



Perspectives in the Measurement of Poverty: A Systematic Review

Omar Yván Horna Rodríguez ^{a*}

^a Graduate School, Universidad César Vallejo, Peru.

Author's contribution

The sole author designed, analysed, interpreted and prepared the manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/AJESS/2022/v37i4811

Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: <https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/95274>

Systematic Review Article

Received: 18/10/2022

Accepted: 26/12/2022

Published: 27/12/2022

ABSTRACT

Poverty research is controversial by researchers and institutions; In Peru since 2010, the Advisory Committee for the Estimation of Poverty and Other Related Indicators is created; however, the country's official monetary method persists as an official measure, even though many countries in the region have changed their official poverty measurements. This review article allows us to share current information on poverty and develop the bibliographic review table, which will allow us to develop the topic and conclude that the official method for measuring poverty in Peru remains monetary; the Advisory Committee on the Estimation of Poverty and other indicators is inactive; measuring poverty by the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MMA) has proven to be the most reliable and used method; rural people are at a disadvantage of suffering from poverty relative to the inhabitants of the cities; several researchers agree that poverty is intimately associated with the level of education, age and occupation of the head of the household; the objective well-being represented by the multidimensional poverty index does not necessarily correlate with the subjective well-being represented by happiness; and finally, there is a shortage of research and publication on poverty in Peru.

Keywords: Monetary poverty; multidimensional poverty; poverty.

*Corresponding author: Email: ohornar@ucvvirtual.edu.pe;

1. INTRODUCTION

Research on poverty has been, is and will be a controversial topic for researchers and national and international institutions, poverty has proven to have multiple approaches and dimensions, which make its definition complex and its eradication much more difficult. Many studies have focused on analyzing poverty indicators, not only at the local level but also in much more global and general contexts. These studies are approached from different statistical perspectives that range from the description of the data and its temporal evolution, to the application of advanced statistical techniques such as multinomial models, logit models, probit models and stochastic processes [1]. Although since 2010 there has been in Peru the Advisory Commission for the Estimation of Poverty and other related indicators in the country; To date, traditional measurements persist, measures that do not adequately reflect the complexity of poverty in the country [2-8]. So, the question arises: Is poverty being measured in Peru adequately? taking into account that there are several ways to measure poverty, from a one-dimensional or multidimensional approach and with a diverse methodological variety to carry it out. The objective of this review article is to provide comprehensive information on poverty, its ways of measuring and analyzing it; likewise, to determine the most accepted, adequate and current method to measure poverty and that is published so much in Peru in this regard.

2. METHODOLOGY

This systematic review article was carried out, assuming the variables of poverty and measurement, with the objective of determining which is the best measurement with respect to poverty; then, it was planned how to perform the search in the virtual library provided by the César Vallejo University, with the free search engines Dialnet, Scielo, Redalyc.org and DOAJ, in addition to the Scopus search engine, where I could obtain more updated and abundant information, covering the years 2,522 publications with "measurement and poverty"; after multiple filters I was left with 322 articles; that after reading the abstracts, 95 were selected; but only 69 complete documents were found; with the limitation to translate the information in other languages.

This search was conducted from October 05 to 20, finding 48 references, between 2015 and

2020, of articles related to poverty, both in Spanish, Portuguese and English; with works carried out in various continents of the world, such as America, Europe and Asia; but mostly in this región.

The reading and analysis of the information was carried out from October 18 to November 1, preparing a summary table with 23 research papers; to later write the present review, which was evaluated in Turnitin to determine the percentage of coincidences with other authors on the subject.

3. DEVELOPMENT

In a study in India, they try to find the coincidences between poverty, measured by the United Nations multidimensional poverty index (MPI), objective well-being assessment, with happiness as a measure of subjective well-being; Positive correlations between objective well-being and subjective well-being were evidenced for three of the ten MPI indicators (one indicator for education and two for standard of living), noting the impact of MPI deprivation on happiness. However, at the same time, for seven of the ten household-level indicators of the MPI, there is no significant impact of MPI deprivation on individual subjective well-being, as the correlation is weak [9].

An investigation in Colombia shows that the probabilistic Probit model used with the information of the quality of life survey is adequate and explains in a convenient way the phenomenon of monetary poverty [10].

Monetary indicators only offer a partial view of a phenomenon that is multidimensional, we cannot forget the importance of income as a resource to improve the living situations of individuals [11].

It confirms the assumption that the size of the household, the level of education, the age and work of the head of household are the variables that determine poverty [12].

In Paraguay, a publication determines that the better education the higher the economic income, with more possibilities of finding better paid jobs; than those with a lower level of education [13].

Rural dwellers are clearly disadvantaged in levels of poverty, education, work and income when compared to city dwellers [14].

It is observed that after 2010, the poverty gap between Posadas and the total of urban agglomerates in Argentina was reduced. This would be explained by the fact that Posadas continues to reduce the percentage of his poverty throughout this period [15].

In Colombia, the difficulty of obtaining a pension and the difficult access to health services that these inhabitants possess are demonstrated; Although food insecurity did not emerge as one of the variables with the highest percentage of deprivation, this was a variable that emerged frequently in the workshops and interviews conducted [16].

It cites the cases of the richest countries in the world and raises the question of whether wealth and poverty are directly related to social exclusion. Multidimensional poverty in Argentina seems to have a strong structural relationship between its dimensions; neither deprivation of monetary resources nor social deprivation based on rights; They are reliable, but seem to be merged in the same matrix of structural social exclusion [17].

The multiple dimensions in poverty is one of the reasons for using the multidimensional poverty index; developed with indicators that can be modified by public policies; which transforms it into a useful tool for the project and monitoring of public policies aimed at reducing poverty [18].

With respect to the MPI-R with high rates of deprivation, 98.4%, informal work 97.3%, lack of insurance 95.4% and minimum educational level 91.2% were found in the percentages [19].

In Peru, the results show that between 11.4% and 15.6% of the inhabitants of rural areas are being recognized within multidimensional poverty; but not as monetary poverty [20].

In the execution of this work, the vision of a new type of transitory poverty in the municipality of Jerez en la Frontera is identified, with a specific profile, which are: people between 36 and 45 years old, with a partner; With almost 70% of those studied with one or two dependent children, who have a long period of contributions before the crisis, with salaries higher than the municipal average, who have assumed cancellation commitments in installments, but which, by drastically losing their status, cannot cope [21].

The situations of poverty in the neighboring departments strongly affect the situational state

of other departments, both for the order of capitals and for the dispersed rural area and population centers [22].

The limited reduction of the gap and the severity of multidimensional poverty implies more institutional wills to improve the quality of life of vulnerable families, with targeted policies and social aid for all basic needs [23].

The study confirms that the important part of the economic income in Mexican households is manifested by the schooling, age and sex of the head of household; Because these characteristics do not change or change very little over time [24].

It is evident in this study that the number of poor did not decrease and the number of vulnerable by income increased. This supports the assertion that poverty is overcome only by deprivation and not by improving income [25].

The measurement of monetary poverty has shown that it is an "indirect" measure and does not really establish the condition of people. Unmet Basic Needs can determine the level of progress of the country with the true satisfaction of vital needs and support government authorities in properly directing government plans that seek to reduce and eradicate poverty [26].

In Mexico, where it is desired to reduce poverty due to the high existing percentage, it is necessary to encourage and implement programs that stimulate formal work, because it allows individuals and families to have a stable economic income, and therefore obtain social protection and enter the security system; A deprivation that needs to be eliminated [27].

In Argentina, the results show a sharp decline in poverty between 2003 and 2011; then a paralysis with certain oscillations until 2018; year in which its increase begins until today [28].

In Mexico, it is preferred to measure poverty with multidimensional methods that include the six sources of household well-being [29].

In Ecuador, the MPI has been the official measure of poverty since 2010. In addition to being an international measure of poverty that covers more than 100 developing countries [30-36]. This indicator shows us those households that live in poverty, what they look like, where they live, and how poverty changes over time [37-40]. The four

Table 1. Bibliographic review table

Author	Year	Title	Country	Studio design	Sample	Main results
Anaya Narváez, Alfredo Buevas Parra, Jhon Valencia Burgos, Luis Carlos	2015	Probit model for poverty measurement in Montería, Colombia.	Colombia	Quantitative research	275 surveys	The probabilistic Probit model used to the information of the quality-of-life type survey, is adequate and explains in a convenient way the phenomenon of monetary poverty.
Strotmann, Harald	2016	Multidimensional Poverty Index and Happiness.	India	Mixed research	2300 people	The study shows positive correlations between the lack of happiness for some dimensions and the deprivation of the Multidimensional Poverty Index; However, the correlation is weak for most indicators of the multidimensional poverty index.
Larroza, Carmen Arias	2016	Poverty in Paraguay: contribution of secondary education in access to opportunities to overcome poverty.	Paraguay	Quantitative research	DGEEC	It is evident that the better education the higher the economic income is obtained than those with a lower educational level.
Artavia Rodríguez, Mario Alberto	2016	Multidimensional Poverty Measurement: An Exploratory Proposal for Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Quantitative research	ENAHO INEC	Monetary indicators offer a partial view of a phenomenon that is multidimensional, we cannot forget the importance of income as a resource to improve the life situations of individuals.
Garza-rodríguez, Jorge	2016	The Determinants of Poverty in Mexican States on the U.S. Border.	Mexico	Quantitative research	INEGI	It confirms the assumption that the size of the household, the level of education, the age and work of the head of household are the variables that determine poverty.
Chiquito, Diana Morán Lozano, Charles	2017	Determinants of Rural Poverty in Ecuador 2007-2014: An estimate of Probit models.	Ecuador	Quantitative research	INEC	Rural dwellers are at a disadvantage in the rate of poverty, education, work and income when compared to city dwellers.
Pizarro, Andrés	2017	Critical analysis of poverty measurement in Argentina: changes in the official methodology of the Institute.	Argentina	Review article	INDEC	This study questions the methodological departure of the IN-DEC from good practices in poverty measurement.
Ignacio González, Fernando Santos, María Emma	2018	The multiple dimensions of poverty: posadas in the context of urban Argentina	Argentina	Quantitative research	INDEC	It is observed that after 2010, the poverty gap between Posadas and the total of urban agglomerates in Argentina was reduced. This would be explained by the fact that Posadas continues to reduce the percentage of poverty throughout this period.
Fernanda, María Penagos, Torres	2018	Hidden multidimensional poverty index for the locality of Teusaquillo (Bogotá): methodological proposal based on citizen perceptions	Colombia	Sequential mixed research	three workshops with 12 people each; 5 semi-structured interviews with community leaders. And 240 respondents.	It demonstrates the difficulty of obtaining a pension and the difficult access to health services that these inhabitants have. Although food insecurity did not emerge as one of the variables with the highest percentage of deprivation, it was a variable that emerged frequently in the workshops and interviews conducted.

Author	Year	Title	Country	Studio design	Sample	Main results
Zaida Obeid	2019	Poverty and exclusion in today's society.	Argentina	Review article		The cases of the richest countries in the world are cited and the question arises as to whether wealth and poverty are directly related to social exclusion.
Medel-Ramírez, Carlos Medel-López, Hilario	2019	Methodological note for estimating the multidimensional poverty index in the State of Veracruz 2010.	Mexico	Research Quantitative	General Population and Housing Census 2010	The probability of comparing multiple dimensions in poverty is one of the reasons for using the multidimensional poverty index; Prepared with indicators susceptible to modification by public policies, which changes it into a useful tool for the project and monitoring of public policies aimed at poverty reduction.
Angulo, Roberto Botello, Silvia Solano, Angélica	2019	Measuring multidimensional rural poverty in Colombia.	Colombia	Research Quantitative	National Quality of Life Survey	Regarding the MPI-R with high rates of deprivation, 98.4%, informal work 97.3%, lack of insurance 95.4% and minimum educational level 91.2% were found in the percentages of internet.%.
Clausen, Jhonatan Trivelli, Carolina	2019	Exploring Rural Multidimensional Poverty: A Comprehensive and Sensitive Proposal to the Peruvian Context.	Peru	Research Quantitative	National Household Survey 2018	The results show that between 11.4% and 15.6% of rural residents are recognized as multidimensionally poor; but not as monetary poor.
Pérez-Peña, María del Carmen Jiménez-García, Mercedes Pérez-González, María del Carmen	2019	Transitional poverty, new approaches from the economic crisis.	Mexico	Mixed research	250 interviews	In this work, the vision of a new type of transitory poverty in the municipality of Jerez en la Frontera is identified, with a specific profile, which are: people between 36 and 45 years old, with a partner; With almost 70% of those studied with one or two dependent children, who have a long period of contributions before the crisis, with salaries higher than the municipal average, who have assumed cancellation commitments in installments, but who, by drastically losing their status, cannot cope.
Gutiérrez López, Julián Alberto. Cortés Wilches, Nicolás. Montaña Londoño, Carlos Javier.	2020	Multidimensional Poverty and its relationship with space: Case Study for Colombia.	Colombia	Research Quantitative	multidimensional poverty statistics by DANE and spatial information, by the cartography of the Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute	The situations of poverty in the neighboring departments strongly affect the situational state of other departments, both for the order of capitals and for the dispersed rural area and population centers.
Sánchez Torres, Roberto. Cifuentes Maturana,	2020	Multidimensional alternative estimation of poverty in Colombia.	Colombia	Research Quantitative	National Quality of Life Survey	The limited reduction of the gap and the severity of multidimensional poverty implies more institutional wills to improve the quality of life of vulnerable

Author	Year	Title	Country	Studio design	Sample	Main results
Laura Manzano Murillo, Lizeth.						families, with targeted policies and social assistance for all basic needs.
Carrillo Valles, Rodrigo. López Rodríguez, Patricia. Soloaga, Isidro.	2020	Dynamics of poverty in Mexico, 2008-2018	Mexico	Quantitative research	INEGI	The study confirms that the important part of the economic income in Mexican households is manifested by the schooling, age and sex of the head of household; Because these characteristics do not change or change very little over time.
Barrera, Miguel	2020	Poverty reduction in Mexico? case study for Quintana Roo 2010-2016	Mexico	Quantitative research	INEGI	It was evident in the work that the number of poor did not decrease and the number of vulnerable by income increased. This supports the assertion that poverty is overcome only by deprivation and not by improving income.
Rodríguez, Ricardo Antonio	2020	Unsatisfied Basic Needs as an alternative index to poverty measurement	Guatemala	Quantitative research	XII Population Census and VII Housing Census of 2018	The measurement of monetary poverty has shown that it is an "indirect" measure and does not really establish the condition of people. Unmet Basic Needs can determine the level of progress of the country with the true satisfaction of vital needs and support government authorities in adequately directing government plans that seek to reduce and eradicate poverty.
Varela Llamas, Rogelio Ocegueda Hernández, Juan M.	2020	Multidimensional poverty and the labor market in Mexico.	Mexico	Quantitative research	32 states	It is necessary to encourage and implement programs that stimulate formal work, because it allows individuals and families to have a stable economic income, and therefore obtain social protection and enter the security system; A deprivation that needs to be eliminated.
Zack, Guido Schteingart, Daniel Favata, Federico	2020	Poverty and indigence in Argentina: construction of a complete and methodologically homogeneous series	Argentina	Research Quantitative	INDEC	The results show a sharp decline in poverty between 2003 and 2011; Then a paralysis with certain oscillations until 2018, the year in which its increase begins until today.
Gaona Ordoñez, Javier Israel Macas Iñaguazo, María José	2020	Multidimensional Poverty Index for Ecuador, period 2009-2019	Ecuador	Research Quantitative	INEC	In Ecuador, a person is considered poor as multidimensional when he has three or more than twelve indicators, while poor extreme multidimensional, one when they have at least six deficiencies in the indicators.
Carrera Mora, Oscar. Villafuerte, Luis. Martínez, Saulo Sinforsoso.	2020	Factors derived from multidimensional poverty that affect the usability of e-government in Mexico.	Mexico	Qualitative research		This study determines the analysis of successful public policies, from a government approach, can become an instrument that takes out of poverty and causes better policies in the country.

dimensions analyzed by the MPI are education; health, water and food; labour and social security; and habitat, housing and healthy environment, which comprise 12 indicators [41].

According to the report of the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (2018), in Ecuador, a multidimensionally poor individual is considered when he has four or more of the established indicators, while a multidimensional extreme poor is when he has at least six deficiencies in the established indicators [41].

In this study, the analysis of successful public policies, from a government approach, can become an instrument that lifts poverty and causes better policies in the country [42].

4. CONCLUSIONS

It is concluded that the official method for measuring poverty in Peru continues to be one-dimensional monetary; measurement that has proven to be inaccurate, limited and partial, a statement expressed by several authors and international organizations; which governments can take advantage of to manipulate the poverty line and economic subsidies, through monetary transfers, with projects and programmes; which make it possible to reduce the percentage of poverty; but they are only transitory numerical changes, not structural or sustainable in the long term. Likewise, in Peru, the Advisory Commission for the Estimation of Poverty and other related indicators in the country; despite having been created more than 10 years ago (2010), it has not developed transcendental actions; on the contrary, it seems that it was in a permanent lethargy and inaction. Currently in the world it is considered that the most accurate methodologies with regard to the measurement of poverty are methods that group multiple dimensions; Of the 23 articles reviewed, 21 articles confirm this. Measuring poverty by the multidimensional poverty index (MPI); It has proven to be the most reliable and used method in several countries in the region and the world; such as Ecuador who made its measure official in 2010 and Mexico in 2017, among others to give an example. The objective well-being represented by the multidimensional poverty index does not necessarily correlate with the subjective well-being represented by happiness; as expressed by Harald Strotmann, in an investigation in India. Several researchers agree that poverty is closely associated with the level of education, age and occupation of the head of

household; It is obvious that, if the head of the household has higher education, is over 20 or 25 years of age and has stable and well-paid work, it is unlikely that his family is in poverty; On the contrary, the head of an illiterate or primary education household, with extreme ages (very young or elderly) and unemployed, will surely suffer from poverty or extreme poverty (indigence). Rural dwellers are at a disadvantage of suffering from poverty in relation to urban dwellers, due to various factors; according to studies conducted in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru [43-49]. Finally, we can affirm that in Peru there is a shortage of research and publication work on poverty; As demonstrated, a single article published out of 23 analyzed in the last 6 years; of which Mexico stands out with seven articles, Colombia with five, Argentina with four and Ecuador with two published articles.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Author has declared that no competing interests exist.

REFERENCES

1. Moreno M. Medición de la pobreza. Coneval; 2018.
2. Deaton A. Price trends in india and their implications for Measuring poverty Angus. *Economic and Political Weekly*. 2008; 43-49.
3. Díaz-gonzález E, Orozco-lalo JF. Pro-poor growth in Mexico. *Economics Essays*. 2019;29(55):152-180. Available:<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15446/ede.v29n55.77804> 152
4. Fuentes M. The social challenge in Mexico: between urgency and complexity. *UNAM Economy*. 2019;16(46): 204-216.
5. Herrera Rendón MT, Carreño MÄ. Poverty in Mexico. Recent evolution, explanation and perspectives. *Ethics and Economics*. 2020;17(1).
6. Jara Jara NT, Sacoto Romo ME. Proposal to measure poverty in the cities of Quito, Guayaquil and Cuenca, in 2018, through the Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN) method. University of Azuay; 2020.
7. López Ramos JD, Cannon Fernandez ML. Multidimensional poverty and subjective well-being of gambling vendors in Roldanillo -Valle. *New Generation Research Magazine*. 2020;41-57.
8. Martínez O, Salgado Y, Meireles M. Social spending, austerity and the fight against

- poverty: the Mexican experience. UNAM Economy. 2019;16(47):66–92.
Available:<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.22201/fe.24488143e.2019.47.463>
9. Strotmann H. Multidimensional Poverty Index and Happiness. *J. Happiness Stud.* 2016;23.
Available: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10902-016-9807-0>
 10. Anaya Narváez AR, Buevas Parra J, Valencia Burgos LC. Modelo Probit para la medición de la pobreza en Montería, Colombia. *Opcion.* 2015;31(78):42–64.
 11. Artavia Rodríguez MA. Medición multidimensional de la pobreza: una propuesta exploratoria para Costa Rica. *Revista Estudios de Políticas Públicas.* 2016;1(0):138–159.
Available:<https://doi.org/10.5354/0719-6296.2015.38370>
 12. Garza-rodríguez J. Los determinantes de la pobreza en los estados mexicanos en la frontera con Estados Unidos. *Estudios Fronterizos, Nueva Época.* 2016;17(33): 1–19.
 13. Larroza CA. Pobreza en Paraguay: contribución de la educación media en el acceso a las oportunidades para superar la pobreza. *Población y Desarrollo.* 2016;22(43):25–34.
Available:[https://doi.org/10.18004/pdfce/2076-054x/2016.022\(43\)025-034](https://doi.org/10.18004/pdfce/2076-054x/2016.022(43)025-034)
 14. Chiquito DM, Lozano C. Condicionantes de la Pobreza Rural en el Ecuador 2007-2014: Una estimación de modelos Probit. *Revista Electrónica de Investigación En Ciencias Económicas.* 2017;5(10):38–53.
 15. Ignacio González F, Santos ME. The multiple dimensions of poverty: Posed in the context of urban Argentina. *Vision of the Future Scientific Magazine.* 2018;22(2): 117–136.
Available:http://revistacientifica.fce.unam.edu.ar/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=455&Itemid=99
 16. Fernanda M, Penagos T. Hidden multidimensional poverty index for the town of Teusaquillo (Bogota): Methodological proposal based on citizen perceptions. *Economics Notebooks.* 2018; 37(74):555–588.
Available:<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15446/cuad.econ.v37n74.56164>
 17. Obeid Z. La pobreza y la exclusión en la sociedad actual Zaida Obeid. *Perspectivas: Revista Científica de La Universidad de Belgrano.* 2019;2(1): 112–115.
 18. Medel-Ramírez C, Medel-Lopez H. Nota metodológica para la estimación del índice de pobreza multidimensional en el Estado de Veracruz 2010. In *Munich Personal RePEc Archive.* 2019;2(2).
Available:<https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3493873>
 19. Angulo R, Botello S, Solano A. Medición de la pobreza multidimensional rural en Colombia (I. de E. Peruanos (ed.)); 2019.
 20. Clausen J, Trivelli C. Exploring rural multidimensional poverty: A Comprehensive and Sensitive Proposal to the Peruvian Context. (No. 264); 2019.
 21. Pérez-Peña M. del C, Jiménez-García M, Pérez-González M. del C. Temporary poverty, new approaches after the economic crisis. *Convergence Journal of Social Sciences.* 2019;27:1.
Available:<https://doi.org/10.29101/crcs.v27i0.10563>
 22. Gutiérrez López JA, Cortés Wilches N, Montaña Londoño CJ. Multidimensional Poverty and its relationship with space: Case study for Colombia. *Accounting Vision Magazine.* 2020;0104(21):78–100.
Available:<https://publicaciones.unaula.edu.co/index.php/VisionContable/article/view/733>
 23. Sánchez Torres R, Cifuentes Maturana L, Manzano Murillo L. Estimación alternativa de la pobreza multidimensional en Colombia. *Revista de Economía Institucional.* 2020;22(43):137–168.
Available:<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.18601/01245996.v22n43.07>
 24. Carrillo Valles R, López Rodríguez P, Soloaga I. Poverty dynamics in Mexico, 2008-2018. *Econo Quantum.* 2020; 17(2):7–32.
Available:<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.18381/eq.v17i2.7140>
 25. Barrera M. Poverty reduction in Mexico? Case study for Quintana Roo 2010-2016. *Future Vision.* 2020;24(1): 193–215.
Available:<http://visiondefuturo.fce.unam.edu.ar/index.php/visiondefuturo/issue/view/17>
 26. Rodríguez RA. Las Necesidades Básicas Insatisfechas como índice alternativo a la medición de pobreza. *Cabi Economics.* 2020;12.
 27. Varela Llamas R, Ocegueda Hernández JM. Pobreza multidimensional y mercado

- laboral en México. Cuadernos de Economía. 2020;39(79):139–165. Available: <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15446/cuad.econ.v39n79.71201>
- Este
28. Zack G, Schteingart D, Favata F. Poverty and indigence in Argentina: construction of a complete and methodologically homogeneous series. *Society and Economy*. 2020;40:69–98. Available: <https://doi.org/10.25100/sye.v0i4.0.7990>
29. Boltvinik J, Damián A. Measurement of poverty in Mexico: Comparative Critical Analysis of the Different Methods Applied (CEPAL (ed.)); 2020. Available: https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/45555/1/S2000335_es.pdf
30. Badillo Flores P. The fight against poverty and the empowerment of women: Conditional Cash Transfer Programs. Complutense University of Madrid Doctoral Thesis; 2019.
31. Benavides EO, Velázquez JJN. Contributions for the construction of a global measure of poverty: The case of Colombia 2011-2017. *Development and Society*, 2019|2019(83): 263–305. Available: <https://doi.org/10.13043/dys.83.7>
32. Bourguignon F, Chakravarty SR. The measurement of multidimensional poverty. Springer. 2019;25–49.
33. Burone S, Querejeta M, Tenenbaum M. Evolution of multidimensional poverty in Uruguay, 2006-2018. 2020;0598.
34. CONEVAL. 10 years of poverty measurement in Mexico, Progress and Challenges in Social Policy. 2019;10. Available: https://www.coneval.org.mx/SalaPrensa/Comunicadosprensa/Documents/2019/COMUNICADO_10_MEDICION_POBREZA_2008_2018.pdf
35. Damián A. Poverty and inequality in Mexico. The ideological and factual construction of diverse and unequal citizenships. *The Economic Quarter*. 2019;LXXXVI(3):623–666. Available: <https://doi.org/10.20430/ete.v86i343.920>
36. DANE. Actualización de las líneas de pobreza monetaria. In DANE (Ed.), *Información Para Todos*. 2020;74.
37. Meléndez Charris VP. Political Power and Poverty. An Observance to the Political Elites in the State Institutions of the City of Santa Marta in the Last 20 Years. FLACSO Argentina; 2019.
38. Negrete Paz AM. Las enfermedades desatendidas y el círculo vicioso de la pobreza. *Milenaria, Ciencia y Arte*. 2020;15:12–14.
39. Nieto Velazco CZ. Analysis of the determinants of poverty in the municipality of La Salina - Casanare 2016 - 2018. National Open and Distance University; 2020.
40. Ravallion M. On multidimensional indices of poverty. In Policy Research Working Paper (No. 5580; Development Research Group). 2011;5580. Available: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10888-011-9173-4>
41. Gaona Ordoñez JI, Macas Iñaguazo MJ. Multidimensional Poverty Index for Ecuador, period 2009-2019. *Scientific Magazine, Culture, Communication and Development*. 2020;5(1):17–22.
42. Carrera Mora OY, Villafuerte LF, Martínez SS. Factors derived from multidimensional poverty that affect the usability of e-government in Mexico. *Brazilian Magazine of Public Policies*. 2020; 10(1):69–85. Available: <https://doi.org/10.5102/rbpp.v10i1.6633>
43. Rivero L. Analysis of the background and official measurements of multidimensional poverty and evaluation of the methodology proposed by MIDES. AGREEMENT MIDES, INE, MEF, OPP, UNDP AND FAFCEA; 2020. Available: [http://repositorio.mides.gub.uy:8080/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/1681/Informe grupos focales.pdf?sequence=5&isAllowed=y](http://repositorio.mides.gub.uy:8080/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/1681/Informe%20grupos%20focales.pdf?sequence=5&isAllowed=y)
44. Sánchez-vellvé FJ. Minimum wages and poverty in the European Union. Towards a European minimum wage scheme. National University of Distance Education (UNED); 2017.
45. Sánchez A, Ruiz J, Barrera M. za transformation of the concept of poverty: a challenge for the social sciences. *Theoretical Reflection*; 2020.
46. Thiriart Tovar PE. Analysis of the incidence of connectivity associated with ICT in the measurement of multidimensional poverty

- in Colombia. Pontifical Javeriana University Faculty; 2020.
47. Thorbecke E. Multidimensional Poverty: Conceptual and Measurement Issues. In NK, Silbe J (Ed.), *The Many Dimensions of Poverty*. Palgrave Macmillan. 2007; 302.
48. Tornarolli L. Comparable Series of Indigence and Poverty: A Methodological Proposal (No. 226); 2018.
49. Zambrano D. The recession and its effects on employment and poverty. *New Hegemony*. 2020;1:73–87.

© 2022 Rodríguez; This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Peer-review history:

The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:
<https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/95274>