

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS
Group of Experts on Measuring Poverty and Inequality 28-29 November 2023
Workshop on Harmonization of Poverty Statistics to Measure SDG 1 and 10
27 November 2023

Title	Quality-of-life loss and multidimensional poverty in Brazil
Author Name(s)	Leonardo Santos de Oliveira and POF Team
Presenter Name	Leonardo Santos de Oliveira
Presenter Organization	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE
Presenter's email	leonardo.s.oliveira@ibge.gov.br
Topic	Multidimensional poverty and
_	Other dimensions of poverty

The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) will present the new multidimensional indexes on poverty and vulnerability that combine and synthesize information from 50 non-monetary indicators across six dimensions of quality of life (housing, access to public utility services, health and food, education, access to financial services and standard of living, transport and leisure). Those indexes are classified as experimental because they are new and open to debate. More specifically, 3 indexes was calculated with data from POF 2008-2009 and POF 2017-2018 and will be presented: the non-monetary multidimensional poverty index (IPM-NM), the non-monetary multidimensional vulnerability index (IVM-NM), and the multidimensional poverty index with relative component (IPM-CR). For the creation and calculation of the new indexes, the texts by Tsui (1995, 2002), Chakravarty and D'Ambrosio (2006), Stiglitz et al (2009), Oliveira (2010), Alkire and Foster (2011), OECD (2015), UNICEF (2018) and UNPD (2019) were of special importance. The 3 indexes, as well as their evolution, will be analyzed for Brazil as a whole and for different subgroup of the population, defined by social and economic aspects (rural and urban areas, gender of the reference person, education, family composition, etc.). It is worth noting that for Brazil, the proportion of the population that had some degree of multidimensional poverty was 22.3% in 2017-2018 and 44.2% in 2008-2009 (a reduction of 21.9 p.p.). The IPM-NM was 6.7 and fell to 2.3 in 2017-2018 (falling around 65%). Although the results point to a strong reduction in poverty, it was noted that the structure of inequality in quality of life was maintained. A second analysis show the importance of the 6 dimensions for the estimated poverty and vulnerability.

Please select your preferred contribution (you may select both options):		
X	Presentation	
	Paper (to be submitted by 20 October)	