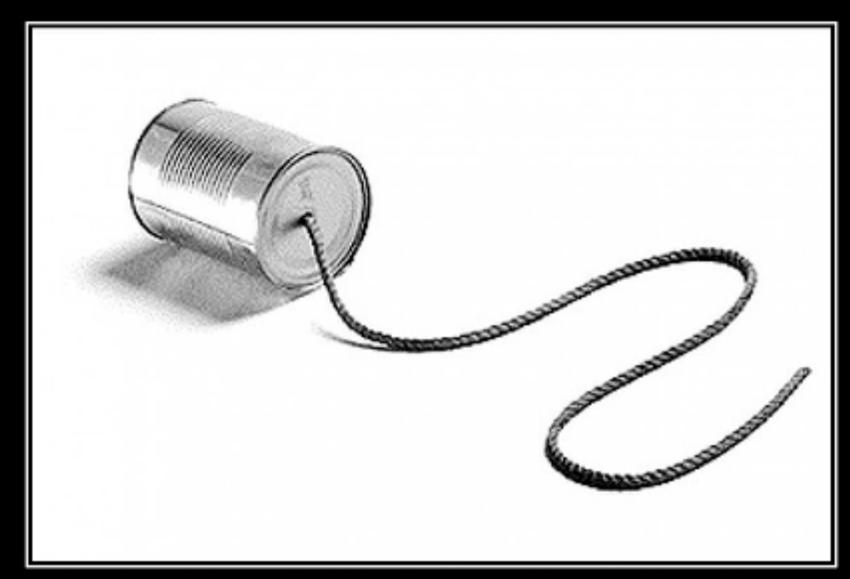




Communicating Multidimensional Poverty

Sabina Alkire, 2 Sept 2012





COMMUNICATION

It's best to pretend people are actually listening to you.

Q: How did Free Market Economics go from maginalization to being the dominant school?

- A: 1. The Best Ideas always win
 - 2. Relentless organisation and strategy
 - 3. The single example of Chile proved it
 - 4. It was chosen by Reagan & Thatcher



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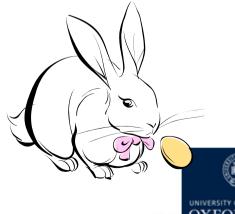
- A: 1. The Best Ideas always win
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TACTICS OF FREE MARKET ECONOMISTS

- 1. HAVE THE COURAGE TO BE UTOPIAN
- 2. TARGET THE 'SECOND-HAND TRADERS'
- 3. COORDINATE RESEARCH & POLICY BOTH
- 4. FOSTER TALENT INVEST IN PEOPLE
- 5. LOITER WITH INTENT







1. HAVE THE COURAGE TO BE UTOPIAN

Free market economists describe their path as deliberate, strategic, co-ordinated ~ and built on values:



The main lesson which the true liberal must learn from the success of the socialists is that it was their courage to be Utopian which gained them the support of the intellectuals and therefore an influence on public opinion.

(Hayek, The Intellectuals and Socialism 1949)



2. TARGET THE 'SECOND-HAND TRADERS'



2. TARGET THE 'SECOND-HAND TRADERS'

We believe that ideas have consequences, but that those ideas must be promoted aggressively.

(Hayek, Opening statement to the Mont Pelerin society at its founding).



2. TARGET THE 'SECOND-HAND TRADERS':

- journalists, artists, entrepreneurs, clergy, filmmakers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, etc.
- Society's course will be changed only by a change in ideas. First you must reach the intellectuals, the teachers and writers, with reasoned argument. It will be their influence on society which will prevail, and the politicians will follow. Hayek 1949, p 84.



3. COORDINATE - RESEARCH & POLICY





3. COORDINATE - RESEARCH & POLICY BOTH

• Mont Pélerin After World War II, in 1947, when many of the values of Western civilization were imperiled, 36 scholars, mostly economists, with some historians and philosophers, were invited by Professor Friedrich von Hayek ... to discuss the state and the possible fate of liberalism (in its classical sense) in thinking and practice...



3. COORDINATE - RESEARCH & POLICY BOTH

• The group ...emphasised that it did not intend to create an orthodoxy, to form or align itself with any political party or parties, or to conduct propaganda. Its sole objective was to facilitate an exchange of ideas between like-minded scholars in the hope of strengthening the principles and practice of a free society and to study the workings, virtues, and defects of market-oriented economic systems.



3. COORDINATE - RESEARCH & POLICY BOTH

University of Chicago: 5 characteristics:

- 1. a fanatical work attitude
- 2. firm belief that economics is of the highest relevance
- 3. emphasis on scholastic and academic achievements,
- 4. the preparedness to question everything
- 5. the apparently inspiring isolation of Chicago.

Overtveldt, 2007: 20





3. COORDINATE - RESEARCH & POLICY BOTH

Institute of Economic Affairs: relationships, skills...

'Hayek advises Fisher;

Fisher recruits Harris;

Harris meets Seldon.

In nine words, that is the start of the IEA.'

Blundell: Waging the War of Ideas





4. FOSTER TALENT – INVEST IN PEOPLE



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American Institute for Humane Studies:

focused on identifying, developing and supporting the very best and brightest young people it can find who are (a) market-oriented and (b) intent on a leveraged scholarly, or intellectual, career path.



5. LOITER WITH INTENT



THEN POUNCE.

(FOOTNOTE: TORTOISES CAN'T POUNCE

BUT YOU GET THE IDEA)

And now for something completely different...:



Why communicate your measure at all?

Engage

• Engage others in understanding & reducing multidimensional poverty

Debate

• Stimulate national or international debates on poverty

Advocate

• Advocate poverty reduction based on technical analysis



Challenges and principles



Avoid complexity

Avoid jargon



When you can't, explain, explain, explain

Humanity – care about poor people



Find the 'memorable' factoid ("you won't believe this but....")

Design memorable metaphors



Make it exciting & action-oriented

Starting points

Building blocks



Media

Audience



Curiousity

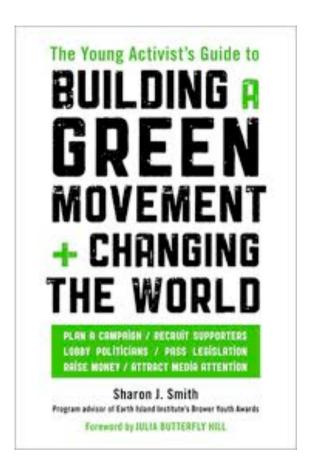
Outputs & channels





Building blocks: Clarify your aim

- ✓ Goals: What do we want to achieve?
 - ✓ Internally?
 - ✓ Locally, Regionally, or Nationally?
 - ✓ Internationally?
- ✓ Audience: Who do we need to reach?
- ✓ Channels: How can we reach them?
- ✓ Messages: What are our messages?
- ✓ Products: What do we need to do to reach them?
- ✓ Humility: What is <u>realistic</u>, given our limitations?



Potential MPI audience

Inside trackers

General Public

2nd hand traders in ideas

- Academics
- Development policymakers
- Development practitioners
- Wider public
- Media



Possible outputs & channels

- ✓ Reports (academic & policy-focused)
- ✓ Events (yours and using the platforms of others)
- ✓ E-newsletter or email list
- ✓ Website and social media outlets
- ✓ Media



Messages ~What won't work

'Research university sets up research programme'

'New institute holds launch event'

Academic gives lecture





Media diversity ~ focusing in

Kinds of media

- Print vs. broadcast
- 'Old media' vs. New (=digital e.g. YouTube, Facebook, Twitter)
- Blogosphere
- Local/national/regional/ transnational
- News vs. entertainment
- Mainstream vs. niche





Media tactics

Press release

Events

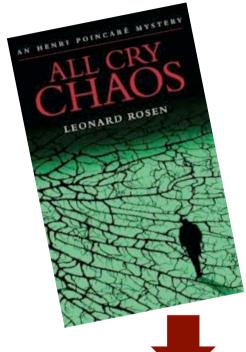
Interview ops

Expert comment

Letters to editor



Use the simplest word available



TOM GLASS

PEOPLE

SIMPLE STORIES

FOR COMPLICATED

NO	YES
permit	let
purchase	buy
persons	people
exit	way out
demonstrate	show
violate	break
approximately	about
following	after
sufficient	enough
manufacture	make
establish	set up
expenditure	spending
participate	take part
utilise	use

WHY ENGLISH IS HARD TO LEARN

We'll begin with box; the plural is boxes, But the plural of ox is oxen, not oxes. One fowl is a goose, and two are called geese, Yet the plural of moose is never called meese.

You may find a lone mouse or a house full of mice; But the plural of house is houses, not hice. The plural of man is always men, But the plural of pan is never pen.

If I speak of a foot, and you show me two feet, And I give you a book, would a pair be a beek? If one is a tooth and a whole set are teeth, Why shouldn't two booths be called beeth?

If the singular's *this* and the plural is *these*, Should the plural of *kiss* be ever called *keese*?

We speak of a brother and also of brethren, But though we say mother, we never say methren. Then the masculine pronouns are he, his, and him; But imagine the feminine . . . she, shis, and shim!



- ANONYMOUS

Comms tips

(OPHI's former Research Comms Officer)

- ✓ Make a Communications plan (seriously)
- ✓ Ensure plan has the genuine **support** of your Boss
- ✓ Seek **professional comms training**/bring in professional comms expertise
- ✓ Get to know journalists and media-savvy colleagues
- ✓ KISS! [Keep It Simple, Stupid]



The input of researchers

Figure out what issues are timely and relevant.

Read the newspapers

Follow policy dialogues & get to know people

Keep asking 'why my measurement matters' to a poor person.

See your work from a 'users' perspective

Craft factoids

Design metaphors

Experiment: not everything works



Finding 'factoids'

E.g. – The Poorest of the Poor

E.g. – India vs Africa

E.g. – MPI in Middle Income Countries

E.g. – GDP per capita vs MPI

"How do I wake them up?"







Finding 'factoids'



Start from an idea or a controversy:

- MDGs wrongly count countries not people.
- Growth => higher GDP per capita but may not decrease multidimensional poverty.

Or a question:

• There are more \$1.25/day poor in MICS. Is it true for MPI poverty?

In 2001, 5.7 billion gallons of fuel were wasted – enough to fill 570,000 gasoline tank trucks. If placed end-to-end, the trucks would stretch from New York to Las Vegas and back!

Source:
2004 Urban Mobility Study



Finding 'factoids'

Become <u>very Curious</u> about your results



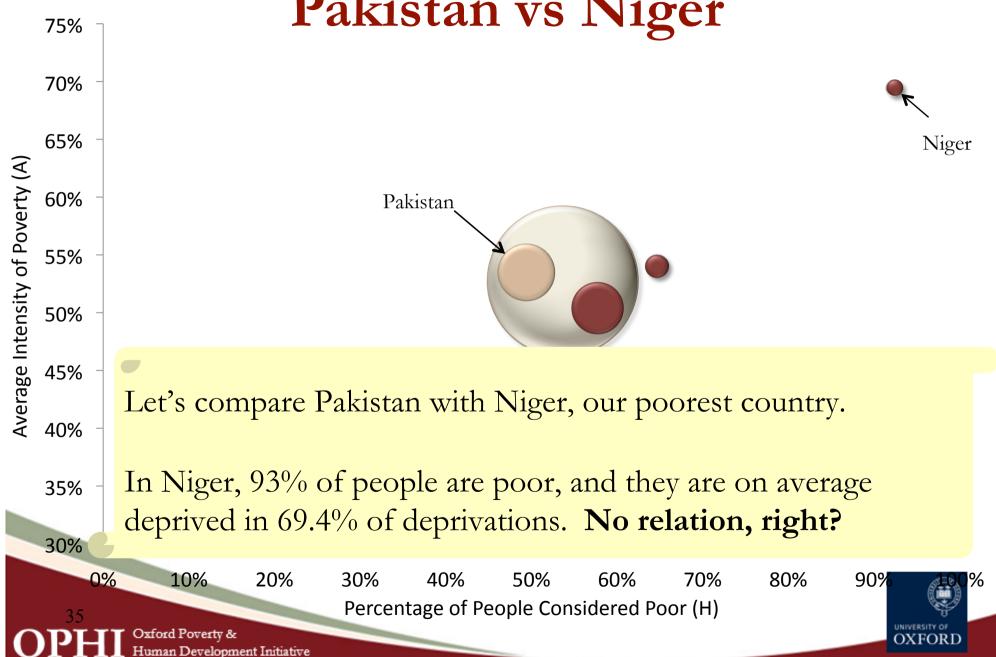
Play with your data.

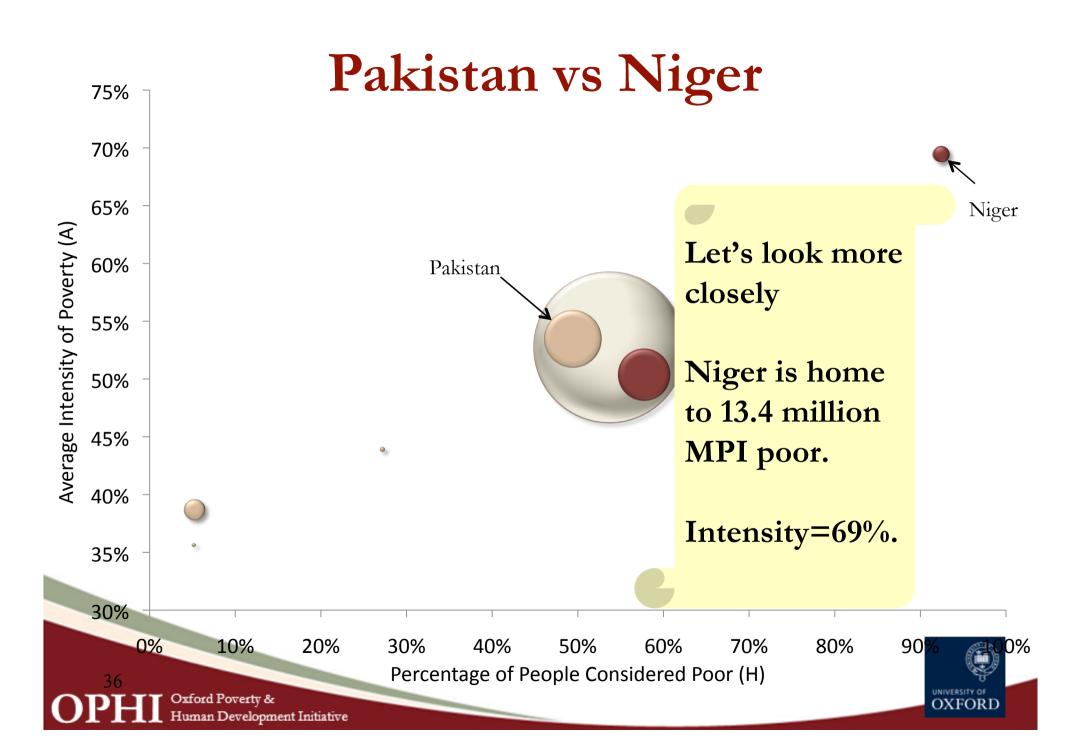
Find comparisons that are striking or unexpected

Make sure factoids are 100% accurate and academically defensible.









Pakistan... the Bad News.

70%

75%

65%

Average Intensity of Poverty (A) 60%

55%

50%

45%

40%

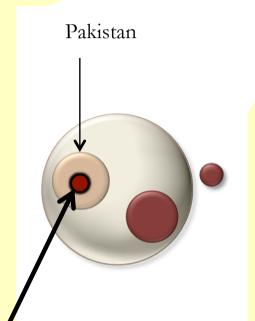
35%

30%

Pakistan is home to 82.7 million MPI poor people.

15.5 million of these people are each deprived in 70% or more of the MPI dimensions.

Pakistan has a community like Niger inside of it.



Niger is home to 13.4 million MPI poor.

Niger

Intensity = 69%.

80%

90

Percentage of People Considered Poor (H)

50%

60%

70%





Fact: They are less passionate about measurement.

Fact: They are less worried by details

Fact: A catching image is remembered & repeated.

The MPI is like a High Resolution Lens...







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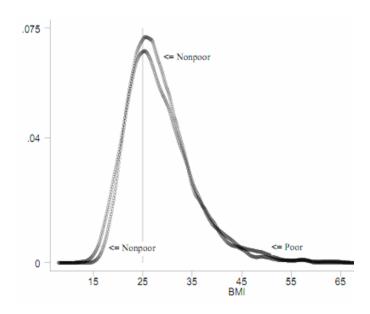


You can zoom in and see more

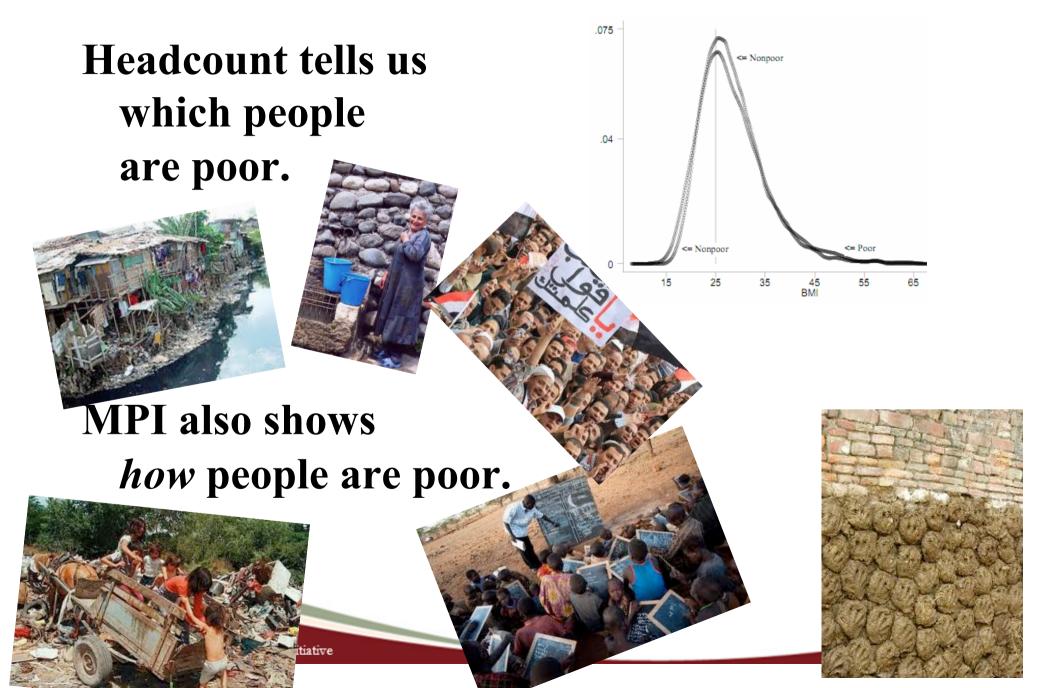




Headcount tells us which people are poor.







The MPI...





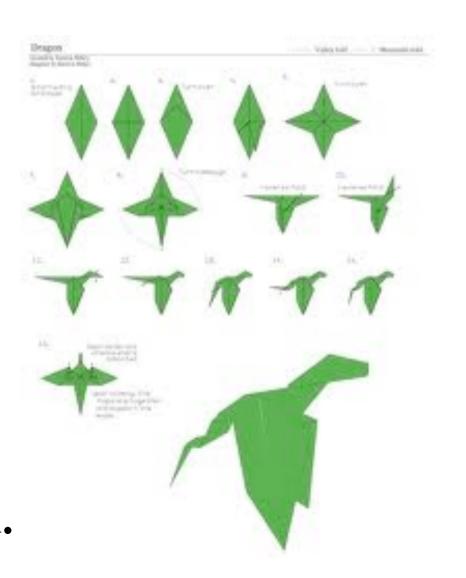
The MPI...



can be unfolded and folded in different ways....

so you see how it's made...

and how it can be changed.



And what about Normative issues?

What were the most common questions for MPI?

- 1. Why these dimensions
- 2. Why these indicators
- 3. Why not these (better) indicators
- 4. Why these weights
- 5. Why these cutoffs



Anticipate and prepare for questions

(memorize or make on a sheet)

Explanation of key ideas

Joint Distribution

Intensity

Normative justifications

Statistical Justifications





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