



Global Multidimensional Poverty Index

Global Multidimensional Poverty Index - 2019 (MPI), released by the [United Nation Development Programme](#) (UNDP) has revealed that there are vast **inequalities** across countries, and among the **poorer** segments of societies.

- MPI-2019 edition is a revised version of [MPI-2018](#).
- The MPI captures both the **incidence** and **intensity** of poverty and tracks **101 countries** on deprivations across ten indicators in **health, education, and standard of living**.
- Index is developed by the **Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative** (OPHI) and the **United Nations Development Programme** (UNDP).
- As per report a single measure is not a sufficient guide to both inequality and multidimensional poverty, and studies such as the MPI, [Human Development Index](#), and the [Gini coefficient](#) (which measures countries wealth- income distribution), can contribute important and distinctive information for policy action to effectively reduce poverty.

Key Findings

- As per Index **1.3 billion** people in the world are still **multidimensionally poor**.
 - **Multidimensionally poor means** that poverty is defined not simply by **income**, but by a number of indicators, including **poor health**, poor **quality of work** and the **threat of violence**.
- Level of Inequality and poverty is very high in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.
- **Bangladesh, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru and Vietnam** (10 selected countries have a combined population of around **2 billion** people) have shown significant progress towards achieving [Sustainable Development Goal 1](#) i.e ending poverty in all its forms, everywhere.
- **One** in every three children (under the **age of 10**) and every **second** child **below the age of 18** years is multidimensionally poor in the world.
- About **34%** of the world's **children** and **17.5% adults** covered under MPI survey are multidimensionally poor.
- **One adult in six** is multidimensionally poor compared with **one child in three**, hence children are more prone to multidimensional poverty than adults.
- Multidimensionally poor children are concentrated more in the **Sub-Saharan Africa** and **South Asia**.
- In African countries such as **Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Niger and South Sudan** 90% or more children (under the age of 10) are multidimensionally poor.
- Trends in poverty reduction is **uneven** in all 10 countries (**Bangladesh, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru and Vietnam**) as **rural** areas are **poorer** than urban areas.
 - In Cambodia, Haiti, India and Peru poverty reduction in rural areas outpaced that in urban areas.

Indian Scenario

- India lifted **271 million** people out of poverty between 2006 and 2016, (reduced from 0.283 in

2005-06 to 0.123 in 2015-16) recording the fastest reductions in the multidimensional poverty index values during the period with strong improvements in areas such as **assets, cooking fuel, sanitation and nutrition**.

- Among 10 selected countries **India** (and Cambodia) reduced their MPI values the **fastest** and they did not leave the poorest groups behind.
- **Jharkhand** has reduced the incidence of poverty at a faster pace than other regions (reduced the incidence of multidimensional poverty from **74.9%** in 2005-06 to **46.5%** in 2015-16).
- India (along with Ethiopia and Peru) significantly **reduced deprivations** in all 10 indicators, namely nutrition, sanitation, child mortality, drinking water, years of schooling, electricity, school attendance, housing, cooking fuel and assets.
 - MPI reduced from **640 million** people (55.1%) in 2005-2006 to **369 million** people (27.9%) in 2015-16.

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