From Multidimensional Poverty Index by block to mean by urban neighborhood using free data from foursquare.

A case Study in Medellín city,Colombia

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1. INTRODUCTION

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) looks beyond income to understand how people experience poverty in multiple and simultaneous ways. It identifies how people are being left behind across three key dimensions: health, education and standard of living, comprising 10 indicators. People who experience deprivation in at least one third of these weighted indicators fall into the category of multidimensionally poor.

1.1 PROBLEM

The Medellin city, uses this index by every block in the urban city according to the last census data, but it is without information about every neighborhood. In addition it does not have data about any relationship with principal venues around every neighborhood.

Taking in a count the previusly information, now the major question is: could the closer venues from each neighborhood has a realtionship with proverty and with this data is possible to do prediction like a aproach to Multidimensional Poverty Index?

Using Machine learning and foursquare free data, we will try to resolve this!!!

1.2 INTEREST

General population and government are interested in deep knowledge about Multidimensional Poverty Index and how new changes and effort could reduce it. Any new prediction or relationship could be a useful tool in this effort.