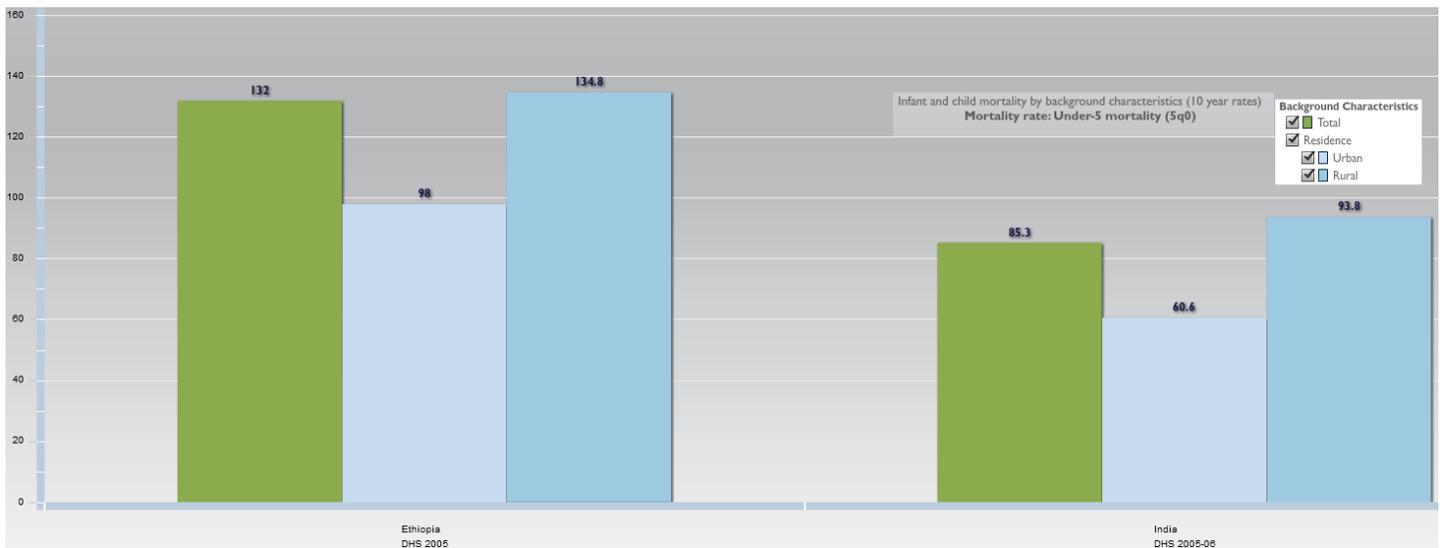


Based on the graph below, child mortality rates consistently present valid implications on poverty. Child mortality rates in urban environments are lower than those in rural environments for both Ethiopia and India. This trend appears to be consistent in other countries as well. In total, the 132 deaths per 1000 children in Ethiopia imply inefficient health standards and services and malnutrition, which are major indicators of poverty. Similarly, India's total of 85 deaths per 1000 children indicates a lower level of poverty than Ethiopia.



Measuring highest education level of survey respondents also provides an indication of development and poverty, especially when comparing across nations. Between Ethiopia and India, it can easily be seen that the latter enjoys much higher total education levels in its population. India, with 44.7% of survey respondents educated, is roughly four times greater than Ethiopia, which is at 11.9%. The numbers may not say a lot on their own, but cross-comparing across regions shows the extent of poverty which is affecting undeveloped nations. At the rural level especially, Ethiopians lack education which reflects high child mortality, and hence higher poverty levels. It is interesting to note that the huge gap between Ethiopia's urban and rural education levels does not translate into a similarly sized gap in child mortality above. India may or may not be in a similar situation with regards to poverty, but the much higher education levels indicate that it is better off than Ethiopia. The level of education in India between urban and rural measures is also more consistent when compared with the child mortality rates above. Despite the discrepancies in the education gap in Ethiopia compared to India, it is consistent for higher education levels to indicate lower child mortality. Thus, implementing more education will imply a drop in child mortality, and thus a drop in poverty levels.

