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Dynamics of multidimensional poverty in EU countries

The problem of reduction of global poverty of a country can be settling in terms of decrease of the poverty in level, but also in terms of decrease of inequalities. It is recognized that poor people form a heterogeneous group and that the intensities of poverty differ between them. These distances of intensity raise important questions both on the analytical plan and on the orientation of the public action.

If it is easier to appreciate the poverty gap at some point of time, it is often useful to have an idea of the inequalities intensities of poverty over a long period of time. The dynamics of poverty offers a supplementary dimension on the nature of poverty in a country. Certain households which could be considered as poor by the study in cross-section could be in this situation only temporarily. Being capable of distinguishing the passing poverty of the chronic one will help to refine the description of poverty profiles.

We propose to construct multidimensional deprivation indicators for each household and to apply them to some measures initially developed for the analysis of the wage mobility (for example the mobility measure of Shorrocks published on the *Journal of Economic Theory* in 1978). This indicator will allow to measure, and to interpret, the dynamics of multidimensional poverty gaps.

Few studies tried hard to analyze the variations of multidimensional deprivation (or well-being) of a set of households, or individuals, on time. This can be explains by the rarity of the database necessary for the development of such analyses. We suggest then to explore the longitudinal dimension of the EU SILC database in order of apply the indicators proposed in this paper. We propose to realize a dynamic study of the multidimensional poverty in several countries of the European Union in order to make a comparative study.