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inherent in measuring a broadly-based, multidimensional concept of poverty impose severe restrictions on the number and the type of attributes that constitute poverty. The most comprehensive and therefore logical starting point in an attempt to capture the concept of poverty is Sen's "capabilities and functionings" theoretical framework.

<u>Multi-dimensional Poverty: Conceptual and</u> <u>Page 4/14</u>

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On this page you can read the full text of the Multidimensional Poverty Measurement and Analysis. Chapter 1: Introduction. 1.1. Normative Motivation; 1.2. Empirical Motivations . 1.2.1. Monetary Vs.

#### <u>Multidimensional Poverty Measurement and</u> Analysis ...

Multidimensional Poverty Measurement and Analysis, published by Oxford University Press in 2015, provides an in-depth account of multidimensional poverty comparison methodologies, with a particular focus on the Alkire-Foster method.

## <u>Multidimensional Poverty Measurement and Analysis | OPHI</u>

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) replaced the HPI in 2010 to provide assessments of multidimensional poverty at household level in upwards of 100 countries. The ten indices relate to three...

#### <u>Multidimensional Poverty - gov.uk</u>

Multidimensional poverty encompasses the many deprivations that people can experience across different areas of their lives. This could include a lack of education or employment, inadequate housing, poor health and nutrition, low personal security, or social isolation.

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Multidimensional Poverty Indices typically use the household as their unit of analysis, though this is not an absolute requirement. A household is deprived for a given indicator if they fail to satisfy a given 'cutoff'. A household is assigned a 'deprivation score' determined by the number of indicators they are deprived in and the 'weights' assigned to those indicators. Each dimension is typically given an equal weighting, and each indicator within the dimension is also typically weighted equal

Multidimensional Poverty Index - Wikipedia
The Global MPI is an internationallycomparable measure of acute poverty covering
more than 100 developing countries. It is
updated by OPHI twice a year and constructed
using the AF method. Find out more.
Multidimensional Poverty Measurement and
Analysis: The Book. Multidimensional poverty
measurement and analysis is evolving rapidly.

#### Multidimensional Poverty | OPHI

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Abstract Many authors have insisted on the necessity of defining poverty as a multidimensional concept rather than relying on income or consumption expenditures per capita. Yet, not much has actually been done to include the various dimensions of deprivation into the practical definition and measurement of poverty.

### The Measurement of Multidimensional Poverty | SpringerLink

The concept of multidimensional poverty is no exception. It is now generally accepted that poverty is more than just the lack of income; the Open Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals, for example, talks of ending 'poverty in all its forms everywhere' (emphasis added).

#### Multidimensional poverty - GSDRC

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Multidimensional approaches have increasingly been used to understand poverty, but have yet to be fully operationalized. This methodical and important book uses factor analysis and structural equations modelling to develop a multidimensional framework that integrates capability and social inclusion as additional poverty indicators. The empirical relevance of this methodological contribution is demonstrated through in-depth case studies of the United States and Nepal.

Multidimensional poverty measurement and analysis is evolving rapidly. Notably, it has informed the publication of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) estimates in the Human Development Reports of Page 8/14

the United Nations Development Programme since 2010, and the release of national poverty measures in Mexico, Colombia, Bhutan, the Philippines and Chile. The academic response has been similarly swift, with related articles published in both theoretical and applied journals. The high and insistent demand for in-depth and precise accounts of multidimensional poverty measurement motivates this book, which is aimed at graduate students in quantitative social sciences, researchers of poverty measurement, and technical staff in governments and international agencies who create multidimensional poverty measures. The book is organized into four elements. The first introduces the framework for multidimensional measurement and provides a lucid overview of a range of multidimensional techniques and the problems each can address. The second part gives a synthetic introduction of 'counting' approaches to multidimensional poverty measurement and provides an in-depth account of the counting multidimensional poverty measurement methodology developed by Alkire and Foster, which is a straightforward extension of the well-known Foster-Greer-Thorbecke poverty measures that had a significant and lasting impact on income poverty measurement. The final two parts deal with the pre-estimation issues such as normative choices and distinctive empirical techniques used in measure design, and the post-estimation  $\frac{Page 9}{14}$ 

issues such as robustness tests, statistical inferences, comparisons over time, and assessments of inequality among the poor.

What are the methodologies for assessing and improving governmental policy in light of well-being? The Oxford Handbook of Well-Being and Public Policy provides a comprehensive, interdisciplinary treatment of this topic. The contributors draw from welfare economics, moral philosophy, and psychology and are leading scholars in these fields. The Handbook includes thirty chapters divided into four Parts. Part I covers the full range of methodologies for evaluating governmental policy and assessing societal conditionincluding both the leading approaches in current use by policymakers and academics (such as GDP, cost-benefit analysis, costeffectiveness analysis, inequality and poverty metrics, and the concept of the "social welfare function"), and emerging techniques. Part II focuses on the nature of well-being. What, most fundamentally, determines whether an individual life is better or worse for the person living it? Her happiness? Her preference-satisfaction? Her attainment of various "objective goods"? Part III addresses the measurement of well-being and the thorny topic of interpersonal comparisons. How can we construct a meaningful scale of individual welfare, which allows for comparisons of well-being levels and differences, both within one individual's  $^{\it Page~10/14}$ 

life, and across lives? Finally, Part IV reviews the major challenges to designing governmental policy around individual well-being.

This volume brings together advanced thinking on the multidimensional measurement of poverty. This includes the theoretical background, applications to cross-sections using contemporary European examples, and longitudinal aspects of multidimensional fuzzy poverty analysis that pay particular attention to the transitory, or impermanent, conditions that often occur during transitions to market economies. The research is up-to-date and international.

This book is written in light of the latest developments in the field of multidimensional poverty measurement. It includes clear presentations of more than a dozen different quantitative techniques and provides empirical illustrations based on data sources from developed or developing countries.

This anthology constitutes an important contribution to the interdisciplinary debate on poverty measurement and alleviation. Absolute and relative poverty—both within and across state boundaries—are standardly measured and evaluated in monetary terms. However, poverty researchers have highlighted the shortfalls of one-dimensional monetary metrics. A new consensus is emerging that  $\frac{1}{Page} \frac{11}{11}$ 

effectively addressing poverty requires a nuanced understanding of poverty as a relational phenomenon involving deprivations in multiple dimensions, including health, standard of living, education and political participation. This volume advances the debate on poverty by providing a forum for philosophers and empirical researchers. It combines philosophically sound analysis and genuinely global research on poverty's social embeddedness. Next to an introduction to this interdisciplinary field-which links Practical Philosophy, Development Economics, Political Science, and Sociology-it contains articles by leading international experts and early career scholars. The contributors analyse the concept of poverty, detail its multiple dimensions, reveal epistemic injustices in poverty research, and reflect on the challenges of poverty-related social activism. The unifying theme connecting this volume's contributions is that poverty must be understood as a multidimensional and socially relational phenomenon, and that this insight can enhance our efforts to measure and alleviate poverty.

Poverty is a paradoxical state. Recognizable in the eld for any sensitive observer who travels in remote rural areas and urban slums and meets marginalized people in a given society, poverty still remains a challenge to conceptual formalization and to measurement that is consistent with such formalization.  $\frac{Page}{12/14}$ 

The analysis of poverty is multidisciplinary. It goes from ethics to economics, from political science to human biology, and any type of measurement rests on mathematics. Moreover, poverty is multifaceted according to the types of deprivation, and it is also gender and age speci c. A vector of variables is required, which raises a substantial problem for individual and group comparisons necessary to equity analysis. Multidimensionity also complicates the aggregation necessary to perform the ef ciency analysis of policies. In the case of income poverty, these two problems, equity and ef ciency, have bene ted from very signi cant progress in the eld of economics. Similar achievements are still to come in the area of multidimensional poverty. Within this general background, this book has a very modest and narrow-scoped objective. It proposes an operational methodology for measuring multidimensional poverty, independent from the conceptual origin, the size and the qualitative as well as the quantitative nature of the primary indicators used to describe the poverty of an individual, a household or a sociodemographic entity.

With representatives from different disciplines stressing the central importance of freedom in analyzing poverty and emphasizing some important policy issues, this book offers a view of poverty that will orient research in directions previously  $\frac{1}{Page} \frac{13}{14}$ 

neglected, and help those in charge of implementing poverty reduction policies.

This book narrates the living conditions and incidence of poverty among households belonging to the different social groups in Kerala, India. Using a micro-level study, it investigates the inter-group variations with regards to the incidence of multidimensional poverty in the sample area, the Kasaragod District, Kerala. The Regional Human Development Enabling Index (RHDEI) and the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) are the main tools used for analysis here. The book highlights the incidence, intensity, and disparity of multidimensional poverty in Kerala, and clearly pinpoints the intra-state mirage of the achievements of Kerala in the dimensions of human development among the social groups living in the state. The book also explores the socio-cultural barriers of these marginalized groups, which should become the focus and concern for policy makers and stakeholders in governance.

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