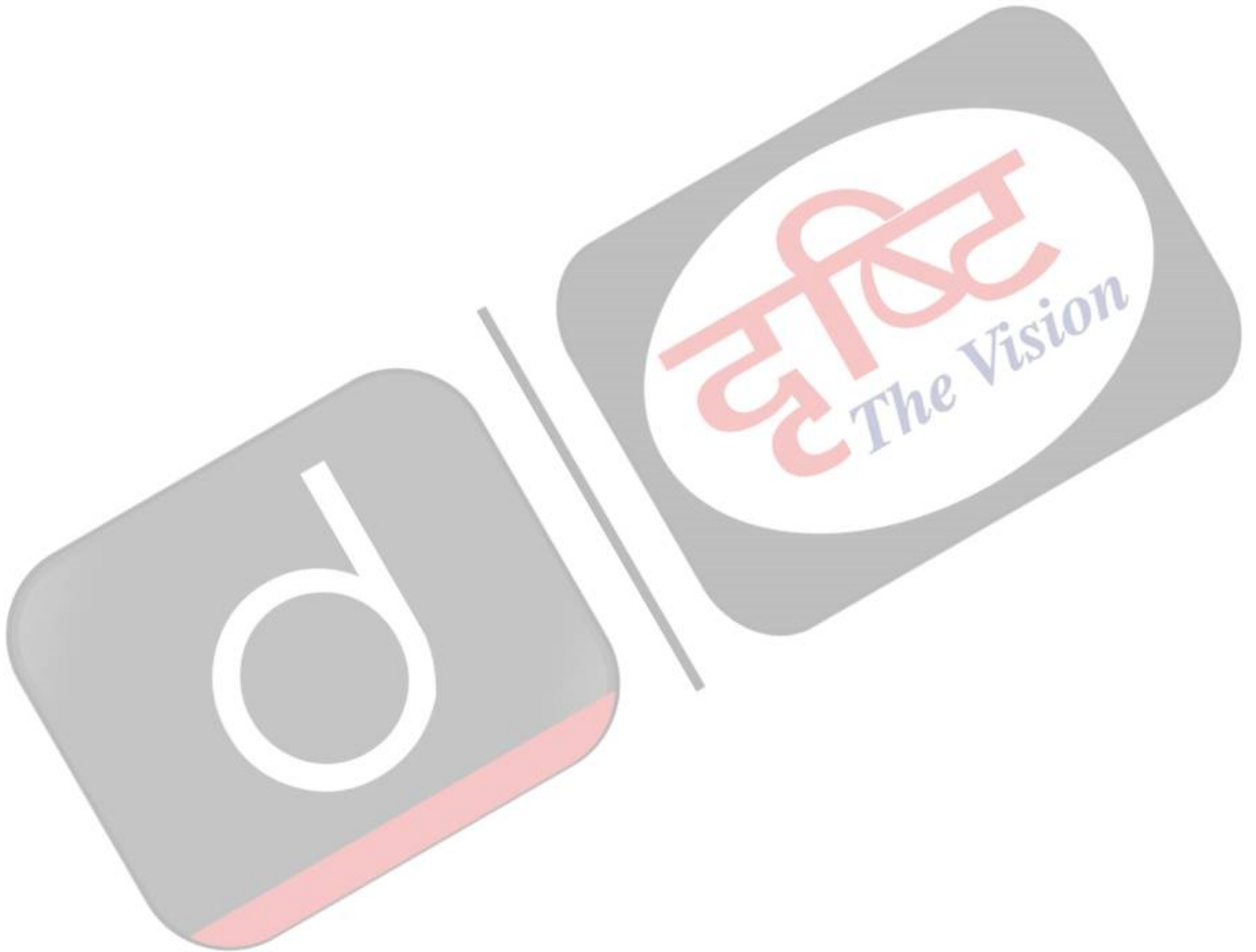




Global Multidimensional Poverty Index MPI 2022

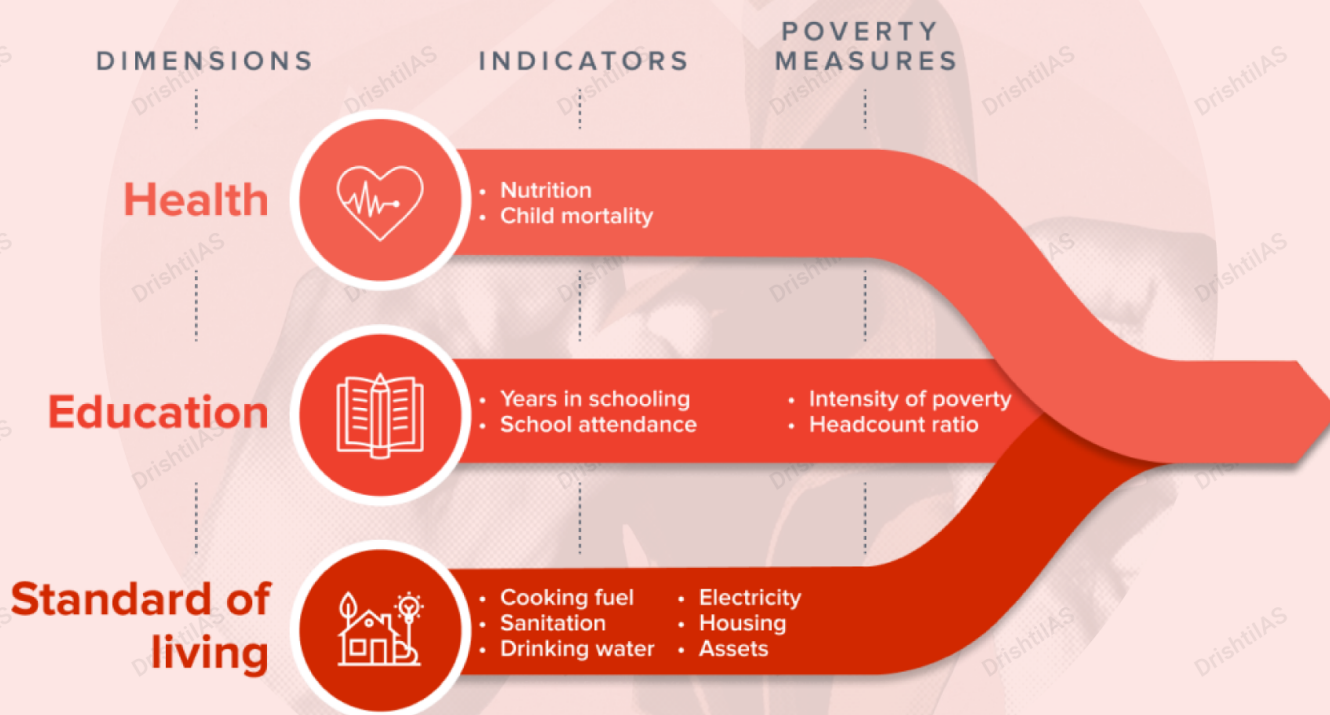
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Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2022

- 🕒 First launched in **2010**
- 🕒 **Reflects the multiple deprivations** that poor people face in the areas of education, health, and living standards.
- 🕒 MPI **ranges from 0 to 1**, and higher values imply higher poverty
- 🕒 **Released by:** United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)

Dimensions and Indicators



Global Scenario

- 🕒 120 crores are multidimensionally poor
 - About half of them are children under age 18
 - Most of them live in Sub-Saharan Africa (57.9 crore), followed by South Asia (38.5 crore)
- 🕒 **India has by far the largest number of poor people worldwide** followed by Nigeria

Indian Scenario

- 🕒 22.8 crore are multi-dimensionally poor (including 9.7 crore children)
- 🕒 **Number of poor people fell by about 41.5 crore** between 2005-06 and 2019-21
- 🕒 **MPI value** fell from 0.283 in 2005-06 to 0.069 in 2019-21, and the incidence of poverty fell from 55.1% to 16.4%
- 🕒 **Bihar, the poorest state in 2015-16**, saw the fastest reduction in MPI value in absolute terms.
- 🕒 **The fastest reduction in relative terms was in Goa**, followed by Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan.



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