Global Poverty Monitoring Technical Note   30

April 2023 Update to the Multidimensional Poverty Measure

What's New

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Abstract

This note presents the 5th edition of the World Bank's Multidimensional Poverty Measure (MPM) database, based on country data from the Global Monitoring Database (GMD) as of April 2023. The MPM captures the percentage of households in a country that are deprived in three dimensions of well-being: monetary poverty, education, and basic infrastructure services. Monetary poverty is now measured using the International Poverty Line at $2.15 per person per day in 2017 PPP. The latest data provides estimates for 121 economies in the GMD circa 2018 and revises estimates published in October 2022. An update to the accompanying dashboard allows users to visualize the latest MPM data and modify the weights used when aggregating indicators in the MPM headcount ratio.

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1. What is the Multidimensional Poverty Measure?

The World Bank's Multidimensional Poverty Measure (MPM) is an index that captures the percentage of households in a country deprived along three dimensions of well-being – monetary poverty, education, and basic infrastructure services – to provide a more comprehensive picture of poverty. While poverty is often understood as a lack of money, a focus on income alone only captures a narrow sub-set of wellbeing. Indeed, the World Bank's Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2022 report shows nearly 4 out of 10 multidimensionally poor individuals (39 percent) are not captured by monetary poverty alone.

Taking inspiration and guidance from other prominent multidimensional measures, particularly the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) developed by UNDP and Oxford University, the World Bank published its first estimates of the Multidimensional Poverty Measure in 2018. The MPM and MPI differ in one important aspect: the MPM includes the monetary poverty dimension, measured as having household income or consumption per capita that is less than $2.15 per day, the new International Poverty Line in 2017 PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) published by the World Bank in 2022 (Jolliffe et al., 2022).

A focus on non-monetary deprivations for the income-poor highlights to policymakers the importance of improving other aspects of human welfare that may not be well-captured by the monetary measure alone. For example, households in rural areas of Sub-Saharan Africa may earn enough income to overcome monetary poverty but still lack access to healthcare, education, or reliable electricity. By the same token, households that are income poor and deprived in non-monetary dimensions such as healthcare or education face worse levels of well-being than those that are income poor but have access to basic services.

The intersection and overlap of multiple dimensions can deepen experiences of poverty and inequality, perpetuating cycles of deprivation. Securing higher living standards for a population becomes more challenging when poverty in all its forms is considered, but it can provide policymakers a roadmap for and a means of monitoring improvements in welfare.

1.2. Methodology, Usage, and Data

The MPM comprises six indicators mapped into three dimensions of well-being: monetary standard of living, education, and basic infrastructure services. These six standardized indicators include consumption- or income-based poverty, educational enrollment, educational attainment, and access to drinking water, sanitation, and electricity. Each is defined as a 0-1 variable, where "1" means the individual or household is deprived in that indicator. The MPM summarizes the number of deprivations into a single index, which requires a decision on how to weight each indicator. In the World Bank's MPM, dimensions and indicators within each dimension are weighted equally. Individuals are considered multidimensionally deprived if they fall short in at least one dimension or a combination of indicators equal in weight to a full dimension. In other words, if a household faces deprivations in indicators whose weight adds up to 1/3 or more, it is considered poor. Since the monetary dimension has only one indicator and there are three equally weighted dimensions, anyone who is income poor is also poor under the broader multidimensional poverty concept. In addition to selecting the dimensions and the indicators, one must also select the deprivation parameters or thresholds for each indicator. As an example, the threshold selected for the educational enrollment indicator is that at least one school-age child up to the age of grade 8 is not enrolled in school. Table 1 presents the detailed indicators, weights, and thresholds for all of the dimensions and indicators that make up the MPM.

Table 1. Multidimensional Poverty Measure Indicators, Weights, and Thresholds

Dimension	Parameter	Weight
Monetary	Daily consumption or income is less than US$ 2.15 per person.	1/3
Education	At least one school-age child up to the age of grade 8 is not enrolled in school.	1/6
	No adult in the household (age of grade 9 or above) has completed primary education.	1/6
Access to basic infrastructure	The household lacks access to limited-standard drinking water.	1/9
	The household lacks access to limited-standard sanitation.	1/9
	The household has no access to electricity.	1/9

Source: World Bank, 2020.

Standardized and recent household surveys in the World Bank's Global Monitoring Database (GMD) as of April 2023 provide the latest estimates for each indicator for the MPM.[1] The latest regional and global estimates are calculated for circa 2018, using household survey data collected within a six-year window from 2015 to 2021 for 121 economies. The GMD's harmonized multitopic income and expenditure surveys collect information on total household income or consumption to measure monetary poverty. These surveys also collect information on a host of other topics, including educational enrollment, adult educational attainment, and access to basic infrastructure services, which permits the construction of the MPM. Nevertheless, the underlying surveys are country-specific and collected by national statistical offices, resulting understandably in considerable heterogeneity in the wording of questions, the response choices to questions, or the definitions of access applied. Therefore, despite best efforts to harmonize country-specific questionnaires to standard definitions, measures reported here may differ from those reported elsewhere.

In addition to the limitations mentioned earlier, household surveys cannot account for the quality of services that are captured in the MPM. Data on quality of services is too demanding on the underlying household surveys, and difficult to collect accurately and frequently across countries. Therefore, the MPM is restricted to reporting on access and not on the quality of these services.

The countries included in the circa 2018 MPM reported here are different from those included in previous editions of the MPM, such as the 3rd edition for circa 2017 MPM report (Nguyen, 2021). This requires caution regarding meaningful comparisons of regional and global estimates. Although the countries between circa years can also vary for the World Bank's monetary poverty measures, the practice of lining up survey-year estimates to a common reference year ensures that

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[1] The Global Monitoring Database (GMD) is the World Bank's repository of multitopic income and expenditure household surveys used to monitor global poverty and shared prosperity. The household survey data are typically collected by national statistical offices in each country, and then compiled, processed, and harmonized. The process is coordinated by the Data for Goals (D4G) team and supported by the six regional statistics teams in the Poverty and Equity Global Practice. The Global Poverty & Inequality Data Team (GPID) in the Development Economics Data Group (DECDG) also contributes historical data from before 1990 and recent survey data from Luxemburg Income Studies (LIS). Selected variables have been harmonized to the extent possible such that levels and trends in poverty and other key sociodemographic attributes can be reasonably compared across and within countries over time. The GMD's harmonized microdata are currently used in the Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP), the World Bank's Multidimensional Poverty Measure (WB MPM), the Global Database of Shared Prosperity (GDSP), and Poverty and Shared Prosperity Reports.

the same number of countries is available in all years. Undertaking the same exercise for the MPM would require many more assumptions.[2] Therefore, the global and regional monetary poverty measures that the World Bank traditionally reports in its [Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP)](#) (previously known as PovcalNet) can be meaningfully compared over time. Not only do countries vary in the case of the MPM, but the survey data can overlap for some countries. For example, the MPM estimates published in World Bank (2020) were reported for a circa 2017 reference year that includes surveys in the period between 2014 and 2020, which overlaps with the 2015 to 2021 period used for the current 2018 reference year. Therefore, for some countries, the same survey-year estimate would be used in both reference years. These limitations imply that any comparison of the regional and global MPM estimates between the two editions should be done with caution and be dependent on the share of new data.

Finally, a global MPM estimate is reported if it fulfills the same coverage rules applied to the World Bank's global monetary poverty measures. These rules stipulate that data needs to be available for at least 50 percent of the global population and at least 50 percent of the population living in low-income and lower-middle-income countries to report a global MPM number. Similarly, regional MPM aggregates are reported if data covers at least 50 percent of the regional population.

2. Revisions in the 5th edition of the MPM: What's New

2.1. Data source

As mentioned earlier, estimates of multidimensional poverty are derived from national household surveys in 121 countries included in the World Bank's Global Monitoring Database for circa 2018 (ranging from 2015 to 2021). The full list of 149 countries with available MPM data are made available for users online and in annex Table A.1. This includes the data used to calculate the latest edition of MPM, as well as historical data from previous editions.

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[2] For information on the line-up method, see PIP methodological handbook. The line-up method uses growth in national accounts to extrapolate and interpolate household income/consumption from the survey years, as described in Prydz et al. (2019) and the PIP methodological handbook.

Like the 4th edition of the MPM database released in October 2022 (see Diaz-Bonilla and Sabatino, 2022), this edition defines monetary poverty as income or consumption per capita at less than $2.15 per day, the International Poverty Line at 2017 PPP used by the World Bank to monitor extreme poverty.

2.2. Key results

Table 2 reports the aggregate regional and global estimates from the sample of 121 economies for circa year 2018, weighing each by its population. Globally, the 2018 multidimensional poverty headcount ratio was 14.5 percent, which is 64 percent higher than the monetary poverty measure of 8.8 percent.

Table 2. Monetary and Multidimensional Poverty Headcount, by Region and the World, circa 2018

Region	Monetary poverty, headcount ratio (%)	Multidimensional poverty, headcount ratio (%)	Number of economies	Population coverage (%) [a]
East Asia & Pacific	3.2	4.8	13	30
Europe & Central Asia	0.3	2.1	25	89
Latin America & Caribbean	3.8	4.6	15	87
Middle East & North Africa	1.2	1.8	5	51
South Asia	8.1	17.3	5	22
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.5	51.9	34	71
Rest of the World	0.7	1.4	24	74
All regions	**8.8**	**14.5**	**121**	**50** [b]

Source: Global Monitoring Database, April 2023.

Note: The monetary headcount is based on the international poverty line of $2.15. Regional and total estimates are population-weighted averages of survey-year estimates for 121 economies and are not comparable to the monetary poverty measures presented in PIP. The multidimensional poverty measure headcount indicates the share of the population in each region defined as multidimensionally poor. Number of economies is the number of economies in each region for which information is available in the window between 2015 and 2021, for a circa 2018 reporting year. Regions without sufficient population coverage are shown in light grey.

a. Data coverage differs across regions. The data cover as much as 89 percent of the population in Europe & Central Asia and as little as 22 percent of the population in South Asia. The coverage for South Asia is low because no multidimensional poverty data is available for India between 2014 and 2021. Due to the absence of data on China and India, the regional coverage of South Asia, and East Asia and Pacific is insufficient.

b. The table conforms to both coverage criteria used for the global poverty estimate. The global population coverage for low-income and lower-middle-income countries is 50.24 percent (also see annex 1A of World Bank, 2020).

Consistent with previous editions of the MPM, multidimensional and monetary poverty were concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. In Sub-Saharan Africa, just over half of the population experienced multidimensional poverty, significantly higher than the global average and nearly 60 percent more than monetary poverty in the region. In South-Asia, 17 percent of the population classify as multidimensionally poor, however these results should be interpreted with caution given the low population coverage for multidimensional poverty data. Table 3 shows the share of population deprived in each MPM indicator. Sanitation is the most common deprivation among individual indicators worldwide, with nearly a quarter (23.1 percent) of the covered population living with less than adequate sanitation. This deprivation is particularly acute in Sub-Saharan Africa, where two thirds of the population lack basic sanitation access (65.6 percent). Educational attainment (12.7 percent) and access to electricity (12.1 percent) show the second and third highest level of deprivation after sanitation. Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, respectively, have the highest and second-highest percentage of population that experience deprivation across each indicator, except in the case of drinking water. For the latter, the East Asia and Pacific region has the second-worst outcome (although this regional comparison may be complicated by the relatively low population coverage of the East Asia and Pacific and South Asia regions).

Table 3. Share of population deprived in each indicator, 121 economies, circa 2018

Region	Monetary (%)	Educational attainment (%)	Educational enrollment (%)	Electricity (%)	Sanitation (%)	Drinking water (%)
East Asia & Pacific	3.2	7.6	2.4	2.4	15.3	7.5
Europe & Central Asia	0.3	0.9	1.6	1.7	7.1	4.5
Latin America & Caribbean	3.8	9.4	1.6	1.0	16.6	3.0
Middle East & North Africa	1.2	8.2	2.6	0.3	2.7	1.1
South Asia	8.1	20.5	19.2	14.6	35.6	5.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.5	35.9	19.5	48.0	65.6	30.5
Rest of the World	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
All regions	**8.8**	**12.7**	**8.9**	**12.1**	**23.1**	**10.5**

Source: Global Monitoring Database, April 2023.
Note: This table shows the share of population living in households deprived in an indicator of the multidimensional poverty measure. The monetary poverty headcount is based on the international poverty line of $2.15 at 2017 PPP. Regional and total estimates are population weighted averages of survey-year estimates for 121 economies. Population data is from 2018. Number of economies is the number of economies in each region for which information is available in the window between 2015 and 2021, for a circa 2018 reporting year. Regions without sufficient population coverage are shown in light grey. See Section 1.1.2 for a discussion of the coverage rule.

Figure 1 depicts the extent of the overlap in deprivation across the three dimensions among those who are multidimensionally poor, both globally and in the three regions with sufficient population coverage. More than a third of the multidimensionally poor globally are simultaneously deprived in all three dimensions, with Sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 1.b) showing the highest overlap of deprivations.

Figure 1. Share of individuals in multidimensional poverty, 121 countries, circa 2018

a. World

b. Sub-Saharan Africa

c. Middle East and North Africa

d. Latin America and the Caribbean
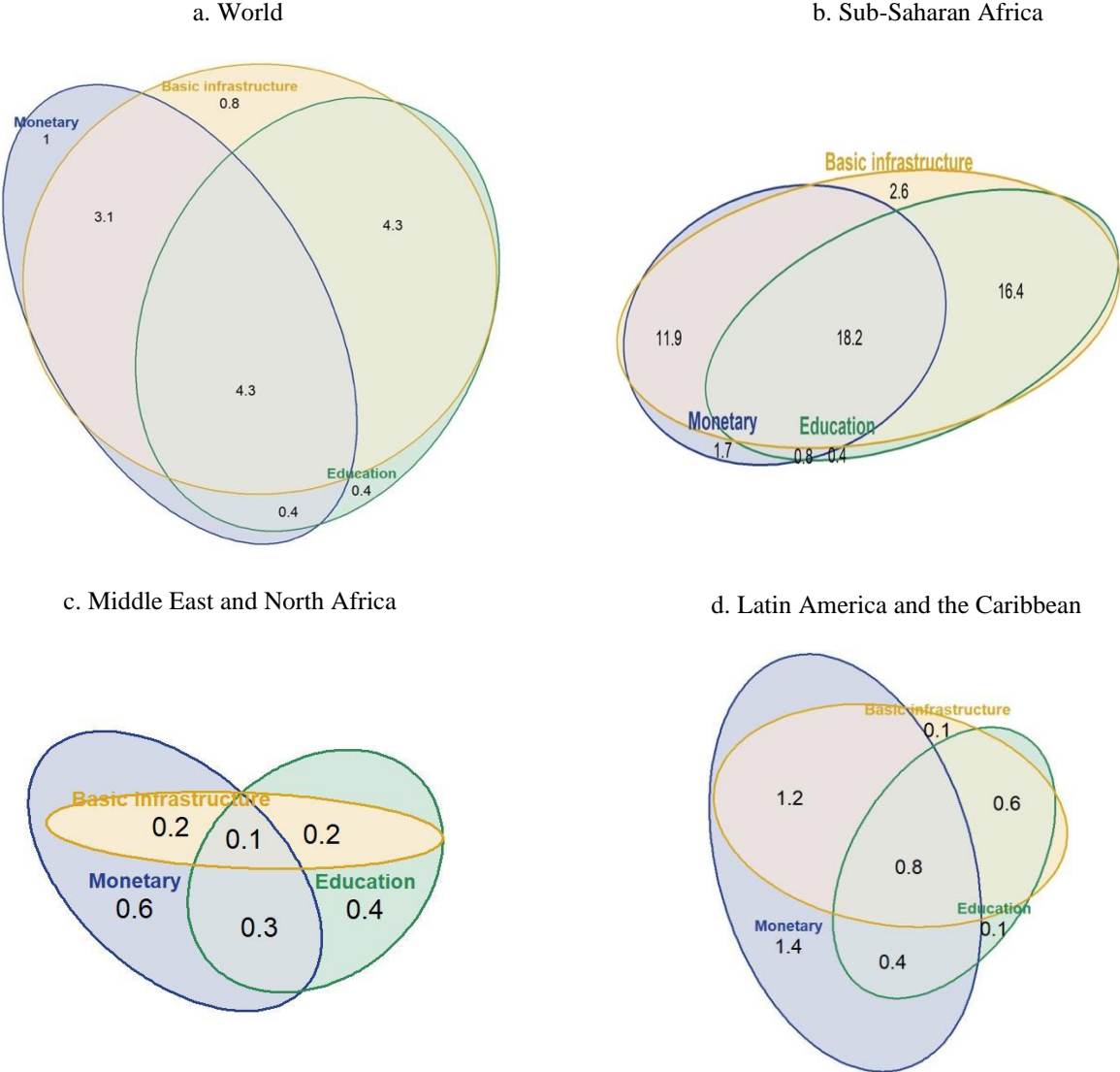
Source: Global Monitoring Database, April 2023.
Note: The figure shows the share of population that is multidimensionally poor and the dimensions in which they are deprived. For example, in World, the numbers in the yellow oval add up to 8.8 percent, which is the monetary headcount. Adding up all numbers in the figure results in 14.5 percent, which is the proportion of people who are multidimensionally deprived. Estimates are based on harmonized household surveys in 121 economies, circa 2018.

2.3. Trends in multidimensional poverty

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the Multidimensional Poverty Measure, and each indicator within the MPM showed significant declines at the global level, paralleling declines in global monetary poverty. Table 4 summarizes these trends from 2012 to 2018. The MPM decreased by 2.9 percentage points in this period, from 17.4 to 14.5 percent, while monetary poverty fell 1.9 percentage points, from 10.7 to 8.8 percent. Progress was observed in every individual MPM dimension as well. For instance, the rate of deprivation in educational enrollment fell from 11 percent to 8.9 percent between 2012 and 2018. The largest gains occurred for the dimensions of access to adequate drinking water and access to electricity. The proportion of the population deprived of access to adequate drinking water fell from 13.5 percent to 10.5 percent, while the proportion of the population deprived of access to electricity fell from 14.9 percent to 12.1 percent. The deprivation rate for the sanitation indicator also showed improvements but continues to have the highest deprivation rate among the MPM indicators.

Table 4. Multidimensional poverty trends, 2012-2018

| Year | Deprivation rate (% of population) | | | | | | MPM (%) | Pop. (%) |
	Monetary	Educational attainment	Educational enrollment	Electricity	Sanitation	Drinking water		
2012	10.7%	14.0%	11.0%	14.9%	24.4%	13.5%	17.4%	50
2013	10.3%	13.9%	9.6%	12.8%	25.5%	12.1%	16.2%	53
2014	10.3%	13.7%	9.5%	12.6%	27.0%	13.3%	16.2%	53
2015	11.4%	14.0%	9.8%	13.8%	27.9%	14.1%	17.6%	56
2016	9.8%	13.4%	9.4%	12.2%	25.6%	12.0%	15.8%	55
2017	9.6%	13.4%	9.7%	12.3%	24.9%	11.3%	15.8%	52
2018	8.8%	12.7%	8.9%	12.1%	23.1%	10.5%	14.5%	50

Source: Global Monitoring Database, April 2023.
Note: The table depicts the global multidimensional poverty headcount ratio and the share of the population deprived in each indicator, circa 2012–18. The multidimensional poverty headcount ratio (MPM) indicates the share of the population defined as multidimensionally poor. "Pop." refers to the global population coverage, i.e., the coverage rule regarding available microdata to estimate the MPM. The monetary headcount is based on the World Bank's International Poverty Line. Estimates are population-weighted averages of survey year estimates for 131 economies for 2012, 135 for 2013, 135 for 2014, 138 economies for 2015, 136 for 2016, 131 for 2017, and 121 for 2018. The coverage rule applied to the estimates is identical to that used in the rest of the note.

Two limitations complicate a clear narrative of a decline in deprivation rates. First, the underlying composition of economies for the MPM changed over the 6-year period. This means that some of the improvements in poverty and multidimensional well-being may be due to the changing composition of economies. Second, as discussed in section 1.1.2, survey data can overlap for some countries, complicating a direct comparison of all reference years over time. Therefore, we focused our analysis of trends on 2012 and 2018, which have a similar global population coverage and contain overlapping surveys only for 2015. While one should not focus on a yearly picture from the MPM data, a clear declining trend over the longer period in all assessed dimensions remains.

3. Modifying weights in the MPM

The Multidimensional Poverty Dashboard provides a full list of 149 countries with available MPM data and historical data for previous MPM editions. Users can explore the data and test the sensitivity of the MPM to different assumptions by changing the weights of dimensions and deprivation thresholds.

Figure 2. Multidimensional Poverty Measure (MPM) Dashboard
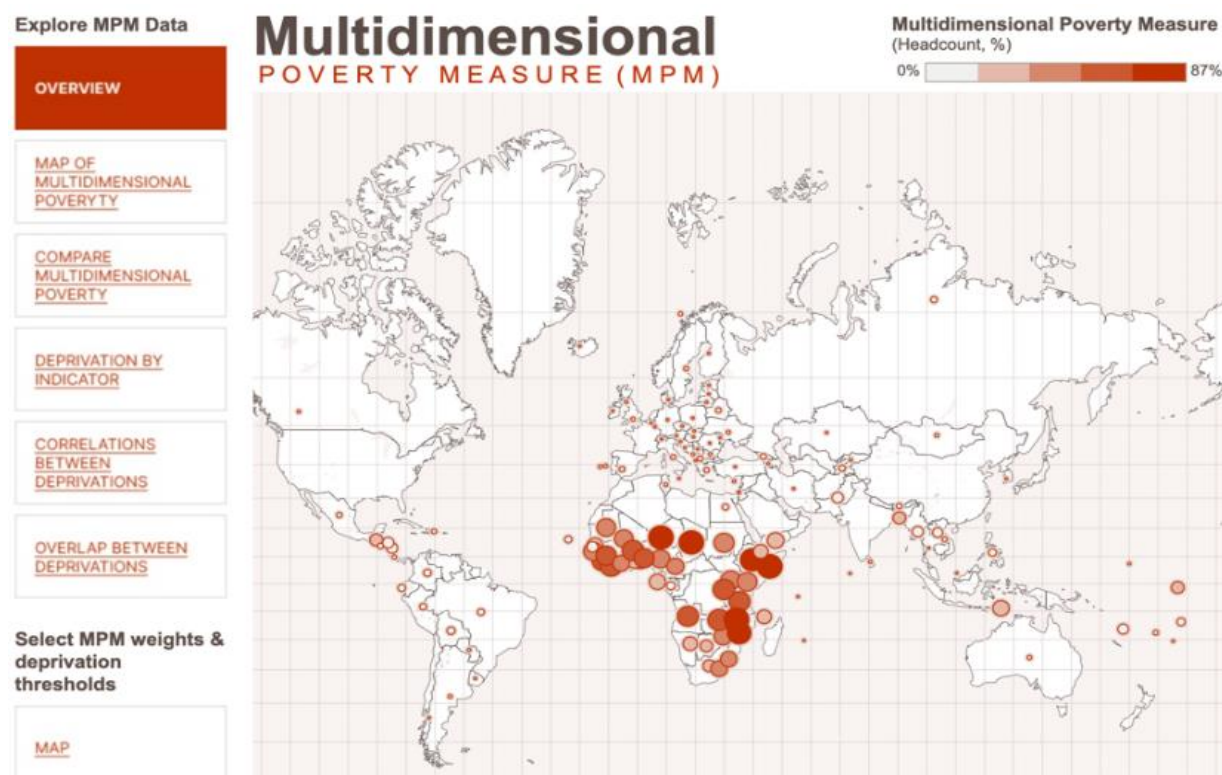
Many countries now track multidimensional poverty at the national and subnational level as a complement to monetary poverty. Exploring how to calculate and weigh the different components within the measure may help create a tool that is more tailored to country needs.

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Annex

Table A.1. Individuals in households deprived in each indicator, 149 economies, latest year available.

Economy	Survey year	Survey name	Welfare type	Deprivation rate (share of population)						Multi-dimensional poverty headcount ratio (%)
				Monetary (%)	Educational attainment (%)	Educational enrollment (%)	Electricity (%)	Sanitation (%)	Drinking water (%)	
Albania	2018	HBS	c	0.0	0.2	-	0.1	6.6	9.6	0.3
Angola	2018	IDREA	c	31.1	29.8	27.4	52.6	53.6	32.1	47.2
Argentina	2021	EPHC-S2	i	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.0
Armenia	2021	ILCS	c	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.5
Australia	2018	SIH-LIS	I	0.5	1.7	-	0.0	0.0	-	2.2
Austria	2020	EU-SILC	i	0.7	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.8
Bangladesh	2016	HIES	c	13.5	22.0	8.4	23.6	54.5	2.8	20.5
Belarus	2020	HHS	c	0.0	-	-	-	4.2	3.3	3.2
Belgium	2020	EU-SILC	i	0.2	0.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.7
Benin	2018	EHCVM	c	19.9	50.2	31.5	54.3	80.0	22.1	53.3
Bhutan	2017	BLSS	c	0.9	40.8	4.1	1.9	14.3	0.4	3.3
Bolivia	2021	EH	i	2.0	12.3	1.4	2.9	13.9	9.9	4.5
Botswana	2015	BMTHS	c	15.0	8.2	4.2	35.5	52.0	3.7	20.8
Brazil	2019	PNADC-E1	i	5.4	15.0	0.4	0.2	34.3	1.8	6.1
Bulgaria	2020	EU-SILC	i	0.2	0.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.8
Burkina Faso	2018	EHCVM	c	30.5	56.4	50.9	47.2	69.6	19.7	60.4
Burundi	2013	ECVMB	c	65.1	66.3	18.9	91.8	94.3	20.6	85.2
Cabo Verde	2015	IDRF	c	4.6	11.7	2.7	9.9	30.2	11.1	7.6
Cameroon	2014	ECAM-IV	c	25.7	24.4	15.9	1.2	38.9	23.2	37.5
Chad	2018	EHCVM	c	30.9	69.0	34.9	90.0	87.0	34.8	79.3
Chile	2020	CASEN	i	0.7	3.4	3.3	-	1.4	0.8	1.0
Colombia	2021	GEIH	i	6.6	4.4	3.1	1.0	7.4	1.7	7.0
Comoros	2014	EESIC	c	18.6	15.3	7.3	28.5	67.2	6.4	26.3

Country	Year	Survey	Type						
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2012	E123	c	69.7	22.5	8.0	83.0	80.0	47.9	78.3
Congo, Rep.	2011	ECOM	c	35.4	13.4	2.3	29.9	47.3	23.4	41.6
Costa Rica	2021	ENAHO	i	1.2	3.7	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.3	1.3
Côte d'Ivoire	2018	EHCVM	c	11.4	48.6	30.4	18.1	64.4	20.7	37.3
Croatia	2020	EU-SILC	i	0.3	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.5
Cyprus	2020	EU-SILC	i	0.0	1.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	1.1
Czech Republic	2020	EU-SILC	i	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Denmark	2020	EU-SILC	i	0.6	0.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	1.2
Djibouti	2017	EDAM	c	19.1	30.1	18.0	34.2	45.4	7.1	29.3
Dominican Republic	2021	ECNFT-Q03	i	0.9	12.2	5.4	0.5	5.5	4.7	1.8
Ecuador	2021	ENEMDU	i	3.6	3.0	2.3	1.6	5.0	3.7	4.3
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2019	HIECS	c	1.5	9.9	3.7	0.2	2.4	0.3	2.3
El Salvador	2021	EHPM	i	3.6	25.2	4.2	1.7	9.2	3.0	6.3
Estonia	2020	EU-SILC	i	0.6	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.6
Eswatini	2016	HIES	c	36.1	10.7	0.3	35.7	46.5	27.9	40.8
Ethiopia	2015	HICES	c	26.9	66.7	31.2	64.1	95.9	42.7	72.7
Fiji	2019	HIES	c	1.3	0.6	1.9	4.5	5.1	12.0	1.6
Finland	2020	EU-SILC	i	0.0	1.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	1.4
France	2020	EU-SILC	i	0.3	0.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	1.3
Gabon	2017	EGEP	c	2.5	11.3	7.9	8.6	68.2	11.5	8.4
Gambia, The	2020	IHS	c	17.2	28.5	40.2	29.1	53.4	12.8	36.2
Georgia	2021	HIS	c	5.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	8.9	5.4	5.5
Germany	2019	GSOEP-LIS	I	0.1	1.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	-	0.1
Ghana	2016	GLSS-VII	c	25.2	15.1	9.0	19.5	79.9	40.8	32.8
Greece	2020	EU-SILC	i	1.8	1.8	-	0.0		0.0	3.6
Guatemala	2014	ENCOVI	i	9.5	24.8	18.3	16.5	46.7	8.4	22.2
Guinea	2018	EHCVM	c	13.8	61.3	25.0	56.4	71.1	21.0	51.7
Guinea-Bissau	2018	EHCVM	c	21.7	41.0	30.1	42.1	63.0	21.6	46.1
Haiti	2012	ECVMAS	c	29.2	23.2	9.0	64.3	68.8	33.5	46.8

Country	Year	Survey	Type							
Honduras	2019	EPHPM	i	12.6	10.1	10.0	6.7	5.8	5.7	14.8
Hungary	2020	EU-SILC	i	0.5	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.5
Iceland	2017	EU-SILC	i	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Indonesia	2022	SUSENAS	c	2.5	3.0	1.3	0.6	11.5	6.0	3.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2019	HEIS	c	1.0	4.4	0.8	0.0	1.9	1.6	1.1
Iraq	2012	IHSES	c	0.1	13.6	22.7	0.1	0.9	10.0	5.5
Ireland	2020	EU-SILC	i	0.1	0.3	-	0.0	-	-	0.4
Israel	2018	HES-LIS	I	0.3	0.7	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.9
Italy	2020	EU-SILC	i	1.0	1.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	2.4
Japan	2013	JHPS-LIS	I	0.7	8.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	-	0.8
Jordan	2010	HEIS	c	0.0	1.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
Kazakhstan	2018	HBS	c	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0
Kenya	2015	IHBS	c	29.4	22.5	6.1	56.9	69.0	32.2	45.4
Kiribati	2019	HIES	c	1.7	0.6	6.0	-	83.8	17.1	21.0
Korea, Rep.	2016	HIES-FHES-LIS	I	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.1
Kosovo	2017	HBS	c	0.4	0.5	23.6	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.8
Kyrgyz Republic	2020	KIHS	c	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.6	1.3
Lao PDR	2018	LECS	c	7.1	12.8	5.7	1.7	22.5	7.8	10.3
Latvia	2020	EU-SILC	i	0.7	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.8
Lebanon	2011	HBS	c	0.0	9.2	2.3	0.9	30.7	0.9	0.7
Lesotho	2017	CMSHBS	c	32.4	18.1	4.8	58.7	55.1	13.7	40.7
Liberia	2016	HIES	c	27.6	30.5	54.1	79.7	61.8	25.7	56.6
Lithuania	2020	EU-SILC	i	0.2	0.2	-	0.0	-	-	0.4
Luxembourg	2020	EU-SILC	i	0.1	4.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	4.6
North Macedonia	2019	SILC-C	i	2.8	0.4	-	0.0	4.5	-	3.2
Madagascar	2012	ENSOMD	c	80.7	49.0	34.7	13.0	76.9	59.9	82.9
Malawi	2019	IHS-V	c	70.1	54.3	3.7	88.8	75.1	11.4	78.3
Malaysia	2018	HIESBA	i	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.1
Maldives	2019	HIES	c	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	4.8	0.0	0.0
Mali	2018	EHCVM	c	14.8	66.6	28.2	23.9	51.9	23.8	43.7

Malta	2020	EU-SILC	i	0.5	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.5
Marshall Islands	2019	HIES	c	0.9	1.0	3.4	1.1	29.0	1.7	1.1
Mauritania	2014	EPCV	c	6.5	54.3	8.3	54.1	49.3	38.6	45.7
Mauritius	2017	HBS	c	0.1	7.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.4
Mexico	2020	ENIGHNS	i	3.1	3.8	2.5	0.2	1.3	3.9	3.4
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2013	HIES	c	16.0	8.7	28.0	23.6	42.8	5.2	22.7
Moldova	2021	HBS	c	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	19.6	13.6	0.2
Mongolia	2018	HSES	c	0.7	2.7	3.2	0.2	10.4	13.0	2.0
Montenegro	2014	HBS	c	0.0	0.1	-	1.4	2.5	1.2	1.2
Morocco	2013	ENCDM	c	1.4	12.7	6.8	2.4	12.9	8.7	5.8
Mozambique	2014	IOF	c	64.6	54.9	33.3	14.6	71.3	41.1	73.7
Myanmar	2017	MLCS	c	2.0	15.8	6.8	6.4	27.7	20.6	8.4
Namibia	2015	NHIES	c	15.6	11.3	6.1	53.8	68.3	9.2	27.5
Nauru	2012	HIES	c	1.7	10.8	5.7	0.2	21.7	2.7	2.0
Nepal	2010	LSS-III	c	8.2	28.6	9.5	31.5	66.7	16.8	26.5
Netherlands	2020	EU-SILC	i	0.3	1.7	-	0.0	-	0.0	2.0
Nicaragua	2014	EMNV	i	3.9	14.1	8.1	20.0	42.7	12.5	15.6
Niger	2018	EHCVM	c	50.6	79.7	28.0	78.7	85.2	37.5	80.0
Nigeria	2018	LSS	c	30.9	17.6	9.0	39.4	45.1	32.6	39.7
Norway	2019	EU-SILC	i	0.3	1.7	-	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0
Pakistan	2018	HIES	c	4.9	21.1	28.8	9.3	24.8	6.5	16.7
Panama	2021	EH	i	1.1	2.4	1.6	4.8	6.2	4.5	2.4
Papua New Guinea	2009	HIES	c	39.7	22.2	9.0	82.6	79.8	69.2	74.7
Paraguay	2021	EPH	i	0.7	4.4	2.0	0.1	10.4	1.1	1.3
Peru	2021	ENAHO	i	2.9	5.4	1.2	4.1	12.2	5.3	4.2
Philippines	2018	FIES	i	3.0	3.8	4.4	6.7	8.0	6.2	4.4
Poland	2019	HBS	c	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0
Portugal	2020	EU-SILC	i	0.5	1.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	1.8
Romania	2018	HBS	c	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.1	18.0	1.0	0.1
Russian Federation	2020	HBS	c	0.0	0.9	0.7	5.1	7.7	8.6	5.0

	Year	Survey								
Rwanda	2016	EICV-V	c	52.0	36.9	4.3	64.0	28.1	24.5	57.4
Samoa	2013	HIES	c	1.2	0.4	13.0	2.0	0.9	0.5	1.3
São Tomé and Príncipe	2017	IOF	c	15.6	19.5	4.3	31.2	62.0	8.2	24.9
Senegal	2018	EHCVM	c	9.3	42.0	31.9	26.6	37.4	15.2	32.3
Serbia	2019	HBS	c	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.2
Seychelles	2018	HBS	i	0.5	0.4	-	0.0	0.2	5.5	0.9
Sierra Leone	2018	SLIHS	c	26.0	28.7	18.7	68.7	87.2	33.8	54.0
Slovak Republic	2019	EU-SILC	i	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.1
Slovenia	2020	EU-SILC	i	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Solomon Islands	2012	HIES	c	26.6	7.5	13.5	53.8	66.0	34.9	41.9
South Africa	2014	LCS	c	20.5	2.3	2.3	4.1	35.2	10.4	21.7
South Sudan	2016	HFS-W3	c	67.3	39.3	62.2			88.1	13.9	84.9
Spain	2020	EU-SILC	i	1.1	3.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	4.2
Sri Lanka	2019	HIES	c	1.0	2.8	3.5	0.1	3.0	9.6	1.1
Sudan	2014	NBHS	c	15.3	40.2	22.7	48.5	92.9	44.9	52.5
Sweden	2020	EU-SILC	i	0.6	1.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	2.4
Switzerland	2018	EU-SILC	i	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Taiwan, China	2016	FIDES-LIS	I	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	-	0.1
Tajikistan	2015	HSITAFIEN	c	6.1	0.3	26.8	2.0	3.5	39.4	7.0
Tanzania	2018	HBS	c	44.9	13.2	19.5	44.3	71.5	29.2	54.6
Thailand	2021	SES	c	0.0	12.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
Timor-Leste	2014	TLSLS	c	24.4	21.1	16.4	27.4	39.6	22.1	36.0
Togo	2018	EHCVM	c	28.1	32.7	14.0	47.4	83.7	25.3	46.4
Tonga	2015	HIES	c	1.8	1.0	1.3	3.1	6.3	0.1	1.8
Tunisia	2015	NSHBCSL	c	0.1	20.2	2.1	0.2	6.5	2.1	1.5
Türkiye	2019	HICES	c	0.4	3.3	3.0	0.0	5.3	0.1	0.6
Tuvalu	2010	HIES	c	3.6	4.5	6.1	9.2	11.5	2.4	4.3
Uganda	2019	UNHS	c	42.2	31.4	11.8	41.3	71.1	23.7	52.3
Ukraine	2020	HLCS	c	0.0	1.6	-	0.0	12.4	0.0	1.7

United States	2020	CPS-ASEC-LIS	I	0.3	0.2	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.5
Uruguay	2021	ECH-S2	i	0.1	1.9	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.1
Vanuatu	2019	NSDP	c	10.0	25.7	13.4	1.4	43.0	11.8	15.4
Vietnam	2020	VHLSS	c	0.7	3.8	10.4	0.3	6.9	2.7	1.5
West Bank and Gaza	2016	PECS	c	0.5	1.2	5.8	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.6
Yemen, Rep.	2014	HBS	c	19.8	16.0	44.5	33.9	41.2	14.0	35.4
Zambia	2015	LCMS-VII	c	61.4	24.4	30.4	69.2	60.0	34.4	66.5
Zimbabwe	2019	PICES	c	39.8	0.9	6.0	38.0	38.3	19.3	42.4

Source: Global Monitoring Database, April 2023.

Note: Estimates are based on harmonized household surveys in 149 economies, latest data after 2009, that are part of the Global Monitoring Database, Data for Goals, Poverty and Equity Global Practice, World Bank, Washington, DC. The definitions of the indicators and the deprivation thresholds are as follows. *Monetary poverty*: a household is deprived if income or expenditure, in 2017 purchasing power parity US dollars, is less than US$2.15 per person per day. The estimates in this table for Australia, Canada, Germany, Israel, Japan, Korea Rep., Taiwan, China, and the United States are based on the microdata available from the Luxembourg Income Study. *Educational attainment*: a household is deprived if no adult (grade 9 equivalent age or older) has completed primary education. *Educational enrollment*: a household is deprived if at least one school-age child up to the (equivalent) age of grade 8 is not enrolled in school. *Electricity*: a household is deprived if it does not have access to electricity. *Sanitation*: a household is deprived if it does not have access to limited-standard sanitation. *Drinking water*: a household is deprived if it does not have access to limited-standard drinking water. The data reported refer to the share of people living in households deprived according to each indicator. – = not available.

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