

GLOBAL MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX 2026

Statistical Update



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Find out more

This publication describes the 2026 update of the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), whose data are open source and available to anyone interested in multidimensional poverty.

To further explore the data, read the technical and methodological notes and learn about ongoing research, visit [**Human Development Reports**](#) and [**Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative \(OPHI\)**](#) websites.

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Contents

Who are the 1.2 billion poor people and where do they live?	1
What deprivations do poor people experience?	3
What do the subnational data reveal?	4
Trends over time	6
Children versus adults	8
Countries that have halved their MPI value	8
Box 1. Explaining the increase in the number of poor people	9
Box 2. Computing the Multidimensional Poverty Index	9
Box 3. Data for the 2026 index	10
References	11
Endnotes	12
Statistical Tables	13

Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2026:

Statistical update

The 2026 update of the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) covers 108 countries and 6.3 billion people. Of these, 1.2 billion people - or 18.9 percent - are living in acute multidimensional poverty, henceforth referred to as poverty in this update. These individuals are deprived in at least one-third of the weighted indicators that make up the global MPI.

The situation is more severe for many within this group. Nearly half - 534 million people or 44.6 percent of poor people - are considered severely poor, meaning they face deprivations across half or more of the MPI's weighted indicators. Beyond those already in poverty, a further 952 million people are considered vulnerable - they experience meaningful deprivations across multiple indicators but not enough to cross the poverty threshold.

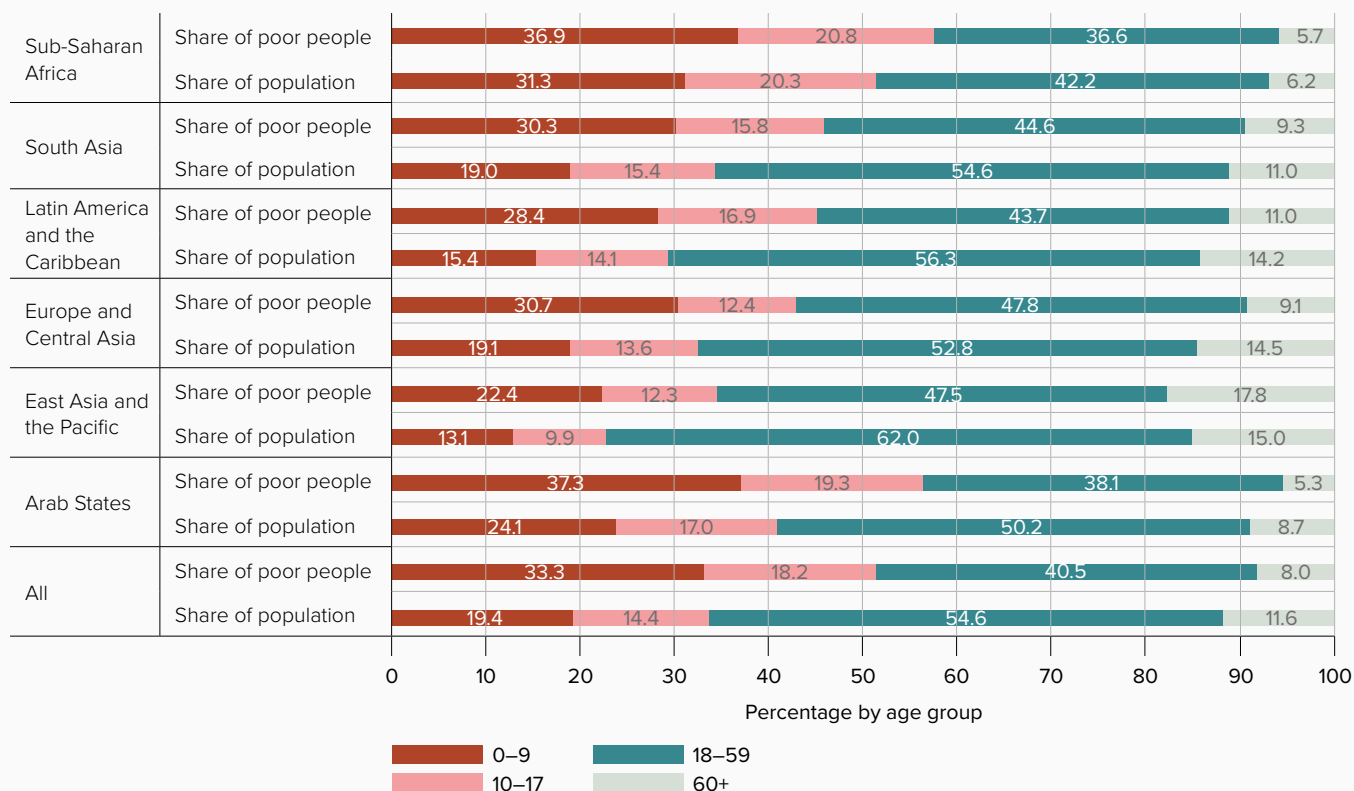
Who are the 1.2 billion poor people and where do they live?

- Over half - or 51.5 percent - of all poor people (617 million) are children under the age of 18. Roughly one in every three children is multidimensionally poor, compared to one in seven adults.
- Across all regions, children bear a higher burden of poverty (Figure 1).
 - ♦ Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for the most pronounced child poverty burden of any region, with 355 million poor children. Children comprise more than half (57.7 percent) of the region's poor population. South Asia follows with 181 million poor children (46.1 percent of the poor population).
 - ♦ The overrepresentation of children among poor people compared to their population share is consistent across every region, but next highest

in the Arab States, where children make up 56.6 percent of all poor people despite being only 41.0 percent of the total population.

- Older adults (60 years old and above) in East Asia and the Pacific are overrepresented among poor people relative to their population share - accounting for 17.8 percent of poor people against a population share of 15.0 percent.
- Around 83.3 percent (998 million) of poor people live in rural areas compared to 16.7 percent (200 million) in urban areas.
 - ♦ In rural areas, the incidence of poverty is 28.7 percent, meaning that nearly two out of every seven residents are identified as poor. In contrast, urban poverty affects only 7.0 percent of the population. But the disparity is not limited to headcount ratio alone; the intensity of poverty deepens outside of urban areas and consequently, the overall rural MPI value is over four times higher than the MPI value of urban areas (Table 1).
- Multidimensional poverty varies dramatically across countries, from 0.000 in Serbia (with an incidence of 0.1 percent) to 0.517 in Chad (with an incidence of 84.2 percent).
- In 21 countries, home to more than one-third of all poor people (422.2 million), the incidence of poverty is greater than 50 percent, meaning that over half of the people living in these countries face compounding hardships of deprivations in health, education and standard of living indicators.
 - ♦ Eighteen of these 21 countries are Sub-Saharan African nations,¹ home to 362.2 million people, and these include the poorest five countries based on incidence: Chad, Central African Republic, Niger,

Figure 1. Children form a higher share of the population in poverty in every world region



Source: Alkire, Mishra and Suppa 2026b, Table 3.

Table 1. Average MPI, incidence and intensity across areas

Area	MPI	Incidence (H), %	Intensity (A), %
Rural	0.143	28.7	50.0
Urban	0.031	7.0	43.7

Source: Alkire, Mishra and Suppa 2026b, Table 4.

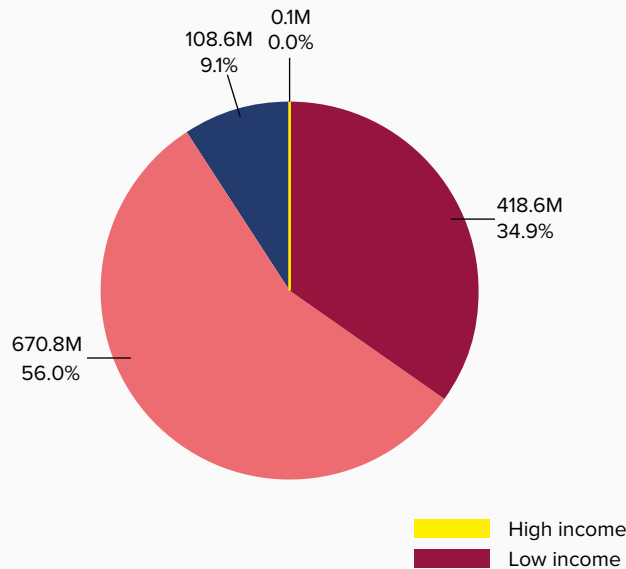
Burundi and Ethiopia. Outside the region, the poorest countries are Afghanistan, Papua New Guinea and Sudan.

- ♦ In 16 of these poorest 21 countries, the intensity of poverty is greater than 50 percent, meaning that multidimensionally poor persons are deprived in at least half of the global MPI's weighted indicators on average.

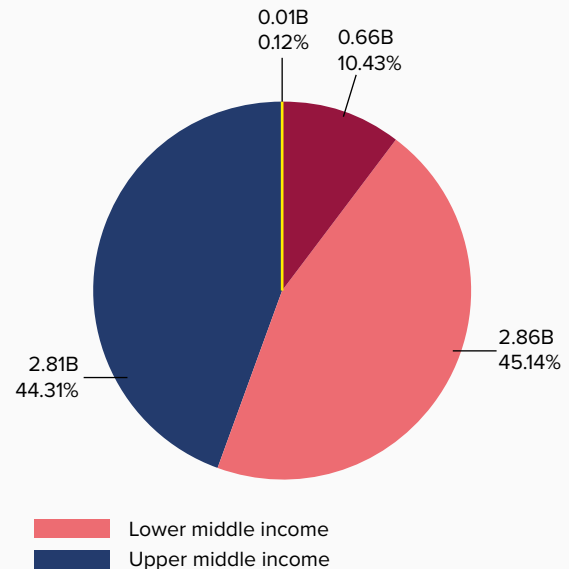
- Across world regions, Sub-Saharan Africa exhibits the highest levels of multidimensional poverty (with an overall incidence of 51.4 percent) as well as the highest number, totaling 616 million poor people. This means that over half of all poor people live in this single region - more than in all other world regions combined. After Sub-Saharan Africa, the number of poor persons is highest in South Asia (393 million),

Figure 2. 65.1 percent of poor people live in middle-income countries

Share of poor population by income category (millions)



Share of population by income category (billions)



Source: Table 1 at the end of the report.

followed by East Asia and the Pacific (104 million), the Arab States (51 million), Latin America and the Caribbean (33 million) and Europe and Central Asia (1.2 million).

- In 55 countries, the incidence of poverty is less than 10 percent, and this group includes countries from every world region.
- Nearly two-thirds (65.1 percent or 779 million) of multidimensionally poor people worldwide live in middle-income countries (Figure 2). Most of these live in lower-middle-income countries, which are home to nearly 671 million poor people.

What deprivations do poor people experience?

Looking beneath the headline poverty figure, the global MPI can be broken down by indicator to reveal where deprivations are most common among poor people. The scale varies considerably across indicators: from

145 million poor people living in households that have unfortunately lost a child in the last five years, to over one billion who cook with solid fuels. Figure 3a shows the size of the burden within each region - the number of poor people deprived in each indicator against the region's total poor population. Two regions, Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, account for the overwhelming majority of deprivations across every indicator, together housing 84 to 91 percent of all poor people deprived in each indicator globally.

Sub-Saharan Africa's burden is heaviest across the standard of living dimension. Cooking fuel is the single most prevalent deprivation globally, affecting over one billion poor people, and 600 million of these live in Sub-Saharan Africa. This figure is particularly striking given that the region's total poor population is 616 million - meaning that nearly every poor person in Sub-Saharan Africa also lacks access to clean cooking fuel. A sharper concentration is evident in electricity: roughly 81.2 percent of all poor people lacking electricity live in Sub-Saharan Africa, as do 70.7 percent of poor people

deprived in drinking water. Child mortality, while the least prevalent indicator in absolute terms, is also the most geographically concentrated: 56.1 percent of all child mortality deprivations among poor people (81 million) are in Sub-Saharan Africa.

South Asia's profile looks different. Its largest global shares of deprivations are in nutrition, housing and years of schooling, where it accounts for at least one-third of the global totals in each. The region is also home to 150 million poor people who live in a household where a school-aged child is not attending school, pointing to continued barriers to education despite broader development gains.

Beyond these two regions, deprivations are comparatively limited in both scale and spread. The Arab States, East Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean together account for a smaller number of poor and deprived people across

most indicators, even though Figure 3b - plotted on a smaller axis - shows that within these regions a sizeable share of poor people are still deprived in each indicator. Levels in Europe and Central Asia are much lower, although still, across the region, a troubling 1.2 million people live in acute multidimensional poverty (Figure 3c, plotted on a smaller axis again).

What do the subnational data reveal?

Beyond national averages, breaking down the MPI value by subnational regions offers further meaningful insights. In 2026, the global MPI has been disaggregated subnationally for 100 countries and 1,360 regions, covering 98.9 percent of the total population and 99.7 percent of all poor people in this year's update.

Figure 3. What deprivations do poor people experience across world regions?

Figure 3a. Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia

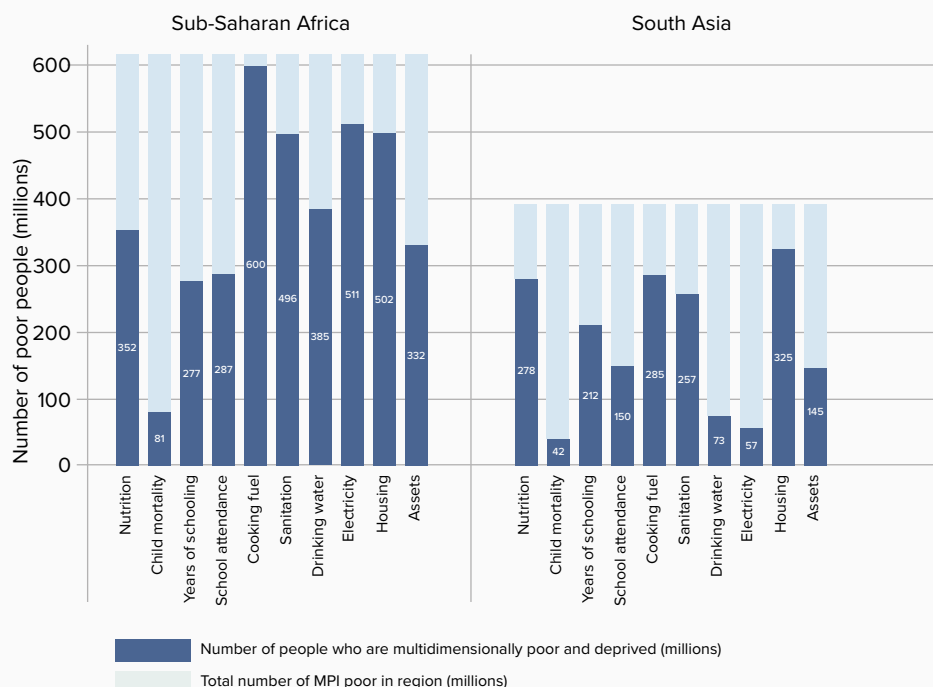


Figure 3b. East Asia and the Pacific, the Arab States, and Latin America and the Caribbean

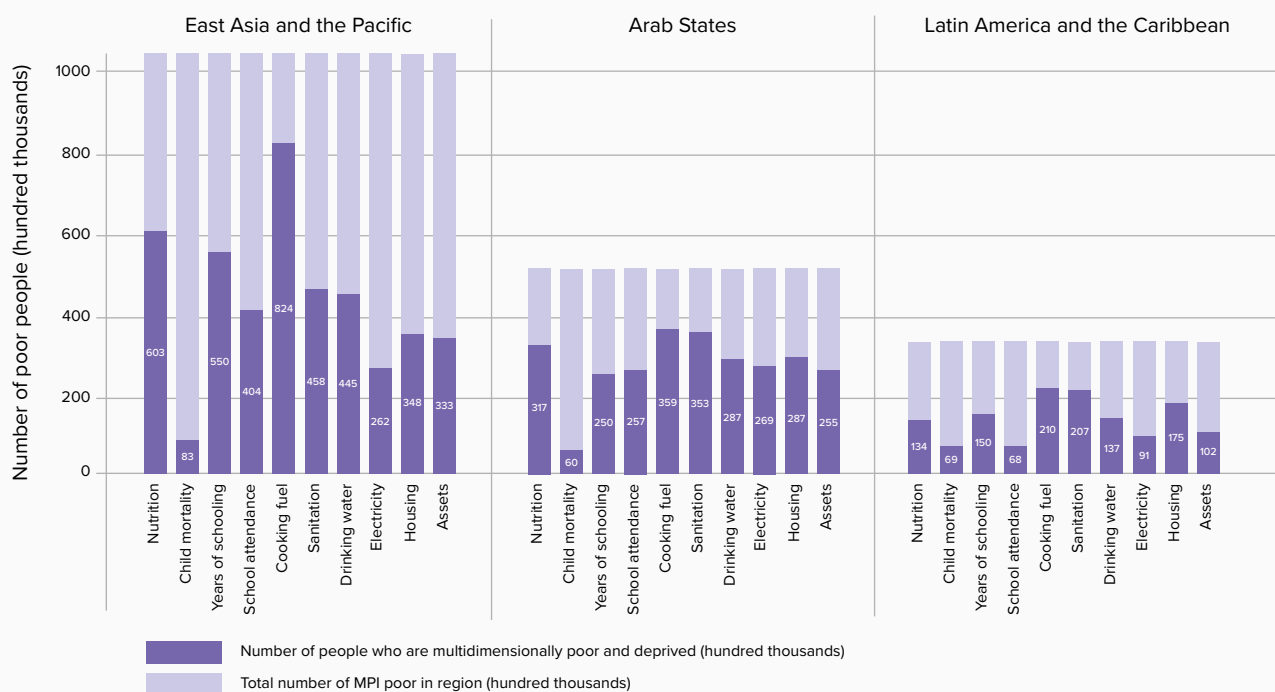
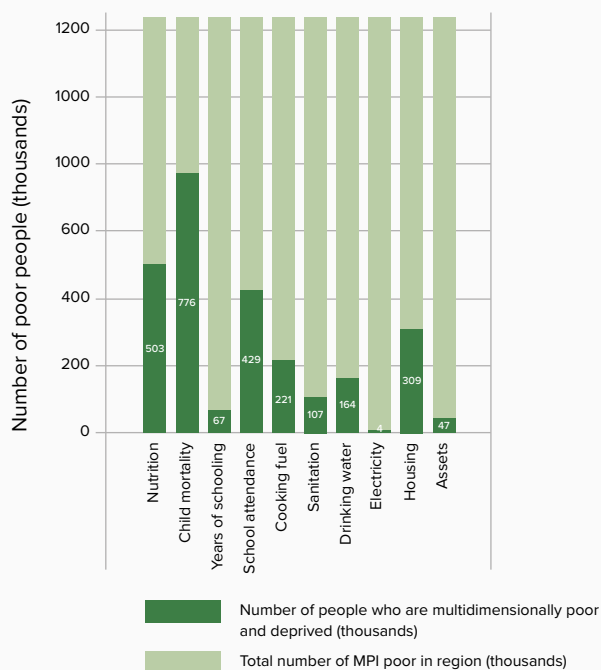


Figure 3c. Europe and Central Asia



Source: Table 1 at the end of this report.

Subnational MPI values range from 0.000 (with an incidence of 0.0 percent) in Kostanay, Kazakhstan² to 0.676 (with an incidence of 99.3 percent) in Kanem, Chad. This range alone captures the vast difference in experiences of poverty that exist not just between countries, but within them. In 387 subnational regions, nearly one in three of all regions covered, more than half of the population is multidimensionally poor.³ Drawn from 41 countries in five world regions, these subnational regions are home to 947 million people; only 14.9 percent of the total population covered in this report. Yet, within them live a sobering 642 million multidimensionally poor people - more than half (53.6 percent) of all poor people globally. This disproportionality highlights the fact that a small share of the world's population, concentrated in specific pockets of specific countries, accounts for the majority of those experiencing multidimensional poverty globally.

In 22 regions, home to 19.8 million poor people, the poverty incidence exceeds 90.0 percent, meaning that acute deprivations in health, education and standard of living are a near universal experience. Twenty-one of these 22 regions are in Sub-Saharan Africa, with the sole exception

being Zabul province in Afghanistan. More striking still, 13 of the 22 are subnational regions of a single country – Chad.

Across world regions, the indicators that contribute most to the MPI value differ. In Sub-Saharan Africa, deprivations in standard of living account for around half of the region's overall MPI value. In South Asia, deprivations in nutrition and education dominate. This variation does not stop at the regional level. Within regions, countries diverge considerably in their deprivation profiles, and within countries, subnational areas can look entirely different from one another and from the national average (Figure 4). Compare, for example, the poorest subnational regions of Nigeria: Yobe and Sokoto, which have similar MPI values. Deprivations in nutrition and child mortality contribute more to poverty in Yobe, while in Sokoto, deprivations in water and electricity are stronger contributors. Understanding the kind of deprivations that are most concentrated

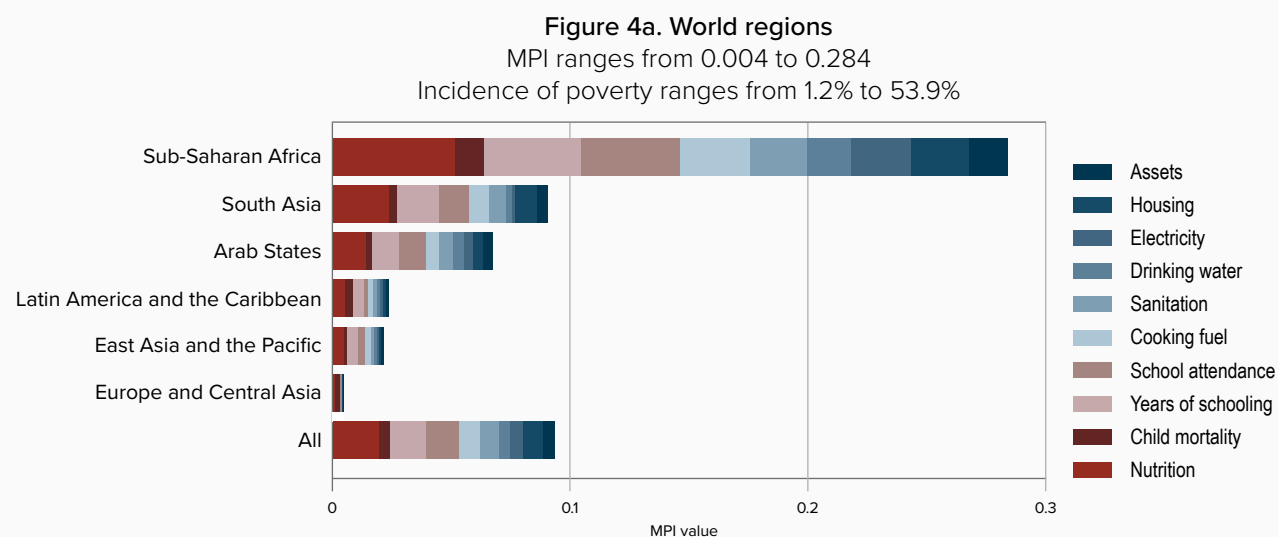
in specific areas is therefore essential for translating global poverty figures into effective localized action.

Trends over time

Of the 108 countries covered by the global MPI, 89 have data for more than one point in time, making it possible to track harmonized trends in multidimensional poverty over 167 distinct periods (see Box 2). These results are disaggregated by subnational regions, age groups and rural-urban areas.

Seventy-six countries experienced a statistically significant reduction⁴ in absolute terms in their MPI value during at least one period and 54 of these sustained that reduction in every period observed. Of these 54 countries, 29 only had data for a single period, 20 sustained progress across two periods and, most notably, five sustained significant reduction across three periods. In Zambia (2007-2024) although poverty reduced

Figure 4. Multidimensional Poverty Index values and indicator compositions vary widely across world regions, countries and subnational regions



Source: Alkire, Mishra and Suppa 2026b, Table 5.

Figure 4b. Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa

MPI ranges from 0.003 to 0.517

Incidence of poverty ranges from 0.9% to 84.2%

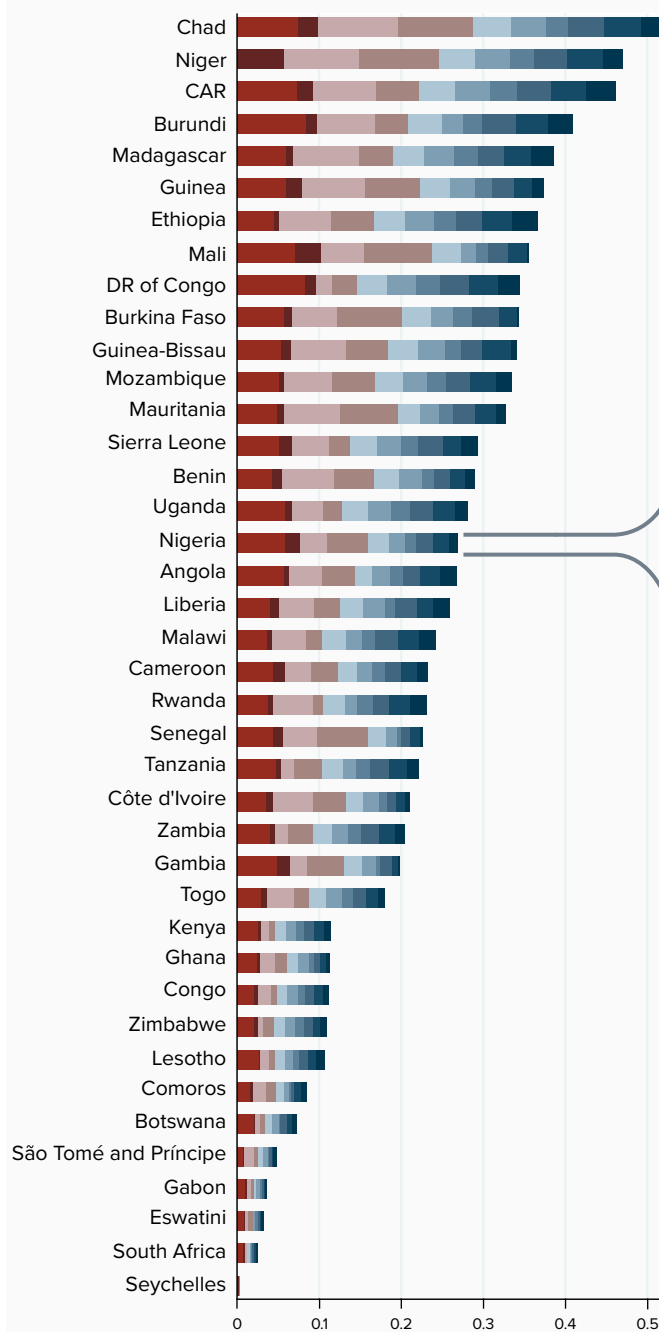
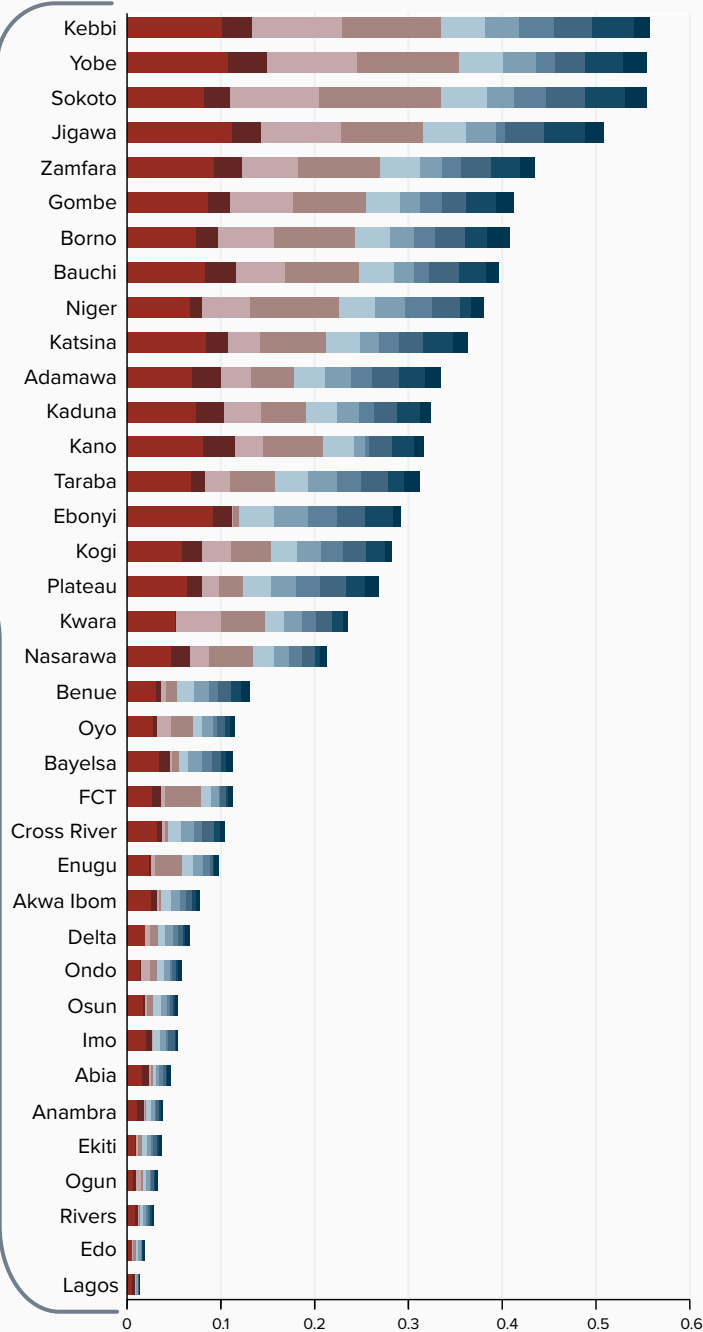


Figure 4c. Subnational regions in Nigeria

MPI ranges from 0.014 to 0.557

Incidence of poverty ranges from 3.7% to 88.3%



Cooking fuel
 School attendance
 Years of schooling
 Child mortality
 Nutrition
 Assets
 Housing
 Electricity
 Drinking water
 Sanitation

Source: Alkire, Mishra and Suppa 2026b, Table 5.

significantly the number of poor people unfortunately increased. In Bolivia (2003-2023), Eswatini (2006/07-2021/22), and the Philippines (2008-2022), however, an estimated 9.9 million people left multidimensional poverty. In contrast, five countries reported increases in multidimensional poverty. These are Afghanistan (2015/16-2022/23), Central African Republic (2010-2018/19), Guinea (2016-2018), Kyrgyzstan (2018-2023) and Nigeria (2021-2024). In absolute terms, the largest increase in the number of poor people is seen in Nigeria, where although poverty had decreased in the previous period (2018-2021), in the recent period (2021-2024), 17.9 million people became multidimensionally poor, followed by 5.3 million in Afghanistan.

Children versus adults

When analyzing the rates of reduction between children and adults, children's poverty reduced faster than adults in a large majority of cases. Out of 102 country periods where both age groups had a statistically significant reduction, children's MPI values fell faster, in absolute terms, in 84 periods (across 61 countries) whereas adults' MPI values reduced faster only in 18 periods (and 16 countries). Of the 18 country periods where adults' poverty reduced faster than that of children, 17 are in Sub-Saharan Africa.⁵ The only exception outside the region is a single period in the Dominican Republic (2014-2019).

Of the 65 country periods in which at least one group lacked a statistically significant reduction in MPI value, in 13 periods, adults saw a significant decline while children did not – a sign that children were being left behind even as adult poverty fell. This occurred across 11 countries spanning every world region,⁶ with Latin America and the Caribbean the most represented (four countries), followed by Europe and Central Asia (three), Sub-Saharan Africa (two), then East Asia and the Pacific and South Asia (one each).

In terms of the magnitude of change, the size of the gap between children and adults is generally larger when children are the ones pulling ahead. Children's

MPI values fell slightly faster than adults' in 84 periods, whereas adult poverty fell faster in 18 periods. Togo (2013/14-2017), Bolivia (2003-2008) and Lao PDR (2011/12-2017) all show children's MPI values falling roughly 0.006-0.008 points per period faster than MPI values for adults. In contrast, gaps in countries where adult MPI values fell faster were observed in Mali (2015-2018), Nigeria (2018-2021) and Niger (2006-2012), where the adult MPI value fell 0.003-0.005 points per period faster than children's. Notably, Mali is one of the eight countries with a mixed pattern: in its earlier period (2006-2015), children reduced poverty faster than adults but this is reversed in its most recent period (2015-2018), when the adult MPI value fell more than one-quarter faster than children's. This shows that even within a single country, the direction of the age gap is not always stable over time.

Countries that have halved their MPI value

SDG target 1.2.2 calls for the proportion of men, women and children in poverty in all its forms and dimensions to be reduced by half by 2030. Many countries have proven that meeting this target is indeed possible – 33 countries⁷ in the global MPI have halved their MPI value in fewer than 15 years,⁸ including six in Sub-Saharan Africa. Several countries did so remarkably quickly. At least three countries from every world region halved their MPI value. China stands out as the fastest given the data available, halving its MPI value in just four years, with its incidence falling from 9.5 percent to 4.2 percent between 2010 and 2014. Viet Nam followed a similarly rapid path, halving its MPI value within seven years.

Several countries only reveal their full relative progress once multiple periods are considered together. Bangladesh, for instance, did not halve its MPI value within either of two individual periods alone, but across the full eight-year span its MPI value fell from 0.145 to 0.050, with its incidence dropping from 30.5 percent to 11.5 percent. Nepal is an even starker case: across

Box 1. Explaining the increase in the number of poor people

The global count of multidimensionally poor people, as reported in Table 1, increased from 1,147.8 million (1.1 billion) in the 2025 global MPI tables to 1,198.1 million (1.2 billion) in 2026. In 2025, the global MPI also included Namibia, which was not covered in 2026 due to the survey recency policy. Hence, the like-for-like comparison shows an increase of 51.5 million poor people from 2025 to 2026.

This is a sum of two elements. The first is net population growth of 15.8 million in the 95 non-updated countries. Holding poverty rates constant, simply changing the population figures from 2023 to 2024 adds 15.8 million poor people across the 95 countries.

The remainder of the increase comes from the 13 countries with new surveys. This change reflects both the genuine change in poverty incidence and the associated demographic change, as well as differences in indicator coverage across survey rounds.

So, where did poverty increase or decrease? Table 2 at the end of this report shows that in Angola (2016–2024) and Zambia (2018–2024), poverty reduced significantly, although population growth outpaced it, so the number of poor people rose. In Egypt (2014–2021), Nepal (2022–2024/25) and Tajikistan (2017–2023), the MPI value and incidence decreased significantly, and their number of poor people fell. In Nigeria, poverty incidence declined from 2018–2021, then increased from 2021–2024. In the remaining seven countries, there was no significant change in the MPI or incidence of poverty.

Box 2. Computing the Multidimensional Poverty Index

Computation of the global MPI begins by constructing a deprivation profile for each person, covering 10 indicators of health, education and standard of living (Figure 5). A household and all people living in it are deprived if any child is stunted or any person for whom data are available is underweight; if any child has died in the past five years; if any school-aged child is not attending school up to the age at which she or he would complete class eight; if no household member has completed six years of schooling; if the household lacks access to electricity; if the household lacks an improved source of drinking water within a 30-minute walk round trip; if the household lacks an improved sanitation facility that is not shared; if the household cooks with solid cooking fuel; if the household lacks durable roof, floor or wall materials; or if the household does not own more than one of these assets: a radio, animal cart, phone, television, computer, refrigerator, bicycle, motorcycle or car.

All indicators are equally weighted within each dimension. The health and education indicators are weighted one sixth each, and the standard of living indicators are weighted one eighteenth each. A person's deprivation score is the sum of the weighted deprivations she or he experiences. The global MPI identifies people as multidimensionally poor if their deprivation score is one third or higher.

An MPI value is the product of the incidence (H, or the proportion of people who live in multidimensional poverty) and intensity of poverty (A, or the average deprivation score among multidimensionally poor people). Put simply, $MPI = H \times A$. MPI values range from 0 to 1, and higher values imply higher poverty. Global MPI values decline when fewer people are poor and/or when poor people have fewer deprivations.

The precise definition of each indicator is available online, together with any country-specific adjustments and the computer code used to calculate the global MPI value for each country.⁹ By identifying who is poor, the nature of their poverty (their deprivation profile) and how poor they are (their deprivation score), the global MPI complements the international \$3.00 a day poverty rate, bringing interlinked non-monetary deprivations into view.

Box 3. Data for the 2026 index

The 2026 global MPI uses the most recent comparable data available for 108 countries. The index shows who multidimensionally poor people are, where they live and which deprivations hold them back from achieving the well-being they deserve. Global MPI values, the incidence and intensity of poverty, and component indicators are disaggregated for 1,360 subnational regions (across 100 countries) as well as by age group, rural or urban area, and the sex of the household head. The estimates are based on Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys for 49 countries, Demographic and Health Surveys for 44 countries, PAPFAM surveys for 2 countries and national surveys for 13 countries. Survey years range between 2014 and 2024–2025.

For 102 countries, home to 92.6 percent of poor people,¹⁰ data are from 2015 or later, after the adoption of the SDGs. Of these countries, 67, with 73.0 percent of poor people, have data from 2019 or later. Only 38 countries have data from 2021–2022 or later. These 38 countries have approximately 35.7 percent of all poor people. They include countries from every world region.

The 2026 global MPI provides updated estimates for 13 countries: Angola (2023–2024),¹¹ Democratic Republic of the Congo (2023–2024), Egypt (2021), Kazakhstan (2024), Malawi (2024), Mali (2023–2024), Mexico (2024), Nepal (2024–2025), Nigeria (2024), Peru (2024), Tajikistan (2023), Turkmenistan (2024) and Zambia (2024).

Trends in global MPI values are available for 89 countries, using data from 2001 to 2024–2025 (see Table 2). Thirty-eight of the 89 countries have data for one period spanning two points in time, while poverty trends in 33 countries are based on three points in time. Thirteen countries (Benin, Bolivia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Mali, the Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkmenistan and Zambia) have results spanning four time points. Three countries (Ghana, Nepal and Nigeria) provide trends across five time points, while Mexico and Peru have trends for seven time points.

Of the 13 updated countries, trends are available for all of them. Harmonized trends are also available by subnational regions, age groups, and rural and urban areas¹². Disaggregated trends facilitate monitoring of the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: to leave no one behind.

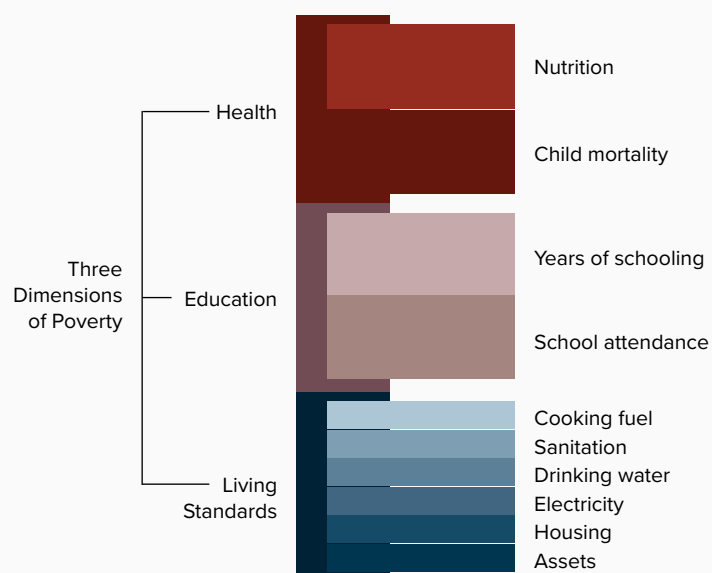
More frequent global MPI data are a strategic investment but are in short supply, especially in the poorest countries. Among the 20 poorest countries, based on the MPI, only 7 have data from 2021–2022 or later. In the remaining 13 countries, surveys likely predate the pandemic. Surveys in Sudan and Burundi date back to 2014 and 2016–2017, respectively. Overall, 17 countries with 1.98 billion people (and 155.3 million poor people) still rely on data from 2016 or earlier, signalling an urgent need for updated multidimensional poverty data to track how the SDGs have improved the lives of the world's most acutely deprived.

four consecutive periods spanning 10.5 years, its MPI value fell from 0.133 to 0.056 and its incidence from 30.1 percent to 13.9 percent, a reduction invisible to any single-period comparison, but clear once the fuller trajectory is traced.

Among the largest economies and populations in the sample, India's MPI value fell from 0.283 to 0.069 over 14.5 years between 2005/6 and 2019/21, with its incidence declining significantly from 55.1 percent to 16.4 percent, while the Philippines, across three periods totaling 14 years, saw its MPI value fall from 0.056 to 0.016 and its incidence from 12.6 percent to 3.9 percent.

Across three periods and a full 15 years, Eswatini far more than halved poverty, with incidence falling from 38.7 percent to 8.0 percent.

Figure 5. Structure of the global Multidimensional Poverty Index



References

- Alkire, S., Mishra, R. and Suppa, N. 2026a. 'The global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2026: country results and methodological note', *OPHI MPI Methodological Note 64*, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), University of Oxford.
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- Alkire, S., Mishra, R. and Suppa, N. 2026c. 'The global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2026: changes over time results for 89 countries', *OPHI MPI Methodological Note 66*, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), University of Oxford.

Endnotes

- 1 Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Democratic Republic of the), Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone and Uganda.
- 2 Forty other subnational regions belonging to 13 countries also have an MPI value of 0.000. These countries are Albania, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Guyana, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, North Macedonia, Serbia, Suriname and Turkmenistan.
- 3 Three hundred and six of these are in Sub-Saharan Africa (in 32 countries; 513 million poor people), followed by 34 in South Asia (in two countries; 88 million), 24 in East Asia and the Pacific (in three countries; 11 million), 19 in the Arab States (in two countries; 27 million) and four in Latin America and the Caribbean (in two countries; 2.5 million).
- 4 Statistically significant changes refer to changes in the estimates for which the difference is significant at the 5% level ($p < 0.05$), based on standard errors accounting for the survey design.
- 5 Ethiopia, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique (twice), Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania (twice), Uganda and Congo (Democratic Republic of the).
- 6 Angola (2015/16-2023/24), Colombia (2010-2015/16), Ghana (2011-2014; 2017/18-2022), Guyana (2009-2014), Mexico (2016-2020), Moldova (2005-2012), North Macedonia (2011-2018/19), Pakistan (2012/13-2017/18), Serbia (2014-2019), Suriname (2006-2010) and Thailand (2012-2015/16; 2015/16-2019).
- 7 Albania (2008/09-2017/18), Bangladesh (2014-2022), Bolivia (2008-2016), Cambodia (2014-2021/22), China (2010-2014), Comoros (2012-2022), Congo (2005-2014/15), Dominican Republic (2007-2019), Egypt (2008-2021), Eswatini (2006/07-2021/22), Guyana (2014-2019/20), Honduras (2005/06-2019), India (2005/06-2019/21), Indonesia (2012-2017), Kenya (2008/09-2022), Kyrgyzstan (2014-2018), Lao PDR (2011/12-2023), Lesotho (2009-2023/24), Mongolia (2010-2018), Morocco (2011-2017/18), Nepal (2014-2024/25), Nicaragua (2001-2011/12), North Macedonia (2005/06-2018/19), Peru (2012-2024), the Philippines (2008-2022), São Tomé and Príncipe (2008/09-2019), Serbia (2014-2019), Suriname (2006-2018), Tajikistan (2012-2023), Thailand (2012-2019), Trinidad and Tobago (2011-2022), Turkmenistan (2006-2015/16) and Viet Nam (2013/14-2020/21).
- 8 This analysis looks at reductions over multiple periods for some countries.
- 9 Alkire, S., Mishra, R. and Suppa, N. 2026a. The statistical code for the computation of the global MPI can be found at [UNDP MPI Statistical Programmes website](#) and at [OPHI global MPI 2026 website](#).
- 10 All population figures here refer to 2024 and are drawn from UNDESA 2024.
- 11 The years in parentheses correspond to the year of the survey.
- 12 Alkire, S., Mishra, R. and Suppa, N. 2026c.

Statistical tables

TABLE 1

Multidimensional Poverty Index: developing countries

Country	Year and survey ^a	Multidimensional Poverty Index ^a	Population in multidimensional poverty ^a							Contribution of deprivation in dimension to overall multidimensional poverty ^a			Population living below monetary poverty line (%)	
			Headcount (thousands)		Intensity of deprivation	Inequality among the poor	Population in severe multidimensional poverty	Population vulnerable to multidimensional poverty ^a	Health	Education	Standard of living	National poverty line	PPP \$3.00 a day	
			In survey year	2024										(%)
			2014-2025	Value	(%)	In survey year	2024	(%)	Value	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	2014-2025 ^c
Estimates based on surveys for 2020-2025														
Afghanistan	2022/2023 M	0.360 ^d	64.9 ^d	26,897 ^d	27,671 ^d	55.5 ^d	0.020 ^d	39.1 ^d	19.9 ^d	24.1 ^d	42.5 ^d	33.4 ^d	47.1	..
Angola	2023/2024 D	0.267	49.3	18,674	18,674	54.2	0.025	29.6	14.8	23.9	29.9	46.2	32.3	39.3
Argentina	2019/2020 M ^a	0.001 ^f	0.4 ^f	195 ^f	198 ^f	34.0 ^f	.. ^g	0.0 ^f	1.6 ^f	69.7 ^f	21.4 ^f	8.9 ^f	38.1	1.0
Azerbaijan	2023 M	0.001	0.2	18	18	37.2	.. ^g	0.0	1.4	39.9	41.9	18.3	..	..
Bangladesh	2022 D	0.067 ^d	14.9 ^d	25,305 ^d	25,929 ^d	44.5 ^d	0.009 ^d	3.9 ^d	24.9 ^d	29.1 ^d	37.7 ^d	33.2 ^d	18.7	5.9
Benin	2021/2022 M	0.290	55.9	7,695	8,088	51.8	0.021	30.8	17.8	18.9	38.8	42.3	36.2	27.2
Bhutan	2022 N	0.039 ^{lh}	9.8 ^{lh}	76 ^{lh}	78 ^{lh}	39.4 ^{lh}	0.008 ^{lh}	1.6 ^{lh}	8.3 ^{lh}	65.4 ^{lh}	17.5 ^{lh}	17.1 ^{lh}	12.4	0.0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2023 N	0.023	5.8	716	726	39.6	0.006	0.7	10.5	16.8	38.2	45.0	37.7	2.1
Burkina Faso	2021 D	0.343	64.5	14,181	15,183	53.2	0.022	38.3	15.8	19.6	39.2	41.1	43.2	42.1
Cambodia	2021/2022 D	0.070	16.6	2,863	2,936	42.3	0.009	4.1	20.5	21.5	48.0	30.5	..	..
Comoros	2022 M	0.084	19.2	160	167	43.9	0.013	5.7	19.4	22.7	34.4	42.9	..	5.1
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	2023/2024 D	0.344	67.6	73,843	73,843	50.9	0.018	38.5	16.9	28.1	14.4	57.5	56.2	85.3
Côte d'Ivoire	2021 D	0.210	42.8	12,678	13,659	49.1	0.018	19.7	19.6	21.3	42.1	36.6	37.5	20.8
Egypt	2021 N	0.006	1.5	1,681	1,766	37.0	0.004	0.1	2.4	41.9	50.2	7.9	33.5	1.4
Eswatini (Kingdom of)	2021/2022 M	0.033 ^d	7.9 ^d	96 ^d	98 ^d	41.3 ^d	0.008 ^d	1.3 ^d	19.0 ^d	31.1 ^d	28.6 ^d	40.3 ^d	58.9	44.5
Fiji	2021 M	0.006	1.5	14	14	38.1	.. ^g	0.2	7.4	38.0	17.4	44.6	24.1	4.7
Gabon	2019/2021 D	0.037	8.6	206	220	42.4	0.010	2.3	14.9	34.6	24.4	41.0	33.4	3.8
Gambia	2019/2020 D	0.198	41.7	1,049	1,151	47.5	0.016	17.3	28.0	32.7	33.0	34.3	53.4	22.0
Ghana	2022 D	0.113	24.8	8,221	8,538	45.5	0.016	8.4	20.0	25.1	28.9	46.0	23.4	39.0
Guyana	2019/2020 M	0.007 ⁱ	1.8 ⁱ	15 ⁱ	15 ⁱ	39.3 ⁱ	0.007 ⁱ	0.2 ⁱ	6.5 ⁱ	30.4 ⁱ	22.4 ⁱ	47.2 ⁱ	..	..
India	2019/2021 D	0.069	16.4	231,828	237,849	42.0	0.010	4.2	18.7	32.2	28.2	39.7	..	5.3
Jordan	2023 D	0.003	0.8	90	91	35.3	.. ^g	0.1	1.2	32.1	64.8	3.1	15.7	..
Kazakhstan	2024 M	0.001 ^d	0.2 ^d	41 ^d	41 ^d	34.9 ^d	.. ^g	0.0 ^d	1.0 ^d	54.4 ^d	41.1 ^d	4.4 ^d	5.0	0.0
Kenya	2022 D	0.113	25.4	13,754	14,307	44.7	0.015	7.5	26.4	25.6	15.6	58.8	39.8	45.5
Kyrgyzstan	2023 M	0.003	1.0	69	70	35.2	.. ^g	0.0	5.1	49.9	22.4	27.7	25.7	2.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2023 M	0.082	17.8	1,366	1,385	46.3	0.014	6.5	25.3	20.8	44.8	34.4	15.0	7.1
Lesotho	2023/2024 D	0.106	25.0	585	585	42.4	0.009	6.1	20.6	26.9	17.3	55.8	49.7	41.9
Liberia	2019/2020 D	0.259	52.3	2,694	2,937	49.6	0.018	24.9	23.3	19.7	28.6	51.7	50.9	33.6
Madagascar	2021 D	0.386	68.4	20,314	21,870	56.4	0.026	45.8	15.4	17.8	31.6	50.6	75.2	69.2
Malawi	2024 D	0.242	52.0	11,251	11,251	46.6	0.013	19.4	28.7	17.6	25.5	56.9	50.7	75.4
Mali	2023/2024 D	0.356	64.4	15,764	15,764	55.2	0.023	41.8	18.4	28.6	38.2	33.2	45.5	36.1
Mauritania	2019/2021 D	0.327	58.4	2,767	3,021	56.0	0.024	38.0	12.3	17.7	42.4	39.9	31.8	10.2
Mexico	2024 N	0.017 ^{jk}	4.5 ^{jk}	5,921 ^{jk}	5,921 ^{jk}	38.6 ^{jk}	0.007 ^{jk}	0.5 ^{jk}	2.4 ^{jk}	79.4 ^{jk}	6.2 ^{jk}	14.4 ^{jk}	29.6	1.6
Mozambique	2022/2023 D	0.334	60.7	20,407	21,012	55.1	0.022	38.8	16.9	17.3	33.2	49.5	65.0	81.4
Naoero	2023 M	0.027	6.8	1	1	39.8	.. ^g	1.7	14.6	60.0	32.7	7.2	..	..
Nepal	2024/2025 M	0.056	13.9	4,111	4,116	40.2	0.008	2.8	15.5	21.4	35.8	42.8	20.3	2.4
Niger	2021 N	0.470 ^{hj}	79.9 ^{hj}	19,574 ^{hj}	21,596 ^{hj}	58.9 ^{hj}	0.029 ^{hj}	55.9 ^{hj}	10.3 ^{hj}	12.2 ^{hj}	40.2 ^{hj}	47.6 ^{hj}	41.2	60.5
Nigeria	2024 D	0.269	48.7	113,316	113,316	55.1	0.029	28.7	18.1	28.8	30.6	40.6	56.2	41.8
Palestine, State of	2019/2020 M	0.002	0.6	29	31	35.0	.. ^g	0.0	1.3	62.9	31.0	6.1	32.8	2.1
Peru	2024 N	0.023	5.9	2,008	2,008	39.0	0.006	0.8	9.8	15.3	32.2	52.5	27.6	5.1
Philippines	2022 D	0.016 ^h	3.9 ^h	4,429 ^h	4,502 ^h	40.6 ^h	0.008 ^h	0.7 ^h	5.2 ^h	24.6 ^h	32.7 ^h	42.7 ^h	15.5	5.3
Rwanda	2019/2020 D	0.231	48.8	6,379	6,960	47.3	0.014	19.7	22.7	19.0	26.6	54.4	27.4	38.6
Samoa	2019/2020 M	0.025	6.3	13	14	39.1	0.003	0.5	12.9	36.9	31.2	31.9	21.9	..
Senegal	2023 D	0.226	45.1	8,149	8,340	50.2	0.018	22.7	20.2	24.7	46.2	29.2	37.5	17.9
Tajikistan	2023 D	0.014	3.8	396	404	37.5	0.003	0.2	9.1	47.4	38.6	14.0	19.8	6.1
Tanzania (United Republic of)	2022 D	0.221	47.2	30,554	32,371	46.9	0.014	18.3	23.1	24.2	22.6	53.2	26.4	51.3
Thailand	2022 M	0.002 ^f	0.5 ^f	352 ^f	352 ^f	37.0 ^f	0.003 ^f	0.0 ^f	4.7 ^f	31.2 ^f	54.0 ^f	14.7 ^f	5.4	0.0
Trinidad and Tobago	2022 M	0.002 ^h	0.5 ^h	8 ^h	8 ^h	38.8 ^h	.. ^g	0.1 ^h	0.8 ^h	64.2 ^h	23.7 ^h	12.1 ^h	..	..
Tunisia	2023 M	0.003	1.0	119	120	35.2	.. ^g	0.0	2.8	28.1	61.8	10.1	16.6	0.7
Turkmenistan	2024 M	0.001 ^d	0.2 ^d	17 ^d	17 ^d	33.3 ^d	.. ^g	0.0 ^d	0.3 ^d	91.0 ^d	9.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	..	..
Tuvalu	2019/2020 M	0.008	2.1	0	0	38.2	0.002	0.0	12.2	36.5	43.6	20.0	..	..
Uzbekistan	2021/2022 M	0.006 ^{lm}	1.7 ^{lm}	604 ^{lm}	629 ^{lm}	35.3 ^{lm}	0.001 ^{lm}	0.0 ^{lm}	0.2 ^{lm}	94.5 ^{lm}	0.0 ^{lm}	5.5 ^{lm}	5.8	2.3
Vanuatu	2023 M	0.117	27.8	89	91	42.1	0.009	5.9	26.5	20.9	22.9	56.2	15.9	19.5
Viet Nam	2020/2021 M	0.008 ^h	1.9 ^h	1,899 ^h	1,938 ^h	40.3 ^h	0.010 ^h	0.4 ^h	3.5 ^h	22.9 ^h	40.7 ^h	36.4 ^h	4.2	1.6
Yemen	2022/2023 M	0.188 ⁿ	37.4 ⁿ	14,740 ⁿ	15,186 ⁿ	50.2 ⁿ	0.019 ⁿ	17.0 ⁿ	22.5 ⁿ	28.4 ⁿ	31.7 ⁿ	39.9 ⁿ	48.6	33.3
Zambia	2024 D	0.204	43.1	9,183	9,183	47.4	0.015	17.6	25.4	22.7	22.5	54.8	60.0	71.7

TABLE 1

Country	Year and survey ^b	Multidimensional Poverty Index ^a	SDG 1.2							Contribution of deprivation in dimension to overall multidimensional poverty ^a			SDG 1.2		SDG 1.1	
			Population in multidimensional poverty ^a							Population living below monetary poverty line (%)			National poverty line	PPP \$3.00 a day		
			Headcount (thousands)	Intensity of deprivation	Inequality among the poor	Population in severe multidimensional poverty	Population vulnerable to multidimensional poverty ^a	Health	Education	Standard of living						
											Year and survey ^b	Value			(%)	In survey year
Estimates based on surveys for 2014-2019																
Albania	2017/2018 D	0.003	0.7	20	20	39.1	.. ^g	0.1	5.0	28.3	55.1	16.7	19.7	0.3		
Algeria	2018/2019 M	0.005	1.4	598	646	39.2	0.007	0.2	3.6	31.2	49.3	19.5	..	..		
Armenia	2015/2016 D	0.001 ^o	0.2 ^o	6 ^o	6 ^o	36.2 ^o	.. ^g	0.0 ^o	2.8 ^o	33.1 ^o	36.8 ^o	30.1 ^o	21.7	0.8		
Belize	2015/2016 M	0.017	4.3	16	18	39.8	0.007	0.6	8.4	39.5	20.9	39.6	52.0	1.0		
Botswana	2015/2016 N	0.073 ^p	17.2 ^p	385 ^p	434 ^p	42.2 ^p	0.008 ^p	3.5 ^p	19.7 ^p	30.3 ^p	16.5 ^p	53.2 ^p	16.1	21.4		
Brazil	2015 N ^q	0.016 ^{h,q}	3.8 ^{h,q}	7,748 ^{h,q}	8,145 ^{h,q}	42.5 ^{h,q}	0.008 ^{h,q}	0.9 ^{h,q}	6.2 ^{h,q}	49.8 ^{h,q}	22.9 ^{h,q}	27.3 ^{h,q}	..	3.0		
Burundi	2016/2017 D	0.409 ^o	75.1 ^o	8,641 ^o	10,550 ^o	54.4 ^o	0.022 ^o	46.1 ^o	15.8 ^o	23.8 ^o	27.2 ^o	49.0 ^o	51.0	74.2		
Cameroon	2018 D	0.232	43.6	10,814	12,696	53.2	0.026	24.6	17.6	25.2	27.6	47.1	37.7	26.7		
Central African Republic	2018/2019 M	0.461	80.4	3,976	4,287	57.4	0.025	55.8	12.9	20.2	27.8	52.0	68.8	71.6		
Chad	2019 M	0.517	84.2	14,045	17,087	61.4	0.024	64.6	10.7	19.1	36.6	44.3	44.8	39.5		
China	2014 N ^r	0.016 ^{n,s}	3.9 ^{n,s}	53,922 ^{n,s}	55,141 ^{n,s}	41.4 ^{n,s}	0.005 ^{n,s}	0.3 ^{n,s}	17.4 ^{n,s}	35.2 ^{n,s}	39.2 ^{n,s}	25.6 ^{n,s}	0.0	0.0		
Colombia	2015/2016 D	0.020 ^h	4.8 ^h	2,299 ^h	2,563 ^h	40.6 ^h	0.009 ^h	0.8 ^h	6.2 ^h	12.0 ^h	39.5 ^h	48.5 ^h	31.8	8.5		
Congo	2014/2015 M	0.112	24.3	1,237	1,537	46.0	0.013	9.4	21.3	23.4	20.2	56.4	..	..		
Costa Rica	2018 M	0.002 ^{d,f}	0.5 ^{d,f}	27 ^{d,f}	28 ^{d,f}	37.1 ^{d,f}	.. ^g	0.0 ^{d,f}	2.4 ^{d,f}	40.5 ^{d,f}	41.0 ^{d,f}	18.5 ^{d,f}	17.1	0.8		
Cuba	2019 M	0.003 ^j	0.7 ^j	79 ^j	78 ^j	38.1 ^j	.. ^g	0.1 ^j	2.7 ^j	10.1 ^j	39.8 ^j	50.1 ^j	..	..		
Dominican Republic	2019 M	0.009	2.3	247	259	38.8	0.006	0.2	4.8	14.6	46.2	39.2	17.3	0.8		
Ecuador	2018 N	0.008	2.1	357	379	38.0	0.004	0.1	5.9	33.9	27.3	38.8	21.4	3.4		
El Salvador	2014 M	0.032	7.9	484	498	41.3	0.009	1.7	9.9	15.5	43.4	41.1	27.2	4.6		
Ethiopia	2019 D	0.367	68.7	79,554	90,774	53.3	0.022	41.9	18.4	14.0	31.5	54.5	33.1	38.6		
Georgia	2018 M	0.001 ⁱ	0.3 ⁱ	13 ⁱ	13 ⁱ	36.6 ⁱ	.. ^g	0.0 ⁱ	2.1 ⁱ	47.1 ⁱ	23.8 ⁱ	29.1 ⁱ	9.4	4.2		
Guatemala	2014/2015 D	0.134	28.9	4,613	5,316	46.2	0.013	11.2	21.1	26.3	35.0	38.7	56.0	9.7		
Guinea	2018 D	0.373	66.2	8,412	9,769	56.4	0.025	43.5	16.4	21.4	38.4	40.3	43.7	11.7		
Guinea-Bissau	2018/2019 M	0.341	64.4	1,267	1,418	52.9	0.021	35.9	20.0	19.1	35.0	45.8	50.5	39.9		
Haiti	2016/2017 D	0.200	41.3	4,464	4,858	48.4	0.019	18.5	21.8	18.5	24.6	57.0	..	..		
Honduras	2019 M	0.051	12.0	1,191	1,296	42.7	0.011	3.0	14.8	18.8	39.2	42.0	60.1	15.7		
Indonesia	2017 D	0.014 ^h	3.6 ^h	9,675 ^h	10,259 ^h	38.7 ^h	0.006 ^h	0.4 ^h	4.7 ^h	34.7 ^h	26.8 ^h	38.5 ^h	9.0	4.0		
Iraq	2018 M	0.033	8.6	3,477	3,976	37.9	0.005	1.3	5.2	33.1	60.9	6.0	17.5	0.5		
Jamaica	2018 N	0.011 ⁱ	2.8 ⁱ	78 ⁱ	79 ⁱ	38.9 ⁱ	0.005 ⁱ	0.2 ⁱ	5.0 ⁱ	52.2 ⁱ	20.9 ⁱ	26.9 ⁱ	8.2	1.4		
Kiribati	2018/2019 M	0.080	19.8	25	27	40.5	0.006	3.5	30.2	30.3	12.1	57.6	5.5	0.9		
Libya	2014 P	0.007	2.0	128	148	37.1	0.003	0.1	11.4	39.0	48.6	12.4	..	..		
Maldives	2016/2017 D	0.003	0.8	4	4	34.4	.. ^g	0.0	4.8	80.7	15.1	4.2	5.4	0.0		
Mongolia	2018 M	0.028 ^u	7.3 ^u	230 ^u	252 ^u	38.8 ^u	0.004 ^u	0.8 ^u	15.5 ^u	21.1 ^u	26.8 ^u	52.1 ^u	27.1	0.4		
Montenegro	2018 M	0.005	1.2	8	8	39.6	.. ^g	0.1	2.9	58.5	22.3	19.2	20.0	2.5		
Morocco	2017/2018 P	0.027 ^v	6.4 ^v	2,279 ^v	2,422 ^v	42.0 ^v	0.012 ^v	1.4 ^v	10.9 ^v	24.4 ^v	46.8 ^v	28.8 ^v	3.9	..		
Myanmar	2015/2016 D	0.176	38.3	19,731	20,882	45.9	0.015	13.8	21.9	18.5	32.3	49.2	24.8	10.3		
North Macedonia	2018/2019 M	0.001	0.4	7	7	38.2	.. ^g	0.1	2.2	29.6	52.6	17.8	21.9	3.9		
Pakistan	2017/2018 D	0.198	38.3	86,987	96,317	51.7	0.023	21.5	12.9	27.6	41.3	31.1	21.9	23.0		
Papua New Guinea	2016/2018 D	0.263 ^h	56.6 ^h	5,320 ^h	5,989 ^h	46.5 ^h	0.016 ^h	25.8 ^h	25.3 ^h	4.6 ^h	30.1 ^h	65.3 ^h	..	..		
Paraguay	2016 M	0.019	4.5	281	312	41.9	0.013	1.0	7.2	14.3	38.9	46.8	20.1	2.1		
Sao Tome and Principe	2019 M	0.048	11.7	25	28	40.9	0.007	2.1	17.0	18.7	36.6	44.6	55.5	13.0		
Serbia	2019 M	0.000 ^{l,w}	0.1 ^{l,w}	8 ^{l,w}	8 ^{l,w}	38.1 ^{l,w}	.. ^g	0.0 ^{l,w}	2.1 ^{l,w}	30.9 ^{l,w}	40.1 ^{l,w}	29.0 ^{l,w}	19.7	1.1		
Seychelles	2019 N	0.003 ^{d,x}	0.9 ^{d,x}	1 ^{d,x}	1 ^{d,x}	34.2 ^{d,x}	.. ^g	0.0 ^{d,x}	0.4 ^{d,x}	66.8 ^{d,x}	32.1 ^{d,x}	1.1 ^{d,x}	25.3	0.7		
Sierra Leone	2019 D	0.293	59.2	4,579	5,118	49.5	0.019	28.0	21.3	23.0	24.1	53.0	56.8	41.5		
South Africa	2016 D	0.025	6.3	3,583	4,005	39.8	0.005	0.9	12.2	39.5	13.1	47.4	37.9	17.4		
Sri Lanka	2016 N	0.011	2.9	640	675	38.3	0.004	0.3	14.3	32.5	24.4	43.0	14.3	2.7		
Sudan	2014 M	0.279	52.3	20,315	26,399	53.4	0.023	30.9	17.7	21.1	29.2	49.8	..	10.1		
Suriname	2018 M	0.011	2.9	17	18	39.4	0.007	0.4	4.0	20.4	43.8	35.8	17.6	2.2		
Timor-Leste	2016 D	0.222 ^o	48.3 ^o	593 ^o	676 ^o	45.9 ^o	0.014 ^o	17.4 ^o	26.8 ^o	29.3 ^o	23.1 ^o	47.6 ^o	41.8	44.0		
Togo	2017 M	0.180	37.6	3,030	3,579	47.8	0.016	15.2	23.8	20.9	28.1	50.9	43.8	34.7		
Tonga	2019 M	0.003	0.9	1	1	38.1	.. ^g	0.0	6.4	38.2	40.7	21.1	20.6	0.4		
Uganda	2016 D	0.281 ^o	57.2 ^o	22,181 ^o	28,593 ^o	49.2 ^o	0.017 ^o	25.7 ^o	23.6 ^o	24.0 ^o	21.6 ^o	54.5 ^o	16.1	59.8		
Zimbabwe	2019 M	0.110	25.8	3,940	4,292	42.6	0.009	6.8	26.3	23.6	17.3	59.2	38.3	49.2		
Developing countries	-	0.092	18.9	1,128,966	1,198,144	48.9	0.018	8.4	15.0	25.7	31.1	43.2	20.2	12.7		
Small Island Developing States	-	0.112	23.7	12,437	13,762	47.4	0.017	10.5	13.1	13.4	28.5	58.1	22.2	8.2		
Regions																
Arab States	-	0.067	13.5	43,457	50,784	49.8	0.019	6.4	8.1	24.8	33.4	41.8	27.3	7.6		
East Asia and the Pacific	-	0.021	5.0	100,523	104,460	42.3	0.008	0.9	14.1	28.3	36.0	35.7	3.3	1.3		
Europe and Central Asia	-	0.004	1.1	1,207	1,240	36.1	0.002	0.0	2.1	71.0	18.4	10.6	11.2	2.1		
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	0.023	5.5	30,764	32,722	42.7	0.010	1.4	6.1	37.3	26.0	36.7	32.0	3.5		
South Asia	-	0.090	19.9	375,847	392,638	45.5	0.014	7.1	18.4	29.9	33.7	36.3	22.4	7.6		
Sub-Saharan Africa	-	0.270	51.4	577,167	616,300	52.6	0.022	28.6	18.7	22.6	29.0	48.5	43.9	47.0		

TABLE 1

Notes	
a	Estimates refer to the situation as captured by the most recent survey available and thus to the situation in the year indicated in column 1. 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/sites/default/files/publications/additional-files/2026-10/2026_gMPI_TechnicalNote.pdf and <i>Methodological Note 64</i> at https://ophi.org.uk/publications/MN-64 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 https://hdr.undp.org/mpi-2026-faqs and <i>Methodological Note 64</i> at https://ophi.org.uk/publications/MN-64 for the list of national surveys).
c	Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
d	Missing indicator on cooking fuel.
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	Value is not reported because it is based on a small number of multidimensionally poor people.
h	Missing indicator on nutrition.
i	Revised estimate from the 2022 MPI based on the survey microdata update.
j	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.
k	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.
l	Indicator on sanitation follows the national classification in which flush to an unknown location is considered unimproved.
m	The analytical sample was restricted to the round 2 sample because standard of living questions were not collected for the round 1 sample.
n	Missing indicator on housing.
o	Revised estimate from the 2020 MPI.
p	Captures only deaths of children under age 5 who died in the past five years and deaths of children ages 12–18 who died in the past two years.
q	The methodology was adjusted to account for the missing indicator on nutrition and the incomplete indicator on child mortality (the survey did not collect the date of child deaths).
r	Based on the version of data accessed on 7 June 2016.
s	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.
t	Missing indicator on child mortality.
u	Indicator on sanitation follows the national classification in which a pit latrine with slab is considered unimproved.

v	Following the national report, latrines are considered an improved source for the sanitation indicator.
w	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.
x	Missing indicator on school attendance.

Definitions

Multidimensional Poverty Index: Proportion of the population that is multidimensionally poor adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations.

Multidimensional poverty headcount: Population with a deprivation score of at least 33.33 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 2024.

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 percent to less than 33.33 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 \$3.00 a day: Percentage of the population living below the international poverty line of \$3.00 (in 2021 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* (https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/publications/additional-files/2026-10/2026_gMPI_TechnicalNote.pdf) and *OPHI Methodological Note 64* at <https://ophi.org.uk/publications/MN-64> for details. Columns 4 and 5 also use population data from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2024. *World Population Prospects: The 2024 Revision*. <https://population.un.org/wpp>. Accessed 7 June 2026.

Columns 13 and 14: World Bank. 2026. World Development Indicators database. Washington, DC. <http://data.worldbank.org>. Accessed 10 August 2026.

TABLE 2

Multidimensional Poverty Index: changes over time based on harmonized estimates

Country	Year and survey ^a	Multidimensional Poverty Index ^a	Population in multidimensional poverty ^a		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	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Afghanistan ^{c,d}	2015/2016 D	0.234	46.9	16,287	49.9	..	8.1	29.3	35.0	..	41.3	26.6	22.9	45.6	13.6
Afghanistan ^{c,d}	2022/2023 M	0.268	52.2	21,630	51.4 ^e	..	8.4 ^e	37.5	43.8	..	37.9 ^e	26.6 ^e	13.0	50.7	29.1
Angola	2015/2016 D	0.289	51.8	15,126	55.7	30.8	6.2	32.1	23.9	40.9	44.9	35.7	44.0	45.2	30.1
Angola	2023/2024 D	0.244	45.5	17,236	53.6	26.1	4.0	23.4	22.5 ^e	37.3 ^e	35.2	28.0	36.6	40.0 ^e	33.7 ^e
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 ^e	0.5	0.0	0.5 ^e	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0 ^e	0.1	0.0
Algeria	2012/2013 M	0.008	2.1	809	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	598	39.2 ^e	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.1 ^e	0.6 ^e	0.4 ^e	0.2 ^e	0.4	0.1 ^e
Armenia	2010 D	0.001	0.4	12	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 ^e	0.2 ^e	5	35.9 ^e	0.1 ^e	0.0	0.0 ^e	0.1 ^e	0.1 ^e	0.2 ^e	0.0 ^e	0.0 ^e	0.0 ^e	0.0 ^e
Azerbaijan	2006 D	0.016	4.2	362	38.2	2.9	0.8	0.2	2.7	1.4	2.1	2.4	0.0	1.4	1.5
Azerbaijan	2023 M	0.001	0.2	18	37.2 ^e	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0 ^e	0.0	0.0
Bangladesh ^d	2014 D	0.145	30.5	48,206	47.6	13.4	1.9	22.5	8.8	..	24.2	1.6	21.9	29.1	24.4
Bangladesh ^d	2019 M	0.073	16.4	27,121	44.4	7.1	1.1	12.4	5.6	..	11.5	0.8 ^e	4.3	15.4	12.2
Bangladesh ^d	2022 D	0.050	11.5	19,504	43.6 ^e	5.6	1.0 ^e	8.4	4.4	..	8.7	0.4	1.0	9.1	7.7
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 ^e	3.5 ^e	1.7 ^e	0.7 ^e	1.7	3.2 ^e	2.3 ^e	0.7 ^e	2.6 ^e	3.0 ^e	1.3
Benin	2006 D	0.430	73.4	6,383	58.5	39.3	13.1	53.6	40.3	72.9	71.2	38.9	65.8	57.0	28.8
Benin	2014 M	0.342	63.2	6,967	54.2	31.8	11.6	42.5	28.9	62.7	61.4	32.2	54.2	44.3	16.3
Benin	2017/2018 D	0.362 ^e	66.0 ^e	8,169	54.8 ^e	33.6 ^e	10.3	44.3 ^e	35.3	65.5 ^e	63.7 ^e	36.6	54.6 ^e	42.5 ^e	17.5 ^e
Benin	2021/2022 M	0.290	55.9	7,695	51.8	26.1	6.8	38.6	28.8	54.4	52.2	24.8	34.9	33.8	20.3
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2003 D	0.167	33.9	3066	49.2	17.0	4.2	15.9	13.0	27.0	33.2	15.4	22.3	32.7	19.0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2008 D	0.095	20.6	2028	46.2	10.1	2.6	11.6	3.4	17.9	20.1	8.3	13.3	17.0	11.4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2016 N	0.038	9.0	1010	41.6	3.7	0.5	5.7	1.4	7.1	8.6	2.8	3.8	7.5	3.8
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2023 N	0.022	5.6	680	39.9	1.8	0.2	3.0	2.1	3.9	4.7	2.3 ^e	1.5	4.0	2.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina ^{e,g}	2006 M	0.015	3.9	160	38.9	3.3	..	0.8	0.4	2.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina ^{e,g}	2011/2012 M	0.008	2.2	80	37.9 ^e	2.0	..	0.2	0.2 ^e	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.1 ^e	0.0	0.1
Burkina Faso	2010 D	0.512	83.7	13,538	61.2	47.3	17.0	68.4	52.3	83.1	76.1	41.1	81.3	71.5	13.6
Burkina Faso	2021 D	0.343	64.5	14,181	53.2	34.2	6.2	32.5	48.2	62.7	47.5	41.6 ^e	60.8	37.4	3.9
Burundi	2010 D	0.464	82.3	7,716	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	8,641	54.4	50.6 ^e	7.9 ^e	42.6	24.0	74.9	45.7	42.8	73.5	70.6	53.3
Cambodia	2010 D	0.225	47.1	6,832	47.8	28.7	3.1	26.3	10.4	46.6	42.1	25.2	42.6	29.1	14.6
Cambodia	2014 D	0.168	36.7	5,654	45.8	20.2	1.8	21.5	10.7 ^e	35.8	30.3	20.0	26.1	21.7	6.5
Cambodia	2021/2022 D	0.070	16.6	2,863	42.3	8.6	0.5	10.5	9.8 ^e	12.1	8.6	5.0	4.6	4.6	3.7
Cameroon	2011 D	0.258	47.6	9,639	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	0.240 ^e	45.4 ^e	10,016	52.8 ^e	24.4	9.7 ^e	23.4 ^e	15.3 ^e	44.7 ^e	40.3 ^e	28.8	36.9 ^e	39.0 ^e	22.8 ^e
Cameroon	2018 D	0.229 ^e	43.2 ^e	10,726	53.1 ^e	25.2 ^e	8.4 ^e	19.3 ^e	19.4	42.6 ^e	33.3	26.7 ^e	34.6 ^e	36.8 ^e	22.1 ^e
Central African Republic	2010 M	0.454	78.8	3,541	57.6	37.2	40.2	38.7	27.5	78.6	67.2	53.6	75.6	72.6	38.2
Central African Republic	2018/2019 M	0.512	84.1	4,160	60.8	44.4	36.7	46.3	30.8	83.6	78.4	62.7	77.5 ^e	78.2	66.1
Chad	2010 M	0.595	89.8	11,055	66.3	47.1	44.6	64.8	46.4	88.9	83.6	64.4	87.4	87.4	50.6
Chad	2014/2015 D	0.578 ^e	89.4 ^e	13,090	64.7	46.0 ^e	40.1	57.7	52.5	88.3 ^e	85.3 ^e	61.2 ^e	85.1 ^e	86.0 ^e	45.8
Chad	2019 M	0.554	87.1	14,536	63.6	44.8 ^e	32.6	58.0 ^e	55.7	84.6	79.8	48.2	83.4 ^e	82.8	44.9 ^e
China ^h	2010 N	0.041	9.5	128,041	43.2	6.3	0.8	5.8	1.3	8.5	4.4	7.2	0.3	..	5.5
China ^h	2014 N	0.018	4.2	58,429	41.6 ^e	3.4	0.6	2.2	1.4 ^e	3.1	1.0	2.1	0.0 ^e	..	1.2
Colombia ^c	2010 D	0.024	6.0	2,666	40.4	..	0.9	4.8	1.1	4.5	4.2	3.6	1.5	4.5	1.9
Colombia ^c	2015/2016 D	0.020	4.8	2,299	40.6 ^e	..	0.7	3.9	0.8	3.7	3.5	3.3 ^e	1.4 ^e	4.0 ^e	1.2
Comoros	2012 D	0.171	34.6	236	49.3	18.6	3.4	18.9	14.3	33.2	28.1	12.1	21.7	23.7	22.7
Comoros	2022 M	0.085	19.4	162	43.8	9.3	2.1	9.4	8.1	16.8	12.0	3.4	7.5	14.8	11.3
Congo	2005 D	0.258	53.8	1,987	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	1,258	46.0	12.6	3.1	9.7 ^e	3.8	24.0	23.4	15.2	20.5	19.6	14.1
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	2007 D	0.428	76.7	47,930	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 ^e	56,395	52.2	44.1 ^e	11.7 ^e	18.5 ^e	24.5	71.7 ^e	60.6 ^e	58.6 ^e	68.9 ^e	67.4 ^e	51.6
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	2017/2018 M	0.330	64.2	57,802	51.4 ^e	38.6	7.1	16.4 ^e	23.0 ^e	63.5	59.4 ^e	50.6	57.5	58.2	48.6 ^e
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	2023/2024 D	0.312 ^e	62.4 ^e	68,191	50.0	38.0 ^e	8.4 ^e	11.7	17.9	61.7 ^e	58.0 ^e	51.4 ^e	59.6 ^e	57.0 ^e	45.8 ^e
Côte d'Ivoire	2011/2012 D	0.310	58.8	13,789	52.7	30.3	11.2	37.5	32.8	56.7	54.0	27.1	37.6	30.8	15.9
Côte d'Ivoire	2016 M	0.228	45.1	11,728	50.6	19.1	7.3	31.5	23.4	42.7	39.6	22.6	28.6	23.8	9.9
Côte d'Ivoire	2021 D	0.210 ^e	42.8 ^e	12,678	49.1	21.4	5.4	28.8 ^e	24.2 ^e	37.6	35.5	15.8	21.6	18.5	9.7 ^e
Dominican Republic ^c	2007 D	0.030	7.3	687	41.0	..	1.6	5.3	2.2	3.7	3.9	1.5	1.7	6.6	4.3
Dominican Republic ^c	2014 M	0.014	3.7	380	38.6	..	1.4 ^e	2.3	0.6	1.9	1.9	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.5
Dominican Republic ^c	2019 M	0.011	2.8	306	38.7 ^e	..	1.2 ^e	1.6	0.6 ^e	1.2	1.4	0.3	0.4	1.5 ^e	1.1
Ecuador	2013/2014 N	0.019	4.7	747	40.0	3.0	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.8	2.9	2.3	0.7	2.4	2.2
Ecuador	2018 N	0.011	3.0	505	38.1	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.3

TABLE 2

Country	Year and survey ^a	Multidimensional Poverty Index ^a	Population in multidimensional poverty ^a		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
Value	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
Egypt ^d	2008 D	0.032	8.0	6,907	40.3	5.8	1.0	4.4	5.3	..	1.7	0.5	0.2	2.8	2.1	
Egypt ^d	2014 D	0.018	4.9	4,773	37.6	3.5	0.8*	2.8	3.1	..	0.7	0.3*	0.0	0.7	0.2	
Egypt ^d	2021 N	0.005	1.4	1,566	37.3*	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.9	..	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2*	
Eswatini (Kingdom of) ^d	2006/2007 D	0.184	38.7	422	47.6	20.7	6.9	10.0	16.0	..	35.6	27.2	36.6	21.0	22.2	
Eswatini (Kingdom of) ^d	2010 M	0.100	22.3	248	44.9	13.3	4.5	7.4	2.9	..	16.3	16.0	20.9	13.9	12.7	
Eswatini (Kingdom of) ^d	2014 M	0.063	14.5	165	43.2	8.6	2.6	4.9	1.4	..	10.9	10.0	12.6	8.0	8.5	
Eswatini (Kingdom of) ^d	2021/2022 M	0.033	8.0	97	41.3	5.1	1.1	2.4	3.3	..	4.9	3.7	4.9	2.7	3.8	
Ethiopia	2011 D	0.491	83.5	77,746	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	82,629	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	79,597	53.3	26.9*	4.0	38.2	31.0*	68.3	64.8	46.8	57.3	67.6	55.0	
Gabon	2012 D	0.068	15.2	282	44.6	9.9	3.7	5.7	3.1	9.4	14.3	9.1	7.1	9.1	6.2	
Gabon	2019/2021 D	0.035	8.2	195	42.4	5.1	1.8	2.4	2.7*	4.5	6.9	4.6	3.3	4.0	3.4	
Gambia	2013 D	0.281	54.7	1,150	51.4	35.4	9.8	21.9	37.8	54.4	39.1	15.4	46.7	28.5	7.1	
Gambia	2018 M	0.204	41.6	998	49.0	26.4	9.6*	16.0	26.3	41.4	29.6	13.6*	26.6	16.8	3.5	
Gambia	2019/2020 D	0.180	38.1*	958	47.2	23.5*	8.9*	12.3	25.1*	37.8*	27.0*	9.7	24.7*	11.6	3.2*	
Ghana	2008 D	0.180	37.5	9,084	48.1	16.9	4.5	19.9	12.6	37.2	36.2	16.6	27.9	25.0	19.9	
Ghana	2011 M	0.153	31.9	8,313	47.9*	14.8*	4.9*	16.9	8.7	31.5	30.4	19.1*	23.6	21.0*	13.0	
Ghana	2014 D	0.130	28.4*	7,968	45.7	12.6*	3.1	14.9*	10.2*	28.0*	27.0*	14.4	15.5	16.7	9.8	
Ghana	2017/2018 M	0.111*	24.7*	7,561	45.1*	12.4*	3.4*	12.5*	7.9*	24.5*	22.8	12.3*	10.8	13.6*	8.0	
Ghana	2022 D	0.097*	21.3	7,053	45.5*	9.5	2.2	11.4*	7.9*	21.0	20.5*	11.5*	9.7*	12.7*	6.3	
Guinea	2012 D	0.421	71.2	7,780	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	7,471	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*	8,252	56.0	31.7*	12.0	45.9	39.6*	64.6*	54.8*	36.5*	48.4	38.8	24.0*	
Guinea-Bissau	2014 M	0.363	66.0	1,150	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	0.340*	64.4*	1,267	52.9	32.2*	6.9	40.8*	30.7*	64.2*	61.2*	34.0	45.4	63.5*	12.8*	
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*	3.4*	26	41.6*	2.1*	0.6*	0.6	1.1*	2.2*	2.0*	1.6*	2.8*	2.2*	1.9	
Guyana	2019/2020 M	0.007	1.8	15	39.3	1.1	0.2	0.5*	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.5*	1.2*	
Haiti	2012 D	0.237	48.4	4,876	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	4,317	48.1*	15.6	3.8	22.8	6.5*	39.7	35.1	28.6	35.7	29.0	31.4*	
Honduras ¹	2005/2006 D	0.186	36.7	2,807	50.7	15.7	2.0	18.6	24.3	34.1	25.7	12.9	..	32.9	22.0	
Honduras ¹	2011/2012 D	0.108	22.8	1,989	47.2	9.6	1.0	10.6	13.6	21.7	16.2	7.4	..	20.9	8.2	
Honduras ¹	2019 M	0.049	10.8	1,078	44.9	4.9	0.6	5.6	5.5	10.2	5.9	1.9	..	8.1	5.4	
India	2005/2006 D	0.283	55.1	645,954	51.3	44.3	4.5	24.0	19.8	52.9	50.4	16.4	29.0	44.9	37.5	
India	2015/2016 D	0.122	27.7	371,978	44.0	21.1	2.2	11.6	5.5	26.0	24.4	5.7	8.6	23.5	9.5	
India	2019/2021 D	0.069	16.4	231,828	42.0	11.8	1.5	7.7	3.9	13.9	11.3	2.7	2.1	13.6	5.6	
Indonesia ^c	2012 D	0.028	6.9	17,368	40.3	..	2.0	2.9	2.1	5.6	5.1	4.1	1.8	3.0	3.6	
Indonesia ^c	2017 D	0.014	3.6	9,611	38.7	..	1.5	1.5	0.7	2.4	2.2	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.7	
Iraq	2011 M	0.052	13.3	4,267	39.5	9.1	2.5	6.6	9.6	0.9	1.9	2.0	0.7	4.7	0.4	
Iraq	2018 M	0.033	8.6	3,477	37.9	5.0	1.4	5.5	6.5	0.2	1.4*	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.2	
Jamaica ^f	2010 N	0.021	5.3	146	40.4	3.2	..	0.6	1.3	2.4	3.7	2.7	1.7	2.4	1.1	
Jamaica ^f	2014 N	0.018*	4.7*	131	38.7*	2.3*	..	0.7*	1.2*	2.5*	3.4*	1.8*	1.6*	2.9*	1.1	
Jordan	2012 D	0.004	1.2	92	34.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Jordan	2023 D	0.003*	0.8*	89	35.3*	0.4	0.1*	0.4*	0.7*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	
Kazakhstan ^d	2010/2011 M	0.002	0.6	100	37.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	
Kazakhstan ^d	2015 M	0.002*	0.5*	82	35.6*	0.5*	0.4*	0.0*	0.0*	..	0.0*	0.1*	0.0*	0.1	0.0*	
Kazakhstan ^d	2024 M	0.001*	0.3*	58	34.5*	0.2*	0.1	0.0*	0.2	..	0.0	0.0*	0.0*	0.0	0.0*	
Kenya	2008/2009 D	0.237	50.1	20,247	47.3	32.3	5.3	11.9	8.4	49.7	44.5	36.8	48.8	44.4	28.4	
Kenya	2014 D	0.162	35.4	16,297	45.8	19.6	3.4	9.8	5.2	34.8	31.5	25.8	33.9	32.0	19.4	
Kenya	2022 D	0.103	23.0	12,493	44.7	12.4	1.8	5.7	4.9*	22.5	19.2	16.1	20.0	20.2	12.9	
Kyrgyzstan	2012 D	0.010	2.6	149	36.7	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	2.2	0.1	
Kyrgyzstan	2014 M	0.008*	2.2*	129	36.4*	1.9*	0.6*	0.2*	0.4*	1.5*	0.0	1.3*	0.1*	1.8*	0.1*	
Kyrgyzstan	2018 M	0.001	0.4	25	36.3*	0.4	0.2	0.0*	0.1*	0.3	0.1*	0.1	0.0*	0.0	0.0*	
Kyrgyzstan	2023 M	0.003	1.0	69	35.2*	0.8*	0.2*	0.1*	0.3*	0.6*	0.1*	0.4*	0.0*	0.6	0.1*	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2011/2012 M	0.210	40.4	2631	52.1	21.3	5.4	31.1	16.6	40.3	31.8	18.5	21.8	26.7	15.7	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2017 M	0.108	23.1	1620	47.0	12.1	2.0	16.6	9.1	22.9	17.2	10.4	6.1	12.1	7.1	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2023 M	0.082	17.8	1366	46.3*	9.2	1.1	12.6	9.6*	17.7	10.0	7.7	3.0	7.8	5.1	
Lesotho	2009 D	0.228	49.6	982	46.1	27.4	4.2	15.6	11.8	45.0	42.7	27.9	48.1	37.3	32.6	
Lesotho	2014 D	0.159	36.1	750	44.2	19.7	3.4*	12.8	5.8	33.3	23.3	19.3	35.1	28.3	22.6	
Lesotho	2023/2024 D	0.106	25.0	585	42.4	15.8	1.3	6.2	4.8*	21.5	17.7	12.8	20.0	16.9	17.6	
Liberia	2007 D	0.463	81.4	2,988	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	2,840	51.3	32.3	8.4	30.5	23.6	63.4	59.5	31.1*	61.7	48.6	38.0	
Liberia	2019/2020 D	0.259	52.3	2,694	49.6	24.6	6.1	25.6	18.9	51.8	46.8	22.8	47.8	36.6	35.4*	
Madagascar	2008/2009 D	0.433	75.7	16,320	57.1	33.2	6.2	59.0	26.4	75.7	75.3	56.0	72.5	68.9	56.0	
Madagascar	2018 M	0.379	68.6	18,870	55.2	28.1	5.2	49.4	26.8*	68.5	67.8	52.6*	54.8	61.3	48.8	

TABLE 2

Country	Year and survey ^a	Multidimensional Poverty Index ^a	Population in multidimensional poverty ^a		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											
Value	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Madagascar	2021 D	0.364 [*]	65.7 [*]	19,510	55.4 [*]	26.0	5.5 [*]	47.7 [*]	25.3 [*]	65.5 [*]	62.1	51.3 [*]	56.6 [*]	57.2	48.3 [*]
Malawi	2010 D	0.330	66.8	9,897	49.5	30.2	7.8	33.2	15.6	66.7	63.0	40.2	64.6	59.8	39.8
Malawi	2015/2016 D	0.244	52.6	9,231	46.3	25.9	4.6	26.3	7.3	52.5	28.9	30.5	51.6	48.3	34.0
Malawi	2019/2020 M	0.231 [*]	49.9	9,752	46.3 [*]	22.2	3.6	27.6 [*]	7.8 [*]	49.7	32.2	22.3	46.8	44.9	36.8
Malawi	2024 D	0.233 [*]	50.2 [*]	10,874	46.3 [*]	19.5	3.0	24.7	12.3	50.1 [*]	35.5	26.3	48.8 [*]	44.3 [*]	35.9 [*]
Mali	2006 D	0.501	83.7	11,713	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	0.420	74.0	13,758	56.7	44.2 [*]	17.1	39.3	56.5 [*]	73.7	56.0	34.3	52.6	61.7	5.7
Mali	2018 D	0.361	66.4	13,582	54.4	29.9	11.7	45.8	45.9	65.9	50.8	33.4 [*]	43.2	48.8	8.2
Mali	2023/2024 D	0.340 [*]	62.0 [*]	15,189	54.8 [*]	40.2	18.1	31.8	48.2 [*]	61.6 [*]	32.6	25.8	43.2 [*]	30.7	3.7
Mauritania	2011 M	0.356	62.7	2,195	56.8	30.7	8.3	43.1	41.8	50.5	52.7	39.6	51.5	51.1	22.9
Mauritania	2015 M	0.307	56.2	2,228	54.7	27.8	5.0	42.0 [*]	30.3	47.0 [*]	46.2	31.3	48.1 [*]	47.9 [*]	17.1
Mauritania	2019/2021 D	0.321 [*]	57.4 [*]	2,718	55.9 [*]	27.6 [*]	5.3 [*]	40.1 [*]	42.2	47.3 [*]	41.8 [*]	30.0 [*]	46.9 [*]	46.2 [*]	20.0
Mexico ^f	2012 N	0.025	6.0	7025	42.0	3.7	..	2.0	1.1	3.5	3.0	1.4	0.4	3.5	2.0
Mexico ^f	2016 N	0.021 [*]	5.3 [*]	6421	39.8	3.5 [*]	..	1.6 [*]	0.7	2.6 [*]	2.1	0.7	0.1	2.7 [*]	1.3
Mexico ^f	2020 N	0.016 [*]	4.1 [*]	5245	39.2 [*]	3.4 [*]	..	0.6	0.6 [*]	1.8 [*]	1.0	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.9 [*]
Mexico ^f	2021 N	0.017 [*]	4.1 [*]	5203	40.6 [*]	3.2 [*]	..	0.6 [*]	0.7 [*]	1.9 [*]	1.3 [*]	0.5 [*]	0.2 [*]	2.1 [*]	0.6 [*]
Mexico ^f	2022 N	0.020 [*]	5.0 [*]	6434	39.8 [*]	3.7 [*]	..	0.6 [*]	1.0 [*]	2.4 [*]	1.7 [*]	1.0 [*]	0.3 [*]	2.4 [*]	1.0 [*]
Mexico ^f	2023 N	0.020 [*]	5.3 [*]	6842	37.7 [*]	4.7 [*]	..	0.5 [*]	0.5 [*]	1.2 [*]	0.9 [*]	0.1	0.0 [*]	1.7 [*]	0.5 [*]
Mexico ^f	2024 N	0.017 [*]	4.5 [*]	5921	38.6 [*]	4.2 [*]	..	0.3 [*]	0.3 [*]	1.4 [*]	0.9 [*]	0.2 [*]	0.0 [*]	1.5 [*]	0.4 [*]
Moldova ^g	2005 D	0.006	1.5	60	36.6	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.7	1.3
Moldova ^g	2012 M	0.003	0.9	31	37.6 [*]	0.2 [*]	0.0	0.6 [*]	0.2 [*]	0.6	0.7 ^e	0.5 [*]	0.1 [*]	0.5 [*]	0.5
Mongolia	2010 M	0.081	19.6	529	41.4	6.1	9.1	4.5	1.6	18.7	19.5	12.6	9.7	17.4	3.9
Mongolia	2013 M	0.056	13.4	381	41.7 [*]	3.8	6.2	4.3 [*]	1.0	12.9	13.2	8.4	7.5	11.2	1.2
Mongolia	2018 M	0.039	9.9	314	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 [*]	1.2 ^e	8	39.6 [*]	1.0 [*]	0.8 [*]	0.3 [*]	0.3 [*]	1.1 [*]	0.2 ^e	0.0 [*]	0.0 [*]	0.3 [*]	0.0 ^e
Morocco	2011 P	0.078	17.3	5,681	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	2,817	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	0.513	83.9	16,262	61.1	41.8	12.8	65.6	41.5	83.6	83.5	63.5	81.2	68.3	57.6
Mozambique	2011 D	0.400	71.2	16,828	56.3	36.9	7.6	50.2	29.7	70.8	63.2	54.7	66.7	49.6	42.9
Mozambique	2022/2023 D	0.330	59.9	20,132	55.2 [*]	30.2	4.2	34.6	31.8 [*]	59.3	51.9	42.4	51.4	52.5 [*]	34.5
Namibia ^g	2006/2007 D	0.205	43.0	867	47.7	27.2	4.6	11.6	11.8	40.6	40.0	20.0	39.4	37.7	25.3
Namibia ^g	2013 D	0.158	35.1	791	44.9	23.2	3.7 [*]	7.4	7.7	33.0	32.3	18.7 [*]	31.6	27.5	14.8
Nepal	2014 M	0.133	30.1	8,316	44.2	16.0	1.8	19.6	6.8	29.4	19.5	5.6	10.5	28.6	12.8
Nepal	2016 D	0.111	25.8	7,211	43.2 [*]	13.9 [*]	1.8 [*]	17.9 [*]	4.1	25.0	16.3 [*]	3.4	6.4	24.4	11.9 [*]
Nepal	2019 M	0.074	17.5	4,976	42.5 [*]	9.3	1.0	11.6	3.5 [*]	16.3	6.5	2.7 [*]	5.5 [*]	16.3	10.3 [*]
Nepal	2022 D	0.068 [*]	16.4 [*]	4,869	41.4 [*]	7.5	1.1 [*]	11.6 [*]	3.1 [*]	15.4 [*]	9.4	1.2	1.9	15.0 [*]	9.3 [*]
Nepal	2024/2025 M	0.056	13.9	4,111	40.2 [*]	6.1	1.0 [*]	9.6	2.4 [*]	13.0	5.8	0.9 [*]	1.6 [*]	12.3	9.4 [*]
Nicaragua ^g	2001 D	0.221	41.7	2,124	52.9	16.3	2.8	26.8	21.1	40.7	36.7	27.9	26.4	34.2	30.6
Nicaragua ^g	2011/2012 D	0.074	16.5	971	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	13,257	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	16,030	66.1	57.9	18.8	74.3	57.7	89.3	84.0	59.9	82.5	80.9	46.0
Nigeria ^c	2013 D	0.230	42.3	76,660	54.4	..	13.0	25.7	25.1	41.0	30.6	28.6	32.1	35.5	16.3
Nigeria ^c	2016/2017 M	0.215 [*]	40.8 [*]	81,749	52.6	..	13.2 [*]	23.1 [*]	21.1	39.7 [*]	31.7 [*]	24.1	31.5 [*]	32.3 [*]	15.7 [*]
Nigeria ^c	2018 D	0.202 [*]	37.2	76,290	54.4	..	14.8	19.2	22.0 [*]	36.1	28.8	20.3	26.2	27.3	13.5
Nigeria ^c	2021 M	0.175	33.0	72,211	52.9	..	10.2	16.7	20.6 [*]	31.8	26.4 [*]	18.2 [*]	24.9 [*]	24.7 [*]	15.6
Nigeria ^c	2024 D	0.208	38.7	90,070	53.6 [*]	..	12.1	19.6	26.8	37.6	27.0 ^e	21.1	31.3	28.5	16.4 [*]
North Macedonia ^f	2005/2006 M	0.031	7.6	159	40.7	5.8	..	2.0	2.0	4.2	1.9	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.7
North Macedonia ^f	2011 M	0.008	2.2	45	38.0 [*]	1.8	..	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.0 ^e	0.5	0.2
North Macedonia ^f	2018/2019 M	0.005 [*]	1.4 [*]	26	37.8 [*]	1.2 [*]	..	0.2 [*]	0.1 [*]	0.7 [*]	0.4 [*]	0.0 [*]	0.1 [*]	0.0	0.1 [*]
Pakistan	2012/2013 D	0.233	44.5	93,877	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	86,987	51.7 [*]	27.0	5.9	24.8 [*]	24.3 [*]	31.2	21.7	7.9 [*]	7.1 [*]	30.6	12.2
Palestine, State of	2010 M	0.004	1.1	44	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 [*]	0.8 [*]	35	35.8 [*]	0.6 [*]	0.5 [*]	0.1 [*]	0.5 [*]	0.1 [*]	0.0	0.0 [*]	0.0	0.0 [*]	0.1 [*]
Palestine, State of	2019/2020 M	0.002 [*]	0.5 [*]	28	34.7 [*]	0.5 [*]	0.3 [*]	0.0 [*]	0.3 [*]	0.0 [*]	0.1 [*]	0.0 [*]	0.0 [*]	0.0 [*]	0.0 [*]
Peru	2012 D	0.052	12.6	3720	41.6	5.9	0.5	5.6	1.9	11.5	11.1	5.8	5.9	12.4	5.9
Peru	2018 N	0.029	7.3	2315	39.6	2.4	0.4	3.3	2.1 ^e	6.1	6.1	2.8	2.3	7.0	3.2
Peru	2019 N	0.029 [*]	7.2 [*]	2330	39.7 [*]	2.3 [*]	0.4 [*]	2.9	2.7	5.8 [*]	5.9 [*]	2.8 [*]	2.1 [*]	6.8 [*]	3.1 [*]
Peru	2021 N	0.025	6.4	2115	39.0 [*]	1.8	0.3 [*]	2.4	2.6 [*]	5.4 [*]	5.5 [*]	2.3	1.6	6.1 [*]	2.5
Peru	2022 N	0.024 [*]	6.3 [*]	2106	38.9 [*]	1.9 [*]	0.3 [*]	2.3 [*]	2.5 [*]	5.3 [*]	5.2 [*]	2.3 [*]	1.7 [*]	6.0 [*]	2.5 [*]
Peru	2023 N	0.022	5.6	1905	38.9 [*]	1.8 [*]	0.4 [*]	2.2 [*]	1.9	4.7	4.6	2.1 [*]	1.7 [*]	5.2	2.5 [*]
Peru	2024 N	0.023 [*]	5.9 [*]	2004	39.0 [*]	1.8 [*]	0.3 [*]	2.2 [*]	2.2 [*]	4.7 [*]	4.7 [*]	2.2 [*]	1.8 [*]	5.5 [*]	2.7 [*]
Philippines ^c	2008 D	0.056	12.6	11,655	44.7	..	2.4	4.7	7.0	12.0	8.8	4.3	7.7	10.0	9.0
Philippines ^c	2013 D	0.037	8.4	8,543	44.4 [*]	..	2.2 [*]	3.8	3.1	7.9	5.7	2.8	4.6	6.3	5.5
Philippines ^c	2017 D	0.024	5.8	6,223	41.8	..	1.5	2.9	1.6	5.2	3.6	1.9	2.5	4.4	3.4

TABLE 2

Country	Year and survey ^a	Value	Population in multidimensional poverty ^a				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)	(%)												
			Multidimensional Poverty Index ^a	In survey year	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Philippines ^c	2022 D	0.016	3.9	4,429	40.6	..	12*	1.7	1.4*	3.4	2.1	0.8	1.5	2.5	1.9	
Rwanda	2010 D	0.338	66.8	6,893	50.6	34.8	6.7	43.6	11.5	66.6	29.8	46.6	65.3	63.4	46.8	
Rwanda	2014/2015 D	0.282	57.5	6,695	49.0	27.1	3.3	36.9	10.9*	57.4	29.0*	40.4	52.4	54.1	39.4	
Rwanda	2019/2020 D	0.231	48.8	6,379	47.3	23.0	3.3*	28.9	8.0	48.7	24.9	34.8	36.5	44.4	36.9*	
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	0.086	20.9	41	41.3	8.0	1.7	15.1	3.6	14.3	18.9	8.6	15.1	0.3	13.0	
Sao Tome and Principe	2019 M	0.048	11.6	25	41.0*	4.6	0.8	7.1	3.4*	9.2	10.9	3.3	7.0	0.3*	7.4	
Senegal	2010/2011 D	0.345	61.3	7,950	56.3	39.4	13.7	38.8	47.7	53.2	42.1	23.5	38.6	37.1	8.0	
Senegal	2017 D	0.286	53.0	8,196	53.9	29.1	9.0	32.5	44.7*	49.6*	32.2	17.5	33.2*	29.6	6.0	
Senegal	2019 D	0.263*	50.8*	8,313	51.7	26.8*	5.8	32.5*	43.9*	47.0*	28.9*	15.7*	25.8	22.5	6.1*	
Senegal	2023 D	0.226*	45.1*	8,149	50.2*	26.5*	7.0*	24.7	38.0*	39.7	22.8	9.6	19.5	21.8*	5.5*	
Serbia	2010 M	0.001	0.2	13	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*	0.3*	23	42.5*	0.1*	0.0*	0.3*	0.1*	0.3*	0.2*	0.0*	0.1*	0.2*	0.1*	
Serbia	2019 M	0.000	0.1	8	38.1*	0.0	0.1*	0.1	0.0*	0.1*	0.0	0.0*	0.0	0.0*	0.0	
Sierra Leone	2013 D	0.409	74.1	4,972	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	0.297	57.9	4,275	51.2	25.3	7.9	33.0	18.5	57.6	54.2	33.9	54.2	43.1	37.0	
Sierra Leone	2019 D	0.272	55.2*	4,270	49.3	24.0*	9.4	26.9	15.1	55.1*	50.8	33.9*	51.8*	38.4	34.1	
Sudan	2010 M	0.317	57.0	20,187	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	20,315	53.4	29.8*	5.6	27.0	21.9	43.8	46.1	35.8	42.6	51.9	30.3*	
Suriname ^f	2006 M	0.059	12.7	67	46.2	7.3	..	7.0	2.2	6.0	7.5	5.3	4.3	5.1	6.6	
Suriname ^f	2010 M	0.041	9.5	52	43.2*	5.6	..	4.9*	1.5*	4.0*	5.4*	2.6	2.4*	3.2*	3.3	
Suriname ^f	2018 M	0.026	6.7	40	38.6	4.9*	..	1.8	1.0*	1.2	2.2	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.8	
Tajikistan	2012 D	0.049	12.2	977	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	673	39.0*	6.2	2.1*	0.1*	4.5	3.4	0.3	3.5	0.1*	5.6	0.3	
Tajikistan	2023 D	0.014	3.8	396	37.5	3.3	0.8	0.2*	3.1	1.2	0.2*	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.2*	
Tanzania (United Republic of)	2004/2005 D	0.389	73.6	28,842	52.8	43.1	10.9	21.3	26.7	73.4	73.0	57.5	72.5	66.9	50.1	
Tanzania (United Republic of)	2010 D	0.339	67.3	30,100	50.5	40.8*	7.6	14.7	25.1*	67.0	63.5	54.6*	65.6	59.4	36.3	
Tanzania (United Republic of)	2015/2016 D	0.284	57.0	30,686	49.8*	32.5	5.9	12.3	25.7*	56.8	53.6	42.9	55.1	47.4	26.1	
Tanzania (United Republic of)	2022 D	0.210	44.9	29,060	46.8	25.4	3.0	10.1	19.8	44.5	26.6	28.9	41.8	37.3	24.2*	
Thailand	2012 M	0.005	1.3	909	36.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	
Thailand	2015/2016 M	0.004*	0.9*	659	39.8	0.5*	0.3*	0.7*	0.4*	0.4	0.2*	0.1	0.1*	0.2*	0.1	
Thailand	2019 M	0.002	0.6	416	36.7	0.3*	0.1*	0.4	0.2*	0.3*	0.1*	0.0*	0.0*	0.1*	0.1*	
Thailand	2022 M	0.002*	0.5*	352	37.0*	0.3*	0.1*	0.3*	0.3*	0.2*	0.1*	0.0*	0.0*	0.1*	0.1*	
Timor-Leste	2009/2010 D	0.362	69.6	755	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	576	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	3,921	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*	55.1*	4,119	54.5*	25.1*	29.7*	26.6	15.7*	54.9*	53.4*	36.6*	46.8	37.6*	20.6	
Togo	2017 M	0.213	43.0	3,461	49.6	18.3	17.7	19.3	11.3	42.5	40.7	24.7	33.0	27.7	15.5	
Trinidad and Tobago ^c	2011 M	0.018	5.0	69	36.1	..	4.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.2	
Trinidad and Tobago ^c	2022 M	0.008	2.1	32	36.6*	..	2.0	0.1	0.3*	0.0*	0.2	0.0*	0.1*	0.3	0.2*	
Tunisia	2011/2012 M	0.005	1.3	146	39.6	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	
Tunisia	2018 M	0.003	0.8	93	36.4	0.4*	0.1	0.7*	0.4*	0.0*	0.2	0.2*	0.0	0.1*	0.1	
Tunisia	2023 M	0.003*	1.0*	119	35.2*	0.5*	0.1*	0.8*	0.5*	0.0*	0.2*	0.1*	0.0*	0.1*	0.1*	
Turkmenistan ^d	2006 M	0.012	3.3	172	37.2	2.1	2.8	0.0	1.3	..	0.4	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	
Turkmenistan ^d	2015/2016 M	0.004	1.1	68	34.9	0.9	1.0	0.0*	0.2	..	0.1*	0.0	0.0*	0.0	0.0	
Turkmenistan ^d	2019 M	0.003*	0.9*	64	33.6*	0.9*	0.9*	0.0*	0.2*	..	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	
Turkmenistan ^d	2024 M	0.002*	0.6*	42	33.7*	0.5*	0.5*	0.0*	0.1*	..	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	
Uganda	2011 D	0.349	67.7	22,589	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	22,186	49.2	35.1	5.3	22.6	13.8*	56.9	50.4	41.9	50.2	49.7	26.4	
Ukraine ^{c,g}	2007 D	0.001	0.4	167	36.4	..	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	
Ukraine ^{c,g}	2012 M	0.001*	0.2*	108	34.5	..	0.2*	0.1*	0.1*	0.1*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	
Vanuatu	2007 M	0.174	38.7	86	44.9	15.1	7.1	6.8	16.6	37.7	25.3	12.4	34.6	30.1	35.2	
Vanuatu	2023 M	0.126	29.7	95	42.3	14.4*	2.9	9.0*	7.2	28.1	20.5	10.3*	18.2	25.0	23.4	
Viet Nam ^c	2013/2014 M	0.019	4.9	4,517	39.3	..	0.9	3.6	1.4	4.5	4.1	1.3	0.4	3.1	1.2	
Viet Nam ^c	2020/2021 M	0.008	1.9	1,899	40.3*	..	0.5	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.6	
Yemen ^h	2013 D	0.193	38.1	11,173	50.5	26.1	4.4	16.3	24.7	24.6	29.7	21.5	18.6	..	15.8	
Yemen ^h	2022/2023 M	0.188*	37.4*	14,750	50.2*	27.8*	4.3*	13.2	22.5*	31.9	24.3	21.3*	12.0	..	23.3	
Zambia	2007 D	0.343	65.2	8,189	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	8,472	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	8,610	48.4	25.7	4.2	12.0*	22.8*	47.6	37.7	28.6	44.5	40.2*	24.3*	
Zambia	2024 D	0.193	41.0	8,736	47.0	20.8	3.2	9.9	17.4	40.9	32.6	27.6*	38.6	32.2	21.2	
Zimbabwe	2010/2011 D	0.156	36.1	4,907	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	4,350	43.0*	16.7	3.7*	4.1*	5.9	29.7	24.5	21.7*	29.4	20.9	16.5	
Zimbabwe	2019 M	0.110	25.8	3,940	42.6*	12.3	3.2*	3.5*	7.9	25.2	21.4	19.8*	19.4	16.4	15.0	

TABLE 2

Notes	Definitions	Main data sources
Suggested citation: Alkire, S., Mishra, R., and Suppa, N. (2026). A methodological note on the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2026 changes over time results for 89 countries. OPHI MPI Methodological Note 66, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative. ©2018 University of Oxford	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Proportion of the population that is multidimensionally poor adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations.	Column 1: Refers to the year and the survey whose data were used to calculate the country's MPI value and its components.
This methodological note details the harmonization principles and decisions. More extensive data tables, including disaggregated information, are available at https://ophi.org.uk/global-mpi/2026 .	Multidimensional poverty headcount: Population with a deprivation score of at least 33.33 percent. It is expressed as a share of the population in the survey year and the number of poor people in the survey year.	Columns 2–15: Data and methodology are described in Alkire, S., Mishra, R., and Suppa, N. (2026). A methodological note on the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2026 changes over time results for 89 countries. OPHI MPI Methodological Note 66, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative. ©2018 University of Oxford. Column 5 also uses population data from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2024. <i>World Population Prospects: The 2024 Revision</i> . New York. https://population.un.org/wpp/ . Accessed 7 June 2026.
a When an indicator is missing, weights of available indicators are adjusted to 100 percent. See <i>OPHI Methodological Note 66</i> at https://ophi.org.uk/publications/MN-66 for details.	Intensity of deprivation of multidimensional poverty: Average deprivation score experienced by people in multidimensional poverty.	
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-2026-faqs and <i>Methodological Note 66</i> at https://ophi.org.uk/publications/MN-66 for the list of national surveys).	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).	
c Missing indicator on nutrition.		
d Missing indicator on cooking fuel.		
e 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.		
f Missing indicator on child mortality.		
g Country estimates are excluded from table 1 because the most recent available survey was conducted before 2014.		
h Missing indicator on housing.		
i Missing indicator on electricity.		



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