

Poverty as a Multidimensional Phenomenon

The Sustainable Development Goals explicitly identify poverty as a multidimensional phenomenon:

Goal 1: End **poverty in all its forms** everywhere

Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in **poverty in all its dimensions** according to national definitions

- To date, **84** countries report towards indicator 1.2.2, **43** countries use a national Multidimensional Poverty Index (most others use Eurostat's AROPE)
- The national MPIs of these 43 countries are disaggregated by **7,222** subnational regions
- Of the countries reporting towards 1.2.2, only about **54%** are on track to achieve target 1.2, based on projections of reported data

Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

While monetary poverty has indicators for both an internationally comparable measure (1.1.1) and a national measure (1.2.1), multidimensional poverty only has an indicator for a national measure (1.2.2), which is not comparable across countries. The Global MPI could be used to provide scene-setting for the SDGs, akin to \$2.15/day.

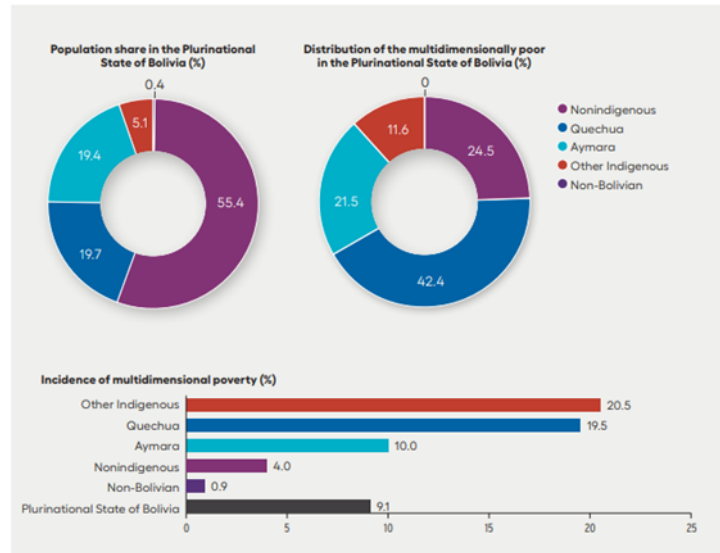


- The 2024 Global MPI (computed by UNDP and OPHI) covers 112 countries and 6.3 billion people
- It is disaggregated by age group, gender of the household head, rural/urban areas, and 1359 subnational regions and also harmonized over time for 86 countries (6 billion people).
- A number of countries report the global MPI in their VNRs, it is used for tracking progress towards the Third UN Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, and it is in the 2019 Global Sustainable Development Report

Leave No One Behind: Disaggregated Data

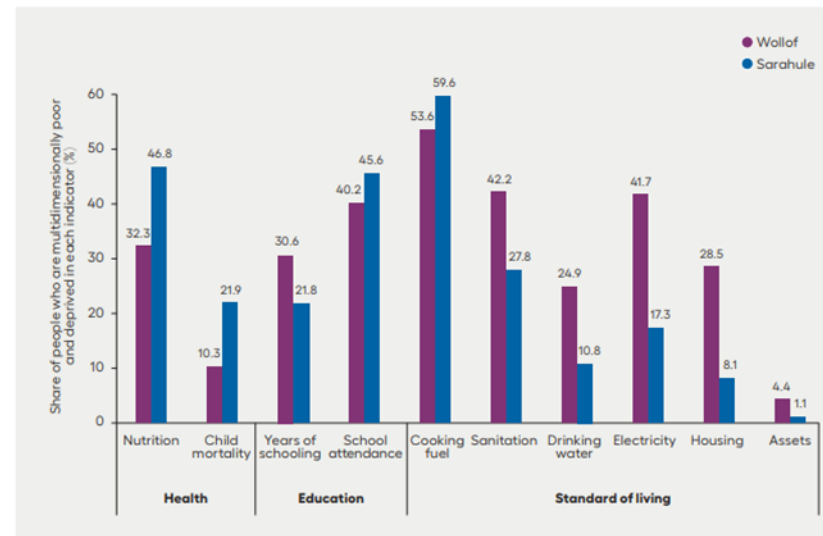
The MPI methodology enables disaggregation of data by different population sub-groups (ethnicity, disability status, subnational regions, etc.) to easily track progress and ensure that no groups are being left behind.

Figure 7. Indigenous peoples account for 44 percent of the Plurinational State of Bolivia's population, but 75 percent of those who live in multidimensional poverty



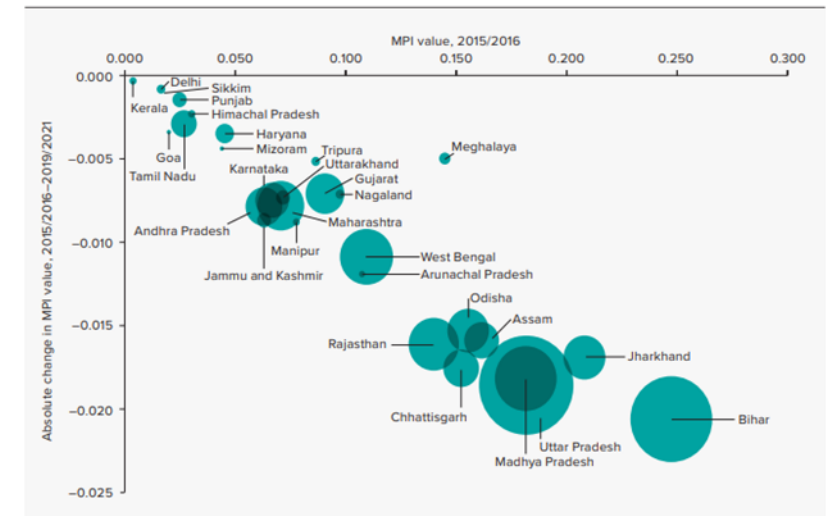
Source: Alkire, Calderon and Kovesdi forthcoming.

Figure 8. Although the Wolof and Sarahule have similar overall multidimensional poverty levels, how they are poor varies



Source: Alkire, Calderon and Kovesdi forthcoming.

Figure 8 The poorest states in India saw the fastest absolute reduction in Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) value from 2015/2016 to 2019/2021



Note: The size of the bubble is proportional to the number of poor people in 2015/2016.
Source: Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa 2022c.