

# Poverty Measurement

Vivien Kana   Alexis Tsoukiàs

LAMSADE - CNRS, Université Paris-Dauphine  
tsoukias@lamsade.dauphine.fr

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# Outline

- 1 Who is poor?
- 2 What do we know?
- 3 What can we do?
- 4 Conclusions

## Lessons learned

- Income is not reliable as a poverty measure.
- People may feel poor and not be identified as such.
- People may be identified as poor and not feel as such.
- We are more or less poor and in many different ways.

Who is poor?

What do we know?

What can we do?

Conclusions

# Why do we measure poverty?

## Poverty is a problem

For whom is it a problem? Why is it a problem? What does it mean fighting poverty?

## Poverty reduction policies

Who is expected to benefit from such policies? How they should benefit? Is that specific policy efficient?

# Why do we measure poverty?

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## Endowments and Commodities

Each household is endowed by a set of resources.  
Endowments allow to produce commodities which can be exchanged within the society.

Households	Commodities				
	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$	$\dots$	$m_m$
$x_1$	0	1	500	$\dots$	0
$x_2$	1	0	1000	$\dots$	0
$x_3$	0	2	900	$\dots$	1
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$x_n$	0	1	400	$\dots$	1

# Clustering

Households can thus be clustered according to “similar” distribution of commodities. Considering the population  $X$  we obtain clusters  $L_h$  described by a vector of commodities:

$$L_h = \langle M_{1j}^h, \dots, M_{mj}^h \rangle$$

where:

$$M_{ij} = \frac{|\{x \in L_h : m_i(x) = j\}|}{|\{L_h\}|}$$

Such clusters only identify segments of the population being “similarly poor”

# From Commodities to Functionings

We establish a set of potential dimensions of welfare:

- Housing
- Education/Culture
- Nutrition
- Health Care
- Mobility

We then associate subsets of commodities to dimensions of welfare. For instance “house”, “sanitation” and “water” to “Housing”. Some commodities (such as salary) are instead associated to the whole set of welfare dimensions. We call the later “generic commodities”.



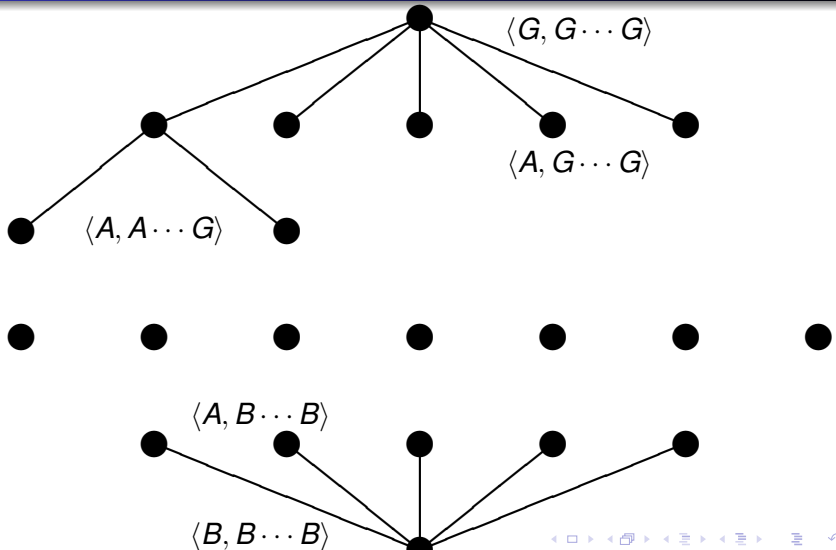
# Functionings

	Functionings			
House	0	1	2	
Water		0	1	
Sanitation	0	1	2	3
Housing	B	A	G	

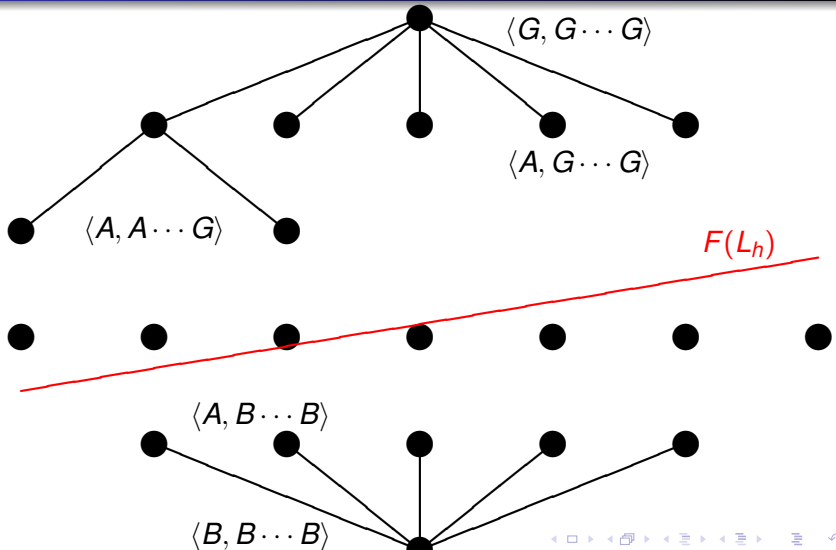
**B**ad, **A**verage and **G**ood being the three possible functionings of the Housing welfare dimension. We end getting the functionings vector of cluster  $L_h$ :

$$F(L_h) = \langle f_1(L_h), \dots, f_t(L_h) \rangle$$

# The Functionings Lattice



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# Capabilities

## Feasible Capabilities

The subset of functionings compatible with a given set of commodities (resulting from the functionings lattice) establishes the feasible capabilities.

## Extended Capabilities

Feasible capabilities can be extended using the generic commodities which allow to increase some of the attainable functionings.

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# Policies

A poverty reduction policy should imply:

- Establish the clusters of households.
- Construct a capabilities ordering of the households' clusters.
- Allocate resources to each cluster.
- Monitor the evolution of each cluster position in subsequent orderings constructed at regular time intervals.