

India

Country profile

2016

November



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This country profile is produced by Development Initiatives to support the National Dialogue on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As one of the founding partners of the Leave No One Behind partnership, established in July 2015, our role is to provide data at a national level to help track progress against the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) so we can make sure that no one is left behind.

Poverty profile

- The national poverty line in India is Indian Rupee (INR) 816 per person per month in rural areas and INR 1,000 in urban areas, according to 2012 data. Over a fifth of India's population lives below the poverty lines according to the latest available data (21.9% in 2012). Of those living in rural areas 25.7% lived below the rural poverty line in 2012. In the same year in urban areas, 13.7% live below the urban poverty line.
- The international extreme poverty line, which currently stands at PPP\$1.90 a day, is used to measure poverty in all countries by the same standard. This is used identify how many people in the world live in extreme poverty. In 2013, 17.0% of India's population lived below this line, approximately 191.59 million people. This figure has been steadily decreasing from a high of 41.1% in 2003.
- As of 2011, the richest 20% in India owned 44.2% of national income, in contrast to the 8.2% shared by the poorest 20%.

National poverty line (INR per person per month)

816 in rural areas
1,000 in urban areas

Note: 2012 data. Source: Planning Commission, India.

% of population living below the urban poverty line

13.7%

Note: 2012 data. Source: Planning Commission, India.

% of rural population living below the rural poverty line

25.7%

Note: 2012 data. Source: Planning Commission, India.

Mean household income per month (2011 PPP\$)

119.97

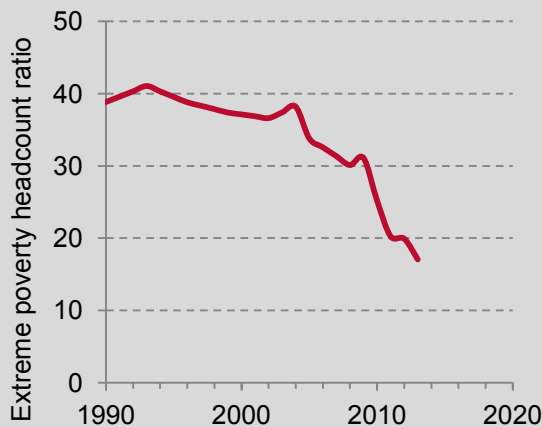
Note: 2013 data. Source: World Bank's PovcalNet.

% of population living below the international extreme poverty line

17.0%

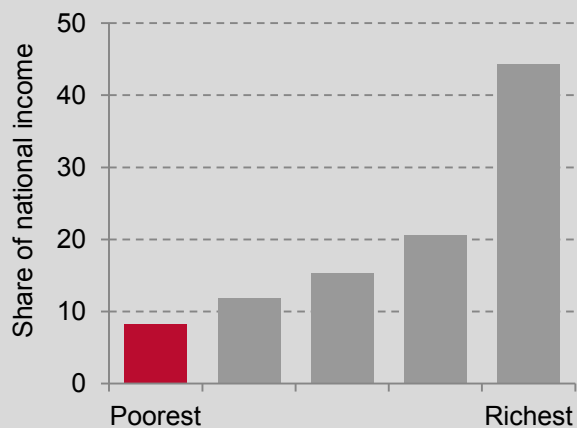
Note: 2013 data, international extreme poverty line is 2011 PPP\$ 1.90/day. Source: World Bank's PovcalNet.

Is poverty reducing over time?



Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank's PovcalNet.

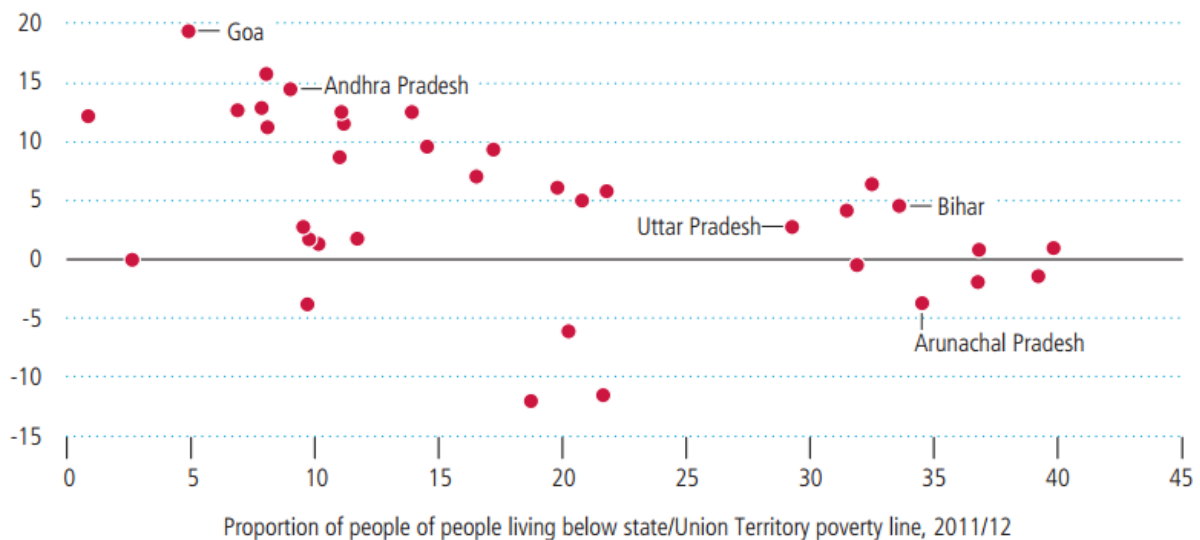
How is income distributed?



Note: 2011 data. Source: World Development Indicators.

National progress in reducing poverty has not been equal across states

Average annual reduction in number of people living below state poverty line, %, 2004/5–2011/12



Notes: Proportion of people living in poverty and poverty reduction (reduction in the number of people living in poverty over the period divided by the number at the start) disaggregated into subnational administrative regions.

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy. Data August 2012

Development Initiatives (DI) is an independent international development organisation working on the use of data to drive poverty eradication and sustainable development.

- Poverty is more prevalent in Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes than the rest of the population, in both rural and urban areas. According to 2012 data, 31.5% of people in Scheduled Tribes and 45.3% of people in Scheduled Castes in rural areas lived below the poverty line, compared with the national average in rural areas of 25.7%. Similarly, 24.1% of Scheduled Tribes and 21.7% of Scheduled Castes lived below the urban poverty line in urban areas, compared with the national urban areas average of 13.7%.¹ Although poverty rates fell in many states between 2004/5 and 2011/12, rates increased in some states such as Arunachal Pradesh.

Economic profile

- In 2015, India's GDP per capita was PPP\$5,730 compared with a regional average of PPP\$5,321 for South Asia.
- The Gini index measures the income distribution of a country's residents where 0 means everyone earns the same, and 100 that one person earns everything. In India in 2011, the Gini index was 35.2, up from 30.82 in 1993, reflecting an increasingly uneven distribution of income in India.
- Out of 188 countries, India is ranked 130 on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s Human Development Index (2015), with a score of 0.609. This doesn't reflect India's status as a middle income country.

GDP per capita (2011 PPP\$)

5,730.14

Note: 2015 data. Source: World Development Indicators.

Human Development Index Ranking

130/188

Note: 2015 data. Source: United Nations Development Programme.

Gini index

35.2

Note: 2011 data. Source: World Development Indicators

Education outcomes

- In 2012, the India government spent PPP\$184.90 per capita on education, this compares with a regional average for South Asia of PPP\$97.34.
- In 2015, India's adult literacy rate stood at 72.2%, up from 61% in 2001. Rural residents have lower literacy rates (68% in 2011) than urban dwellers (84% in 2011). Literacy rates are higher for men than women, in both rural areas (77% compared with 58% in 2011) and urban areas (89% compared with 79% in 2011).²
- Literacy rates for Scheduled Tribes have been increasing since 1980 (from 29.6% in 1991, to 47.1% in 2001 and 59.0% in 2011). In line with this, the gap between the literacy rates for Scheduled Tribes and the national average has been decreasing to 14.0% in 2011, from 22.6% in 1991.³

Adult literacy rate

72.2%

Note: 2015 data. Source: World Development Indicators.

Per capita public expenditure on education (2011 PPP\$)

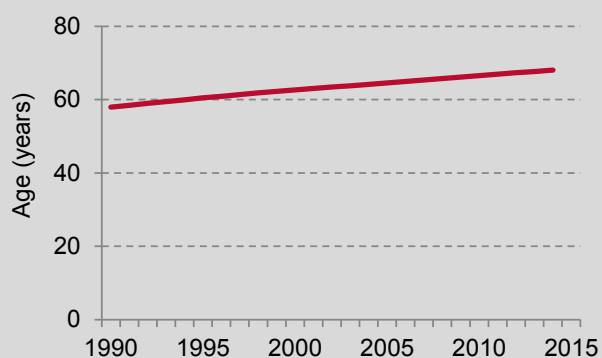
184.90

Note: 2012 data. Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators.

Health outcomes

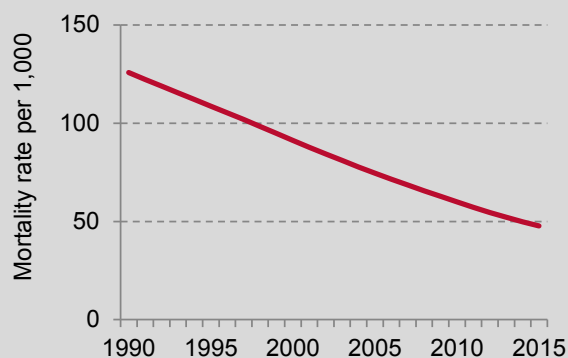
- Life expectancy in India has steadily increased from 57.9 in 1990 to 68.0 in 2014.
- Since 1990, the mortality rate of children under 5 has fallen from 125.8 per 1,000 down to 47.7 per 1,000 in 2015.
- In 2014, public spending on healthcare in India was PPP\$75.87 per capita, compared with a regional average for South Asia of PPP\$68.83.
- According to the latest available data (2005–2006) the percentage of children under five who were stunted (too short for their age) in India was 48%, with higher rates in rural areas.⁴
- Most health indicators are lower for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For example infant mortality is higher in Scheduled Castes (66.4 per 1,000 live births in 2006) and Scheduled Tribes (62.1 per 1,000 live births in 2006), than the national level (57.0 per 1,000 live births in 2006).⁵

Life expectancy at birth



Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators.

Under five mortality rate per 1,000



Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators.

Per capita public expenditure on healthcare (2011 PPP\$)

75.87

Note: 2014 data. Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators.

- 26.8 million people in India were living with at least one form of disability in 2011.
- Most people living with a disability in India live in rural areas (according to the 2011 census, about 69.5% of people with a disability live in rural areas), where access to health care and other social services is often a greater challenge.
- Disability is more prevalent in men than women. According to the 2011 census, there were more men living with a disability than women (2.4% of men and 55.9% of the total population of people with disabilities, compared with 2.0% of women and 44.1% of this population). Scheduled Castes have a higher proportion of people living with a disability. According to the 2011 census, 2.4% (4.9 million people) of Scheduled Castes were living with a disability compared with 2.0% (2.1 million people) of Scheduled Tribes and 2.2% (19.7 million people) of other people.⁶

Note: Economic, health and education data in this profile are Development Initiatives' calculations based on the World Bank's World Development Indicators and the UNDP's Human Development Index; please refer to these sources for full definition of public spending. Poverty data are Development Initiatives' calculations based on the World Bank's PovcalNet.

Achieving SDGs

If global efforts to end poverty and achieve the SDGs are to be reached, it is essential that no one is left behind; the SDGs will not be considered met unless they are met for everyone. However, current data is not good enough to tell us exactly who is being left behind, where they live and why. To better target resources and track their progress we need to better understand who they are. To achieve this we need more and better data disaggregated by at least geography, gender, age and disability.

A new project from Development Initiatives, the P20 Initiative, will be doing just this. The P20 Initiative will provide data on whether things are improving for the poorest 20% of people globally. It will do this by gathering and using existing data and promoting better disaggregation of data on people so we can ensure that those furthest behind are reached first and included in progress so the SDGs can be achieved for all.

Contact

If you would like more information on any of the data provided in this summary or on the P20 Initiative please contact Cat Langdon on cat.langdon@devinit.org

Data use survey

Do you use data in your work? How would you rate your use of data? What data sources do you use? We are interested to hear about the ways in which you use data in your work. Please follow the link below and complete our short survey: goo.gl/iEJdZb

Notes

1 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 2015. Evolving a National Statistical Reporting Mechanism for Social Progress in the Country. Available at:

http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Social_Development_in_India_22dec15.pdf

2 Ministry of statistics and programme implementation, 2016. Education – Statistical Year Book India 2016. Available at:

<http://mospi.nic.in/statistical-year-book-india/2016/198>

3 Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Statistical profile of scheduled tribes in India 2013, Status of education among scheduled tribes. Available at: <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/ScheduledTribesData/Section2.pdf>

4 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 2015. Evolving a National Statistical Reporting Mechanism for Social Progress in the Country. Available at:

http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Social_Development_in_India_22dec15.pdf

5 Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Statistical profile of scheduled tribes in India 2013, Section 3: Status of Health and Family Welfare among Scheduled Tribes. Available at: <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/ScheduledTribesData/Section2.pdf>

6 Ministry of Home Affairs. 2011. Available at: http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/population_enumeration.html

The Leave No One Behind partnership seeks to drive global momentum to make sure that happens. Made up of three international non-profit organisations (CIVICUS, Development Initiatives, and Project Everyone) with the support of the United Kingdom's Department for International Development we have come together as founding partners to catalyse a global movement to ensure that the pledge to Leave No One Behind turns from words into reality.

For more information on the Leave No One Behind partnership please email info@leavenoonebehind.global or visit www.leavenoonebehind.global



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