

Multidimensional Poverty Index

- The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) identifies multiple deprivations at the individual level in health, education and standard of living.
- It uses micro data from household surveys, and—unlike the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index—all the indicators needed to construct the measure must come from the same survey.
- Each person in a given household is classified as poor or non-poor depending on the number of deprivations his or her household experiences. This data are then aggregated into the national measure of poverty.



measure_1

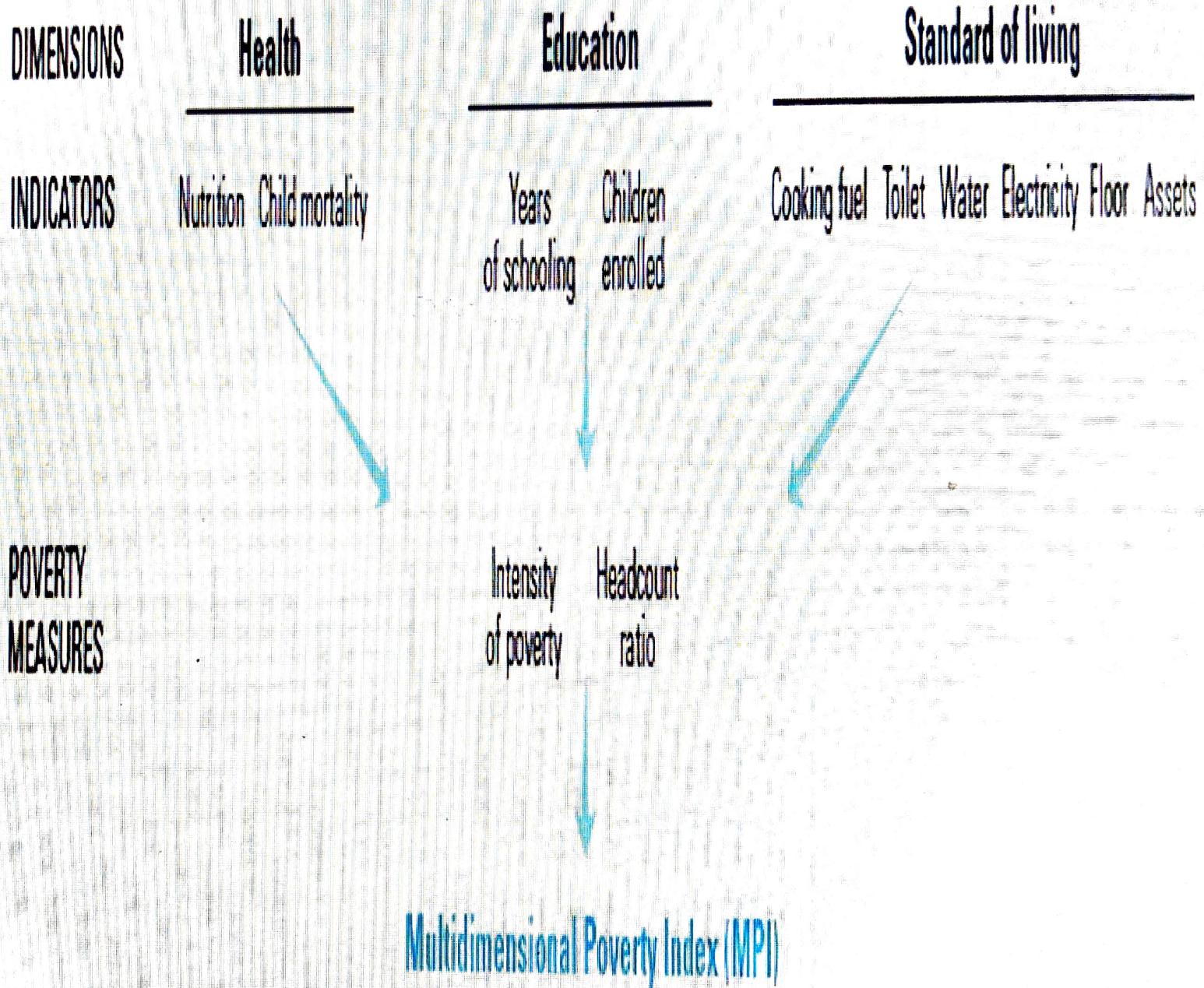
- Health (1/6 each)>>
 - (1) Child mortality: deprived if any child has died in the family.
 - (2) Nutrition: if any child is malnourished.
- Education (1/6 each)>>
 - (3) Year of schooling: deprived if no household member has completed 5 years of schooling.
 - (4) Child school attendance: deprived if any school aged child is not attending school.

measure_2

- Standard of living (1/18 each)>>
 - (5) electricity: deprived if the household has none.
 - (6) sanitation: 1 per 4 persons (Millennium Development Goal) in a household.
 - (7) drinking water: should be available within 30 minutes walk roundtrip.
 - (8) Floor: deprived if the household has dirt, sand, or dung.
 - (9) Cooking fuel: deprived if the household cooks with dung, wood, or charcoal.
 - (10) Assets: deprived if the household does not own more than one radio, TV, telephone, motorbike, or refrigerator and does not own a car or truck.

A household is considered deprived if it's measure is less than 33.33%

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)



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- The MPI reflects both the prevalence of multidimensional deprivation, and its intensity—how many deprivations people experience at the same time.
- It can be used to create a comprehensive picture of people living in poverty, and permits comparisons both across countries, regions and the world and within countries by ethnic group, urban or rural location, as well as other key household and community characteristics.
- The MPI builds on recent advances in theory and data to present the first global measure of its kind, and offers a valuable complement to income-based poverty measures.
- The 2013 Human Development Report (HDR) presents estimates for 104 countries with a combined population of 5.4 billion (76% of the world total). About 1.6 billion people in the countries covered—30% of their entire population—lived in multidimensional poverty between 2002 and 2011.



Millennium Development Goals

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
- Achieve universal primary education.
- Promote gender equity.
- Reduce child mortality and improve maternal health.
- Environmental sustainability.
- Global Partnership for development.

The 8 Millennium Development Goals

