



Human  
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Office



# GLOBAL MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI) 2025

Nabamallika Dehingia  
*Statistics Specialist*

Human Development Report Office, UNDP

# Poverty is multidimensional; it extends beyond economic deprivation

Global **Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)**, first introduced in 2010, highlights “*who is poor and how they are poor*”

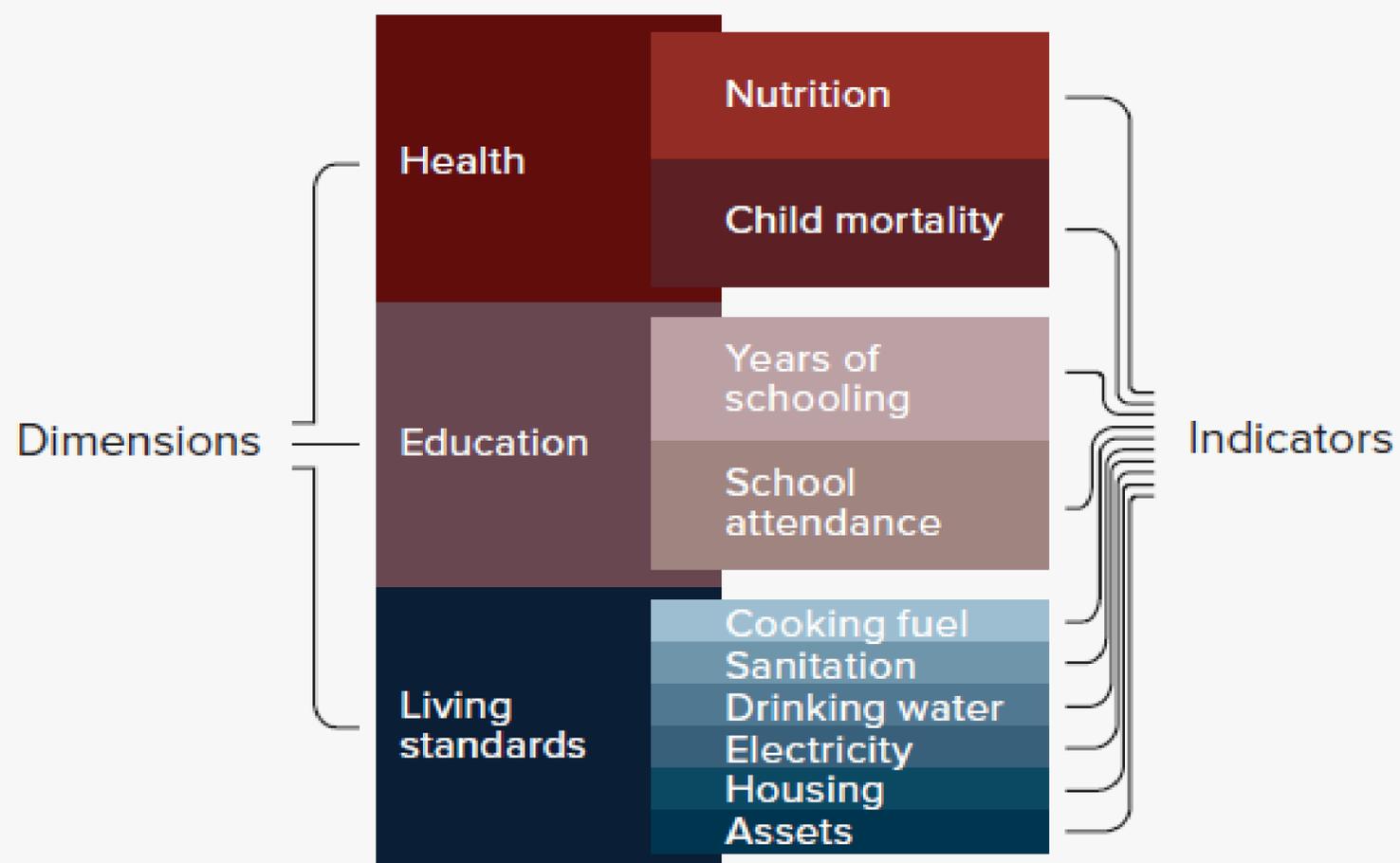


Latest 2025 global MPI Report  
“*Overlapping Hardships: Poverty and Climate Hazards*”

# MPI measurement

Overlapping deprivations across health, education and standard of living at the household level

Global Multidimensional Poverty Index

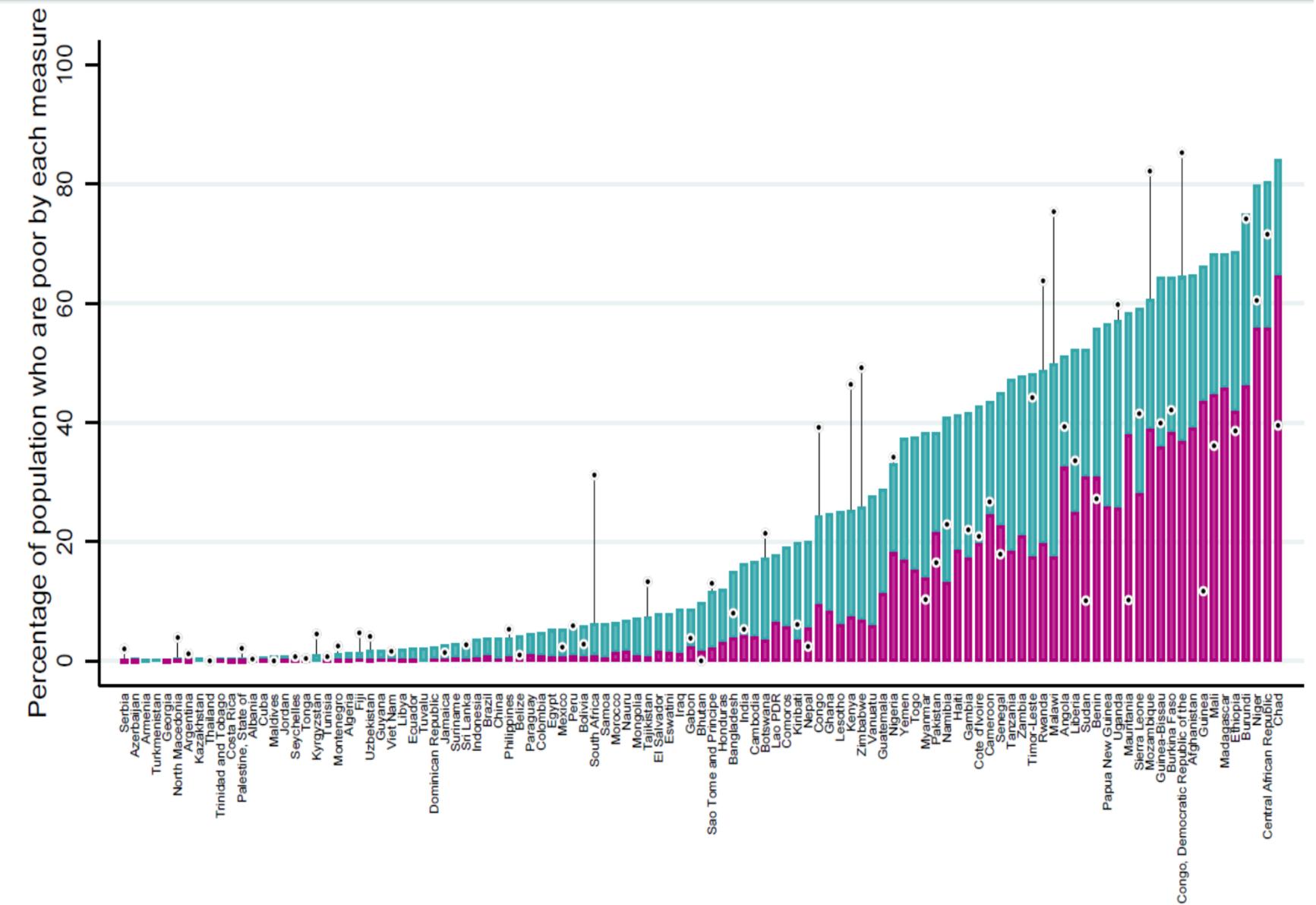


Source: HDRO and OPHI.

- Estimated at the household/individual level
- Uses nationally representative surveys such as DHS, MICS, and other comparable national surveys
- MPI is a product of the Incidence of multidimensional poverty (H) and Intensity of poverty (A).
  - $MPI = H * A$
- Where multiple survey waves are available, surveys are harmonized to ensure comparable MPI estimates

1.1 billion people, or 18.3 percent live in acute multidimensional poverty (across 109 countries)

- Multidimensional poverty >> monetary poverty for over half of the countries

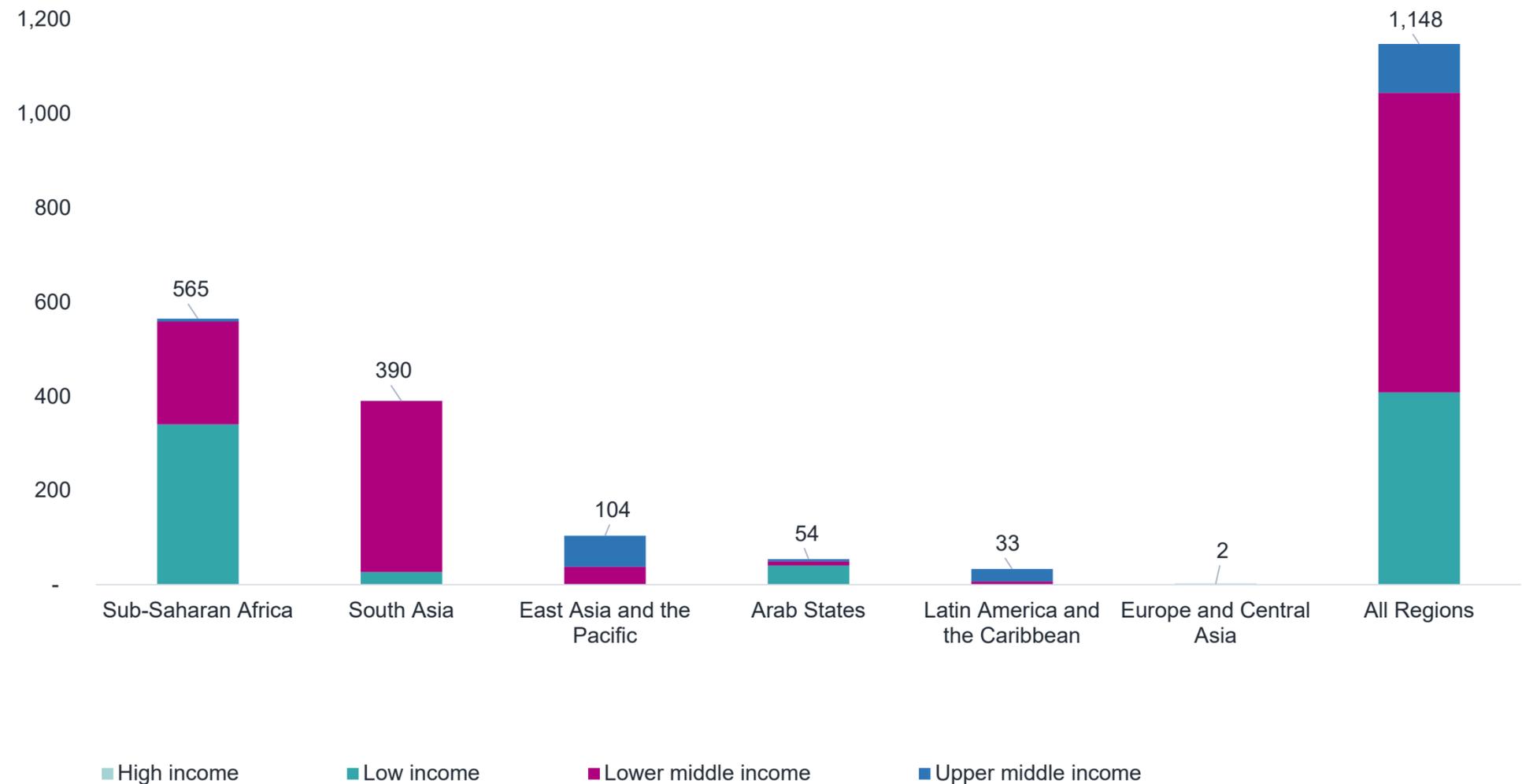


# Global MPI 2025

## *Where are the poor?*

- Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia account for 83.2% of the world's poor
- Nearly two-thirds of all poor people live in middle income countries.
- Children bear the greatest burden- over half of the poor people are children

Number of poor people by world region and income category (millions)

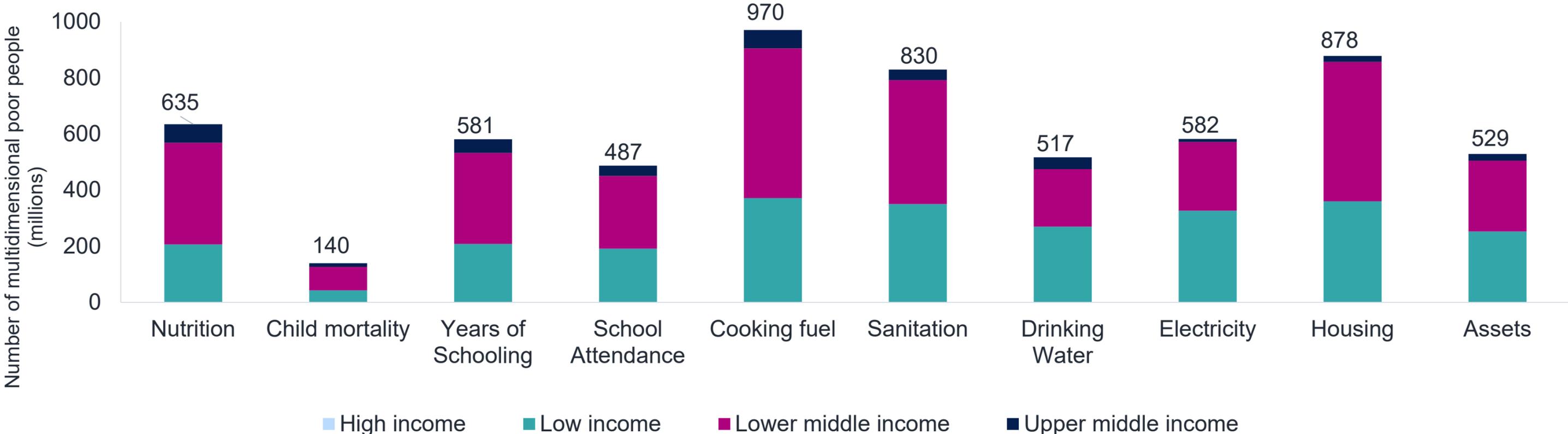


# Global MPI 2025

## What type of deprivations do poor people experience?

- Most multidimensionally poor people lack **clean cooking fuel (970 million)**, **adequate housing (878 million)** and **adequate sanitation (830 million)**
- Around 635 million poor people live in households where at least one person is **undernourished**

Deprivations experienced by poor people, by income category

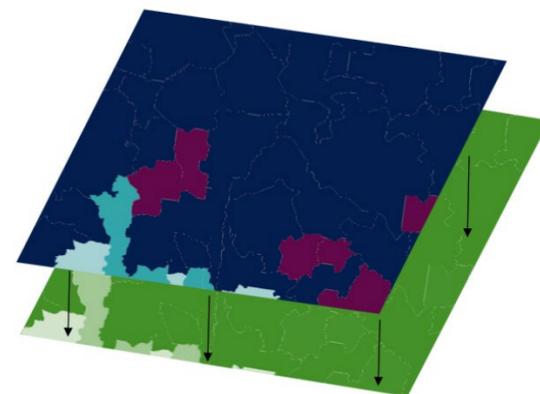




Thematic focus of the  
2025 MPI report:  
Examining overlaps  
between poverty and  
climate hazards

# Poverty is linked with planetary pressures and instability

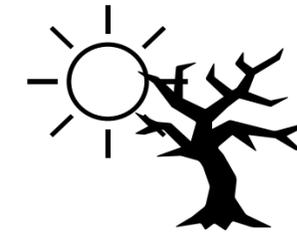
- The 2025 global MPI Report presents, for the first time, estimates for the overlaps between multidimensional poverty and **four key climate hazards**
- Spatial overlay of climate hazard data with MPI estimates at the subnational level



High heat



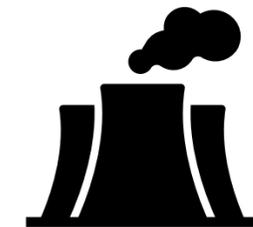
Drought



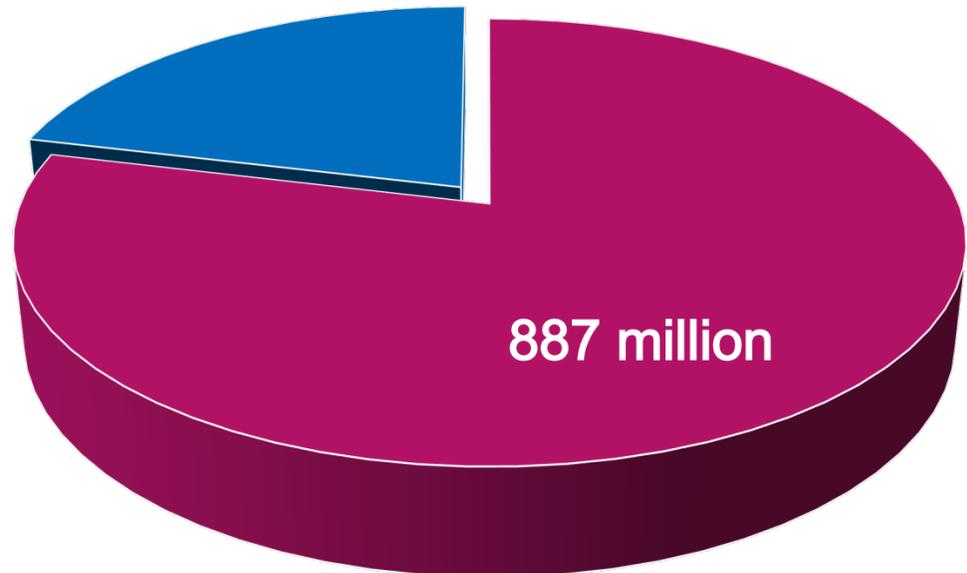
Flood



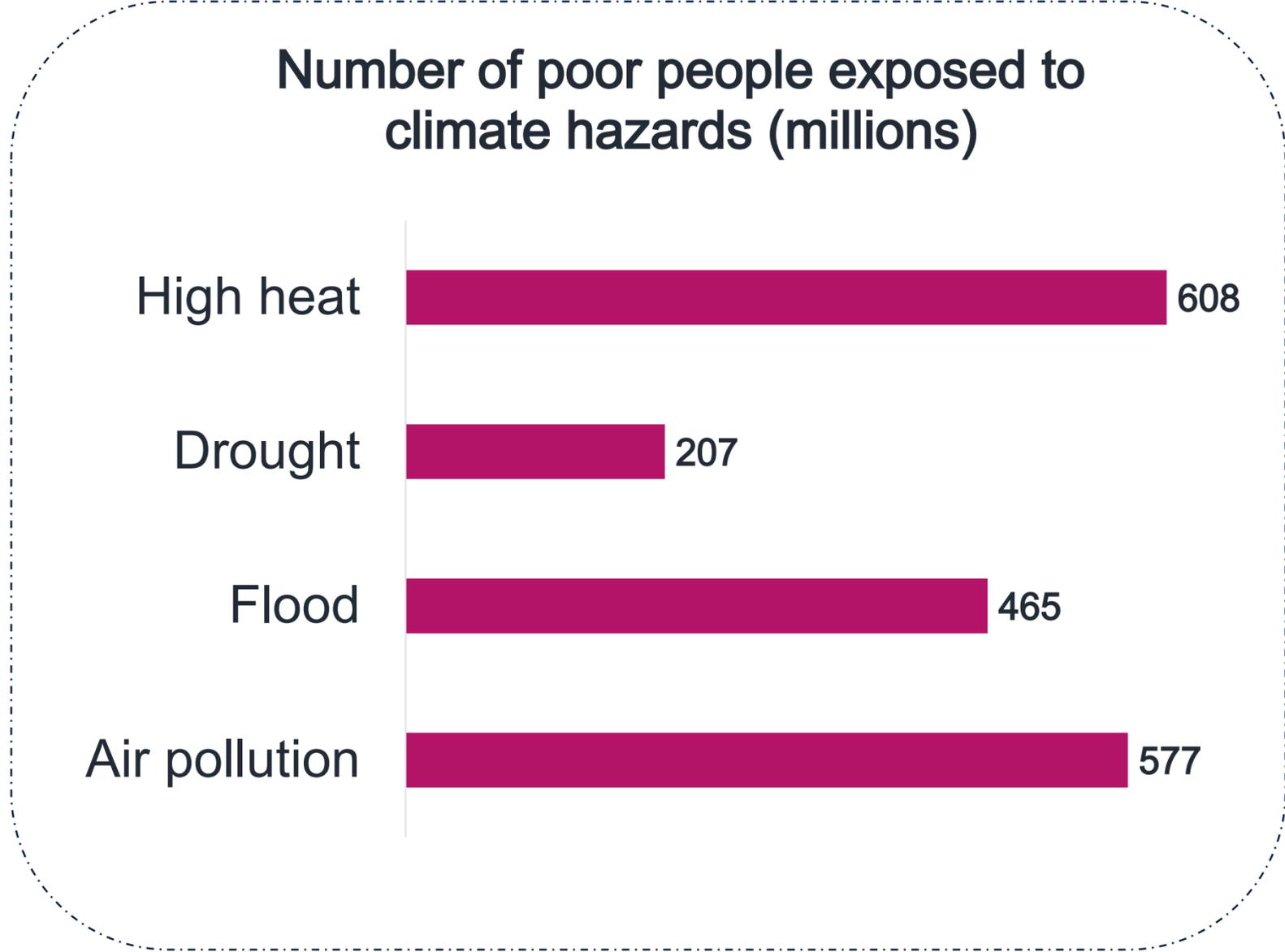
Air pollution



# Nearly 80% of poor people live in regions exposed to at least one climate hazard



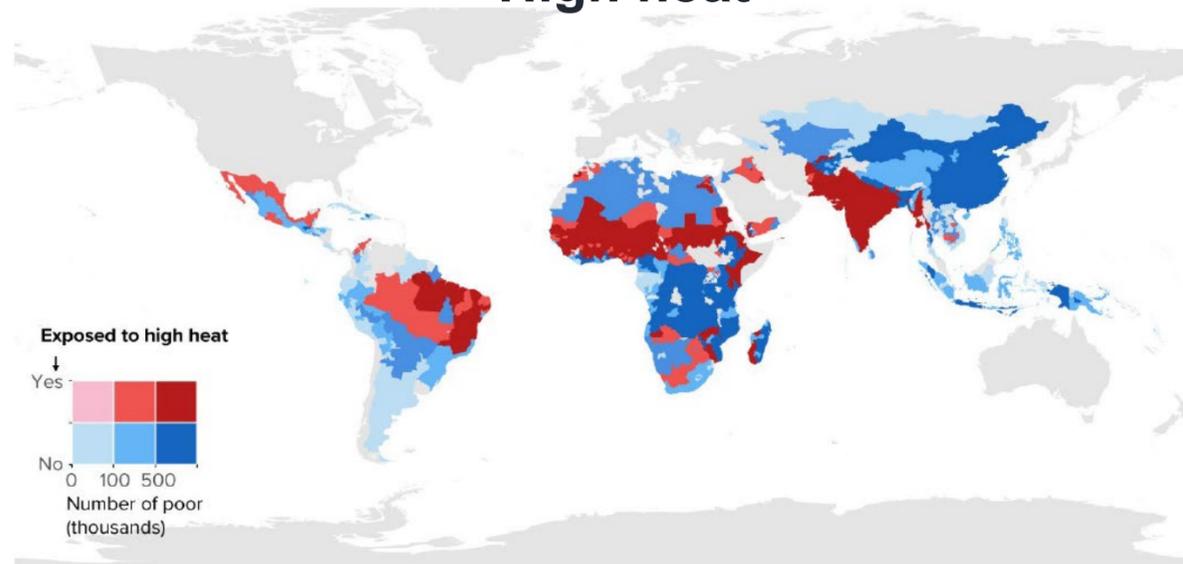
- Exposed to at least one hazard
- Unexposed



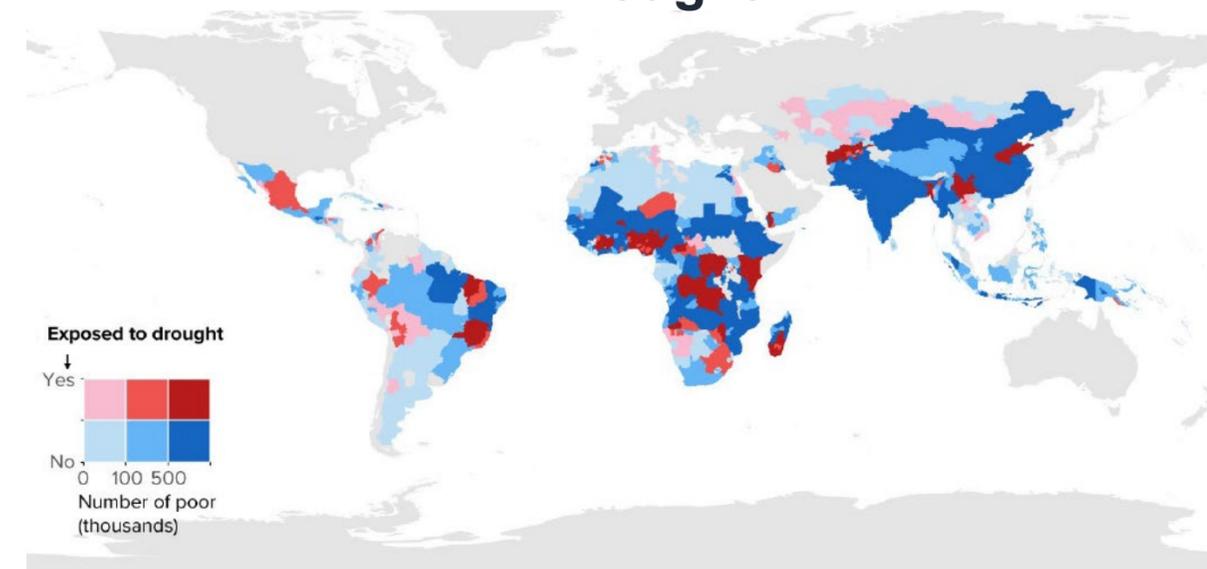
# Heterogeneity across geographies in poverty-climate hazard overlaps

Number of poor people living in subnational regions exposed to the four climate hazards

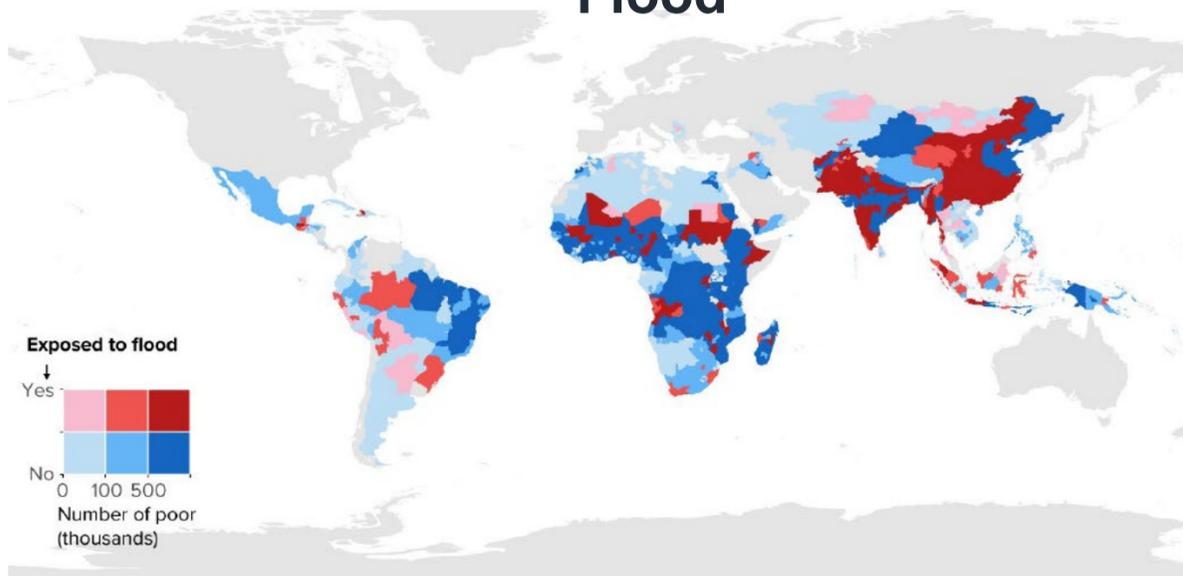
### High heat



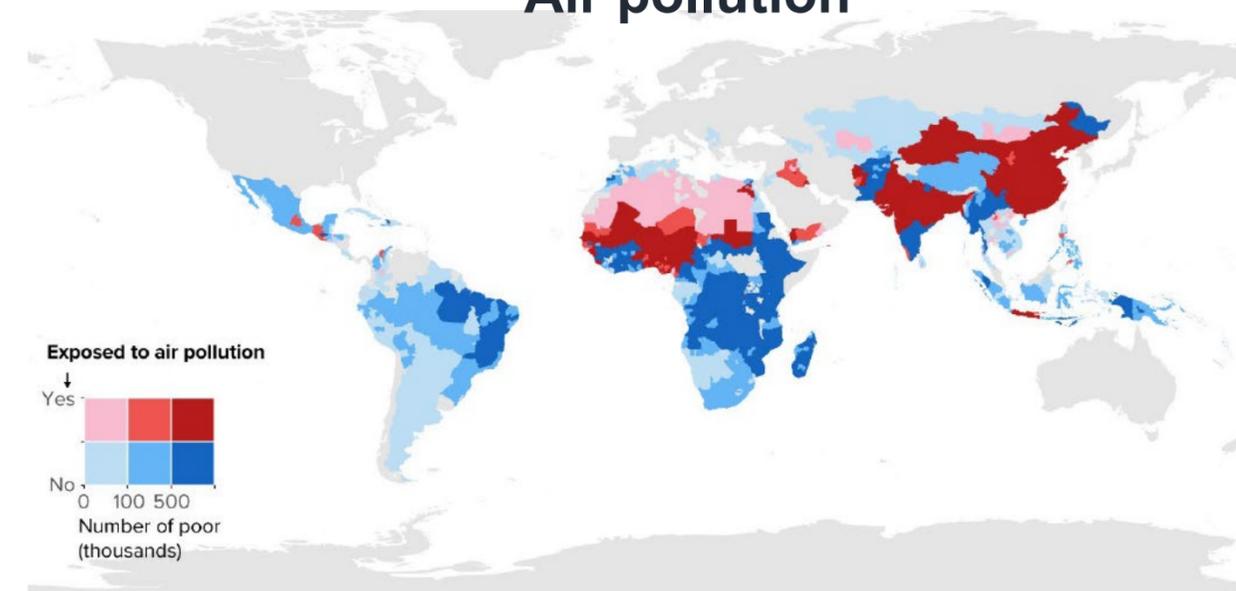
### Drought



### Flood

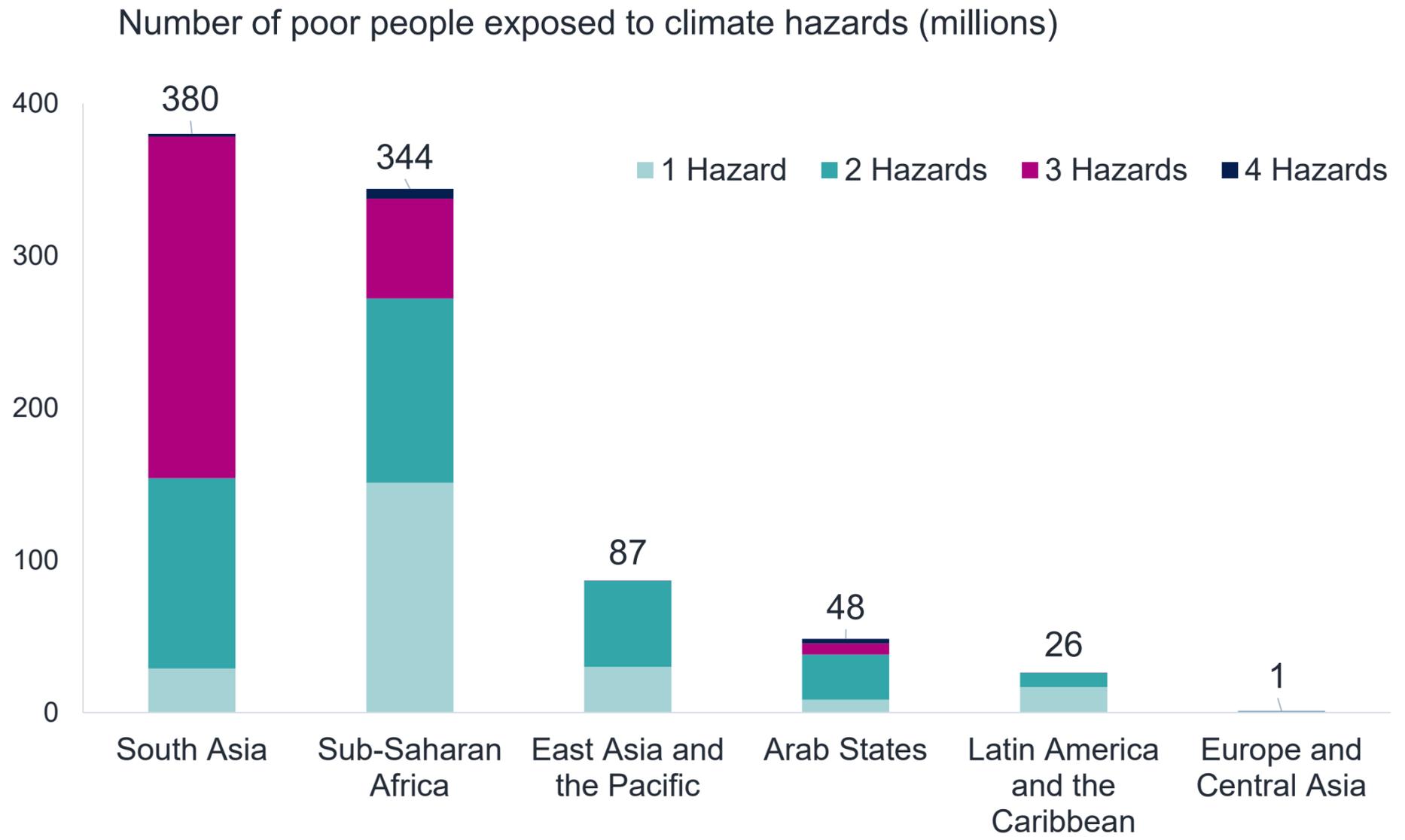


### Air pollution



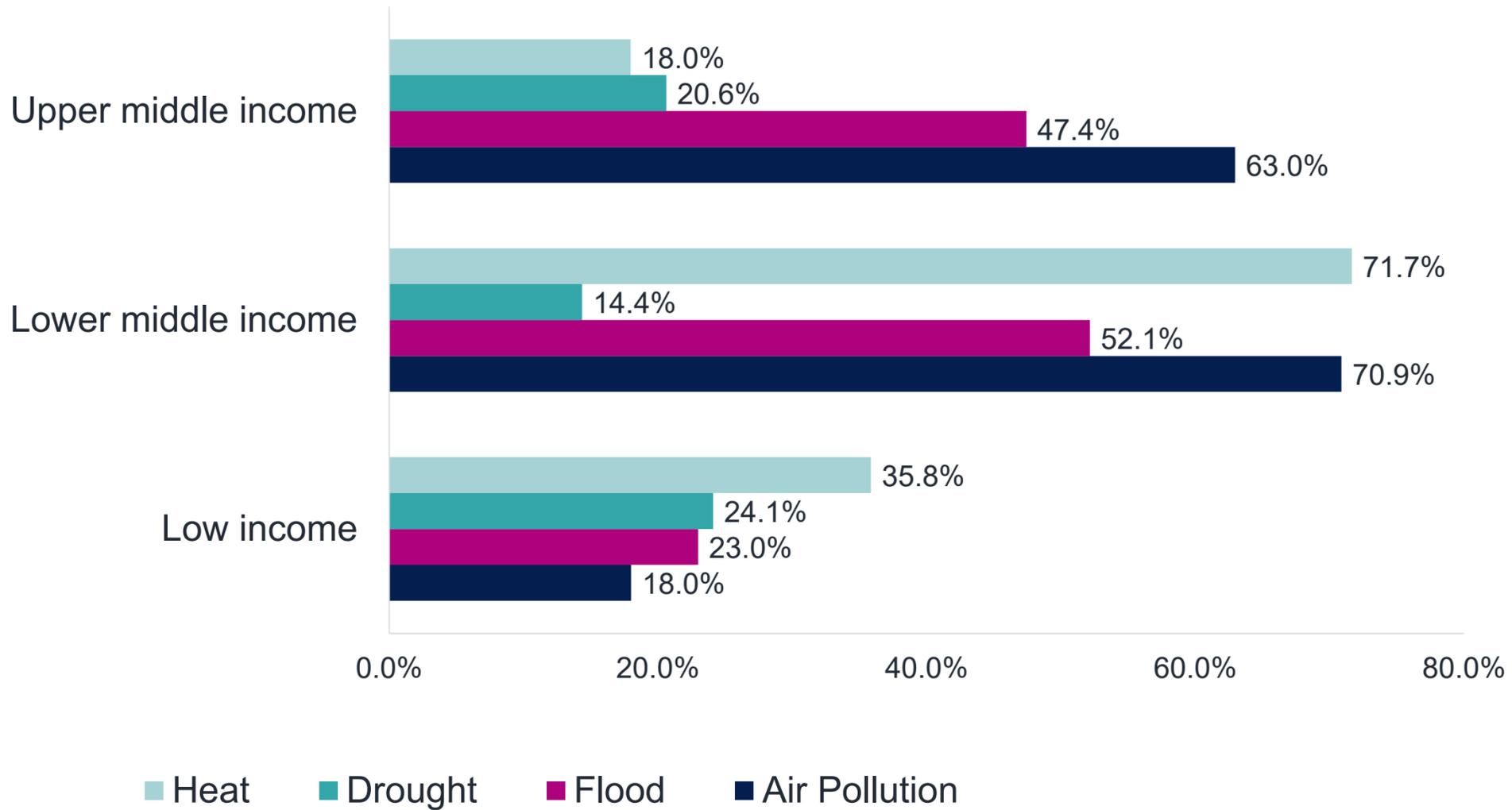
# Nearly 60% of poor people are exposed to multiple hazards

- Around 651 million poor people live in regions exposed to two or more concurrent hazards
- 309 million poor people live in regions exposed to three or four hazards in the same year



# Over 70% of the poor people in lower-middle income countries are exposed to high heat and air pollution

Share of poor people exposed to climate hazards (%)



- The difference between middle-income and low-income country contexts is driven largely by extensive air pollution in the former

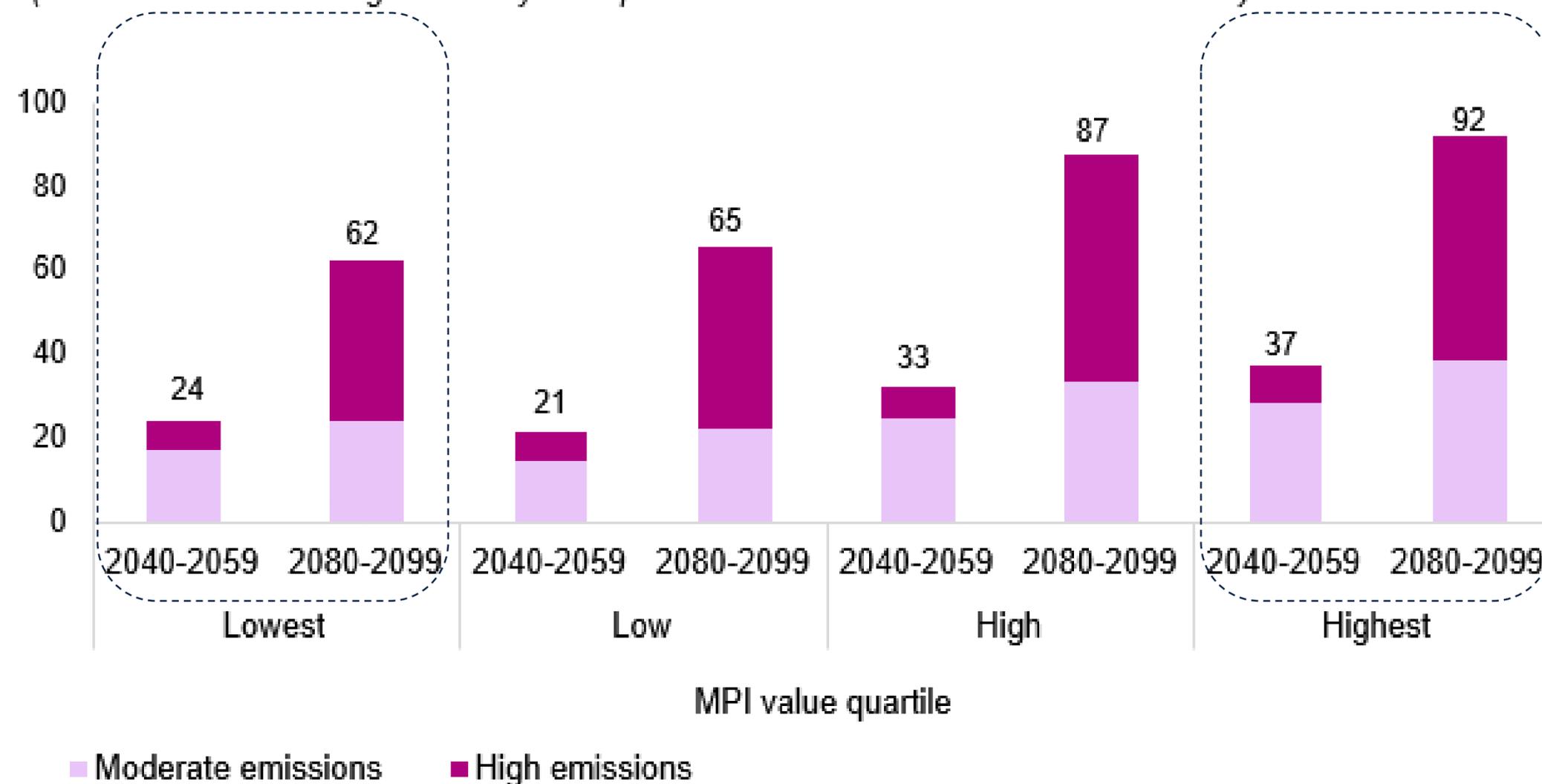
# Poorest countries are projected to experience greatest increases in the number of high heat days by 2099

*Insights from integrating poverty data with projection data from Human Climate Horizons*

By end of century, under a high emissions scenario:

- **Highest MPI countries:** 92 additional high heat days by end of century
- **Lowest MPI countries:** 62 additional high heat days

Projected increases in temperature, by MPI value quartiles  
(additional number of high heat days compared to historical values from 1986 -2005)



- **Multidimensional lens:** By measuring deprivations across health, education, and living standards, the MPI provides an actionable framework for tracking poverty in all its dimensions
- **Integrated evidence:** By integrating sub-national MPI data with globally comparable public climate hazards datasets we were able to generate timely policy insights
  - The double burden for people and planet can no longer be ignored; this burden often involves multiple, concurrent hazards
- **Forward-looking insights:** Combining MPI with *Human Climate Horizons* projections highlights where overlapping risks are likely to intensify over time

# Thank You

For more details on the Multidimensional  
Poverty Index 2025 report:

