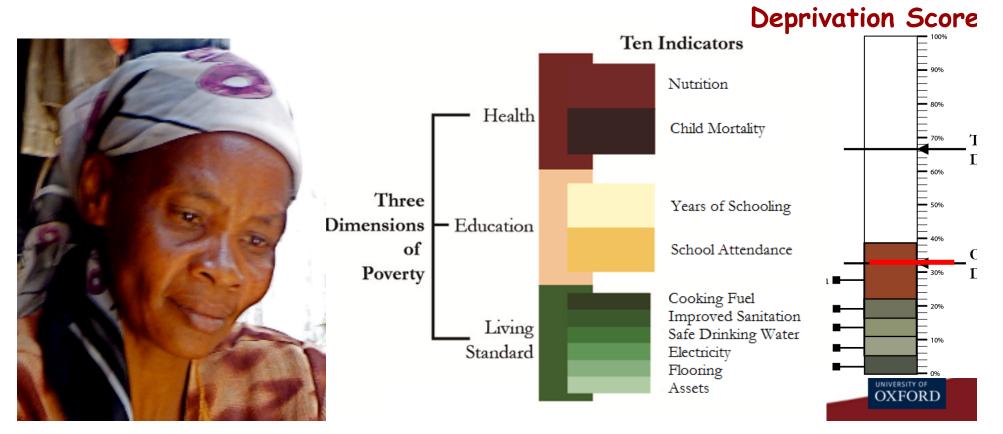
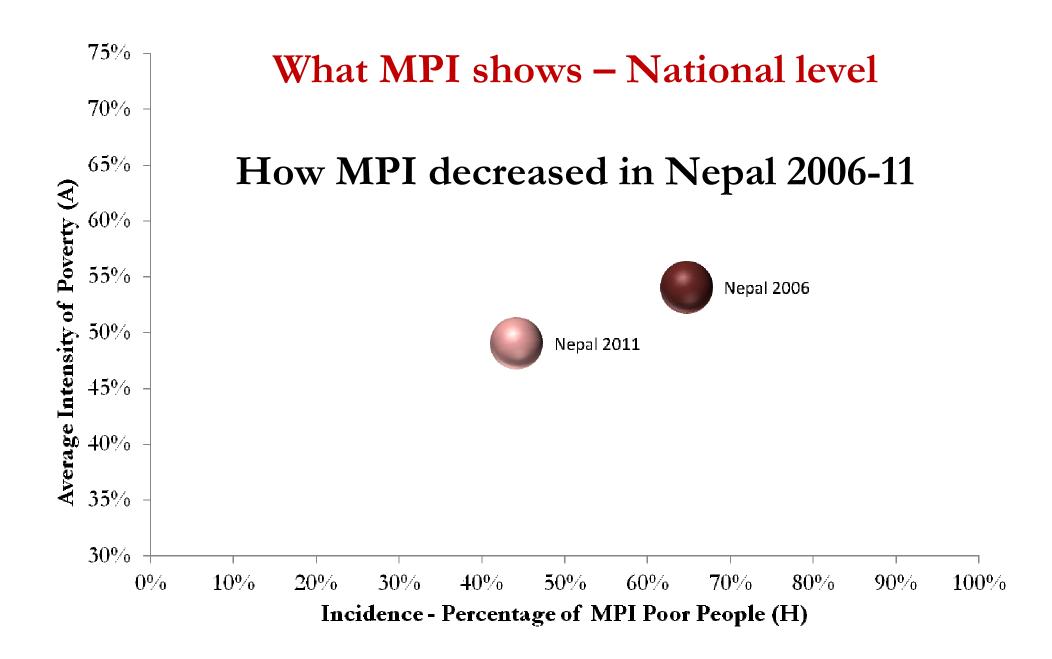
# Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2013

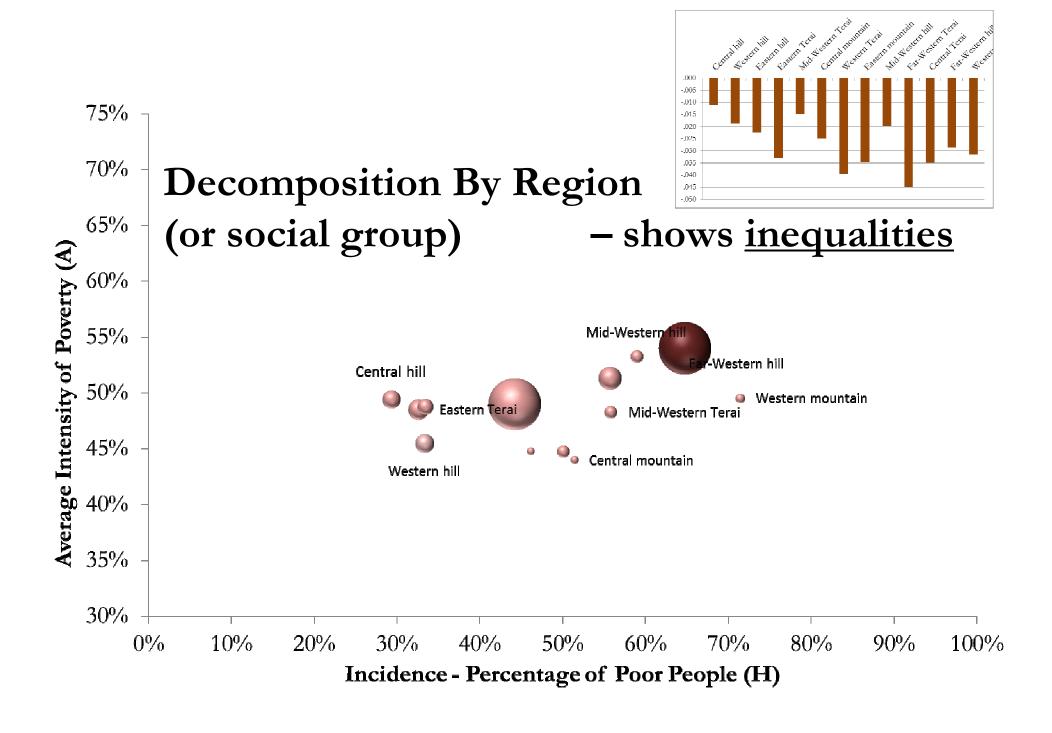
UNDP Human Development Report 2013 & Alkire Conconi and Roche 2013

People are poor if they are deprived in 33% or more of the weighted indicators.

MPI 2.0: use new indicators – you decide. Grace's

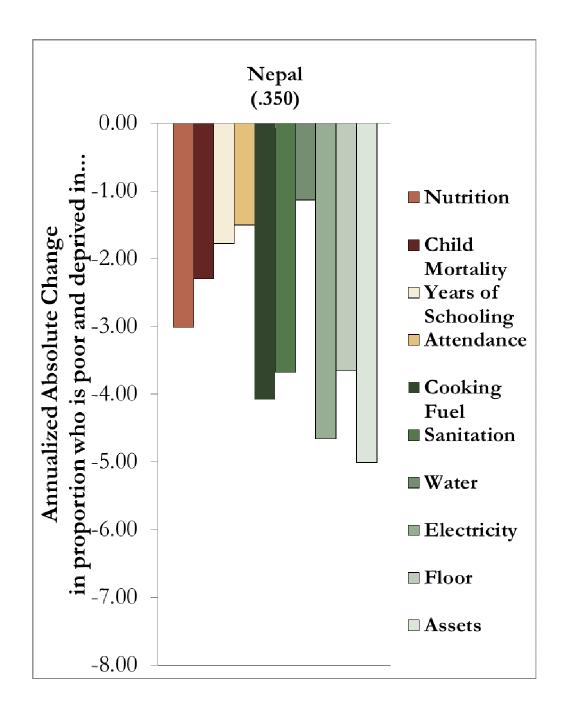




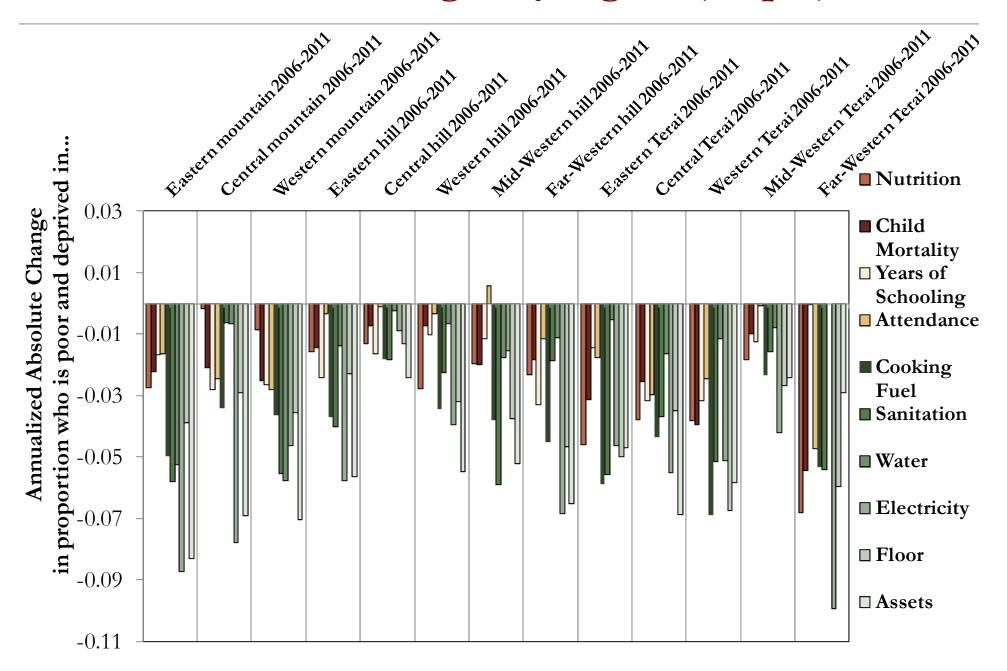


# How did MPI go down?

Monitor each indicator



## Indicator Changes by region (Nepal)



#### **National MPIs**

- Official National Statistics (Mexico, Bhutan, Colombia)
- Track poverty reduction efficiently
- Analyse poverty by state, group (indigenous)
- Monitor indicator changes; coordinate delivery
- Geographical targeting & policy design
- Linked instruments for individual targeting

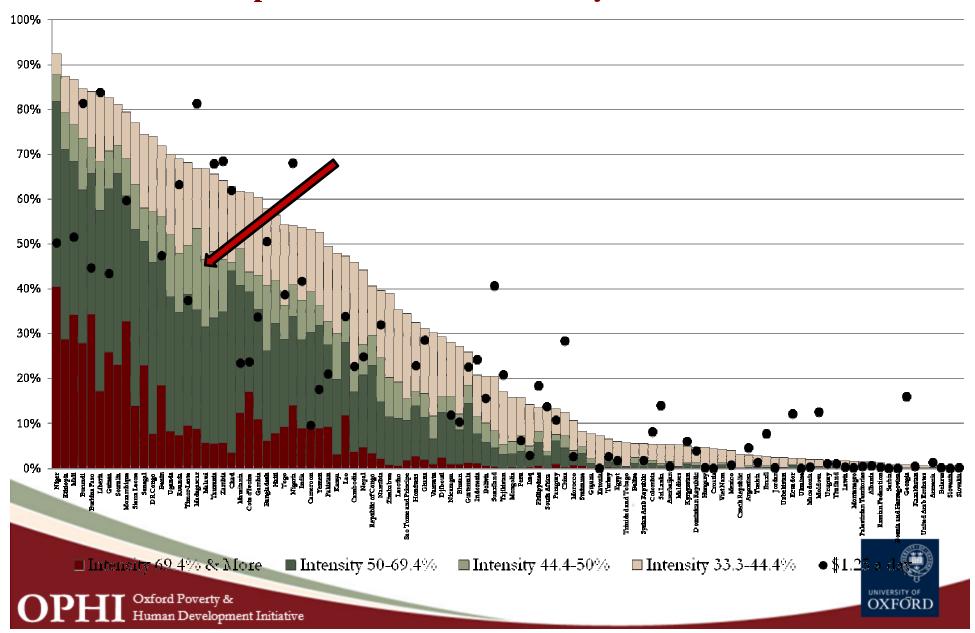
Method: Alkire and Foster 2011 J Public Economics

Examples: see www.ophi.org.uk

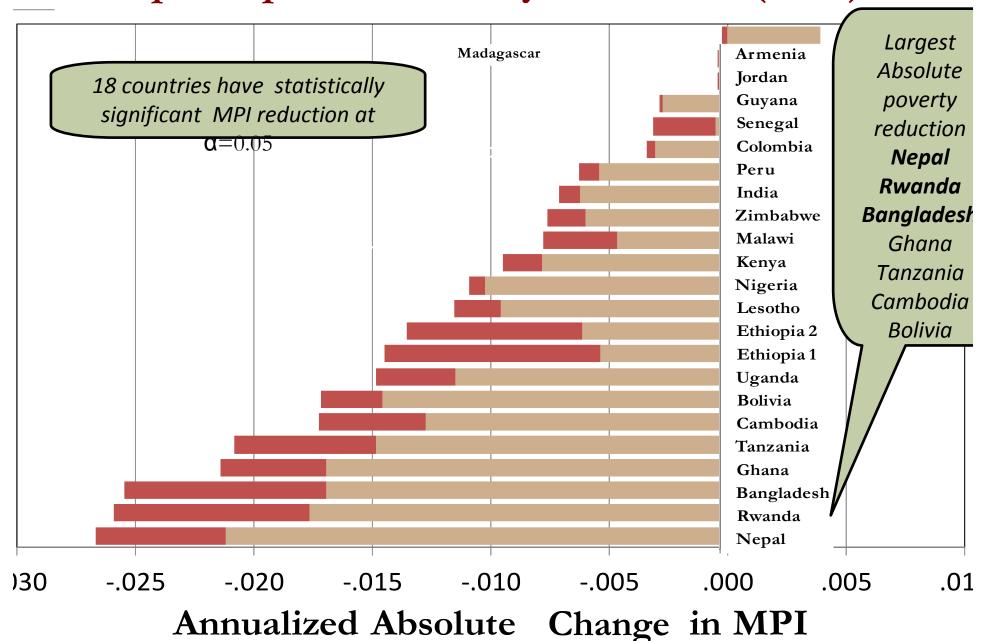




## Global MPI: Comparison with \$1.25/day headcounts



Compare Speed of Poverty Reduction (MPI)



# Multidimensional Poverty Index - MPI

- Shows **joint distribution** of deprivations (overlaps)
- Changes over time: informative
  by region, social group, indicator (inequality)
- National MPIs: tailored to context, priorities
- MPI 2.0: **comparable** across countries
- National MPI <u>and</u> Global MPI 2.0 can be reported like national income poverty <u>and</u> \$1.25/day
- Data needs: feasible e.g. nested survey.

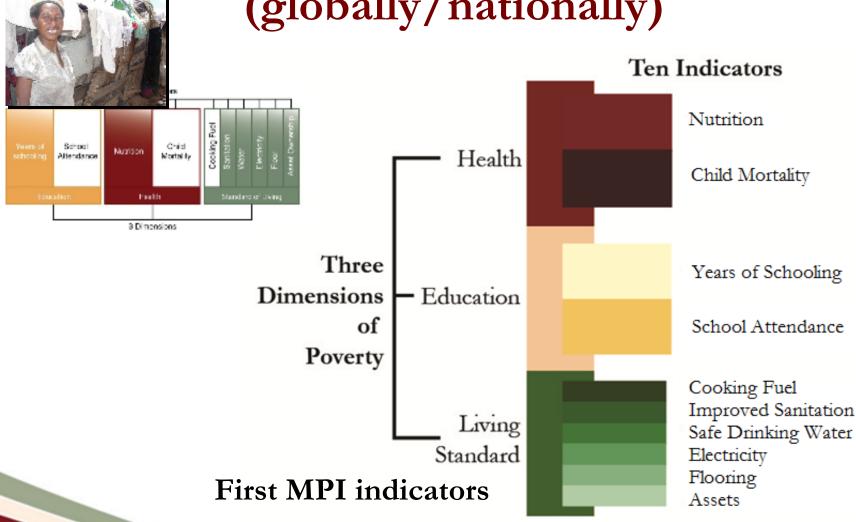
Published: in annual Human Development Report of UNDP

**Method**: Alkire and Foster 2011 J Public Economics

Examples: see www.ophi.org.uk



# MPI 2.0: Indicators can change (globally/nationally)



Published: in Human Development Reports of UNDP

