275
Varanashi	1.4	120	495	3.81	33.1	0.230	3.0	119	837	10.00	23.7	0.319
S Ravidas Nagar	0.8	80	467	6.35	30.6	0.191	0.2	39	657	11.27	45.5	0.290
Mirzapur	1.4	120	481	5.71	28.6	0.210	0.8	40	532	9.73	53.0	0.206
Sonbadra	0.6	80	447	2.63	24.8	0.136	0.8	40	623	9.39	33.3	0.204
Uttar Pradesh	100.0	7,868	533	1.23	33.3	0.286	100.0	3345	857	4.96	30.1	0.364
Darjeeling	1.8	80	644	16.43	14.7	0.267	2.0	70	913	15.16	9.6	0.329
Jalpaiguri	4.6	240	492	5.93	29.0	0.208	1.2	80	873	11.13	18.5	0.319
Kochbihar	3.5	200	598	4.80	11.2	0.197	1.2	40	847	12.79	22.4	0.249
North Dinajpur	3.7	200	456	8.97	49.0	0.260	1.6	40	763	25.99	31.0	0.309
South Dinajpur	2.4	120	442	9.43	48.9	0.238	0.6	40	1,005	2.58	9.8	0.247
Maldha	5.1	270	547	12.62	46.0	0.353	0.9	40	1,287	9.90	11.7	0.383
Murshidabad	9.1	440	428	3.99	55.9	0.233	4.9	120	891	12.33	36.7	0.387
Birdhum	5.2	240	474	4.66	39.2	0.201	2.1	40	591	18.54	30.9	0.255
Burdwan	7.7	400	606	4.80	20.3	0.255	11.2	320	824	7.55	26.1	0.331
Nadia	6.2	320	576	3.63	18.3	0.225	4.5	120	794	9.56	16.5	0.299
24-Parganas North	7.8	360	608	5.37	20.6	0.256	21.5	560	1,261	8.31	9.1	0.372
Hooghly	5.6	280	664	7.44	21.1	0.274	7.0	240	1,057	7.75	14.2	0.336
Bankura	4.9	280	582	3.71	28.5	0.265	1.7	40	630	6.11	28.3	0.245
Puruliya	4.0	200	461	4.94	31.2	0.199	0.9	40	846	10.92	36.9	0.372
Midnapur	14.0	638	654	9.22	21.8	0.329	3.8	110	991	7.24	7.4	0.276
Howrah	3.7	200	526	5.03	21.6	0.180	6.8	280	1,023	9.53	12.2	0.332
Kolkata	–						21.4	549	1,520	6.38	2.3	0.393
24-Parganas South	10.7	520	588	3.88	18.5	0.244	6.6	160	1,121	9.87	10.2	0.365
West Bengal	100.0	4,988	562	2.02	28.4	0.270	100.0	2889	1,124	3.10	13.5	0.379