Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India and is home to 200 million people, 60 million of who are poor. The pace of poverty reduction in the state has been slower than the rest of the country. Poverty is widespread. The central and eastern districts in particular have very high levels of poverty. The state is also experiencing widening consumption inequality in urban areas. Growth is slow and is driven mainly by services.

Poverty in Uttar Pradesh is slightly above the national average

Central and eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh have very high poverty
Poverty reduction in Uttar Pradesh has lagged the rest of the country

Population below poverty line, (%)

Low Income States are highlighted in orange, All India.

Poverty declined in both rural and urban areas of Uttar Pradesh more rapidly after 2005

Population below poverty line, (%)

Rural
Total
Urban

1994 2005 2012
Uttar Pradesh is among the slowest growing states in the country.

Services contribute the most to Uttar Pradesh’s growth.

Components of GSDP growth rate, (%)
Uttar Pradesh
Poverty, Growth & Inequality

Slower poverty reduction in Uttar Pradesh than some of the Low Income States

Uttar Pradesh is home to the largest number of India's poor

Interpreting the graph
- **Share of poor > share of population**
  - 
- **Share of poor < share of population**
  - 
- **What % of India's population lives in this state?**

Data for 19 large states and All India. Low Income States are highlighted in yellow.
Consumption inequality has increased mainly in urban areas of Uttar Pradesh

Gini coefficient

1994 2005 2012

0.27 0.28 0.31
0.25 0.25 0.25
0.30 0.35 0.42

Uttar Pradesh's consumption inequality is below the national average

Gini coefficient, 2012

Low Income States are highlighted in orange. AI is All India.