

## Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)

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### Country Briefing: Slovakia

#### Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) At a Glance

For an explanation of the MPI and details of the resources available in the MPI Data Bank, please see the last page of the briefing.

This Country Briefing presents the results of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and explains key findings graphically. More information, international comparisons and MPI resources are available at [www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/](http://www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/).

The MPI was constructed by OPHI for UNDP's 2013 Human Development Report (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/>).

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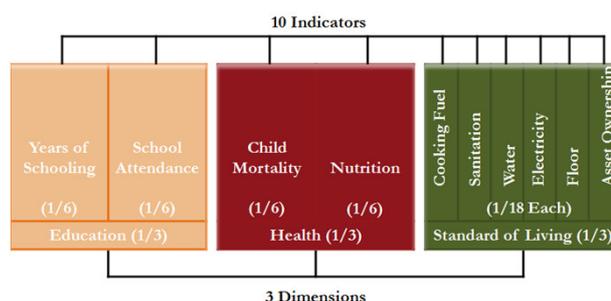
For information on the original MPI methodology, see the revised paper, Alkire, S. and Santos, M.E. (2013), "Measuring Acute Poverty in the Developing World: Robustness and Scope of the Multidimensional Poverty Index", OPHI Working Paper 59. Available at [www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/ophi-wp-59.pdf](http://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/ophi-wp-59.pdf).

For information on updates that took place in 2011, see Alkire, S., Roche, J.M., Santos, M.E. and Seth, S. (2011), "Multidimensional Poverty Index 2011: Brief Methodological Note". Available at: [www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/MPI\\_2011\\_Methodology\\_Note\\_4-11-2011\\_1500.pdf](http://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/MPI_2011_Methodology_Note_4-11-2011_1500.pdf).

For information on updates that took place in 2013, see Alkire, S., Conconi, A. and Roche, J.M. (2013), "Multidimensional Poverty Index 2013: Brief Methodological Note and Results". Available at: [www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/](http://www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/).

#### Inside the MPI

The MPI has three dimensions and 10 indicators, which are shown in the box below. Each dimension is equally weighted, each indicator within a dimension is also equally weighted, and these weights are shown in brackets within the diagram.



#### Country Profile

Slovakia-WHS-2003

Country: Slovakia Year: 2003 Survey: WHS

Region: Europe and Central Asia

#### Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

The MPI reflects both the **incidence** or headcount ratio (H) of poverty – the proportion of the population that is multidimensionally poor – and the average **intensity** (A) of their poverty – the average proportion of indicators in which poor people are deprived. The MPI is calculated by multiplying the incidence of poverty by the average intensity across the poor ( $H \times A$ ). A person is identified as poor if he or she is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The following table shows the multidimensional poverty rate (MPI) and its two components: incidence of poverty (H) and average intensity of deprivation faced by the poor (A). The first and second columns of the table report the survey and year used to generate the MPI results. Those identified as "Vulnerable to Poverty" are deprived in 20% - 33% of weighted indicators and those identified as in "Severe Poverty" are deprived in 50% or more.

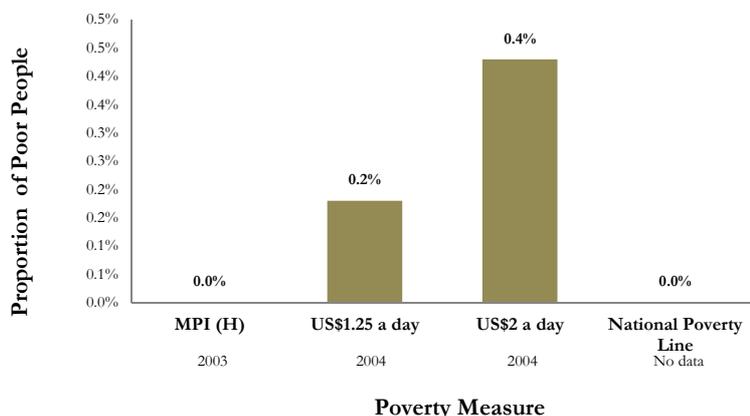
Survey	Year	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI = H×A)	Percentage of Poor People (H)	Average Intensity Across the Poor (A)	Percentage of Population Vulnerable to Poverty	Percentage of Population in Severe Poverty
WHS	2003	0.000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

The MPI for Slovakia is released as an "upper bound" MPI due to data issues. This means that the MPI in Slovakia is no higher than the reported MPI value, but that it may be (and in most cases, is likely to be) lower than the reported MPI value.

### Comparing the MPI with Other Poverty Measures

Chart A compares the poverty rate using the MPI with three other commonly used poverty measures. The height of the first column denotes the percentage of people who are MPI poor (also called the incidence or headcount ratio). The second and third columns denote the percentages of people who are poor according to the \$1.25 a day income poverty line and \$2.00 a day line, respectively. The final column denotes the percentage of people who are poor according to the national income poverty line. The table on the right-hand side reports various descriptive statistics for the country. The monetary poverty statistics are taken from the year closest to the year of the survey used to calculate the MPI. The year is provided below each column in chart A.

A. Comparative Poverty Measures



**Summary**

Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.000
Percentage of MPI Poor (H)	0.0%
Average Intensity of Deprivation (A)	0.0%
Percentage of Income Poor (\$1.25 a day) <sup>‡</sup>	0.2%
Percentage of Income Poor (\$2.00 a day) <sup>‡</sup>	0.4%
Percentage of Poor (National Poverty Line) <sup>‡</sup>	No Data

<sup>‡</sup> The World Bank (2012). "The World DataBank". Washington, DC. [available at <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx>, accessed September 2012]

### Comparing the Headcount Ratios of MPI Poor and \$1.25/day Poor

Chart B shows the percentage of people who are MPI poor (also called the incidence or headcount ratio) in the developing countries analysed. The column denoting this country is dark, with other countries shown in light grey. The dark dots denote the percentage of people who are income poor according to the \$1.25 a day poverty line in each country. Chart A tells you the year this data comes from for this country. Dots are only shown where the income poverty data available are taken from a survey fielded within three years of the MPI survey year.

Percentage of Poor People

B. Headcounts of MPI Poor and \$1.25/day Poor

