

Data Requirements in Multidimensional Poverty Measurement

Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI)
University of Oxford
Rabat, 4 June 2014

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Limits of the current global MPI surveys: DHS, MICS and WHS

- Missing information, DHS, MICS and the current surveys
- The post-2015 conversation: more and better data
- Poverty and environment: analysing interconnections
- A need to reform and complement the current household surveys.

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THE POST-2015 CONVERSATION:

More and Better Data

The Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN)

- An international peer network for policymakers engaged in exploring or implementing multidimensional poverty measures
- Created in response to the overwhelming demand for information on implementing multidimensional measures, and for technical and institutional support
- Ministers and senior officials from over 25 governments and institutions such as Angola, Bhutan, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, India, Iraq, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Tunisia, Uruguay and Vietnam.

The Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network



Launched in June 2013 at University of Oxford with:

- President Santos of Colombia
- Ministers from 16 countries
- A lecture from Professor Amartya Sen
- <http://www.ophi.org.uk/policy/policynetwork/>

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BMZ



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



The MPPN & OPHI Post-2015 Household Survey

A collaborative draft proposal for a light but powerful household survey, in response to the widely agreed need for a ‘data revolution’ post-2015:

- Gendered data
- Health, Education, Living Stds, plus:
 - Disability & Health Functionings
 - Violence
 - Work
- Space for Countries to add own modules.

The MPPN & OPHI Post-2015 Household Survey

A few of examples of indicators include:

- Women's ownership of land
- Adult and Child Malnutrition
- Housing conditions
- Food Security
- Conditions in schools
- Teen pregnancy
- Safe Delivery
- Experience of crime and violence
- Fatal incidents of violence
- Youth unemployment
- Workplace safety
- Social protection.

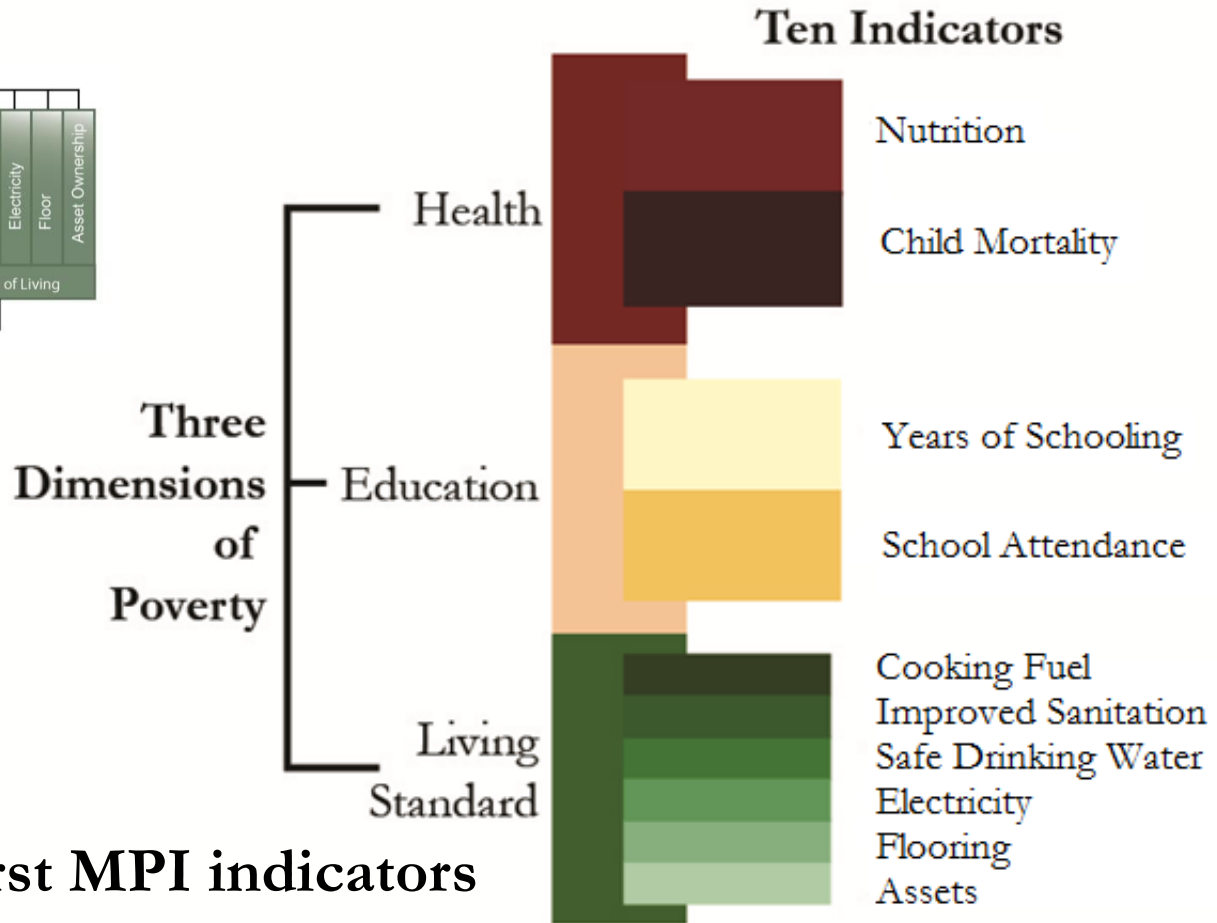
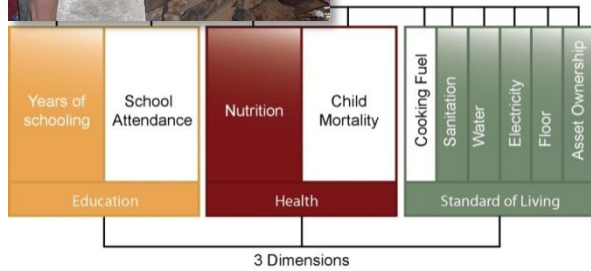
MPI 2015+ ‘Going to work’

- Survey and Data agenda
 - Concretize ‘data revolution’ discussions for extreme poverty
 - Pilot multi-purpose surveys reflecting HLP, OWG, UNSG, SDSN
 - Using existing data to make ‘demonstration’ MPIs.
 - OECD Country indicators
- Measurement agenda for global MPI2015+
 - ‘Universal’ measures without confusion
 - Indicator options
 - National and International MPIs (like income poverty).

The MPI2015+: Added value

- Shows **interconnections** between deprivations
- Can incorporate indicators on the **environment, employment, violence**
- **Reveals changes** over time e.g. by region, social group, indicator (**inequality**) making it a tool for **monitoring inclusive growth**
- Can be **made universal** via multiple cutoffs
- Globally **comparable** MPI2015+ & national MPIs
- Data needs: **feasible** – e.g. MPPN survey proposal.

MPI 2015+: Which Indicators? (globally/nationally) & how?



First MPI indicators

Published: in *Human Development Reports* of UNDP

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POVERTY AND ENVIRONMENT:

Analysing Interconnections

Data Considerations

Poverty-relevant Environmental data may show:

- 1) Threats that have been experienced by the same people, in the same time as poverty data.
- 2) Possible future environmental hazards at that location
- 3) Possible future environmental hazards at an uncertain location
- 4) Environmental hazards that some people in an area may have been affected by (landslides)

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 - 4) Environmental hazards that some people in an area may have been affected by (landslides)
- 1) is relevant for joined-up measurement; the others are appropriate for analysis.**

Data Considerations

Threats that have been experienced by the same people, in the same time as poverty data.

- Air pollution
- Water pollution
- Floods
- Droughts
- Landslides
- Soil Erosion
- Deforestation
- Pests / animals
- Acid Rain
- Hazardous waste
- Radiation
- Fire
- Earthquake
- Invasive species.

Data Considerations

Direct options to merge environmental and poverty data for joint analysis:

- 1) Merge at the level of a geographical region for which both data are representative** (important – sampling frames often differ).
- 2) Give each person the environmental attainment of their region** (when sampling frames differ and/or you want to incorporate environment in MPI itself).
- 3) Merge data at the level of each person or household** (requires GIS coordinates; ethnical guidelines re: anonymisation; incorporates environ into MPI).

Environmental Data types: satellite, GIS, administrative...

A few examples from the MPPN countries

- IPRC China: Developing GIS of the National Poverty Reduction
- Bhutan: A national GNH index that integrates ecological and environmental indicators
- In progress in many other countries.