Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2021

Unmasking disparities
by ethnicity, caste and gender

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GLOBAL MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX 2021

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Contents

Introduction

When the Sustainable Development Goals were launched in 2015, the goal of eliminating poverty seemed ambitious but possible. The global community pledged to leave no one behind by ending poverty in all its forms, everywhere, including reducing by at least half the proportion of men, women and children living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions by 2030. Five years later, the global community is being rocked by a public health crisis that has exposed the cracks in social protection systems, health, education and workers' guarantees and widened inequalities within and across countries worldwide.[1] While everyone has felt the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, disastrous effects have appeared along the fault lines of ethnicity, race and gender, among others.[2]

Even as the COVID-19 pandemic threatens development progress, it presents a window of opportunity to build forward better. The health crisis has highlighted how interconnected we are—through food production lines, the politics of vaccine development and distribution, and tourism, among other ways—and how a fair, equitable recovery must put an end to acute multidimensional poverty.

The findings in this report are a call to action for policymakers everywhere. Across the 5.9 billion people who live in the 109 countries studied, more than one in five—1.3 billion—live in multidimensional poverty. Half of global multidimensionally poor people are children. And although prepandemic multidimensional poverty levels were declining, the poorest countries lacked emergency social protections during the COVID-19 pandemic and could suffer the most. Disparities across ethnic and racial groups are greater than disparities across more than 1,200 subnational regions. Indigenous peoples are the poorest in most Latin American countries covered. Nearly two-thirds of multidimensionally poor people live in households in which no girl or woman has completed at least six years of schooling.

This report provides a comprehensive picture of acute multidimensional poverty to inform the work of countries and communities building a more just future for the global poor. Part I focuses on where we are now. It examines the levels and composition of multidimensional poverty across 109 countries covering 5.9 billion people. It also discusses trends among more than 5 billion people in 80 countries, 70 of which showed a statistically significant reduction in Multidimensional Poverty Index value during at least one of the time periods presented. While the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on developed countries is already an active area of research, this report offers a multidimensional poverty perspective on the experience of developing countries. It explores how the pandemic has affected three key development indicators (social protection, livelihoods and school attendance), in association with multidimensional poverty, with a focus predominantly on Sub-Saharan Africa. Part II profiles disparities in multidimensional poverty with new research that scrutinizes estimates disaggregated by ethnicity or race and by caste to identify who and how people are being left behind. It also explores the proportion of multidimensionally poor people who live in a household in which no female member has completed at least six years of schooling and presents disparities in multidimensional poverty by gender of the household head. Finally, it probes interconnections between the incidence of multidimensional poverty and intimate partner violence against women and girls.

To achieve a future where all individuals are living lives they value and have reason to value, the global community must fix the structural inequalities that oppress and hinder progress. A post-COVID-19 world can be a more just world—but only if we craft evidence-driven policies that put the most vulnerable at the heart of reconstruction. This report strives to do just that.

What is the global Multidimensional Poverty Index?

Sustainable Development Goal 1 aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. The global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures acute multidimensional poverty across more than 100 developing countries. It does so by measuring each person's deprivations across 10 indicators in three equally weighted dimensions: health, education and standard of living (see figure). By identifying both who is poor and how they are poor, the global MPI complements the international $1.90 a day poverty rate. Launched in 2010 by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative at the University of Oxford and the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme, the global MPI is updated annually to incorporate newly released surveys and share fresh analyses.

In the global MPI, people are counted as multidimensionally poor if they are deprived in one-third or more of 10 indicators (see figure), where each indicator is equally weighted within its dimension, so the health and education indicators are weighted 1/6 each, and the standard of living indicators are weighted 1/18 each. The MPI is the product of the incidence of multidimensional poverty (proportion of multidimensionally poor people) and the intensity of multidimensional poverty (average share of weighted deprivations, or average deprivation score,[1] among multidimensionally poor people) and is therefore sensitive to changes in both components. The MPI ranges from 0 to 1, and higher values imply higher multidimensional poverty. To ensure transparency, the detailed definition of each indicator is published online, together with country-specific adjustments and the computer code used to calculate the global MPI value for each country.[2]

Structure of the global Multidimensional Poverty Index
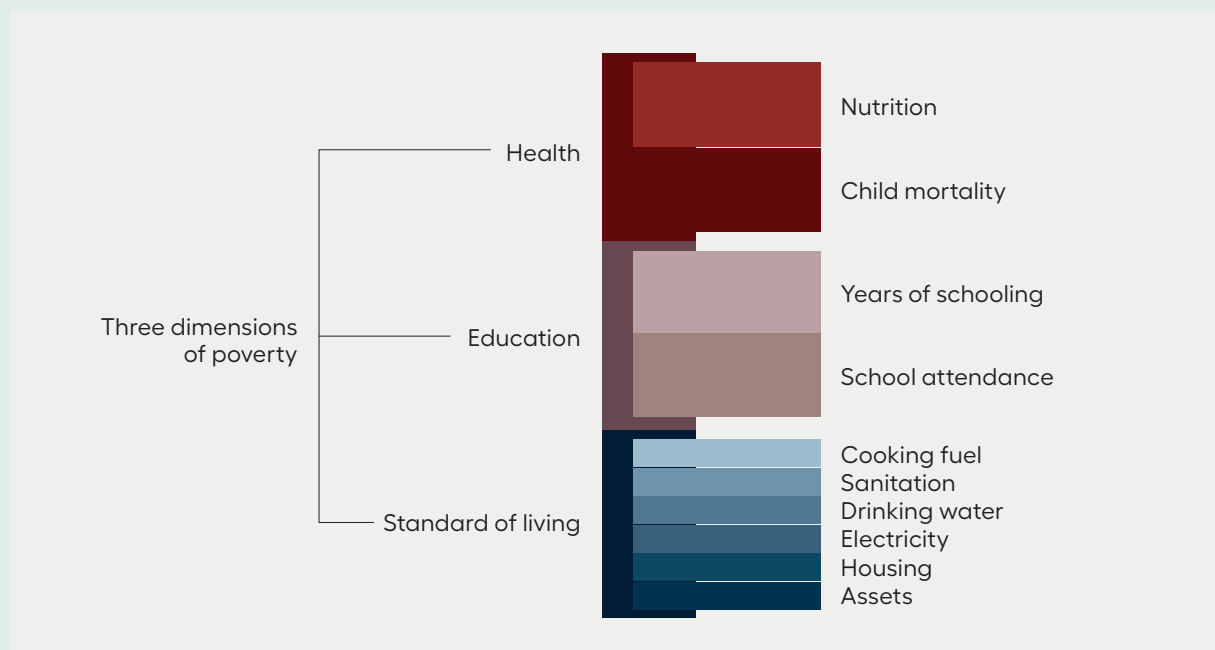
Source: OPHI 2018.

Notes
1. The deprivation score of a multidimensionally poor person is the sum of the weights associated with each indicator in which the person is deprived. 2. Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa 2021; UNDP 2021; http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/mpi-statistical-programmes. In addition to tables 1 and 2 of this report, disaggregation by rural/urban areas, age cohort, gender of household head and subnational regions; alternative poverty cutoffs; sample sizes; standard errors; and indicator details are available in the data tables of Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa (2021).

Building forward with equity: Where are we now?

The 2021 global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) covers 109 developing countries: 26 low-income countries, 80 middle-income countries and 3 high-income countries. These countries—home to 5.9 billion people, 1.3 billion or more than one in five of whom are multidimensionally poor—account for about 92 percent of the population in developing countries, making the global MPI a key tool to measure and monitor poverty.[3] The MPI, its incidence and intensity, and the contribution of each indicator can also be disaggregated by age group, by rural and urban areas and for 1,291 subnational regions. For the first time the global MPI is disaggregated by ethnicity or race (for 40 countries with available information), by caste (for India) and by gender of the household head (for 108 countries).

This year, MPI estimates have been updated for 21 countries, and estimates are available for the first time for 2 countries.[4] The 2021 global MPI values are based on Demographic and Health Surveys for 45 countries, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys for 51 countries and national surveys for 13 countries. Trends are presented for 80 countries, 28 of which have data for three time periods. Global MPI estimates use the latest survey data available from 2009–2019/2020, whereas trend data span 2000–2019/2020. A total of 79 countries—home to 84 percent of multidimensionally poor people—have data fielded in 2015 or later, and 22 of those countries have data fielded in 2019 or later.[5] These prepandemic surveys allow for the calculation of the most up-to-date MPI values and for examination of their evolution during the five years since the Sustainable Development Goals were adopted. They also provide a benchmark for assessing any reversals of progress in the future. After presenting the 2021 global MPI results and MPI trends, part I overlays the MPI with snapshots of deprivations in social protection, vulnerable livelihoods and schooling taken during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The 2021 global Multidimensional Poverty Index

Key findings

Across 109 countries 1.3 billion people— 21.7 percent—live in acute multidimensional poverty. Who are these people? Where do they live? What deprivations do they face?

Who are the 1.3 billion multidimensionally poor people, and where do they live?
- About half (644 million) are children under age 18. One in three children is multidimensionally poor compared with one in six adults. About 8.2 percent of multidimensionally poor people (105 million) are age 60 or older.
- Nearly 85 percent live in Sub-Saharan Africa (556 million) or South Asia (532 million).
- Roughly, 84 percent (1.1 billion) live in rural areas, and 16 percent (about 209 million) live in urban areas.
- More than 67 percent live in middle-income countries, where the incidence ranges from 0.1 percent to 66.8 percent nationally and from 0.0 percent to 89.5 percent subnationally.

What deprivations do the 1.3 billion multidimensionally poor people face?
- 481 million live with an out-of-school child.
- 550 million lack at least seven of eight assets (radio, television, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike or refrigerator) and do not have a car.
- 568 million lack improved drinking water within a 30-minute roundtrip walk.
- 635 million live in households in which no member has completed at least six years of schooling.
- 678 million lack electricity.
- 788 million live in a household with at least one undernourished person.
- 1 billion each are exposed to solid cooking fuels, inadequate sanitation and substandard housing.

Disaggregation illuminates inequalities. The 283 poorest subnational regions in terms of MPI values are home to 600 million people, about one-tenth of the population covered in this report, but 446 million multidimensionally poor people, or more than one-third of all multidimensionally poor people. These subnational regions are in 36 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (29), East Asia and the Pacific (3), the Arab States (2) and South Asia (2).

Disaggregating the global MPI unmasks the poorest groups. Comparing the level and composition of multidimensional poverty across groups shows who the poor are, how poor they are and how they are poor. With the COVID-19 pandemic threatening to exacerbate social inequalities worldwide,[6] it is more important than ever for policymakers to be transparent and proactive in redressing the vulnerabilities that undermine human potential.

MPI and monetary poverty. Multidimensional poverty and monetary poverty (people living on less than $1.90 a day) are complementary measures, capturing different yet crucial information. Figure 1 shows the incidence of multidimensional poverty and the incidence of monetary poverty for 60 countries.[7] For instance, in Pakistan only 4.4 percent of the population lives in monetary poverty, but 38.3 percent lives in multidimensional poverty. While in South Africa 18.7 percent of the population lives in monetary poverty, but only 6.3 percent lives in multidimensional poverty. Both measures must be interpreted together to understand the who, where and how of poverty in all its forms and dimensions.

Figure 1. In 43 of the 60 countries with both multidimensional and monetary poverty estimates, the incidence of multidimensional poverty was higher than the incidence of monetary poverty
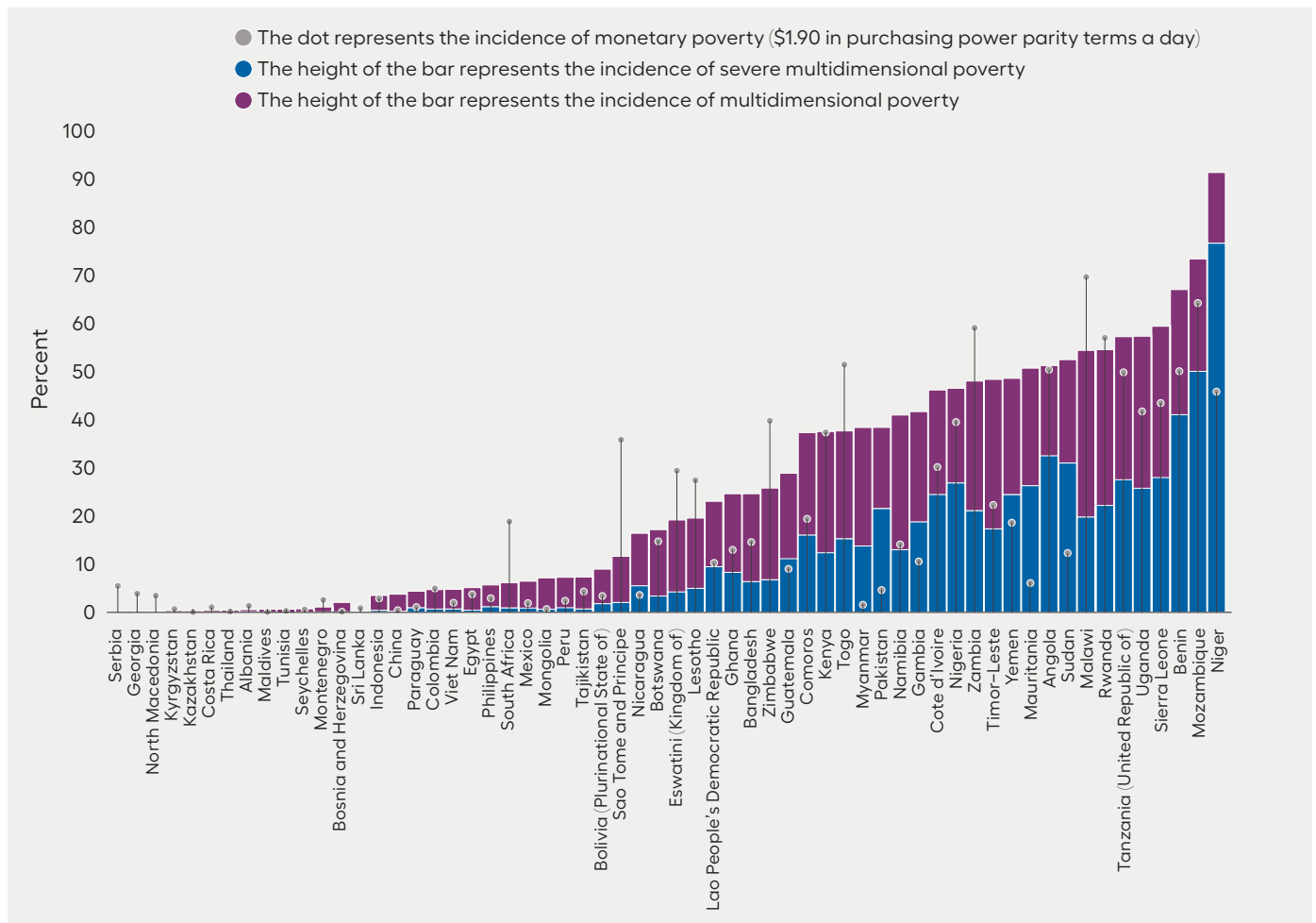
Source: Table 1 at the end of this publication.

How did poverty change during the two decades before the COVID-19 pandemic?

Key findings

- Of the 80 countries studied, covering roughly 5 billion people, 70 experienced a statistically significant reduction in absolute terms in MPI value during at least one period. Central African Republic and Guinea showed an increase in MPI value between the two most recent surveys.[8]

- Of the 20 countries that reduced their MPI value the fastest, 14 were in Sub-Saharan Africa, 3 were in South Asia, 2 were in East Asia and the Pacific and 1 was in Latin America and the Caribbean. The fastest reduction was in Sierra Leone (2013–2017) during a period that included the Ebola epidemic, followed by Togo (2013/2014–2017), Mauritania (2011–2015) and Ethiopia (2016–2019).

- For all available indicators 23 countries experienced a statistically significant reduction in the percentage of people who were multidimensionally poor and deprived in a given indicator for at least one period.[9]

- In 24 countries there was no statistically significant reduction in multidimensional poverty among children (individuals under age 18) during at least one period.[10] In Central African Republic there was a statistically significant increase between 2010 and 2018/2019.

- In 20 countries the MPI value among children did not fall at all or fell more slowly than the MPI value among adults during at least one period.[11]

- In 13 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and in 1 country in the Arab States the number of multidimensionally poor people increased during at least one period, even though the country experienced a statistically significant decrease in the incidence of multidimensional poverty, because of population growth.[12]

- Many countries saw pro-poor reductions in runaway regions—subnational regions that were initially among the poorest in their country but reduced multidimensional poverty faster than the national average in absolute terms—fulfilling the leave no one behind pledge. These areas include North Central in Liberia (2013–2019/2020), Province 2 in Nepal (2016–2019), Sylhet in Bangladesh (2014–2019) and Tambacounda in Senegal (2017–2019).

The 28 countries with three data points show that the pathway to ending multidimensional poverty is not always linear. In 18 countries the absolute reduction in MPI value was faster during the first period than during the second.[13] For example, in Central African Republic there was a statistically significant reduction in the incidence of multidimensional poverty, from 89.6 percent in 2000 to 81.2 percent in 2010, but a statistically significant increase, to 84.3 percent, in 2018/2019, reflecting the consequences of violent conflicts in the country (figure 2). In addition to the different rates of reduction, the changes in the composition of multidimensional poverty differed across periods. For example, Nepal reduced the incidence of multidimensional poverty from 39.1 percent in 2011 to 25.7 percent in 2016—driven principally by reductions in the percentage of people who were multidimensionally poor and deprived in school attendance, drinking water, electricity or assets—and to 17.7 percent in 2019 (2.7 percentage points a year over both periods). But the second period saw greater reductions in the percentage of people who were multidimensionally poor and deprived in years of schooling, cooking fuel, child mortality or nutrition. In contrast, in five countries the second period showed a higher rate of reduction in multidimensional poverty.[14] In Gambia the incidence of multidimensional poverty fell from 68.0 percent in 2005/2006 to 61.9 percent in 2013—or 0.8 percentage point a year—and then fell to 50.0 percent in 2018—or 2.4 percentage points a year.

Figure 2. Three period analyses show poverty reduction trends are not straight shots
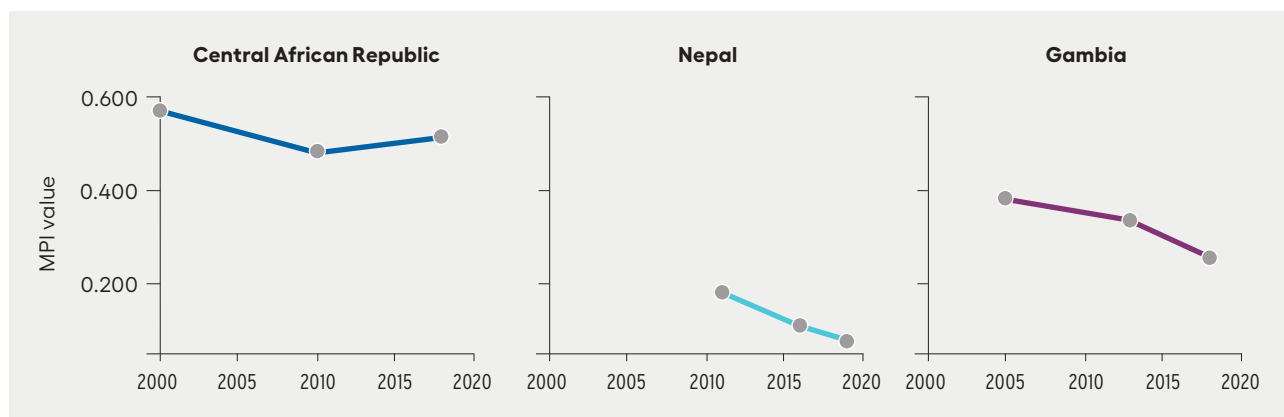
Source: Table 2 at the end of this publication.

COVID-19 and multidimensional poverty around the world

As a health emergency that has cost millions of lives, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused disruption around the world. Moreover, it entails profound and regressive multidimensional costs for the poorest countries, particularly those in Sub-Saharan Africa. The severity of the crisis in these countries has been underestimated because limited direct mortality has kept them outside the international spotlight.[15] High multidimensional poverty appears to be, on average, amplifying the adverse pandemic-related shocks in education and employment and limiting the space for emergency protection programmes. Despite local and global efforts, the pandemic and its socio-economic implications will affect humans, economies and societies for years.

Key findings

- Emergency social protection coverage is less prevalent in high-MPI countries.
- The percentage of employed nonwage workers is particularly high in high-MPI countries.
- The percentage of households with children who stopped participating in formal education during the pandemic is larger in higher MPI countries.
- The relationship between MPI value and these additional deprivations and socioeconomic risks is not uniform: Some high-MPI countries defy the pattern against the odds.

To shed light on COVID-19 impacts and its risks, this section draws on data collected through high-frequency phone surveys during the pandemic, covering 45 countries across six regions (see box A1 in *Appendix* for detail).[16] These countries are home to 1.6 billion people, 462 million of whom are multidimensionally poor, and include close to 60 percent of the population living with low human development and close to 60 percent of the population of Sub-Saharan Africa. The data are imperfect, but they reveal some current deprivations.[17] Figures 3–5 colour code observations from more recent household surveys, which are therefore more reliable in describing the immediate prepandemic situation.

Households in high-MPI countries were unlikely to be covered by emergency social protection that could alleviate their insecurity (figure 3). In Chad, with an MPI value of 0.517 and 84.2 percent of people living in multidimensional poverty in 2019, less than 8 percent of the households reported receiving social protection during the COVID-19 pandemic. Indeed, the MPI is clearly inversely associated with receipt of social protection during the pandemic. The countries in which people are in many ways least able to absorb or cope with pandemic-induced socioeconomic shocks are less likely to benefit from sufficient social assistance to protect their lives and livelihoods and to overcome hunger

The economic fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic imposes a heavy burden on people who are informally or precariously employed. They are among the most at risk of suffering livelihood shocks without social insurance. In countries with an MPI value of

Figure 3. Emergency social protection during the COVID-19 pandemic has been less prevalent in countries with high Multidimensional Poverty Index values
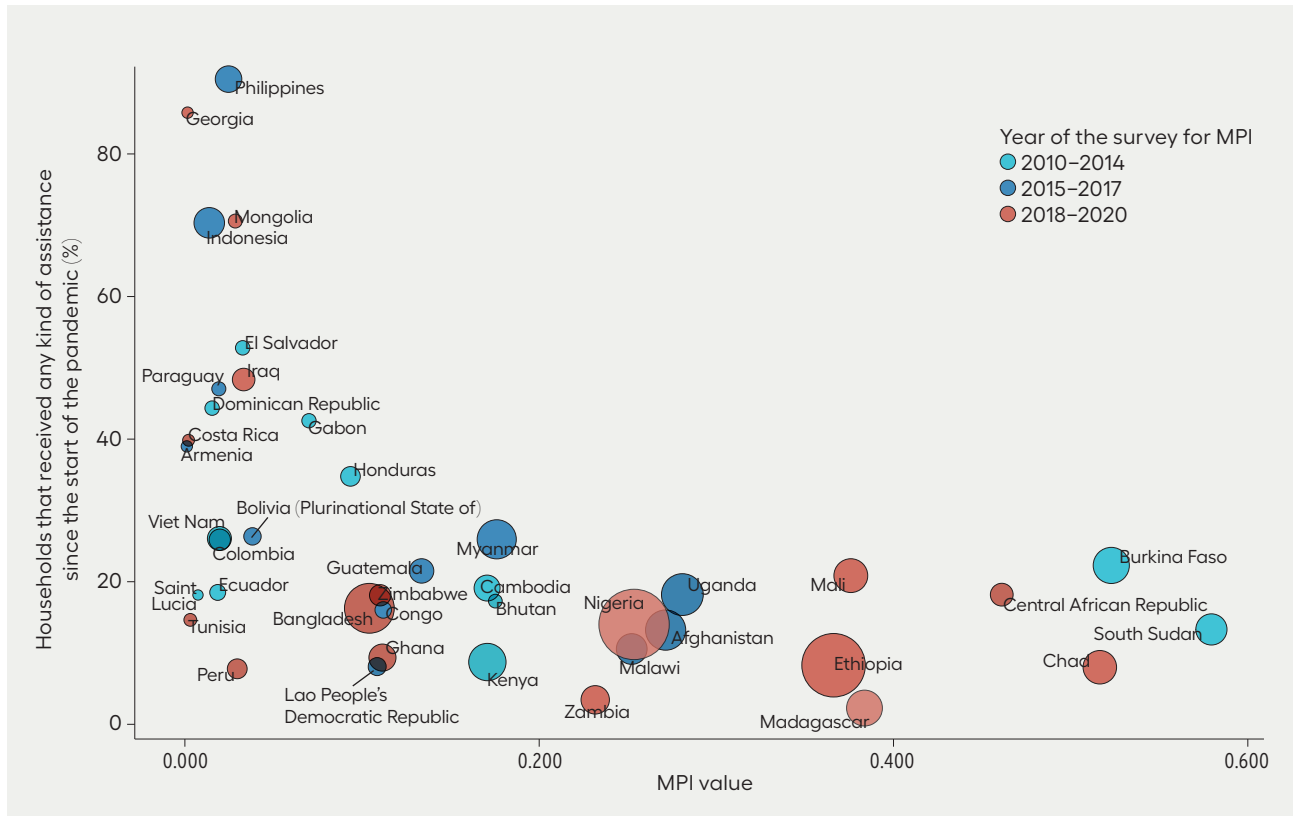
Note: The size of the bubble is proportionate to the country's population.
Source: Authors' calculations based on table 1 at the end of this publication and the World Bank's COVID-19 Household Monitoring Dashboard (https://www.worldbank.org/en/data/interactive/2020/11/11/covid-19-high-frequency-monitoring-dashboard, 17 May 2021 version).

0.100 or higher, on average about two-thirds of the employed population older than age 18 are nonwage workers (figure 4). This means that the pandemic's socioeconomic implications might most heavily affect countries in which people are already deprived in some of the global MPI indicators. It also testifies to the great disadvantage that people in higher MPI countries face during the current health emergency and the various effects of that disadvantage on lives and livelihoods.

Millions of children around the world stopped attending school during the COVID-19 pandemic. Disruption of formal education was more prevalent in higher MPI countries, though there is variation (figure 5). Nigeria and Zambia have similar MPI values, but the difference between the share of households with children attending school before the pandemic and the share of households with children who participated in teacher-assisted learning during the pandemic is 60 percentage points in Nigeria and roughly

80 percentage points in Zambia. Experiences from past health emergencies sadly suggest that many of these children—particularly those in the poorest countries—may never go back to school.[18] Education is integral to human development and instrumental to breaking intergenerational cycles of poverty. Enabling as many children as possible to continue their education is thus key to avoid exacerbating inequalities and disadvantage and otherwise leaving behind the youngest and poorest.

Multidimensional poverty need not be a trap. The stark relationship between multidimensional poverty and additional deprivations and vulnerabilities in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic is by no means uniform. Figures 3–5 show clear patterns, but they also show a great deal of variation and suggest that countries can defy the odds and avoid some of the worst fallouts despite high MPI values. For instance, Mali, Madagascar and Ethiopia have similar MPI values, but the reduction in formal education activities

Figure 4. A large percentage of employed people in countries with high Multidimensional Poverty Index values are nonwage workers
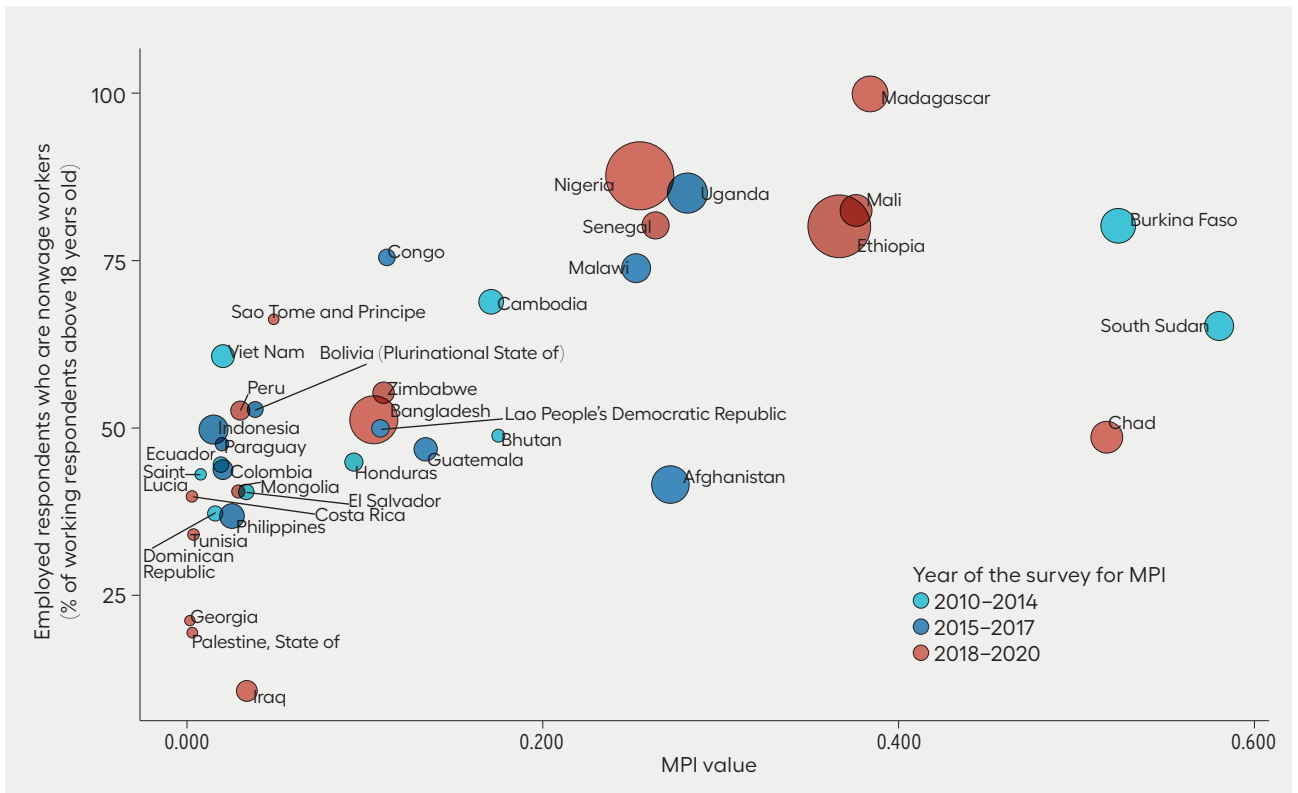
Note: The size of the bubble is proportionate to the country's population.
Source: Authors' calculations based on table 1 at the end of this publication and the World Bank's COVID-19 Household Monitoring Dashboard (https://www.worldbank.org/en/data/interactive/2020/11/11/covid-19-high-frequency-monitoring-dashboard, 17 May 2021 version).

during the pandemic has been much lower in Madagascar. Before the pandemic countries around the world had made great progress in reducing overlapping deprivations.[19] The hope is that governments and the international community can design and implement adequate interventions to prevent the pandemic's long-lasting impacts from disproportionately affecting the worst-off.

Figure 5. The reduction in formal education activities during the COVID-19 pandemic has been higher in countries with high Multidimensional Poverty Index values
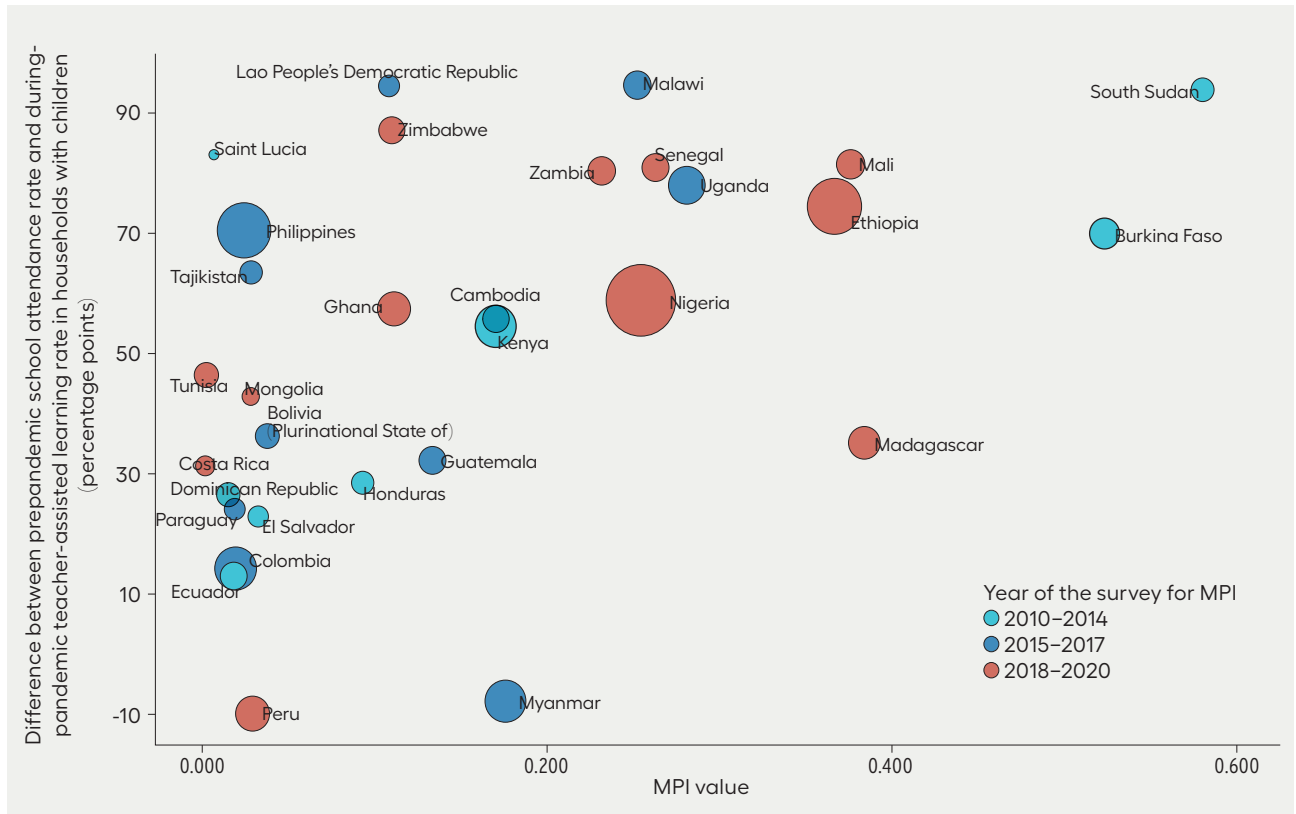
Note: The size of the bubble is proportionate to the country's population. A positive value indicates a reduction in the percentage of children engaged in formal education since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Georgia is excluded from this figure because of data inconsistencies.
Source: Authors' calculations based on table 1 at the end of this publication and the World Bank's COVID-19 Household Monitoring Dashboard (https://www.worldbank.org/en/data/interactive/2020/11/11/covid-19-high-frequency-monitoring-dashboard, 17 May 2021 version).

II

Multidimensional poverty, ethnicity, caste and gender: Revealing disparities

A key message of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the pledge to leave no one behind. To monitor progress towards that goal, which has been disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic, this year's report disaggregates the global MPI by ethnicity or race and by caste as well as by gender of the household head.[20] It also includes a gendered and intra-household analysis of schooling. The results reveal policy-relevant disparities that must be addressed to ensure fair and inclusive development.

Multidimensional poverty and ethnicity, race and caste

Key findings

- Almost 690 million (28.2 percent) of the 2.4 billion people in the 41 countries with ethnicity, race and caste data live in multidimensional poverty.
- In each of the nine poorest ethnic groups—all in Burkina Faso and Chad—more than 90 percent of the population is multidimensionally poor.
- The difference in the percentage of people identified as multidimensionally poor between the poorest ethnic group and the least poor group ranges from less than 1 percentage point in Cuba, Kazakhstan, and Trinidad and Tobago to more than 70 percentage points in Gabon and Nigeria.
- Indigenous peoples are among the poorest in all Latin American countries covered. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia indigenous communities account for about 44 percent of the population but 75 percent of multidimensionally poor people.
- In Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia and Viet Nam ethnic minorities are poorer than majority groups.
- The two poorest ethnic groups in Gambia—the Wollof and the Sarahule—have roughly the same MPI value but different compositions of multidimensional poverty.
- In India five out of six multidimensionally poor people are from lower tribes or castes. The Scheduled Tribe group accounts for 9.4 percent of the population and is the poorest, with 65 million of the 129 million people living in multidimensional poverty.

Inequalities across ethnic groups remain prevalent in multiple countries. To reduce differences in poverty levels and rates, governments must focus on hard-to-reach groups, minorities and indigenous groups[21] who are at risk of being left behind. Another priority should be collecting better and more frequent data on ethnicity and group-based deprivations in order to enable efficient monitoring, reporting and targeting of poverty and inequalities across ethnic groups.

How does multidimensional poverty vary by ethnic group?

Among the 109 countries covered by the global MPI, results can be disaggregated by ethnic or racial categories in 40 countries[22] and by caste in India, covering 291 ethno-racial categories and five caste categories.[23] These 41 countries belong to five regions: East Asia and the Pacific (4 countries), Europe and Central Asia (6 countries), Latin America and the Caribbean (11 countries), South Asia (3 countries) and Sub-Saharan Africa (17 countries).[24] They are home to more than 2.4 billion people, almost 690 million (28.2 percent) of whom live in multidimensional poverty. When disaggregated by ethnic group, MPI values range from 0.000 to 0.700, wider than across all 109 countries and all other disaggregations. (A table with the full ethnicity disaggregation is available online at http://hdr.undp.org/en/2021-MPI and https://ophi.org.uk/publications/ophi-research-in-progress/.) The 68 countries not included in the analysis did not collect information on ethnicity or race or did not include disaggregation by ethnic or racial group in the survey report (see box A2 in *Appendix* for details).

Nearly 128 million people belong to ethnic groups in which 70 percent or more of the population is multidimensionally poor. In the nine poorest groups—all in Burkina Faso and Chad—more than 90 percent of the population is multidimensionally poor. Most of the largest within-country disparities in the incidence of multidimensional poverty across ethnic groups are in Sub-Saharan Africa, which is also the region with the most reported ethnic groups per country, meaning that inequalities are more likely to be visible. The smallest differences between the ethnic groups with the highest and lowest incidence are in Cuba, Kazakhstan, and Trinidad and Tobago (less

than 1 percentage point), while the largest differences (more than 70 percentage points) are in Gabon and Nigeria.

Which groups are poorest—and how?

Ethnic minorities in East Asia and the Pacific show higher levels of multidimensional poverty. In Viet Nam MPI values differ starkly between the majority Kinh/Hoa group (0.011) and ethnic minorities (0.071), who account for only about one-sixth of the population but nearly half of people living in multidimensional poverty (figure 6). In Lao People's Democratic Republic the majority Lao-Tai group is the least poor, with an MPI value of 0.048, while the Mon-Khmer, the Chinese-Tibetan and the Hmong-Mien groups all have MPI values of 0.190 or more. In Mongolia households headed by Khalkhs—who account for

over 80 percent of the population—have an incidence of multidimensional poverty of 5.6 percent; in comparison, people in Kazakh households account for less than 5 percent of the population, but 20.7 percent of people living in Kazakh households are multidimensionally poor.

Indigenous peoples are the poorest in most Latin American countries covered. In 7 of the 11 Latin American countries covered in this section—Belize, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana and Paraguay[25]—indigenous groups are the poorest. But in Peru and Suriname some indigenous groups fare better. In Peru the Native or Indigenous to Amazonia group and the Other Indigenous group are the poorest—more than 45 percent of their populations are multidimensionally poor—but the incidence of multidimensional poverty among two other indigenous groups,[26] the Aymara (4.3 percent) and the Quechua (6.8 percent), is lower

Figure 6. In Viet Nam ethnic minorities account for nearly half of people living in multidimensional poverty but less than 14 percent of the population
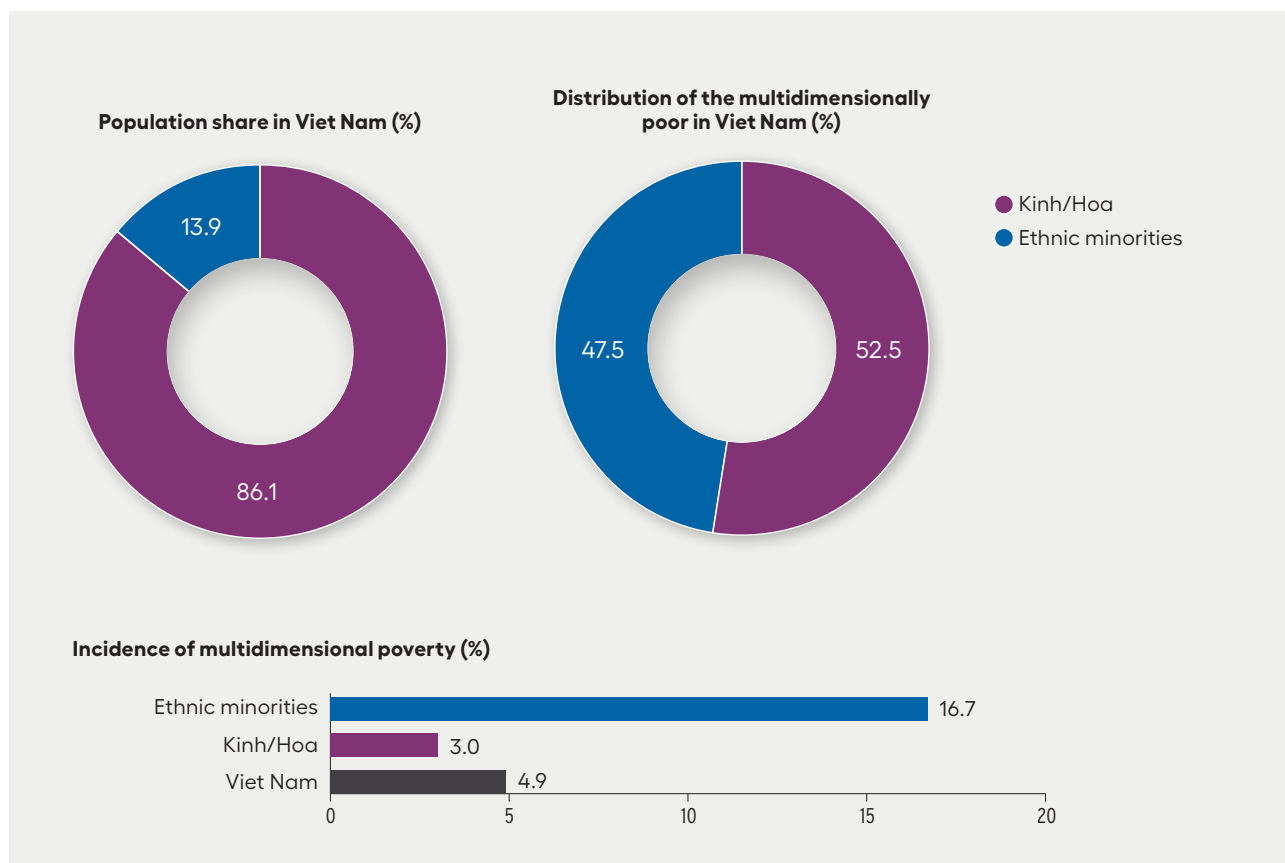
Source: Alkire, Calderon and Kovesdi forthcoming.

than the incidence among Black/Brown/Zambo/ Mulato/Afroperuvian individuals (10.3 percent), White Peruvians (8.1 percent) and the country as a whole (7.4 percent). In Suriname indigenous groups are the second poorest, with an incidence of multidimensional poverty of 6.9 percent compared with 8.6 percent among Maroons[27] and 2.9 percent countrywide.

In the Plurinational State of Bolivia indigenous peoples account for about 44 percent of the population[28] but 75 percent of people living in multidimensional poverty (figure 7). Here too, the incidence of multidimensional poverty varies across indigenous groups: 10 percent among the Aymara, the least poor (close to the country average of 9.1 percent), compared with 19.5 percent among the Quechua and 20.5 percent

among the Other Indigenous group. As mentioned, the incidence of multidimensional poverty among the Aymara and Quechua groups in Peru is lower.

Regression analysis shows that, on average, each indigenous group in the Plurinational State of Bolivia has a larger deprivation score than the nonindigenous group, even after geographic region and urban or rural area is controlled for.[29] The Aymara have the lowest average deprivation score among indigenous groups.[30]

Ethnic groups with different composition of multidimensional poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Wollof and the Sarahule, the two poorest groups in Gambia, have roughly the same MPI value, 0.297 and 0.296 respectively, and population (200,000–300,000). But the policy responses for

Figure 7. Indigenous peoples account for 44 percent of the Plurinational State of Bolivia's population, but 75 percent of those who live in multidimensional poverty
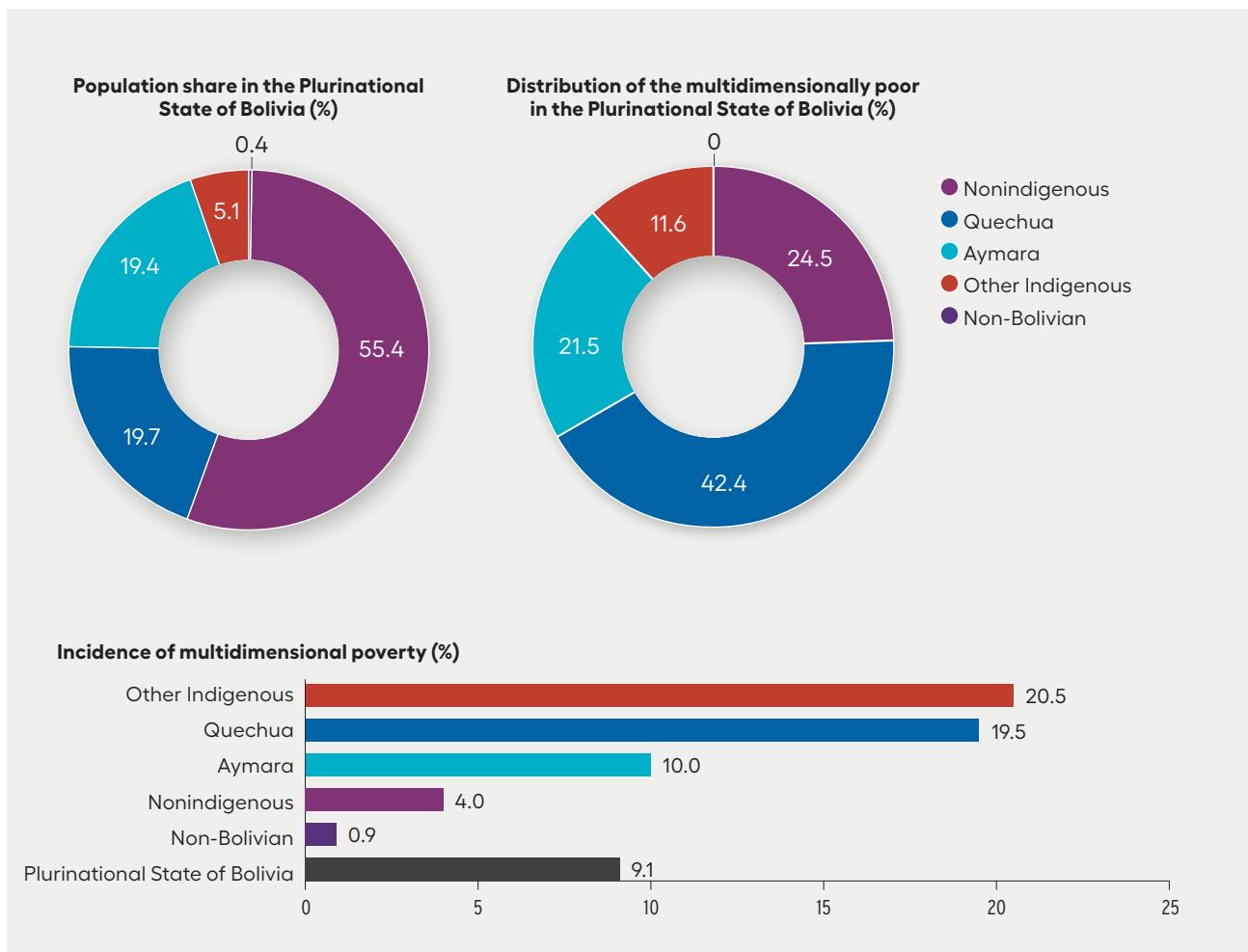
Source: Alkire, Calderon and Kovesdi forthcoming.

the groups may differ because the composition of their multidimensional poverty differs. The incidence of multidimensional poverty is higher among the Sarahule (60.0 percent) than among the Wollof (53.9 percent), while the intensity of multidimensional poverty is higher among the Wollof (55.2 percent) than among the Sarahule (49.4 percent).

The deprivations that make up multidimensional poverty also differ. About 46.8 percent of the Sarahule are multidimensionally poor and deprived in nutrition compared with 32.3 percent of the Wollof (figure 8). More Wollof are multidimensionally poor and lack any household member with six or more years of schooling (30.6 percent) compared with the Sarahule (21.8 percent). The Wollof also face higher deprivations in five of the six standard of living indicators, including electricity and housing, but lower deprivations in child mortality and school attendance.

Thus, a similar level of multidimensional poverty across ethnic groups does not always mean that the same policies are required to eradicate poverty.

The incidence, intensity and composition of poverty together provide a detailed and actionable guide to antipoverty policies.

Multidimensional poverty by caste in India

Because castes and tribes are a more prevalent line of social stratification in India, this section presents the incidence and intensity of multidimensional poverty among four castes and tribes and among individuals who are not members of any caste or tribe. In India the Scheduled Tribe group accounts for 9.4 percent of the population and is the poorest: more than half—65 million of 129 million people—live in multidimensional poverty. They account for about one-sixth of all people living in multidimensional poverty in India. They have the highest incidence (50.6 percent) and intensity (45.9 percent; figure 9). The Scheduled Caste group follows with 33.3 percent—94 million of 283 million people—living in

Figure 8. Although the Wollof and Sarahule have similar overall multidimensional poverty levels, how they are poor varies
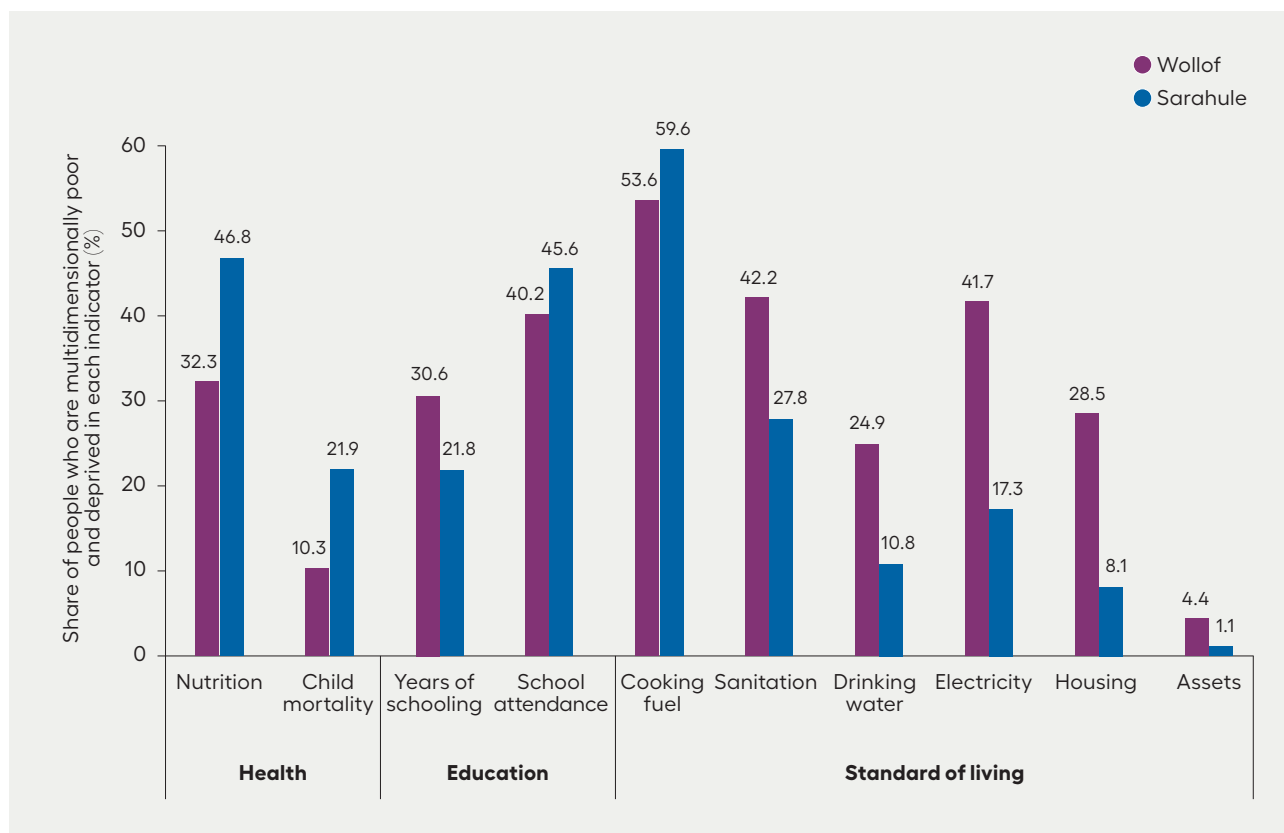
Source: Alkire, Calderon and Kovesdi forthcoming.

Figure 9. The incidence and intensity of multidimensional poverty in India vary by caste
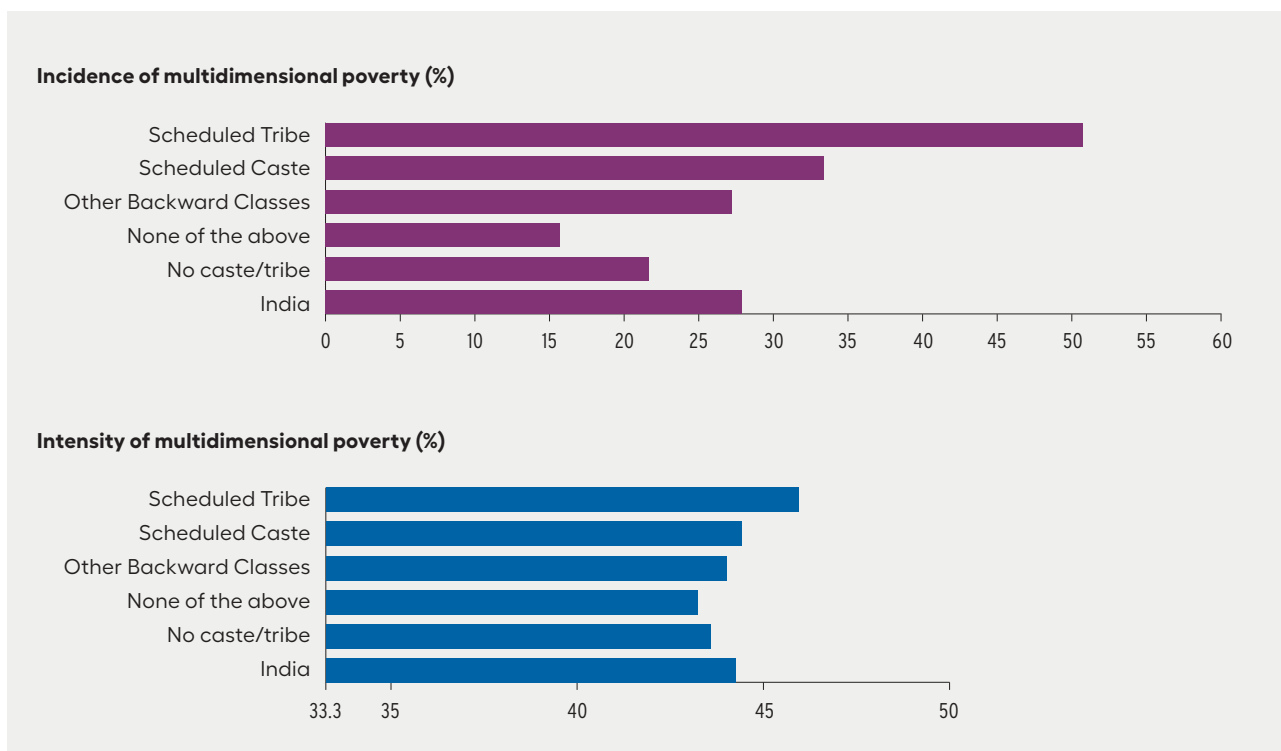
Note: Excludes less than 1 percent of observations with no information on caste or tribe.
Source: Alkire, Oldiges and Kanagaratnam 2021; HDRO calculations based on data from the 2015/2016 Demographic and Health Survey.

multidimensional poverty. And 27.2 percent of the Other Backward Class group—160 million of 588 million people—lives in multidimensional poverty, showing a lower incidence but a similar intensity compared with the Scheduled Caste group.[31] Overall, five out of six multidimensionally poor people in India live in households whose head is from a Scheduled Tribe, a Scheduled Caste or Other Backward Class.

Multidimensional poverty through a gendered and intrahousehold lens

Key findings

- Two-thirds of multidimensionally poor people—836 million—live in households in which no girl or woman has completed at least six years of schooling.
- The percentage of multidimensionally poor people living in households in which no girl or woman has

completed at least six years of schooling ranges from 12.8 percent in Europe and Central Asia to 70.5 percent in the Arab States.
- One-sixth of all multidimensionally poor people (215 million) live in households in which at least one boy or man has completed at least six years of schooling but no girl or woman has.
- One in six multidimensionally poor people live in female-headed households.[32]
- In 14 countries, home to 1.8 billion people, female-headed households have, on average, a larger MPI value than male-headed households.
- The incidence of multidimensional poverty is positively associated with the rate of intimate partner violence against women and girls.

Girls and women's education

Education is a human right, enabling people to fulfil their potential. It is often associated with gains across the household, such as higher school attendance for children, lower nutritional deprivations and lower

child mortality. But globally, women's education lags behind men's.[33] So it is essential to use the rich microdata that underlie the MPI to conduct in-depth, gendered and intrahousehold analyses of deprivation patterns.

Among the 1.3 billion multidimensionally poor people studied, almost two-thirds—836 million—live in households in which no female member has completed at least six years of schooling.[34] This exclusion of women from education has far-reaching impacts on societies around the world. These 836 million people live mostly in Sub-Saharan Africa (363 million) and South Asia (350 million). Seven countries account for more than 500 million of them: India (227 million), Pakistan (71 million), Ethiopia (59 million), Nigeria (54 million), China (32 million), Bangladesh (30 million) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (27 million).

About 16 million multidimensionally poor men and children (0.3 percent of the total population) live in households without a woman or girl age 10 or older. But nearly half of multidimensionally poor people who live with a woman or a girl—622 million—live in households in which no one, regardless of gender, has completed six or more years of schooling. The households in which at least one boy or man is educated but no girl or woman is account for one in six multidimensionally poor people, or 215 million.

The Arab States have the highest percentage of multidimensionally poor people who live in households in which no girl or woman is educated (70.5 percent) and the highest percentage who live in households in which at least one boy or man is educated but no girl or woman is (21.0 percent), followed by South Asia (65.9 percent and 18.2 percent) and Sub-Saharan Africa (65.2 percent and 16.7 percent). In Europe and Central Asia less than 13 percent of multidimensionally poor people live in households in which no girl or woman is educated, but only a negligible proportion live in households in which at least one boy or man is educated but no girl or woman is—showing that gender parity in education is possible even among multidimensionally poor people (figure 10).

Household headship

To further explore gendered relationships, the global MPI is disaggregated by the gender of the household head for 108 countries with available information (see box A3 in *Appendix*).[35] On average 81.8 percent of the population—3.7 billion people—reported living in male-headed households, while 18.2 percent—819 million people—live in female-headed households. The share of people living in female-headed households ranges from just over 1 percent in Afghanistan to over 60 percent in the Seychelles. In India close to 12 percent of the population—162 million people—live in female-headed households. Across world regions the average share of people living in

Figure 10. The Arab States have the highest percentage of multidimensionally poor people who live in households in which no girl or woman has completed six or more years of schooling

● Household has at least one male member but no female member who has completed at least six years of schooling
● No household member has completed at least six years of schooling
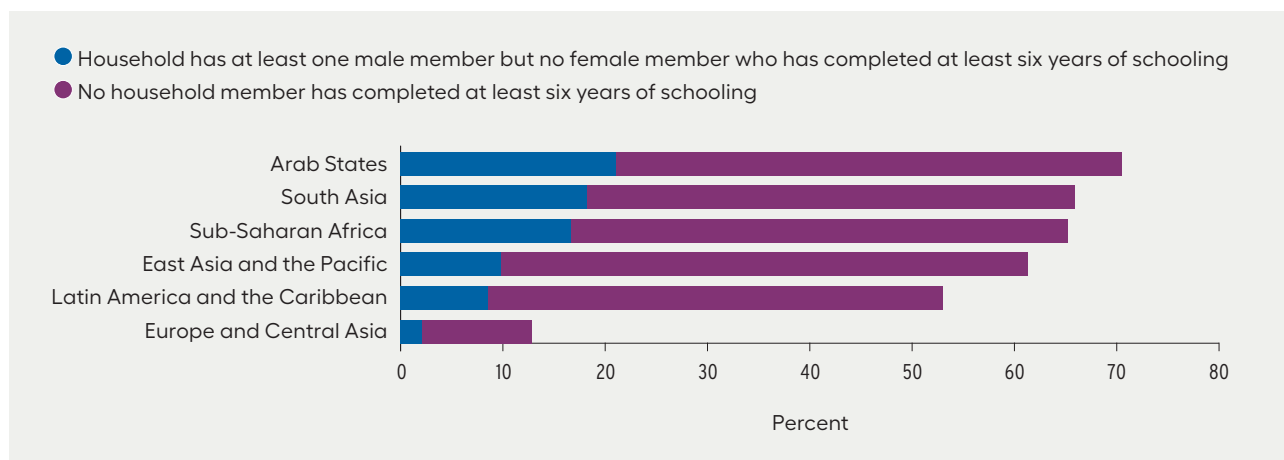
Source: Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa forthcoming.

female-headed households is highest in Latin America and the Caribbean (35.4 percent) and Europe and Central Asia (31.0 percent), followed by Sub-Saharan Africa (22.9 percent), East Asia and the Pacific (17.9 percent), South Asia (11.4 percent) and the Arab States (8.6 percent).

Monetary poverty studies have shown some evidence that female-headed households are less poor than male-headed households.[36] For the first time at this scale, this report extends that analysis to multidimensional poverty. In 14 countries covering 1.8 billion people (480 million of whom are multidimensionally poor, more than one-third of the multidimensionally poor people covered in this analysis), female-headed households have a higher MPI value than male-headed households (based on a 95 percent confidence interval).[37] Across these 14 countries

52 million poor people live in female-headed households in South Asia, and 27.5 million live in female-headed households in Sub-Saharan Africa. In 24 countries male-headed households have a higher MPI value than female-headed households,[38] and in 70 countries there is no significant difference between household types.

One in six multidimensionally poor people—207 million—across 108 countries live in female-headed households.[39] Nearly a quarter of them live in India, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Uganda are together home to another quarter. Sub-Saharan Africa (115 million) and South Asia (65 million) are home to 87 percent of the multidimensionally poor people living in female-headed households.

Figure 11. The incidence of multidimensional poverty in male-headed households is positively correlated with the proportion of ever-partnered women and girls subject to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the 12 months prior to the survey
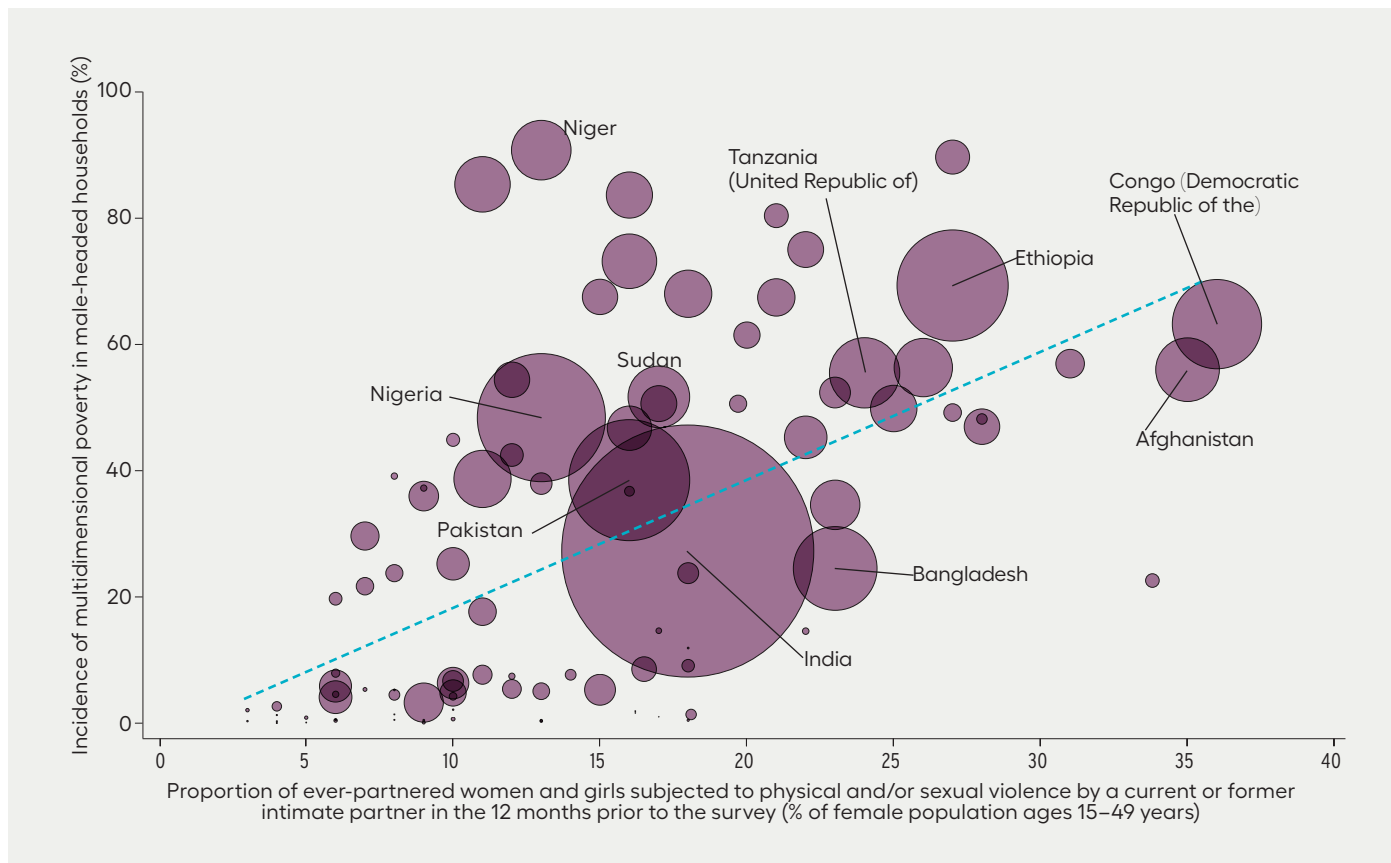
Note: Bubble size reflects the number of multidimensionally poor people living in male-headed households. Excludes Costa Rica, Kingdom of Eswatini, Kiribati, Lesotho and Thailand because their intimate partner violence data refer to a year before 2009.
Source: Incidence of multidimensional poverty estimates by gender of the household head are from Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa (2021); intimate partner violence data compiled by UN Women and UNDP using WHO (2021) and IHME (2021) for a forthcoming new generation of gender indices.

The incidence of multidimensional poverty is positively correlated with the rate of intimate partner violence against women and girls. Women and girls living in multidimensionally poor households are at higher risk of violence because they often face uncertain living conditions and have less financial independence[40] and bargaining power[41] within the household. In some countries traveling long distances to fetch water and food or to go to school or work puts women at risk of sexual and physical violence.[42] The incidence of multidimensional poverty in male-headed households has a high positive and statistically significant correlation (0.622) with the proportion of ever-partnered women and girls subject to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the 12 months prior to the survey (figure 11). This finding also holds among female-headed households.

Appendix

Box A1. COVID-19 analysis

Data are from Living Standards Measurement Study–supported high-frequency phone surveys included in the World Bank's COVID-19 High-Frequency Monitoring Dashboard (https://www.worldbank.org/en/data/interactive/2020/11/11/covid-19-high-frequency-monitoring-dashboard, 17 May 2021 version).

The dashboard includes data from 1–10 waves of longitudinal phone surveys across 56 countries and covers indicators related to demography, knowledge, preventive behaviour, housing, food security, finances, assets and services, education, health, labour, income, safety nets, coping and subjective well-being. Some indicators were repeatedly collected across waves; others were not. Indicators are ex-post harmonized by World Bank staff but were independently fielded and specified separately by each country.

In this report indicators related to nonwage employment and remote education use the average across waves when indicators were collected multiple times. For the social protection indicator the maximum value across waves is calculated for each country.

The analysis aggregates responses for each country and does not look at individual-level responses; it is concerned with inequalities across countries, not within countries. Of the 56 countries included in the dashboard, 47 are also included in the 2021 global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). Data from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mozambique were collected in select subnational regions. The results are based on data from the remaining 45 countries. Dashboard data are from the first wave of interviews in 2020, and global MPI estimates are from household surveys conducted within 10 years prior to the phone surveys.

The representativeness of the high-frequency phone surveys varies, and all samples are drawn exclusively from the subpopulation that owns a phone and are thus not representative of individuals without phones—that is, the samples are not nationally representative. Sampling frames were based on existing, representative and face-to-face household surveys from which respondent phone numbers were available; on lists of phone numbers from telecom providers; or on lists of randomly generated numbers (based on so-called random digit dialling).[1] The statistics thus need to be interpreted with caution and should not be considered representative for country-level analyses or cross-country comparisons. Selection-coverage and selection-nonresponse biases apply. The estimates are expected to be somewhat conservative. Phone owners who were sampled in all cases are, on average, better off than the average respondent in a face-to-face survey on several characteristics.[2] Actual deprivations might thus exceed the ones presented.

Notes
1. Ambel, McGee and Tsegay 2021; Brubaker, Kilic and Wollburg 2021; World Bank 2020b. 2. See Ambel, McGee and Tsegay 2021 and Brubaker, Kilic and Wollburg 2021.

Box A2. How is the ethnicity/race/cast variable constructed?

The ethnicity/race/caste variable was constructed using data from Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS, 23 countries), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS, 14) and national household surveys (4). The operationalization of ethnicity, race and caste applied here is constrained by data. Available data refer to self-identification with a group.[1] The number of reported groups varies widely across countries, and intragroup ethnic inequalities might be obscured by survey groupings. Most questions asked about ethnic group or tribe, but surveys in some countries focused on racial categories (Cuba), caste (India) or a combination of ethnic group and native language (Paraguay). Because of these differences, comparisons across countries should be made with caution.

In most countries ethnicity information was not collected for all household members. MICS collect information on only the household head, and DHS collect information on women and men of reproductive age.[2] Three national surveys and one DHS collect ethnicity information for all members.[3] For comparability purposes this section uses primarily data on the household head's ethnicity, which is assigned to all members of the household.[4] Details of the methodology, as well empirical results using alternative ways to construct the ethnicity indicator, are presented in Alkire, Calderon and Kovesdi (forthcoming). For countries with DHS data[5] where the household head is not of reproductive age or is missing information, all members of the household are assigned the ethnicity of the closest blood relative in the household (following biological ties to the head).

Individual-level ethnicity data from household members who provided such information show that the percentage of people who live in households in which there are members of two or more ethnicities ranges from 2.4 percent (Sri Lanka) to 31 percent (the Plurinational State of Bolivia), with a weighted average of 12.2 percent across the 17 countries with DHS and national survey data.[6]

A sensitivity analysis for the four countries that collected ethnicity information for all household members resulted in similar estimates on the disaggregation of multidimensional poverty when the ethnicity indicator is constructed using household head information and when constructed using individual-level information. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, which has the highest rate of multiethnic households in the analysis, the incidence of multidimensional poverty among indigenous peoples is 15.4 percent when the ethnicity indicator is constructed using household head information and 17.9 percent when constructed using individual-level information. In Colombia the incidence is 19.1 percent when the ethnicity indicator is constructed using household head information and 20.3 percent when constructed using individual-level information. In Ecuador the incidence is 17.9 percent when the ethnicity indicator is constructed using household head information and 18.6 percent when constructed using individual-level information. And in Sri Lanka the incidence is 2.9 percent using both definitions.

Notes
1. Respondents are asked to select from a list or write in their ethnic group; in some cases respondents have the option to not to identify with any of the listed groups. 2. In Peru and the Philippines ethnicity information is collected only from women of reproductive age. 3. The Plurinational State of Bolivia, Ecuador and Sri Lanka (national surveys) and Colombia (DHS). 4. Ongoing research is exploring alternatives to this classification by using information on ethnicity at the individual level in selected countries for which these data are available. For details, see Alkire, Calderon and Kovesdi (forthcoming). 5. Also, Peru, a DHS-style national survey. 6. The Plurinational State of Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Ecuador, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Uganda. India collected information only on caste/tribe for the household head so the analysis using caste/tribe at the individual level could not be performed.

Box A3. Multidimensional Poverty Index disaggregation by gender of the household head: Definition and descriptive data

Of the 109 countries covered by the 2021 global Multidimensional Poverty Index, 108 (all but China) have estimates disaggregated by gender of the household head.[1] Across all surveys, gender is a binary variable (male or female), and household head is a self-reported category. Household members typically acknowledge the household head on the basis of age (older), gender (male) or economic status (main provider; ICF 2020; UNICEF 2019). The analysis provides a global account of multidimensional poverty by headship but is constrained by the mixed definition of headship used in the surveys.

Note
1. Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa 2021.

Notes and references

Notes

1. World Bank 2020a.

2. United Nations 2020.

3. All population figures refer to 2019 (in continuation of past reports, which update the population figures by one year from the previous edition) and are drawn from UNDESA (2019).

4. The 21 countries with updated estimates are Algeria, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Liberia, Morocco, Nepal, North Macedonia, State of Palestine, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Thailand and Turkmenistan. The two new countries are Costa Rica and Tonga. See table 1 for the survey type and year of each survey.

5. HDRO and OPHI are grateful to the Demographic and Health Survey Program, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys programme and national survey providers for their work, which has become more challenging because of COVID-19.

6. United Nations 2020.

7. The 49 excluded countries either lack a $1.90 a day monetary poverty measure or have monetary and multidimensional poverty estimates that are more than three years apart.

8. All changes refer to absolute reductions at the $p < .05$ significance level.

9. The 23 countries are Bangladesh, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Kingdom of Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste, Togo and Zambia.

10. The 24 countries are Armenia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Jamaica, Jordan, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Pakistan, State of Palestine, Senegal, Serbia, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Turkmenistan and Ukraine.

11. The 20 countries are Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Republic of Moldova, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand and Uganda.

12. The 14 countries are Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

13. The 18 countries are the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Central African Republic, Chad, Ghana, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Mongolia, Nepal, North Macedonia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

14. The five countries are Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Mali and Togo.

15. Globally, countries with low human development account for about 1 percent of excess mortality deaths associated with COVID-19 (as of 1 July 2021) and an even smaller percentage of reported deaths (IHME n.d.).

16. The 45 countries are Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nigeria, State of Palestine, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Saint Lucia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Uganda, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe. They are from all regions covered by the 2021 global MPI.

17. The number of countries for which data on each indicator were available varies, so the sets of countries displayed in figures 3–5 heavily overlap but are not identical.

18. Armitage and Nellums 2020; UNDP 2015.

19. UNDP-OPHI 2020.

20. Cuba did not have ethnicity information, so its MPI estimates are disaggregated by race.

21. As a result of indigenous peoples' strong engagement in the process towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the final resolution refers to indigenous peoples six times (UNDESA n.d.).

22. The 40 countries are Bangladesh, Belize, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Viet Nam.

23. Throughout this section all shares of the population were calculated from the microdata using the sample weights. The numbers of multidimensionally poor people were calculated by multiplying the incidence of multidimensional poverty by 2019 population. Categories labelled missing, missing/don't know and not stated/no response were excluded except when they were combined with responses from other ethnic groups (for example, categories labelled other/don't know/missing).

24. Surveys for countries in the Arab States did not collect ethnicity information.

25. Cuba is not counted because the survey asked about skin colour instead of ethnicity. In Trinidad and Tobago indigenous groups make up a small percentage of the population and are covered under the category of other/not stated.

26. Minority Rights Group International 2007.

27. The Maroons are descendants of Africans who fled the colonial Dutch forced labour plantations in Suriname and established independent communities in the interior rainforests (UNHCR 2011). According to the survey, they account for about 22 percent of Suriname's population.

28. Indigenous peoples' share of the population in Plurinational State of Bolivia is based on the 2016 Demographic and Health Survey and constructed using ethnicity information from the household head. When individual-level ethnicity is used, the value is 33.8 percent. ECLAC (2014) reports that indigenous peoples accounted for 62.2 percent of Bolivia's population in 2010.

29. The deprivation score ranges from 0 (no deprivation) to 1 (deprivations in all 10 indicators).

30. Alkire, Calderon and Kovesdi forthcoming.

31. These estimates are consistent with those in Alkire, Oldiges and Kanagaratnam (2021).

32. China is excluded from the analysis by gender of the household head because that information was not collected.

33. This section is based on a gendered analysis using individual-level data on the male and female population age 10 (or the national equivalent given the school starting age) and older who have completed at least six years of schooling.

34. Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa forthcoming.

35. There are two caveats related to household head information. First, the share of female-headed households as an indicator for gender equality assumes that resources are shared equally among members in households; this is a problem for certain household measures that are divided among members (and poverty measures derived from them). Second, household measures do not consider marital status or some household attributes such as widowhood and migrant husbands that can account for some of these differences (Boudet and others 2018). For the results of the headship disaggregation, see Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa (2021).

36. Munoz-Boudet and others 2018.

37. The 14 countries are Congo, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Moldova, Namibia,

Rwanda, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Suriname, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

38   The 24 countries are Afghanistan, Algeria, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Kiribati, Libya, Lao People's

Democratic Republic, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal and Sierra Leone.

39   The total number of multidimensionally poor people across these 108 countries (excluding China due to lack of data) is 1.2 billion.

40   Bettio and Ticci 2017; Conner 2013; Deere and Doss 2006.

41   UNDP 2020.

42   Pommells and others 2018; Sommer and others 2015; Sorenson, Morssink and Campos 2011.

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Statistical tables

TABLE 1

Multidimensional Poverty Index: developing countries

Country	Multidimensional Poverty Index[a] Year and survey[b] 2009–2020	Value	Population in multidimensional poverty[a] Headcount (%)	Headcount (thousands) In survey year	2019	Intensity of deprivation (%)	Inequality among the poor Value	Population in severe multidimensional poverty (%)	Population vulnerable to multidimensional poverty[a] (%)	Contribution of deprivation in dimension to overall multidimensional poverty[a] Health (%)	Education (%)	Standard of living (%)	Population living below income poverty line (%) National poverty line 2009–2019[c]	PPP $1.90 a day 2009–2019[c]
Estimates based on surveys for 2015–2020														
Afghanistan	2015/2016 D	0.272[d]	55.9[d]	19,783[d]	21,269[d]	48.6[d]	0.020[d]	24.9[d]	18.1[d]	10.0[d]	45.0[d]	45.0[d]	54.5	..
Albania	2017/2018 D	0.003	0.7	20	20	39.1	..[e]	0.1	5.0	28.3	55.1	16.7	14.3	1.3
Algeria	2018/2019 M	0.005	1.4	594	594	39.2	0.007	0.2	3.6	31.2	49.3	19.5	5.5	0.4
Angola	2015/2016 D	0.282	51.1	14,740	16,264	55.3	0.024	32.5	15.5	21.2	32.1	46.8	32.3	49.9
Armenia	2015/2016 D	0.001[f]	0.2[f]	6[f]	6[f]	36.2[f]	..[e]	0.0[f]	2.8[f]	33.1[f]	36.8[f]	30.1[f]	26.4	1.1
Bangladesh	2019 M	0.104	24.6	40,176	40,176	42.2	0.010	6.5	18.2	17.3	37.6	45.1	24.3	14.3
Belize	2015/2016 M	0.017	4.3	16	17	39.8	0.007	0.6	8.4	39.5	20.9	39.6	..	..
Benin	2017/2018 D	0.368	66.8	7,672	7,883	55.0	0.025	40.9	14.7	20.8	36.3	42.9	38.5	49.6
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2016 N	0.038	9.1	1,000	1,043	41.7	0.008	1.9	12.1	18.7	31.5	49.8	37.2	3.2
Botswana	2015/2016 N	0.073[g]	17.2[g]	372[g]	397[g]	42.2[g]	0.008[g]	3.5[g]	19.7[g]	30.3[g]	16.5[g]	53.2[g]	19.3	14.5
Brazil	2015 N[h]	0.016[d,h,i]	3.8[d,h,i]	7,856[d,h,i]	8,108[d,h,i]	42.5[d,h,i]	0.008[d,h,i]	0.9[d,h,i]	6.2[d,h,i]	49.8[d,h,i]	22.9[d,h,i]	27.3[d,h,i]	..	4.6
Burundi	2016/2017 D	0.409[f]	75.1[f]	8,131[f]	8,659[f]	54.4[f]	0.022[f]	46.1[f]	15.8[f]	23.8[f]	27.2[f]	49.0[f]	64.9	72.8
Cameroon	2018 D	0.232	43.6	10,992	11,280	53.2	0.026	24.6	17.6	25.2	27.6	47.1	37.5	26.0
Central African Republic	2018/2019 M	0.461	80.4	3,816	3,816	57.4	0.025	55.8	12.9	20.2	27.8	52.0	..	..
Chad	2019 M	0.517	84.2	13,423	13,423	61.4	0.024	64.6	10.7	19.1	36.6	44.3	42.3	38.1
Colombia	2015/2016 D	0.020[d]	4.8[d]	2,335[d]	2,440[d]	40.6[d]	0.009[d]	0.8[d]	6.2[d]	12.0[d]	39.5[d]	48.5[d]	35.7	4.9
Congo	2014/2015 M	0.112	24.3	1,178	1,306	46.0	0.013	9.4	21.3	23.4	20.2	56.4	40.9	39.6
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	2017/2018 M	0.331	64.5	54,239	55,996	51.3	0.020	36.8	17.4	23.1	19.9	57.0	63.9	77.2
Costa Rica	2018 M	0.002[i,j]	0.5[i,j]	27[i,j]	27[i,j]	37.1[i,j]	..[e]	0.0[i,j]	2.4[i,j]	40.5[i,j]	41.0[i,j]	18.5[i,j]	21.0	1.0
Côte d'Ivoire	2016 M	0.236	46.1	10,975	11,847	51.2	0.019	24.5	17.6	19.6	40.4	40.0	39.5	29.8
Cuba	2019 M	0.003[i]	0.7[i]	80[i]	80[i]	38.1[i]	..[e]	0.1[i]	2.7[i]	10.1[i]	39.8[i]	50.1[i]	..	..
Ethiopia	2019 D	0.367	68.7	77,039	77,039	53.3	0.022	41.9	18.4	14.0	31.5	54.5	23.5	30.8
Gambia	2018 M	0.204	41.6	948	977	49.0	0.018	18.8	22.9	29.5	34.6	35.9	48.6	10.3
Georgia	2018 M	0.001[i]	0.3[i]	14[i]	14[i]	36.6[i]	..[e]	0.0[i]	2.1[i]	47.1[i]	23.8[i]	29.1[i]	19.5	3.8
Ghana	2017/2018 M	0.111	24.6	7,334	7,494	45.1	0.014	8.4	20.1	23.6	30.5	45.9	23.4	12.7
Guatemala	2014/2015 D	0.134	28.9	4,694	5,078	46.2	0.013	11.2	21.1	26.3	35.0	38.7	59.3	8.8
Guinea	2018 D	0.373	66.2	8,220	8,456	56.4	0.025	43.5	16.4	21.4	38.4	40.3	43.7	36.1
Guinea-Bissau	2018/2019 M	0.341	64.4	1,237	1,237	52.9	0.021	35.9	20.0	19.1	35.0	45.8	69.3	68.4
Guyana	2019/2020 M	0.007	1.7	13	13	38.8	0.006	0.2	6.5	29.2	23.0	47.7	..	..
Haiti	2016/2017 D	0.200	41.3	4,532	4,648	48.4	0.019	18.5	21.8	18.5	24.6	57.0	58.5	24.5
India	2015/2016 D	0.123	27.9	369,643	381,336	43.9	0.014	8.8	19.3	31.9	23.4	44.8	21.9	22.5
Indonesia	2017 D	0.014[d]	3.6[d]	9,578[d]	9,794[d]	38.7[d]	0.006[d]	0.4[d]	4.7[d]	34.7[d]	26.8[d]	38.5[d]	9.4	2.7
Iraq	2018 M	0.033	8.6	3,319	3,395	37.9	0.005	1.3	5.2	33.1	60.9	6.0	18.9	1.7
Jordan	2017/2018 D	0.002	0.4	43	44	35.4	..[e]	0.0	0.7	37.5	53.5	9.0	15.7	0.1
Kazakhstan	2015 M	0.002[i,f]	0.5[i,f]	80[i,f]	84[i,f]	35.6[i,f]	..[e]	0.0[i,f]	1.8[i,f]	90.4[i,f]	3.1[i,f]	6.4[i,f]	4.3	0.0
Kiribati	2018/2019 M	0.080	19.8	23	23	40.5	0.006	3.5	30.2	30.3	12.1	57.6	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	2018 M	0.001	0.4	25	25	36.3	..[e]	0.0	5.2	64.6	17.9	17.5	20.1	0.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2017 M	0.108	23.1	1,604	1,654	47.0	0.016	9.6	21.2	21.5	39.7	38.8	18.3	10.0
Lesotho	2018 M	0.084[j]	19.6[j]	413[j]	417[j]	43.0[j]	0.009[j]	5.0[j]	28.6[j]	21.9[j]	18.1[j]	60.0[j]	49.7	27.2
Liberia	2019/2020 D	0.259	52.3	2,646	2,583	49.6	0.018	24.9	23.3	19.7	28.6	51.7	50.9	44.4
Madagascar	2018 M	0.384	69.1	18,142	18,630	55.6	0.023	45.5	14.3	15.5	33.1	51.5	70.7	78.8
Malawi	2015/2016 D	0.252[f]	54.2[f]	9,333[f]	10,106[f]	46.5[f]	0.013[f]	19.8[f]	27.4[f]	22.0[f]	22.4[f]	55.6[f]	51.5	69.2
Maldives	2016/2017 D	0.003	0.8	4	4	34.4	..[e]	0.0	4.8	80.7	15.1	4.2	8.2	0.0
Mali	2018 D	0.376	68.3	13,036	13,433	55.0	0.022	44.7	15.3	19.6	41.2	39.3	42.1	50.3
Mauritania	2015 M	0.261	50.6	2,046	2,288	51.5	0.019	26.3	18.6	20.2	33.1	46.6	31.0	6.0
Mexico	2016 N[k]	0.026[i]	6.6[i]	8,097[i]	8,375[i]	39.0[i]	0.008[i]	1.0[i]	4.7[i]	68.1[i]	13.7[i]	18.2[i]	41.9	1.7
Mongolia	2018 M	0.028[m]	7.3[m]	230[m]	234[m]	38.8[m]	0.004[m]	0.8[m]	15.5[m]	21.1[m]	26.8[m]	52.1[m]	28.4	0.5
Montenegro	2018 M	0.005	1.2	8	8	39.6	..[e]	0.1	2.9	58.5	22.3	19.2	24.5	2.5
Morocco	2017/2018 P	0.027[n]	6.4[n]	2,291[n]	2,319[n]	42.0[n]	0.012[n]	1.4[n]	10.9[n]	24.4[n]	46.8[n]	28.8[n]	4.8	0.9
Myanmar	2015/2016 D	0.176	38.3	20,325	20,708	45.9	0.015	13.8	21.9	18.5	32.3	49.2	24.8	1.4
Nepal	2019 M	0.074	17.5	5,008	5,008	42.5	0.010	4.9	17.8	23.2	33.9	43.0	25.2	15.0
Nigeria	2018 D	0.254	46.4	90,919	93,281	54.8	0.029	26.8	19.2	30.9	28.2	40.9	40.1	39.1
North Macedonia	2018/2019 M	0.001	0.4	8	8	38.2	..[e]	0.1	2.2	29.6	52.6	17.8	21.6	3.4
Pakistan	2017/2018 D	0.198	38.3	81,352	83,014	51.7	0.023	21.5	12.9	27.6	41.3	31.1	24.3	4.4
Palestine, State of	2019/2020 M	0.002	0.6	29	28	35.0	..[e]	0.0	1.3	62.9	31.0	6.1	29.2	0.8
Papua New Guinea	2016/2018 D	0.263[d]	56.6[d]	4,874[d]	4,970[d]	46.5[d]	0.016[d]	25.8[d]	25.3[d]	4.6[d]	30.1[d]	65.3[d]	39.9	38.0
Paraguay	2016 M	0.019	4.5	305	317	41.9	0.013	1.0	7.2	14.3	38.9	46.8	23.5	0.9
Peru	2018 N	0.029	7.4	2,358	2,397	39.6	0.007	1.1	9.6	15.7	31.1	53.2	20.2	2.2
Philippines	2017 D	0.024[d]	5.8[d]	6,096[d]	6,266[d]	41.8[d]	0.010[d]	1.3[d]	7.3[d]	20.3[d]	31.0[d]	48.7[d]	16.7	2.7

TABLE 1

Country	Multidimensional Poverty Index Year and survey[b] 2009-2020	Value	Population in multidimensional poverty[a] Headcount (%)	(thousands) In survey year	2019	Intensity of deprivation (%)	Inequality among the poor Value	Population in severe multidimensional poverty (%)	Population vulnerable to multidimensional poverty[a] (%)	Contribution of deprivation in dimension to overall multidimensional poverty[a] Health (%)	Education (%)	Standard of living (%)	SDG 1.2 Population living below income poverty line (%) National poverty line 2009-2019[c]	SDG 1.1 PPP $1.90 a day 2009-2019[c]
Rwanda	2014/2015 D	0.259[f]	54.4[f]	6,184[f]	6,869[f]	47.5[f]	0.013[f]	22.2[f]	25.8[f]	13.6[f]	30.5[f]	55.9[f]	38.2	56.5
Sao Tome and Principe	2019 M	0.048	11.7	25	25	40.9	0.007	2.1	17.0	18.7	36.6	44.6	66.7	35.6
Senegal	2019 D	0.263	50.8	8,284	8,284	51.7	0.019	27.7	18.2	20.7	48.4	30.9	46.7	38.5
Serbia	2019 M	0.000[i,o]	0.1[i,o]	10[i,o]	10[i,o]	38.1[i,o]	..[e]	0.0[i,o]	2.1[i,o]	30.9[i,o]	40.1[i,o]	29.0[i,o]	23.2	5.4
Seychelles	2019 N	0.003[j,p]	0.9[j,p]	1[j,p]	1[j,p]	34.2[j,p]	..[e]	0.0[j,p]	0.4[j,p]	66.8[j,p]	32.1[j,p]	1.1[j,p]	25.3	0.5
Sierra Leone	2019 D	0.293	59.2	4,627	4,627	49.5	0.019	28.0	21.3	23.0	24.1	53.0	56.8	43.0
South Africa	2016 D	0.025	6.3	3,517	3,664	39.8	0.005	0.9	12.2	39.5	13.1	47.4	55.5	18.7
Sri Lanka	2016 N	0.011	2.9	614	623	38.3	0.004	0.3	14.3	32.5	24.4	43.0	4.1	0.9
Suriname	2018 M	0.011	2.9	16	17	39.4	0.007	0.4	4.0	20.4	43.8	35.8	..	..
Tajikistan	2017 D	0.029	7.4	661	694	39.0	0.004	0.7	20.1	47.8	26.5	25.8	26.3	4.1
Tanzania (United Republic of)	2015/2016 D	0.284[f]	57.1[f]	30,274[f]	33,102[f]	49.8[f]	0.016[f]	27.5[f]	23.4[f]	22.5[f]	22.3[f]	55.2[f]	26.4	49.4
Thailand	2019 M	0.002[i]	0.6[i]	402[i]	402[i]	36.7[i]	0.003[i]	0.0[i]	6.1[i]	38.3[i]	45.1[i]	16.7[i]	9.9	0.1
Timor-Leste	2016 D	0.222[f]	48.3[f]	588[f]	624[f]	45.9[f]	0.014[f]	17.4[f]	26.8[f]	29.3[f]	23.1[f]	47.6[f]	41.8	22.0
Togo	2017 M	0.180	37.6	2,896	3,040	47.8	0.016	15.2	23.8	20.9	28.1	50.9	55.1	51.1
Tonga	2019 M	0.003	0.9	1	1	38.1	..[e]	0.0	6.4	38.2	40.7	21.1	22.5	1.0
Tunisia	2018 M	0.003	0.8	92	93	36.5	..[e]	0.1	2.4	24.4	61.6	14.0	15.2	0.2
Turkmenistan	2019 M	0.001[j]	0.2[j]	15[j]	15[j]	34.0[j]	..[e]	0.0[j]	0.3[j]	82.4[j]	15.5[j]	2.1[j]	..	..
Uganda	2016 D	0.281[f]	57.2[f]	22,667[f]	25,308[f]	49.2[f]	0.017[f]	25.7[f]	23.6[f]	24.0[f]	21.6[f]	54.5[f]	21.4	41.3
Zambia	2018 D	0.232	47.9	8,313	8,557	48.4	0.015	21.0	23.9	21.5	25.0	53.5	54.4	58.7
Zimbabwe	2019 M	0.110	25.8	3,779	3,779	42.6	0.009	6.8	26.3	23.6	17.3	59.2	38.3	39.5
Estimates based on surveys for 2009–2014														
Barbados	2012 M	0.009[i]	2.5[i]	7[i]	7[i]	34.2[i]	..[e]	0.0[i]	0.5[i]	96.0[i]	0.7[i]	3.3[i]	..	..
Bhutan	2010 M	0.175[i]	37.3[i]	256[i]	285[i]	46.8[i]	0.016[i]	14.7[i]	17.7[i]	24.2[i]	36.6[i]	39.2[i]	8.2	1.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2011/2012 M	0.008[i]	2.2[i]	79[i]	72[i]	37.9[i]	0.002[i]	0.1[i]	4.1[i]	79.7[i]	7.2[i]	13.1[i]	16.9	0.1
Burkina Faso	2010 D	0.523[f]	84.2[f]	13,138[f]	17,109[f]	62.2[f]	0.027[f]	65.3[f]	7.2[f]	20.5[f]	40.4[f]	39.1[f]	41.4	43.8
Cambodia	2014 D	0.170	37.2	5,680	6,131	45.8	0.015	13.2	21.1	21.8	31.7	46.6	17.7	..
China	2014 Nq	0.016[r,s]	3.9[r,s]	54,369[r,s]	55,703[r,s]	41.4[r,s]	0.005[r,s]	0.3[r,s]	17.4[r,s]	35.2[r,s]	39.2[r,s]	25.6[r,s]	0.6	0.5
Comoros	2012 D	0.181	37.3	270	317	48.5	0.020	16.1	22.3	20.8	31.6	47.6	42.4	19.1
Dominican Republic	2014 M	0.015[d]	3.9[d]	394[d]	417[d]	38.9[d]	0.006[d]	0.5[d]	5.2[d]	29.1[d]	35.8[d]	35.0[d]	21.0	0.6
Ecuador	2013/2014 N	0.018[i]	4.6[i]	730[i]	795[i]	39.9[i]	0.007[i]	0.8[i]	7.6[i]	40.4[i]	23.6[i]	35.9[i]	25.0	3.6
Egypt	2014 D	0.020[j,f]	5.2[j,f]	4,737[j,f]	5,259[j,f]	37.6[j,f]	0.004[j,f]	0.6[j,f]	6.1[j,f]	40.0[j,f]	53.1[j,f]	6.9[j,f]	32.5	3.8
El Salvador	2014 M	0.032	7.9	495	507	41.3	0.009	1.7	9.9	15.5	43.4	41.1	22.8	1.3
Eswatini (Kingdom of)	2014 M	0.081	19.2	210	221	42.3	0.009	4.4	20.9	29.3	17.9	52.8	58.9	29.2
Gabon	2012 D	0.070[f]	15.6[f]	273[f]	339[f]	44.7[f]	0.013[f]	5.1[f]	18.4[f]	32.7[f]	21.4[f]	46.0[f]	33.4	3.4
Honduras	2011/2012 D	0.093[t,f]	20.0[t,f]	1,727[t,f]	1,948[t,f]	46.5[t,f]	0.013[t,f]	6.9[t,f]	22.2[t,f]	19.5[t,f]	32.5[t,f]	48.0[t,f]	48.3	14.8
Jamaica	2014 N	0.018[i]	4.7[i]	135[i]	138[i]	38.7[i]	..[e]	0.8[i]	6.4[i]	42.1[i]	17.5[i]	40.4[i]	19.9	..
Kenya	2014 D	0.171[f]	37.5[f]	17,502[f]	19,703[f]	45.6[f]	0.014[f]	12.4[f]	35.8[f]	23.5[f]	15.0[f]	61.5[f]	36.1	37.1
Libya	2014 P	0.007	2.0	127	135	37.1	0.003	0.1	11.4	39.0	48.6	12.4	..	..
Moldova (Republic of)	2012 M	0.004	0.9	38	38	37.4	..[e]	0.1	3.7	9.2	42.4	48.4	7.3	0.0
Mozambique	2011 D	0.417[f]	73.1[f]	17,690[f]	22,209[f]	57.0[f]	0.023[f]	49.9[f]	13.3[f]	18.0[f]	32.1[f]	49.9[f]	46.1	63.7
Namibia	2013 D	0.185[f]	40.9[f]	913[f]	1,020[f]	45.2[f]	0.013[f]	13.1[f]	19.2[f]	31.6[f]	13.9[f]	54.4[f]	17.4	13.8
Nicaragua	2011/2012 D	0.074[f]	16.5[f]	985[f]	1,077[f]	45.3[f]	0.013[f]	5.6[f]	13.4[f]	11.5[f]	36.2[f]	52.3[f]	24.9	3.4
Niger	2012 D	0.601[f]	91.0[f]	16,189[f]	21,206[f]	66.1[f]	0.026[f]	76.3[f]	4.9[f]	21.4[f]	36.7[f]	41.8[f]	40.8	45.4
Saint Lucia	2012 M	0.007[i]	1.9[i]	3[i]	4[i]	37.5[i]	..[e]	0.0[i]	1.6[i]	69.5[i]	7.5[i]	23.0[i]	25.0	4.6
South Sudan	2010 M	0.580	91.9	8,735	10,162	63.2	0.023	74.3	6.3	14.0	39.6	46.5	76.4	76.4
Sudan	2014 M	0.279	52.3	19,873	22,403	53.4	0.023	30.9	17.7	21.1	29.2	49.8	46.5	12.2
Syrian Arab Republic	2009 P	0.029[i]	7.4[i]	1,568[i]	1,262[i]	38.9[i]	0.006[i]	1.2[i]	7.8[i]	40.8[i]	49.0[i]	10.2[i]	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	2011 M	0.002[i]	0.6[i]	9[i]	9[i]	38.0[i]	..[e]	0.1[i]	3.7[i]	45.5[i]	34.0[i]	20.5[i]	..	..
Ukraine	2012 M	0.001[d,f]	0.2[d,f]	111[d,f]	107[d,f]	34.4[d,f]	..[e]	0.0[d,f]	0.4[d,f]	60.5[d,f]	28.4[d,f]	11.2[d,f]	1.1	0.0
Viet Nam	2013/2014 M	0.019[d]	4.9[d]	4,490[d]	4,722[d]	39.5[d]	0.010[d]	0.7[d]	5.6[d]	15.2[d]	42.6[d]	42.2[d]	6.7	1.8
Yemen	2013 D	0.245[f]	48.5[f]	12,188[f]	14,134[f]	50.6[f]	0.021[f]	24.3[f]	22.3[f]	29.0[f]	30.4[f]	40.6[f]	48.6	18.3
Developing countries	–	0.105	21.7	1,229,179	1,287,528	48.6	0.017	9.5	15.2	25.6	29.7	44.7	20.2	14.8
Regions														
Arab States	–	0.071	14.5	44,861	49,666	48.7	0.018	6.5	8.9	26.3	34.6	39.1	26.1	4.9
East Asia and the Pacific	–	0.023	5.4	108,260	111,232	42.5	0.009	1.0	14.5	27.6	35.5	36.9	4.3	1.2
Europe and Central Asia	–	0.004	1.0	1,074	1,101	38.0	0.004	0.1	3.2	52.8	24.8	22.4	9.8	1.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	–	0.030	6.9	35,814	37,463	42.8	0.011	1.8	7.3	36.3	26.3	37.4	36.9	4.2
South Asia	–	0.131	29.0	516,834	531,715	45.2	0.015	10.2	18.3	29.0	28.6	42.3	22.9	19.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	–	0.286	53.4	522,337	556,351	53.5	0.022	30.8	18.8	21.9	29.5	48.6	41.1	43.7

TABLE 1

Notes

a   Cross-country comparisons should take into account the year of survey and the indicator definitions and omissions. When an indicator is missing, weights of available indicators are adjusted to total 100 percent. See *Technical note* at http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/mpi2021_technical_notes.pdf for details.

b   *D* indicates data from Demographic and Health Surveys, *M* indicates data from Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, *N* indicates data from national surveys and *P* indicates data from Pan Arab Population and Family Health Surveys (see http://hdr.undp.org/en/mpi-2021-faq for the list of national surveys).

c   Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

d   Missing indicator on nutrition.

e   Value is not reported because it is based on a small number of multidimensionally poor people.

f   Revised estimate.

g   Captures only deaths of children under age 5 who died in the last five years and deaths of children ages 12–18 years who died in the last two years.

h   The methodology was adjusted to account for missing indicator on nutrition and incomplete indicator on child mortality (the survey did not collect the date of child deaths).

i   Considers child deaths that occurred at any time because the survey did not collect the date of child deaths.

j   Missing indicator on cooking fuel.

k   Multidimensional Poverty Index estimates are based on the 2016 National Health and Nutrition Survey. Estimates based on the 2015 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey are 0.010 for Multidimensional Poverty Index value, 2.6 for multidimensional poverty headcount (%), 3,207,000 for multidimensional poverty headcount in year of survey, 3,317,000 for projected multidimensional poverty headcount in 2019, 40.2 for intensity of deprivation (%), 0.4 for population in severe multidimensional poverty (%), 6.1 for population vulnerable to multidimensional poverty (%), 39.9 for contribution of deprivation in health (%), 23.8 for contribution of deprivation in education (%) and 36.3 for contribution of deprivation in standard of living (%).

l   Missing indicator on child mortality.

m   Indicator on sanitation follows the national classification in which pit latrine with slab is considered unimproved.

n   Following the national report, latrines are considered an improved source for the sanitation indicator.

o   Because of the high proportion of children excluded from nutrition indicators due to measurements not being taken, estimates based on the 2019 Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey should be interpreted with caution. The unweighted sample size used for the multidimensional poverty calculation is 82.8 percent.

p   Missing indicator on school attendance.

q   Based on the version of data accessed on 7 June 2016.

r   Given the information available in the data, child mortality was constructed based on deaths that occurred between surveys—that is, between 2012 and 2014. Child deaths reported by an adult man in the household were taken into account because the date of death was reported.

s   Missing indicator on housing.

t   Missing indicator on electricity.

Definitions

Multidimensional Poverty Index: Proportion of the population that is multidimensionally poor adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations. See *Technical note* at http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/mpi2021_technical_notes.pdf for details on how the Multidimensional Poverty Index is calculated.

Multidimensional poverty headcount: Population with a deprivation score of at least 33 percent. It is expressed as a share of the population in the survey year, the number of multidimensionally poor people in the survey year and the projected number of multidimensionally poor people in 2019.

Intensity of deprivation of multidimensional poverty: Average deprivation score experienced by people in multidimensional poverty.

Inequality among the poor: Variance of individual deprivation scores of poor people. It is calculated by subtracting the deprivation score of each multidimensionally poor person from the intensity, squaring the differences and dividing the sum of the weighted squares by the number of multidimensionally poor people.

Population in severe multidimensional poverty: Percentage of the population in severe multidimensional poverty—that is, those with a deprivation score of 50 percent or more.

Population vulnerable to multidimensional poverty: Percentage of the population at risk of suffering multiple deprivations—that is, those with a deprivation score of 20–33 percent.

Contribution of deprivation in dimension to overall multidimensional poverty: Percentage of the Multidimensional Poverty Index attributed to deprivations in each dimension.

Population living below national poverty line: Percentage of the population living below the national poverty line, which is the poverty line deemed appropriate for a country by its authorities. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

Population living below PPP $1.90 a day: Percentage of the population living below the international poverty line of $1.90 (in purchasing power parity [PPP] terms) a day.

Main data sources

Column 1: Refers to the year and the survey whose data were used to calculate the country's Multidimensional Poverty Index value and its components.

Columns 2–12: HDRO and OPHI calculations based on data on household deprivations in health, education and standard of living from various household surveys listed in column 1 using the methodology described in *Technical note* (available at http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/mpi2021_technical_notes.pdf). Columns 4 and 5 also use population data from United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2019. *World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision*. Rev. 1. New York. https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/. Accessed 8 July 2021.

Columns 13 and 14: World Bank. 2021. World Development Indicators database. Washington, DC. http://data.worldbank.org. Accessed 8 July 2021.

TABLE 2

Multidimensional Poverty Index: changes over time based on harmonized estimates

Country	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)[a] Year and survey[b]	Value	Population in multidimensional poverty Headcount (%)	(thousands) In survey year	Intensity of deprivation (%)	People who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator Nutrition (%)	Child mortality (%)	Years of schooling (%)	School attendance (%)	Cooking fuel (%)	Sanitation (%)	Drinking water (%)	Electricity (%)	Housing (%)	Assets (%)
Albania	2008/2009 D	0.008	2.1	61	37.8	1.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.3
Albania	2017/2018 D	0.003	0.7	20	39.1 ᶜ	0.5	0.0	0.5 ᶜ	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0 ᶜ	0.1	0.0
Algeria	2012/2013 M	0.008	2.1	803	38.5	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.2
Algeria	2018/2019 M	0.005	1.4	594	39.2 ᶜ	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.1 ᶜ	0.6 ᶜ	0.4 ᶜ	0.2 ᶜ	0.4	0.1 ᶜ
Armenia	2010 D	0.001	0.4	11	35.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Armenia	2015/2016 D	0.001 ᶜ	0.2 ᶜ	5	35.9 ᶜ	0.1 ᶜ	0.0	0.0 ᶜ	0.1 ᶜ	0.1 ᶜ	0.2 ᶜ	0.0 ᶜ	0.0 ᶜ	0.0 ᶜ	0.0 ᶜ
Bangladesh	2014 D	0.175	37.6	58,040	46.5	16.4	2.3	25.3	9.5	35.9	28.2	4.1	23.8	35.8	26.2
Bangladesh	2019 M	0.101	24.1	39,236	42.0	8.7	1.3	16.6	6.5	22.8	15.3	1.4	4.6	22.8	15.9
Belize	2011 M	0.030	7.4	24	41.1	4.6	2.6	1.9	3.5	4.5	1.9	0.8	2.8	4.4	2.5
Belize	2015/2016 M	0.020	4.9	18	40.2 ᶜ	3.5 ᶜ	1.7 ᶜ	0.7 ᶜ	1.7	3.2 ᶜ	2.3 ᶜ	0.7 ᶜ	2.6 ᶜ	3.0 ᶜ	1.3
Benin	2014 M	0.346	63.2	6,504	54.7	32.0	11.5	42.5	31.0	62.7	61.5	32.4	54.2	44.3	16.3
Benin	2017/2018 D	0.362 ᶜ	66.0 ᶜ	7,580	54.9 ᶜ	33.7 ᶜ	10.3 ᶜ	44.2 ᶜ	35.5	65.6 ᶜ	63.8 ᶜ	36.9	54.7 ᶜ	42.5 ᶜ	17.6 ᶜ
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2003 D	0.167	33.9	3,019	49.2	17.0	4.2	15.9	13.0	27.1	33.2	15.4	22.3	32.7	19.1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2008 D	0.095	20.6	2,004	46.2	10.2	2.7	11.6	3.4	17.9	20.1	8.2	13.2	17.0	11.4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2016 N	0.038	9.1	1,004	41.7	3.7	0.5	5.8	1.4	7.2	8.7	3.1	3.8	7.5	3.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina[d]	2006 M	0.015	3.9	149	38.9	3.3	..	0.8	0.4	2.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina[d]	2011/2012 M	0.008	2.2	79	37.9 ᶜ	2.0	..	0.2	0.2 ᶜ	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.1 ᶜ	0.0	0.1
Burkina Faso	2006 M	0.607	88.7	12,272	68.4	49.3	52.0	62.7	62.7	88.3	88.4	55.5	80.3	81.3	18.2
Burkina Faso	2010 D	0.574 ᶜ	86.3 ᶜ	13,469	66.5 ᶜ	41.6	49.9 ᶜ	68.7	58.9 ᶜ	85.8 ᶜ	77.9	42.0	83.4 ᶜ	72.8	13.8
Burundi	2010 D	0.464	82.3	7,140	56.4	53.3	8.7	50.5	28.0	82.1	56.5	53.7	81.4	78.8	60.8
Burundi	2016/2017 D	0.409	75.1	8,131	54.4	50.6 ᶜ	7.9 ᶜ	42.6	24.0	74.9	45.7	42.8	73.5	70.6	53.3
Cambodia	2010 D	0.228	47.7	6,827	47.8	29.2	3.1	26.4	10.4	47.1	42.4	27.2	42.8	29.2	14.6
Cambodia	2014 D	0.170	37.2	5,680	45.8	20.4	1.8	21.6	10.8 ᶜ	36.2	30.6	21.3	26.2	21.8	6.6
Cameroon	2011 D	0.258	47.6	9,960	54.2	28.0	11.3	24.2	18.1	46.9	36.3	33.3	38.8	40.4	24.2
Cameroon	2014 M	0.243 ᶜ	45.4 ᶜ	10,306	53.6 ᶜ	24.4	9.7 ᶜ	23.5 ᶜ	17.6 ᶜ	44.7 ᶜ	40.3	28.8	37.0 ᶜ	39.0 ᶜ	22.8 ᶜ
Cameroon	2018 D	0.229 ᶜ	43.2 ᶜ	10,903	53.1 ᶜ	25.2 ᶜ	8.4 ᶜ	19.3 ᶜ	19.4 ᶜ	42.6 ᶜ	33.3 ᶜ	26.7 ᶜ	34.6 ᶜ	36.8 ᶜ	22.1 ᶜ
Central African Republic	2000 M	0.573	89.6	3,261	64.0	45.7	45.5	44.2	63.6	88.9	69.6	44.3	84.8	78.2	69.2
Central African Republic	2010 M	0.481	81.2	3,564	59.2	37.3	40.6	38.7	33.1	81.0	60.0	55.2	77.9	74.6	67.3 ᶜ
Central African Republic	2018/2019 M	0.516	84.3	4,002	61.2	44.3	35.9	46.3	33.8 ᶜ	83.9	71.1	63.0	77.9 ᶜ	78.4	74.3
Chad	2010 M	0.601	90.0	10,760	66.7	47.2	44.6	64.8	49.3	89.2	83.8	64.6	87.7	87.7	50.6
Chad	2014/2015 D	0.578	89.4 ᶜ	12,610	64.7	46.0 ᶜ	40.1	57.7	52.5 ᶜ	88.3 ᶜ	85.3 ᶜ	61.2 ᶜ	85.1 ᶜ	86.0 ᶜ	45.8
Chad	2019 M	0.562 ᶜ	87.7 ᶜ	13,986	64.1 ᶜ	44.8 ᶜ	32.6	58.0 ᶜ	59.9	85.2	80.3	48.3	83.9 ᶜ	83.3	45.1 ᶜ
China[e,f]	2010 N	0.041	9.5	129,675	43.2	6.3	0.8	5.8	1.3	8.5	4.4	7.2	0.3	..	5.5
China[e,f]	2014 N	0.018	4.2	58,914	41.6 ᶜ	3.4	0.6	2.2	1.4 ᶜ	3.1	1.0	2.1	0.0 ᶜ	..	1.2
Colombia[g]	2010 D	0.024	6.0	2,692	40.4	..	0.9	4.8	1.1	4.5	4.2	3.6	1.5	4.5	1.9
Colombia[g]	2015/2016 D	0.020	4.8	2,335	40.6 ᶜ	..	0.7	3.9	0.8	3.7	3.5	3.3 ᶜ	1.4 ᶜ	4.0 ᶜ	1.2
Congo	2005 D	0.258	53.8	1,947	48.0	26.5	10.3	10.4	15.5	52.6	52.8	38.7	45.7	42.6	44.4
Congo	2014/2015 M	0.114	24.7	1,202	46.1	12.6	3.1	9.7 ᶜ	4.0	24.1	23.4	15.2	20.5	19.7	14.1
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	2007 D	0.428	76.7	44,843	55.8	43.8	14.2	22.0	41.2	76.5	65.4	62.7	73.0	70.8	58.9
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	2013/2014 D	0.375	71.9 ᶜ	53,060	52.2	44.1 ᶜ	11.7 ᶜ	18.5 ᶜ	24.5	71.7 ᶜ	60.6 ᶜ	58.6 ᶜ	68.9 ᶜ	67.4 ᶜ	51.6
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	2017/2018 M	0.337	64.8	54,481	52.1 ᶜ	38.8	7.2	16.4 ᶜ	26.7 ᶜ	64.1	59.9 ᶜ	50.8	57.9	58.6	48.7 ᶜ
Côte d'Ivoire	2011/2012 D	0.310	58.9	12,687	52.7	30.5	11.2	37.4	32.9	56.8	54.0	27.0	37.7	30.7	16.1
Côte d'Ivoire	2016 M	0.236	46.1	10,975	51.2	20.6	7.1	31.7	25.4	43.4	40.2	23.0 ᶜ	29.0	24.1	10.0
Dominican Republic[g]	2007 D	0.032	7.8	731	41.1	..	1.6	5.7	2.4	3.7	4.3	2.8	1.7	7.2	4.4
Dominican Republic[g]	2014 M	0.015	3.9	395	38.9	..	1.3 ᶜ	2.5	0.7	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.6
Egypt[h]	2008 D	0.032	8.0	6,356	40.1	5.8	1.0	4.4	5.3	..	1.6	0.5	0.2	2.8	1.7
Egypt[h]	2014 D	0.018	4.9	4,423	37.6	3.5	0.8 ᶜ	2.8	3.1	..	0.7	0.3 ᶜ	0.0	0.7	0.2
Eswatini (Kingdom of)	2010 M	0.130	29.3	312	44.3	18.2	5.4	8.9	4.6	27.5	18.8	19.8	27.0	15.2	13.8
Eswatini (Kingdom of)	2014 M	0.081	19.2	210	42.3	11.4	2.9	6.0	2.7	17.8	13.1	12.9	15.6	8.8	9.1
Ethiopia	2011 D	0.491	83.5	75,233	58.9	34.9	7.2	57.2	39.9	83.1	78.5	70.1	77.0	83.1	74.9
Ethiopia	2016 D	0.436	77.4	80,218	56.3	30.1	5.6	52.2	33.4	76.8	74.7	58.4	70.7	77.0	63.4
Ethiopia	2019 D	0.367	68.8	77,080	53.3	26.9 ᶜ	4.0	38.2	31.0 ᶜ	68.3	64.8	46.8	57.3	67.6	55.0
Gabon	2000 D	0.145	30.9	379	47.0	15.3	6.2	12.8	6.8	24.5	29.2	21.4	19.5	18.9	24.3
Gabon	2012 D	0.068	15.3	267	44.7	9.5	3.7	5.7	3.1	9.5	14.3	9.8	7.4	9.1	6.6

TABLE 2

Country	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI_T)[a] Year and survey[b]	Value	Headcount (%)	(thousands) In survey year	Intensity of deprivation (%)	Nutrition (%)	Child mortality (%)	Years of schooling (%)	School attendance (%)	Cooking fuel (%)	Sanitation (%)	Drinking water (%)	Electricity (%)	Housing (%)	Assets (%)
Gambia	2005/2006 M	0.387	68.0	1,082	56.9	35.3	40.7	34.1	38.2	67.6	34.7	28.7	60.0	44.2	15.6
Gambia	2013 D	0.339	61.9	1,216	54.8	37.5 c	34.6	22.1	38.9 c	61.6	43.0	16.6	51.4	30.8	7.5
Gambia	2018 M	0.257	50.0	1,140	51.5	29.2	30.3 c	16.6	28.1	49.8	33.7	15.0 c	30.1	18.4	3.8
Ghana	2011 M	0.153	31.8	8,080	47.9	14.8	4.9	16.9	8.7	31.5	30.4	19.1	23.6	20.9	13.0
Ghana	2014 D	0.130	28.4 c	7,736	45.7	12.6 c	3.1	14.9 c	10.2 c	28.0 c	27.0 c	14.4	15.5	16.7	9.9
Ghana	2017/2018 M	0.112 c	24.7	7,352	45.2 c	12.4 c	3.4 c	12.5 c	8.1 c	24.5 c	22.8	12.3 c	10.9	13.7	8.0
Guinea	2012 D	0.421	71.2	7,588	59.1	34.3	13.8	50.5	47.0	71.2	63.0	41.4	64.7	50.9	29.7
Guinea	2016 M	0.336	61.9	7,264	54.3	29.0	8.6	39.7	38.4	61.7	51.0	35.5	53.2	33.5	22.8
Guinea	2018 D	0.364	65.0 c	8,063	56.0	31.7 c	12.0	45.9	39.6 c	64.6 c	54.8 c	36.5 c	48.4	38.8	24.0 c
Guinea-Bissau	2014 M	0.363	66.0	1,118	55.0	35.3	12.5	39.7	32.2	65.3	64.0	27.5	60.6	63.8	13.2
Guinea-Bissau	2018/2019 M	0.341 c	64.4 c	1,237	52.9	32.2 c	6.9	40.8 c	30.7 c	64.2 c	61.2 c	34.0	45.4	63.5 c	12.8 c
Guyana	2009 D	0.023	5.4	41	41.9	3.5	0.7	1.5	1.3	3.1	2.6	2.3	4.6	3.5	3.7
Guyana	2014 M	0.014 c	3.3 c	25	41.7 c	2.1 c	0.6 c	0.6	0.9 c	2.1 c	1.8 c	1.5 c	2.7 c	2.2 c	1.8
Guyana	2019/2020 M	0.006	1.7	13	38.8	1.0	0.2	0.5 c	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.1
Haiti	2012 D	0.237	48.4	4,963	48.9	19.3	4.8	32.6	6.2	48.0	43.1	36.2	42.5	34.5	33.3
Haiti	2016/2017 D	0.192	39.9	4,383	48.1 c	15.6	3.8	22.8	6.5 c	39.7	35.1	28.6	35.7	29.0	31.4 c
Honduras[i]	2005/2006 D	0.191	37.8	2,887	50.6	16.9	2.0	18.8	24.9	34.8	26.2	13.5	..	33.5	22.2
Honduras[i]	2011/2012 D	0.093	20.0	1,727	46.5	9.9	1.0	10.2	7.9	19.2	14.6	7.0	..	18.5	7.9
India	2005/2006 D	0.283	55.1	642,484	51.3	44.3	4.5	24.0	19.8	52.9	50.4	16.6	29.1	44.9	37.6
India	2015/2016 D	0.123	27.9	369,643	43.9	21.2	2.2	11.7	5.5	26.2	24.6	6.2	8.6	23.6	9.5
Indonesia[g]	2012 D	0.028	6.9	17,076	40.3	..	2.0	2.9	2.1	5.6	5.1	4.1	1.8	3.0	3.6
Indonesia[g]	2017 D	0.014	3.6	9,514	38.7	..	1.5	1.5	0.7	2.4	2.2	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.7
Iraq	2011 M	0.057	14.4	4,427	39.6	9.9	2.6	6.9	11.1	0.9	1.9	2.1	0.7	5.0	0.5
Iraq	2018 M	0.033	8.6	3,319	37.9	5.0	1.4	5.5	6.5	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.2
Jamaica[d]	2010 N	0.021	5.3	149	40.4	3.2	..	0.6	1.3	2.4	3.7	2.7	1.7	2.4	1.1
Jamaica[d]	2014 N	0.018 c	4.7 c	135	38.7 c	2.3 c	..	0.7 c	1.2 c	2.5 c	3.4 c	1.8 c	1.6 c	2.9 c	1.1 c
Jordan	2012 D	0.002	0.5	42	33.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jordan	2017/2018 D	0.002 c	0.4 c	43	35.3	0.2 c	0.2 c	0.2 c	0.2 c	0.0 c	0.0	0.1 c	0.0 c	0.1 c	0.0 c
Kazakhstan	2010/2011 M	0.003	0.9	147	36.2	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1
Kazakhstan	2015 M	0.002	0.5	81	35.5 c	0.5 c	0.4 c	0.0 c	0.0 c	0.0	0.0 c	0.1	0.0 c	0.1	0.0
Kenya	2008/2009 D	0.247	52.2	21,370	47.3	33.5	5.5	12.0	8.5	51.7	46.0	37.6	50.1	52.0	28.9
Kenya	2014 D	0.171	37.5	17,502	45.6	20.6	3.5	9.9	5.4	36.8	33.0	26.9	35.0	37.4	20.0
Kyrgyzstan	2005/2006 M	0.036	9.4	481	38.0	4.4	6.1	0.0	1.7	8.1	2.0	4.4	0.2	8.0	4.6
Kyrgyzstan	2014 M	0.012	3.4	196	37.2 c	2.4	1.9	0.2 c	0.5	2.2	0.1	2.0	0.1 c	2.8	0.1
Kyrgyzstan	2018 M	0.004	1.1	69	36.9 c	1.0	0.9	0.0 c	0.2 c	0.4	0.1 c	0.3	0.0 c	0.1	0.0 c
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2011/2012 M	0.210	40.2	2,593	52.1	21.2	5.4	30.9	16.6	40.2	31.7	18.5	21.8	26.7	15.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2017 M	0.108	23.1	1,604	47.0	12.0	1.9	16.6	9.1	22.9	17.2	10.4	6.1	12.0	7.1
Lesotho[h]	2009 D	0.195	42.2	839	46.2	19.1	4.0	15.0	10.9	..	38.0	25.7	41.3	34.5	30.6
Lesotho[h]	2014 D	0.128	28.3	579	45.0	12.5	3.1 c	11.6	5.3	..	20.4	17.0	28.0	24.5	20.5
Lesotho[h]	2018 M	0.084	19.6	413	43.0	9.6	1.5	5.5	3.7	..	14.8	11.6	18.4	15.9	15.2
Liberia	2007 D	0.463	81.4	2,820	56.9	41.4	10.8	35.9	56.7	81.3	77.1	34.0	80.6	61.6	64.5
Liberia	2013 D	0.326	63.5	2,699	51.3	32.3	8.4	30.5	23.6	63.4	59.5	31.1 c	61.7	48.6	38.0
Liberia	2019/2020 D	0.259	52.3	2,646	49.6	24.6	6.1	25.6	18.9	51.8	46.8	22.8	47.8	36.6	35.4 c
Madagascar	2008/2009 D	0.433	75.7	15,569	57.2	33.2	6.2	59.0	26.4	75.6	75.3	56.0	72.4	68.9	55.9
Madagascar	2018 M	0.372	67.4	17,692	55.2	25.5	5.2	49.3	26.6 c	67.2	66.6	52.1 c	54.3	60.4	48.5
Malawi	2010 D	0.339	68.1	9,908	49.8	33.7	8.2	32.8	15.6	68.1	64.3	40.7	65.9	60.9	40.1
Malawi	2015/2016 D	0.252	54.2	9,333	46.5	28.6	4.7	26.4	7.5	54.2	29.6	31.3	53.2	49.6	34.8
Mali	2006 D	0.501	83.7	11,055	59.9	43.0	19.4	68.6	54.0	83.5	45.0	44.8	77.0	71.2	26.1
Mali	2015 M	0.418	73.1	12,752	57.1	43.9 c	17.0	39.3	56.7 c	72.8	55.5	33.9	52.2	60.9	5.7
Mali	2018 D	0.361	66.4	12,675	54.4	29.9	11.7	45.8	45.9	65.9	50.8	33.4 c	43.2	48.8	8.2
Mauritania	2011 M	0.357	63.0	2,268	56.7	28.9	8.1	43.8	42.0	50.5	53.2	44.6	51.5	51.6	22.9
Mauritania	2015 M	0.261	50.6	2,046	51.5	26.7 c	4.9	21.9	29.9	43.2	41.9	31.2	43.3	43.3	16.1
Mexico[d]	2012 N	0.030	7.5	8,787	40.7	5.6	..	1.7	1.1	3.3	3.2	1.5	0.5	2.4	1.8
Mexico[d]	2016 N	0.025	6.5 c	7,963	38.9	5.2 c	..	1.2	0.8 c	2.4	2.1	0.8	0.1	1.3	1.1

TABLE 2

Country	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)[a] Year and survey[b]	Value	Population in multidimensional poverty Headcount (%)	(thousands) In survey year	Intensity of deprivation (%)	People who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator Nutrition (%)	Child mortality (%)	Years of schooling (%)	School attendance (%)	Cooking fuel (%)	Sanitation (%)	Drinking water (%)	Electricity (%)	Housing (%)	Assets (%)
Moldova (Republic of)	2005 D	0.006	1.5	63	36.6	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.7	1.3
Moldova (Republic of)	2012 M	0.003	0.9	36	37.6 c	0.2 c	0.0	0.6 c	0.2 c	0.6	0.7 c	0.5 c	0.1 c	0.5 c	0.5
Mongolia[j]	2010 M	0.081	19.6	533	41.4	6.1	9.1	4.5	1.6	18.7	19.5	12.6	9.7	17.4	3.9
Mongolia[j]	2013 M	0.056	13.4	385	41.7 c	3.8	6.2	4.3 c	1.0	12.9	13.2	8.4	7.5	11.2	1.2
Mongolia[j]	2018 M	0.039	9.9	315	39.3	2.9	4.1	2.9	1.6	9.5	9.6	6.4	0.9	8.4	0.8
Montenegro	2013 M	0.002	0.4	2	44.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Montenegro	2018 M	0.005 c	1.2 c	8	39.6 c	1.0 c	0.8 c	0.3 c	0.3 c	1.1 c	0.2 c	0.0 c	0.0 c	0.3 c	0.0 c
Morocco	2011 P	0.078	17.3	5,659	45.5	6.3	6.6	13.7	6.8	5.5	8.8	11.4	5.3	6.4	4.1
Morocco	2017/2018 P	0.033	7.9	2,832	42.5	3.7	3.6	5.4	3.1	1.9	2.5	3.7	1.1	2.5	1.3
Mozambique	2003 D	0.516	84.3	16,305	61.2	41.8	12.8	65.6	41.5	84.0	84.0	68.1	81.5	68.7	58.0
Mozambique	2011 D	0.401	71.2	17,216	56.3	36.9	7.6	50.2	29.7	70.8	63.2	54.8	66.7	49.6	42.9
Namibia	2006/2007 D	0.205	43.0	862	47.7	27.2	4.6	11.6	11.8	40.6	40.0	20.0	39.4	37.7	25.3
Namibia	2013 D	0.158	35.1	785	44.9	23.2	3.7 c	7.4	7.7	33.0	32.3	18.7 c	31.6	27.5	14.8
Nepal	2011 D	0.185	39.1	10,583	47.4	20.0	2.4	27.6	8.0	38.6	34.1	9.1	19.1	37.6	21.0
Nepal	2016 D	0.111	25.7	7,010	43.2	13.7	1.8 c	17.9	4.1	24.9	16.3	3.4	6.4	24.3	11.8
Nepal	2019 M	0.075	17.7	5,065	42.4 c	9.4	1.0	11.7	3.6 c	16.4	6.6	2.7 c	5.6 c	16.4	10.4 c
Nicaragua	2001 D	0.221	41.7	2,148	52.9	16.3	2.8	26.8	21.1	40.7	36.7	27.9	26.4	34.2	30.6
Nicaragua	2011/2012 D	0.074	16.5	985	45.3	4.5	0.6	12.5	3.7	16.2	6.2	13.6	11.5	13.5	9.1
Niger	2006 D	0.668	92.9	13,142	71.9	64.6	26.1	81.8	65.7	92.8	90.2	67.5	87.9	85.2	64.8
Niger	2012 D	0.594	89.9	15,992	66.1	57.9	18.8	74.3	57.7	89.3	84.0	59.9	82.5	80.9	46.0
Nigeria	2013 D	0.287	51.3	88,162	55.9	34.9	11.9	26.2	26.7	50.1	36.7	34.2	37.1	41.5	17.8
Nigeria	2018 D	0.254	46.4	90,919	54.8 c	33.8 c	13.4	19.5	23.6	45.5	36.0 c	25.3	32.0	32.8	15.5
North Macedonia[d]	2005/2006 M	0.031	7.6	157	40.7	5.8	..	2.0	2.0	4.2	1.9	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.7
North Macedonia[d]	2011 M	0.010	2.5	52	37.7	1.8	..	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.8 c	0.1	0.0 c	0.8 c	0.2
North Macedonia[d]	2018/2019 M	0.005	1.4	29	37.8 c	1.2 c	..	0.2 c	0.1 c	0.7	0.4 c	0.0 c	0.1 c	0.0	0.1 c
Pakistan	2012/2013 D	0.233	44.5	85,065	52.3	32.3	8.7	25.7	27.5	38.2	29.4	9.1	6.3	35.9	17.3
Pakistan	2017/2018 D	0.198	38.3	81,352	51.7 c	27.0	5.9	24.8 c	24.3 c	31.2	21.7	7.9 c	7.1 c	30.6	12.2
Palestine, State of	2010 M	0.004	1.1	45	35.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
Palestine, State of	2014 M	0.003 c	0.8 c	36	35.8 c	0.6 c	0.5 c	0.1 c	0.5 c	0.1 c	0.0	0.0 c	0.0	0.0 c	0.1 c
Palestine, State of	2019/2020 M	0.002 c	0.5 c	28	34.7 c	0.5 c	0.3 c	0.0 c	0.3 c	0.0 c	0.1 c	0.0 c	0.0 c	0.0 c	0.0 c
Peru	2012 D	0.053	12.7	3,735	41.6	5.9	0.5	5.6	1.9	11.5	11.2	6.0	6.0	12.5	6.0
Peru	2018 N	0.029	7.4	2,360	39.6	2.4	0.4	3.3	2.2 c	6.1	6.2	3.1	2.3	7.1	3.2
Philippines[g,k]	2013 D	0.037	7.1	7,042	52.0	..	2.2	4.4	..	6.6	4.4	2.4	3.7	5.1	4.4
Philippines[g,k]	2017 D	0.028	5.6	5,852	49.8	..	1.5	3.7 c	..	4.8	3.1	1.7	2.2	3.8	3.1
Rwanda	2010 D	0.357	70.2	7,050	50.8	41.3	6.7	43.7	11.6	70.0	30.6	48.7	68.5	66.3	47.9
Rwanda	2014/2015 D	0.259	54.4	6,184	47.5	17.7	3.4	36.7	10.6 c	54.3	28.3	38.8	50.0	51.5	37.2
Sao Tome and Principe	2008/2009 D	0.185	40.7	72	45.4	17.4	4.4	27.8	12.1	36.3	35.1	16.8	29.3	1.3	28.4
Sao Tome and Principe	2014 M	0.091	22.0	43	41.6	8.5	1.7	15.3	5.3	15.0	19.6	8.9	15.1	0.3	13.0
Sao Tome and Principe	2019 M	0.049	11.9	26	41.3 c	4.7	0.8	7.1	4.0 c	9.4	11.0	3.4	7.0	0.3 c	7.5
Senegal	2005 D	0.381	64.2	7,125	59.3	30.2	19.0	52.1	47.4	52.8	32.4	34.9	49.2	33.8	37.4
Senegal	2017 D	0.282	52.4	8,074	53.8	28.9 c	9.0	32.4	44.5 c	49.0 c	31.8 c	17.8	33.1	21.0	10.5
Senegal	2019 D	0.260 c	50.3 c	8,197	51.6	26.6 c	5.8	32.4 c	43.7 c	46.5 c	28.7 c	15.6 c	25.6	15.3	10.0 c
Serbia	2010 M	0.001	0.2	16	42.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Serbia	2014 M	0.001 c	0.3 c	29	42.5 c	0.1 c	0.0 c	0.3	0.1 c	0.3 c	0.2 c	0.0 c	0.1 c	0.0 c	0.1 c
Serbia	2019 M	0.000	0.1	10	38.1 c	0.0	0.1 c	0.1 c	0.0 c	0.1 c	0.0	0.0 c	0.0	0.0 c	0.0
Sierra Leone	2013 D	0.409	74.1	5,083	55.2	39.0	15.9	37.4	32.0	73.9	69.7	45.7	71.2	57.7	45.0
Sierra Leone	2017 M	0.300	58.3	4,368	51.5	25.4	7.9	33.0	19.9	58.0	54.5	34.0	54.6	43.3	37.1
Sierra Leone	2019 D	0.272	55.2	4,314	49.3	24.0 c	9.4	26.9	15.1	55.1	50.8	33.9 c	51.8 c	38.4	34.1
Sudan	2010 M	0.317	57.0	19,691	55.5	28.8	7.4	31.3	29.3	50.0	50.9	40.7	48.4	56.9	32.5
Sudan	2014 M	0.279	52.3	19,873	53.4	29.8 c	5.6	27.0	21.9	43.8	46.1	35.8	42.6	51.9	30.3 c
Suriname[d]	2006 M	0.059	12.7	64	46.2	7.3	..	7.0	2.2	6.0	7.5	5.3	4.3	5.1	6.6
Suriname[d]	2010 M	0.041	9.5	50	43.2 c	5.6	..	4.9 c	1.5 c	4.0 c	5.4 c	2.6	2.4 c	3.2 c	3.3
Suriname[d]	2018 M	0.026	6.7	38	38.6	4.9 c	..	1.8	1.0 c	1.2	2.2	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.8
Tajikistan	2012 D	0.049	12.2	960	40.4	10.5	2.8	0.4	6.3	7.9	1.3	7.5	0.5	10.3	1.7
Tajikistan	2017 D	0.029	7.4	658	39.0 c	6.2	2.1 c	0.1 c	4.5	3.4	0.3	3.5	0.1 c	5.6	0.3

TABLE 2

Country	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI₁)[a] Year and survey[b]	Value	Population in multidimensional poverty Headcount (%)	(thousands) In survey year	Intensity of deprivation (%)	People who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator Nutrition (%)	Child mortality (%)	Years of schooling (%)	School attendance (%)	Cooking fuel (%)	Sanitation (%)	Drinking water (%)	Electricity (%)	Housing (%)	Assets (%)
Tanzania (United Republic of)	2010 D	0.342	67.8	30,047	50.5	40.9	7.6	14.7	25.3	67.5	64.0	55.4	65.9	61.3	36.6
Tanzania (United Republic of)	2015/2016 D	0.285	57.1	30,302	49.8 c	32.5	5.9	12.3	25.7 c	56.9	53.7	43.4	55.2	47.4	26.5
Thailand	2012 M	0.005	1.4	943	36.9	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Thailand	2015/2016 M	0.003	0.8	578	39.0 c	0.4	0.3 c	0.6	0.3 c	0.3	0.2 c	0.1	0.1 c	0.2 c	0.1
Thailand	2019 M	0.002	0.6 c	402	36.7 c	0.3 c	0.1 c	0.4 c	0.2 c	0.3 c	0.1 c	0.0 c	0.0 c	0.1 c	0.1 c
Timor-Leste	2009/2010 D	0.362	69.6	761	52.0	49.7	5.7	21.5	30.1	69.3	49.3	40.8	54.8	61.4	54.4
Timor-Leste	2016 D	0.215	46.9	572	45.9	33.2	3.6	15.9	14.8	45.6	31.7	18.6	19.2	40.7	29.1
Togo	2010 M	0.321	58.2	3,740	55.1	24.4	29.6	32.4	15.3	58.1	56.5	40.1	52.3	37.8	27.4
Togo	2013/2014 D	0.301 c	55.1 c	3,935	54.5 c	25.1 c	29.7 c	26.6	15.7 c	54.9 c	53.4 c	36.6 c	46.8	37.6 c	20.6
Togo	2017 M	0.213	43.0	3,307	49.6	18.3	17.7	19.3	11.3	42.5	40.7	24.7	33.0	27.7	15.5
Tunisia	2011/2012 M	0.006	1.4	149	40.0	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.6
Tunisia	2018 M	0.003	0.8	92	36.5	0.4 c	0.1	0.7 c	0.4 c	0.0 c	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1 c	0.1
Turkmenistan[h]	2006 M	0.012	3.3	156	37.8	2.1	2.6	0.0	1.3	..	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.8
Turkmenistan[h]	2015/2016 M	0.004	1.1	60	34.9	0.9	1.0	0.0 c	0.2	..	0.1 c	0.0	0.0 c	0.0	0.0
Turkmenistan[h]	2019 M	0.003 c	0.9 c	55	33.6 c	0.9 c	0.9 c	0.0 c	0.2 c	..	0.0 c	0.0 c	0.0 c	0.0 c	0.0 c
Uganda	2011 D	0.349	67.7	22,672	51.5	42.2	9.7	29.3	15.2	67.3	60.3	51.4	66.4	61.9	31.9
Uganda	2016 D	0.281	57.2	22,672	49.2	35.1	5.3	22.6	13.8 c	56.9	50.4	41.9	50.2	49.7	26.4
Ukraine[g]	2007 D	0.001	0.4	165	36.4	..	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Ukraine[g]	2012 M	0.001 c	0.2 c	107	34.5	..	0.2 c	0.1 c	0.1 c	0.1 c	0.0 c	0.0 c	0.0 c	0.0 c	0.0 c
Zambia	2007 D	0.343	65.2	8,148	52.7	36.6	9.3	18.7	30.7	64.1	58.3	51.4	63.0	55.6	39.8
Zambia	2013/2014 D	0.263	53.3	8,207	49.3	31.3	6.4	13.7	21.8	53.0	45.0	35.4	50.6	44.2	25.2
Zambia	2018 D	0.232	47.9	8,313	48.4	25.7	4.2	12.0 c	22.8 c	47.6	37.7	28.6	44.5	40.2 c	24.3 c
Zimbabwe	2010/2011 D	0.156	36.1	4,654	43.3	18.8	4.2	4.4	8.1	35.5	29.6	23.7	34.3	26.8	25.0
Zimbabwe	2015 D	0.130	30.2	4,173	43.0 c	16.7	3.7 c	4.1 c	5.9	29.7	24.5	21.7 c	29.4	20.9	16.5
Zimbabwe	2019 M	0.110	25.8	3,779	42.6 c	12.3	3.2 c	3.5 c	7.8	25.2	21.4	19.8 c	19.3	16.4	15.0 c

Notes

Suggested citation: Alkire, S., Kanagaratnam, U., and Suppa, N. 2021. "The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2021." OPHI MPI Methodological Note 51. University of Oxford, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, Oxford, UK. This paper has a section on each country detailing the harmonization decisions on each dataset. More extensive data tables, including disaggregated information, are available at www.ophi.org.uk.

a Cross-country comparisons should take into account the year of survey and the indicator definitions and omissions. When an indicator is missing, weights of available indicators are adjusted to total 100 percent. See *Technical note* at http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/mpi2021_technical_notes.pdf and *OPHI MPI Methodological Note 51* at https://ophi.org.uk/publications/mpi-methodological-notes/ for details.

b *D* indicates data from Demographic and Health Surveys, *M* indicates data from Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, *P* indicates data from Pan Arab Population and Family Health Surveys and *N* indicates data from national surveys.

c The difference between harmonized estimates with the previous survey is not statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence interval.

d Missing indicator on child mortality.

e Based on the version of data accessed on 7 June 2016.

f Missing indicator on housing.

g Missing indicator on nutrition.

h Missing indicator on cooking fuel.

i Missing indicator on electricity.

j Indicator on sanitation follows the national classification in which pit latrine with slab is considered unimproved.

k Missing indicator on school attendance.

Definitions

Multidimensional Poverty Index: Proportion of the population that is multidimensionally poor adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations. See *Technical note* at http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/mpi2021_technical_notes.pdf and *OPHI MPI Methodological Note 51* at https://ophi.org.uk/publications/mpi-methodological-notes/ for details on how the Multidimensional Poverty Index is calculated.

Multidimensional poverty headcount: Population with a deprivation score of at least 33 percent. It is expressed as a share of the population in the survey year and the number of poor people in the survey year.

Intensity of deprivation of multidimensional poverty: Average deprivation score experienced by people in multidimensional poverty.

People who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator: Percentage of the population that is multidimensionally poor and deprived in the given indicator.

Main data sources

Column 1: Refers to the year and the survey whose data were used to calculate the country's MPI value and its components.

Columns 2–15: Data and methodology are described in Alkire, S., Kanagaratnam, U., and Suppa, N. 2021. "The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2021." OPHI MPI Methodological Note 51. University of Oxford, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, Oxford, UK. Column 5 also uses population data from United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2019. *World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision.* Rev. 1. New York. https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/. Accessed 8 July 2021.

Human story

Nyawala, 52, and her young granddaughter, 9, fled a crisis in Southern Sudan and live in a refugee settlement in Northern Uganda. In the mornings Nyawala takes her granddaughter to play with other children in the settlement and takes a reflective walk. Sometimes she feels lonely, but through her cell phone she can keep in contact with relatives in neighbouring settlements or back home. Fortunately, no child has died in Nyawala's household. Nyawala's housing has a dirt floor and two beds, a solar lamp and a power outlet charged by a low-cost solar panel. For water the women walk together with jerrycans to a common borehole well that is more than a 30 minute roundtrip walk from the settlement, and their latrine toilets are shared with eight other households. Nyawala's granddaughter has missed several years of school because of the conflict, and Nyawala hopes to enrol her soon in the settlement's primary school so she can catch up and achieve the education level that Nyawala was not able to complete. Like other families in the settlement, Nyawala uses firewood to cook rice, maizemeal and grains, and while they are occasionally food insecure, they are not deprived in nutrition. Nyawala and her granddaughter have few belongings, but they are proud to have the cell phone and the solar lamp—and each other.

Nyawala and her granddaughter are considered multidimensionally poor because they are deprived in seven indicators, which in this case translates into a deprivation score of 61.1 percent. Furthermore, they are living in severe multidimensional poverty because their deprivation score is higher than 50 percent.
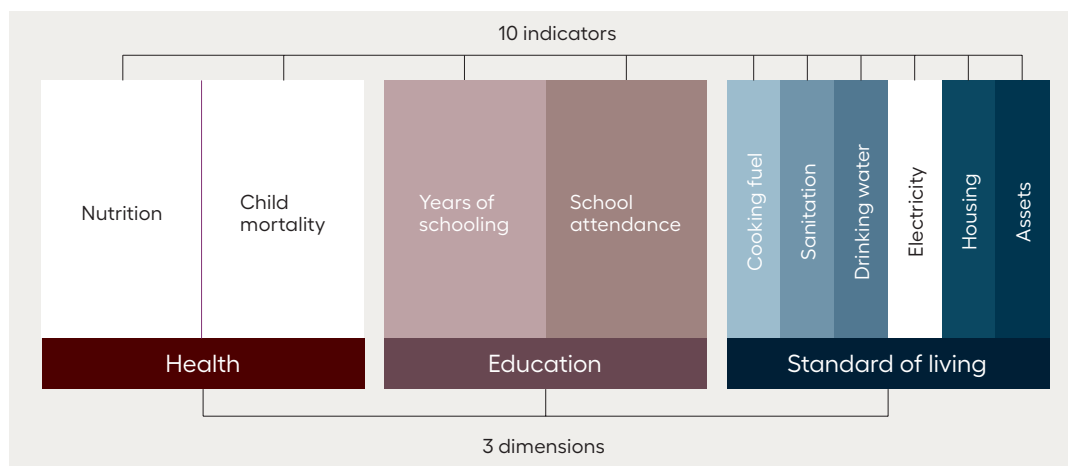
Note: Indicators in white refer to a nondeprivation.
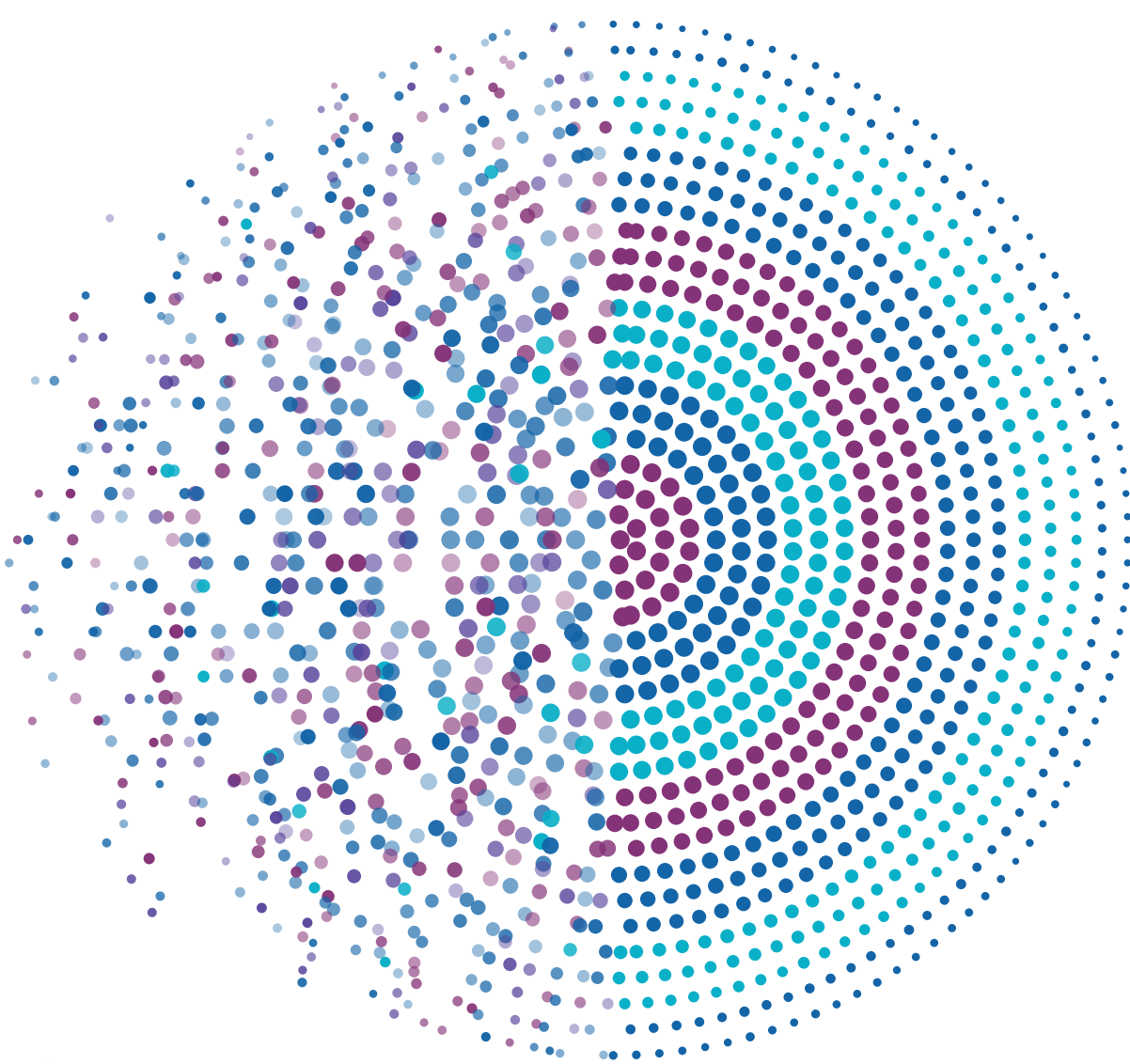
Find out more...

The 2021 global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) covers 109 developing countries and is accessible at http://hdr.undp.org/en/2021-MPI and https://ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/, including the following resources:

- HDRO's interactive databank and MPI HTML table page (http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/MPI). MPI estimates disaggregated by ethnicity/race/caste of the household head (http://hdr.undp.org/en/2021-MPI).
- MPI 2021 Technical Note (http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/mpi2021_technical_notes.pdf).
- MPI Frequently Asked Questions (http://hdr.undp.org/en/mpi-2021-faq).
- MPI country notes (http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/mpi-country-notes) and MPI statistical programs (http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/mpi-statistical-programmes) available in Stata and R. These programs allow users to replicate the MPI estimates and can be customized to fit country-specific needs.
- OPHI's global MPI databank (https://ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/global-mpi-databank/) provides visualizations of the 2021 global

MPI and enables users to study the multidimensional poverty of the countries covered, including disaggregation. Interactive data visualizations allow users to explore the indicators in which people are deprived.

- OPHI's global MPI country briefings (https://ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/mpi-country-briefings/) present country-specific results for the countries covered.
- Excel data tables and do-files (https://ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/data-tables-do-files/) have all the details of global MPI estimates and trends, including disaggregation by rural/urban areas, age cohort, and subnational regions plus multiple cutoffs, standard errors and sample sizes. In addition, this year, the MPI estimates are disaggregated by ethnicity and gender of the household head.
- Methodological notes (https://ophi.org.uk/mpi-methodological-notes/) provide the particularities of each country's survey data treatment and the specific harmonization decisions for calculating changes in multidimensional poverty over time.