

Statistical tables

TABLE 1

Notes	
a	Not all indicators were available for all countries, so caution should be used in cross-country comparisons. When an indicator is missing, weights of available indicators are adjusted to total 100 percent. See <i>Technical note</i> at https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/mpi2023technicalnotes.pdf and <i>Methodological Note 55</i> at https://ophi.org.uk/mpi-methodological-note-55/ for details.
b	<i>D</i> indicates data from Demographic and Health Surveys, <i>M</i> indicates data from Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, <i>N</i> indicates data from national surveys and <i>P</i> indicates data from Pan Arab Population and Family Health Surveys (see https://hdr.undp.org/mpi-2023-faqs and <i>Methodological Note 55</i> at https://ophi.org.uk/mpi-methodological-note-55/ for the list of national surveys).
c	Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
d	Value is not reported because it is based on a small number of multidimensionally poor people.
e	Urban areas only.
f	Considers child deaths that occurred at any time because the survey did not collect the date of child deaths.
g	Revised estimate from the 2020 MPI.
h	Missing indicator on cooking fuel.
i	Revised estimate from the 2022 MPI based on the survey microdata update.
j	Missing indicator on nutrition.
k	Missing indicator on child mortality.
l	Child mortality data were not used because the data were collected from a sample of women ages 15–49 that was not representative of the female population in that age group.
m	Anthropometric data were collected from all children under age 5 and from selected individuals who are age 5 or older. Construction of the nutrition indicator was restricted to children under age 5 since the anthropometric sample is representative of the under 5 population.
n	Indicator on sanitation follows the national classification in which pit latrine with slab is considered unimproved.
o	Following the national report, latrines are considered an improved source for the sanitation indicator.
p	Some 235 households were present in the individual datafile but not in the asset datafile. It is assumed that these households owned zero relevant assets.
q	The analytical sample was restricted to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey sample, and its sample weight was used, because child mortality information was not collected for the National Immunization Coverage Survey sample.
r	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.
s	Missing indicator on school attendance.
t	The analytical sample was restricted to the round 2 sample because standard of living questions were not collected for the round 1 sample.
u	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.

v	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).
w	Based on the version of data accessed on 7 June 2016.
x	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.
y	Missing indicator on housing.

Definitions

Multidimensional Poverty Index: Proportion of the population that is multidimensionally poor adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations. See *Technical note* <https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/mpi2023technicalnotes.pdf> and *Methodological Note 55* at <https://ophi.org.uk/mpi-methodological-note-55/> for details on how the Multidimensional Poverty Index is calculated.

Multidimensional poverty headcount: Population with a deprivation score of at least 33.3 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 2021.

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 20–33.3 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 \$2.15 a day: Percentage of the population living below the international poverty line of \$2.15 (in 2017 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 surveys listed in column 1 using the methodology described in *Technical note* (available at <https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/mpi2023technicalnotes.pdf>) and *Methodological Note 55* at <https://ophi.org.uk/mpi-methodological-note-55/>. Columns 4 and 5 also use population data from United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2022. *World Population Prospects: The 2022 Revision*. New York. <https://population.un.org/wpp/>. Accessed 9 April 2023.

Columns 13 and 14: World Bank. 2022. World Development Indicators database. Washington, DC. <http://data.worldbank.org>. Accessed 2 May 2023.

TABLE 2

Country	Year and survey ^a	Multidimensional Poverty Index ^a	Population in multidimensional poverty		People who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator										
			Headcount		Intensity of deprivation (thousands)	Nutrition (%)	Child mortality (%)	Years of schooling (%)	School attendance (%)	Cooking fuel (%)	Sanitation (%)	Drinking water (%)	Electricity (%)	Housing (%)	Assets (%)
			(thousands)	(%)											
Thailand ^e	2012 M	0.005	1.4	961	36.9	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Thailand ^e	2015/2016 M	0.003	0.8	592	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 ^e	2019 M	0.002	0.6 ^c	412	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	758	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	574	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	3,828	55.1	24.4	29.6	32.4	15.3	58.1	56.5	40.1	52.3	37.8	27.4
Togo ^{d,e}	2013/2014 D	0.301 ^c	55.1 ^c	4,018	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 ^e	2017 M	0.213	43.0	3,373	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	154	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	94	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 ⁱ	2006 M	0.012	3.3	161	37.8	2.1	2.6	0.0	1.3	..	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.8
Turkmenistan ^j	2015/2016 M	0.004	1.1	63	34.9	0.9	1.0	0.0 ^c	0.2	..	0.1 ^c	0.0	0.0 ^c	0.0	0.0
Turkmenistan ^k	2019 M	0.003 ^c	0.9 ^c	58	33.6 ^c	0.9 ^c	0.9 ^c	0.0	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	22,550	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	22,157	49.2	35.1	5.3	22.6	13.8 ^c	56.9	50.4	41.9	50.2	49.7	26.4
Ukraine ^l	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 ^l	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
Viet Nam ⁱ	2013/2014 M	0.019	4.9	4,495	39.3	..	0.9	3.6	1.4	4.5	4.1	1.3	0.4	3.1	1.2
Viet Nam ⁱ	2020/2021 M	0.008	1.9	1,871	40.3 ^c	..	0.5	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.6
Zambia ^d	2007 D	0.343	65.2	8,082	52.7	36.6	9.3	18.7	30.7	64.1	58.3	51.4	63.0	55.6	39.8
Zambia ^d	2013/2014 D	0.263	53.3	8,388	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	8,544	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 ^d	2010/2011 D	0.156	36.1	4,702	43.3	18.8	4.2	4.4	8.1	35.5	29.6	23.7	34.3	26.8	25.0
Zimbabwe ^d	2015 D	0.130	30.2	4,276	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	3,962	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. (2023). A methodological note on the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2023 changes over time results for 84 countries. OPHI MPI Methodological Note 57, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative. ©2018 University of Oxford

This methodological note details the harmonization principles and decisions. More extensive data tables, including disaggregated information, are available at <http://www.ophi.org.uk>.

- a When an indicator is missing, weights of available indicators are adjusted to total 100 percent. See *Technical note* at <https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/mpi2023technicalnotes.pdf> and *Methodological Note 55* at <https://ophi.org.uk/mpi-methodological-note-55/> 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 for this survey year and for the previous survey year is not statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence interval.
- d At least one other survey collected data on child nutrition only; in order to harmonize the data for trends, data on adult nutrition from this survey were omitted from the calculations. Typically, Demographic and Health Surveys collect data on child and adult nutrition, while Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys collect data on child nutrition only.
- e Considers child deaths that occurred at any time because the survey at one or all points in time did not collect data on the date of child deaths.
- f Missing indicator on child mortality.
- g Based on the version of data accessed on 7 June 2016.

h Missing indicator on housing.

i Missing indicator on nutrition.

j Missing indicator on cooking fuel.

k Missing indicator on electricity.

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

m 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 <https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/mpi2023technicalnotes.pdf> and *Methodological Note 57* at <https://ophi.org.uk/mpi-methodological-note-57/> for details on how the Multidimensional Poverty Index is calculated.

Multidimensional poverty headcount: Population with a deprivation score of at least 33.3 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 (censored headcount ratio).

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. (2023c). A methodological note on the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2023 changes over time results for 84 countries. OPHI MPI Methodological Note 57, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative. ©2018 University of Oxford. Column 5 also uses population data from United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2022. *World Population Prospects: The 2022 Revision*. New York. <https://population.un.org/wpp/>. Accessed 9 April 2023.