**Measuring Poverty in Iraq –
Multidimensional Poverty, Policy, & Children**

Christian Oldiges
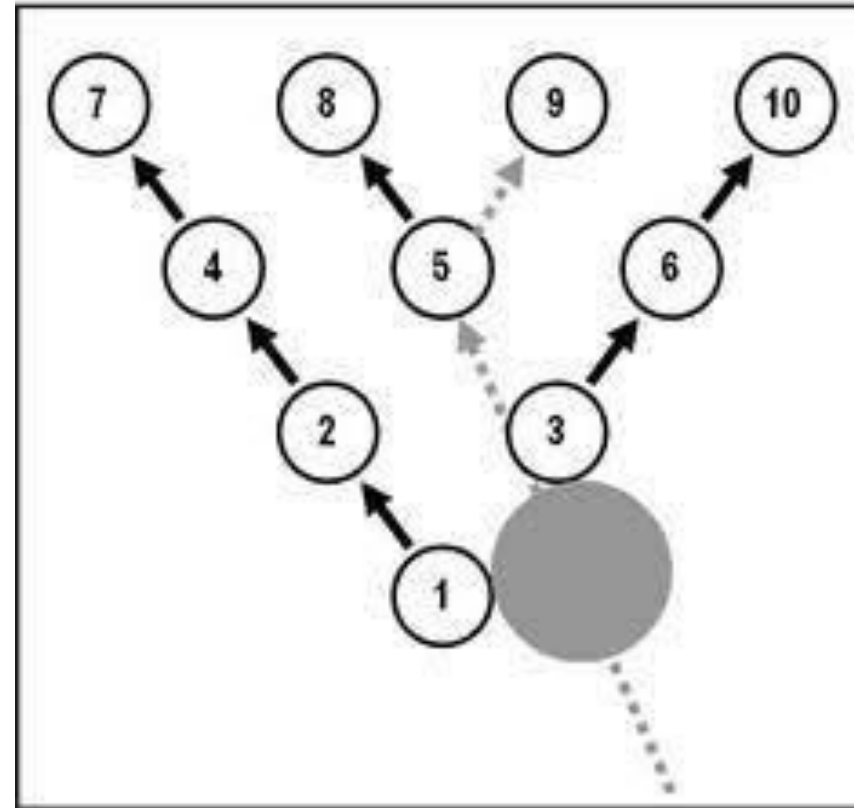
Beirut, August 29/30, 2019

National MPIs and their policy use in South Asia & Beyond

Development and SDGs as a bowling strategy: Priorities and interlinkages

THE PERFECT STRIKE

The MPI is like a high resolution lens…

The MPI is like a high resolution lens…

You can zoom in

The MPI is like a high resolution lens…

You can zoom in

and see more

Policy makers are using their national MPIs to:

1. **Complement** monetary poverty statistics
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7. **Leave No One Behind** see the poorest & track trends
8. **Be Transparent** so all stakeholders engage – NGOs,
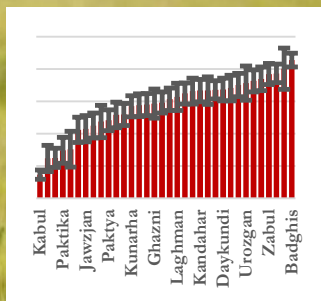   - Private Sector etc, all parts of government.
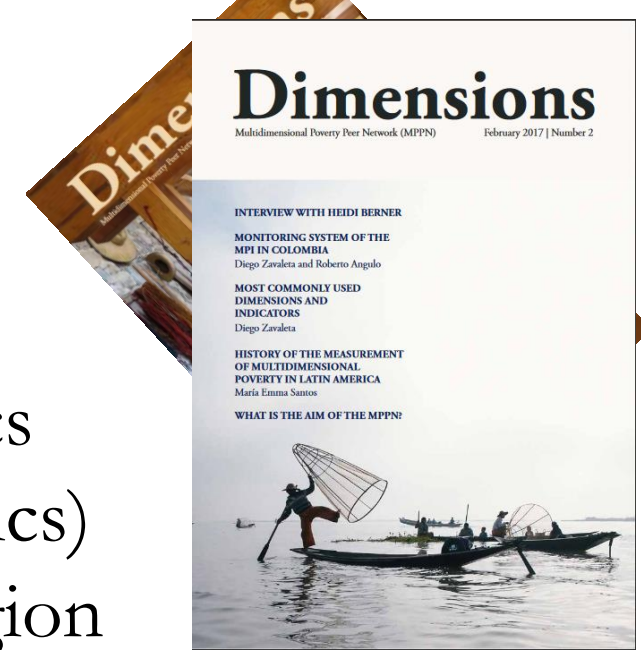
AFGHANISTAN
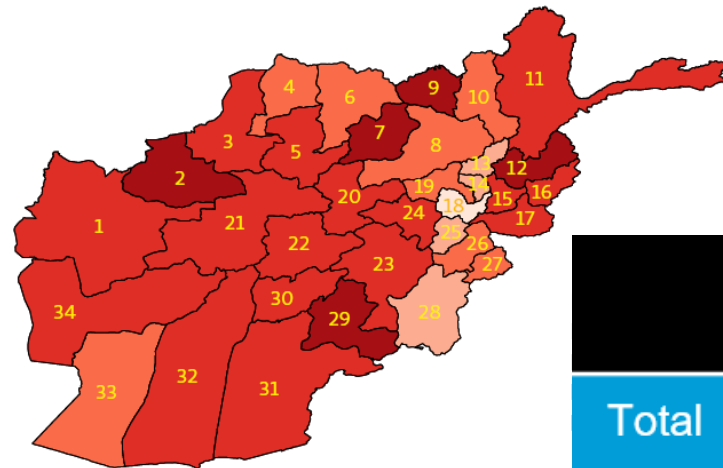## Multidimensional Poverty Index
2016–2017
Report and Analysis

NSIA

UNICEF · OPHI · UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

The Afghanistan Multidimensional Poverty Index (A-MPI)

Launched 2019

MPI poor				Monetary poor
Total	Poor	Non-poor		
45.5	15.4	30.1		Non-poor
54.5	36.3	18.2		Poor
100	51.7	48.3		Total

MPI and monetary poverty levels are similar – over 50% of people are poor. But one-third of income-poor people are not MPI poor and vice versa.

- Income + MPI poor — 36.3%
- Only MPI poor — 15.4%
- Only income poor — 18.2%
- Non-poor — 30.1%

100%

0%

Kabul Paktika Jawzjan Paktya Kunarha Ghazni Laghman Kandahar Daykundi Urozgan Zabul Badghis
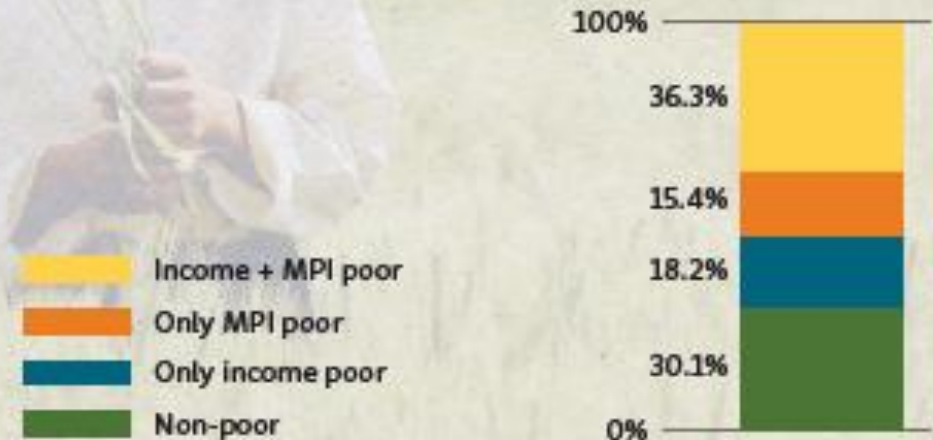
Bhutan 30 Dec 2017

Home / News / Multidimensional poverty halved, but highest among children

Multidimensional poverty halved, but highest among children

⏱ December 31, 2017 📁 News 💬 Leave a comment 👁 2,023 Views

Inaction would be dangerous cautions report

Multidimensional poverty is highest among children between 0-9 years, the Bhutan Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2017 finds.

The report, which the National Statistic Bureau (NSB) released yesterday, states that among the 13 MPI indicators, the largest contributors to national poverty are deprivations in years of education (32%), followed by child mortality (23%) and school attendance (13%).

"This finding indicates children are especially vulnerable and highlights the need to analyse child poverty further and invest explicitly in its reduction," the report states.

A total of 8.4 percent of people who live in households where the head had no education are MPI poor compared with only 0.2% of people with heads having studied beyond grade IX.

However, multidimensional poverty has almost been halved in the last five years. The report states that MPI fell from 0.051 to 0.023 between 2012 and 2017. The MPI is the product of percentage of poor people and the average intensity of poverty.

Today, Bhutan's multidimensional poverty rate is estimated at 5.8 percent of the population against 12.7 percent five years ago. This indicates that poor people in Bhutan experience 2.3 percent of the deprivations that would be experienced if all people were deprived in all indicators.

The Bhutan MPI monitors 13 indicators – food security, low education and inadequate

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Director Chimmi Tshering said Bhutan's MPI, based on the data from the Bhutan Living Standard Survey 2017 has become a strong instrument for resource allocation, targeting, and policy design, complementing Bhutan's monetary poverty measure.
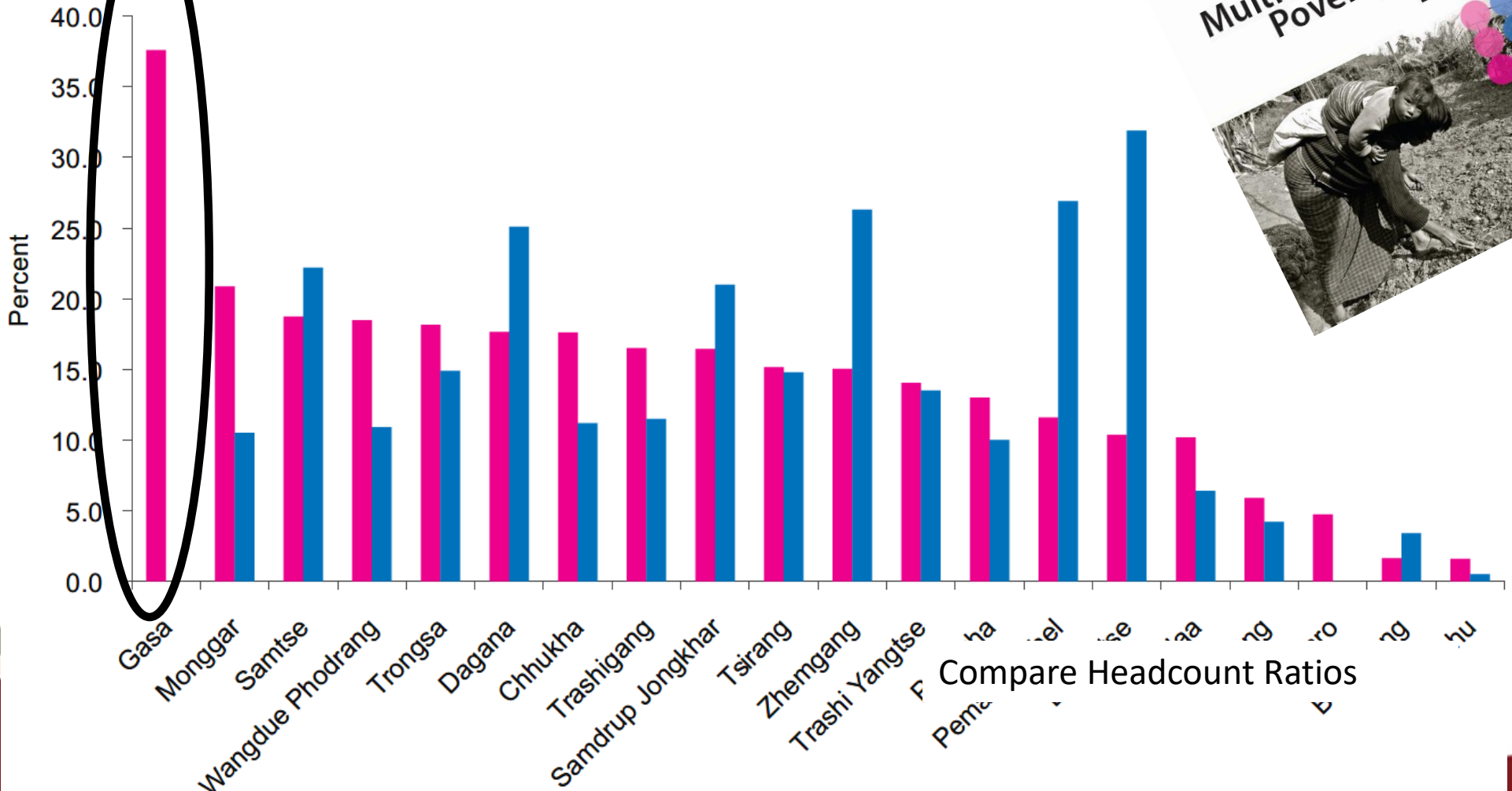
Health Minister Tandin Wangchuk who launched the report, said that target 1.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals calls all countries to cut their national MPI rates by half between 2015 and 2030.

"Bhutan's track record in MPI reduction released today shows that this target is possible," Lyonpo said, adding that going by the poverty reduction in the dzongkhags the poorest areas are catching up with the less poor areas.

The report, which was financially supported by the UNICEF country office in Bhutan, is the first update of Bhutan's national Multidimensional Poverty Index since 2012. The National Statistics Bureau and Oxford University's leading centre on multidimensional poverty, Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) worked on the report.

In Bhutan: Gasa, the poorest district by national MPI, is not income poor.

Figure 3.3 Comparison between Multidimensional Poverty and Income Poverty by *Dzongkhag*

Compare Headcount Ratios

Philippines, April 2019

BusinessMirror

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Per DTI-FTEB No. 3561 Series of 2

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Home › The Broader Look

The Broader Look

Beyond the data: What does being poor in the PHL mean?

By **Cai Ordinario** - April 18, 2019

Ratio, requirements

CURRENTLY, the government has two measures to determine how many Filipinos remain poor. The first measure is based on the FIES while the other, which is the most recent one that was developed by the PSA, is the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI).

The poverty data computes for the threshold and from there determines how many households meet this income level. This can be done since the FIES collects both income and expenditure per household.

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OPHI Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative

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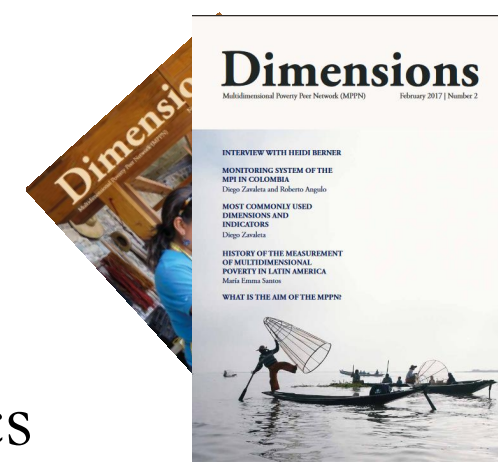
Pakistan: Visible Reduction

Figure 4.3

National Incidence (H), 2004-2015
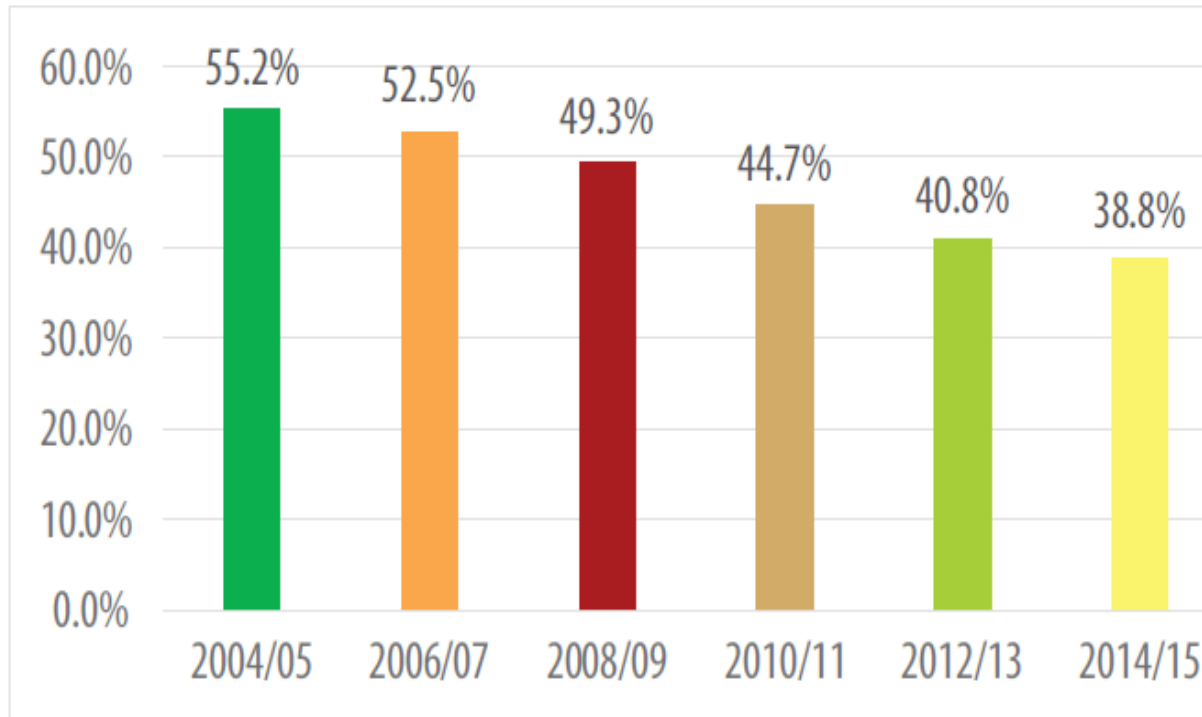
Source: Authors' calculations based on data from various waves of the PSLM surveys

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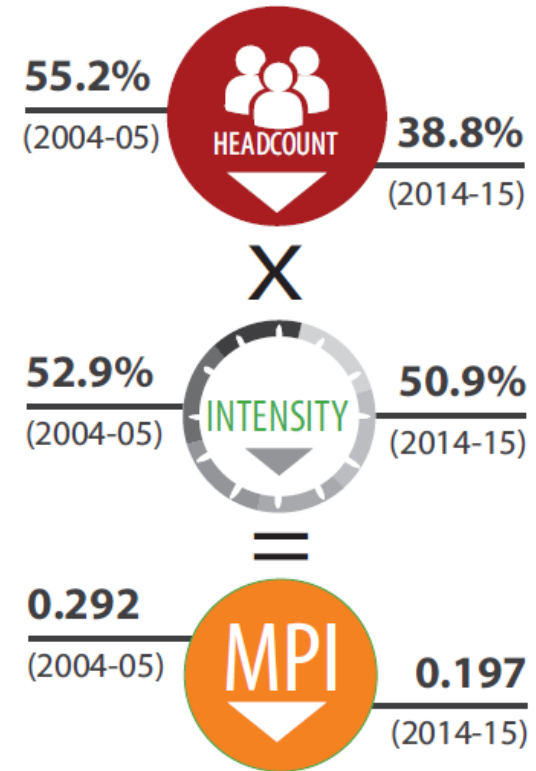
Pakistan: Visible Reduction

2004/5

2014/15
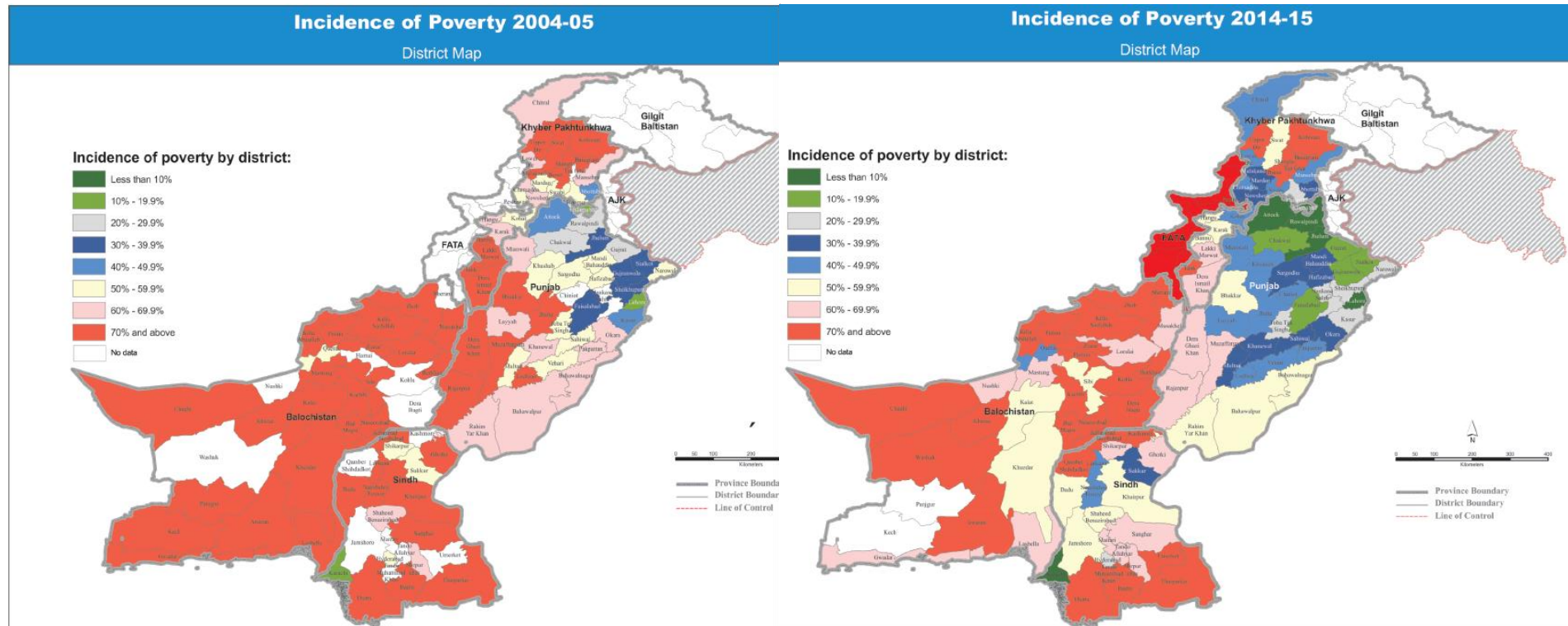
Nepal: MPI halved 2006-2014 – H almost halved

FIGURE 4.1 Multidimensional Poverty in Nepal, 2006–2014
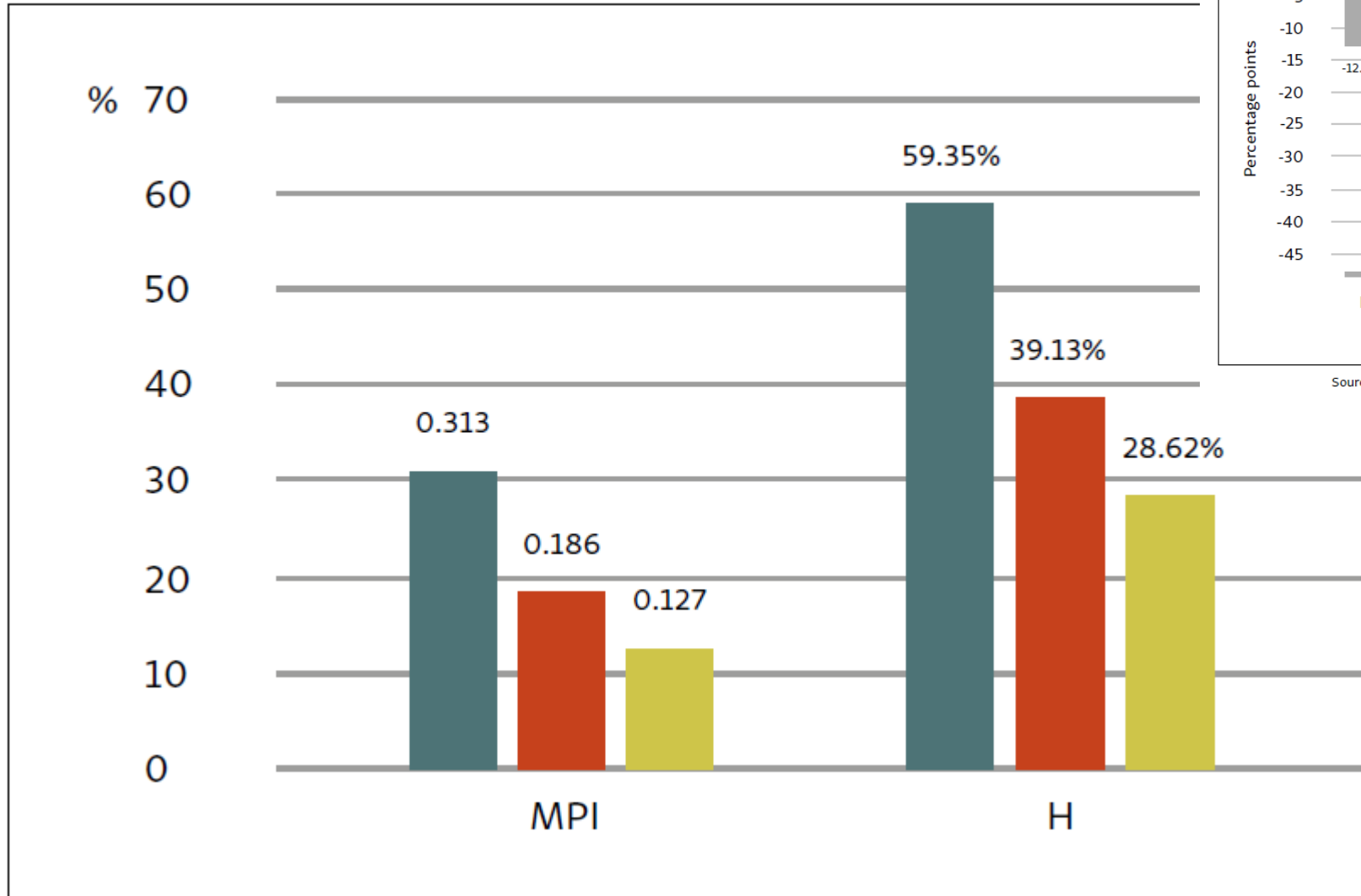
FIGURE 4.6 Absolute Change in Censored Headcount Ratios between 2006 and 2014
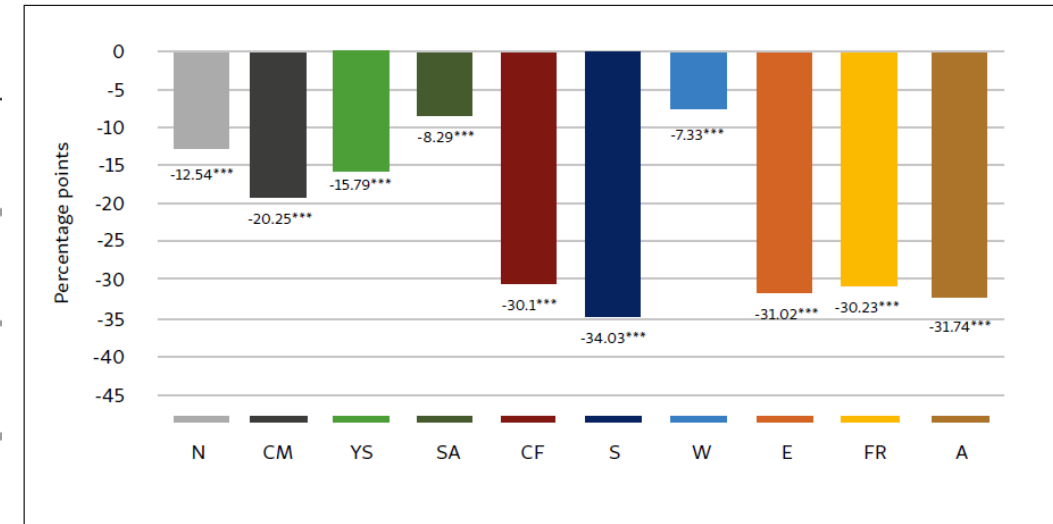
Source: Calculations based on data from MICS 2014 and DHS 2006

Every Indicator reduced significantly.

Bhutan: Radical Reductions 2007-17

TABLE 4.2 Changes in H, A and MPI between 2007, 2012 and 2017

Cutoff (k)	MPI	Incidence (H)	Intensity (A)
2007	0.160	29.3%	54.4%
2012	0.043	9.2%	46.5%
2017	0.019	4.2%	44.7%

FIGURE 4.15 Change in Censored Headcount, 2007–2012, 2017
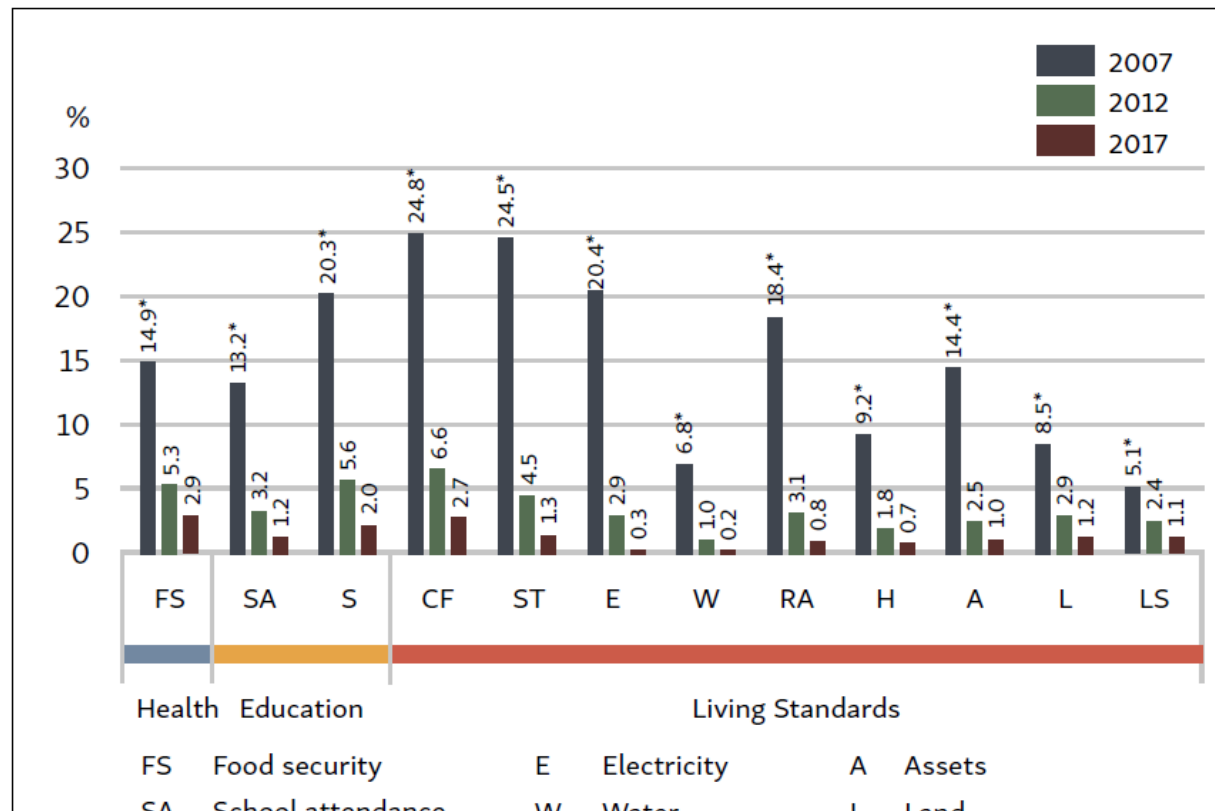
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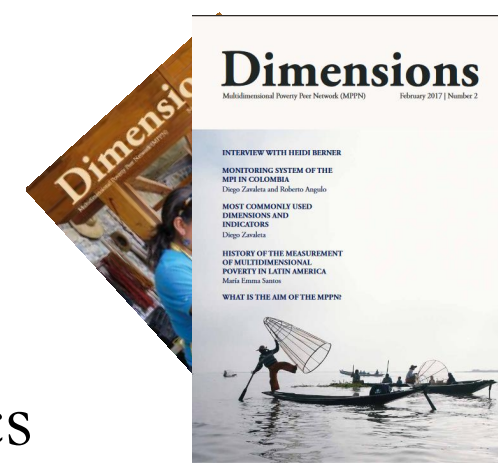
"In Bhutan, the national MPI is also used as a policy tool and used **as a basis to allocate resources** across sectors, our districts, and our villages effectively. We have used it to identify people's needs for infrastructure and social services in the remotest areas."

Pakistan's Provincial Allocations adjusted in recent NFC Award

OPHI @ophi_oxford · Feb 13
#Pakistan draws on #MultidimensionalPovertyIndex (#MPI) data to allocate budgetary spending to provinces: goo.gl/1GkaRA via @brecordernews

Province	Share in 7th NFC Award	Share Now	(%) Change
Punjab	51.74	47.24	−4.50
Sindh	24.55	24.72	0.17
Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa	14.62	17.23	2.61
Balochistan	9.09	10.81	1.72
Total			

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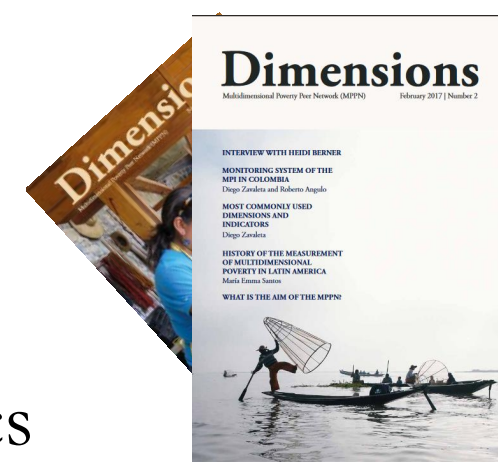
Govt. looks to reduce poverty rate to 5% by 2018

⊙ April 18, 2017   🗁 Lead Story   💬 Leave a comment   👁 2,871 Views

While the country is prospering and the economy in good shape, the government is aware that there is still a large portion of Bhutanese who have to deal with poverty on a daily basis, Prime Minister Tshering Tobgay said during the Meet The Press session last week.

Lyonchoen said that there has been a comprehensive package to address the needs of the poor living in the 75 villages.

"The problem is with the poor many a times the poorest of the poor escape our attention, not just the government but the whole of society," he said. "The poorest of the poor are those who don't even know how to ask for help."

The Gross National Happiness Commission conducted a survey to map the poorest of the poor which consisted of 3,154 households. This number was later revised to 2,678 households. Many of these households are beneficiaries of the REAP programme, and many of them are receiving His Majesty The King's kidu.

"Now we know house by house with names and why they're poor," Lyonchoen said. He said the government is at a stage where it might be able to consider individualised plans for these households.

In keeping with the need to ensure that poverty reduction efforts are well-defined in terms of targeting population, designing projects, using funds, implementing measures, appointing village personnel, and achieving outcomes, we will work to see that assistance programs become more effective so that people living in poverty in rural areas have adequate food and clothing and are able to access compulsory education, basic medical care, and safe housing.

Dimensions

CHINA

Compulsory Education (9 years)

Basic Medical Care

Safe Housing (includes water etc)

Adequate Food and Clothing

Sufficient income and livelihood.

Aim: end this poverty by 2020.

Name

Poverty household type

Causes of falling into poverty

Photo of head of household

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MEXICO'S INCLUSIVE CABINET – REDUCES MPI

In order to built basic levels of social protection and guarantee social inclusion, Enrique Peña Nieto, President of Mexico, created the Cabinet *Mexico Incluyente*. Every Ministry at the federal level undertakes a full commitment to reduce social inclusion gaps related with the MMPI. SEDESOL coordinates the Cabinet Mexico Incluyente.

Cabinet *México Incluyente*

Education	•SEP •(CDI, INEA)	Educational gap reduction
Healthcare	•SALUD, SEGOB	Increase Healthcare memberships
Social Security	• SHCP-SALUD • (STPS-SEDESOL, IMSS, ISSSTE)	Increase access to social security
Basic Services in Homes	• SEDESOL • (SEMARNAT-CONAGUA, CDI, SEDATU, CFE, SENER, SCT, CNA)	Potable water, power, drainage
Housing, quality and spaces	• SEDATU • (SEDESOL, INFONAVIT)	Floor, roof, walls, household overcrowding
Food Access	•SEDESOL •(SEP, SALUD, SAGARPA, DIF)	Household food insecurity scale
Income	• ECONOMÍA (SEDESOL, CDI, SCT, • SEMARNAT, SALUD-DIF, STPS, SEDATU, • SAGARPA, SHCP, SRE)	Income above the Basic Food Basket

FULL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOVERMENT, GOVERMENTS FROM ALL STATES AND MUNICIPALITIES

NEW PARADIGM: FROM THE SECTORIAL GLANCE TO A INTERSECTORIAL AND TRANSVERSAL APPROACH

To encourage institutional coordination

National Roundtable to Reduce Poverty and Inequality

Source: Angulo, R. (2016).

Colombia

Pobreza		Línea Base PND 2008	Dato 2011	Dato 2012	Análisis	Goal	
MPI (Multidimensional Poverty)		**34.7%**	**29.4%**	**27.0%**	●	**22.5%**	
A	Educational achievement (≥15 yrs)	58.8%	54.6%	53.1%	●	52.8%	
	Literacy (≥15 yrs)	14.2%	12.0%	12.1%	● ★	12.0%	
B	School attendance (6-16)	5.4%	4.8%	4.1%	●	3.5%	***
	No school lag (7-17)	33.4%	34.1%	33.3%	●	33.1%	
	Access to child care services (0-5)	12.1%	10.8%	9.4%	●	10.6%	***
	Children not working (12-17)	5.5%	4.5%	3.7%	●	2.9%	***
C	Long-term unemployment	9.6%	9.1%	10.0%	● ★	9.3%	***
	Formal employment	80.6%	80.4%	80.0%	●	74.7%	
D	Health insurance	24.2%	19.0%	17.9%	●	0.5%	
	Access to health services	8.9%	8.2%	6.6%	●	2.4%	***
E	Access to water source	12.9%	12.0%	12.3%	● ★	10.9%	
	Adequate sewage system	14.1%	14.5%	12.1%	●	11.3%	***
	Adequate floors	7.5%	6.3%	5.9%	●	5.6%	
	Adequate external walls	3.1%	3.2%	2.2%	●	2.1%	***
	No critical overcrowding	15.7%	14.2%	13.1%	●	8.4%	***

*** Change 2011-2012 est. significant

Colombia

This allows us to design an integral and intersectoral public policy

Education	Childhood and youth	Employment	Health	Access to public utilities and household conditions
Illiteracy 1 million households	**Lack of access to early childhood care services** 307 thousand households	**Long – term unemployment** 457 thousand households	**Lack of health insurance** 670 thousand households	**Lack of access to improved water sources** 677 thousand households
Low educational achievement 2.1 million households	**School absenteeism** 293 thousand households	**Informal employment** 2.2 million households	**Lack of access to healthcare service** 454 thousand households	**Inadequate wall materials** 140 thousand households
	School underachievement 1.3 thousand households			**Inadequate floor materials** 408 thousand households
	Child labour 290 thousand households			**Critical overcrowding** 545 thousand households
				Inadequate sanitation 714 thousand households
MINEDUCACIÓN / PROSPERIDAD SOCIAL	MINEDUCACIÓN / BIENESTAR FAMILIAR	MINTRABAJO / MINCOMERCIO INDUSTRIA Y TURISMO / MINAGRICULTURA / PROSPERIDAD SOCIAL	MINSALUD / PROSPERIDAD SOCIAL	MINAGRICULTURA / MINVIVIENDA / PROSPERIDAD SOCIAL

- In 2015 we had **9,6 million** people in multidimensional poverty in **2,2 million** households.

- To achieve our goal of **1,5 million** fewer people in multidimensional poverty we have to work with 6 different governmental sectors.

- Directing our actions to this population makes us **more efficient**. With the same resources we can achieve several goals simultaneously in a austerity scenario.

Source: Social Prosperity based on "ENCV 2015 – DANE"

Minister of Health, Colombia

To advance on health, I need the support of my colleagues, as **what they do has a big influence on health.** The actions of the minister of environment, and housing, and drinking water programmes matter; so do the educational attainments of the populations.

We, in the ministry of health, have to find out what happened from our policies and investments. And here the MPI is a monitoring tool. We use the MPI to identify problems, and to inform citizens about the impact of our specific sectoral policies. It **makes change visible.**

Costa Rica's National MPI Changes 2015-16

Dimension	Indicator	2015	2016	Change	Improve ✅ / Worsen ❌
Health	Lack of Health Insurance	63.0	63.4	0.4	❌
	Lack of clean water	19.2	18.8	-0.4	✅
	Lack of sanitation	10.5	11.2	0.7	❌
	Lack of waste disposal	28.5	27.3	-1,2	✅
Education	Not attending education	12.9	12.2	-0.7	✅
	Not at correct age for grade	15.6	15.3	-0.3	✅
	Not completed secondary education	33.4	31.3	-2.1	✅
	Low Human Capital Formation	61.2	60.9	-0.3	✅
Housing and Internet	Inadeqaute roof and flooring materials	42.7	44.3	1.6	❌
	Exterior walls in poor condition	34.4	34.3	-0.1	✅
	Overcrowding	28.9	29.7	0.8	❌
	Without use of the internet	49.9	40.8	-9.1	✅
Work	Long-term unemployment or discouraged	10.8	10.7	-0.1	✅
	Lack of labour rights	52.7	56.8	4.1	❌
	Informal work	28.4	27.3	-1.1	✅
Social	No child care	10.2	10.5	0.3	❌
	Older persons lacking pension	8.5	9.1	0.6	❌
	Persons with disability lacking support	9.0	11.9	2.9	❌
	Out of the labour forcé due to care obligations to the family	22.2	22.4	0.2	❌

Horizonte

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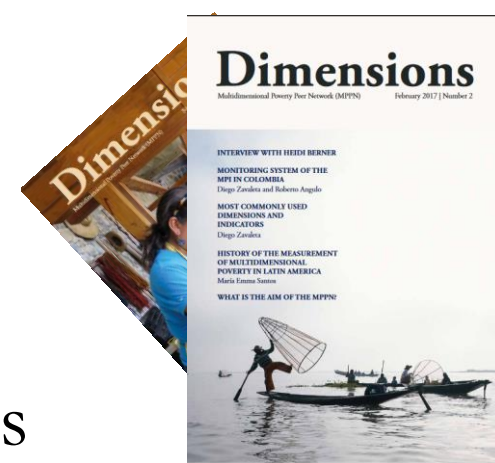
Colombia

Public policy

• Free education (MinEducación)

• Integral strategy for early childhood (ICBF)

"De Cero a Siempre"

2010   2011   2012   2013   2014   2015   2016   2017
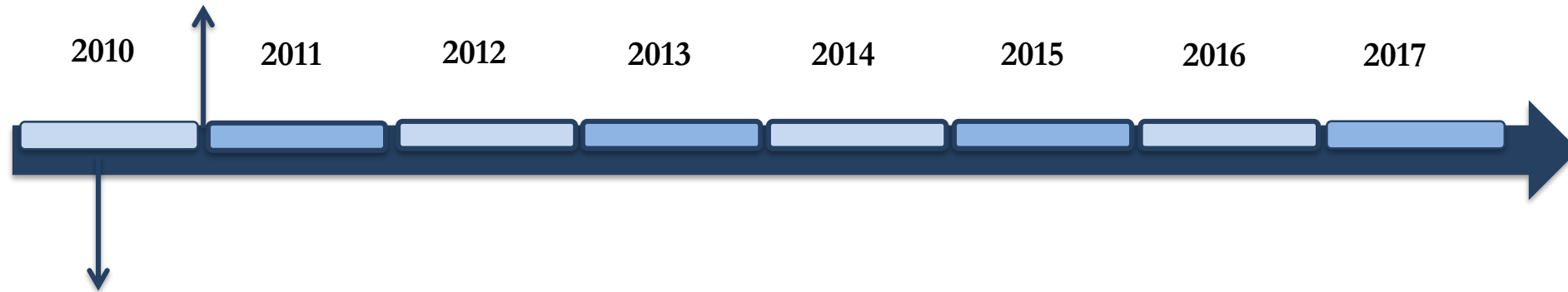
Alerts:

-Educational achievement

- Early childhood
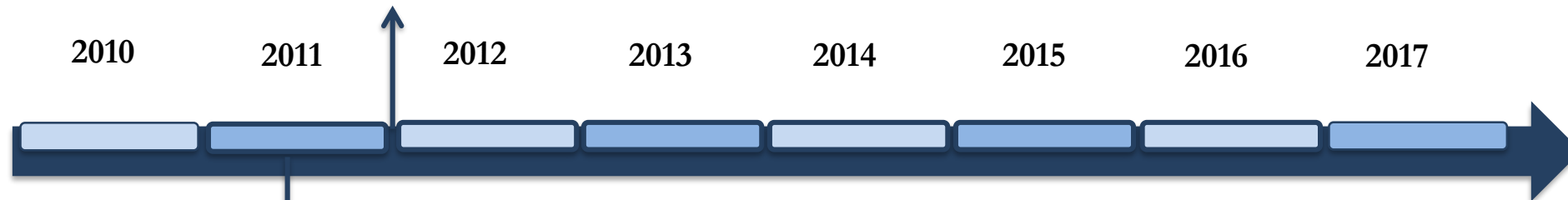
Fuente: Prosperidad Social

Public policy
•Redesign of
 "Mas Familias en Acción" (Social
Prosperity) - higher coverage in
rural areas
**Unemployment protection
mechanism** (Ministry Hunger)
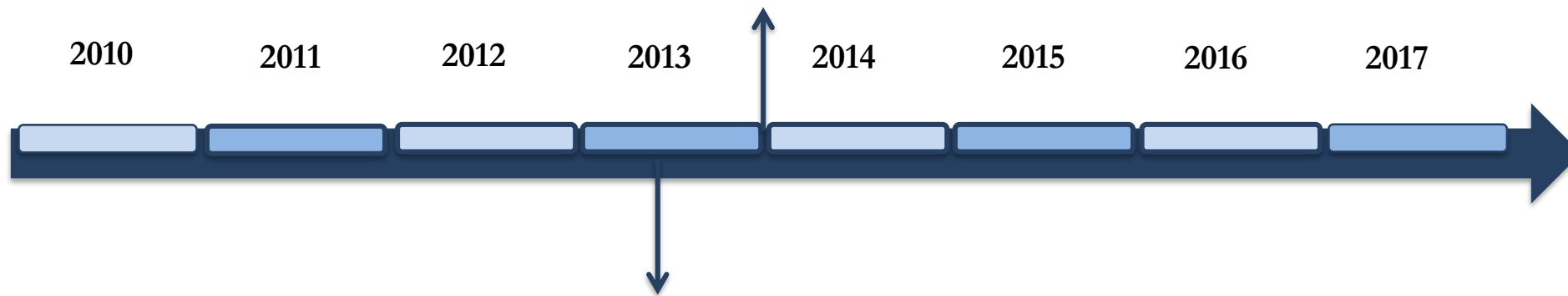
2010   2011   2012   2013   2014   2015   2016   2017

Alerts:
- Reduction in income
poverty slows down
- Rural urban gaps
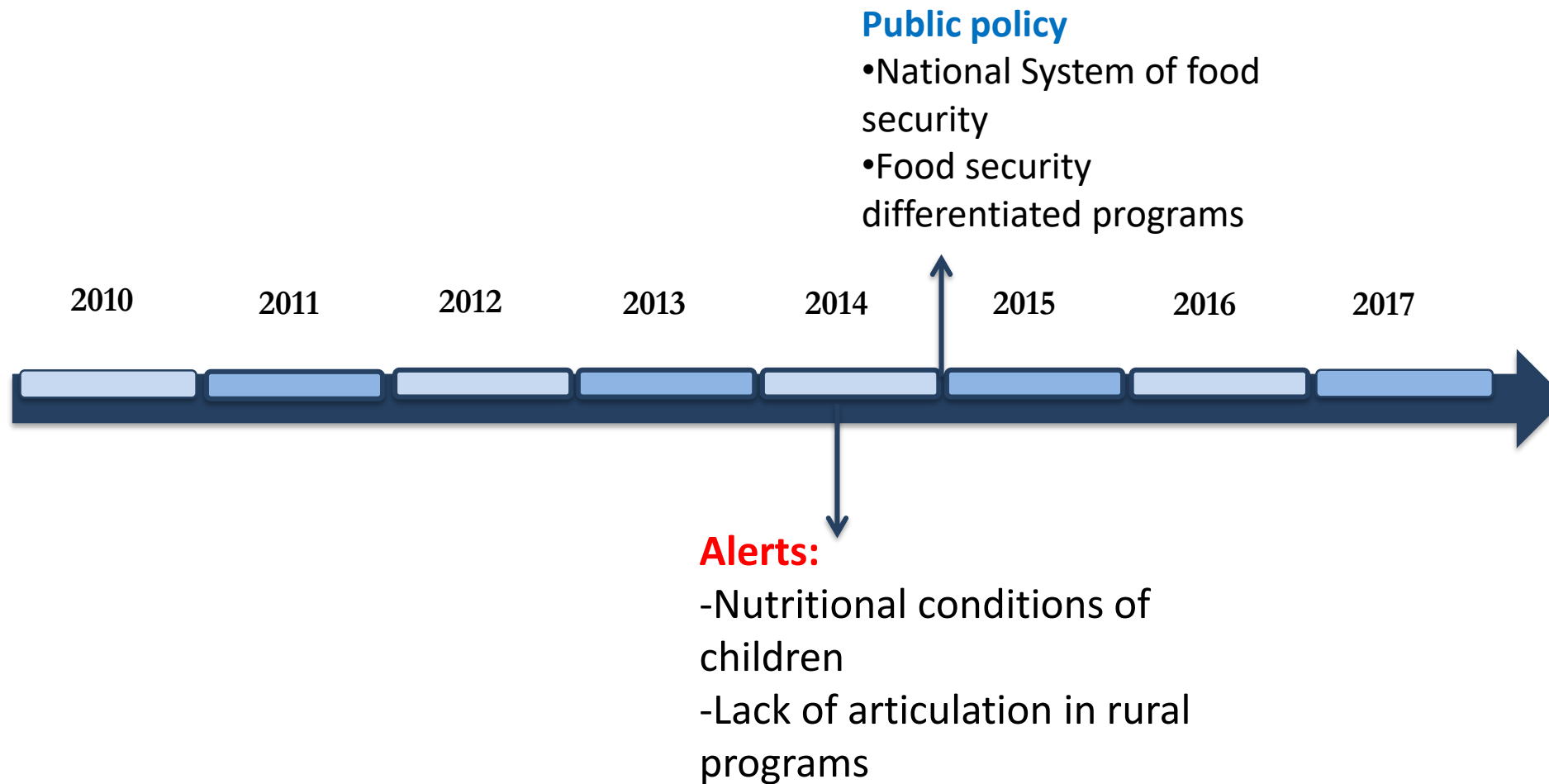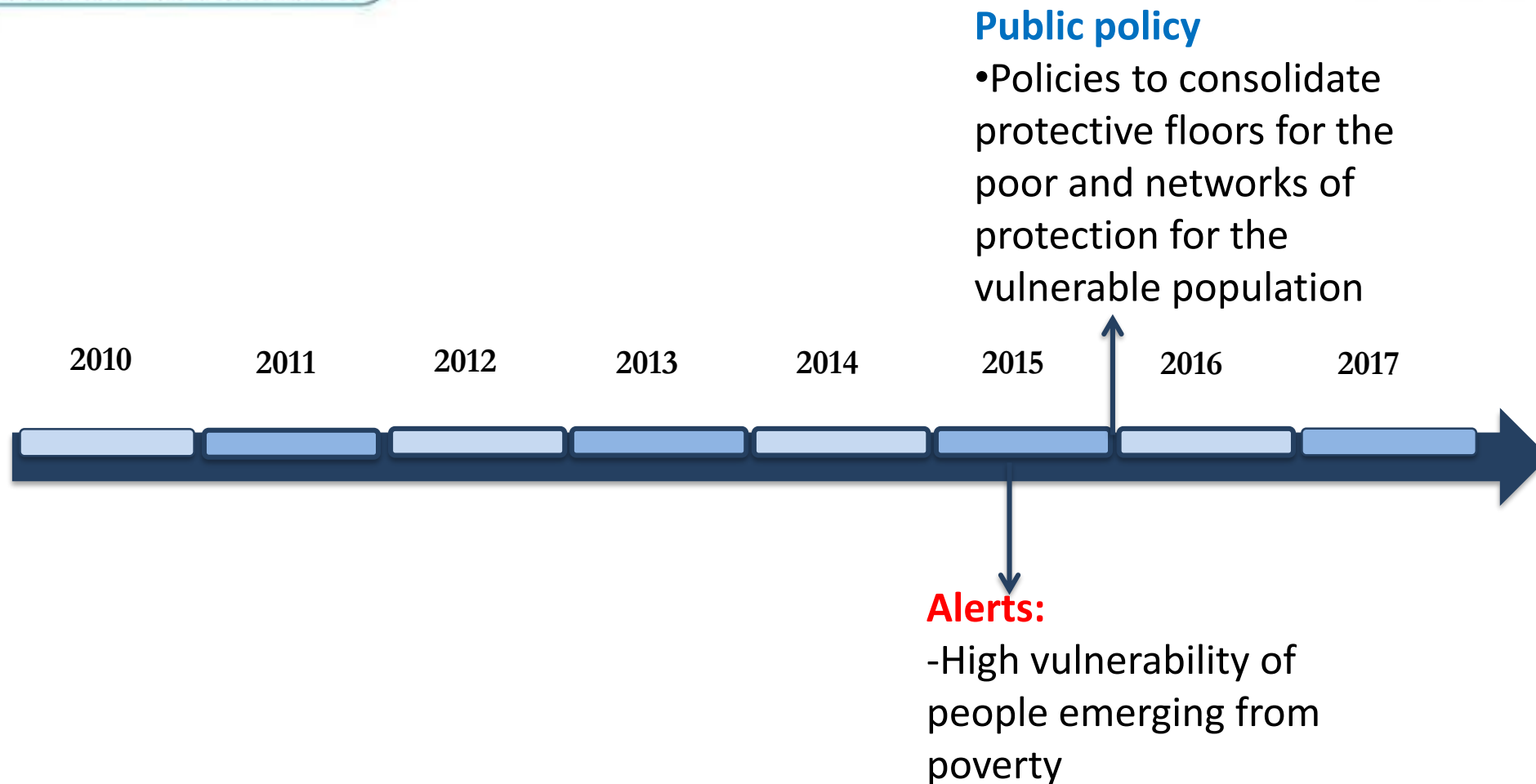
Fuente: Prosperidad Social

Public policy:
- Programs with emphasis on the rural , focus on the periphery and differentiation of family support programs
- Strategy "De cero a siempre" becomes law

2010   2011   2012   2013   2014   2015   2016   2017
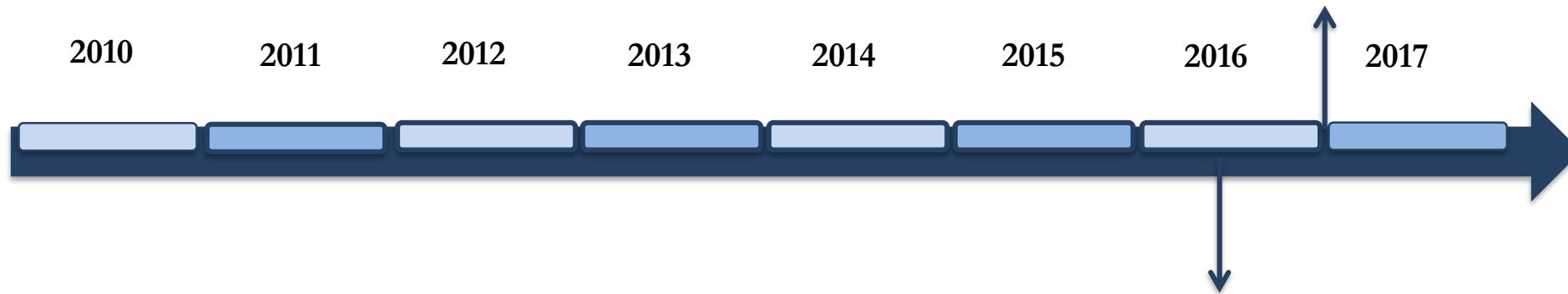
Alerts:
-Gap growth continues: Colombia remains in the top 10 most unequal countries

Fuente: Prosperidad Social

2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

Alerts:
-Implementation of the peace deal
-2030 agenda
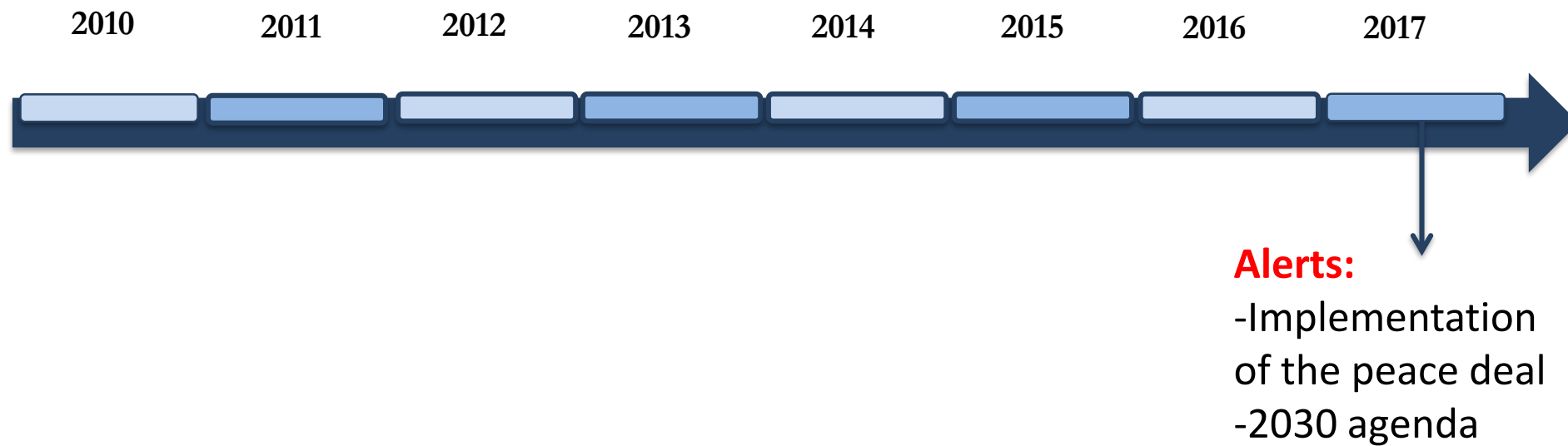
Fuente: Prosperidad Social

Multidimensional Poverty Index is a very useful vehicle, very useful for reaching our destination.

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Dimensions
Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN)   February 2017 | Number 2

INTERVIEW WITH HEIDI BERNER

MONITORING SYSTEM OF THE
MPI IN COLOMBIA
Diego Zavaleta and Roberto Angulo

MOST COMMONLY USED
DIMENSIONS AND
INDICATORS
Diego Zavaleta

HISTORY OF THE MEASUREMENT
OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL
POVERTY IN LATIN AMERICA
María Emma Santos

WHAT IS THE AIM OF THE MPPN?

OPHI Oxford Poverty &
Human Development Initiative

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Leaving No One Behind- Benin

Multidimensional Poverty Index at initial year

Leave No One Behind

Size of bubble is proportional to the number of poor in first year of the comparison.

Annual Absolute Change in MPI

0.010

0.005

0.000

-0.005

-0.010

-0.015

-0.020

-0.025

-0.030

-0.035

0.00   0.10   0.20   0.30   0.40   0.50   0.60   0.70   0.80

Dendi

Peulh

Bétamaribe

Yoruba

Bariba

Fon

Adja

Yoa and Lopka

Poorest ethnic group saw no change in MPI. They are being left behind.

OPHI Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Leaving No One Behind - Kenya

Multidimensional Poverty Index at initial year

Annual Absolute Change in MPI

Size of bubble is proportional to the number of poor in first year of the comparison.

Meru

Kikuyu   Kamba   Mijikenda/Swahili
         Luhya
Luo   Kalenjin
Kisii

Leave No One Behind

Somali

Poorest ethnic group reduced MPI the fastest.

OPHI Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Nepal 2011-2014 : Somewhat equalizing

FIGURE 4.14 Poverty Reduction in Provinces, 2011–2014
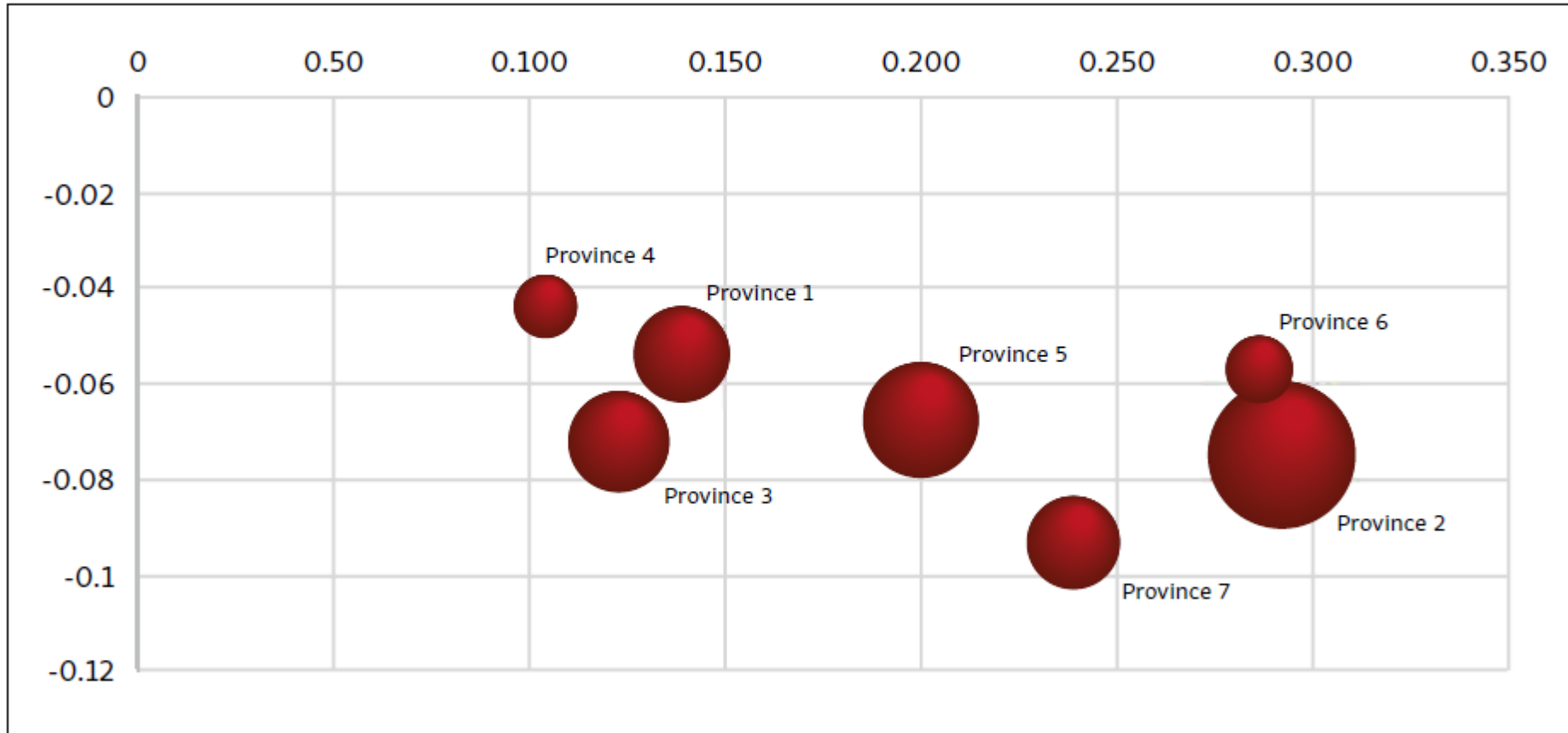
Source: Calculations based on data from MICS 2014 and DHS 2011

Bhutan 2012-2017: Broadly Pro-poor trend

FIGURE 4.13 Poverty Reduction in *Dzongkhags*, 2012–2017
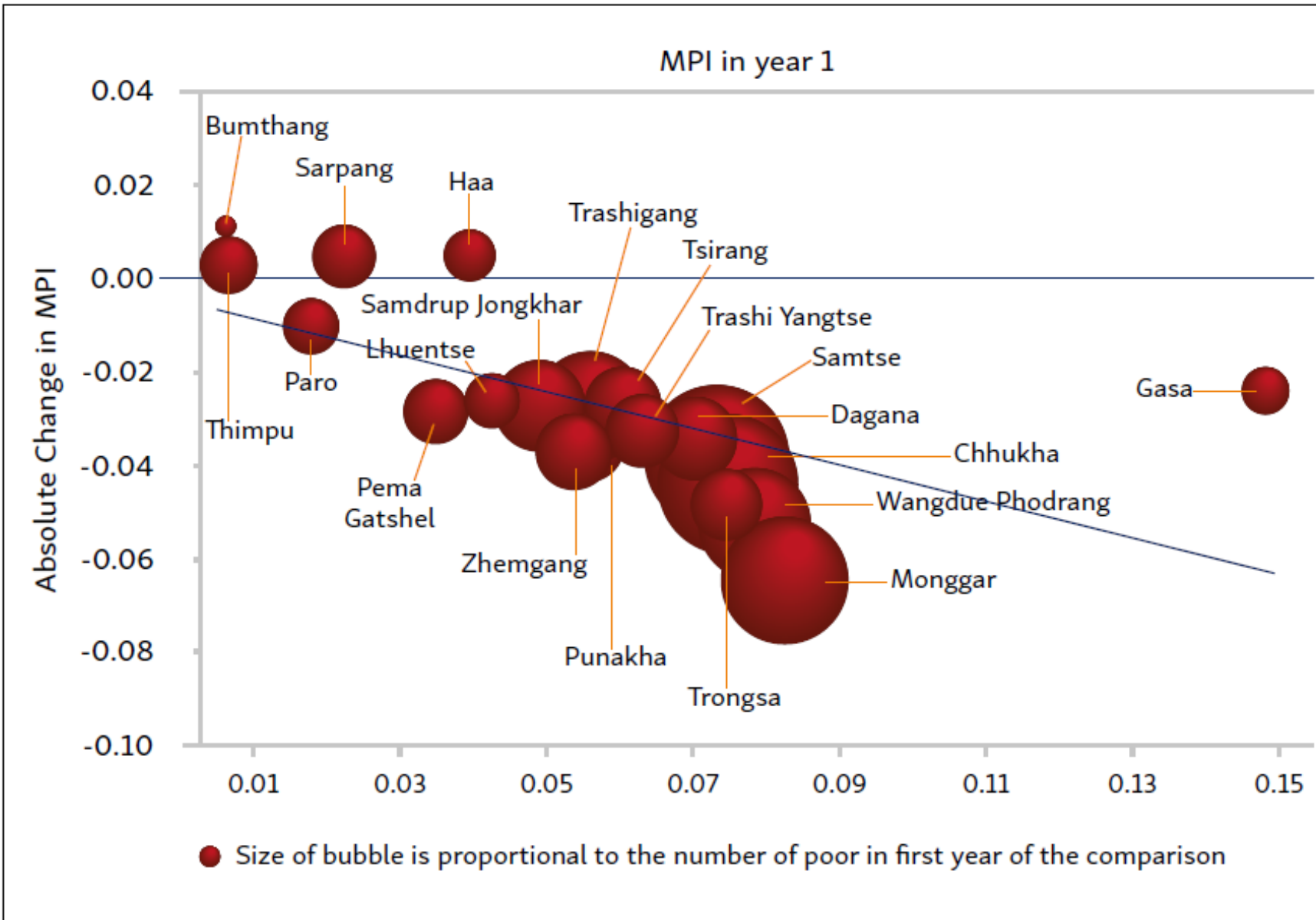
But Gasa moved slowly.

Pakistan 2004-15: the poorest district reduced MPI fastest

Starting MPI value vs Absolute Reduction of MPI
2004-2015
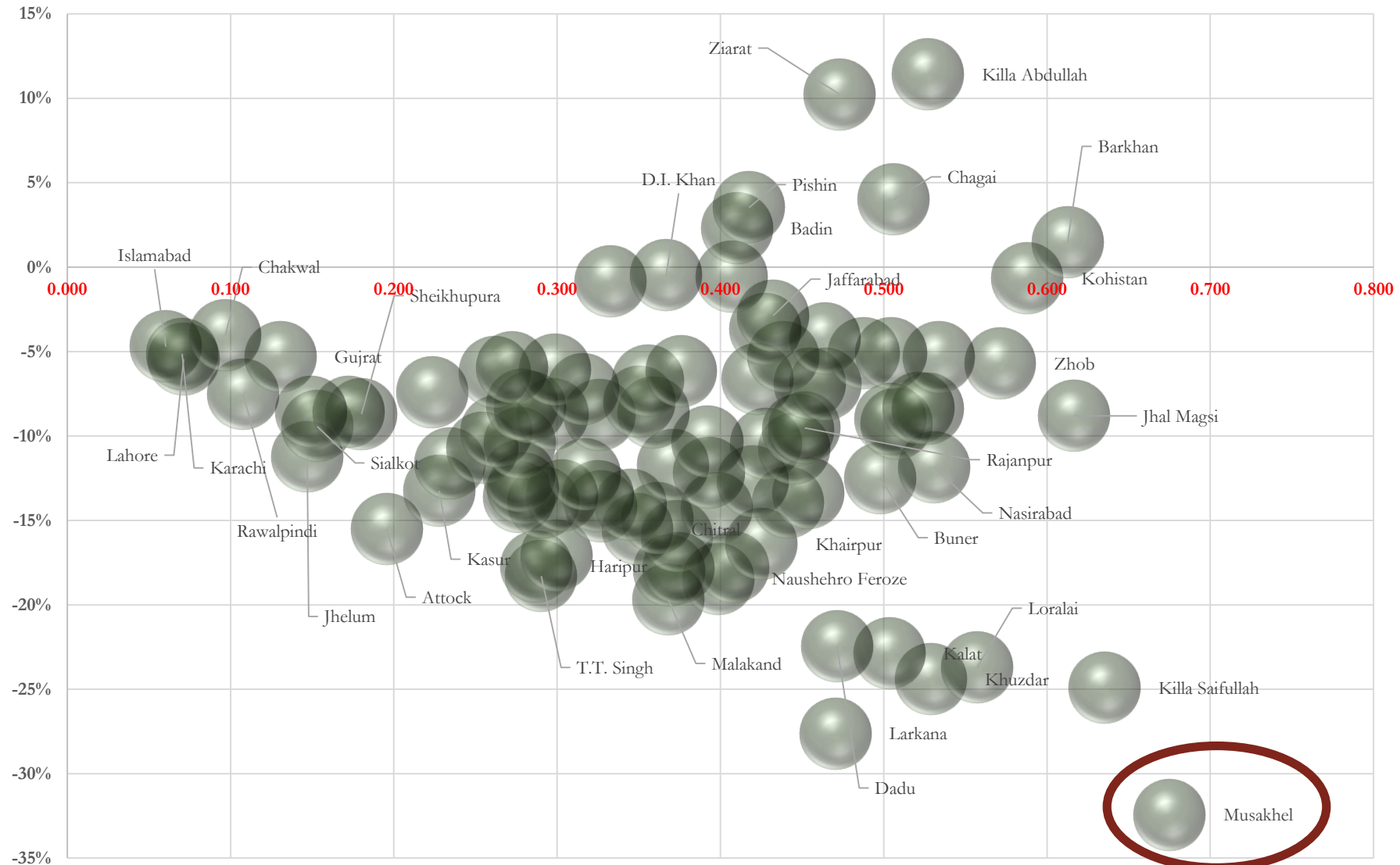
INDIA GLOBAL MPI 2005/6-15/16: STRONG AND CONSISTENT TREND
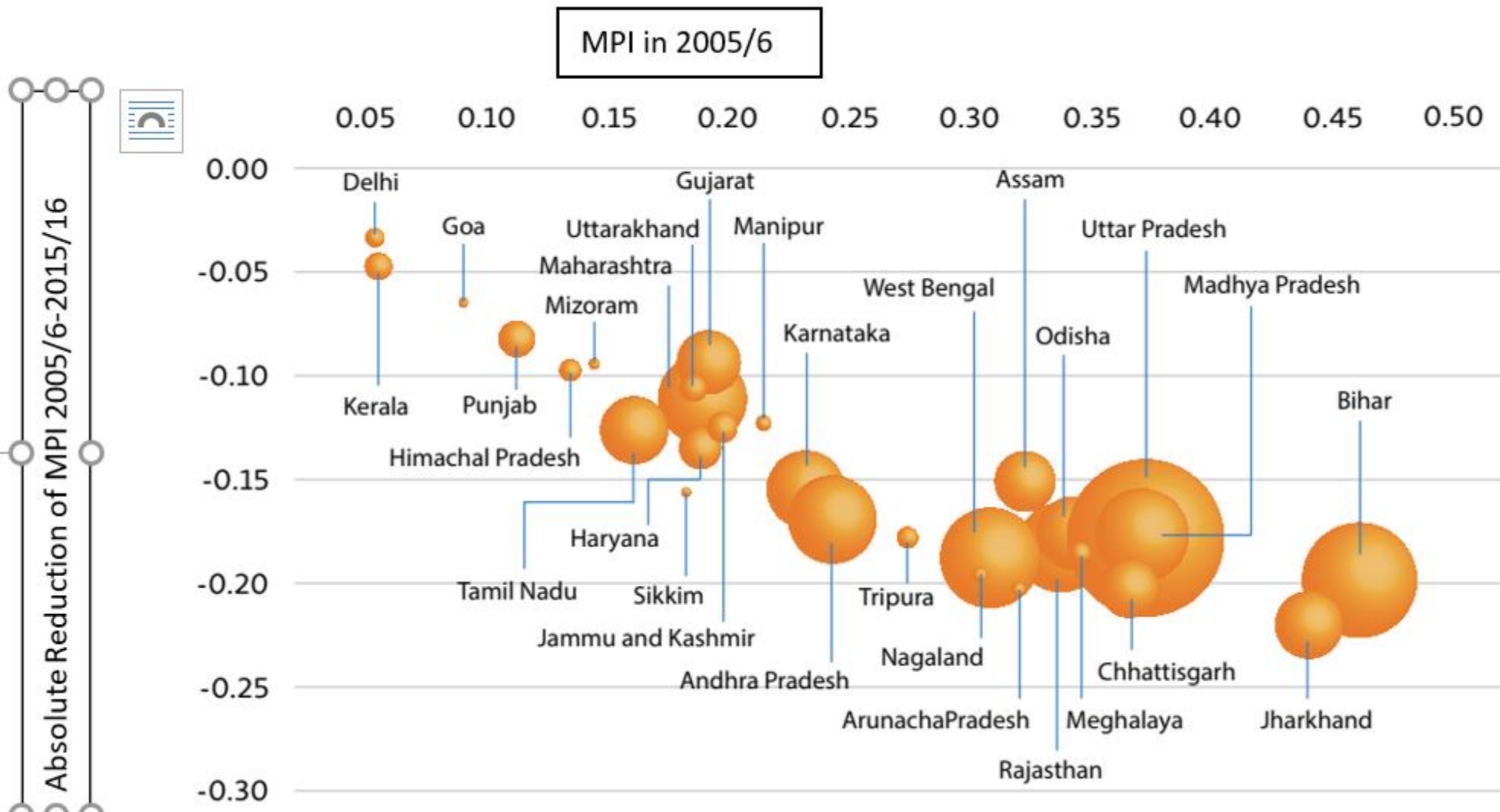
MPI in 2005/6

Policy makers are using their national MPIs to:

1. **Complement** monetary poverty statistics
2. **Track poverty** over time (official statistics)
3. **Allocate resources** by sector and by region
4. **Target** marginalized regions, groups, or households
5. **Coordinate** policy across sectors and subnational levels
6. **Adjust** policies by what works (measure to manage)
7. **Leave No One Behind** see the poorest & track trends
8. **Communicate with all:** NGOs, Private Sector, students, all parts of government.
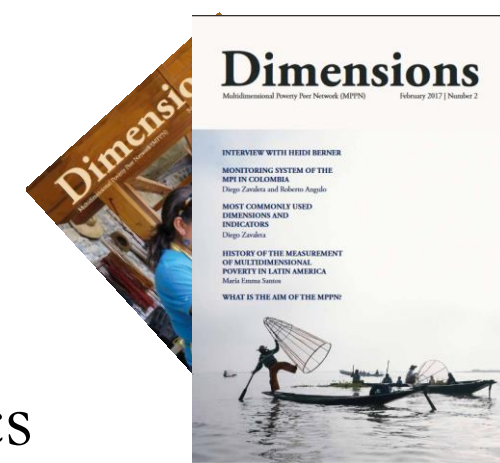
National MPI: drawing attention to all MPI poor - including children

PAKISTAN TODAY

Four out of 10 Pakistanis live in multidimensional poverty: report

BY STAFF REPORT , (LAST UPDATED JUNE 20, 2016)

BUSINESS   By Haidarshah Omid 31 MARCH 2019 - Edited: 01 APRIL 2019

Over 18M Afghans Suffer From Multidimensional Poverty: Study

The study shows that 58 percent of all multidimensional poor people in the country are children under the age of 18.

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States of poverty: an exploration of the Multidimensional Poverty Index

the kathmandupost

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MONEY

29 out of 100 people poor

Govt uses Multidimensional Poverty Index to measure national poverty for the first time

- RUPAK D SHARMA, Kathmandu

KUENSEL

Multidimensional poverty halved, but highest among children

🕓 December 31, 2017   📁 News   💬 Leave a comment   👁 2,023 Views

Inaction would be dangerous cautions report

Multidimensional poverty is highest among children between 0-9 years, the Bhutan Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2017 finds.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Focusing on Children

STRATEGIES THAT WORK

Child Poverty

Poverty is disproportionately about children. They comprise nearly a third of the world's population, but half of all of the multidimensionally poor people.

Tony Lake, UNICEF

Global MPI 2018:
Half the world's poor people are children under 18.

We have more poor children on the planet than ever before

Why Measure?

- **In order to inform action to end poverty**

This is the same for **National Poverty**
and for
Child Poverty

Both use measures.   **How can we build in a synergy?**

Implications

Measure poverty in order to inform action to end poverty

To have a high likelihood of policy uptake a poverty measure must be:

> **Accurate and Replicable**
>
> **Informative for policy design**
>
> **Useful to monitor progress**
>
> **Easy to Understand**
>
> **Complementary to existing tools**
>
> **Nationally owned and operated**

Think ahead to policy uptake!
Bhutan's National & Child MPI 2010

MPI	0.120
H	25.8%
A	45%

MPI	0.140
H	33.9%
A	41.2%

Dimension	Indicator	Weight
Health	Child mortality	(1/8)
	Child Nutrition	(1/8)
Education	Investment in cognitive skills and school attendance	(1/4)
Living Standards	Cooking Fuel	(1/24)
	Sanitation	(1/24)
	Electricity	(1/24)
	Water	(1/24)
	Housing	(1/24)
	Assets	(1/72)
	Land	(1/72)
	Livestock	(1/72)
Childhood Conditions	Childhood Conditions	(1/4)

Table 2.1 Bhutan's National MPI: Dimension, Indicator and Deprivation Cutoff

Dimension (weight)	Indicator (weight)	Deprivation Cutoff
Health (1/3)	Child Mortality (1/6)	A child has passed away in the household
	Food Security (1/6)	The household suffers a shortage of food
Education (1/3)	School Attendance (1/6)	Any school-aged child (6-14 years) in the household is not attending school up to class VIII
	Schooling (1/6)	No household member has completed five years of schooling
Living Standard (1/3)	Cooking Fuel (1/21)	The household cooks with dung, wood or charcoal
	Sanitation (1/21)	The household's sanitation facility is not improved or it is shared with other households
	Electricity (1/21)	The household has no electricity
	Water (1/21)	The household does not have access to safe drinking water or safe water is more than a 30-minute walk (round trip)
	Road (1/21)	The household is more than 30-minute walk from the road head
	Housing (1/21)	The household does not have adequate materials in two of: floor, wall and roof
	Asset (1/63)	The household does not own more than one of: radio, telephone, TV, bike, motorbike or refrigerator; and does not own a car or truck
	Land (1/63)	The rural household does not own more than one acre of land
	Livestock (1/63)	The household does not own more than three of: cattle, horses, sheep, goats, chickens, pigs, buffalo, yaks

Observations and Challenges

1. A Child MPI should **not compete** with a National MPI. Rather, a child focus should **synergise & activate action.**

2. **Linking** Child Poverty to a National MPI may be higher impact than building a stand-alone Child MPI:
   - National MPI is already understood, used, official
   - Policy recommendations for shared indicators may clash

3. Strategic Analyses => an **Integrated approach**:
   1. Insert a 'child' focus into standard disaggregations
   2. Explore gender, age, intra-household for child indicators.
   3. *Sometimes*: enrich with a linked in-depth Child MPI.

Child Poverty & National MPI: 4 Strategies

1. Include key <u>Child Indicators</u> in National MPI

2. Always <u>Disaggregate</u> the National MPI by age

3. Do <u>Intrahousehold Analysis</u> of MPI (age, gender)

4. Use a Child MPI that <u>directly links to National MPI</u>

1. Include key <u>Child Indicators</u> in National MPI

Examples:

- School Attendance
- Correct Grade for Age (Rezago)
- Not in Education Employment or Training-NEET
- Malnutrition
- Child Labour

Can also be a **Childhood and Youth Dimension**

Child indicators in a National MPI

Indicators in National MPIs

Dimensions	Indicators	Global MPI	LAC-MPI	Arab MPI	Armenia	Bhutan	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Dominican Rep.	Ecuador	El Salvador	Honduras	Mexico	Mozambique	Nepal	Panama
Education	Years of schooling/School attainment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	School attendance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	School lag		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓
	Early care for children							✓	✓	✓		✓					
	Proximity to education services				✓		✓										
	Educational quality				✓												
Health	Child mortality	✓		✓		✓						✓				✓	
	Nutrition	✓		✓			✓										
	Food security					✓											
	Early pregnancy/FGM			✓													
	Ante-natal care																✓
	Assisted delivery																
	Immunization																
	Health insurance						✓	✓	✓	✓							
	Impact of illnesses									✓							
	Access to health services				✓		✓	✓				✓		✓			✓
	Quality of health services				✓												
	Termination of usual activity				✓												

Nearly Every MPI to date includes School Attendance.

Many MPIs include something on age-for-grade, and pre-school.

Indicators in National MPIs

Dimensions	Indicators	Global MPI	LAC-MPI	Arab MPI	Armenia	Bhutan	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Dominican Rep.	Ecuador	El Salvador	Honduras	Mexico	Mozambique	Nepal	Panama
Education	Years of schooling/School attainment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	School attendance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	School lag		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓
	Early care for children							✓	✓	✓		✓					
	Proximity to education services				✓		✓										
	Educational quality				✓												
Health	Child mortality	✓		✓			✓				✓					✓	
	Nutrition	✓		✓			✓									✓	
	Food security						✓			✓		✓		✓			
	Early pregnancy/FGM			✓													
	Ante-natal care																
	Assisted delivery																
	Immunization																
	Health insurance										✓						
	Impact of illnesses										✓						
	Access to health services				✓		✓	✓				✓		✓			✓
	Quality of health services				✓												
	Termination of usual activity				✓												

Many include child mortality and either Nutrition or Food Security

Naturally, country needs differ.

Indicators in National MPIs

Dimensions	Indicators	Global MPI	LAC-MPI	Arab MPI	Armenia	Bhutan	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Dominican Rep.	Ecuador	El Salvador	Honduras	Mexico	Mozambique	Nepal	Panama
	Electricity	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Cooking fuel	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓			✓	✓		✓		
	Improved water	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Improved sanitation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Housing materials (floors, walls, roof)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Housing, living standards & basic services	Adequate heating				✓												
	Overcrowding		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Land and livestock					✓											
	Garbage disposal				✓				✓		✓						✓
	Access to transportation/roads				✓	✓											
	House ownership		✓														
	Asset ownership	✓	✓	✓		✓											
	Access/Use of Internet								✓	✓							✓
	Income		✓		✓						✓		✓				

> Every National MPI to date includes Water and Sanitation, plus housing materials.

63

OPHI — Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative

Indicators in National MPIs

Dimensions	Indicators	Global MPI	LAC-MPI	Arab MPI	Armenia	Bhutan	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Dominican Rep.	Ecuador	El Salvador	Honduras	Mexico	Mozambique	Nepal	Panama
Employment and social protection	Labor market participation				✓		✓										
	Unemployment or sub-employment		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
	Decent/Formal jobs				✓			✓	✓	✓							✓
	Child labor							✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				
	Social security & registration		✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
	Aid/remittances dependence				✓												
Environment and social connections	Safety and crime						✓			✓		✓					
	Access to public/leisure spaces											✓					
	Exposure to environmental hazards									✓		✓					✓
	Proximity to polluted areas						✓			✓							
	Discrimination/Equal treatment						✓										
	Social networks						✓			✓							

Many MPIs include Child Labour

2. Always <u>Disaggregate</u> National MPI by age

1. Compare level of MPI/H for children vs adults
2. What % of all poor people are children.

Note: Both depends upon the structure of MPI

Age Disaggregation: Global MPI 2019:

Half of all multidimensionally poor people are children. A total of 663 million children are living in multidimensional poverty.

33.8% of children are MPI poor, vs 17.5% of adults: One out of every three children are multidimensionally poor, whereas it's one in six adults.

Where do these children live? Eighty-five percent of poor children are growing up in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa

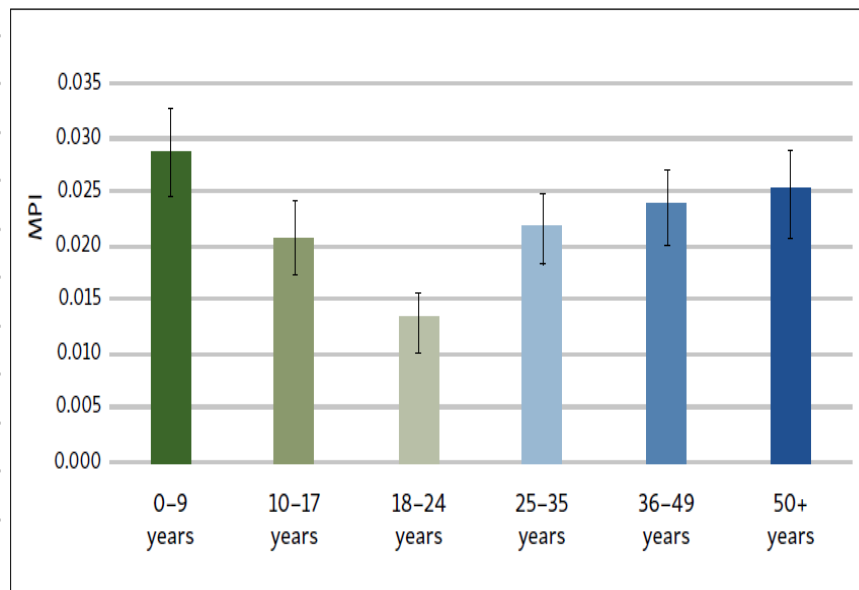# 2. Always <u>Disaggregate</u> National MPI by age

Nepal

Bhutan

Afghanistan

.5 Multidimensional Poverty by Age Group, 2014
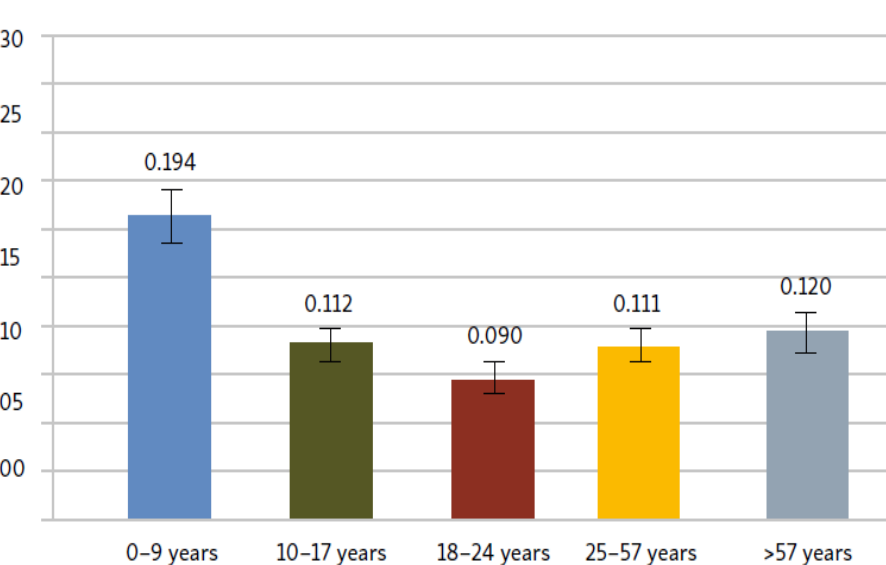
Source: Calculations based on data from MICS 2014
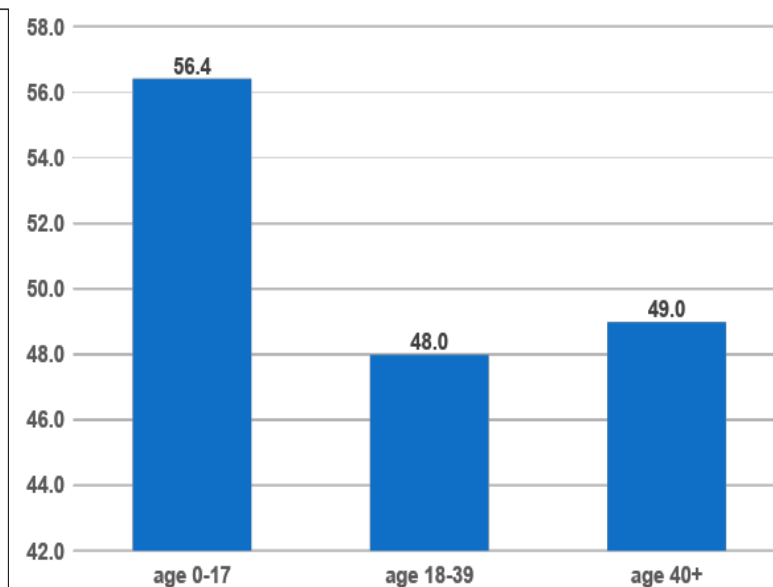
FIGURE 5.2 Multidimensional Poverty by Age Group, 2017

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from BLSS 2017

3. Do Intrahousehold Analysis of MPI

1. Which MPI variables draw on individual child data?

2. Restrict the sample to children

3. Go back to micro-data and analyse it:
   1. What % of deprived children are girls / boys?
   2. What % of deprived children are MPI poor vs non-poor?
   3. Within a household, are all children deprived, or only some – if so, what age, gender?
   4. What other household deprivations do poor children experience?

Health — Nutrition → **Children: 0-4 years**

Health — Child mortality

Education — Years of schooling → **10-17 years**
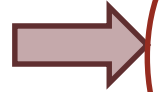
Education — School attendance → **6-14 years**

Living Standards — Cooking fuel, Sanitation, Drinking water, Electricity, Housing, Assets

Use the individual child data for these three indicators and explore patterns by gender, household composition, and so on.

In South Asia the percentage of school-age children who are multidimensionally poor and out of school varies by country

School-age children who are multidimensionally poor and out of school (percent)

Note: Out-of-school children are school-age children who do not attend school through grade 8.
Source: Alkire, Ul Haq and Alim 2019.

Illuminating Inequalities 2019
citing UNICEF-funded academic study

REGIONAL REPORT ON CHILD POVERTY IN SOUTH ASIA

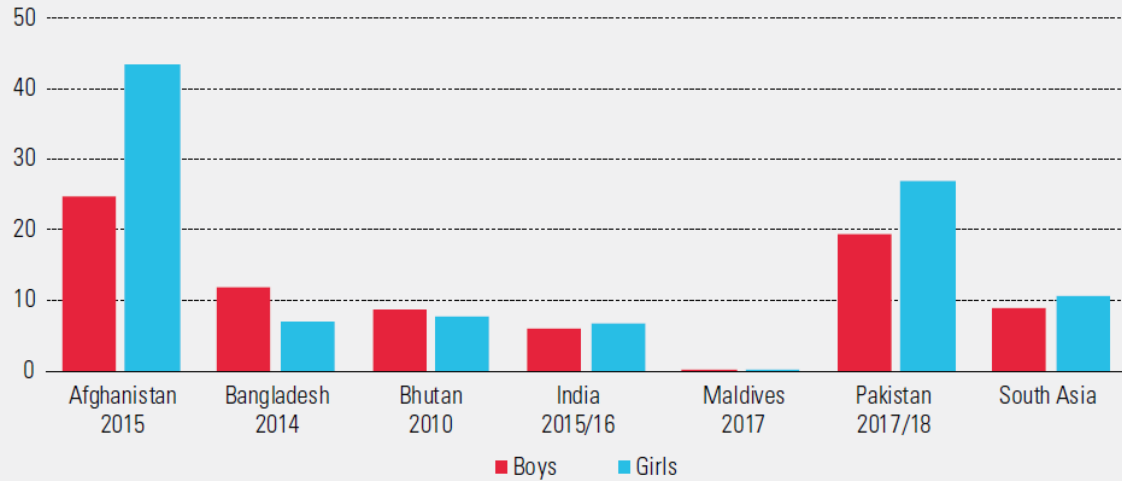AN UP-CLOSE, CONTEXTUAL AND GENDERED VIEW OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL CHILD POVERTY AND CHILD LEADERSHIP

Forthcoming soon!

An Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and
UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia Publication
December 2018

4. Build a Child MPI that <u>directly links to National MPI</u>

1. **Use the National MPI that policy makers understand**

2. **From the survey, construct a 'new' child dimension(s)**

3. **Use comparable indicators to cover children 0-17**

4. **Restrict the sample to children.**

5. **Compute the Child MPI** – it shows additional child-specific deprivations of poor children. It also identifies children who are <u>not MPI poor</u> but <u>are child MPI poor</u>.

Nepal C-MPI*

	Dimensions	Indicators	Weight National MPI (k=1/3)	Weight C-MPI (k=1/4)
National MPI for Nepal	Education	Years of Schooling	1/6	1/8
		Child School Attendance	1/6	1/8
	Health	Child Mortality	1/6	1/8
		Nutrition	1/6	1/8
	Living Standard	Electricity	1/18	1/24
		Improved Sanitation	1/18	1/24
		Improved Drinking Water	1/18	1/24
		Housing	1/18	1/24
		Cooking Fuel	1/18	1/24
		Assets Ownership	1/18	1/24
Additional Child Indicators	Child	Child Development		1/8
		Childhood Conditions		1/8

* Draws on work in progress with Ana Vaz and Chris Oldiges

Child poverty: the urge to integrate

- **Ownership:** Most countries spend 1-3 years building political consensus and statistical skill to make a permanent official MPI

  Would this be possible for 'Child-MPI'?

- **Policy use:** Most national MPIs are used for policy design, coordination, for budget allocation, targeting and coordination.

  Would a Child-MPI conflict with National – e.g. for water?

- **Simplicity:** There is a live concern of 'statistical overload' – having a national and child MPI can confuse so dampen action.

  Could a C-MPI be linked to Nat'l MPI?

Child Poverty & National MPI: 4 Strategies

1. ALWAYS **Include key <u>Child Indicators</u> in National MPI**

2. ALWAYS **<u>Disaggregate</u> the National MPI by age**

3. ALWAYS **Do <u>Intrahousehold Analysis</u> (age, gender)**

4. OPTIONAL **Use a Child MPI that <u>directly links to National MPI</u>**

A New online Handbook in 2019!

How to Build a National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Using the MPI to inform the SDGs

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), University

In response to the considerable demand from countries on how to build national MPIs, UNDP and OPHI launched a National Handbook on MPI in July 2019.
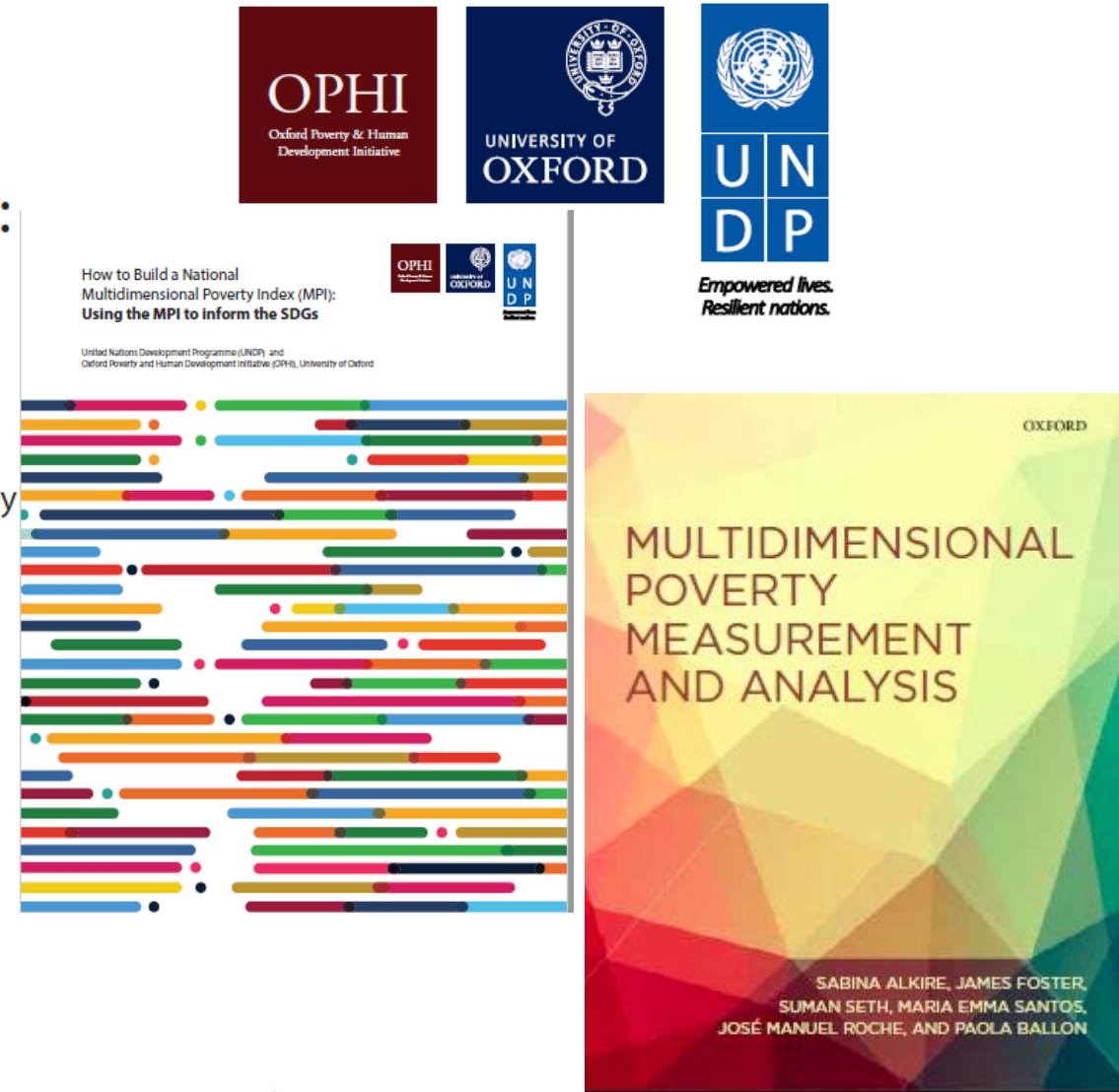
See also *Multidimensional Poverty Measurement and Analysis* by **Alkire Foster Seth Santos Roche Ballon (OUP 2015)**

THANK YOU

President Xi's Leadership

- "*The people's longing for a good life is what we are fighting for.*" Xi's first public speech as general secretary of the Communist Party on 15 November 2012

- . "*Officials should love the people in the way they love their parents, work for their benefit and lead them to prosperity*" 2012

- "*To free them from destitution so that they can live a better life as soon as possible, we must work diligently and effectively to map out plans, allocate funds, set targets, work out detailed measures, and carry out evaluations in this respect*". 2012