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

Indicator: 1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Institutional information

Organization(s):
The World Bank, UNICEF, UNDP

Concepts and definitions

Definition:
The following four series are used to monitor the SDG 1.2.2.
1) Official multidimensional poverty headcount, by sex, and age (% of population)
   - The percentage of people who are multidimensionally poor
2) Average share of weighted deprivations (intensity)
   - The average share of weighted dimensions in which poor people are deprived
3) Official multidimensional poverty headcount (% of total households)
   - The percentage of households who are multidimensionally poor
4) Multidimensional deprivation for children (% of population under 18)
   - The percentage of children who are simultaneously deprived in multiple dimensions of well-being

Rationale:
Poverty has traditionally been defined as the lack of money. However, the poor themselves consider their experience of poverty much more broadly. A person who is poor can suffer multiple disadvantages at the same time – for example, they may have poor health or malnutrition, a lack of clean water or electricity, poor quality of work or little schooling. Focusing on one factor alone, such as income, is not enough to capture the true reality of poverty. Therefore, multidimensional poverty measures described above have been developed to create a more comprehensive picture by looking at multiple dimensions such as health, education, living standards. Official multidimensional poverty headcount (% population), official multidimensional poverty headcount (% of total households) and multidimensional deprivation for children (% of population under 18) are all about the headcount ratio trying to capture how many people, households, or children in the entire pool are regarded as multidimensionally poor. On the other hand, average share of weighted deprivation tries to capture the depth of multidimensional poverty. For instance, if there are 18 indicators to capture different dimensions of poverty, the person who is deprived in 5 indicators, and the person who is deprived in 15 indicators are considered to be both multidimensionally poor. However, the 'intensity' of the poverty is different between these two people, which is captured by the average share of weighted deprivation.

Concepts:
The design of a measure of multidimensional poverty is different in each country, but regardless of the exact methodology selected, it still follows a similar process to define the features of the measure, which include: i) the purpose of the measure; ii) the unit of identification (most frequently either the household or the individuals); iii) the dimensions and respective indicators that delimit which deprivations should be

measured; iv) the methodology for developing the measure (including deprivation cut-offs, weights, and poverty cut-offs).

The most commonly used method is the Alkire Foster (AF) methodology which identifies dimensions, typically health, education and living standards and several indicators in each dimension. The unit of analysis could be either the individual or the household. The individuals or households are considered as multidimensionally poor if they are deprived in multiple dimensions, exceeding certain thresholds.

EU countries and North Macedonia have a different approach to measure the multidimensional poverty using the concept of "people at risk of poverty or social exclusion" (AROPE) calculated by EUROSTAT using the data from EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC). AROPE consists of three indicators, and individuals are considered as "at risk of poverty or social exclusion" if they are "at risk of poverty" or "severely materially deprived" or "living in a household with a very low work intensity".

There is a multidimensional poverty measure specifically designed for children. A child is considered multidimensionally poor if s/he is simultaneously deprived in multiple dimensions. It identifies the dimensions of poverty and the indicators under each dimension, and has a similar structure to the AF methodology. However, it is different in that it focuses on the life-cycle of children, creating different sets of dimensions and indicators for different age groups (e.g., for ages 0-4, 5-11, 12-14, 15-17 years), and conducts analyses separately for each age group. In the global SDG database, the multidimensional poverty headcount (%) for the overall 0-17 age group has been used for countries reporting individual measures of child multidimensional poverty.

Comments and limitations:
The compiled data of SDG 1.2.2 are not intended to be comparable across countries due to the differences in dimensions, indicators, thresholds, etc. For instance, most applications of the AF formula, AROPE and multidimensional deprivation for children use fundamentally different dimensions and indicators. Thus, although these approaches produce the headcount ratio of people/children who are considered as "multidimensionally poor", they are different and cannot be compared. Also, even when two countries use the same approach, the statistics are not always comparable, as key parameters to calculate the measure such as the number of dimensions, the number of indicators in each dimension, the thresholds to determine deprivation, the cut-off to determine poverty, etc, are tailored to the country specific context. Also, for SDG 1.2.2 monitoring, the child multidimensional poverty based on individual-based measurement is reported separately from the disaggregation of the official multidimensional poverty indicator for children.

Methodology

Computation Method:
The measurement of poverty involves two crucial steps: First, identifying who is poor – identification – and second, aggregating the individual's information into a summary measure – aggregation. There are several methodologies to measure multidimensional poverty that provide slightly different ways to perform these two steps. All methodologies currently being used by countries or multilateral organizations build on the counting approach. Therefore, what follows relates only to counting approaches, even if other non-counting methodologies have been developed by experts.

In the counting approach, identification of the multidimensionally poor involves the following steps (Alkire et al. 2015):
1. Define the set of relevant dimensions and for each of them, the set of indicators.

2. For each indicator, define a satisfaction threshold (or deprivation cut-off), such that a person with an achievement below such threshold will be identified as deprived in that indicator.
3. For each indicator, compare each person's achievement with the satisfaction threshold and create a variable that assumes the value 1 if the person is deprived in that indicator, and zero otherwise.
4. Assign a weight to each indicator.
5. For each individual, add the weighted deprivations (or count the deprivations if they are equally weighted), creating the variable deprivation score.
6. Define a poverty cut-off, such that a person with a deprivation score equal or above that threshold will be identified as poor.

To illustrate this method, suppose a hypothetical society with five people, where multidimensional poverty is measured based on four indicators: income, years of schooling, sanitation, source of water. The deprivation thresholds are 400 pesos, 5 years of schooling, having access to improved sanitation and having access to improved sources of water. In this example, the four indicators are weighted equally and the multidimensional poverty cut-off is half of the weighted deprivations, 0.5. Table 1 presents the individual's achievements in each of the four relevant indicators, and the deprivation cut-offs in the bottom row. Comparing each of the individual achievements with the respective deprivation cut-off, one identifies the individual's deprivations. In this table, the achievements below the deprivation threshold are underlined. Columns (1) to (4) of Table 1 show the deprivation status of all individuals in the four indicators. Applying the weights to the indicators and adding the weighted deprivations, we obtain the deprivation score in column (5). Comparing the deprivation score with the poverty cut-off we classify the individuals between poor and non-poor, column (6).

Table 1. Individual achievements in the variables selected to define multidimensional poverty

Individual	Income (1)	Schooling (2)	Sanitation (3)	Water (4)
1	<u>100</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
2	<u>200</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	1
3	<u>350</u>	5	1	1
4	500	<u>4</u>	1	<u>0</u>
5	600	6	1	1
Deprivation cut-offs	400	5	1	1

Note: Please note that indicators on sanitation are a binary variable where '1' corresponds to having access to improved sanitation or water source, and '0' otherwise.

Table 2: Deprivation status, deprivation score and poverty status

Individual	Deprived in…				Deprivation score (5)	Poor (6) (k=0.5)
	Income (1)	Schooling (2)	Sanitation (3)	Water (4)		
1	1	1	1	1	1	Yes
2	1	1	1	0	0.75	Yes
3	1	0	0	0	0.25	No
4	0	1	0	1	0.50	Yes
5	0	0	0	0	0	No

In terms of aggregation, the most common summary measure is the headcount ratio or incidence of poverty. The headcount ratio is the proportion of poor in the population. In the example above, the incidence of multidimensional poverty (H) is $H = 60\%$ ($= \frac{3}{5} \times 100$). On one hand, this measure is very intuitive and can be disaggregated by population sub-groups. On the other hand, it is not sensitive to the number of deprivations experienced by the poor. Therefore, it is often the case that together with the headcount ratio,

the average share of the weighted deprivation (intensity) is calculated to capture the "depth" of the poverty. It is calculated as $A = {\sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i}/{q}$, where C is the deprivation score of individual i and q is the number of people who are multidimensionally poor. In this example, the intensity is A = 0.75 (=(1+0.75+0.5)/3).

Highlight: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE)

AROPE consists of three indicators, which are "at risk of poverty" or "severely materially deprived" or "living in a household with a very low work intensity". The "at risk of poverty rate" is the share of people with an equivalised disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers. The equivalised disposable income is the total income of a household, after tax and other deductions, that is available for spending or saving, divided by the number of household members converted into equalised adults; household members are equalised or made equivalent by weighting each according to their age, using the so-called modified OECD equivalence scale. For poverty indicators, the equivalised disposable income is calculated from the total disposable income of each household divided by the equivalised household size. The income reference period is a fixed 12-month period (such as the previous calendar or tax year) for all countries except the UK for which the income reference period is the current year and Ireland for which the survey is continuous and income is collected for the last twelve months.

Material deprivation refers to a state of economic strain and durables, defined as the enforced inability (rather than the *choice* not to do so) to pay unexpected expenses, afford a one-week annual holiday away from home, a meal involving meat, chicken or fish every second day, the adequate heating of a dwelling, durable goods like a washing machine, colour television, telephone or car, being confronted with payment arrears (mortgage or rent, utility bills, hire purchase installments or other loan payments). The material deprivation rate is an indicator in EU-SILC that expresses the inability to afford some items considered by most people to be desirable or even necessary to lead an adequate life. The indicator distinguishes between individuals who cannot afford a certain good or service, and those who do not have this good or service for another reason, e.g., because they do not want or do not need it. The indicator adopted by the Social protection committee measures the percentage of the population that cannot afford at least three of the following nine items: 1) to pay their rent, mortgage or utility bills; 2) to keep their home adequately warm; 3) to face unexpected expenses; 4) to eat meat or proteins regularly; 5) to go on holiday; 6) a television set; 7) a washing machine; 8) a car; 9) a telephone. Severe material deprivation rate is defined as the enforced inability to pay for at least four of the above-mentioned items.

The indicator "persons living in households with very low work intensity" is defined as the number of persons living in a household where the members of working age worked less than 20 % of their total potential during the previous 12 months. The work intensity of a household is the ratio of the total number of months that all working-age household members have worked during the income reference year and the total number of months the same household members theoretically could have worked in the same period. A working-age person is a person aged 18-59 years, with the exclusion of students in the age group between 18 and 24 years. Households composed only of children, of students aged less than 25 and/or people aged 60 or more are completely excluded from the indicator calculation. Further details on AROPE methodology can be found here.

Multidimensional deprivation for children (% of population under 18)
In order to measure multidimensional poverty based on the experience of children, dimensions of children's rights that constitute poverty in the country need to be defined. Each dimension is measured by a set of indicators guided by their relevance, validity, and reliability. Then a deprivation threshold is set for each indicator so that a child can be classified as either deprived or non-deprived in each indicator. Given the life cycle approach emphasizing that children have different needs throughout the different phases of their

childhood development, the selection of indicators may vary by age groups, but for SDG 1.2.2 monitoring, the indicator prepared for the 0 – 17 age cohort is reported. For child poverty analysis, the number of dimensions in which a child is deprived is counted (i.e. the percentage of children suffering from zero, one, two, three, etc deprivations). A cut-off point, is used to define whether the child is multidimensionally poor or not and based on that, the percentage of multidimensionally poor children is calculated.

Disaggregation:
Official multidimensional poverty headcount (% population) is disaggregated by sex and age. The age band for official multidimensional poverty headcount for children is mostly 0-17, but some countries have different age definition for children, such as 0-15 in El Salvador.

Treatment of missing values:
- At country level

The treatment of missing values differs from survey to survey. For details, please refer to the official documentation through the links listed at the end.

- At regional and global levels

No estimation by international agencies has been implemented for missing values in this data.

Regional aggregates:
Since the data for indicator 1.2.2 are based on the national definitions of poverty – and the methodologies used to produce them are different, as described in the "comments and limitations" section, data are not comparable across countries. Thus regional and global aggregates are not produced.

Sources of discrepancies:
In the process of producing the UNDP-OPHI Multidimensional Poverty Index described above, the UNDP also produces the multidimensional poverty headcount. However, this number often differs from the nationally produced multidimensional poverty headcount as they use the different dimensions, indicators and cut-off points.

Quality assurance
Initially, the data has been input by poverty economists, which has been checked carefully together with the metadata information by the central team for monitoring SDGs 1.2.2 in the World Bank. Then data has been sent to the UNDP and UNICEF for further verification.

Data Sources

Description:
Data sources and methods used for data collection differ from survey to survey. For details, please refer to the official documentation through the links listed at the end.

Collection process:
The data has been validated by a three-stage approach to assure its accuracy. First, the data is entered by World Bank staff assigned to each country, typically in consulation with the country NSO and/or country official documents. That data is sent to UNICEF and UNDP country officers for the validation. After integrating inputs from these three agencies, the data is sent to the SDGs focal point for each country for their final approval. For countries where the World Bank does not have any country offices, such as for OECD and EU countries, the World Bank collected the information based on data source available online, and sent it directly to the official counterparts of each country for verification.

Data Availability

Description:

The second round of the SDG 1.2.2 monitoring continued from May 2020 to September 2020 after the intiail round of the survey from March 2020 to May 2020. So far, 63 countries' multidimensional poverty indicators were reported and confirmed by SDG focal points. However, the availability of the data in the last 10 years differs greatly from country to country. The following table shows the years for which data is available for a country (the colored boxes), as well as how many of the 5 headcount statistics -- population, household, male, female, children -- is available for each country (by the different colors used in boxes). The double circle indicates that data on multidimensional deprivation for children is available. And the square indicates that data on average share of weighted deprivations (intensity) is available.

Years of Reporting:

Years of reporting in the SDG 1.2.2 indicators are those when the source survey has been conducted except for the AROPE. When the survey year is split into two years, the first year has been reported.

In AROPE, the reference period for all dimensions along with the indicators is disseminated as well as variables related to the materially deprived items in question is the survey year, except for age, income, variables on arrears, work intensity of the household, country of birth and activity status. As far as age is concerned, it refers to the age of the respondent at the end of the income reference period. For income, the income reference period is a fixed 12-month period (such as the previous calendar or tax year) for all countries except Ireland for which the survey is continuous and income is collected for the last twelve months. Variables on arrears refer to the last 12 months, while work intensity of the household refers to the number of months that all working age household members have been working during the income reference year. For activity status, the reference year is the year previous to survey year and for the country of birth is constant.

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Afghanistan							☐			
Angola						◎				
Armenia				◎		◎	◎	◎	☐	
Austria										
Belgium										
Bhutan			☐					☐		
Bulgaria										
Burundi				◎						
Chile										
Columbia	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	
Costa Rica	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Croatia										
Cyprus										
Dominican Republic	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			
Ecuador	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Egypt					◎					
El Salvador					☐		☐	☐		
Estonia										
Finland										
France										
Germany										
Ghana	☐	☐					☐	◎	☐	

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Greece	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Guatemala					4 ☐				
Guinea					1 ☐				
Guinea Bissau	1 ☐				1 ☐ ◎				
Hungary	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Iceland	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Ireland	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Italy	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Latvia	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Lesotho					◎				
Lithuania	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Luxembourg	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Malawi				◎			◎		
Malaysia					1 ☐		1 ☐		
Mali						◎	5 ☐		
Malta	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Mexico	4 ☐		4 ☐		4 ☐		4 ☐		4 ☐
Morocco		5 ☐			5 ☐				
Mozambique					1 ☐				
Nepal		1 ☐			2 ☐				
Netherlands	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Nigeria				1 ☐					
North Macedonia	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Pakistan	1 ☐		1 ☐		1 ☐				
Panama							4 ☐	1	
Philippines						1 ☐	1 ☐		
Poland	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Romania	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Rwanda	1 ☐			1 ☐			1 ☐		
Saint Lucia							1 ☐		
São Tomé and Príncipe					◎				
Seychelles								1 ☐	
Slovakia	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Slovenia	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
South Africa		1 ☐					1 ☐		
Spain	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Sri Lanka							5 ☐		
Sweden	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Thailand						1		2 ☐	
Vietnam						1	1	1	1
Zambia						◎			

Color Legend

(pink)	1
(orange)	2
(light blue)	3
(dark blue)	4
(green)	5
☐	with intensity data
◎	Multidimensional deprivation for children

Calendar

Data collection:

Data release:

EU countries and some Latin American countries conduct the survey and produce multidimensional indicators every year, but most of the developing countries have published multidimensional measurement only once or a few times in the last 10 years. For these countries, it is difficult to state definitely when the next data is available.

Data providers

Following is the list of national data providers responsible for producing the data at the national level.

Country	Source
Afghanistan	National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA)
Angola	National Statistics Institute (INE) of Angola
Armenia	Statistical Committee of Republic of Armenia
Austria	EUROSTAT
Belgium	EUROSTAT
Bhutan	National Statistics Bureau
Bulgaria	EUROSTAT
Burundi	Burundi Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies
Chile	Ministerio de Desarrollo Social
Columbia	National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE)
Costa Rica	The National Institute of Statistics and Census of Costa Rica
Croatia	EUROSTAT
Cyprus	EUROSTAT
Dominican Republic	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development
Ecuador	National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC), Ministry of Social Development Coordination and National Secretary of Planning and Development
Egypt	The Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS)
El Salvador	Secretaría Técnica y de Planificación Presidencia
Estonia	EUROSTAT
Finland	EUROSTAT
France	EUROSTAT
Germany	EUROSTAT
Ghana	Ghana Statistical Service, National Development Planning Commission
Greece	EUROSTAT
Guatemala	Ministry of Social Development
Guinea	INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE
Guinea Bissau	La Direction Generale du Plan, Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE)
Hungary	EUROSTAT
Iceland	EUROSTAT
Ireland	EUROSTAT
Italy	EUROSTAT
Latvia	EUROSTAT
Lesotho	Bureau of Statistics
Lithuania	EUROSTAT
Luxembourg	EUROSTAT
Malawi	National Statistical Office
Malaysia	Department of Statistics Malaysia
Mali	Institut National de la Statistique (INSTAT), La Cellule Technique de Coordination du Cadre Stratégique de Lutte contre la Pauvreté (CT-CSCLP)
Malta	EUROSTAT

Mexico	Consejo Naciola de Evaluacion de la Politica de Desarrollo Social (CONEVAL)
Morocco	The High Commission of Planning
Mozambique	Ministry of Economics and Finance - Directorate of Economic and Financial Studies
Nepal	National Planning Commission
Netherlands	EUROSTAT
Nigeria	National Bureau of Statistics
North Macedonia	State Statistical Office
Pakistan	Ministry of Planning Development & Reform
Panama	(2017) Ministry of Social Development (2018) Ministry of Economy and Finance
Philippines	Philippine Statistics Authority
Poland	EUROSTAT
Romania	EUROSTAT
Rwanda	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
Saint Lucia	The Central Statistical Office of Saint Lucia
São Tomé and Príncipe	Ministry of Economy and International Cooperation
Seychelles	National Bureau of Statistics
Slovakia	EUROSTAT
Slovenia	EUROSTAT
South Africa	Statistics South Africa
Spain	EUROSTAT
Sri Lanka	Department of Census and Statistics
Sweden	EUROSTAT
Thailand	National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC)
Vietnam	General Statistics Office
Zambia	Ministry of National Development Planning

Data compilers

The World Bank, UNICEF, and UNDP

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References

Country	Reference
Afghanistan	Official publication: https://www.nsia.gov.af:8080/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/A-MPI-2019-full-report-English-1.pdf;
Angola	Official publication: Childhood in Angola - A Multidimensional Analysis of Child Poverty https://www.unicef.org/esaro/UNICEF-Angola-2018-A-Multidimensional-Analysis-of-Child-Poverty.pdf
Armenia	(2010-2017) Official publication: Social Snapshot and Poverty in Armenia: Statistical and analytical report, 2018 (https://www.armstat.am/en/?nid=82&id=2095); Methodological documentation: The Many Faces of Deprivation: A Multidimensional Approach to Poverty in Armenia (http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/111701504028830403/The-many-faces-of-deprivation-a-multidimensional-approach-to-poverty-in-Armenia) (2013, 2015-2017) Official publication: https://www.armstat.am/file/article/poverty_2018_english_2.pdf (2018) Official publication: Social Snapshot and Poverty in Armenia, 2019 https://armstat.am/am/?nid=82&id=2217;

	Methodological documentation: The Many Faces of Deprivation: A Multidimensional Approach to Poverty in Armenia (http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/111701504028830403/The-many-faces-of-deprivation-a-multidimensional-approach-to-poverty-in-Armenia)
Austria	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
Belgium	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
Bhutan	(2010) CHILD POVERTY IN BHUTAN: Insights from Multidimensional Child Poverty Index and Qualitative Interviews with Poor Children, http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/pub6ys3223xd.pdf (2012, 2017) Official publication: Bhutan Multidimensional Poverty Index 2017 http://www.nsb.gov.bt/publication/files/pub0mu6061yd.pdf;
Bulgaria	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
Burundi	Official publication: https://www.ilo.org/surveyLib/index.php/catalog/2153/download/18083, https://www.unicef.org/esa/sites/unicef.org.esa/files/2018-09/UNICEF-Burundi-2017-Child-Poverty.pdf
Chile	(2011 and 2013) Official publication: http://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/documentos/Casen2013_Situacion_Pobreza_Chile.pdf; Methodological documentation: http://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/casen/casen_informes.php (2015) Official publication: http://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/casen-multidimensional/casen/docs/CASEN_2015_Situacion_Pobreza.pdf; Methodological documentation: http://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/casen-multidimensional/casen/metodologia.php (2017) Official publication: http://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/casen-multidimensional/casen/docs/Resultados_pobreza_Casen_2017.pdf; Methodological documentation: http://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/casen-multidimensional/casen/metodologia.php
Columbia	Official publication: https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/condiciones_vida/pobreza/2018/bt_pobreza_multidimensional_18.pdf; Methodological documentation: https://www.dane.gov.co/files/acerca/Normatividad/CONPES-150.pdf
Costa Rica	(2010, 2011, 2014, 2016 and 2017) Official publication: Multidimensional poverty indicators according to planning area and region, July 2017. https://www.inec.go.cr/system/files_force/documetos-biblioteca-virtual/resultados_generales_sitio_web_enaho_2017_ipm_9oct17.xlsx?download=1 (2012, 2013) Official publication: Poor households with deprivation in the indicators of the Multidimensional Poverty Index by planning region https://www.inec.go.cr/system/files_force/documentos/pobreza_y_presupuesto_de_hogares/pobreza/estadisticas/resultados/repobrezaenaho2012-01_0.xls?download=1

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Croatia	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
Cyprus	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
Dominican Republic	Official publication: 1) The Multidimensional Poverty Index for Latin America (MPI-LA): an application for the Dominican Republic 2000-2016. http://economia.gob.do/wp-content/uploads/drive/UAAES/Publicaciones/El%20indice%20de%20Pobreza%20Multidimensional%20para%20America%20Latina.pdf 2) National Voluntary Report on SDG (for gender disaggregation of the data). https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19710INV_RD_2018_V2.pdf; Methodological documentation: The Multidimensional Poverty Index for Latin America (MPI-LA): an application for the Dominican Republic 2000-2016. http://economia.gob.do/wp-content/uploads/drive/UAAES/Publicaciones/El%20indice%20de%20Pobreza%20Multidimensional%20para%20America%20Latina.pdf
Ecuador	Official publication: National Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment Survey (ENEMDU) 2019 https://www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec/documentos/web-inec/POBREZA/2019/Diciembre-2019/Tabulados%20IPM-dic%2019.xlsx
Egypt	Official publication: Understanding Multidimensional Poverty in Egypt https://www.unicef.org/MODA-Report-Full-EN-websingle.pdf
El Salvador	(2014) Medición de la pobreza multidimensional El Salvador. https://www.undp.org/content/dam/el_salvador/docs/povred/Medici%C3%B3n%20Multidimensional%20de%20la%20Pobreza%20El%20Salvador.pdf INFORME EL SALVADOR 2019. http://secretariatecnica.egob.sv/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Informe_ODS.pdf (2016) EHMP 2016 El Salvador. https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/presentations/08-10-el_salvador-medicion-multidimencional-pobreza.pdf INFORME EL SALVADOR 2019. http://secretariatecnica.egob.sv/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Informe_ODS.pdf (2017) Informe MMP 2017. https://www.transparencia.gob.sv/institutions/capres/documents/292084/download#:~:text=La%20intensidad%20de%20la%20pobreza,saneamiento%20(83.8%20%25)%20y%20las

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Estonia	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
Finland	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
France	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
Germany	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
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Guatemala	Official publication: http://www.mides.gob.gt/webtwo/ipm/#resultados; Methodological documentation: https://filessijdes.mides.gob.gt/filesSijdes/Assets/PWM/IPM/06%20PRESENTACION%20METODOLOGIA.pdf
Greece	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
Guinea	Official publication : http://www.stat-guinee.org/images/Publications/INS/RGPH3/RGPH3_rapport_pauvrete.pdf
Guinea Bissau	Official publication: PAUVRETE MULTIDIMENSIONNELLE ET PRIVATIONS MULTIPLES DES ENFANTS EN GUINEE-BISSAU https://uprdoc.ohchr.org/uprweb/downloadfile.aspx?filename=7579&file=Annexe7;
Hungary	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion

Iceland	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
Ireland	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
Italy	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
Latvia	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
Lesotho	Child Poverty in Lesotho: Understanding the Extent of Multiple Overlapping Deprivation (https://lesotho.un.org/sites/default/files/2019-10/Lesotho%20child%20poverty_main%20report_4%20Oct.pdf)
Lithuania	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
Luxembourg	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
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Malaysia	Mid-term Review of the Eleventh Malaysia Plan, 2016–2020: New Priorities and Emphases: https://www.talentcorp.com.my/clients/TalentCorp_2016_7A6571AE-D9D0-4175-B35D-99EC514F2D24/contentms/img/publication/Mid-Term%20Review%20of%2011th%20Malaysia%20Plan.pdf
Mali	(2015) Official publication : Privation multidimensionnelle et pauvreté des enfants au Mali, October 2018, UNICEF (2016) Official publication : La pauvreté à plusieurs dimensions au Mali http://www.instat-mali.org/contenu/eq/rap-ind16-17_eq.pdf
Malta	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
Mexico	(2010) Official publication: https://www.coneval.org.mx/Medicion/Paginas/PobrezaInicio.aspx; Methodological documentation: https://www.coneval.org.mx/Medicion/MP/Paginas/Metodologia.aspx

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Morocco	(2011) Official publication: https://www.hcp.ma/Les-Cahiers-du-Plan-N-43-Mars-Avril-2013_a1248.html; (2014) Official publication: https://www.hcp.ma/Principaux-resultats-de-la-cartographie-de-la-pauvrete-multidimensionnelle-2004-2014-Paysage-territorial-et-dynamique_a2126.html press release the rate of child multidimensional poverty: https://www.hcp.ma/Note-d-information-du-Haut-Commissariat-au-Plan-a-l-occasion-de-la-Journee-Nationale-de-l-Enfant-2017_a1921.html
Mozambique	Official publication: Poverty and Well-being in Mozambique: Fourth National Poverty Assessment (IOF 2014/2015) p.52 (Portuguese) https://www.wider.unu.edu/sites/default/files/Final_QUARTA%20AVALIA%C3%87AO%20NACIONAL%20DA%20POBREZA_2016-10-26_2.pdf
Nepal	Official publication: Nepal Multidimensional Poverty Index 2018 https://www.npc.gov.np/images/category/Nepal_MPI.pdf
Netherlands	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
Nigeria	National HumanDevelopment Report 2018 http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr_2018_nigeria_finalfinalx3.pdf
North Macedonia	(2010) Methodological documentation: Survey on Income and Living Conditions (http://www.stat.gov.mk/Publikacii/2.4.15.01.pdf) (2011-2013) Methodological documentation: Survey on Income and Living Conditions (http://www.stat.gov.mk/Publikacii/2.4.15.13.pdf) (2014-2016) Methodological documentation: Survey on Income and Living Conditions (http://www.stat.gov.mk/Publikacii/2.4.17.13.pdf) (2017) Methodological documentation: Survey on Income and Living Conditions (http://www.stat.gov.mk/Publikacii/2.4.18.13.pdf) (2018) Methodological documentation: Laeken Poverty Indicators: (http://www.stat.gov.mk/MetodoloskiObjasSoop_en.aspx?id=115&rbrObl=13)
Pakistan	Official publication: Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan https://www.undp.org/content/dam/pakistan/docs/MPI/Multidimensional%20Poverty%20in%20Pakistan.pdf
Panama	(2017) Panama Multidimensional Poverty Index: https://www.mides.gob.pa/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Informe-del-%c3%8dndice-de-Pobreza-Multidimensional-de-Panam%c3%a1-2017.pdf (2018) Multidimensional Poverty Index of Boys, Girlsand Adolescents in Panama - IPM-NNA: https://www.mides.gob.pa/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/MEF_DAES-Informe-del-IPM-de-ni%c3%b1os-ni%c3%b1as-y-adolescentes-a%c3%b1o-2018.pdf

Philippines	Official document: Philippine Statistics Authority press release https://psa.gov.ph/poverty-press-releases/nid/136930 Methodological documentation: Technical notes on the estimation of the MPI based on the initial methodology https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/mpi%20technical%20notes.pdf
Poland	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
Romania	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
Rwanda	Official publication : https://www.mppn.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/EICV5_Thematic-Report_Multidimensional-Poverty-Index_MPI.pdf
Saint Lucia	Saint Lucia National Report of Living Conditions 2016: https://www.stats.gov.lc/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Saint-Lucia-National-Report-of-Living-Conditions-2016-Final_December-2018.pdf
São Tomé **and Príncipe**	Analyse de la situation des enfants et des femmes à São Tomé-et-Principe en 2015 https://www.academia.edu/24458392/Analyse_de_la_situation_des_enfants_et_des_femmes_%C3%A0_S%C3%A3o_Tom%C3%A9-et-Principe_en_2015
Seychelles	Official publication : https://www.nbs.gov.sc/downloads/social-statistics/multidimensional-poverty-index/2018
Slovakia	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
Slovenia	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
South Africa	(2011) The South African MPI: http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/Report-03-10-08/Report-03-10-082014.pdf (2016) Overcoming Poverty and Inequality in South Africa: http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/530481521735906534/pdf/124521-REV-OUO-South-Africa-Poverty-and-Inequality-Assessment-Report-2018-FINAL-WEB.pdf
Spain	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion
Sri Lanka	Global Multidimensional Poverty for Sri Lanka: http://www.statistics.gov.lk/Resource/en/Poverty/GMPI_Bulletin2019.pdf
Sweden	Official publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/9940483/KS-02-19-165-EN-N.pdf; Methodological documentation: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) , https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_Europe_2020_target_on_poverty_and_social_exclusion

Thailand	(2015) https://www.unicef.org/thailand/sites/unicef.org.thailand/files/2019-09/unicef%20Thailand%20Child%20MPI%20Report-TH-for%20web%20v02_0.pdf (2017) Official publication: http://social.nesdc.go.th/social/Portals/0/Documents/%e0%b8%a3%e0%b8%a7%e0%b8%a1%20NMPI%2007102019%20(1630)_2305.pdf
Vietnam	Official publication: hhtps://www.gso.vn/default.aspx?tabid=723 ; Methodological documentation: Decision 59/2015/QD-TTg
Zambia	Official publication: Child Poverty in Zambia (https://www.unicef.org/zambia/reports/child-poverty-zambia-report-2018

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