

# **Multidimensional Poverty Measurement Concepts And Applications Economic Studies In Inequality Social Exclusion And Well Being**

*This book addresses and compensates for the lack of poverty measurement research in China. With regard to the multi-dimensional measurement of poverty, it is clear that the situation of Chinese farmers is problematic in terms of five major aspects: sanitation facilities, health insurance, durable consumer goods, productive assets and modern fuels. Based on these criteria, the book provides a clear direction for policy intervention to comprehensively improve farmers' standard of living and tackle the key problems of poverty alleviation and development in the region. In addition, its analysis of poverty among ethnic minorities, the elderly and children offers valuable reference material for poverty alleviation and the development of special groups.*

*Seminar paper from the year 2021 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Globalization, Political Economics, grade: 7,5, Maastricht University (Faculty of Social Science), course: Globalisation and Poverty: A Connected World, language: English, abstract: This paper*

***aims to analyze, specifically for the context of the Palestinian territories, which conceptions and definitions of poverty best understand the situation, so that efficient measurement methods can be derived from them. For reasons that will be explained throughout the paper, a combination of poverty mapping as well as an adapted version of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), originally conceived in 2011 by Sabina Alkire and James Foster, is proposed as the best option to measure poverty in the Palestinian territories. To answer the research question, the second section will highlight the study area of Palestine and point out its specifics, particularly in relation to poverty. Theoretical concepts and measurement methods are then presented (Section 3), which form the basis for approaches that the author believes best measure the situation in the Palestinian territories. After discussing the possibilities and limitations of the chosen measurement method (Section 4), a conclusion (Section 5) rounds off the work and summarizes the main findings.***

***This book is an introduction to the theory and practice of poverty measurement. On completing this book you will be able to perform sophisticated analyses of income or consumption distribution for any standard household dataset using the ADePT program (a free download from the World Bank s website).***

***The first of the UN Millennium Goals was to***

***reduce extreme poverty and in 2014 it was halved compared to 1990, and now the goal is to eradicate poverty and hunger by 2030. The reduction in poverty is, to a high degree, the consequence of the rapid economic development in a few countries, especially China, but in many countries around the globe poverty is still at a high level and is influencing societies' overall development. It is against this background that this Handbook provides an up-to-date analysis and overview of the topic from a large variety of theoretical and methodological angles. Organised into four parts, the Handbook provides knowledge on what poverty is, how it has developed, and what type of policies might be able to succeed in reducing poverty. Part I investigates conceptual issues and relates concepts to people's relative position in society and the understanding of justice. Part II shows how poverty has developed. It combines existing empirical knowledge with regional/national understandings of the issue of poverty. Part III analyses policies and interventions with the aim of reducing or alleviating poverty within a national as well as global context. It includes a variety of countries and examples. Finally, Part IV tells us what can be done about poverty; what instruments are available to end poverty as we know it today. This volume will be an invaluable reference book for students and scholars throughout the social sciences, particularly in***

***sociology, social policy, public policy,  
development studies, international relations and  
politics.***

***Guide on Poverty Measurement***

***Poverty and Famines***

***Monitoring Global Poverty***

***Dimensions of Poverty***

***Reconciling Work and Poverty Reduction***

***Measuring Poverty***

This is an open access title available under the terms of a CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO licence. It is free to read at Oxford Scholarship Online and offered as a free PDF download from OUP and selected open access locations. Detailed analyses of poverty and wellbeing in developing countries, based on household surveys, have been ongoing for more than three decades. The large majority of developing countries now regularly conduct a variety of household surveys, and the information base in developing countries with respect to poverty and wellbeing has improved dramatically. Nevertheless, appropriate measurement of poverty remains complex and controversial. This is particularly true in developing countries where (i) the stakes with respect to poverty reduction are high; (ii) the determinants of living standards are often volatile; and (iii) related information bases, while much improved, are often characterized by significant non-sample error. It also remains, to a

surprisingly high degree, an activity undertaken by technical assistance personnel and consultants based in developed countries. This book seeks to enhance the transparency, replicability, and comparability of existing practice. In so doing, it also aims to significantly lower the barriers to entry to the conduct of rigorous poverty measurement and increase the participation of analysts from developing countries in their own poverty assessments. The book focuses on two domains: the measurement of absolute consumption poverty and a first order dominance approach to multidimensional welfare analysis. In each domain, it provides a series of flexible computer codes designed to facilitate analysis by allowing the analyst to start from a flexible and known base. The book volume covers the theoretical grounding for the code streams provided, a chapter on 'estimation in practice', a series of 11 case studies where the code streams are operationalized, as well as a synthesis, an extension to inequality, and a look forward. Paul Spicker examines views about what poverty is and what should be done about it. 'Poverty' means many different things to different people - for example, lack of money or dependency on benefits. Here, he makes an argument for a participative, inclusive understanding of the term.

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 edited collection provides a comprehensive examination of multidimensional poverty for a wide variety of economies and societies, with a general focus on multidimensional poverty in developed countries, where poverty is often overlooked. Arguing that income- and consumption-based poverty measures cannot provide a full picture of the presence and extent of poverty, the contributors suggest new ways to structure assessment indexes. Complementing the discussion of new rubrics, a series of single-country and comparative examples from Europe and the United States examine variation in multidimensional poverty incidence and the extent of deprivation. This combination of methodology and application will appeal to academics, researchers, and policymakers alike.

International Development

Coping with Complexity

Global child poverty and well-being

An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation  
Measurement, Epistemic Injustices, Activism

These lectures aim to help readers understand the logics and nature of the main indicators of inequality and poverty, with special attention to their social welfare underpinnings. The key approach consists in linking inequality and poverty measurement with welfare evaluation. As concern for inequality and poverty stems from ethical considerations, the measurement of those aspects necessarily involves some value judgments. Those value judgments can be linked, directly or indirectly, to welfare assessments on the distribution of personal and social opportunities. Inequality and poverty are thus considered to be partial aspects of the welfare evaluation of the opportunities in a given society. The volume includes two applications that illustrate how the models can be implemented. They refer to inequality of opportunity and poverty in education, using PISA data. 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 condition-including both the leading approaches in current use by policymakers and academics (such as GDP, cost-benefit analysis, cost-effectiveness 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 life, and across lives? Finally, Part IV reviews the major challenges to designing governmental policy around individual well-being.

This impressive collection brings together the most important contributions by some of the leading scholars in the field of poverty measurement. It includes critical papers on what constitutes poverty and associated poverty measures, as well as conceptual and empirical approaches to set poverty lines for both national and international settings. The volume also discusses national and international income poverty measures, multidimensional poverty indices, and ways to capture poverty dynamics. With an original introduction by the editor, this collection will be an essential resource for scholars and students of development economics and social policy.

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.

**Many Dimensions of Poverty**

**Incidence, Intensity and Disparity**

**Interdisciplinary Perspectives**

**Measuring Poverty in the Palestinian**

**Territories**

**Poverty Dynamics**

**Theory and Methodology**

This collection of essays provides a state-of-the-art examination of the concepts and methods that can be used to understand poverty dynamics. It does this from an interdisciplinary perspective and includes the work of anthropologists, economists, sociologists, and political scientists. The contributions included highlight the need to conceptualise poverty from a multidimensional perspective and promote Q-Squared research approaches, or those that combine quantitative and qualitative research. The first part of the book provides a review of the research on poverty dynamics in developing countries. Part two focuses on poverty measurement and assessment, and discusses the most recent work of world-leading poverty analysts.

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The third part focuses on frameworks for understanding poverty analysis that avoid measurement and instead utilise approaches based on social relations and structural analysis. There is widespread consensus that poverty analysis should focus on poverty dynamics and this book shows how this idea can practically be taken forward.

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

The final book from a towering pioneer in the study of poverty and inequality—a critically important examination of poverty around the world In this, his final book, economist Anthony Atkinson, one of the world ’ s great social scientists and a pioneer in the study of poverty and inequality, offers an inspiring analysis of a central question: What is poverty and how much of it is there around the globe? The persistence of poverty—in rich and poor countries alike—is one of the most serious problems facing humanity. Better measurement of poverty is essential for raising awareness, motivating action, designing good policy, gauging progress, and holding political leaders accountable for meeting targets. To help make this possible, Atkinson provides a critically important examination of how poverty is—and should be—measured. Bringing together evidence about the nature and extent of poverty across the world and including case studies of sixty countries, Atkinson addresses both financial poverty and other indicators of deprivation. He starts from first principles about the meaning of poverty, translates these into concrete measures, and analyzes the data to which the measures can be applied. Crucially, he integrates international organizations ’ measurements of poverty with countries ’ own national analyses. Atkinson died before he was able to complete the book, but at his request it was edited for publication by two of his colleagues, John Micklewright and Andrea Brandolini. In addition, Fran ç ois Bourguignon and Nicholas Stern provide afterwords that address key issues from the unfinished chapters: how

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poverty relates to growth, inequality, and climate change. The result is an essential contribution to efforts to alleviate poverty around the world.

A central premise is that an objective and universally accepted measure of “ success ” in development and paths to it does not exist.

China's (uneven) Progress Against Poverty

Measurement, Concepts, Policy and Action

Inequality and Poverty Re-Examined

The Mahalanobis-Taguchi System

Incidence and Determinants in Developed Countries

The Idea of Poverty

**This working paper introduces the notation and basic concepts that are used throughout the OPHI Working Papers 82-91. The Paper has five sections. First we review unidimensional poverty measurement with particular attention to the well-known Foster-Greer-Thorbecke measures of income poverty as many methods presented in OPHI Working Paper 84 (Chapter 3 - Overview of Methods for Multidimensional Poverty Assessment) as well as the measure presented in OPHI Working Papers 86-90 (Chapters 5-9) are based on these measures. The second section introduces the notation and basic concepts for multidimensional poverty measurement that are used in subsequent chapters. Third we define indicators' scales of measurement, and fourth, address issues of comparability across people and dimensions. The fifth section systematically explains different properties that have been proposed in axiomatic approaches to multidimensional poverty measurement, which enable the analyst to understand the ethical principles embodied in a measure and to be aware of the direction of change they will exhibit under certain transformations.**

**A poverty line helps focus the attention of governments**

and civil society on the living conditions of the poor. This paper offers a critical overview of alternative approaches to setting poverty lines. In reviewing the methods found in practice, the paper tries to throw light on, and go some way toward resolving, ongoing debates about poverty measurement, emphasizing those debates which would appear to have greatest bearing on policy discussions.

This book brings together theoretical, methodological and policy-relevant contributions by leading researchers on international child poverty.

The measurement of poverty involves identification: the fundamental step of deciding who is to be considered poor. A 'counting approach' is one way to identify the poor in multidimensional poverty measurement, which entails the intuitive procedure of counting the number of dimensions in which people suffer deprivation. Atkinson (2003) advised an engagement between multidimensional measures from social welfare and the counting approaches due to the widespread policy use of the latter. This chapter reviews applications of the counting methods in the history of poverty measurement. We focus on empirical studies since the late '70s which developed relatively independently of each other in two regions. In Latin America, applications of the Unsatisfied Basic Needs Approach were widespread, often using census and survey data. European work drew on concepts of social exclusion and inclusion, and now include national and European initiatives.

**Fuzzy Set Approach to Multidimensional Poverty Measurement**

**Routledge International Handbook of Poverty Theory and Case Studies**

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## How Successful are European Welfare States?

### Chapter 2 - The Framework

#### Welfare and Efficiency in Public Economics

This book focuses on the causes of starvation in general and famines in particular. The traditional analysis of famines is shown to be fundamentally defective, and the author develops an alternative analysis.

Hans-Werner Sinn, Munich, West Germany This book contains 15 papers presented at a conference in Neresheim, West Germany, in June 1986. The articles were selected by anonymous referees and most of them have undergone substantial revision since their presentation. The common topic is measurement of welfare, both from efficiency and from equity perspectives. For many economists, welfare is a diffuse, arbitrary and ambiguous concept. The papers collected in this book show that this view is not justified. Though not beyond all doubt, welfare theory today is crisp and clear, offering fairly straightforward measuring concepts. It even comes up with numbers that measure societal advantage or disadvantage from specific policy options in monetary units. Politicians get something they can intuitively understand and argue with, and they do not have to be afraid that all this is metaphysics or the result of the scientist's personal judgements. Some economists, whom I would classify as belonging to the "everything is optimal" school, would claim that providing politicians with numerical welfare measures is superfluous or even dangerous. The world is as it is, and any attempt to give policy advice can only make things worse. I do not share this view. There are good policies and there are bad ones, but it may not be easy to distinguish between them. There is a need for consulting politicians, Dr.

In 2013, the World Bank Group announced two goals that would guide its operations worldwide. First is the eradication of chronic extreme poverty bringing the number of extremely poor people, defined as those living on less than 1.25 purchasing power parity

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(PPP)† adjusted dollars a day, to less than 3 percent of the world's population by 2030. The second is the boosting of share prosperity, defined as promoting the growth of per capita real income of the poorest 40 percent of the population in each country. In 2015, United Nations member nations agreed in New York to a set of post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the first and foremost of which is the eradication of extreme poverty everywhere, in all its forms. Both the language and the spirit of the SDG objective reflect the growing acceptance of the idea that poverty is a multidimensional concept that reflects multiple deprivations in various aspects of well-being. That said, there is much less agreement on the best ways in which those deprivations should be measured, and on whether or how information on them should be aggregated. Monitoring Global Poverty: Report of the Commission on Global Poverty advises the World Bank on the measurement and monitoring of global poverty in two areas: What should be the interpretation of the definition of extreme poverty, set in 2015 in PPP-adjusted dollars a day per person? What choices should the Bank make regarding complementary monetary and nonmonetary poverty measures to be tracked and made available to policy makers? The World Bank plays an important role in shaping the global debate on combating poverty, and the indicators and data that the Bank collates and makes available shape opinion and actual policies in client countries, and, to a certain extent, in all countries. How we answer the above questions can therefore have a major influence on the global economy.

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.

Theory and Practice

Quantitative Approaches to Multidimensional Poverty

# Get Free Multidimensional Poverty Measurement Concepts And Applications Economic Studies In Inequality Social Exclusion And Well Being Measurement

Measuring Poverty and Wellbeing in Developing Countries  
Global Child Poverty and Well-being

A Unified Approach to Measuring Poverty and Inequality  
Multidimensional Poverty Measurement and Analysis

**Poverty is a paradoxical state. Recognizable in the field 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. 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 specific. A vector of variables is required, which raises a substantial problem for individual and group comparisons necessary to equity analysis. Multidimensionality also complicates the aggregation necessary to perform the efficiency analysis of policies. In the case of income poverty, these two problems, equity and efficiency, have benefited from very significant progress in the field 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.**

**Child poverty is a central and present part of global life, with hundreds of millions of children around the world enduring tremendous suffering and deprivation of their most basic needs.**

**Despite its long history, research on poverty and development has only relatively recently examined the issue of child poverty as a distinct topic of concern. This book brings together theoretical, methodological and policy-relevant contributions by leading researchers on international child poverty. With a preface from Sir Richard Jolly, Former Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, it examines how child poverty and well-being are now conceptualized, defined and measured, and presents regional and national level portraits of child poverty around the world, in rich, middle income and poor countries. The book's ultimate objective is to promote and influence policy, action and the research agenda to address one**

**of the world's great ongoing tragedies: child poverty, marginalization and inequality.**

**The issues surrounding poverty and inequality continue to be of central concern to academics, politicians and policy makers but the ways in which we seek to study and understand them continue to change over time. This accessible book seeks to provide a guide to some of the new approaches that have been developed in the light of international initiatives to reduce poverty and the notable changes in income inequality and poverty that have occurred across many western countries in recent years. These new approaches have to some degree been facilitated by the emergence of new techniques and a growing availability of data that enable cross national comparisons not only of income but also of measures of welfare such as educational achievement, nutritional status in developing countries and wealth and deprivation indicators in the developed world. Including specially commissioned research from a distinguished list of international authors, this volume makes a real contribution to the public debate surrounding inequality and poverty as well as providing new empirical information about them from around the world.**

**The MAHALANOBIS-TAGUCHI SYSTEM (MTS) is a groundbreaking new philosophy that has been**

**reshaping Japanese industry since its inception. Developed by award-winning quality engineering expert Dr. Genichi Taguchi - acknowledged as one of the most innovative thinkers in the field and based on the work of Indian Statistics giant Dr. P. C. Mahalanobis, the system provides a powerful process for recognizing patterns and forecasting results. MTS goes beyond theory - it shows you exactly how international business giants have successfully put the system to work for them. The book includes 15 fascinating case studies that provide an inside look at how organizations such as Fuji, Nissan, Sharp, Xerox and others have utilized the system effectively. MTS can be applied in patient monitoring, medical diagnosis, software, manufacturing, weather forecasting, automotive collision prevention system, and fire detection. Doctors, researchers, engineers, insurance experts, financial analysts, programmers, and anyone else with an interest in pattern recognition and forecasting will find this book to a blueprint to improved decision-making. "Japan's Taguchi is America's new quality hero." --Fortune Magazine November 23, 1998 "Subir Chowdhury: Voices of quality for the 21st Century." --Quality Progress (January 2000) American Society for Quality "There is no question that the Mahalanobis-Taguchi System is a profoundly important giant**

**step in improving the productivity of evaluating and improving diagnostic and other systems based on pattern recognition. Potential application of this method abound in many industries." --John King, Ford Motor Company**

**JAPAN'S POWERFUL, NEW PATTERN-RECOGNITION METHOD IS NOW AVAILABLE TO AMERICAN BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY** And here is the **FIRST** book on the subject Learn how you can harness the power of an amazing new pattern-recognition and forecasting method from Dr. Genichi Taguchi, a world-renowned quality genius. 15 case studies from around the U.S. and Japan show how industry giants used the MTS effectively in their organizations. With this important and authoritative book, you can achieve the same success.

## **Poverty and Policy**

### **Chapter 4 - Counting Approaches: Definitions, Origins, and Implementations**

#### **Multidimensional Poverty among Social Groups in Kerala**

#### **Measuring Multidimensional Poverty and Deprivation**

#### **Child and Adult Poverty**

#### **Poverty Lines in Theory and Practice**

Vejledning om anvendelse af forskellige målemetoder, med det formål at forbedre den internationale sammenlignelighed af

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fattigdomsstatistikker.

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

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socially relational phenomenon, and that this insight can enhance our efforts to measure and alleviate poverty.

Disappointing poverty trends suggest limitations to employment-centred welfare reform and downward pressures on the redistributive capacity of welfare states. Innovative empirical analyses of the links between poverty, labour market participation and social redistribution are presented. The observations are linked with a broader perspective on the socio-economic, demographic and paradigmatic evolutions in contemporary welfare states.

Human Development Report 1997  
Multidimensional Poverty Measurement  
The Oxford Handbook of Well-Being and Public Policy

Analysis of Multidimensional Poverty  
Concepts and Applications  
Lectures on Inequality, Poverty and Welfare

***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.**

**Multidimensional Poverty Measurement Concepts and Applications Springer Science & Business Media**

**This book honors the memory of Tony Atkinson, who made significant contributions to the rigorous study of income inequality, poverty, and redistribution. These essays presented, covering a span of over 30 years of research and scholarship, have been at the forefront of distributional analysis, and many of them are of prime importance for contemporary developments in the real-valued measurement of poverty and inequality, with particular reference to the concepts of fuzzy poverty assessment, vulnerability, heterogeneity/multidimensionality, unit consistency, sub-group decomposability, and dominance criteria. While all of these articles have been previously published—singly or with co-authorship—in a number of professional journals or distinguished edited volumes, this book is greatly enriched by a substantial introduction by the authors, which places the contributions in context, highlights their inter-connectedness, and relates**

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**them to the work of Tony Atkinson and other  
scholars. This book is of intrinsic value to welfare  
analysts, as well as being a tribute to a very great  
scholar by a fellow economist.**

***Measuring Poverty Around the World***

***Ideas, Experience, and Prospects***

***Poverty, Social Exclusion and Stochastic Dominance***

***Measurement, concepts, policy and action***

***Report of the Commission on Global Poverty***