

# Multidimensional Poverty Index 2024



Conference Hall  
Statistics House

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
Uganda Bureau of Statistics

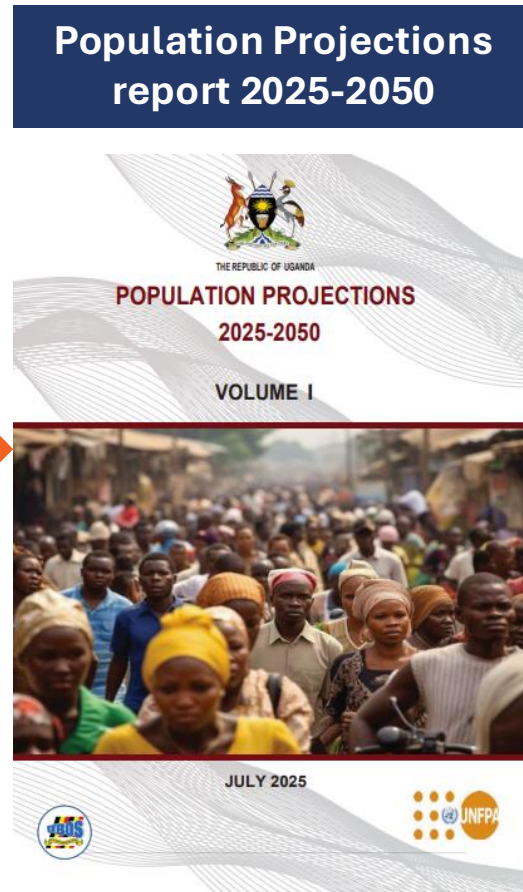
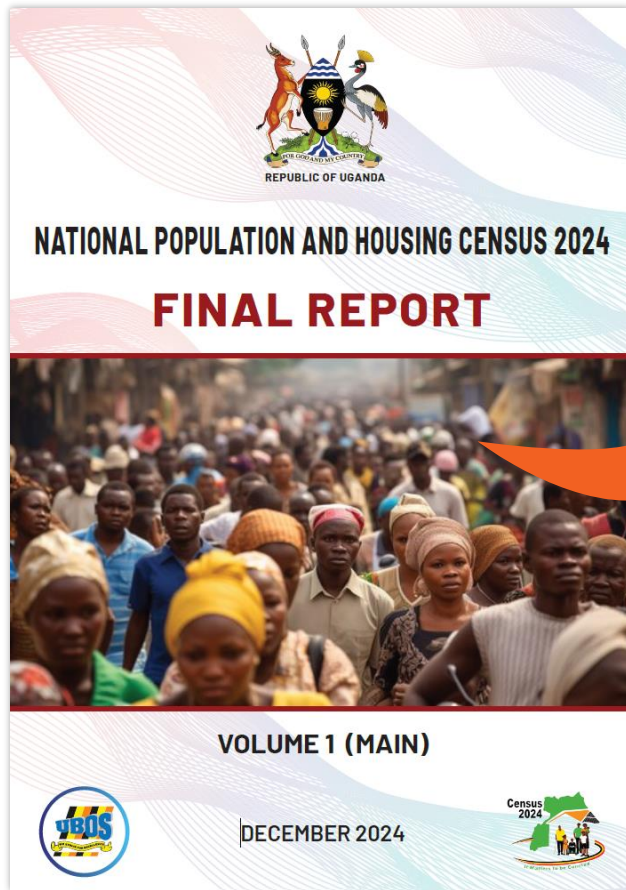


26<sup>th</sup> March 2026

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- **Introduction**
- **Methodology**
- **Key findings**
- **Summary of findings**



## Monographs

- **Volume 2: 17 Sub-regional Profiles – June 2025**
- **Volume 3: Disability Monograph – July 2025**
- **Volume 4: Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children (OVC) – March 2026**
- **Volume 5: Multidimensional Poverty Index – March 2026**

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- **Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)** is a measure of poverty that captures simultaneous deprivations experienced by individuals across multiple dimensions of life,
- It provides a more holistic view of poverty than traditional income-based measures.
- Deprivation in health, education, living standards, basic services, among others.

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**SDG1: To eliminate poverty in all its forms beyond measuring only income/consumption poverty.**



- **Income poverty alone cannot explain multiple aspects of poverty.**
- **It requires including other forms of poverty dimension.**
- **The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) addresses this data gap.**
- **Thus, MPI complements traditional income-based poverty measures.**

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# ■ METHODOLOGY

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Adopted Alkire and Foster methodology from the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) at the University of Oxford and adapted to Uganda's context

a) MPI identifies who is poor by considering the incidence and intensity of deprivations they suffer.

**Incidence (H)** - the percentage of people who are multidimensionally poor.

**Intensity of people's poverty (A)** - the average percentage of dimensions in which poor people are deprived.

b) **MPI** combines two aspects of poverty (**MPI = H\*A**)

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# Steps in Compilation of MPI

1. Selecting the **dimensions of deprivation**
2. Selecting **indicators** for each dimension
3. Set **deprivation cutoffs**
4. Selecting **weights** for each dimension and indicator
5. **Count** deprivations **per person (A)** (weighted)
6. **Count the multidimensionally poor individuals (H)**
7. Measure the Multidimensional Poverty Index:  **$MPI = H \times A$**

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# Weighting Procedure

- **Equal nested weights:** Assigned 1/4 to each of the four dimensions of education, health, basic services and living standards
- Within each of the dimensions, indicators were assigned equal weights
- **Pre-condition:** Each dimension has the same relevance as a constitutive element of the index and for public policy
- **Poverty cut off:** A person was required to be deprived in at least two in every five (i.e.  $k \geq 40\%$ ) of the weighted indicators to be identified as multidimensionally poor.

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**Dimensions**

**EDUCATION**

**HEALTH**

**BASIC SERVICES**

**LIVING STANDARDS**

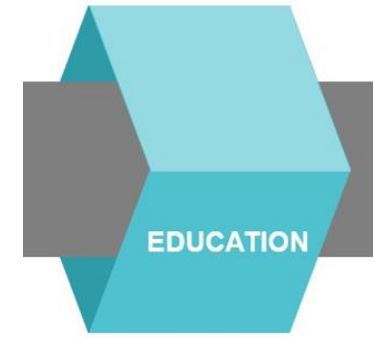
**Indicators**

- Years of Schooling
- School attendance

- Death in the household
- Health Insurance

- Access to Improved drinking water
- Access to improved toilet facilities
- Source of energy for lighting
- Cooking fuel and technology

- Housing materials
- Overcrowding
- Asset ownership
- Unemployment
- Financial Services

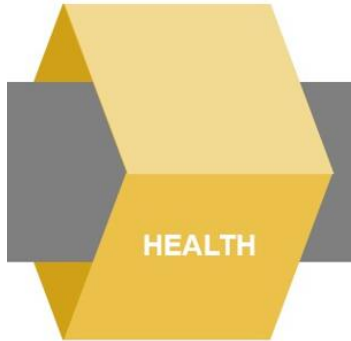


Indicator	Deprivation cut off	Weight	SDG target
<b>Years of Schooling</b>	<b>No</b> eligible household member aged (13 years and above) has completed primary school	1/8	4.1
<b>School Attendance</b>	Any child of <b>school age</b> [Primary going age (6 – 12)] in the household is not attending school	1/8	4.6

**QN:**

- 1) What is the highest grade/class of formal education or early childhood education programme that (NAME) completed?
- 2) During this school year, what class/grade was [NAME] attending?

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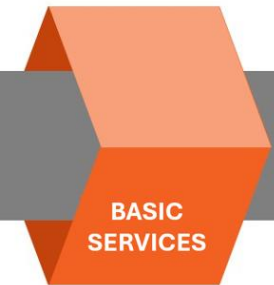


Indicator	Deprivation cut off	Weight	SDG target
<b>Death in the household</b>	At <b>least one</b> death occurred in the household in the last 12 months	1/8	3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.6 and 3.9
<b>Health Insurance</b>	There is <b>nobody</b> in the household with any kind of health insurance	1/8	3.8 and 3.10

**QN:**

- 1) Did any deaths occur in the household in the last 12 months?
- 2) Is [NAME] covered by any health insurance policy?

# Dimension, Indicators and Deprivation Cut-offs



Indicator	Deprivation cut off	Weight	SDG target
<b>Access to improved drinking water</b>	The household <b>does not</b> have access to improved drinking water (according to SDG guidelines for basic service level) OR improved drinking water source is <b>longer than a 30-minute walk</b> from home, round trip (including queuing)	1/16	1.4 and 6.1
<b>Access to improved toilet facilities</b>	The household has <b>no</b> toilet facility OR toilet facility is <b>unimproved</b> (according to SDG guidelines for basic service level) OR improved but <b>shared</b> with other households	1/16	1.4 and 6.1
<b>Source of energy for lighting</b>	The main source of <b>lighting</b> is <b>not electricity</b> e.g. national/ mini grid, solar, generator) and other sources of clean energy for lighting (e.g. biogas)	1/16	7.1
<b>Cooking fuel and technology</b>	Household cooks with dung, shrubs, wood, charcoal or coal, kerosene, Gasoline/diesel as the <b>primary/main</b> source of cooking fuel	1/16	7.1

**QN:**

- 1) What is the household's main source of water for drinking?
- 2) What type of toilet facility does this household mainly use?
- 3) What does this household mainly use most of the time as energy for lighting?
- 4) What type of fuel or energy source does this household use most of the time?

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# Dimension, Indicators and Deprivation Cut-offs



Indicator	Deprivation cut off	Weight	SDG target
<b>Housing materials</b>	Household has <b>Inadequate</b> housing materials in <b>any</b> of the <b>three</b> housing materials: floor, roof, or walls.	1/20	11.1
<b>Overcrowding</b>	Household has <b>more than 3 people</b> per sleeping room, on average.	1/20	11.1
<b>Asset ownership</b>	Household does not have <b>at least two</b> of these assets (radio, TV, telephone, computer, bicycle, motorcycle, boat, donkey, cattle etc.) and does not own a car or truck.	1/20	1.4
<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>At least one member</b> of working age population (15-64) years is <b>unemployed</b> -not in employment, but looking for work and available for work in the past 7 days	1/20	8.5
<b>Financial Services</b>	Deprived if no member of the household (16 years and above) has/uses financial services or does not use mobile money	1/20	8.10

**QN:**

1. Type of material mainly used for construction of roof, wall, and floor (**OBSERVATION**)
2. How many rooms were used to sleep in last night?
3. Does any member in this household own ...[Asset]?
4. In last four weeks did NAME look for a paid job or try to start a business?
5. If a job opportunity became available could NAME start working with in the next two weeks?
6. In the last 12 month has NAME saved money in any financial institution

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- **Unit of identification**

Deprivations were assessed at *household level*. For example, if a household has at least one child of school age who is not attending school, this deprivation is reflected across the entire household.

- **Unit of analysis**

Results are reported and interpreted at **Individual level**, that is, results presented focus on the percentage of individuals (population) identified as poor.

# ■ KEY FINDINGS

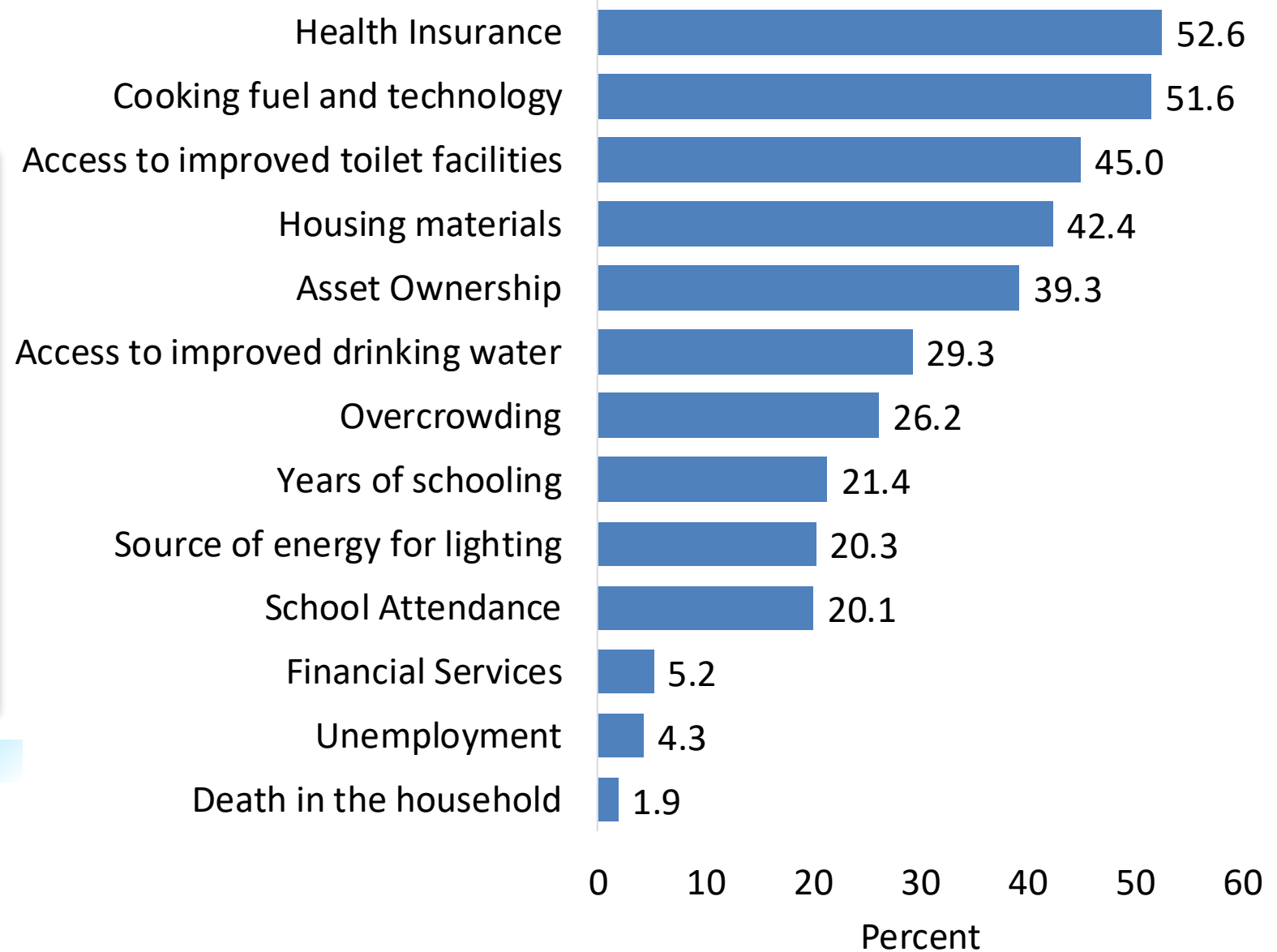
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Recall: (MPI = H\*A)

H - Incidence	53.1%
A - Intensity	50.9%
<b>M - MPI</b>	<b>0.270</b>

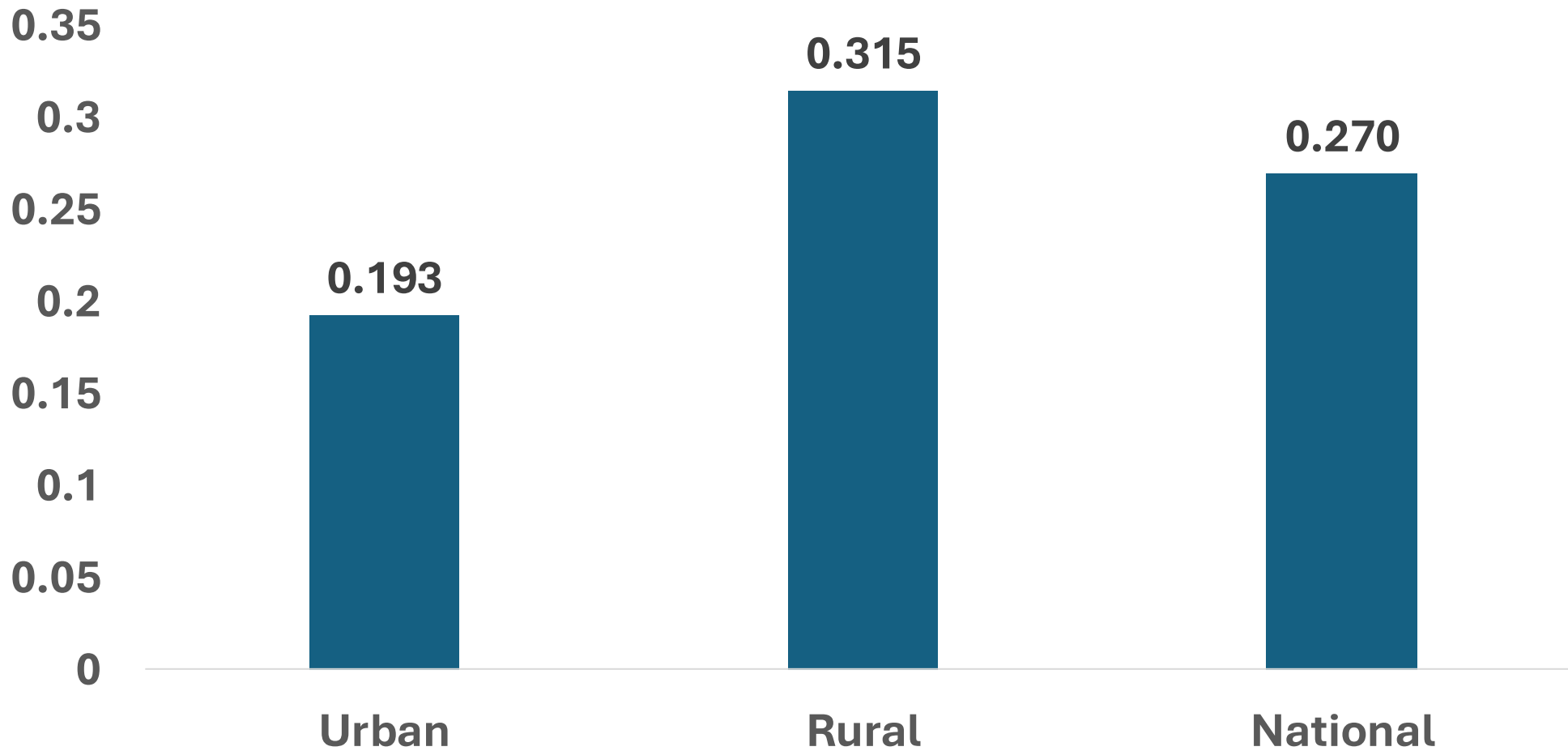
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**Percentage of persons who were multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator at National level**



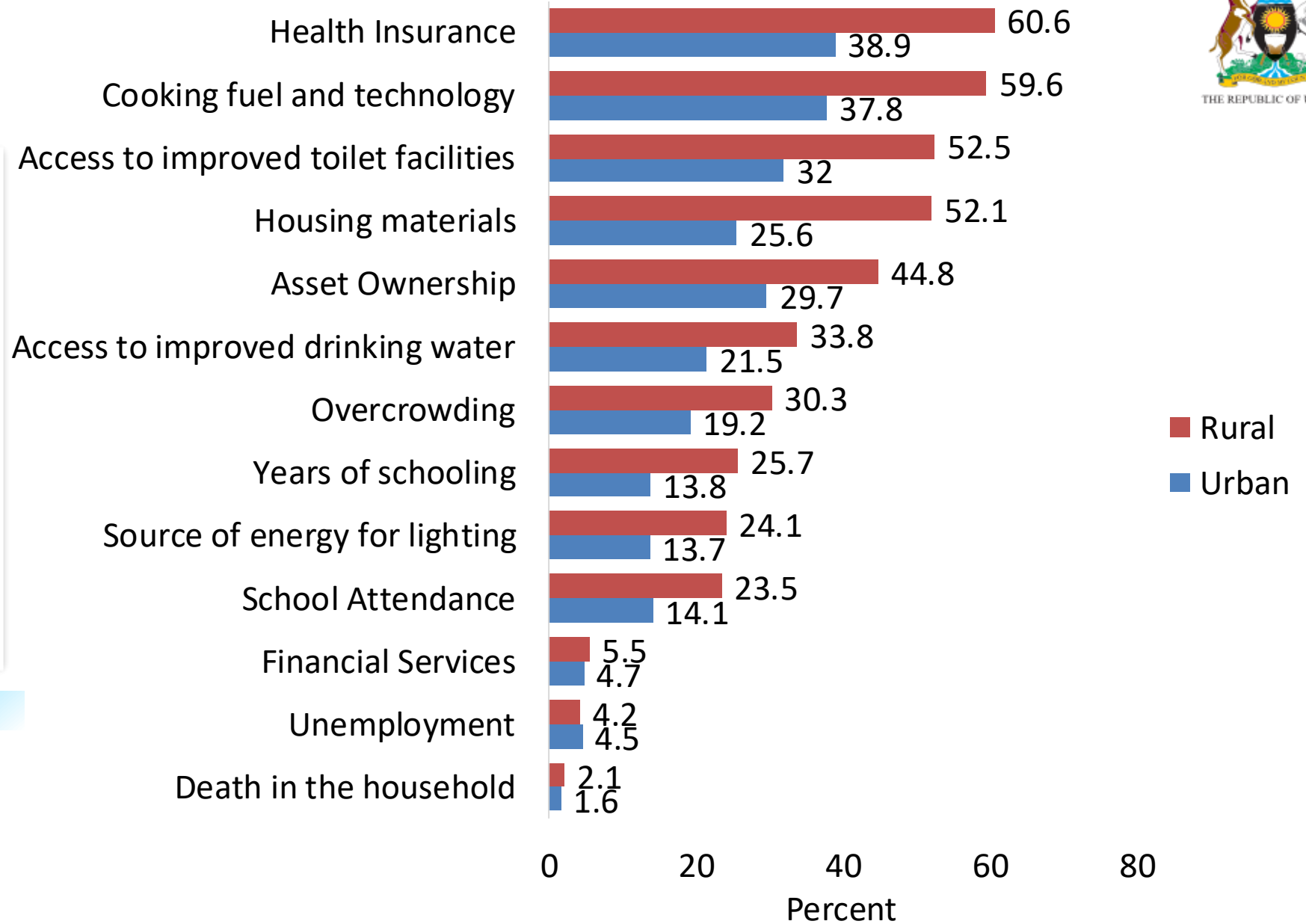
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# Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) by Rural-urban



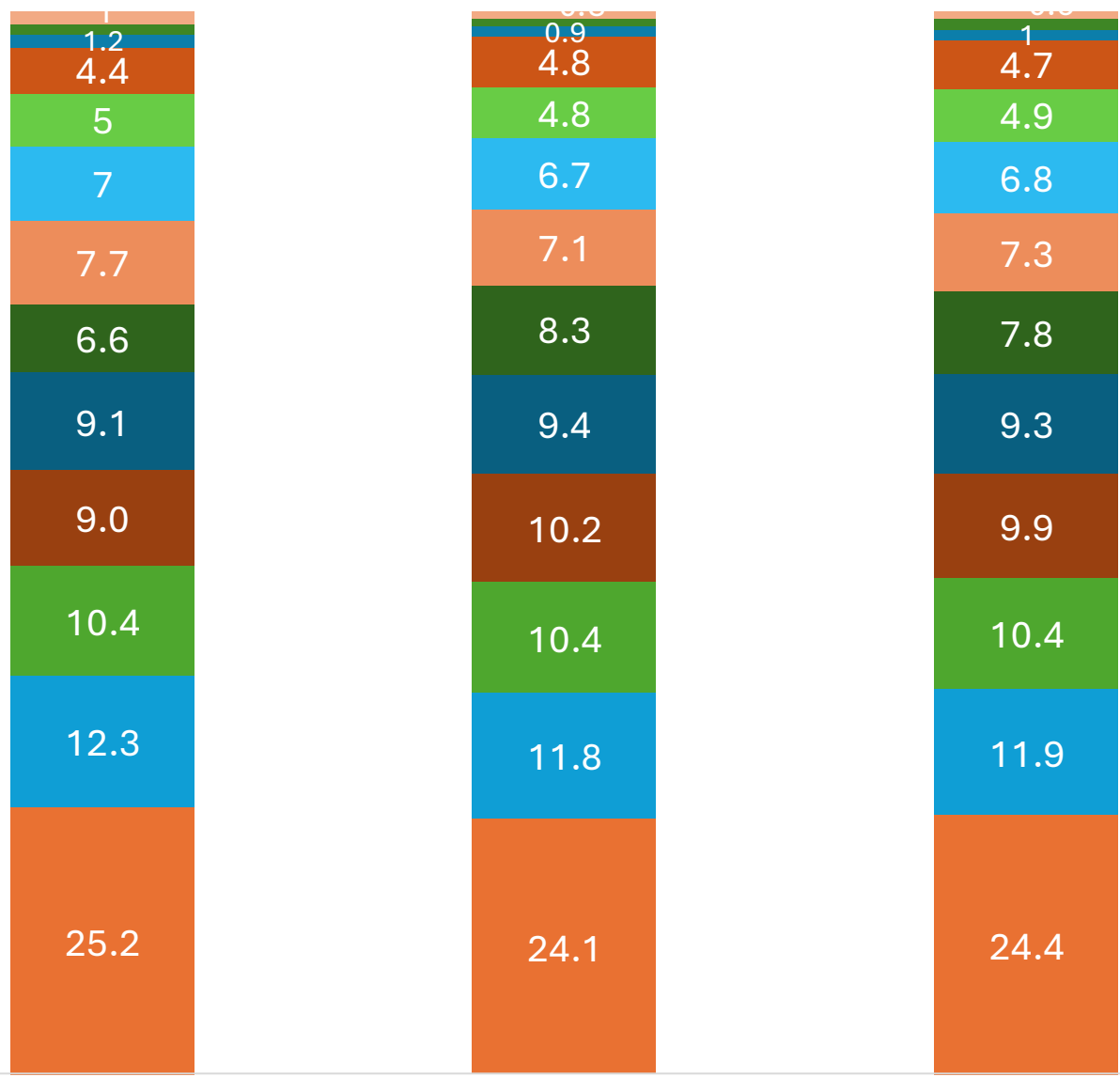
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**Percentage of persons who were multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator by residence**



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**Percentage Contribution to MPI**



- Unemployment
- Death in the household
- Financial Services
- Source of Energy for lighting
- Overcrowding
- Access to improved Drinking water
- Asset Ownership
- Housing materials
- School Attendance
- Years of schooling
- Access to improved toilet facilities
- Cooking fuel and technology
- Health Insurance

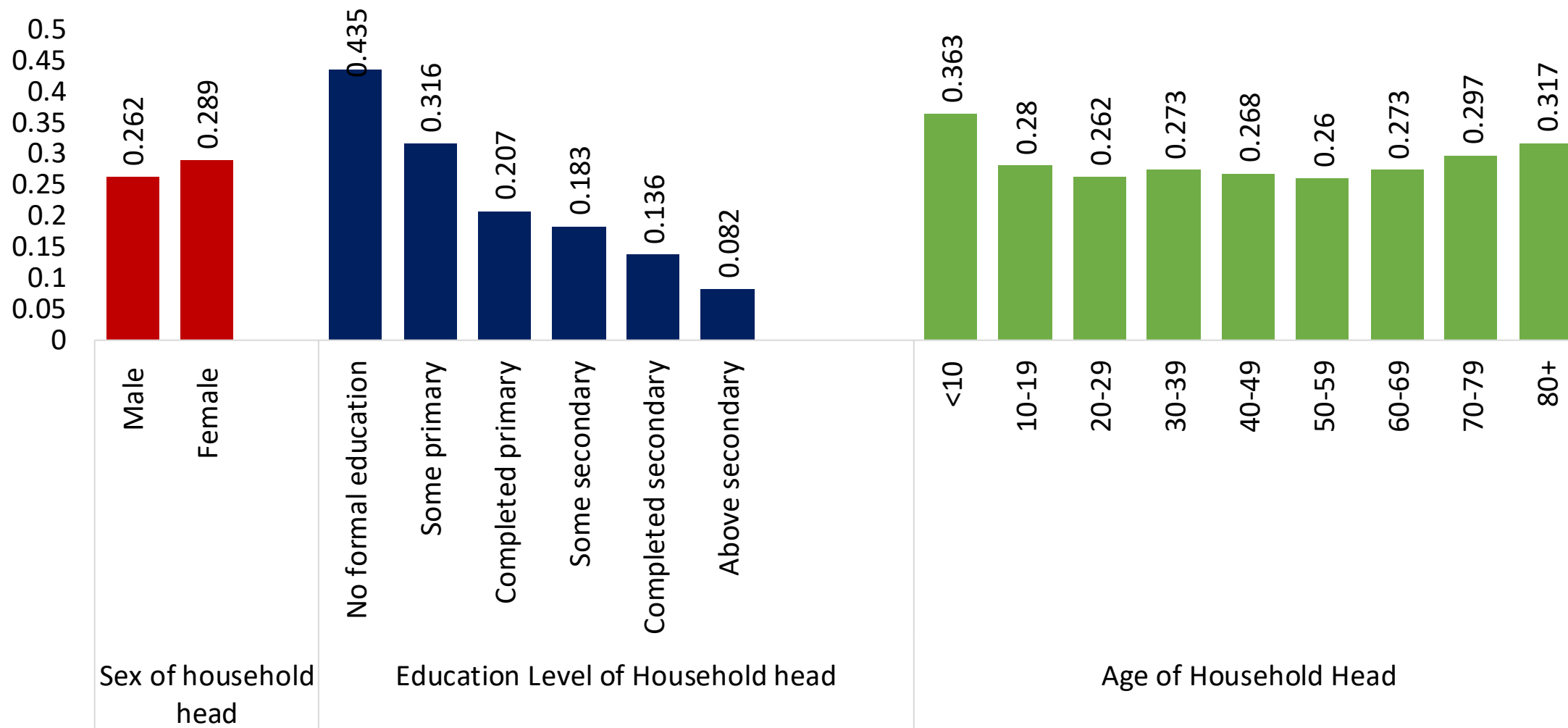
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Urban

Rural

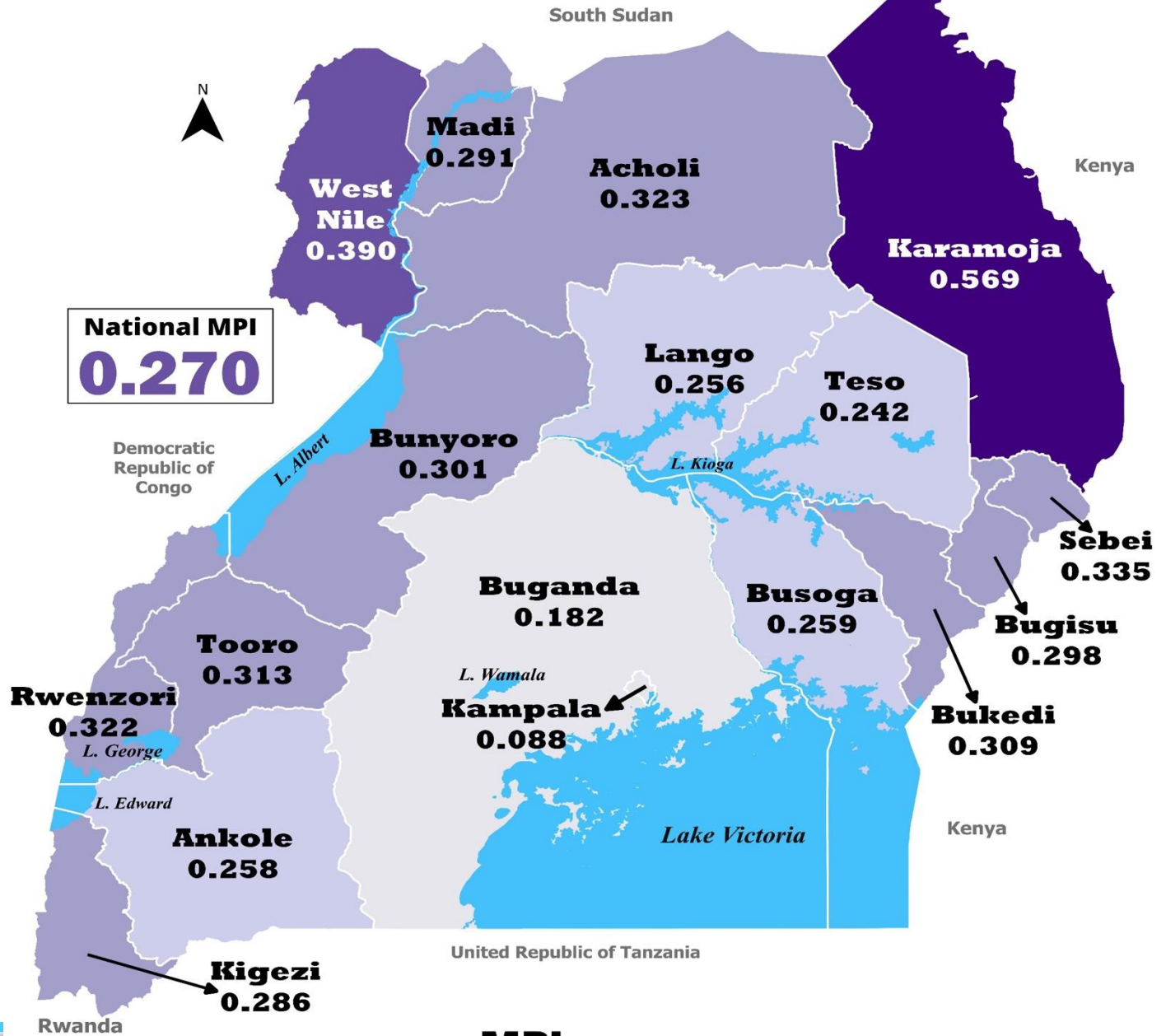
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# Multidimensional poverty Index by Household Head characteristics



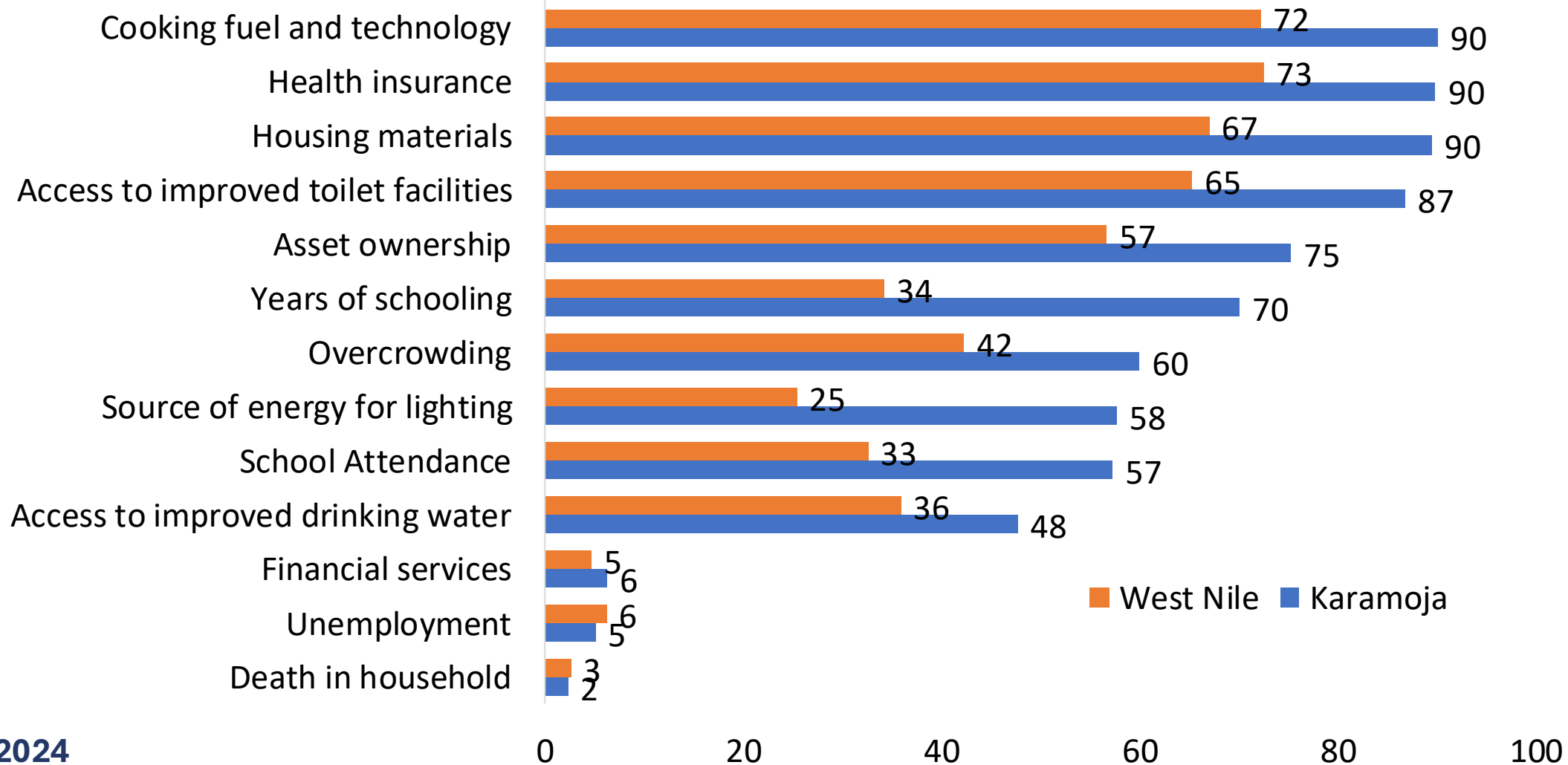
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# Multidimensional Poverty Index by Sub-region



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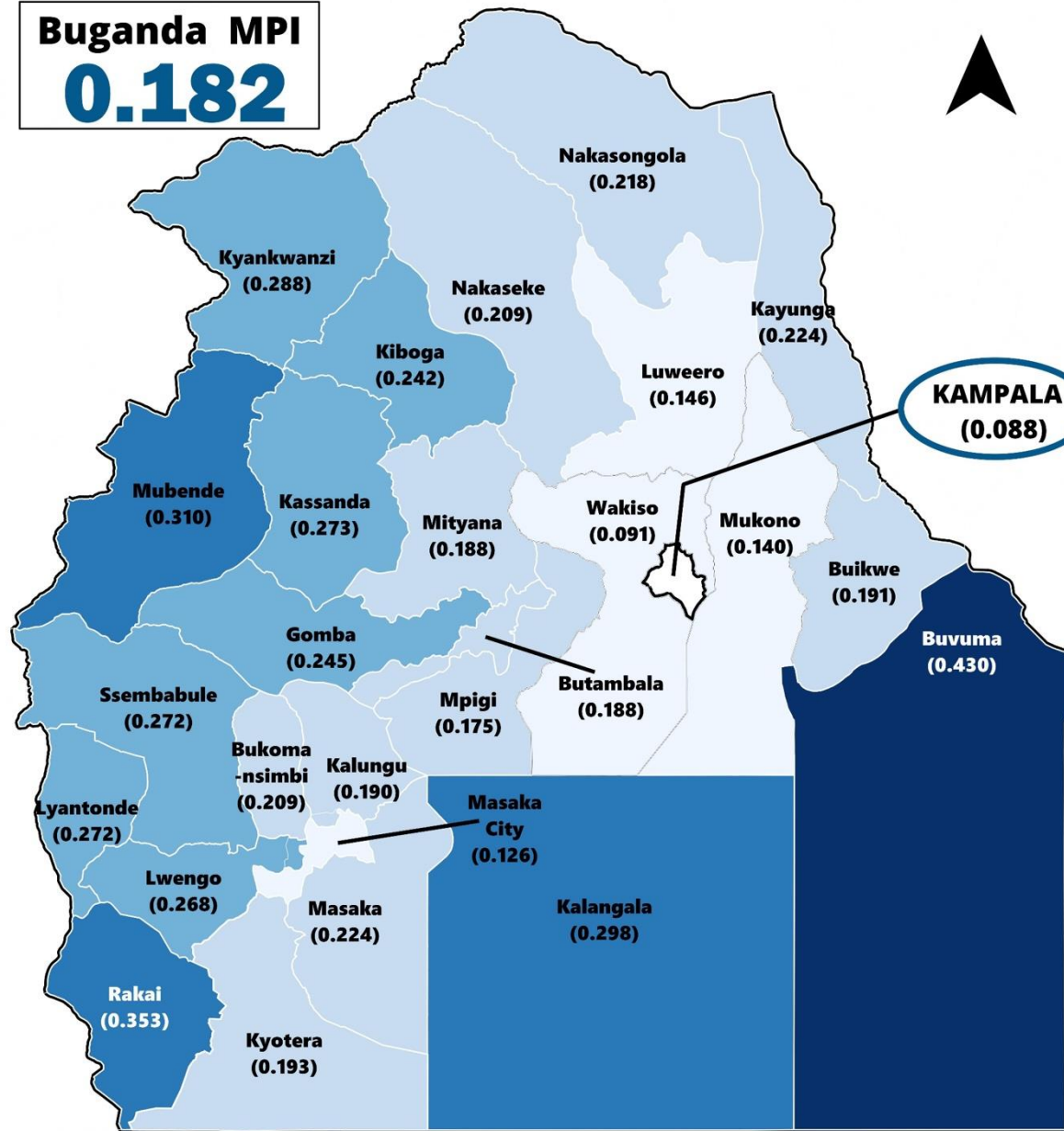
## Percentage of people who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in... for Karamoja and West Nile Sub Regions



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**Buganda MPI**  
**0.182**

# Multidimensional Poverty Index for Kampala and Districts in Buganda Sub Region



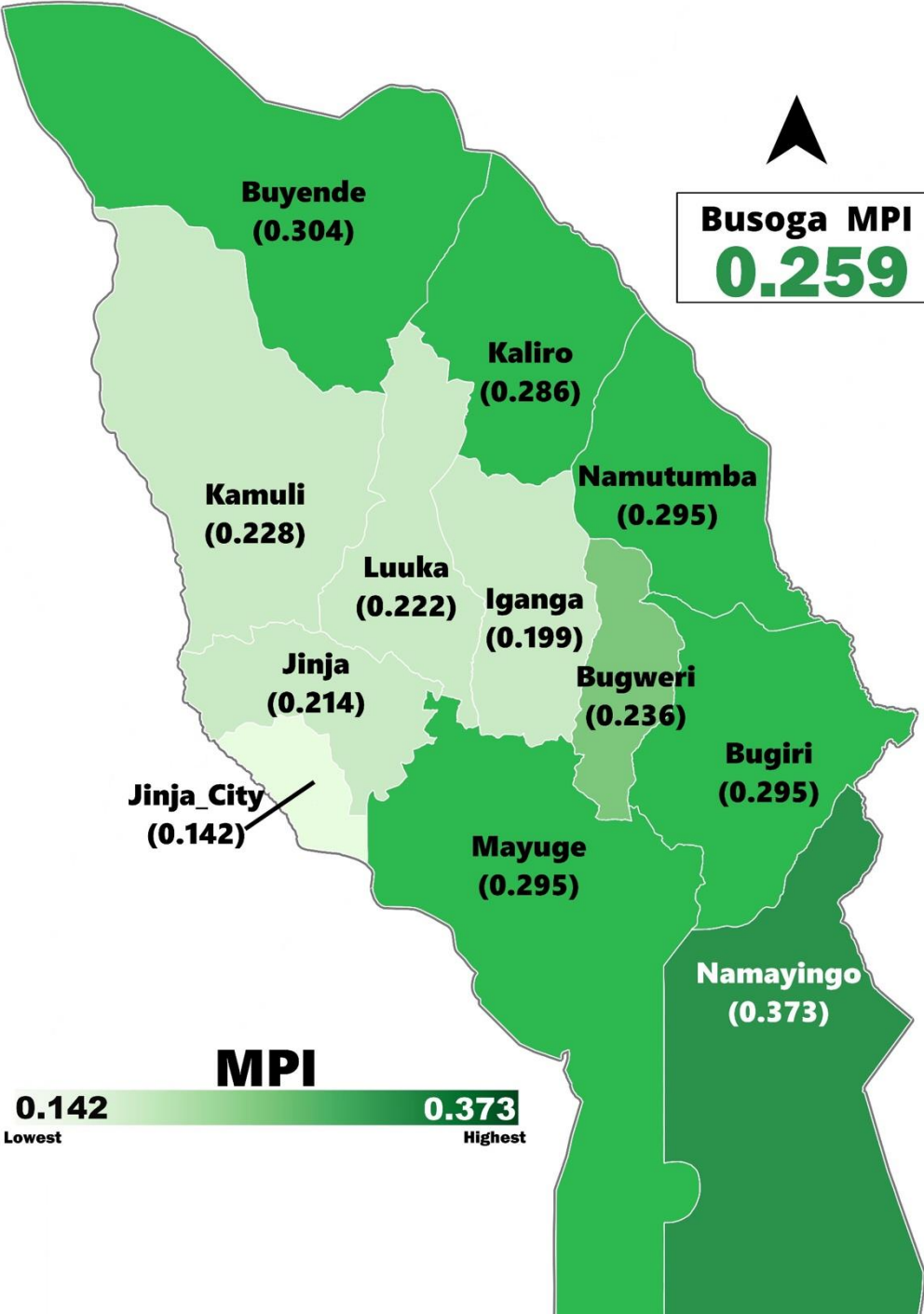
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**MPI**

**0.091**  
Lowest

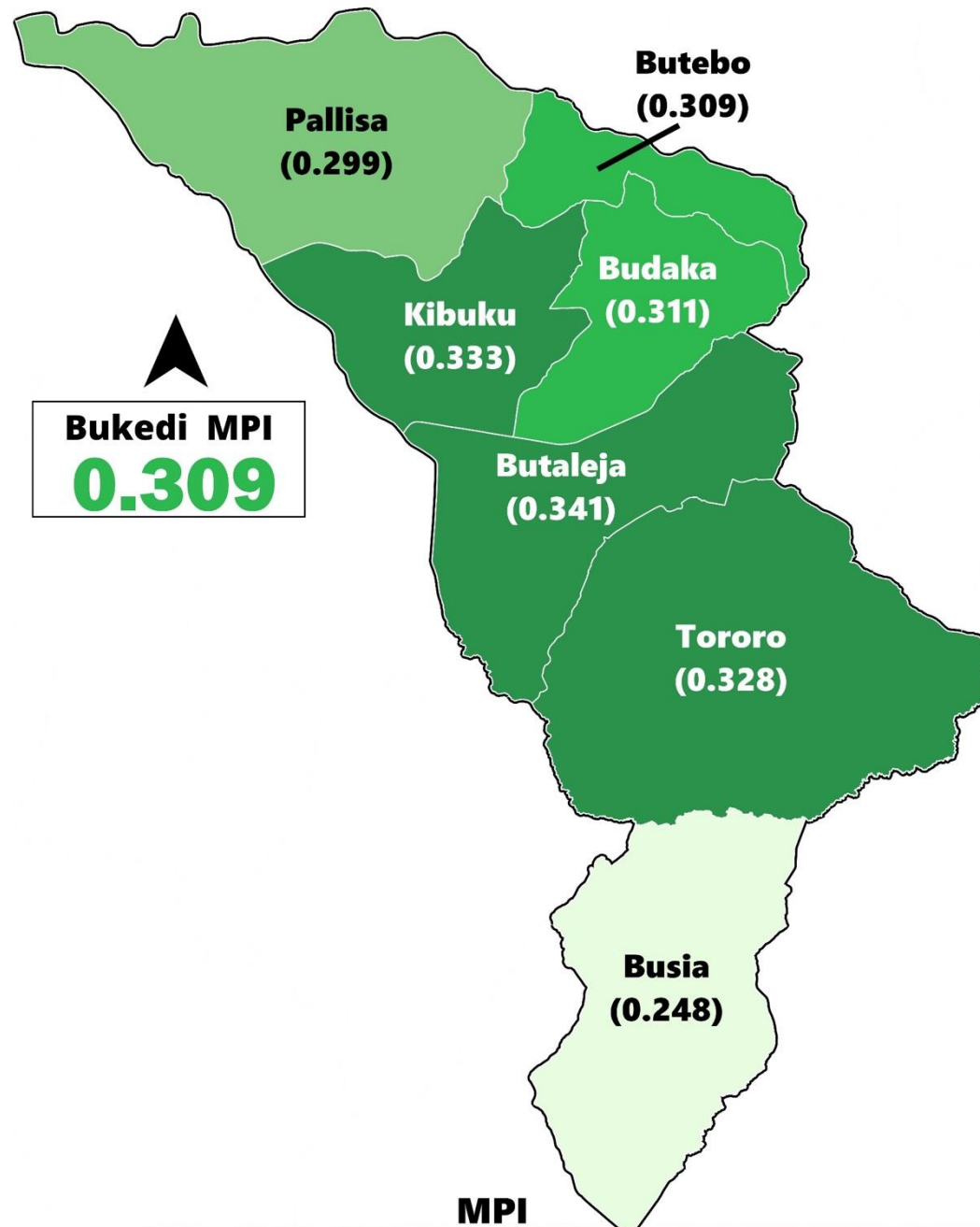
**0.430**  
Highest

# Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Busoga Sub Region



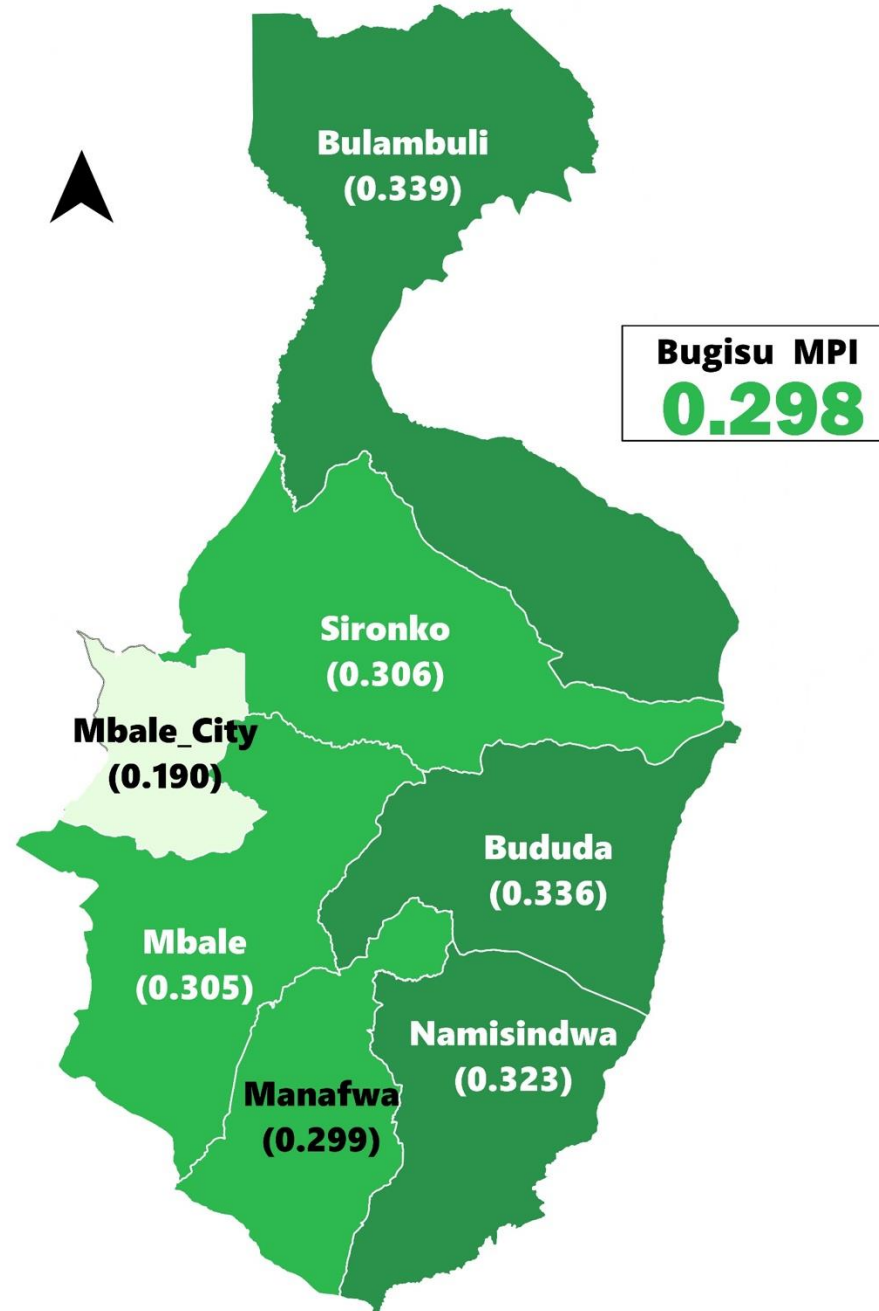
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# Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Bukedi Sub Region



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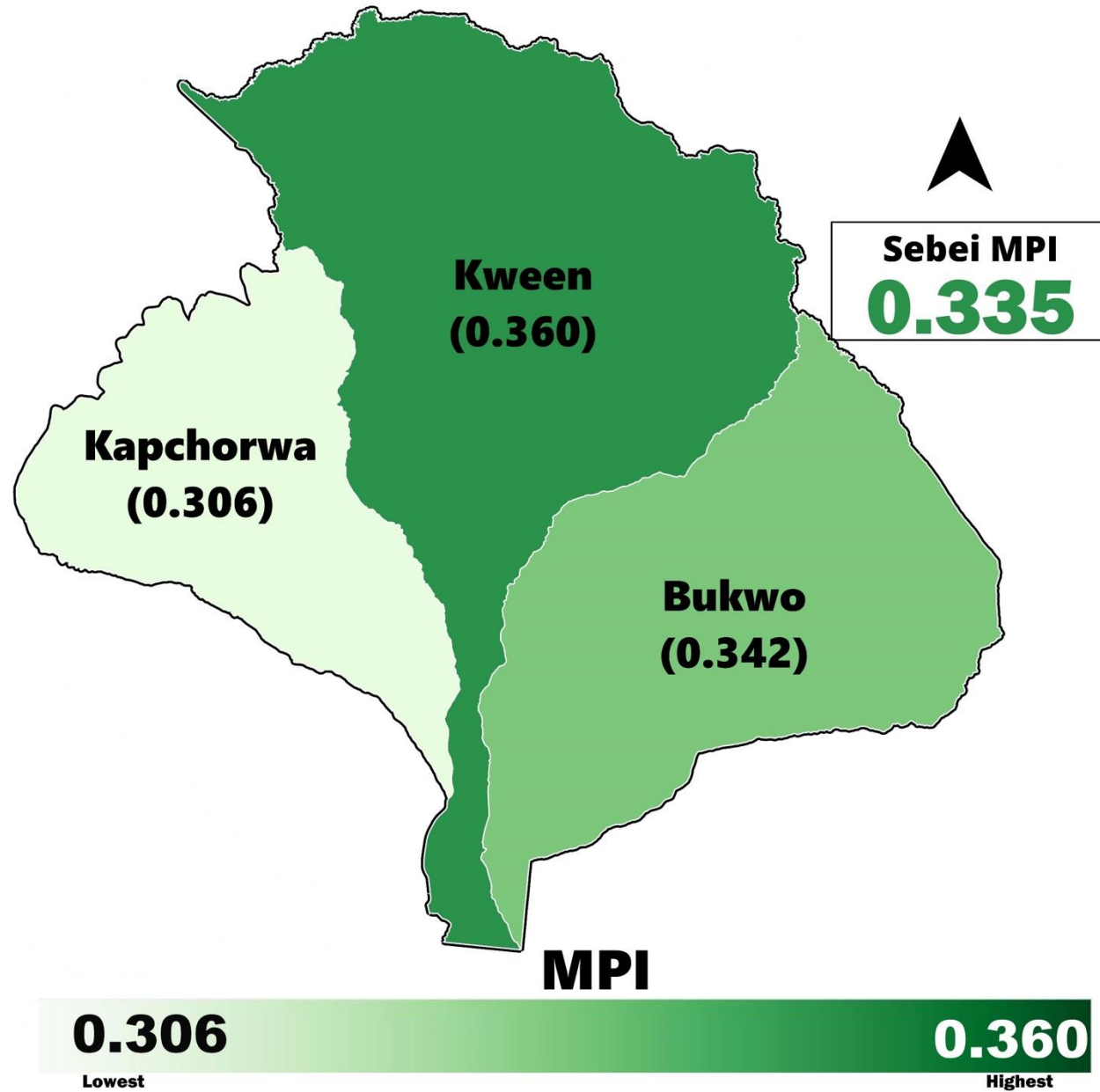
# Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Bugisu Sub Region



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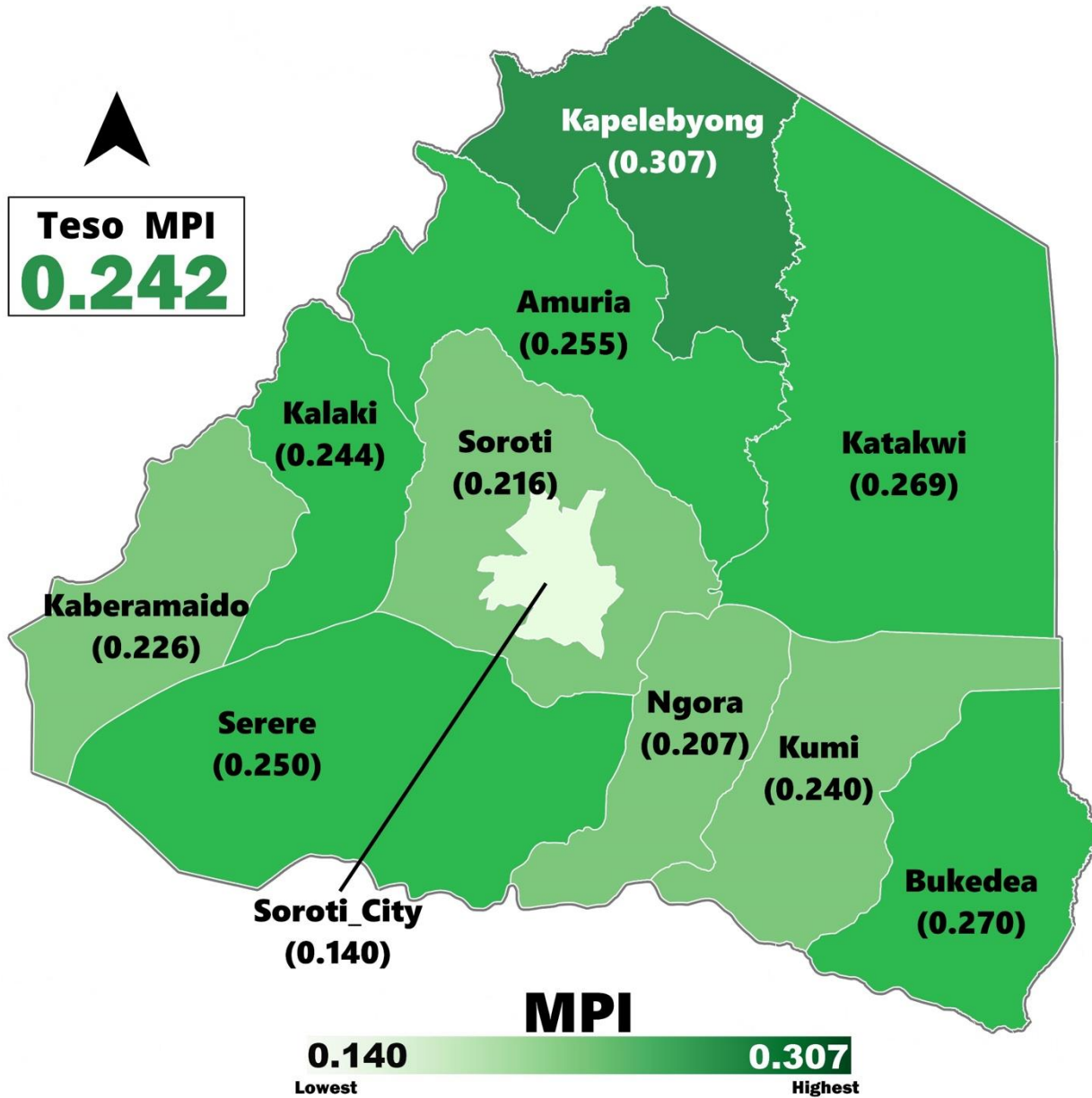


## Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Sebei Sub Region



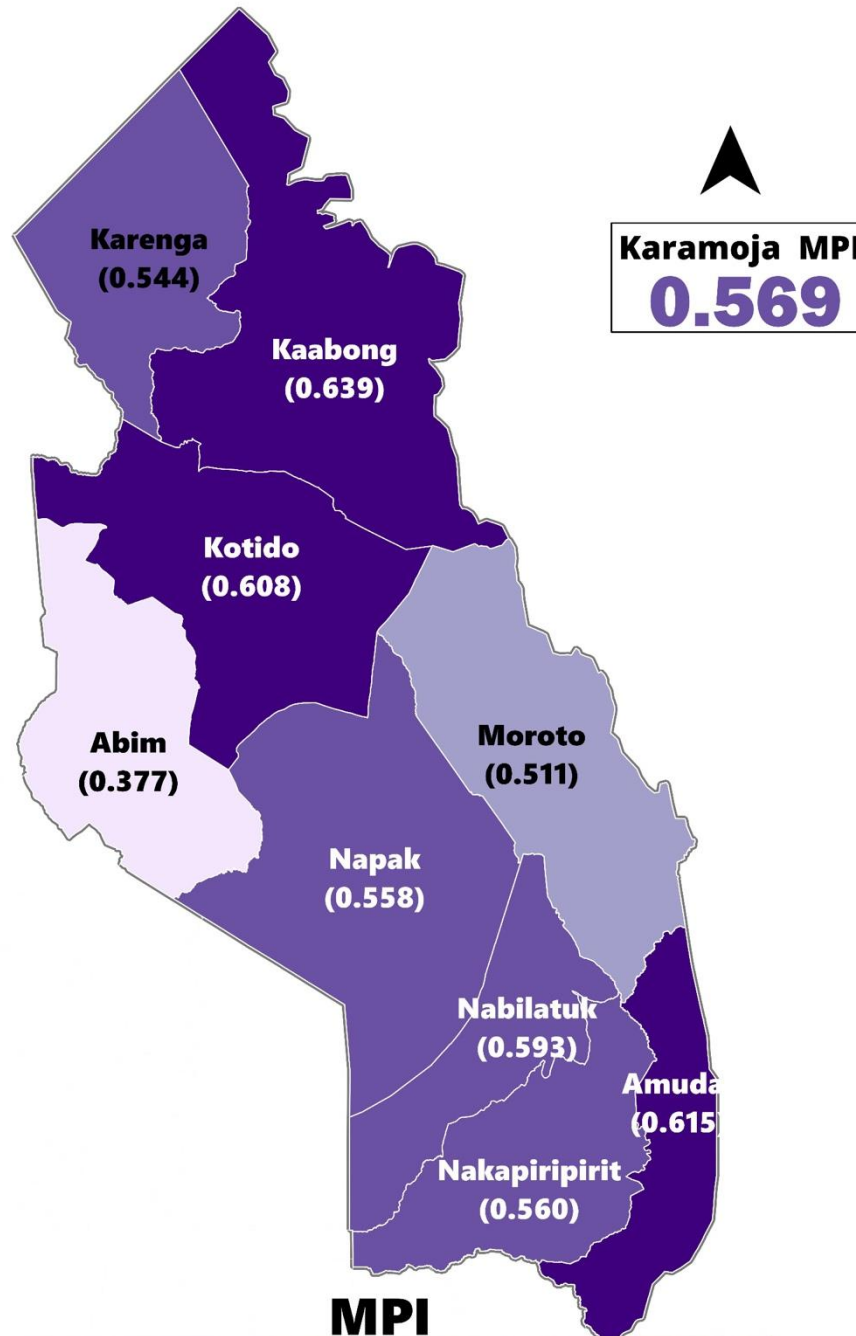
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# Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Teso Sub Region



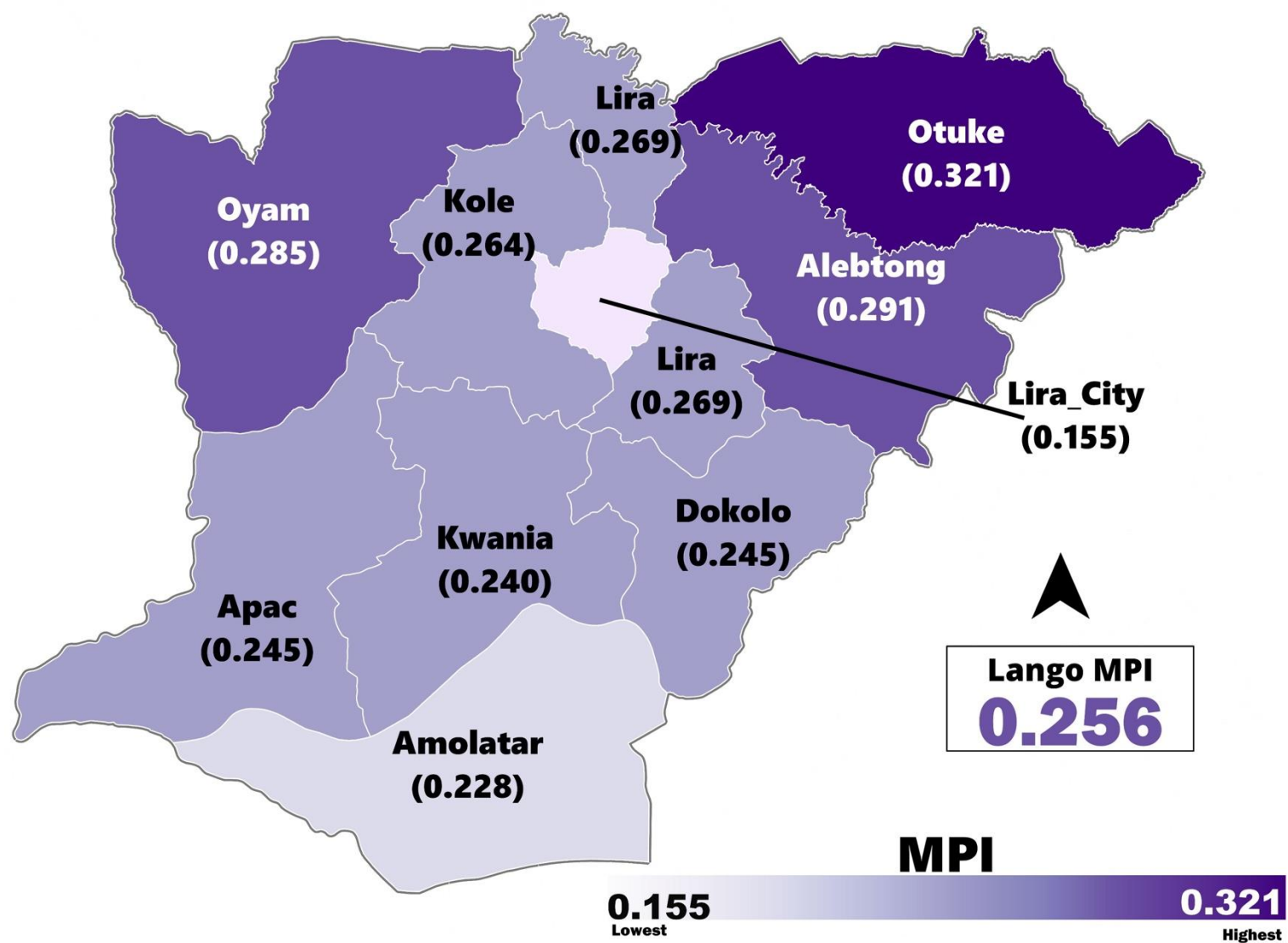
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# Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Karamoja Sub Region



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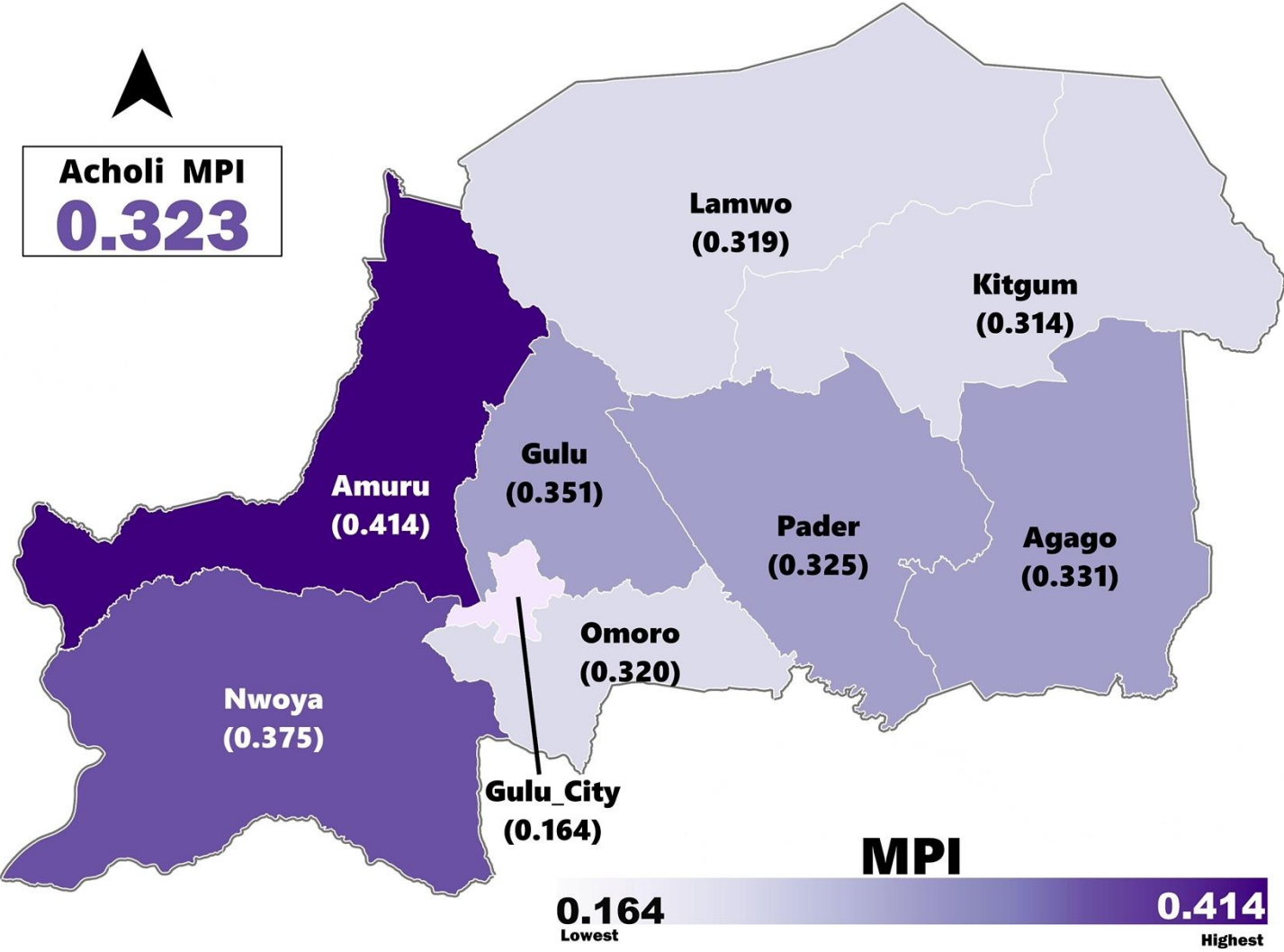
# Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Lango Sub Region



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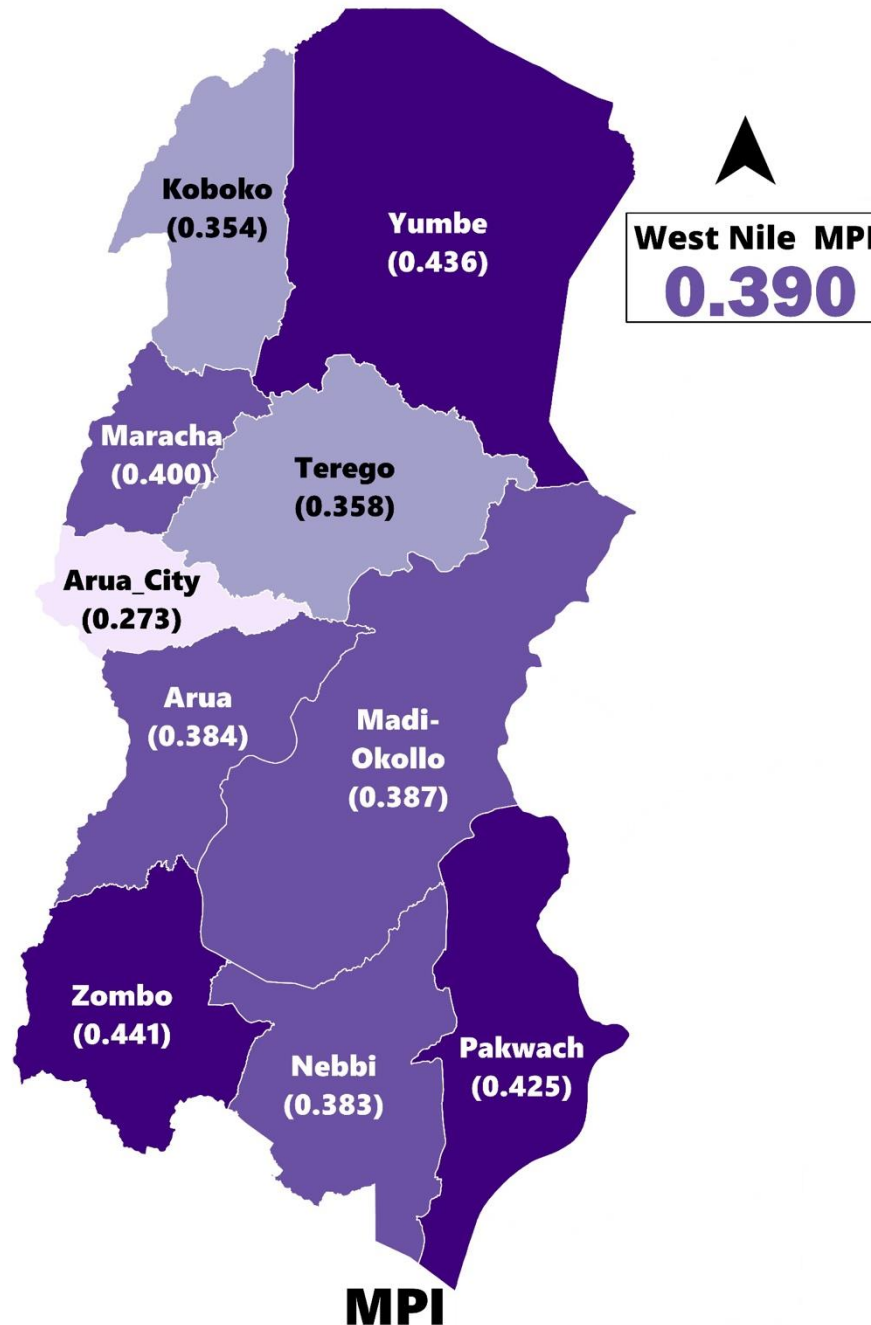
# Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Acholi Sub Region

**Acholi MPI**  
**0.323**



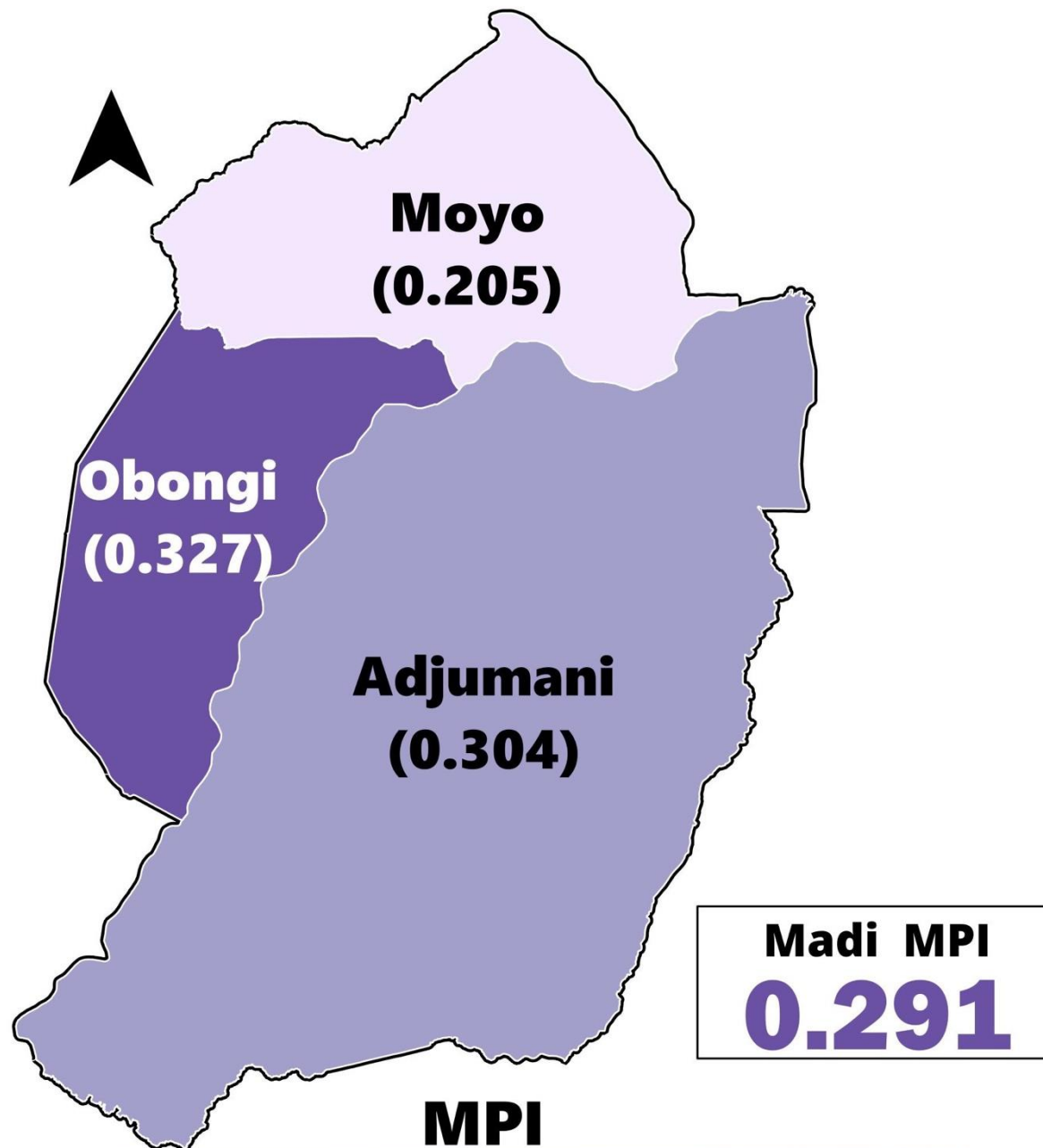
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# Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in West Nile Sub Region



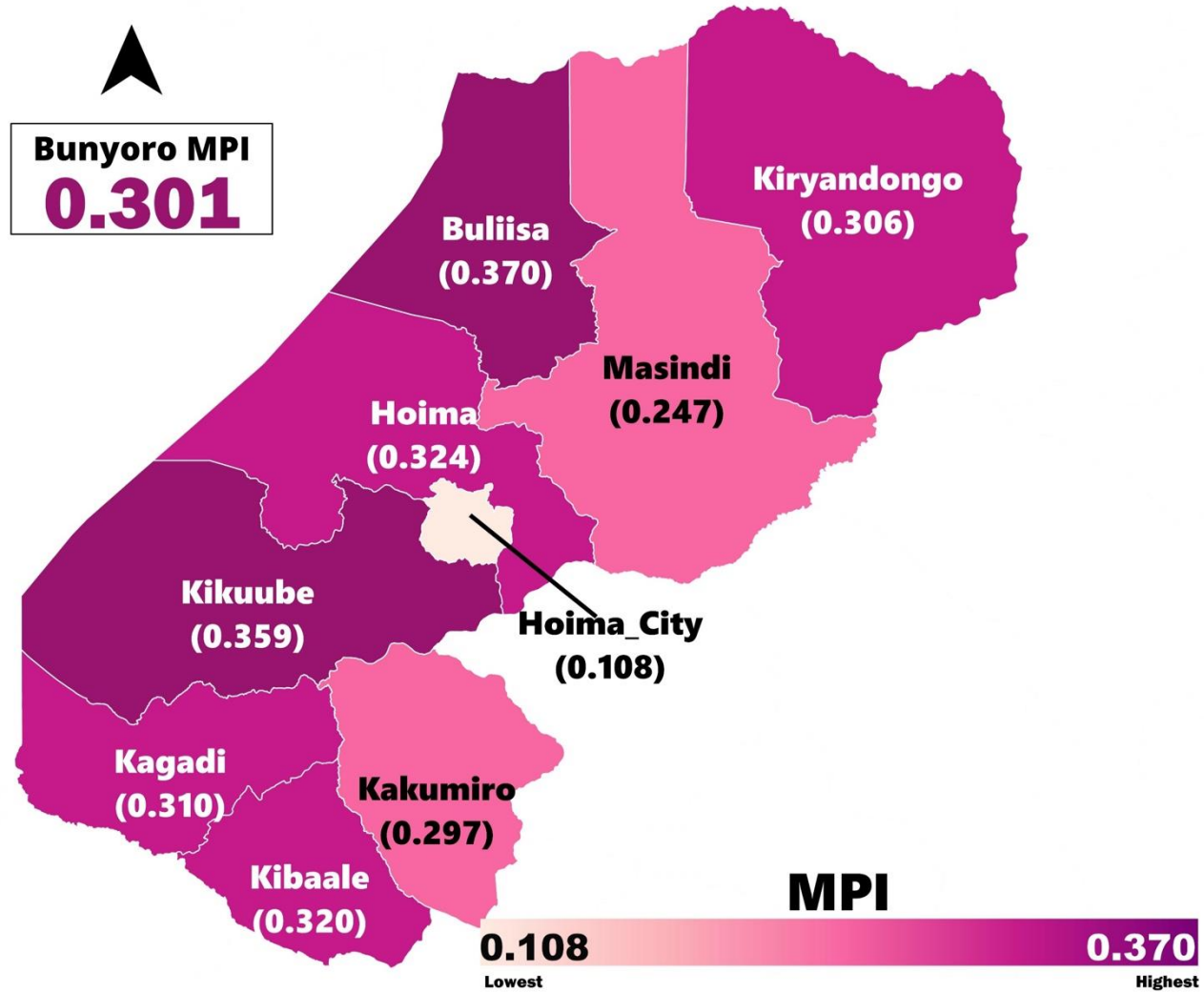
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## Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Madi Sub Region



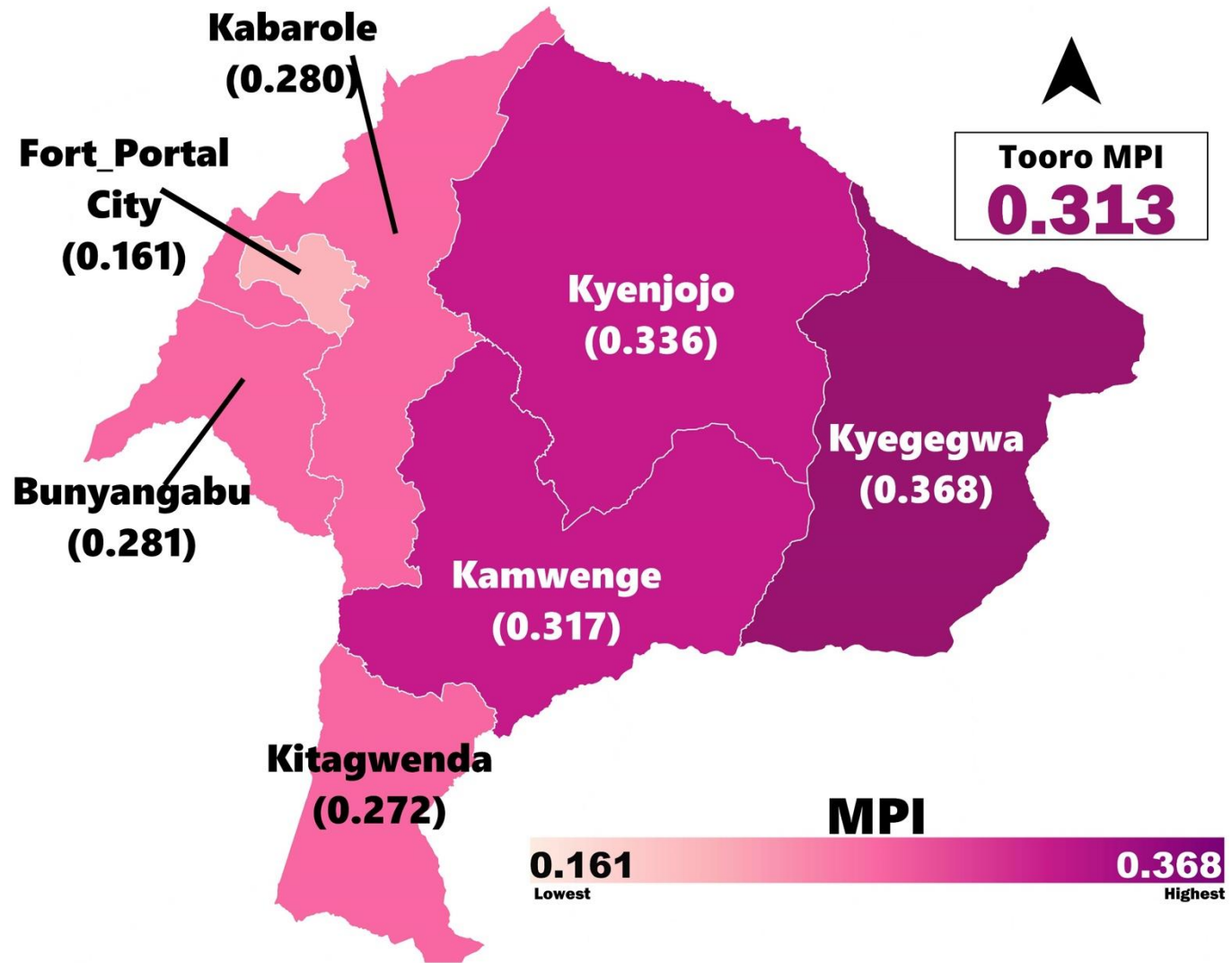
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# Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Bunyoro Sub Region



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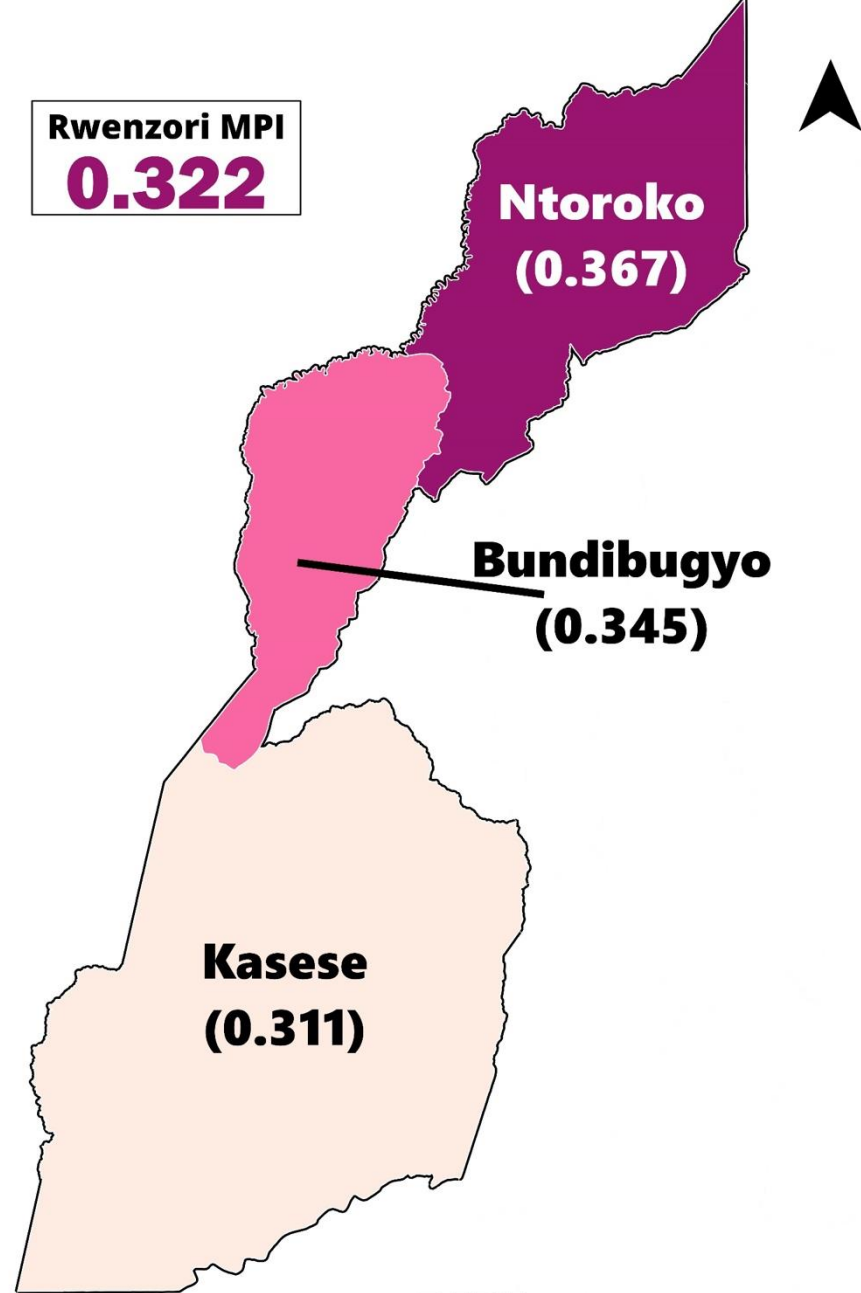
# Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Tooro Sub Region



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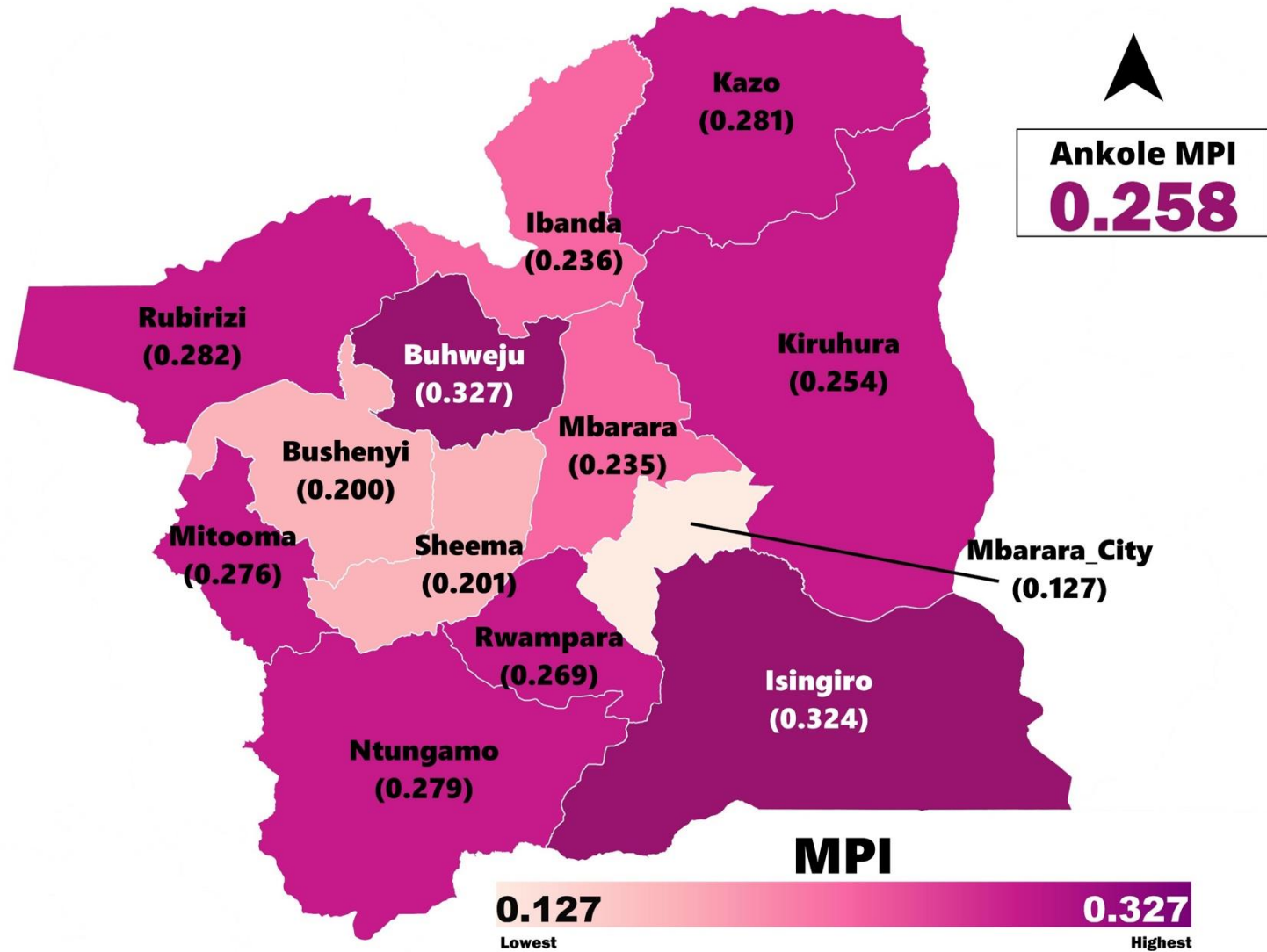
# Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Rwenzori Sub Region

Rwenzori MPI  
**0.322**



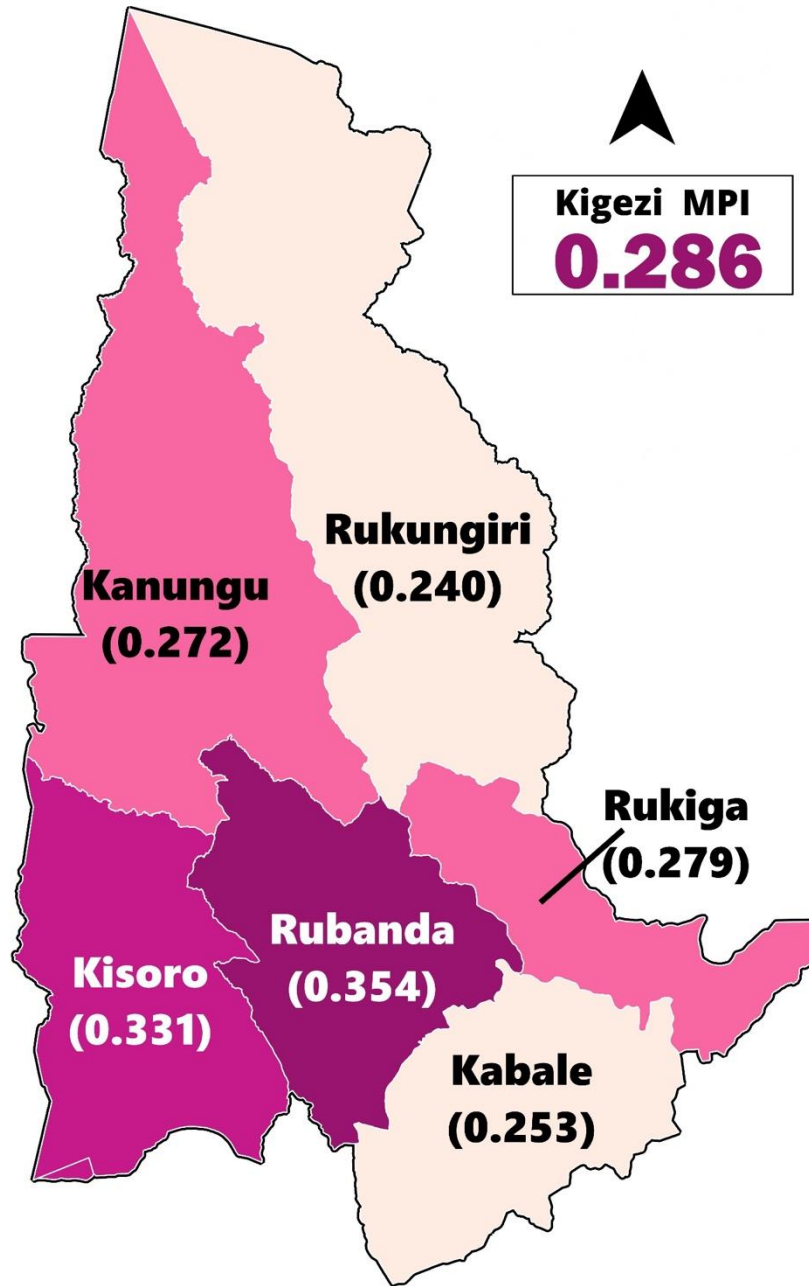
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# Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Ankole Sub Region



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# Multidimensional Poverty Index for Districts in Kigezi Sub Region



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- **Summary of Findings**

# Summary of Findings

- ❑ The MPI for Uganda was **0.270**
- ❑ **Karamoja** sub region had the highest MPI (**0.569**) while **Kampala** had the lowest (**0.088**)
- ❑ **Kaabong** district had the highest MPI (**0.639**) while **Kampala** had the lowest (**0.088**)

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## Summary of Findings...

- ❑ MPI was higher among **female** headed households (**0.289**) compared to **male** headed households (**0.262**)
- ❑ MPI was highest among households headed by persons with **no formal education (0.435)** and lowest among those with education above secondary (**0.082**)

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