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Global Progress on Multidimensional Poverty

Corinne Mitchell

Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative
University of Oxford

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Multidimensional Poverty

Poverty as a Multidimensional Phenomenon

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and explicitly identify poverty as a multidimensional phenomenon:

“We recognise that **eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions**, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development” (Preamble to 2030 Agenda)

Goal 1: End **poverty in all its forms** everywhere

Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in **poverty in all its dimensions** according to national definitions

Poverty as a Multidimensional Phenomenon

Third United Nations Decade on for the Eradication of Poverty reaffirmed commitment to SDG 1 and the 2030 Agenda preamble.

It also “*Remains deeply concerned* that, while the prevalence of extreme poverty continues its decades-long descent, progress has been uneven, **1.6 billion people still live in multidimensional poverty**, the total number of persons living in extreme poverty remains unacceptably high and the **non-income dimensions of poverty and deprivation, such as access to quality education or basic health services, and relative poverty remain major concerns**”

Global Multidimensional Poverty Index

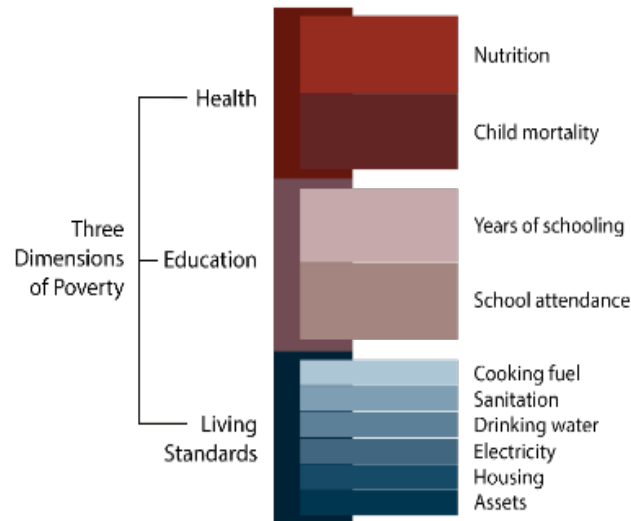
What is the Global MPI?

The global MPI is an internationally comparable measure of acute multidimensional poverty.

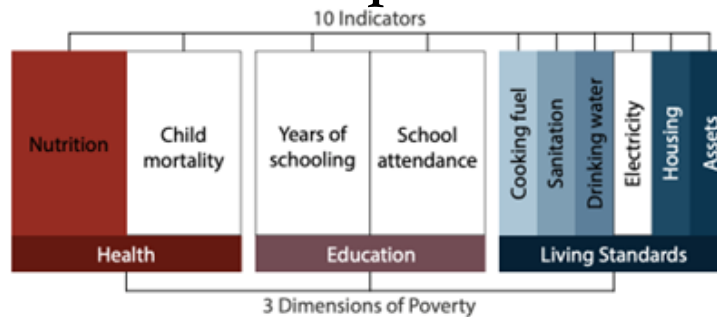
- Same dimensions, indicators, weights, deprivations and poverty cut-off for all countries
- Covering **over 100 countries**
- Launched in 2010 by **OPHI & UNDP** (revised in 2018)
- **Updated once a year** to include newly released datasets
- Uses mostly **DHS and MICS** datasets
- All result tables, country briefings, reports, methodological notes, Stata dofiles, interactive databank, etc. are **freely available** on OPHI website

How is the Global MPI Computed?

1. Define indicators & cut-offs

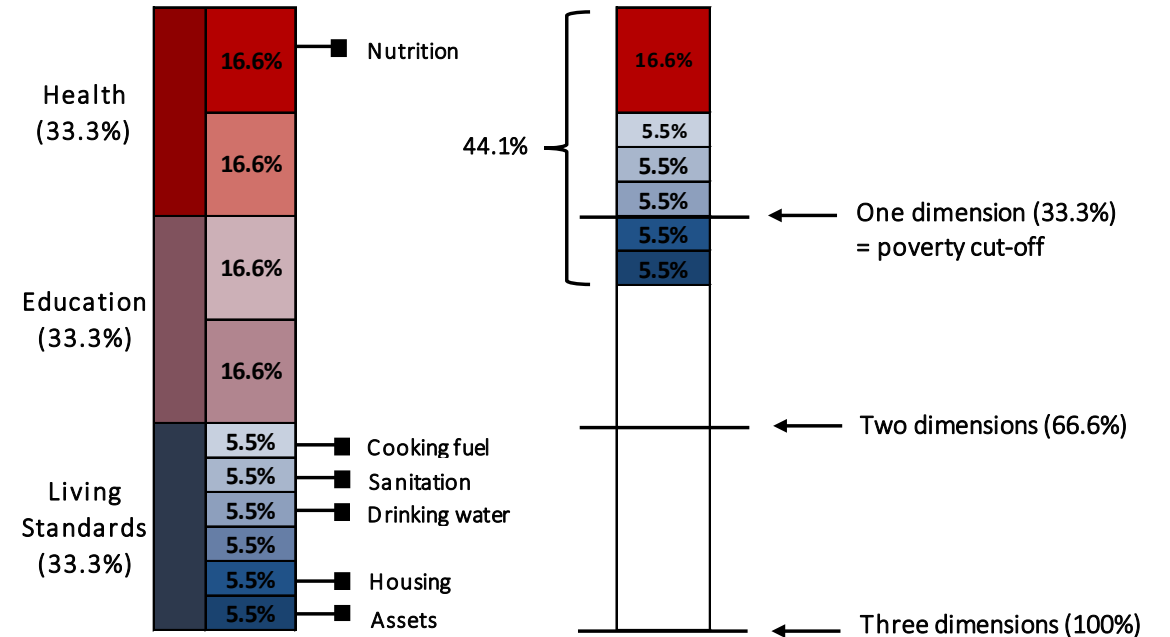


2. Build a deprivation score for each person



3. Identify who is poor

A woman's deprivation profile or deprivation score is



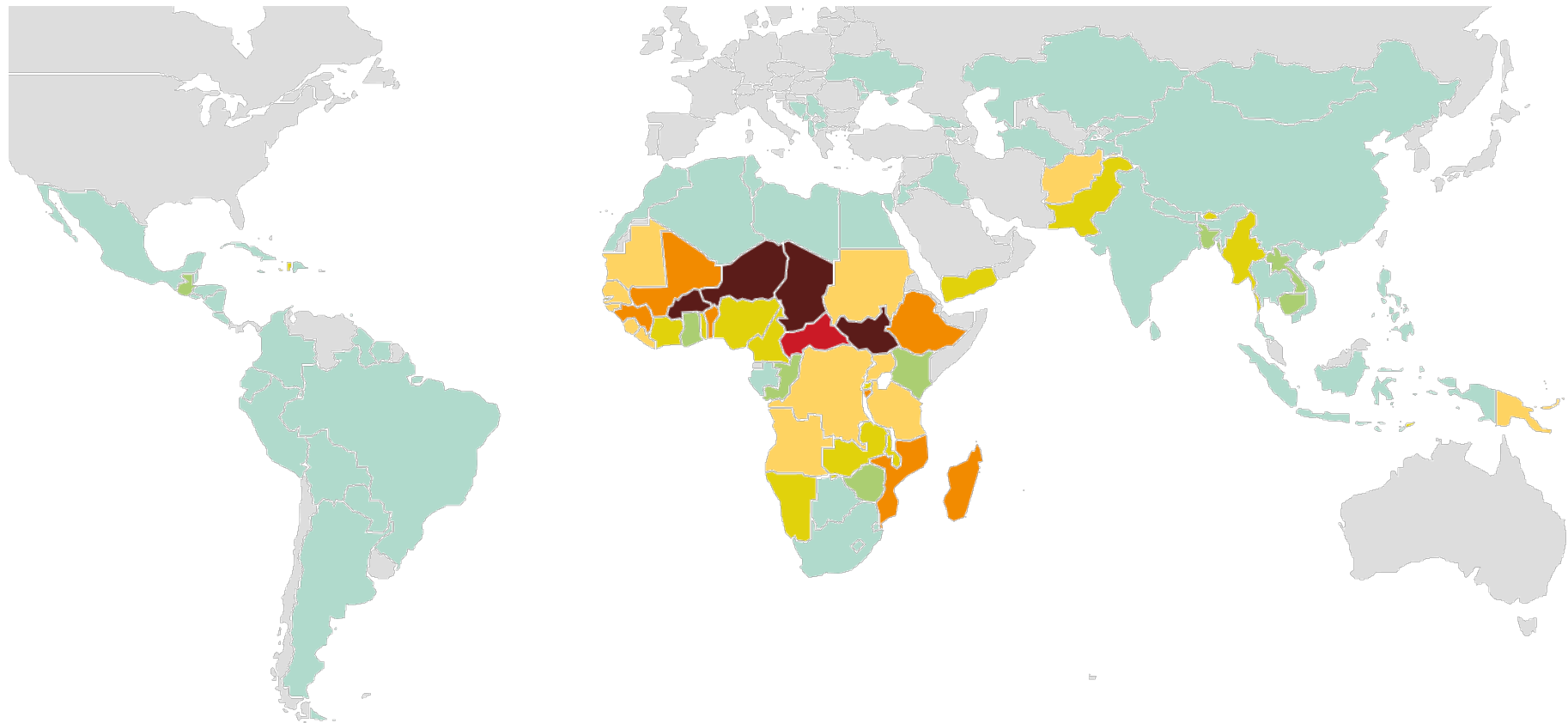
How is the Global MPI Computed?

Table 1. Global MPI – Dimensions, Indicators, Deprivation Cutoffs, and Weights

Dimensions of poverty	Indicator	Deprived if...	SDG area	Weight
Health	Nutrition	Any person under 70 years of age for whom there is nutritional information is undernourished . ¹	SDG 2	1/6
	Child mortality	A child under 18 has died in the household in the five-year period preceding the survey. ²	SDG 3	1/6
Education	Years of schooling	No eligible household member has completed six years of schooling . ³	SDG 4	1/6
	School attendance	Any school-aged child is not attending school up to the age at which he/she would complete class 8 . ⁴	SDG 4	1/6
Living Standards	Cooking fuel	A household cooks using solid fuel , such as dung, agricultural crop, shrubs, wood, charcoal, or coal. ⁵	SDG 7	1/18
	Sanitation	The household has unimproved or no sanitation facility or it is improved but shared with other households. ⁶	SDG 6	1/18
	Drinking water	The household's source of drinking water is not safe or safe drinking water is a 30-minute or longer walk from home, roundtrip. ⁷	SDG 6	1/18
	Electricity	The household has no electricity . ⁸	SDG 7	1/18
	Housing	The household has inadequate housing materials in any of the three components: floor, roof, or walls . ⁹	SDG 11	1/18
	Assets	The household does not own more than one of these assets : radio, TV, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, or refrigerator, and does not own a car or truck.	SDG 1	1/18

Global MPI 2022 Results

Global MPI 2022 Results



Legend for MPI score ranges:

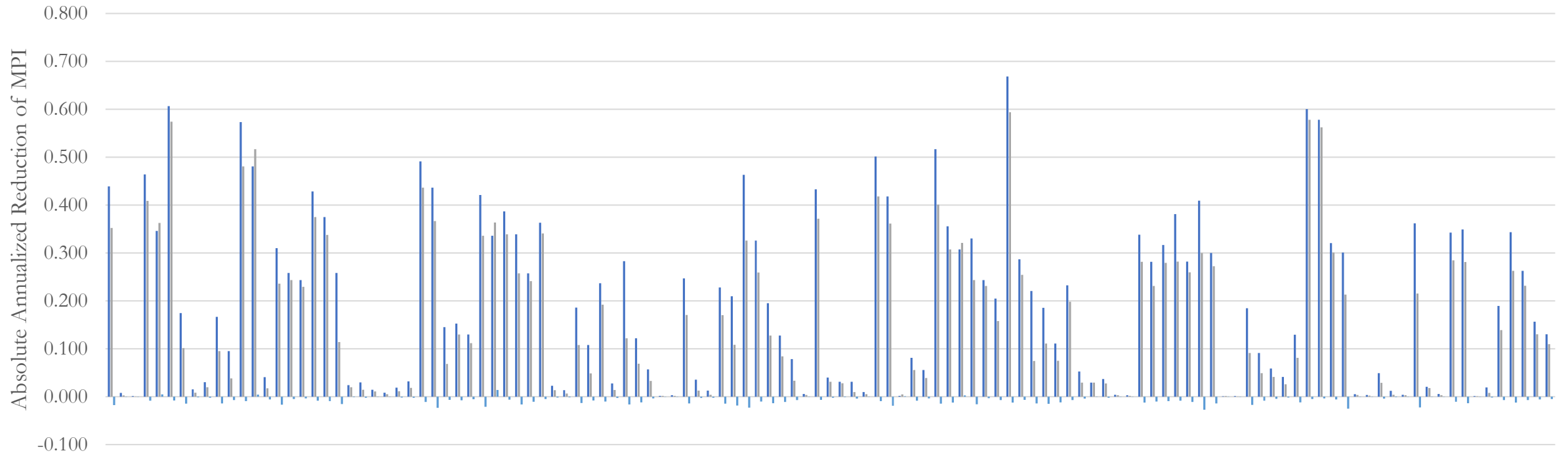
- [0,0.0859]
- (0.0859,0.172]
- (0.172,0.258]
- (0.258,0.343]
- (0.343,0.429]
- (0.429,0.515]
- (0.515,0.601]

Trends in Global MPI

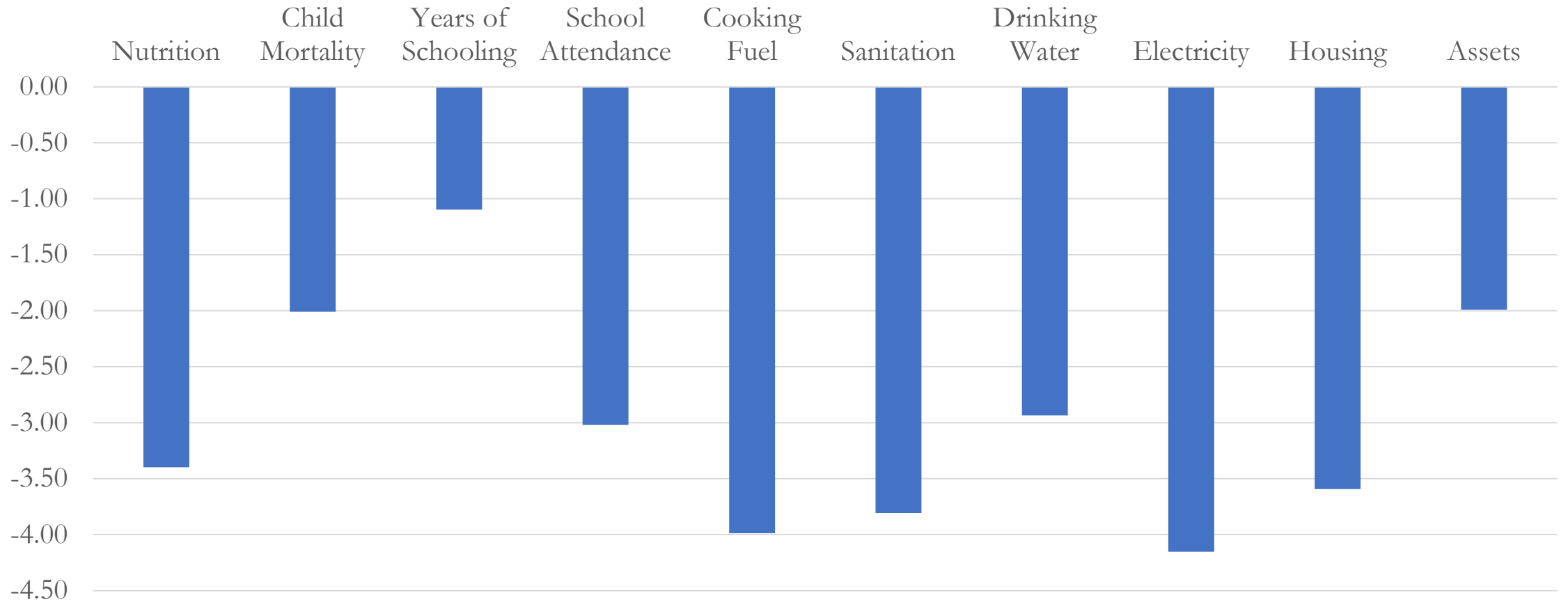
Global MPI 2022 Trends Results

- **Nearly every country saw a decrease in MPI** between 2000-2021 (with the datasets available)
- Greatest annualized absolute reduction was Sierra Leone (2013-2017)
- **28 countries saw statistically significant improvements** in the percentage of people poor and deprived **in every indicator in at least one time period**
- Greatest annualized relative reduction was Kyrgyzstan (2014-2018)
- Togo (2013/14-2017) had largest annualized reduction in intensity of poverty
- India had **more than 415 million people leave poverty** (275 million from 2005/06-2015/16 and 140 million from 2015/16-2019/21). Its poverty reduction was **pro-poor**
- Rural areas are nearly always poorer, but **rural-urban gaps were generally decreasing**
- Tambacounda region in Senegal (2017-2019) had the largest annualized absolute reduction of any subnational region, going from **80% poor to 60% poor in just 2 years**

Global MPI 2022 Trends Results



Sierra Leone (2013-2017)

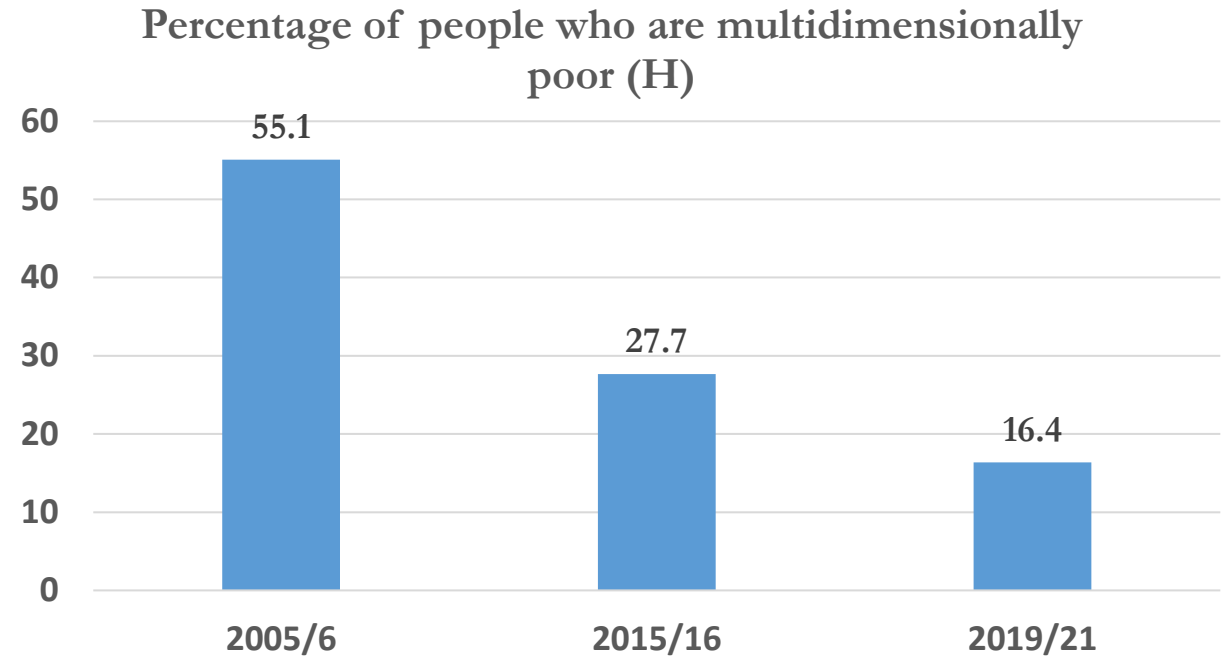
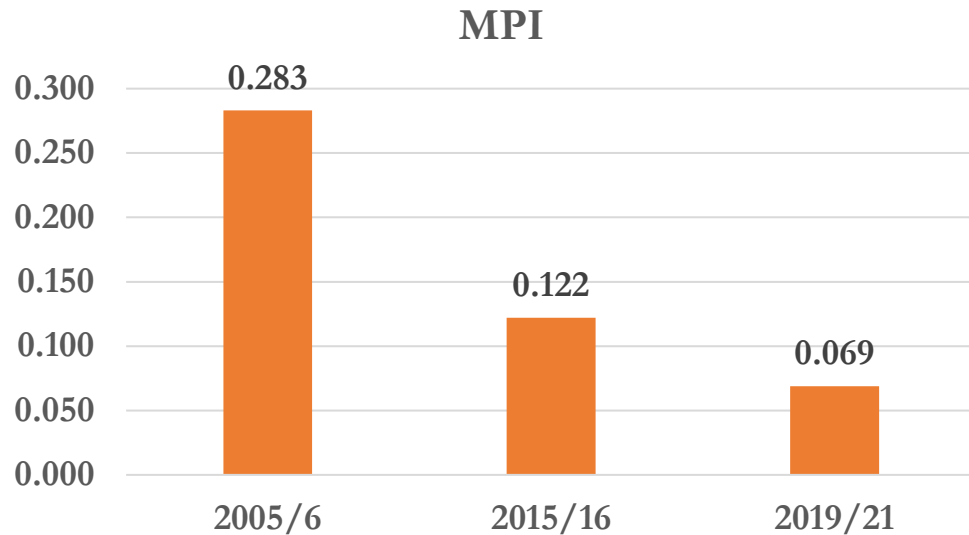


Absolute Reduction in Censored Headcount Ratios

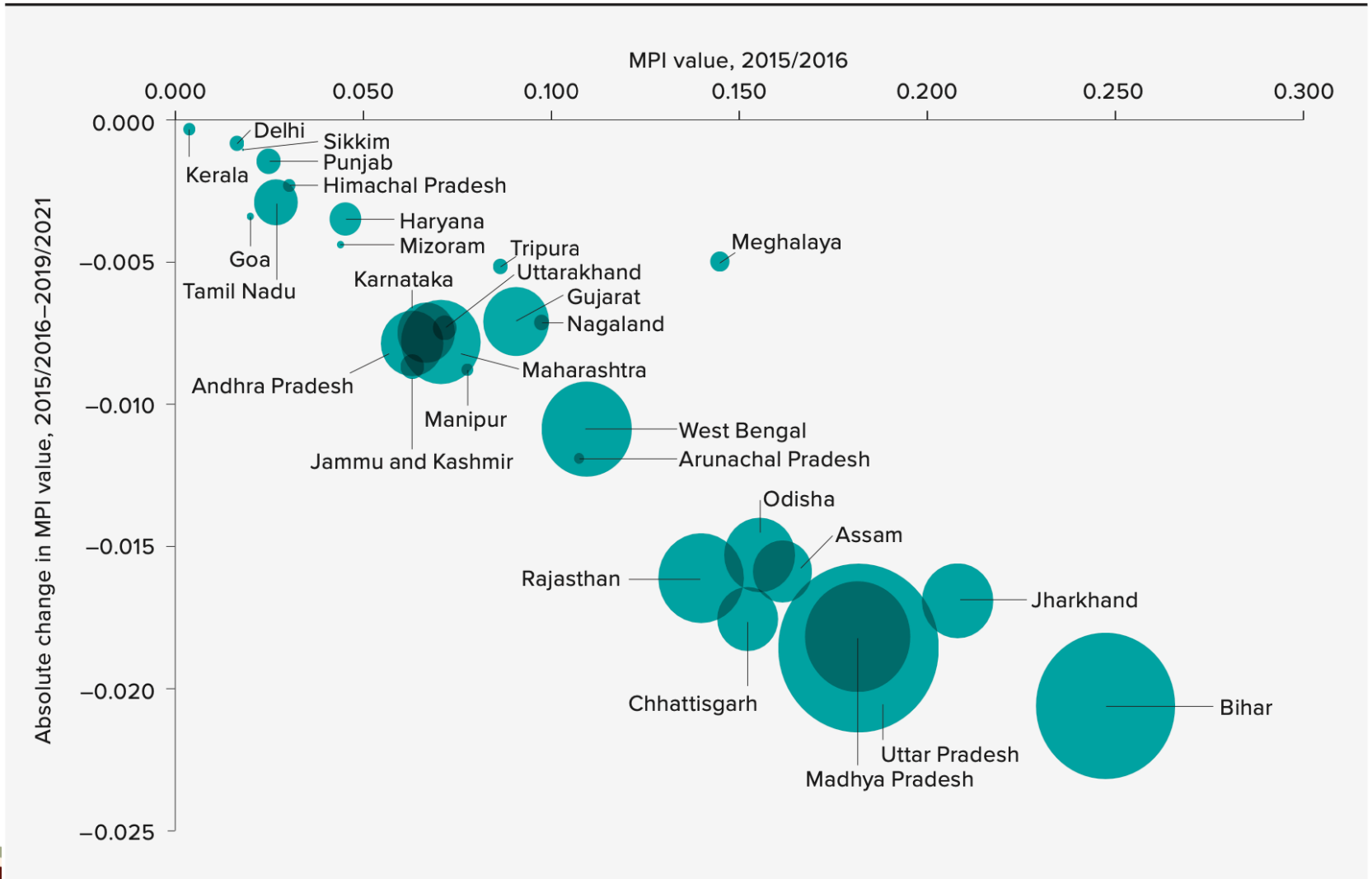
India 2005/06 - 2019/21

In the 15 years 2005/06 to 2019/21...

415 million people left poverty
in India (229 million still poor)



India 2015/16 - 2019/21



Note: The size of the bubble is proportional to the number of poor people in 2015/2016.

Source: Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa 2022c.

Thank you!

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