



Meet Luh!

She is **28 years old**, and lives with her 7-year-old son in a **village in Bali**

She lost her **baby** to **malaria** two years ago

She works as a day labourer on a **farm**, and is the only **breadwinner** in the family

She has less than **5 years of education**, and cannot get a **more secure job**

She lives in a **one-room house** and has to pay to use a **public toilet**

IS LUH POOR?

POVERTY HAS MANY FACES:

- \$ LACK OF INCOME
- ✚ POOR HEALTHCARE
- 📖 SUBSTANDARD SCHOOLS
- 🏠 INFERIOR HOUSING
- 💧 UNSAFE WATER
- ⋮ TO NAME A FEW...

WOULDN'T WE UNDERSTAND POVERTY BETTER IF WE MEASURED ALL OF THESE TOGETHER?

The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

directly measures the disadvantages people face **at the same time** in different aspects of their lives, in:

3 DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY **10** INDICATORS OF POVERTY

Health

Nutrition
Child Mortality

Education

Years of Schooling
School Attendance

Living Standard

Cooking Fuel
Sanitation
Drinking Water
Electricity
Flooring
Assets

A PERSON IS POOR IF HE OR SHE IS DEPRIVED IN **1/3 OR MORE** OF THESE WEIGHTED INDICATORS

FOR EXAMPLE, **LUH** IS DEPRIVED IN:

HEALTH

- 🍖 NUTRITION
- 👶 CHILD MORTALITY

EDUCATION

- 📖 YEARS OF SCHOOLING
- 🎓 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

LIVING STANDARD

- 🔥 COOKING FUEL
- 🚽 IMPROVED SANITATION
- 💧 SAFE DRINKING WATER
- ⚡ ELECTRICITY
- 🏠 FLOORING
- 📺 ASSETS



LUH IS MPI-POOR

MORE ON MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

IN 108 COUNTRIES, COVERING A TOTAL POPULATION OF 5.4 BILLION PEOPLE:



THERE ARE **1.6 BILLION** MPI-POOR PEOPLE



THAT'S NEARLY **30%** OF THE POPULATION COVERED BY THE GLOBAL MPI



AROUND **40%** OF THE MPI-POOR LIVE IN INDIA



85% OF THE MPI-POOR LIVE IN RURAL AREAS

HOW ARE THEY POOR?

OF THE MPI POOR:



42% LIVE IN HOUSEHOLDS WHERE NO ADULT HAS EVEN 5 YEARS OF EDUCATION



54% LIVE IN HOUSEHOLDS WHERE AT LEAST ONE PERSON IS UNDERNOURISHED



43% LIVE IN HOUSEHOLDS WHERE AT LEAST 1 CHILD HAS DIED



81% LIVE IN HOUSEHOLDS WHERE SANITATION IS INADEQUATE

THE GOOD NEWS

MPI poverty has **gone down over time**

Countries have achieved this reduction in **different ways**

TOP PERFORMERS IN TERMS OF MPI REDUCTION WERE:

NEPAL



FROM 2006-2010 Nutrition and **Child Mortality** improved

RWANDA



FROM 2005-2010 access to **sanitation** and **safe water** improved

GHANA



FROM 2003-2008 **school attendance** and **child mortality** improved

The **Global MPI** reveals poverty that **income measures** may not:

1. HIGHER INCOME DOES NOT ALWAYS GO WITH LOWER MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

TWO COUNTRIES WITH SIMILAR MPI



Both countries have the **same proportion of MPI poor** - 16% of the population. Gabon's GNI per capita of **\$10,040** is much higher than Nicaragua's **\$1,650**

TWO COUNTRIES WITH SIMILAR INCOME



Both are **Lower Middle Income Countries** - they have the same GNI per capita. In Ghana, **30.4%** of the population is MPI-poor and in Vietnam, it is **4.2%**

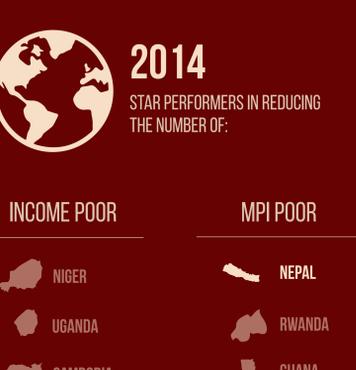
2. INCOME POVERTY AND MPI POVERTY DON'T ALWAYS GO UP AND DOWN TOGETHER...

INDIA

From 1999-2006, India **reduced multidimensional poverty** faster than **income poverty**. The percentage of people who are poor according to



2014 STAR PERFORMERS IN REDUCING THE NUMBER OF:



NEPAL WAS A STAR IN REDUCING BOTH

THE GLOBAL MPI IS AN IMPORTANT TOOL TO MEASURE AND TACKLE POVERTY

It shows us **who is poor and how they are poor** **where the poor live** **how poverty has changed over time**



For more information on the Global MPI 2014, including data, analyses and case studies, please visit: www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index

For more information on the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, please visit: www.ophi.org.uk