

TABLE 1

Notes	Definitions	Main data sources
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 5</i> at http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/mpi2022_technical_notes.pdf and <i>Methodological Note 52</i> at https://ophi.org.uk/mpi-methodological-note-52/ for details.	Multidimensional Poverty Index: Proportion of the population that is multidimensionally poor adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations. See <i>Technical note 5</i> at http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/mpi2022_technical_notes.pdf and <i>Methodological Note 52</i> at https://ophi.org.uk/mpi-methodological-note-52/ for details on how the Multidimensional Poverty Index is calculated.	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.
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 http://hdr.undp.org/en/mpi-2022-faq and <i>Methodological Note 52</i> at https://ophi.org.uk/mpi-methodological-note-52/ for the list of national surveys).	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 2020.	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 <i>Technical note 5</i> (available at http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/mpi2022_technical_notes.pdf) and <i>Methodological Note 52</i> at https://ophi.org.uk/mpi-methodological-note-52/ . Columns 4 and 5 also use population data from United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2022. <i>World Population Prospects: The 2022 Revision</i> . New York. https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/ . Accessed 7 August 2022.
c Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.	Intensity of deprivation of multidimensional poverty: Average deprivation score experienced by people in multidimensional poverty.	Columns 13 and 14: World Bank. 2022. World Development Indicators database. Washington, DC. http://data.worldbank.org . Accessed 7 August 2022.
d Missing indicator on nutrition.	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.	
e Value is not reported because it is based on a small 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.	
f Urban areas only.	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.	
g Considers child deaths that occurred at any time because the survey did not collect the date of child deaths.	Contribution of deprivation in dimension to overall multidimensional poverty: Percentage of the Multidimensional Poverty Index attributed to deprivations in each dimension.	
h Revised estimate from the 2020 MPI.	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.	
i 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.	Population living below PPP \$1.90 a day: Percentage of the population living below the international poverty line of \$1.90 (in 2011 purchasing power parity [PPP] terms) a day.	
j Missing indicator on cooking fuel.		
k Missing indicator on child mortality.		
l Indicator on sanitation follows the national classification in which pit latrine with slab is considered unimproved.		
m Following the national report, latrines are considered an improved source for the sanitation indicator.		
n 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.		
o Missing indicator on school attendance.		
p 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).		
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.		

TABLE 2

Country	Year and survey ^b	Multidimensional Poverty Index ^a Value	Population in multidimensional poverty		People who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator										
			Headcount		Intensity of deprivation	Nutrition	Child mortality	Years of schooling	School attendance	Cooking fuel	Sanitation	Drinking water	Electricity	Housing	Assets
			(thousands)	(%)											
			In survey year	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Togo	2017 M ^f	0.213	43.0	3,373 ^c	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 ^c	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 ^c	36.5	0.4 ^d	0.1	0.7 ^d	0.4 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1 ^d	0.1
Turkmenistan	2006 M ^g	0.012	3.3	161 ^c	37.8	2.1	2.6	0.0	1.3	..	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.8
Turkmenistan	2015/2016 M ^{h,k}	0.004	1.1	63 ^c	34.9	0.9	1.0	0.0 ^d	0.2	..	0.1 ^d	0.0	0.0 ^d	0.0	0.0
Turkmenistan	2019 M ^{h,k}	0.003 ^d	0.9 ^d	58 ^c	33.6 ^d	0.9 ^d	0.9 ^d	0.0	0.2 ^d	..	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d
Uganda	2011 D	0.349	67.7	22,550 ^c	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 ^c	49.2	35.1	5.3	22.6	13.8 ^d	56.9	50.4	41.9	50.2	49.7	26.4
Ukraine	2007 D ⁱ	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	2012 M ^j	0.001	0.2 ^d	107	34.5	..	0.2 ^d	0.1 ^d	0.1 ^d	0.1 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d
Viet Nam	2013/2014 M ^l	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	2020/2021 M ^l	0.008	1.9	1,871	40.3 ^d	..	0.5	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.6
Zambia	2007 D ^e	0.343	65.2	8,082 ^c	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 ^e	0.263	53.3	8,388 ^c	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 ^c	48.4	25.7	4.2	12.0 ^d	22.8 ^d	47.6	37.7	28.6	44.5	40.2 ^d	24.3 ^d
Zimbabwe	2010/2011 D ^e	0.156	36.1	4,702 ^c	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 ^e	0.130	30.2	4,276 ^c	43.0 ^d	16.7	3.7 ^d	4.1 ^d	5.9	29.7	24.5	21.7 ^d	29.4	20.9	16.5
Zimbabwe	2019 M	0.110	25.8	3,962 ^c	42.6 ^d	12.3	3.2 ^d	3.5 ^d	7.8	25.2	21.4	19.8 ^d	19.3	16.4	15.0 ^d

Notes

Suggested citation: Alkire, S., Kanagaratnam, U., and Suppa, N. 2022. "A Methodological Note on the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2022 Changes over Time Results for 84 countries." OPHI MPI Methodological Note 54, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, University of Oxford, 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 <https://www.ophi.org.uk>.

- a When an indicator is missing, weights of available indicators are adjusted to total 100 percent. See *Technical note 5* at http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/mipi2022_technical_notes.pdf and *OPHI MPI Methodological Note 52* and *OPHI MPI Methodological Note 54* at <https://ophi.org.uk/publications/mipi-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 number of poor people differs from previously published estimates due to updated population data.
- d The difference between the harmonized estimates for this survey year and for the previous survey year is not statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence interval.

e 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.

f 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.

g Missing indicator on child mortality.

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

i Missing indicator on housing.

j Missing indicator on nutrition.

k Missing indicator on cooking fuel.

l Missing indicator on electricity.

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

n 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 5* at http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/mipi2022_technical_notes.pdf and *OPHI MPI Methodological Note 52* and *OPHI MPI Methodological*

Note 54 at <https://ophi.org.uk/publications/mipi-methodological-notes/> 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).

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. 2022. "A Methodological Note on the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2022 Changes over Time Results for 84 countries." OPHI MPI Methodological Note 54, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK. 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://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/>. Accessed 7 August 2022.