

## Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)

[www.ophi.org.uk](http://www.ophi.org.uk)

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### Country Briefing: Slovenia

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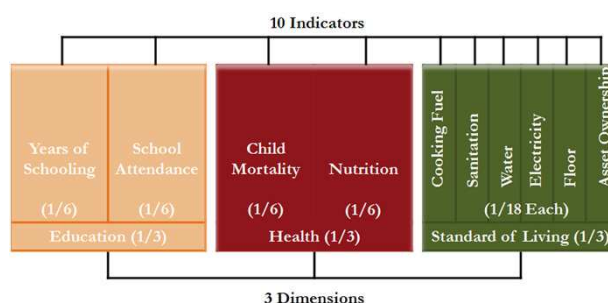
For information on the original MPI methodology, see the revised paper, Alkire, S. and Santos, M.E. (2013), "Measuring Acute Poverty in the Developing World: Robustness and Scope of the Multidimensional Poverty Index", OPHI Working Paper 59. Available at [www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/ophi-wp-59.pdf](http://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/ophi-wp-59.pdf)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

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

Slovenia-WHS-2003

Country: Slovenia 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×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.

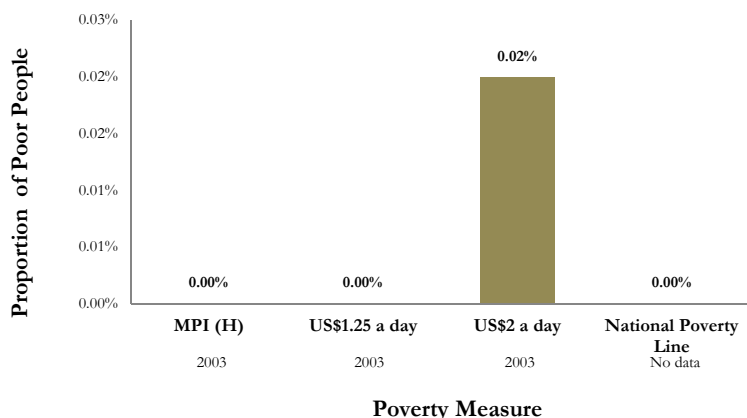
Survey	Year	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI = H×A)	Percentage of Poor People (H)	Average Intensity Across the Poor (A)	Percentage of Population Vulnerable to Poverty	Percentage of Population in Severe Poverty
WHS	2003	0.000	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%

The MPI for Slovenia is released as an "upper bound" MPI due to data issues. This means that the MPI in Slovenia 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



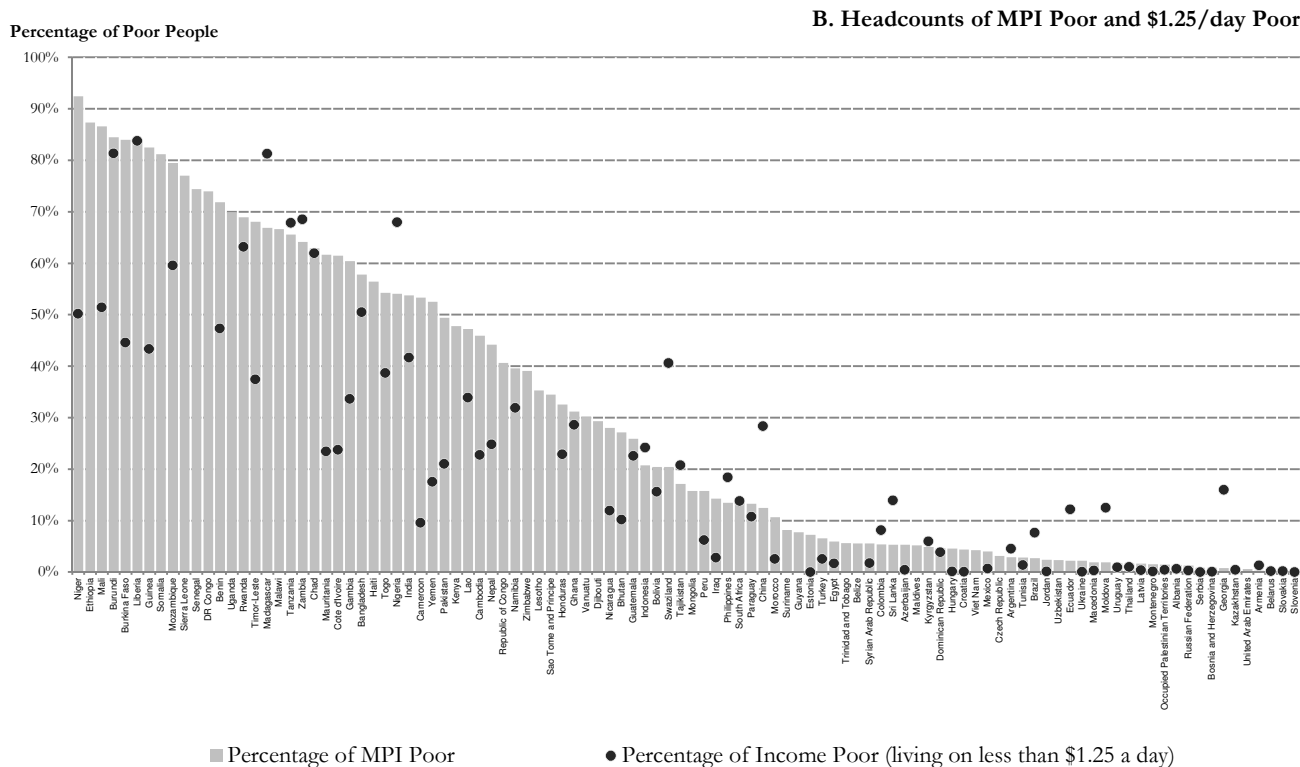
Summary

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>	0.0%
Percentage of Income Poor (\$2.00 a day) <sup>‡</sup>	0.02%
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

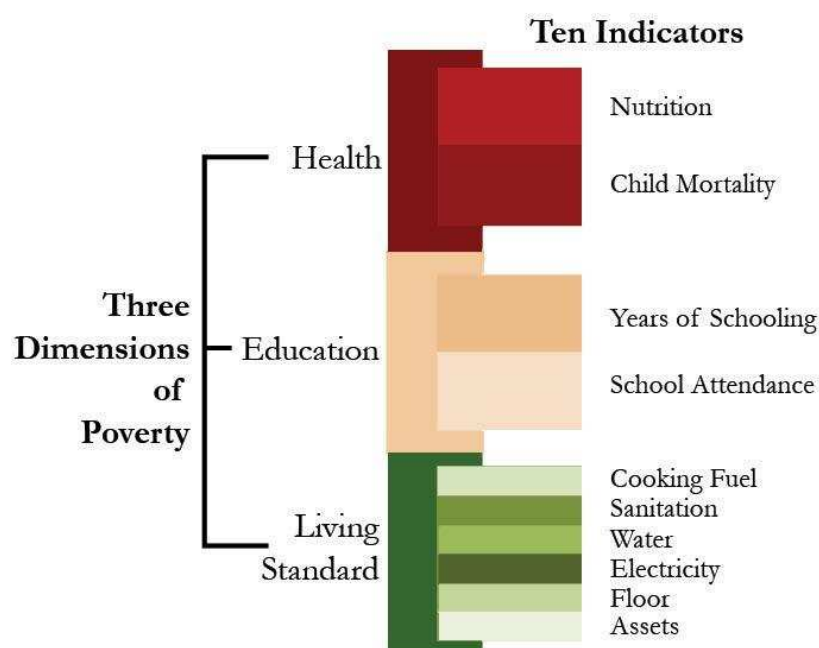
Chart B shows the percentage of people who are MPI poor (also called the incidence or headcount ratio) in the developing countries analysed. The column denoting this country is dark, with other countries shown in light grey. The dark dots denote the percentage of people who are income poor according 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.



# Multidimensional Poverty Index

~ Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2013 ~  
covering 104 countries and sub-national regions of 65 countries

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI for short) is an international measure of acute poverty covering 104 developing countries. The MPI complements income-based poverty measures by reflecting the multiple deprivations that people face at the same time. The MPI identifies deprivations across health, education and living standards, and shows the number of people who are multidimensionally poor and the deprivations that they face at the household level. It uses ten indicators across three dimensions, as the diagram below shows.



Each dimension is equally weighted, and each indicator within each dimension is equally weighted. A person is identified as multidimensionally poor if he or she is deprived in at least one third of the dimensions; one deprivation alone may not represent poverty.

Used as an analytical tool, the MPI shows:

**Incidence of poverty:** the percentage of multidimensionally poor people or headcount ratio,  $H$ ;

**Intensity of poverty:** the average number of deprivations poor people face at the same time,  $A$ ;

**Composition of poverty:** by each of the 10 indicators and their weighted contributions.

These statistics ( $H$ ,  $A$ , indicators) may also be analysed by subnational regions, ethnic groups and rural/urban areas.

The global MPI was developed and applied by OPHI for the United Nations Development Programme's flagship *Human Development Report*, and has featured in the HDR since 2010. It mainly uses the most recent Demographic and Health or Multiple Indicator Cluster surveys available from 2002 to 2012.

The MPI implements a rigorous technique for multidimensional measurement created by Sabina Alkire and James Foster. The same method can be used with different indicators, weights and cutoffs to develop national MPIs that reflect the priorities of individual countries.

# OPHI's MPI Data Bank

[www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/](http://www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/)

OPHI's global MPI Data Bank contains a wealth of resources on multidimensional poverty in more than 100 developing countries, enabling users to see how poverty is experienced in different parts of the world, zoom in on sub-national regions, or explore the character of poverty by different indicators. Follow the links below to find out more.

- **[MPI Country Briefings](#)**: Short, country-specific summaries on the results of the MPI analyses. A number of the briefings include data at the sub-national level.
- **[MPI Map](#)**: An interactive world map that enables you to navigate the world according to either the MPI as a whole or by individual dimensions and indicators of MPI poverty. Static maps are available for download and use in presentations.
- **[MPI Data Tables - Main MPI Results](#)**: A table which presents the basic MPI results and sorts 104 countries from low to high.
- **[MPI Data Tables – MPI at the Sub-national Level](#)**: This table reports the MPI, its two components - the Headcount Ratio and the Intensity of Deprivation among the poor - and other indicators of multidimensional poverty for 663 regions of 65 countries.
- **[MPI Data Tables – MPI over Time](#)**: This table shows the value and confidence intervals for the main MPI results of 22 countries for which we have comparable data over time.
- **[MPI Methodology](#)**: OPHI's MPI methodological notes explain how the global MPI is calculated and shares the updates that have taken place since it was first reported in 2010.
- **[MPI Resources](#)**: MPI publications collected in one place, including the key academic papers and exchanges, and training material for producing a global or national MPI.
- **[MPI FAQs](#)**: All your questions on MPI answered.
- **[MPI Background](#)**: A brief history of the MPI, including how it came to be developed for publication in UNDP's *Human Development Report*, and how it is being used now.
- **[MPI Case Studies](#)**: Stories of people who are poor according to the MPI in their country: their hopes, strengths and challenges.
- **[MPI Podcasts](#)**: A series of interviews with OPHI researchers, leading academics working on poverty measurement, statisticians and others.
- **[Making your own MPI](#)**: Adaptations of the global MPI for other purposes, such as national poverty measurement, targeting, child poverty measurement and empowerment.
- **[Online training portal](#)**: Resources on multidimensional measurement techniques, including video and audio files, lecture slides, exercises and reading lists.