Typology of poverty profiles

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The 2010 MPI here shown as bars, colored by each dimensional contribution.

MPI complements the $1.25/day measure of income poverty, which is overlaid in black.
2. Measurement Components of MPI

Three Dimensions of Poverty

- Health
  - Nutrition
  - Child Mortality

- Education
  - Years of Schooling
  - Children enrolled

- Living Standard
  - Cooking Fuel
  - Toilet
  - Water
  - Electricity
  - Floor
  - Assets
Ghana & Mali: different MPI same type

Comparison of two countries (censored headcounts by indicator)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Ghana</th>
<th>Mali</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.141</td>
<td>0.564</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Gambia and Zambia: Same MPI different types

Comparison of two countries (censored headcounts by indicator)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Gambia</th>
<th>Zambia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.324</td>
<td>0.324</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparison of two countries (censored headcounts by indicator)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Senegal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.310</td>
<td>0.385</td>
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</table>

Comparison of two countries (censored headcounts by indicator)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Guinea</th>
<th>Somalia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.506</td>
<td>0.520</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The graph presents the average % of contribution of each indicator to the MPI of each country.

Gambia

Zambia
Cluster tree or dendrogram for cluster analysis

Dendrogram for cluster analysis

- Group 5
- Group 4
- Outlier
- Group 3
- Outlier
- Group 2

L2squared dissimilarity measure
Comparing the different groups: The graph presents the average % of contribution of each indicator to the MPI for each group... five distinctive poverty profiles
Comparing the different groups: The graph presents the average % of contribution of each indicator to the MPI for each group.

Countries with less than 2.5% of MPI - twenty-four countries, eighteen of which are from CEE-CIS. With some exceptions, countries in this group are characterized by very low contribution of the indicators of living standard in the MPI. Multidimensional poverty among these countries is associated with higher levels of deprivations in health and education.
Comparing the different groups: The graph presents the average % of contribution of each indicator to the MPI for each group.

Iraq, Tajikistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Armenia, and Azerbaijan. These countries are also characterized by very low contribution of the indicators of living standard in the MPI, and interestingly are inclined to have low levels of MPI. Higher deprivation in child enrolment than in years of schooling.
Comparing the different groups: The graph presents the average % of contribution of each indicator to the MPI for each group

33 countries (23 SSA, 6 LA, 3 AS, and 1 CEE&CIS). While the group is the most heterogeneous one, more balanced contribution of all dimensions. As the dendrogam shows this group could be partitioned in subsequent smaller groups which could inform policy makers.
Comparing the different groups: The graph presents the average % of contribution of each indicator to the MPI for each group.

Eight countries (Zimbabwe, Gabon, Zambia, Swaziland, Peru, Kenya, Mongolia, and Republic of Congo). Higher contribution of living standard, lower contribution of education (especially years of education), and a relatively high contribution of health (especially in under-five child nutrition).
Comparing the different groups: The graph presents the average % of contribution of each indicator to the MPI for each group

Four countries (Nepal, India, Bangladesh, and Namibia). This group stands out because mortality deprivations far exceed those of malnutrition. Incidentally, all South Asian countries in which we have data are included in this group.