

### Appendix 3 (as supplied by the authors): Demonstration of the relative socio-economic status measure

An indicator of relative household socio-economic status was constructed for each survey using principal components analysis. The resulting continuous index variable was divided into quintiles of households from quintile 1 (most poor) to quintile 5 (least poor). There were some differences in the assets used to construct the relative socio-economic quintiles by geography. Indicators of household building materials (walls, roof, floor) and utilities (water, sanitation, cooking fuel, electricity) were consistent between location. Common assets included in all three geographies were ownership of a radio, bicycle, mobile phone, bed, kerosene or pressure lamp, wrist watch or motorised vehicle. In addition, the Nigerian principal components analysis included ownership of a generator, fan, television or fridge; the Ethiopian principal components analysis included ownership of a wrist watch or chair; the Uttar Pradesh principal components analysis included ownership of a fridge, television, wrist watch or fan.

To illustrate the characteristics of most and least poor families in the three geographies ownership of common socio-economic status indicators for building materials, utilities and assets are shown in figures A1-3. In contrast to the least poor in all three settings, almost universally the most poor were living in households made of temporary building materials, had very little access to electricity and they only rarely owned a wrist watch or a motorised vehicle. In the most poor households of Gombe, access to clean sanitation, ownership of a mobile phone or of a radio was half that of the least poor. In Ethiopia very large disparities were observed between most and least poor for all socio-economic status indicators with the exception of owning a lamp. In Uttar Pradesh, the most poor had very little access to clean water and sanitation.

Figure A3.1. Characteristics of building materials in the most poor (Q1) and the least poor (Q5) households surveyed in Gombe State, Nigeria, 2015

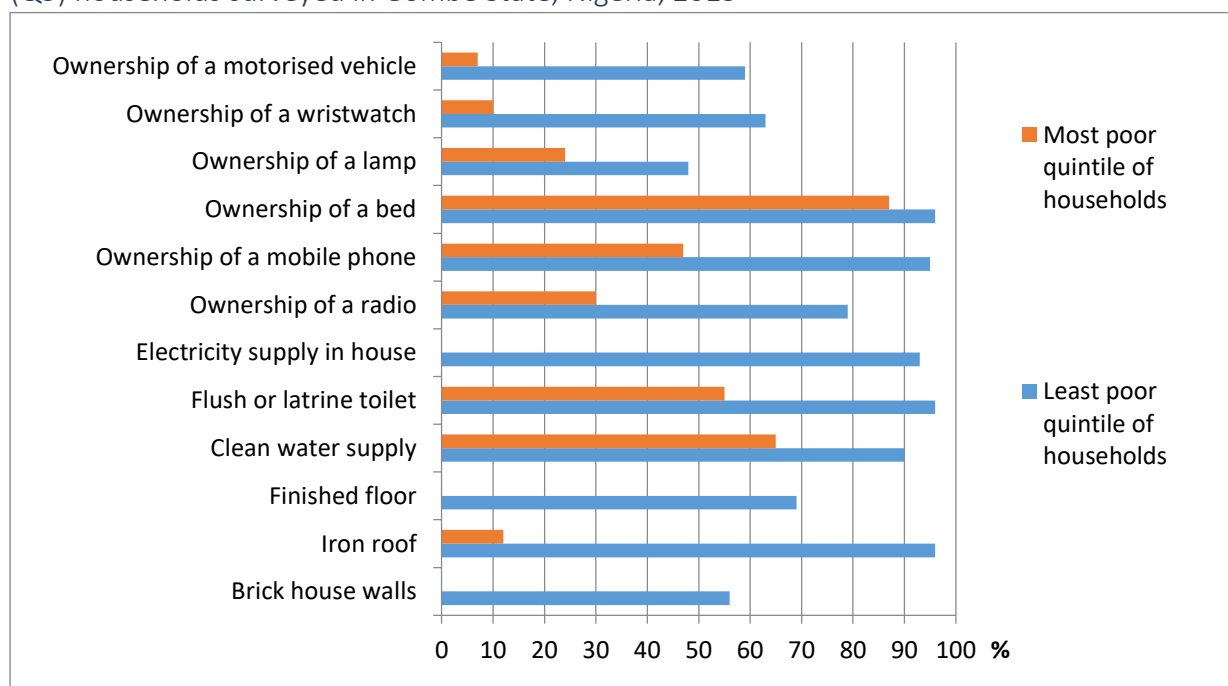


Figure A3.2 Characteristics of building materials in the most poor (Q1) and the least poor (Q5) households surveyed in Ethiopia, 2015

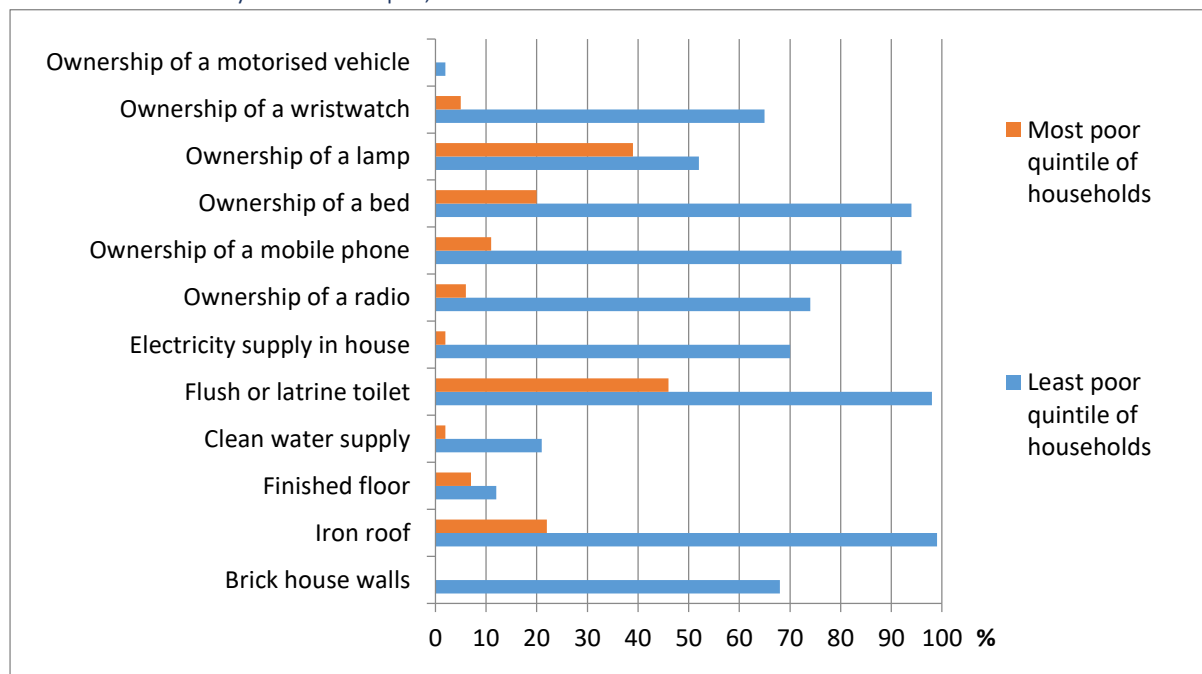


Figure A3.3 Characteristics of building materials in the most poor (Q1) and the least poor (Q5) households surveyed in the State of Uttar Pradesh, India, 2015

