

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
INDIA

ANDHRA PRADESH MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX REPORT 2017

BASED ON THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI) DEVELOPED
BY THE OXFORD POVERTY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE
IN COLLABORATION WITH THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT
OFFICE, UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

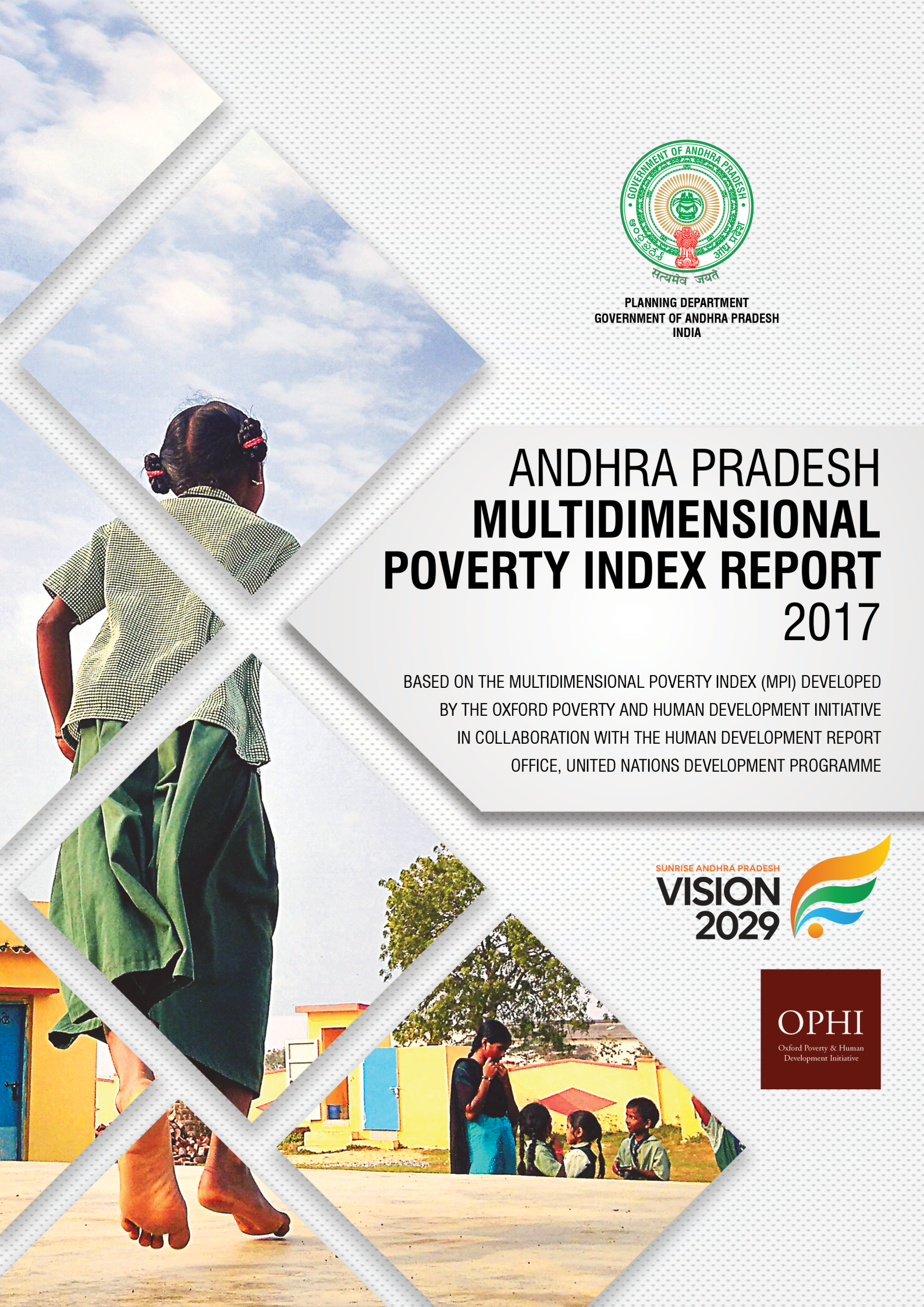
SUNRISE ANDHRA PRADESH

VISION
2029

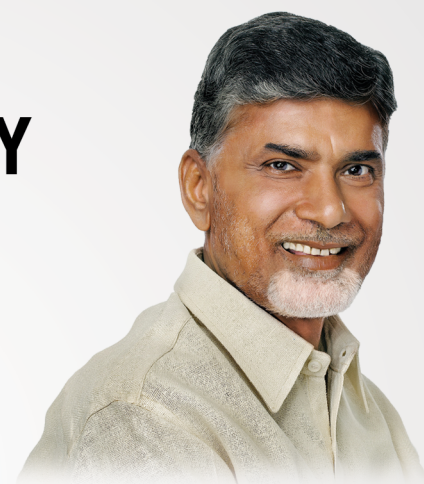


OPHI

Oxford Poverty & Human
Development Initiative



RATIONALE FOR MEASURING MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY



- Sri N. Chandrababu Naidu
Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh

“My government is committed to transforming Andhra Pradesh into the most developed state in the country by 2029, by eliminating all forms of poverty and deprivation.”

For a comprehensive understanding of poverty and to design policies for overall well-being and happiness of the people, it is imperative to measure both monetary and non-monetary deprivations. As per the latest official monetary poverty line of 2011, 9.2% of Andhra Pradesh’s population is poor.

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) on the other hand, measures poverty based on deprivations faced by individuals in ten non-monetary indicators across education, health, and living standards. MPI therefore, is a useful tool to measure progress under Goal 1 of the SDG framework - which is to end poverty in all its forms everywhere.

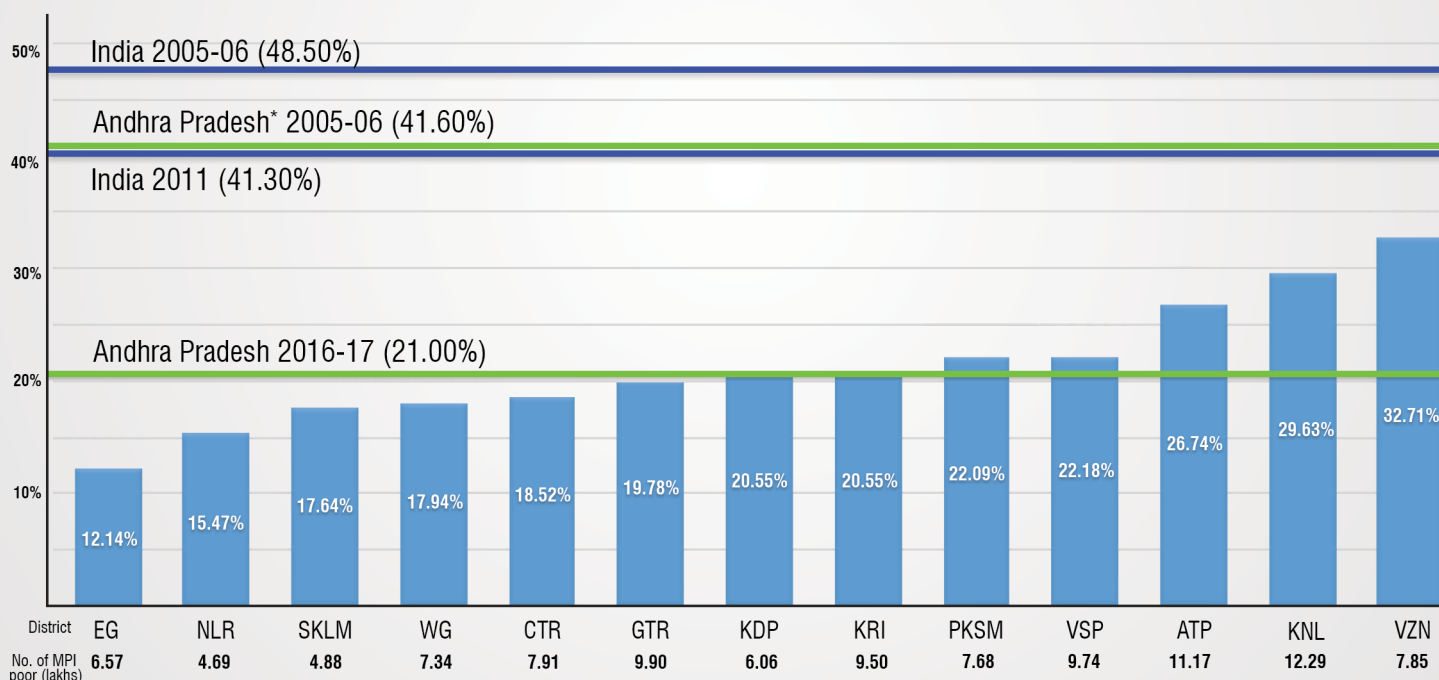
Andhra Pradesh is the first state in the country to conduct an exclusive household survey to estimate MPI.

The global MPI was developed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for inclusion in UNDP’s flagship Human Development Report (HDR) in 2010. It has been published in the HDR ever since. As per global MPI 2017 ranking, India ranks 66th, which is lower than countries in the region such as Bhutan (rank: 53), Myanmar (rank: 55) and Nepal (rank: 63).

Dimensions	Indicators	Deprived if ...	Weight	Related SDG
Education	Years of schooling	No household member has completed five years of schooling	1/6	SDG 4: Education
	Child school attendance	Any school-aged child is not attending school up to class 8	1/6	SDG 4: Education
Health	Child mortality	Any child has died in the family in the five years preceding the survey	1/6	SDG 3: Health and well-being
	Nutrition	Any adult or child for whom there is nutritional information is malnourished, as per BMI for adults and z-score of weight-for-age for children	1/6	SDG 2: Zero hunger
Living standard	Electricity	The household has no electricity	1/18	SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy
	Improved sanitation	The household’s sanitation facility is not improved or it is improved but shared with other households (A household is considered to have access to improved sanitation if it has some type of flush toilet or latrine, or ventilated improved pit or composting toilet, provided that they are not shared)	1/18	SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation
	Improved drinking water	The household does not have access to improved drinking water or safe drinking water is more than a 30-minute walk from home, roundtrip (A household has access to clean drinking water if the water source is any of the following types: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring, or rainwater.)	1/18	SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation
	Housing	The household lives in a kutcha house	1/18	SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities
	Cooking fuel	The household cooks with dung, wood or charcoal	1/18	SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy
	Assets ownership	The household owns no more than one of: radio, TV, telephone, bike, motorbike or refrigerator, and does not own a car or truck	1/18	SDG 1: No poverty

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATIO

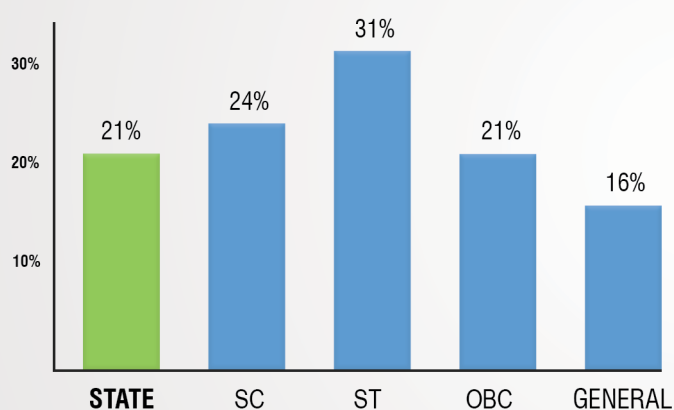
Between 2005-06 and 2016-17, Andhra Pradesh reduced its multidimensional poverty headcount ratio from **41.6% to 21%**. Monetary poverty, for undivided Andhra Pradesh, stands at 9.2% (2011).



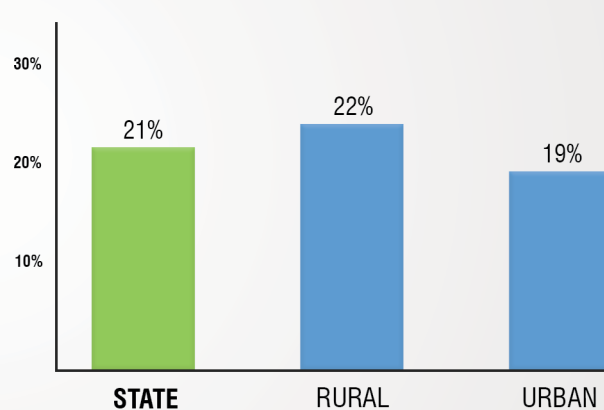
Sources: NFHS 2005-06 (India and Andhra Pradesh 2005-06); IDHS 2011 (India 2011); APSDPS Study (Andhra Pradesh 2016-17)

*Undivided Andhra Pradesh

SOCIAL CATEGORY-WISE HEADCOUNT RATIO (%)



URBAN-RURAL HEADCOUNT RATIO (%)



METHODOLOGY

Sampling and survey design: The MPI survey, conducted in 2016-17 by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, has used an effective sample of 12,325 households and 43,664 household members across all districts in the State.

The sampling of rural households has taken social category (SC/ ST/ OBC/ Others) and landholding size (landless/marginal and small farmer/ medium and above groups) of households

into consideration. For urban households, the employment category (self-employed/ regular wage or salary earning/ casual labour/ others) has been considered, instead of the landholding size.

The categories of landholding size and employment are based on the NSSO definitions detailed in the NSSO report no. 554 (68/10/1).

DISTRICT AND INDICATOR-WISE DEPRIVATION

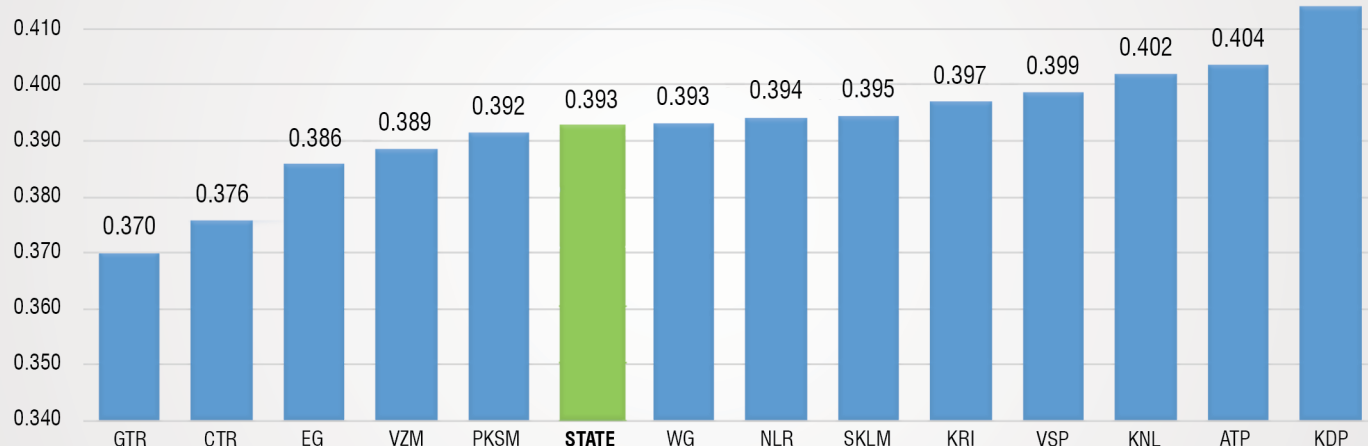
The value in each cell is the percentage of persons deprived in the corresponding indicator in the corresponding district, which is the raw headcount ratio.

Indicator	ATP	CTR	EG	GTR	KDP	KRI	KNL	NLR	PKSM	SKLM	VSP	VZM	WG	State
Child Mortality	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	2%	1%
Electricity	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%	4%	2%	1%	2%
Child School Attendance	2%	1%	2%	3%	3%	5%	5%	3%	3%	1%	4%	1%	2%	3%
Water	11%	11%	2%	18%	8%	22%	30%	3%	11%	12%	9%	4%	6%	12%
Assets	11%	10%	2%	8%	28%	10%	11%	17%	14%	13%	21%	21%	9%	13%
Housing	13%	7%	13%	9%	4%	22%	24%	9%	22%	18%	22%	12%	17%	14%
Sanitation	53%	30%	12%	12%	17%	15%	29%	36%	21%	42%	49%	63%	17%	29%
Nutrition	38%	42%	31%	37%	43%	32%	36%	35%	29%	22%	36%	35%	37%	35%
Years of Schooling ¹	52%	33%	35%	49%	37%	43%	46%	20%	48%	35%	20%	64%	38%	40%
Cooking Fuel ²	62%	40%	86%	21%	97%	30%	83%	68%	38%	62%	66%	47%	40%	56%

1: A considerable adult population with low literacy level may be the reason for the high proportion of households having no person with at least 5 years of schooling.

2: If a household uses dung, wood or charcoal as cooking fuel, the index considers it as deprived in this indicator, even if it has LPG or any other improved source. Following the saturation of cooking fuel in the State, deprivation in this indicator is expected to reduce and the change will be visible in the next round of MPI estimation.

INTENSITY OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY



NOTE: Higher values indicate higher intensity of multidimensional poverty

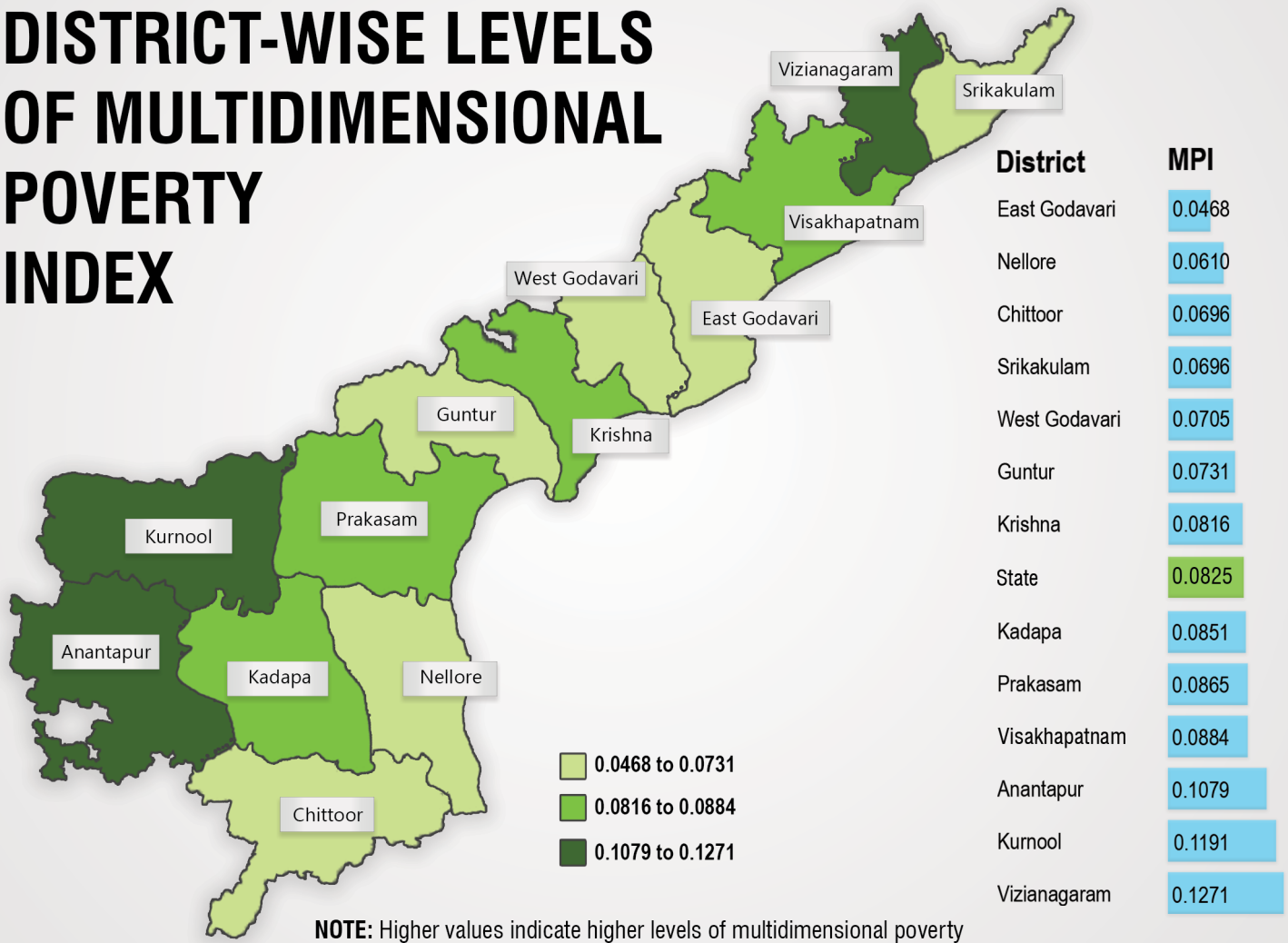
KEY TERMS

Headcount ratio (H): If a household is deprived in one-third or more of the ten weighted indicators, then the index identifies the household and every member in it as multidimensionally poor. The headcount ratio of multidimensional poverty or the multidimensional poverty rate is defined as the ratio of multidimensionally poor persons to total population.

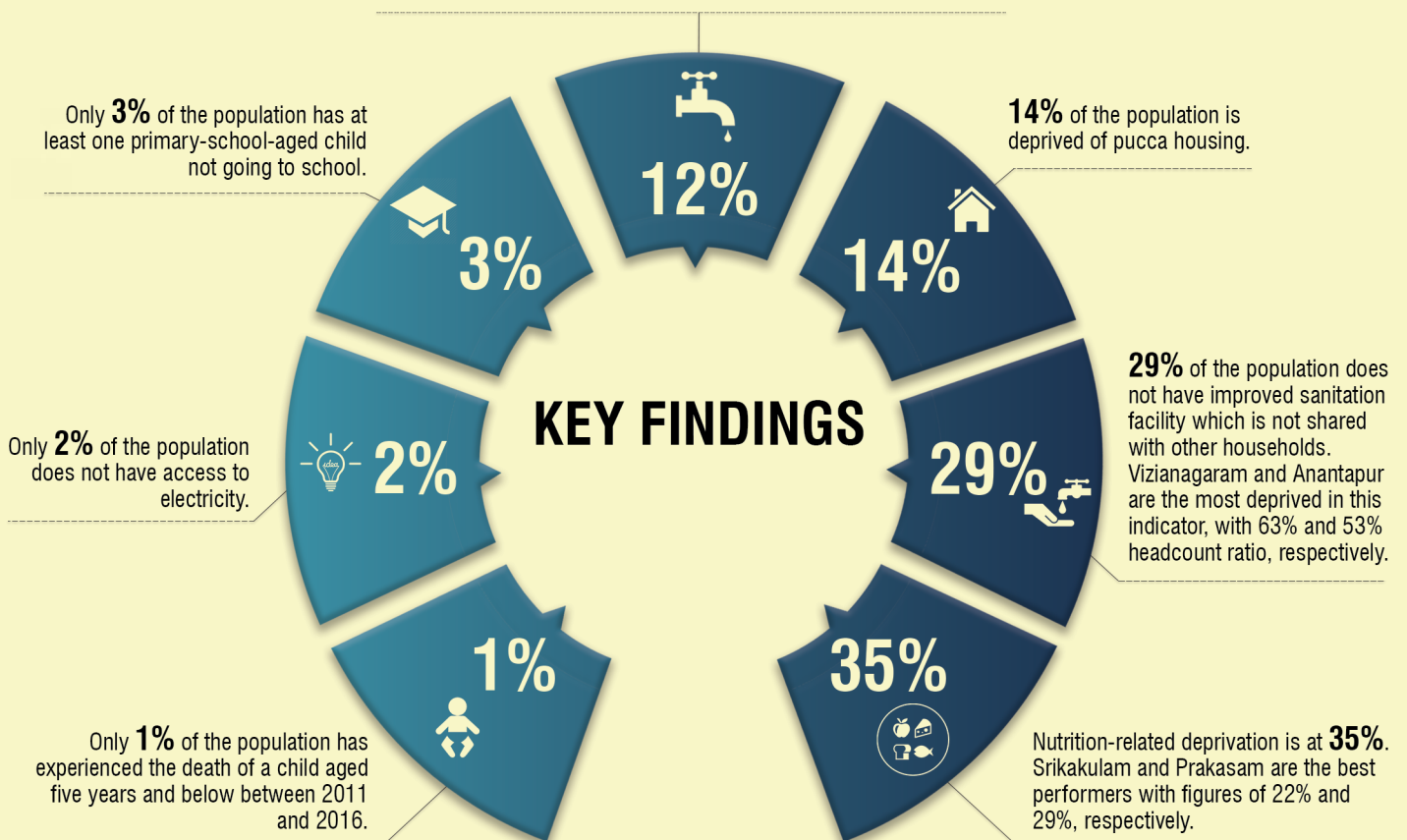
Intensity of multidimensional poverty (A): Intensity is defined as the average proportion of weighted deprivations experienced by multidimensionally poor persons.

MPI: The product of headcount ratio (H) and intensity of multidimensional poverty (A) results in MPI.

DISTRICT-WISE LEVELS OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX



12% of the population does not have access to improved drinking water or safe drinking water is more than a 30-minute walk from home, roundtrip. Kurnool is most deprived in this indicator with 30% headcount ratio.



GLOBAL MPI 2017 RANKING

1. KAZAKHSTAN	0.0002	37. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	0.0340	72. HAITI	0.2483
2. SERBIA	0.0010	38. SOUTH AFRICA	0.0359	73. MALAWI	0.2506
3. TURKMENISTAN	0.0011	39. MONGOLIA	0.0406	74. TOGO	0.2523
4. ARMENIA	0.0012	40. PERU	0.0431	75. RWANDA	0.2587
5. MONTENEGRO	0.0013	41. IRAQ	0.0448	76. ANGOLA	0.2592
6. KYRGYZSTAN	0.0019	42. PHILIPPINES	0.0521	77. ZAMBIA	0.2815
7. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	0.0019	43. TAJIKISTAN	0.0539	78. TANZANIA	0.2843
8. MACEDONIA	0.0024	44. SWAZILAND	0.0663	79. MAURITANIA	0.2849
9. MOLDOVA	0.0027	45. INDONESIA	0.0664	80. SUDAN	0.2866
10. BARBADOS	0.0030	46. MOROCCO	0.0674	81. AFGHANISTAN	0.2953
11. THAILAND	0.0032	47. GABON	0.0701	82. SENEGAL	0.2956
12. SAINT LUCIA	0.0034	48. NICARAGUA	0.0724	83. NIGERIA	0.3027
13. PALESTINE	0.0041	49. HONDURAS	0.0724	84. BENIN	0.3067
14. UKRAINE	0.0042	50. SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	0.0815	85. COTE D'IVOIRE	0.3102
15. TUNISIA	0.0045	ANDHRA PRADESH	0.0825	86. GAMBIA	0.3226
16. MEXICO	0.0048	51. BOLIVIA	0.0893	87. MADAGASCAR	0.3566
17. ALBANIA	0.0051	52. GUATEMALA	0.1131	88. TIMOR-LESTE	0.3602
18. LIBYA	0.0056	53. BHUTAN	0.1193	89. UGANDA	0.3669
19. ALGERIA	0.0057	54. VANUATU	0.1286	90. GUINEA-BISSAU	0.3708
20. JORDAN	0.0059	55. MYANMAR	0.1342	91. LIBERIA	0.3743
21. JAMAICA	0.0070	56. DJIBOUTI	0.1385	92. MOZAMBIQUE	0.3889
22. UZBEKISTAN	0.0084	57. LESOTHO	0.1402	93. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	0.4009
23. GUYANA	0.0131	58. CAMBODIA	0.1464	94. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0.4302
24. ECUADOR	0.0134	59. ZIMBABWE	0.1520	95. BURUNDI	0.4537
25. EGYPT	0.0136	60. GHANA	0.1557	96. MALI	0.4571
26. SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	0.0164	61. COMOROS	0.1727	97. GUINEA	0.4590
27. CHINA	0.0167	62. LAO	0.1738	98. SIERRA LEONE	0.4645
28. BELIZE	0.0183	63. NEPAL	0.1749	99. ETHIOPIA	0.5058
29. MALDIVES	0.0184	64. REPUBLIC OF CONGO	0.1813	100. SOMALIA	0.5137
30. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	0.0197	65. KENYA	0.1874	101. BURKINA FASO	0.5352
31. AZERBAIJAN	0.0210	66. INDIA	0.1911	102. CHAD	0.5521
32. BRAZIL	0.0215	67. NAMIBIA	0.1931	103. SOUTH SUDAN	0.5574
33. COLOMBIA	0.0220	68. BANGLADESH	0.1958	104. NIGER	0.6046
34. SURINAME	0.0240	69. PAKISTAN	0.2303		
35. EL SALVADOR	0.0262	70. YEMEN	0.2357		
36. VIETNAM	0.0290	71. CAMEROON	0.2478		

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