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UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

Side Event on Multidimensional Poverty

11-12:15, 2 March 2015

Hosted by MPPN & OPHI

www.ophi.org.uk

Tabita, Kenya

Rabiya, India

Stéphanie, Madagascar

Agathe, Madagascar

Dalma, Kenya

Ann-Sophie, Kenya

Valérie, Madagascar



In the SDGs: Poverty is Multidimensional

UNSG Synthesis Report Dec 2014:

2.1 Shared Ambitions: ... Member States will need to fill key sustainable development gaps left by the Goals, such as **the multidimensional aspects of poverty**

5.1 Measuring the new dynamics ...

Poverty measures should reflect the multi-dimensional nature of poverty.

Sixty-Ninth Session of the UN General Assembly Dec 2014.

(A/RES/69/238)

5. Underlines the need to better reflect the multidimensional nature of development and poverty...

Open Working Group Goal 1 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.



Multidimensional Measurement Methods:

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Multidimensional Poverty Measurement and Analysis

Sabina Alkire, James Foster, Suman Seth, Maria
Emma Santos, Jose Manuel Roche, and Paola Ballon

Comprehensive survey of methods used for
measuring multidimensional poverty

Illustrates state-of-the-art of quantitative
techniques used in multidimensional poverty
studies

A unique guide to viewing poverty through a multi-
dimensional lens

MULTIDIMENSIONAL
POVERTY
MEASUREMENT
AND ANALYSIS

SABINA ALKIRE, JAMES FOSTER,
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multidimensionalpoverty.org

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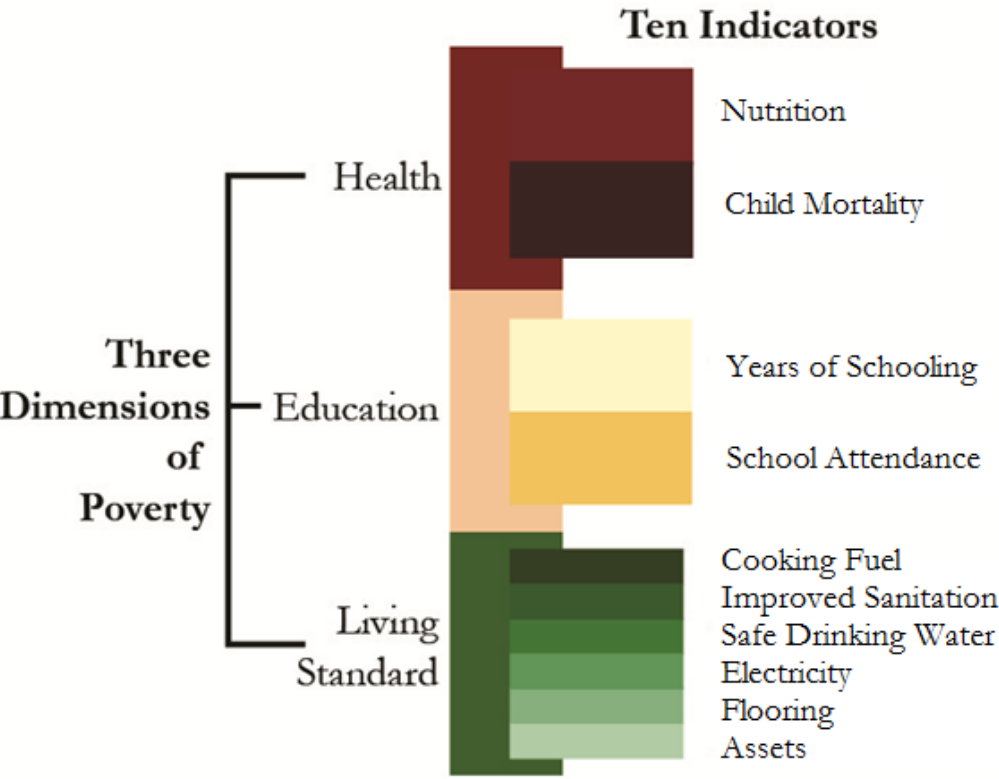
SABINA ALKIRE, JAMES FOSTER,
SUMAN SETH, MARIA EMMA SANTOS,
JOSÉ MANUEL ROCHE, AND PAOLA BALLON

multidimensionalpoverty.org

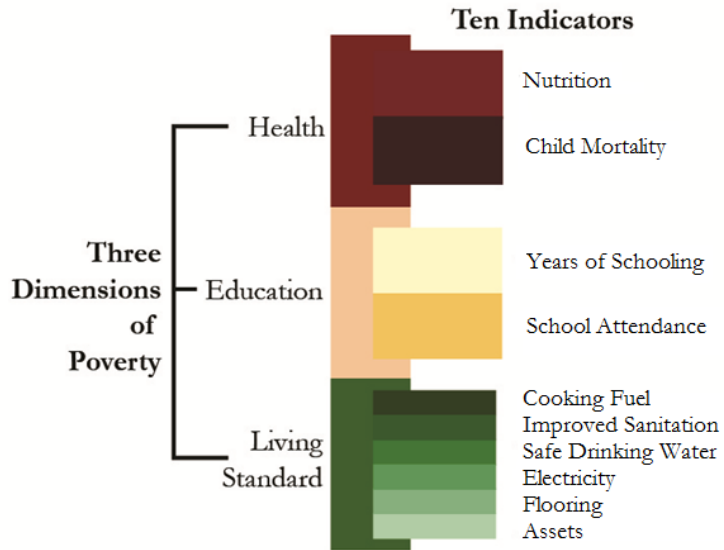
The MPI as a tool for the SDGs

- Interlinkages
- Inclusiveness
- Universality

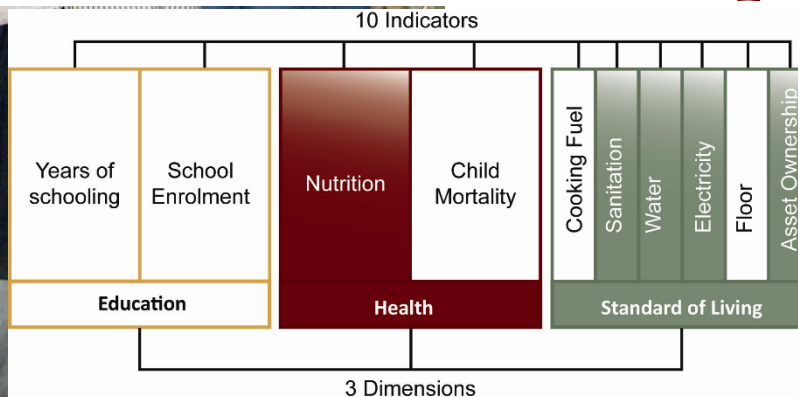
Select Indicators, Cutoffs, Values



Select Indicators, Cutoffs, Values



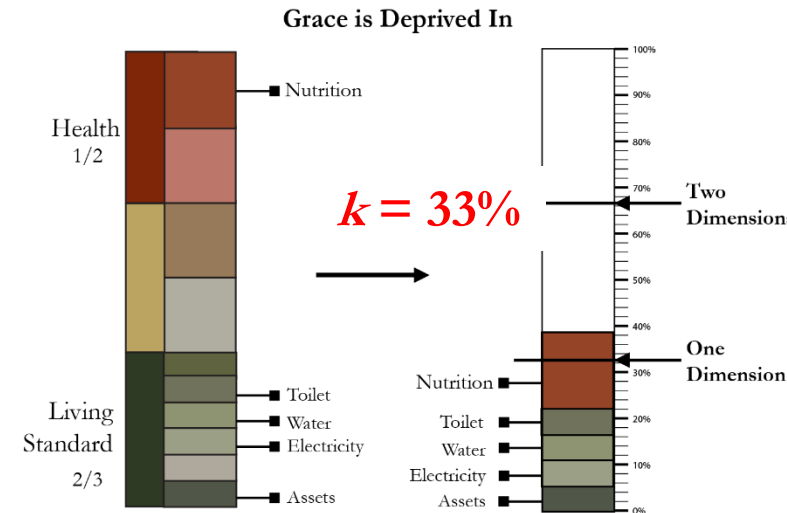
Build a deprivation score for each person



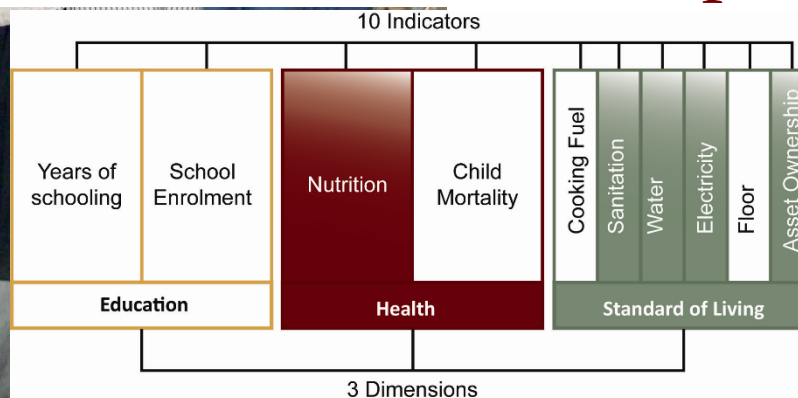
Select Indicators, Cutoffs, Values

Example: A person is multidimensionally poor if they are deprived in 33% or more of the dimensions.

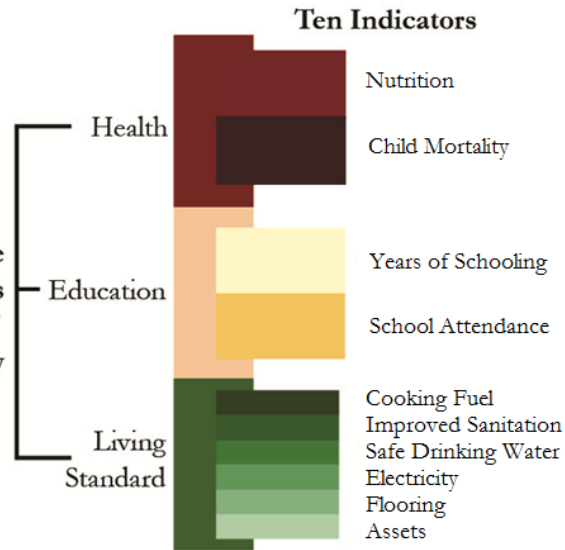
Identify who is poor



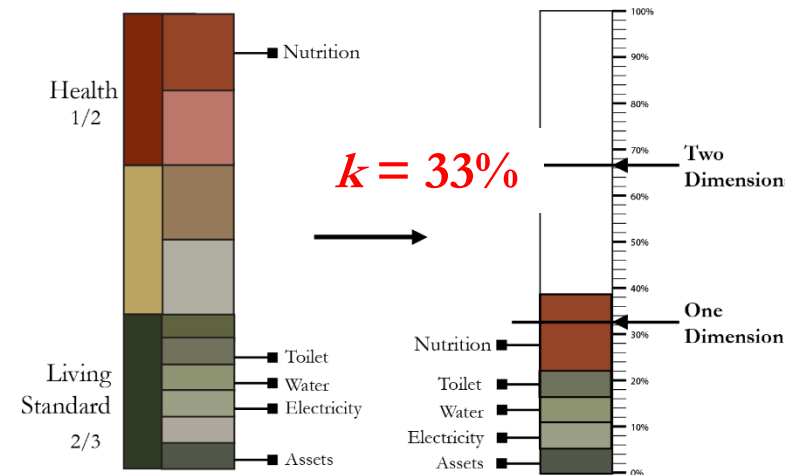
Build a deprivation score for each person



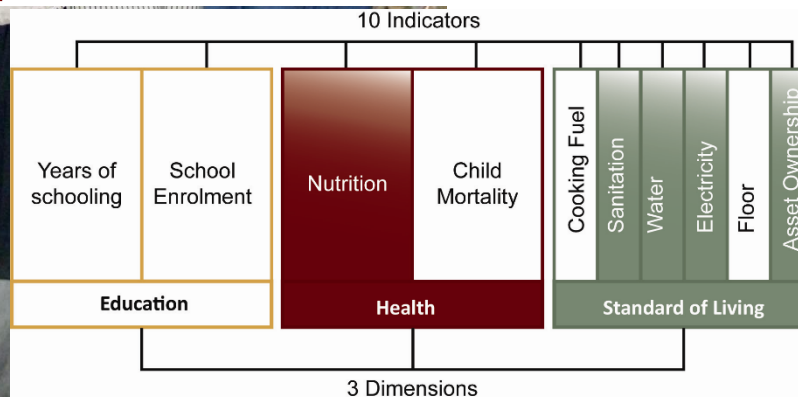
1. Select Indicators, Cutoffs, Values



3. Identify who is poor



2. Build a deprivation score for each person



The MPI (Alkire-Foster)

The MPI is the product of two components:

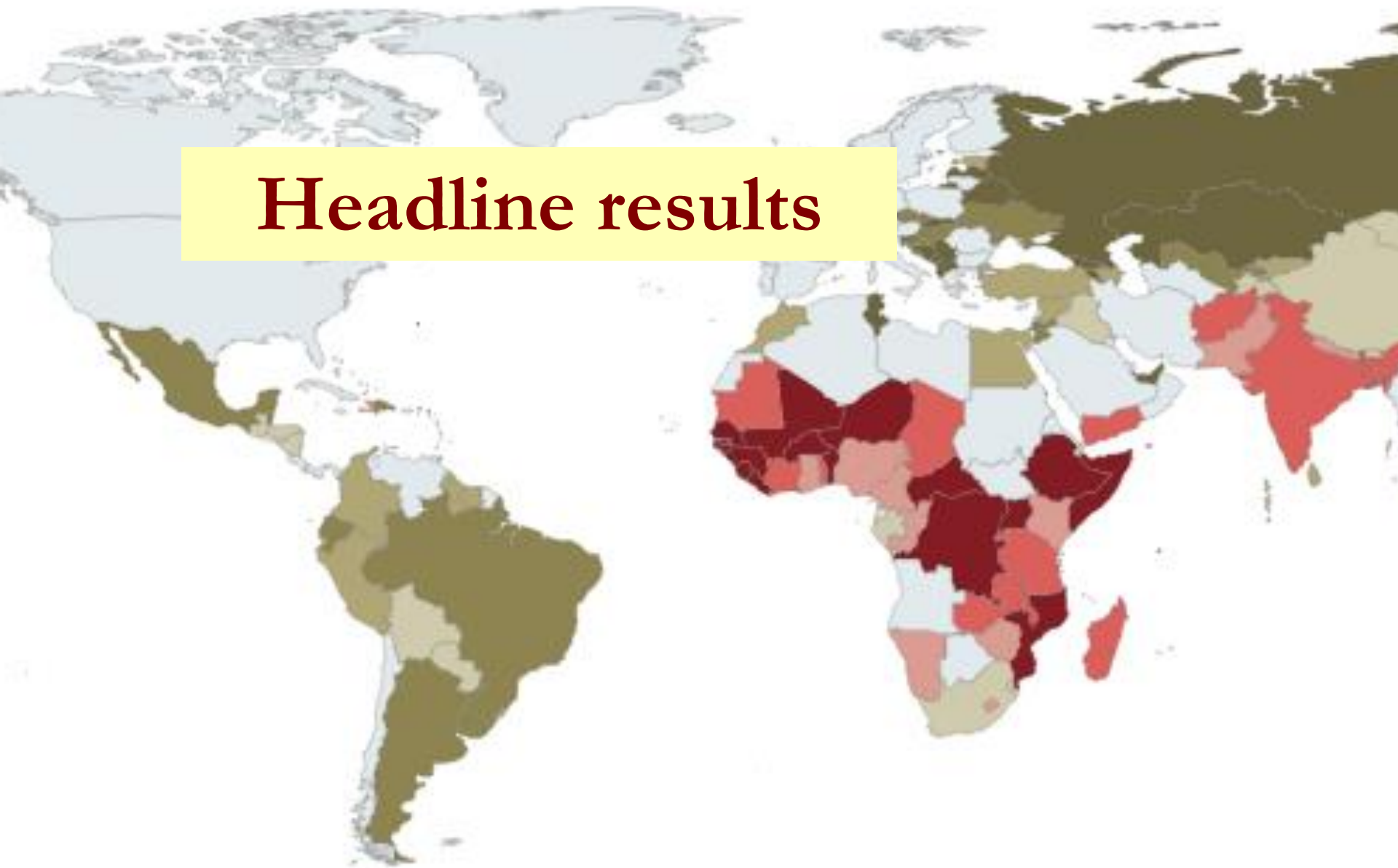
$$\text{MPI} = H \times A$$

- 1) *Incidence* ~ H ~ the percentage of people who are poor.
- 2) *Intensity* ~ A ~ the average percentage of dimensions in which poor people are deprived

The MPI is can be decomposed by **groups** &
broken down by **indicators**

Alkire and Foster *Journal of Public Economics* 2011

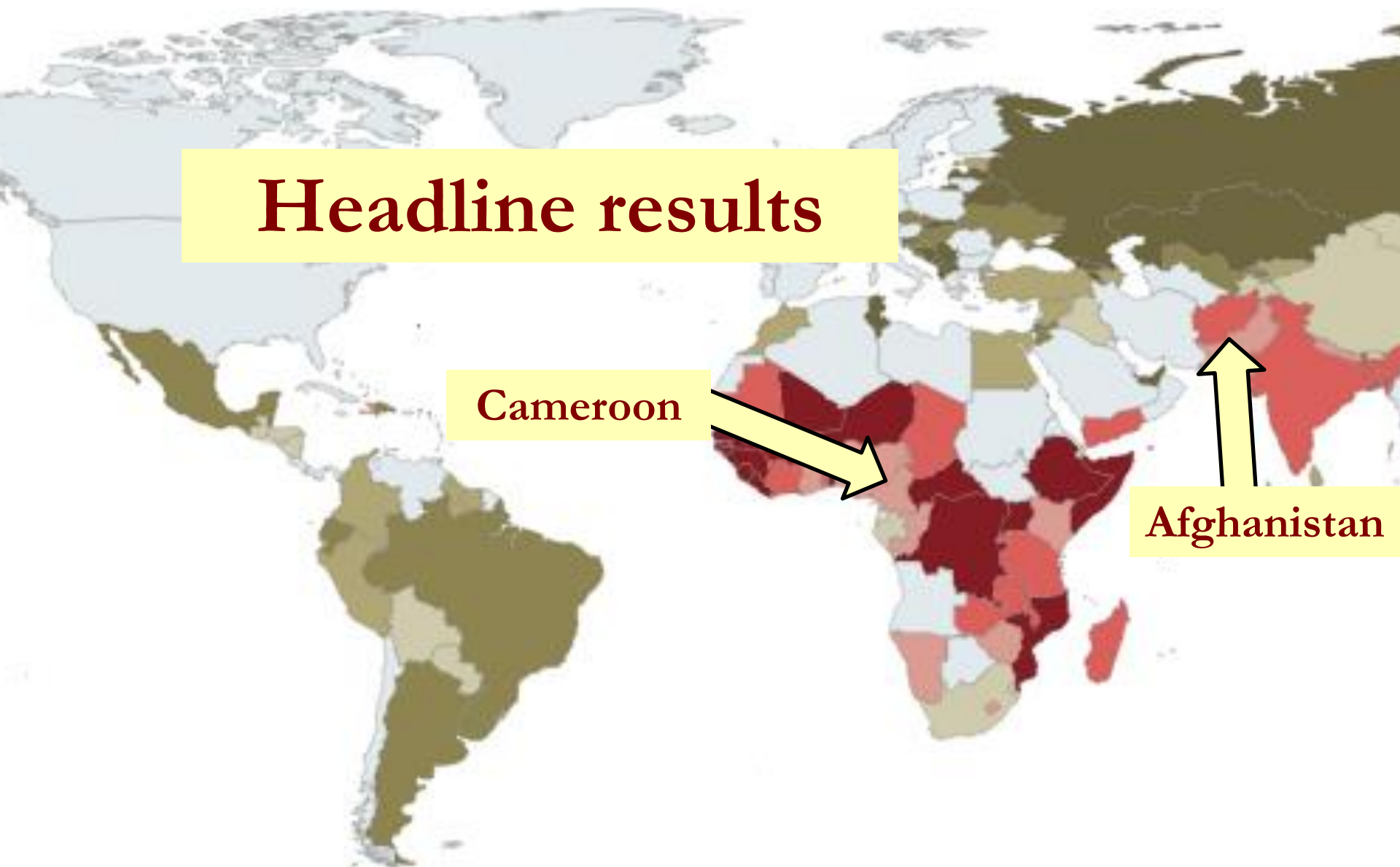
Headline results



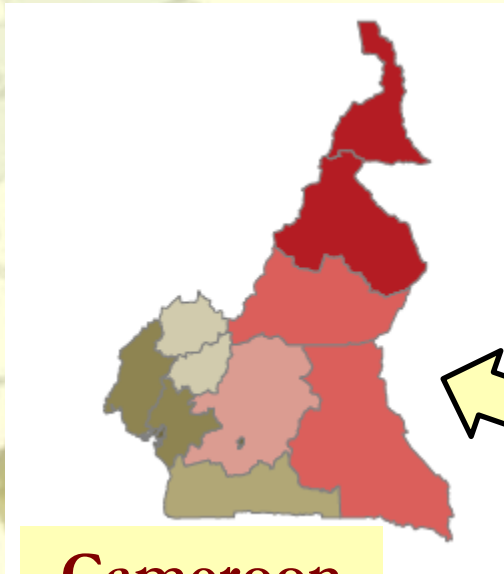
Headline results

Cameroon

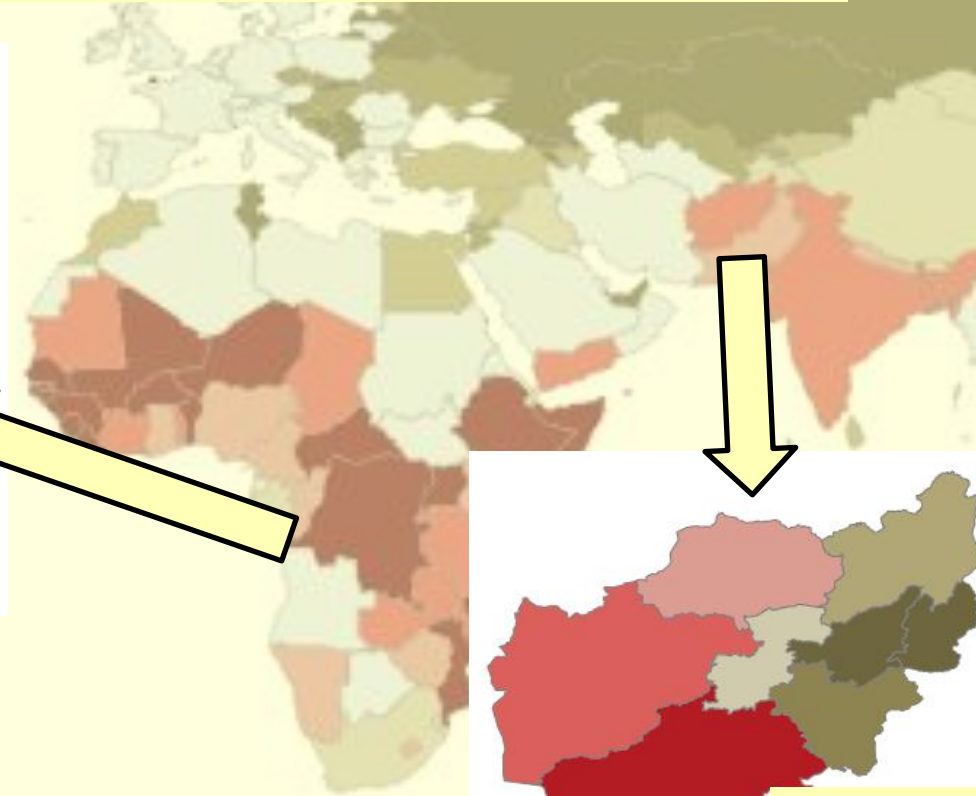
Afghanistan



Disaggregated Data

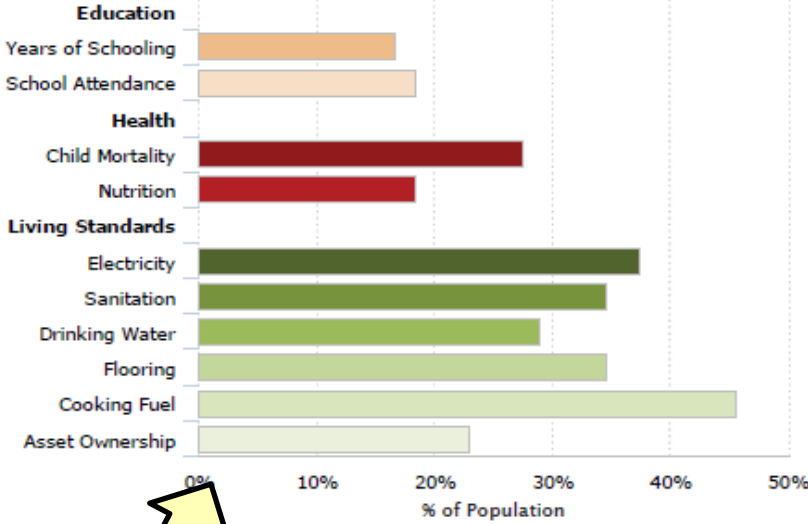


Cameroon

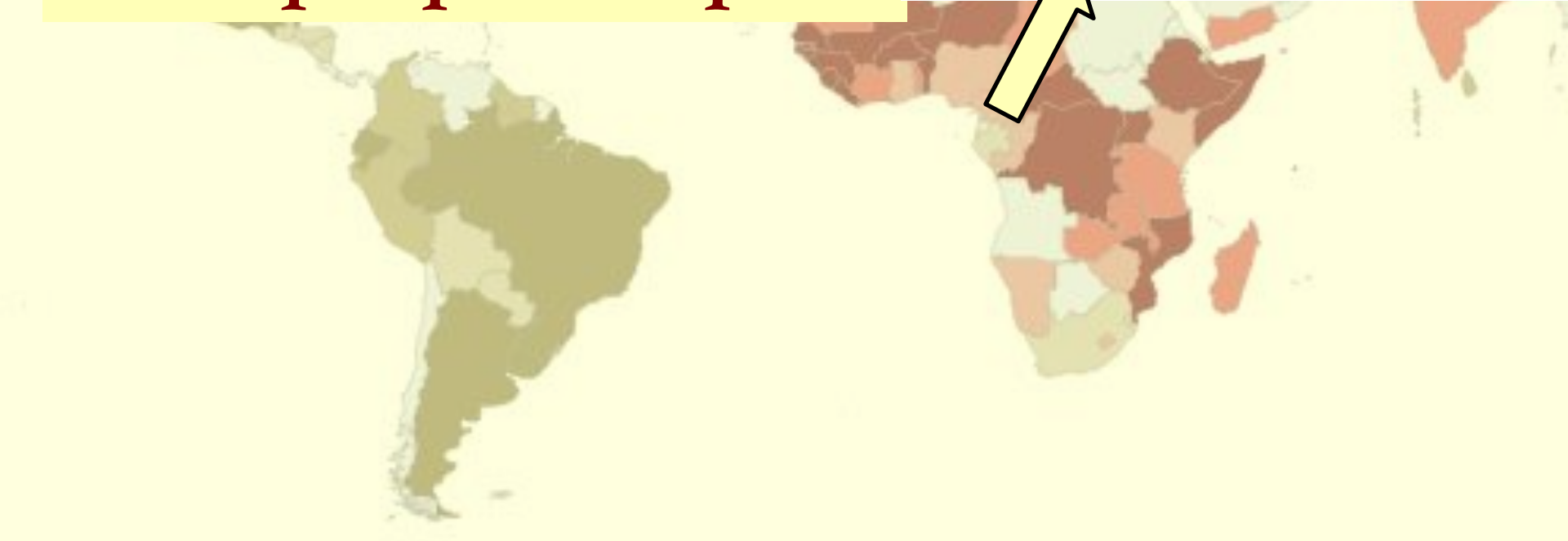


Afghanistan

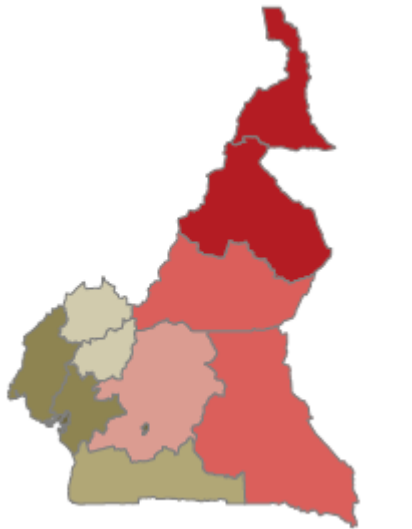
Censored Headcount Ratio of each indicator



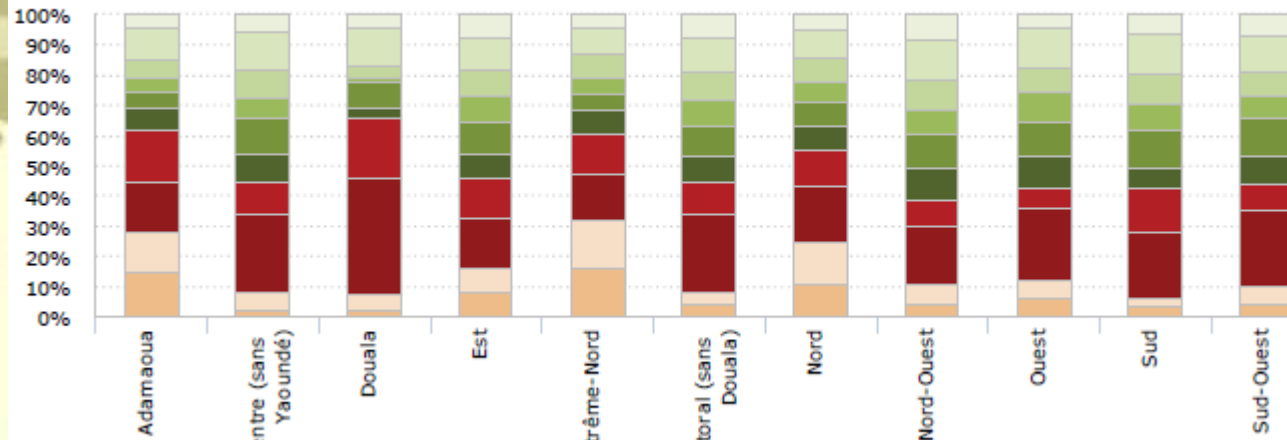
How people are poor



Both

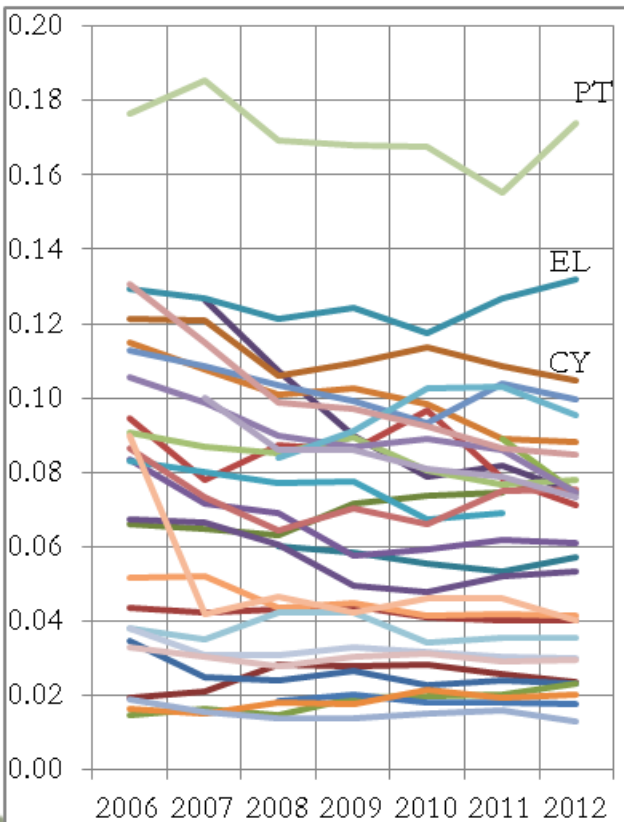


Percentage Contribution of Each Indicator to the MPI at the Sub-national Level

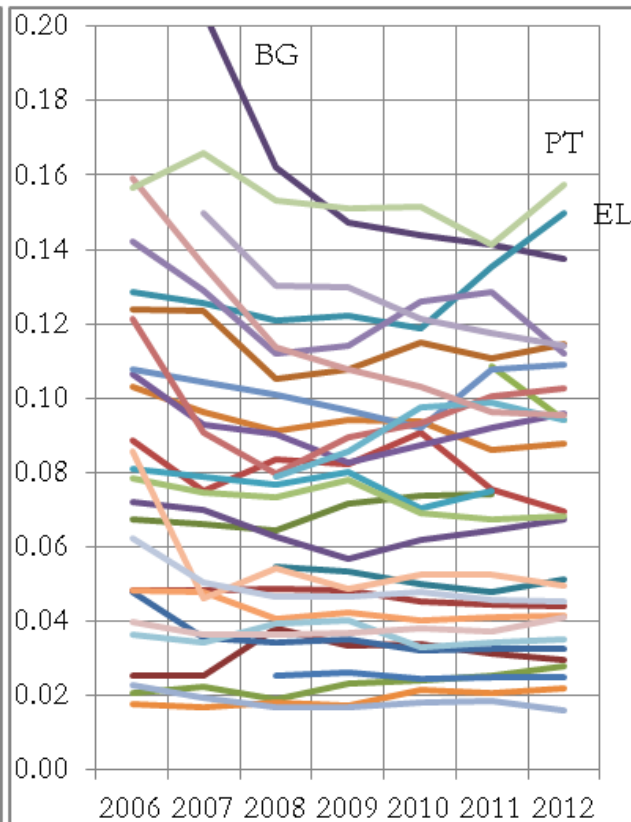


We also have trial measures over time for 31 European countries 2006-2012 (Alkire Apablaza & Jung 2014)

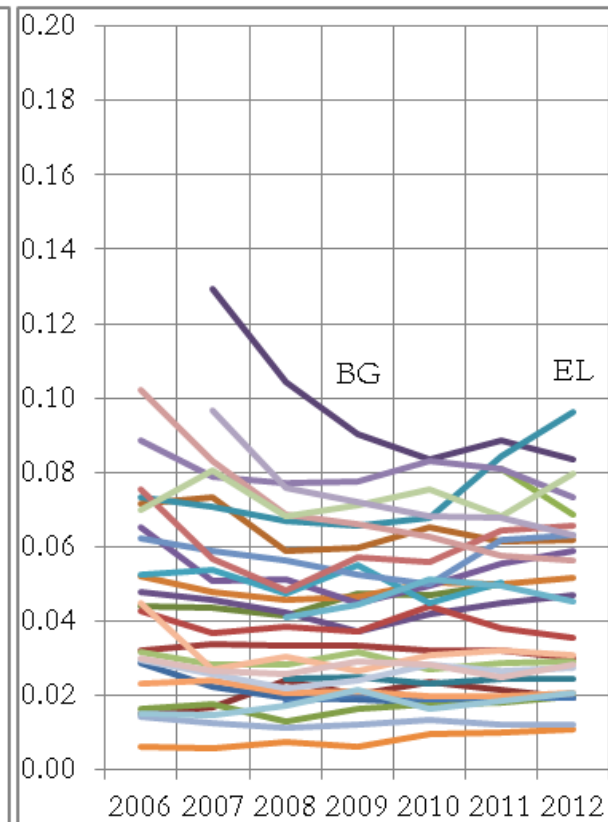
Measure 1 $k=26\%$



Measure 2 $k=21\%$

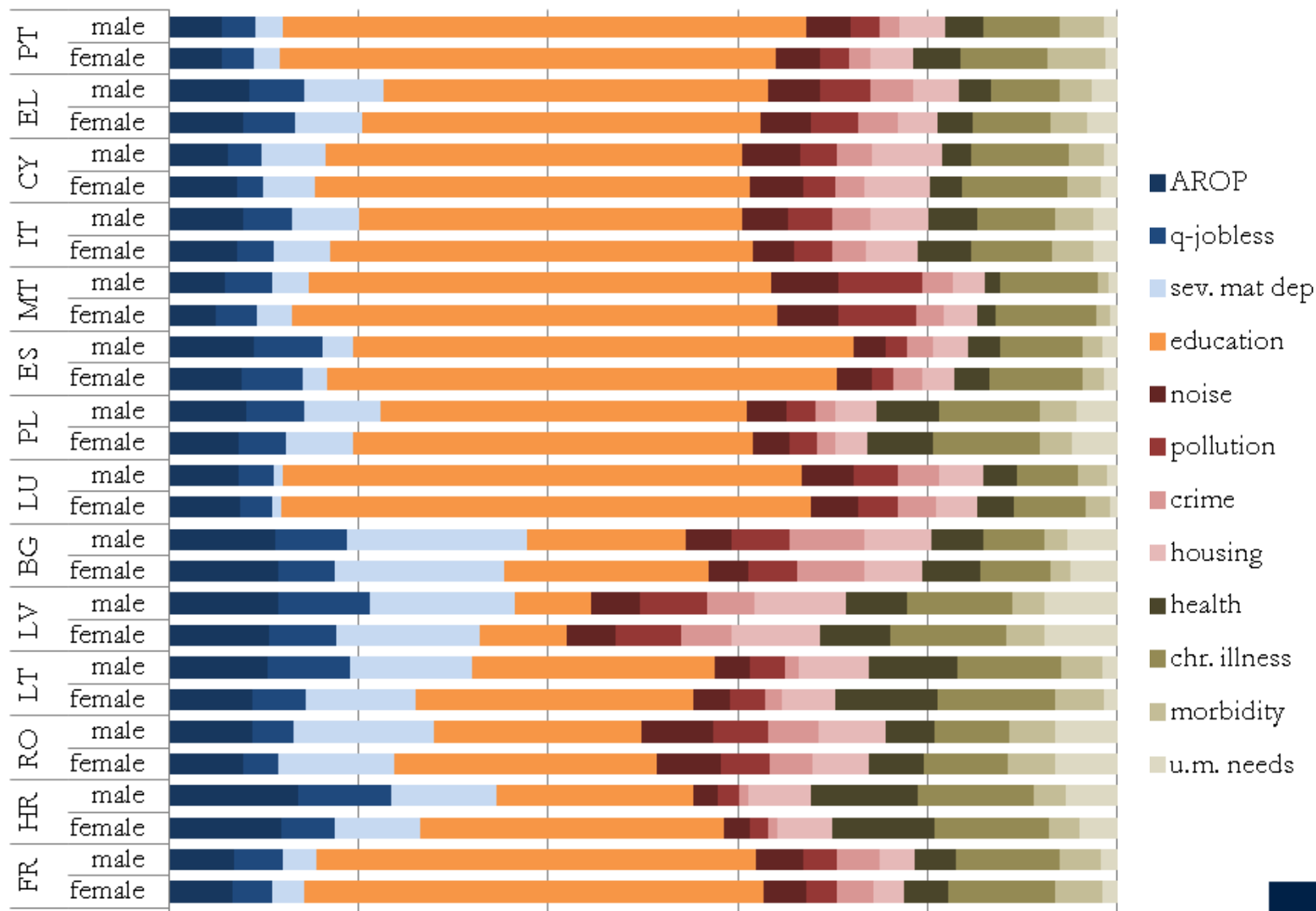


Measure 3 $k=34\%$



- AT
- BE
- BG
- CH
- CY
- CZ
- DE
- DK
- EE
- EL
- ES
- FI
- FR
- HR
- HU
- IE
- IS
- IT
- LT
- LU
- LV
- MT
- NL
- NO
- PL
- PT
- RO
- SE
- SI
- SK
- UK

Our European measures can be gender disaggregated



Women always have higher deprivations in education and health



Multidimensional Poverty Reduction in the SDGs

- Support **National MPIs** that inform powerful policies
- Construct an improved **Global MPI 2015+** that reflects advances in the SDGs
- Strengthen the **data sources** for the Global MPI 2015+