



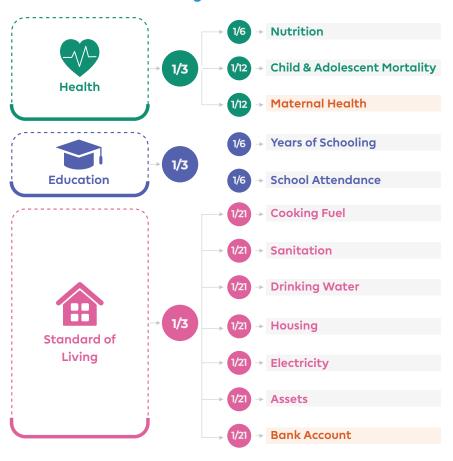




NATIONAL MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX: A PROGRESS REVIEW 2023

The MPI measures simultaneous deprivations across the three dimensions of health, education, and standard of living. India's National MPI adapts the global methodology to align with national priorities. The national MPI retains the ten indicators of the global MPI and has two additional indicators, viz. Maternal Health and Bank Account. It is computed using a single-source household survey — National Family Health Survey.

Indicators and their weights



MPI is a powerful policy tool.

- Provides disaggregated poverty estimates at national, state, and district levels.
- Enables administrators to allocate resources for maximum impact.
- Is a valuable complement to monetary poverty statistics.
- Measures not just the extent of poverty, but also the depth of poverty.

Highlights: MPI Progress Report 2023

Poverty
Headcount
Ratio



135 million (13.5 crore) people escaped multidimensional poverty between 2015-16 and 2019-21

The Intensity of poverty, which measures the average deprivation among the people living in multidimensional poverty improved from about



India on track to achieve SDG
Target 1.2
(reducing multi-dimensional poverty by at least half) much ahead of 2030

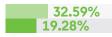
12 indicators have shown improvement



UP, Bihar, MP, Odisha and Rajasthan recorded steepest decline in number of

MPI poor

Fastest decline in percentage of multidimensional poor in rural areas from



2015-16 2019-21 Reduction in the incidence of poverty in urban areas



Improvement in nutrition, years of schooling, sanitation, and cooking fuel played a significant role in reducing the MPI value



India's multisectoral approach to Poverty Reduction

