

# mpitb: A toolbox for calculating multidimensional poverty indices in R

by Ignacio Girela

**Abstract** This article presents **mpitb**, an R package for calculating multidimensional poverty indices (MPIs) based on the popular Alkire-Foster (AF) measurement approach. **mpitb** package provides a tractable and extensive framework for researchers, analysts, and practitioners working on multidimensional poverty measurement projects in the same vein of the well-known global MPI workflow. The toolbox mainly consists of providing methods for estimating AF measures such that they can be easily manipulated. In this way, users can concentrate on the very analysis of results. Furthermore, this package accounts for the complex survey design of micro data which is of key relevance in the analysis of estimated measures using statistical inference.

## Introduction

Although poverty is widely understood as the inability to basic living standards multidimensional well-being status, the measurement of poverty has traditionally been based on monetary deficits. Over the past two decades, there has been a significant increase in the use of multidimensional approaches to measuring poverty in an attempt to capture the complexity of this phenomenon. In this context, the dual-cut-off-counting measurement approach proposed by Alkire and Foster (2011) (AF, hereafter) has become particularly popular due to its flexibility and ability to inform policy. For example, the AF method is the basis of the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) which is yearly published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) (UNDP and OPHI 2022). In addition, many countries are developing their own official MPIs to track poverty reduction progress using the AF method.

This measurement approach stands out both for providing an extensive policy information platform and remaining relatively understandable by the general public. In other words, AF measures point estimates entail simple algebraic operations. Some R packages that computes AF measures include **MPI** (Kukiattikun and Chainarong 2022) and **mpindex** (Abdulsamad 2023). Notwithstanding, these packages do not account for the complex survey design of micro data and, as a result, assume the data was obtained through a simple random sampling. Rarely is this the case of household surveys. Not considering the complex survey design affects further statistical inference exercises of interest. Namely, is multidimensional poverty in one subgroup of the population greater than another? Has poverty been reduced over time?

Therefore, calculating AF measures in practice is still a challenging task. For this reason OPHI launched a Stata package `mpi tb` with the aim of providing a integrated framework that mirrors the estimation process of the well-known global MPI to researchers, analysts and practitioners (Suppa 2023). In a nutshell, this package provides a set of subcommands for estimating key quantities. Not only AF measures but also their standard errors (considering sampling design) and confidence intervals. These quantities are not usually reported in poverty studies, however, they are for statistical inference. Thus, users can focus on the analysis of results.

With the aim of adapting this framework for R users, I developed the **mpitb** package.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows.

## Measuring multidimensional poverty: the Alkire-Foster Method

Alkire and Foster (2011) proposed a flexible approach to measure multidimensional poverty that can be tailored to different contexts and policy purposes. It mainly distinguishes for its “dual cutoff counting approach” for identification of the poor (for a detailed description, see Alkire et al. 2015). Calculating a multidimensional poverty index (MPI) based on this method can be summarized in the following steps:

1. Determine a set of dimensions of poverty  $\mathcal{D}$  that are considered relevant for human development in a specific context (e.g., the global MPI chooses dimensions of health, education, and living standards, but other dimensions can be chosen depending on the context and goals).
2. Select  $d$  indicators that represents deprivations in each dimension (e.g., child mortality and malnutrition are the two indicators that represents health dimension in the global MPI).

3. Assign weights to each dimension and indicator, reflecting their relative importance where  $w_j$  represents the weight of the  $j$ -th indicator for  $j = 1, \dots, d$ . In practice, indicators in each dimension are weighted equally such that  $\sum_{j=1}^d w_j = 1$ .
4. Set the indicators deprivation cutoffs, which define the minimum level of achievement required to be considered non-deprived in each indicator (e.g., the global MPI uses cutoffs of having at least five years of schooling, having access to electricity, etc., but different thresholds can be set reflecting desired standards).
5. Apply the deprivations cutoff vector to each of the  $n$  observations (individuals or households) and build the  $n \times d$  deprivation matrix  $\mathbf{D}$ . Each element  $d_{ij}$  of this matrix is a binary variable. If  $d_{ij} = 1$ , the  $i$ -th observation is deprived in indicator  $j$ , and the opposite if  $d_{ij} = 0$ .

For illustrative purposes, assume that we a sample of 5 people and we set 3 dimensions (health, education and living standards). The first dimension is represented by an indicator of nutrition (N). The second by years of schooling (YS) and the third by a housing quality indicator (H) and having access to drinkable water (W).

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} N & YS & H & W \end{matrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

In this case, the first person is deprived simultaneously in N, YS and W indicators.

6. Build the weighted deprivation matrix assigning the corresponding weight to each indicator and calculate the deprivations score for each observation  $c_i$ , which is the weighted sum of the deprivations  $c_i = \sum_{j=1}^d w_j d_{ij}$ .

In our latter example, assume that all dimensions are equally weighted (a weight of 1/3) and within each dimension indicators have proportionally equal weights (i.e., N and YS weight 1/3, whereas H and W 1/6.)

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} N & YS & H & W \end{matrix} & \mathbf{c} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 1/3 & 0 & 1/6 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 1/6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 5/6 \\ 1/3 \\ 1/6 \\ 3/6 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

7. Identify who is poor by counting the number and proportion of deprivations that each person or household faces in the selected indicators. For example, you can use the global MPI poverty cutoff of 33.3

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} CM & N & YS & H \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} f \\ g \\ h \\ i \\ j \end{matrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

8. Calculate the incidence of poverty (H), which is the percentage of the population that is poor according to the previous step.
9. Calculate the intensity of poverty (A), which is the average percentage of deprivations that the poor experience. For example, if the poor are deprived in 40
10. Calculate the adjusted headcount ratio (M0), which is the product of the incidence and the intensity of poverty. This is the most commonly used MPI measure, as it reflects both the extent and the depth of multidimensional poverty.  $M0 = H \times A$ .
11. Optionally, you can also calculate other MPI measures that capture the severity and the inequality of poverty, such as the adjusted poverty gap (M1) and the adjusted squared poverty gap (M2). These measures require cardinal data and additional calculations of the gap and the squared gap between the level of deprivation and the poverty cutoff for each indicator.

**Table 1:** A basic table

species	island	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mass_g	sex	year
Adelie	Torgersen	39.1	18.7	181	3750	male	2007
Adelie	Torgersen	39.5	17.4	186	3800	female	2007
Adelie	Torgersen	40.3	18.0	195	3250	female	2007
Adelie	Torgersen	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2007
Adelie	Torgersen	36.7	19.3	193	3450	female	2007
Adelie	Torgersen	39.3	20.6	190	3650	male	2007

## Overview of mpitb package

**mpitb** is a packages for ...

## Applications

Suppa (2023) provide a set of examples on a synthetic data set following a common household survey structure. With the view of consistency, all applied examples here below are based on the same data.

### Estimate AF measures for a single county

```
library(mpitb)
```

```
data <- syn_cdt
```

```
data <- subset(data, t == 1)
```

Table 1 prints at the first few rows of the penguins data:

Figure 1 shows an plot of the penguins data, made using the **ggplot2** package.

```
penguins %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = bill_depth_mm, y = bill_length_mm,
             color = species)) +
  geom_point()
```

## Summary

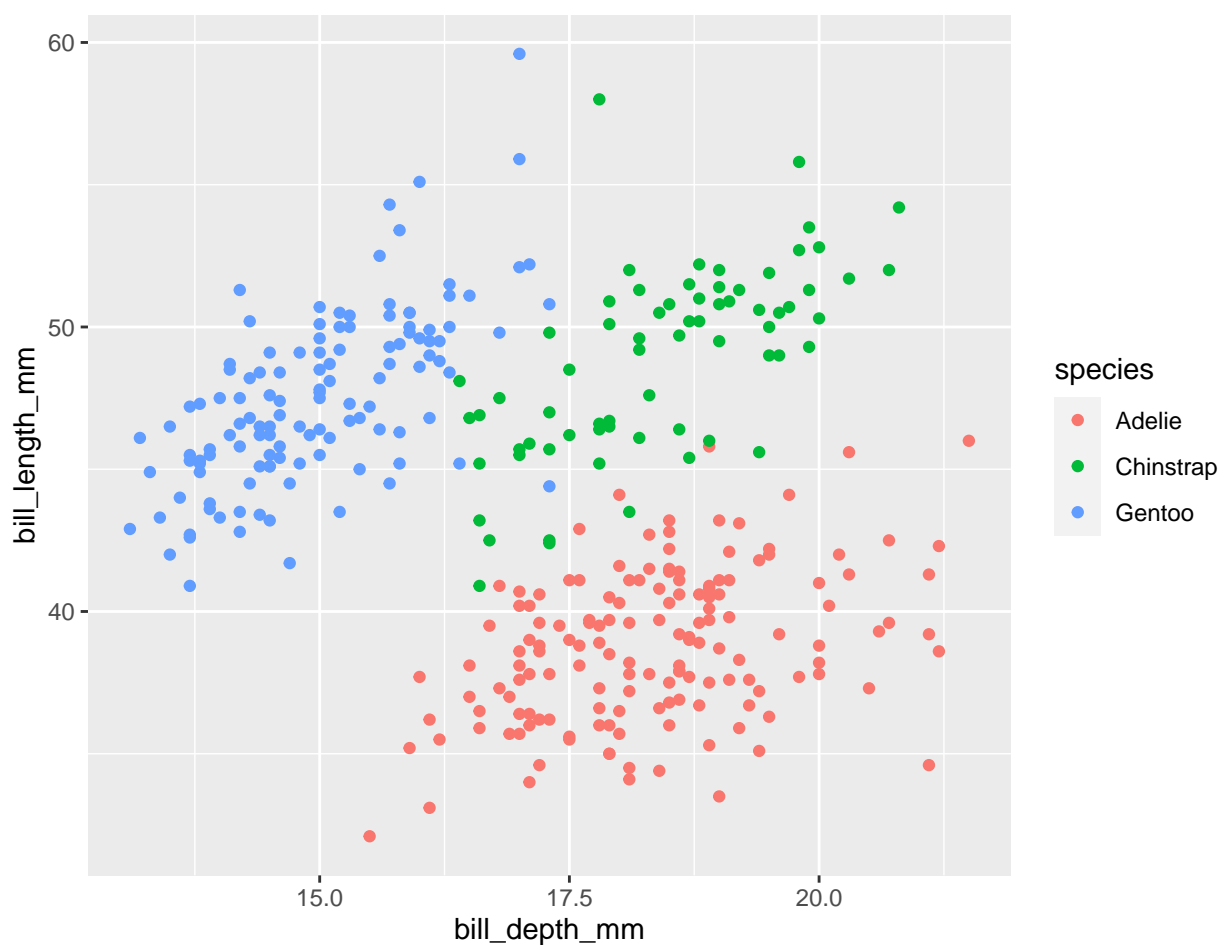
In this paper, we introduced a package for calculating multidimensional poverty indices based on the Alkire-Foster method

## Acknowledgements

I would like to express my sincere thanks both to Rodrigo García Arancibia and José Vargas, my mentors, for their invaluable guidance, feedback, and encouragement throughout the development of this package. I also wish to acknowledge Nicolai Suppa for his generous support and enthusiasm in adapting his Stata package to R users. Without his constructive suggestions this package would not have been possible. Finally, I would like to thank every instructor from the OPHI Summer School 2022, for their thorough lectures on the Alkire-Foster method for multidimensional poverty measurement and the provision of the Stata source code which mainly motivated this project.

## References

- Abdulsamad, Bhas. 2023. *mpindex: Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)*. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=mpindex>.
- Alkire, Sabina, and J. E. Foster. 2011. "Counting and Multidimensional Poverty Measurement." *Journal of Public Economics* 95 (7): 476–87.
- Alkire, Sabina, James Foster, Suman Seth, Maria Emma Santos, José Manuel Roche, and Paola Ballon. 2015. *Multidimensional Poverty Measurement and Analysis*. Oxford University Press.



**Figure 1:** A basic non-interactive plot made with the ggplot2 package on palmer penguin data. Three species of penguins are plotted with bill depth on the x-axis and bill length on the y-axis. Visit the online article to access the interactive version made with the plotly package.

- Kukiattikun, Kittiya, and Chainarong Chainarong. 2022. *MPI: Computation of Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)*. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=MPI>.
- Suppa, Nicolai. 2023. "mpitb: A Toolbox for Multidimensional Poverty Indices." *The Stata Journal* 23 (3): 625–57. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1536867X231195286>.
- UNDP, and OPHI. 2022. "2022 Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)." UNDP (United Nations Development Programme).

Ignacio Girela  
CONICET - Universidad Nacional de Córdoba  
Facultad de Ciencias Económicas  
Córdoba, Argentina  
<https://www.eco.unc.edu.ar/>  
ORCID: 0000-0003-3297-3854  
[ignacio.girela@unc.edu.ar](mailto:ignacio.girela@unc.edu.ar)