

OPHI

OXFORD POVERTY & HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE
www.ophi.org.uk



UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

Measuring and Reducing Poverty in All its Dimensions

Sabina Alkire, 47 UNSC, Side Event of MPPN/OPHI
OPHI, Univ. of Oxford, and George Washington Univ.

Tabita, Kenya



Rabiya, India



Stéphanie, Madagascar



Agathe, Madagascar



Dalma, Kenya



Ann-Sophia, Kenya



Valérie, Madagascar



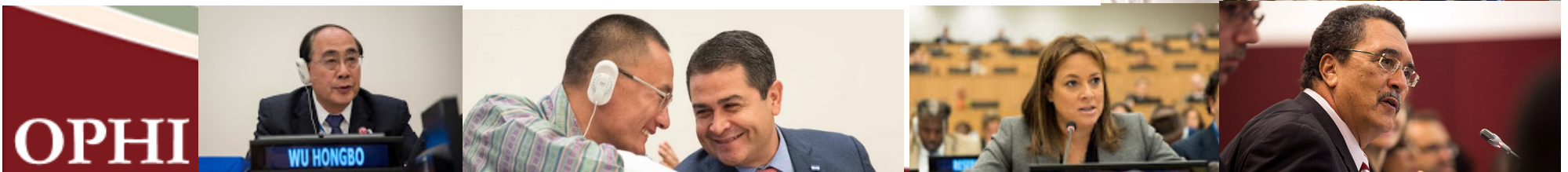
Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN)

South South Network with 40+ countries *et al.*



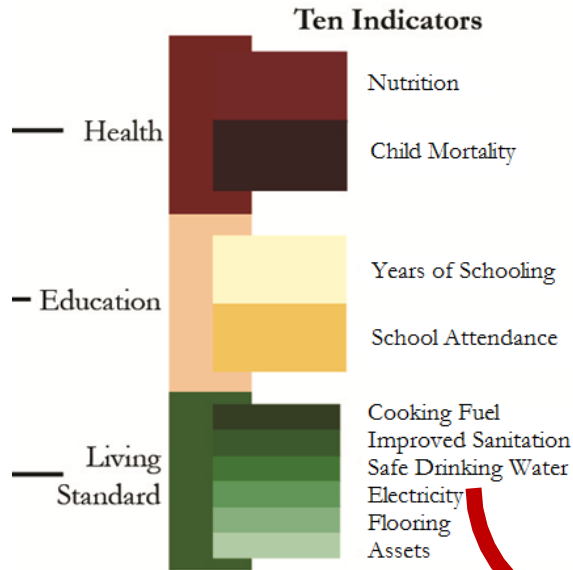
Launched 2013 with 3 activities:

- South-South interchange and cross-learning
- Comparable analyses and policy engagement
 - Research and technical training
 - www.mppn.org



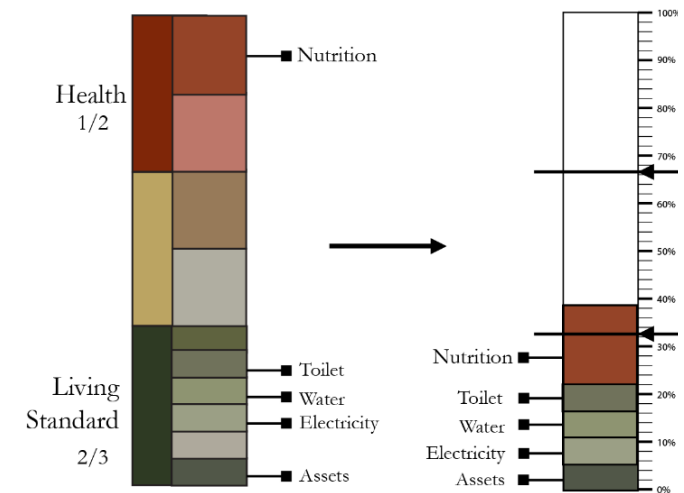
Methodology for the National and Global MPIs

1. Select Indicators, Cutoffs, Values

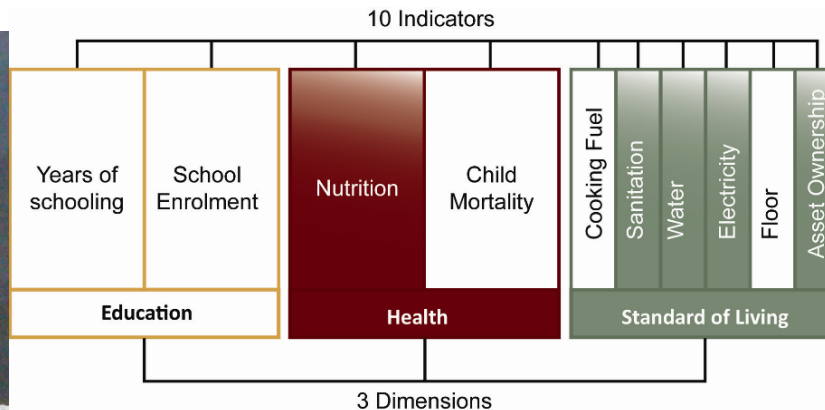


4. Report the Incidence & Intensity of poverty and the MPI

3. Identify who is poor



2. Build a deprivation score for each person



MPI and consistent sub & partial indices

Statistical methods include:

Standard errors and confidence intervals for all statistics

Statistical inference for all comparisons

Validation for component indicators, alone and jointly

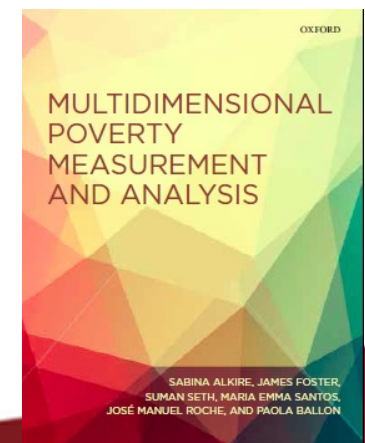
Robustness tests for cutoffs and weights

Axiomatic properties include:

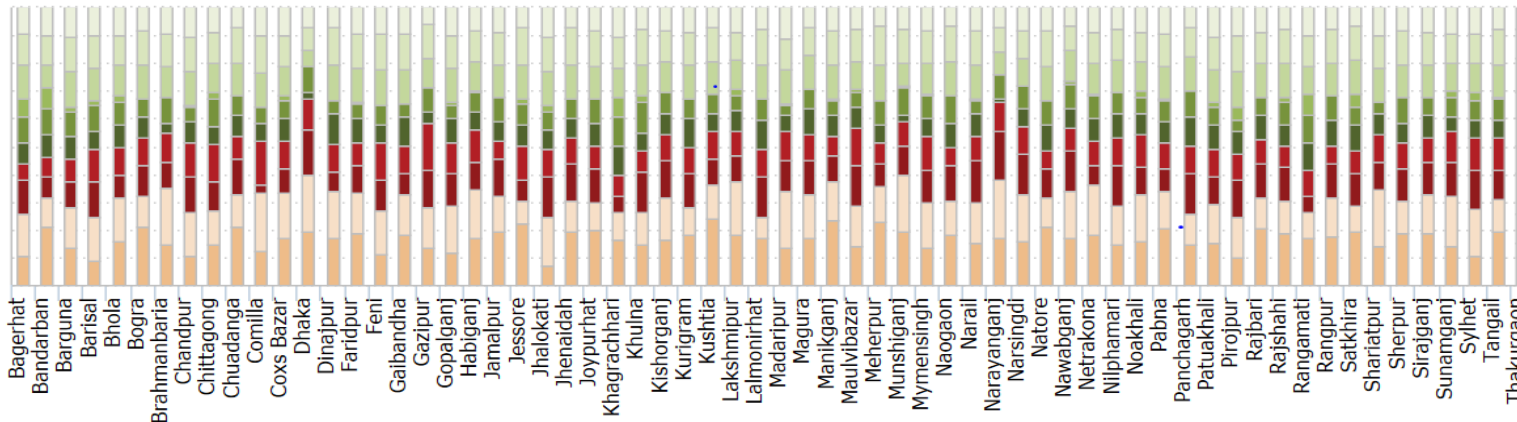
Subgroup decomposability and Subgroup consistency

Dimensional breakdown, Dimensional monotonicity

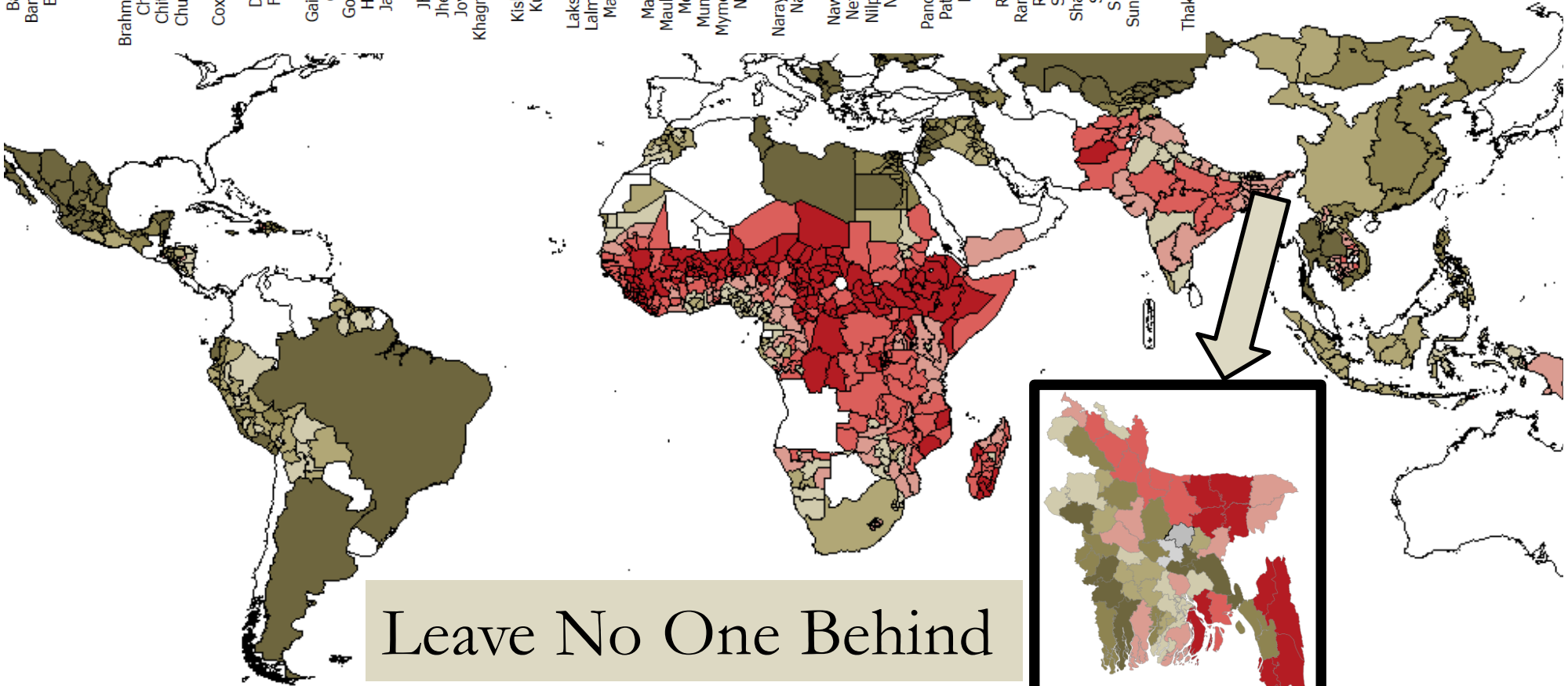
Ordinality, Symmetry, Scale and replication invariance,
Normalization, Poverty and Deprivation Focus, Weak
Monotonicity, and Weak Deprivation Re-arrangement



Global MPI: Headline + Disaggregated detail



Governance



Leave No One Behind

MPIs: Two kinds ~ both useful

National MPIs:

- reflect national contexts and priorities.
- guide policies like targeting and allocation and monitor changes.
- complement (or incorporate) monetary poverty measures
- cannot be compared (like national income poverty measures).

Global MPI:

- presently estimated by OPHI & UNDP's HDRO & some cties
- can be compared across 117 developing countries (\$1.90 – 118)
- reflects SDGs 1-8 and 10 (SHaSA); is SDSN headline indicator.
- could be used by countries who do not yet have national MPI
- baseline indicator for SDG target 1.2 to 'reduce by half'