Tracking and Tackling Inequality: Statistics to track Inclusive Growth in Non-Monetary Spaces

Sabina Alkire, University of Oxford

Tabita, Kenya   Rabiya, India   Stéphanie, Madagascar   Agathe, Madagascar   Dalma, Kenya   Ann-Sophie, Kenya   Valérie, Madagascar
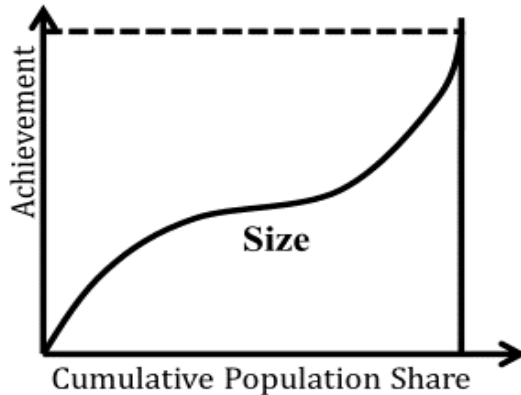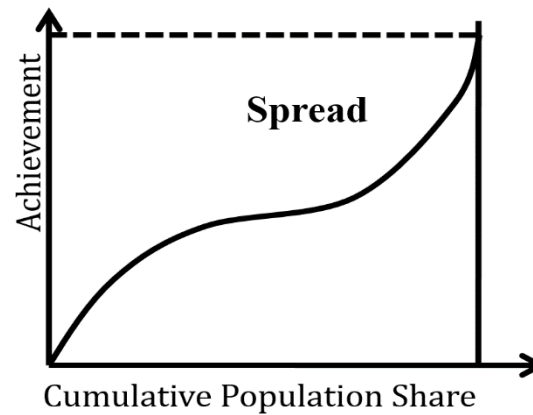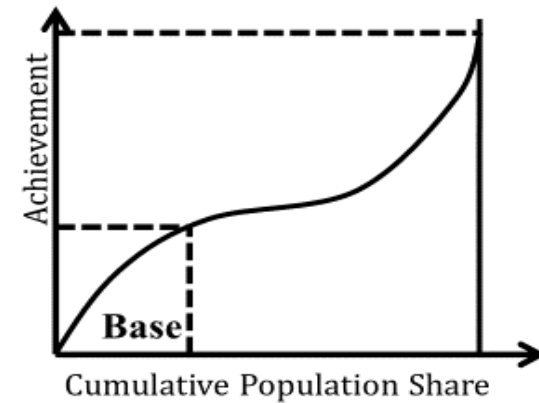
On Measurement:

Well-being
Size

## Inequality
Spread

Poverty
Base

Foster, J. E., Seth S., Lokshin, M., and Sajaia Z. (2013). *A Unified Approach to Measuring Poverty and Inequality: Theory and Practice*. The World Bank.

Alkire, S. (2016) "Measures of Human Development: Key concepts and properties." *OPHI Working Paper* 107, University of Oxford.

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On Inequality?

- **Sustainable Development Goal 10.**
  Reduce inequality within and among count
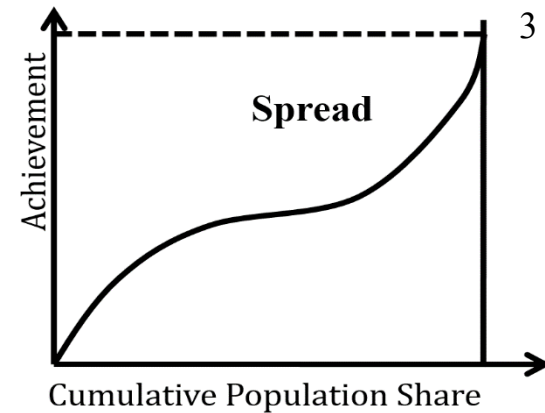
- **SDG Target 10.1** By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

  - "The average income growth among the bottom 40%" (World Bank Group *Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016*, 47).

  - The Atkinson Commission Report *Monitoring Global Poverty* (October 2016) details **data needs** for improved monetary (and non-monetary) assessments of the **lower sections of the distribution**.

MONITORING GLOBAL POVERTY

Report of the Commission on Global Poverty

WORLD BANK GROUP

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On Policy:

Policies responding to inequality focus less on reducing measured inequality than on 'making growth more inclusive' (B40).

In measurement terms, focus on the 'base', yet go beyond monetary poverty:

- To include middle class (higher cutoff)

- To reflect non-monetary dimensions

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UNSG Report December 2014:

2.1 Shared ambitions for a shared future:

50. All contributions underlined that we should continue the march of the MDGs. But they have also stressed that Member States will need to fill key **sustainable development gaps left by the MDGs, such as the <u>multi-dimensional aspects of poverty</u>**, decent work for young people, social protection and labour rights for all.

4.1 <u>Financing our future</u>:

100. **Levels of concessionality** should take into account different development stages, circumstances and <u>**multiple dimensions of poverty**</u>, and the particular type of investment made.

5.1 Measuring the new dynamics:

135. Member States have recognized the importance of building on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress ….These metrics must be squarely focused on measuring social progress, human wellbeing, justice, security, equality, and sustainability. **Poverty measures should reflect the <u>multi-dimensional nature of poverty</u>.**

69th Session of UN General Assembly

A resolution of the UNGA (A/RES/69/238) on <u>19 December 2014</u> reasserted the need for multidimensional measures as a necessary conceptual framework for the global community to measure and tackle extreme poverty.

5. [UNGA] *Underlines* **the need to better reflect the multidimensional nature of development and poverty**, as well as the importance of developing a common understanding among Member States and other stakeholders of that **multidimensionality** and reflecting it in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, and in this regard invites Member States, supported by the international community, to consider **developing complementary measurements**, including methodologies and indicators for measuring human development, **that better reflect** that **multidimensionality**.

Financing for Development 2015
May 6 2015 Addis Ababa Accord:

119. We further call on the United Nations, in consultation with the IFIs to develop **transparent measurements of progress** on sustainable development that complement GDP, building on existing initiatives. These should <u>**recognize the multi-dimensional nature of poverty**</u> and the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of domestic output. We will also support statistical capacity building in developing countries. We agree to develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for different economic activities, including for sustainable tourism.

The Addis Ababa Accord of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, Revised Draft, 6 May 2015

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Transforming Our World (SDGs) 2015

Target 1.2: by 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages **living in poverty in all its dimensions** according to national definitions.

Preamble. **We recognise that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.**
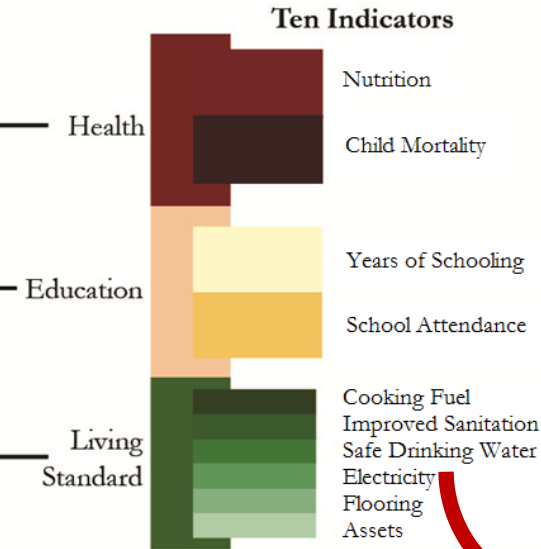
Preamble Sept 2015:
The interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance .

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Atkinson Report 2016: Commission on Global Poverty

Recommendation 18: The World Bank should establish its own requirements with regard to the measurement of **nonmonetary poverty**, for inclusion in the Complementary Indicators (including the overlapping poverty measure) and in other World Bank uses, and ensure that these are fully represented in the activities of the international statistical system, particularly with regard to the proposed SDG indicators.

Recommendation 19: The Complementary Indicators should include a multidimensioned poverty indicator based on the counting approach.
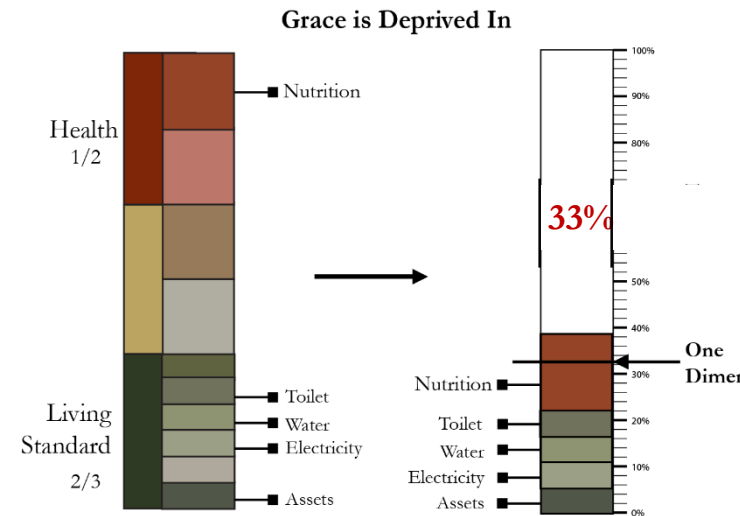
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Methodology for the National and Global MPIs

1. Select Indicators, Cutoffs, Values

Ten Indicators

- Health
  - Nutrition
  - Child Mortality
- Education
  - Years of Schooling
  - School Attendance
- Living Standard
  - Cooking Fuel
  - Improved Sanitation
  - Safe Drinking Water
  - Electricity
  - Flooring
  - Assets

3. Identify who is poor

Grace is Deprived In

- Health 1/2
  - Nutrition
- Living Standard 2/3
  - Toilet
  - Water
  - Electricity
  - Assets

33%

- Nutrition
- Toilet
- Water
- Electricity
- Assets

One Dimen

4. Use: MPI, Incidence Intensity & Composition

2. Build a deprivation score for each person

10 Indicators

- Education
  - Years of schooling
  - School Enrolment
- Health
  - Nutrition
  - Child Mortality
- Standard of Living
  - Cooking Fuel
  - Sanitation
  - Water
  - Electricity
  - Floor
  - Asset Ownership

3 Dimensions

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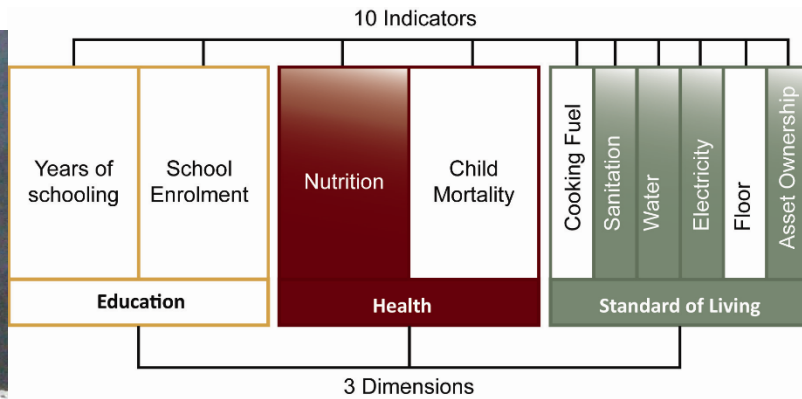
The MPI (Alkire-Foster)

The MPI is the product of two components:

$$\textbf{MPI} = \textit{H} \times \textit{A}$$

1) *Incidence* ~ *H* ~ the percentage of people who are poor.

2) *Intensity* ~ *A* ~ the average percentage of dimensions in which poor people are deprived

The MPI is can be decomposed by **groups** & broken down by **indicators**

Alkire and Foster *Journal of Public Economics* 2011

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MPI and consistent sub & partial indices

Statistical methods include:

Standard errors and confidence intervals for all statistics

Statistical inference for all comparisons

Validation for component indicators, alone and jointly

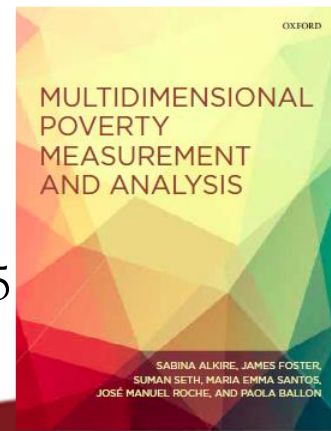**Robustness tests** for cutoffs and weights

Axiomatic properties include:

Subgroup decomposability and Subgroup consistency

Dimensional breakdown, Dimensional monotonicity

Ordinality, Symmetry, Scale and replication invariance, Normalization, Poverty and Deprivation Focus, Weak Monotonicity, and Weak Deprivation Re-arrangement

Alkire Foster Seth Santos Roche Ballon OUP 2015

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MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS

SABINA ALKIRE, JAMES FOSTER, SUMAN SETH, MARIA EMMA SANTOS, JOSÉ MANUEL ROCHE, AND PAOLA BALLON

Data: Surveys (Global MPI 2016)

Details in: Alkire, Jindra, Robles and Vaz (2016)
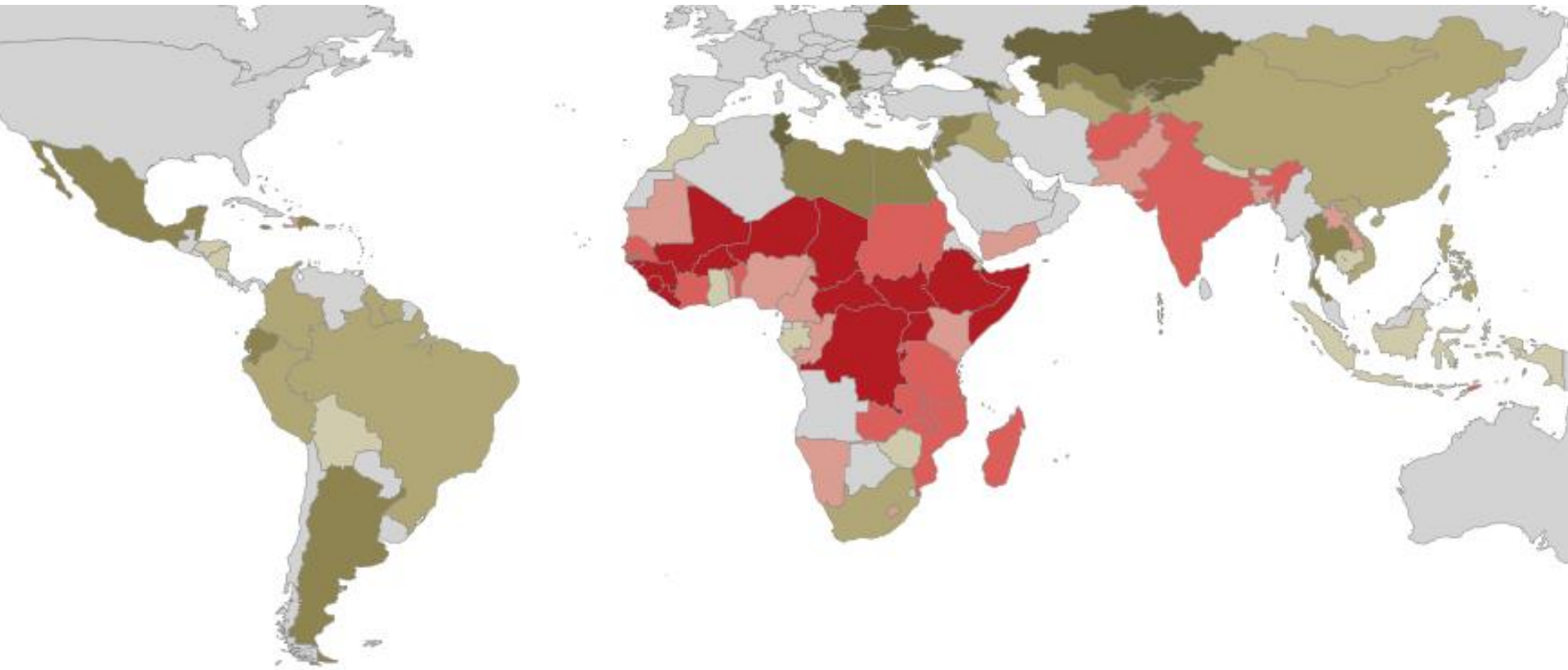
Demographic & Health Surveys (DHS - 54)
Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS - 38)
Pan–Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM – 3)

Additionally we used 7 special surveys covering urban Argentina (ENNyS), Brazil (PNAD), China (CFPS), Ecuador (ECV), Jamaica (JSLC), Mexico (ENSANUT) and South Africa (NIDS).

Constraints: Data are 2005-2015. Not all have precisely the same indicators.

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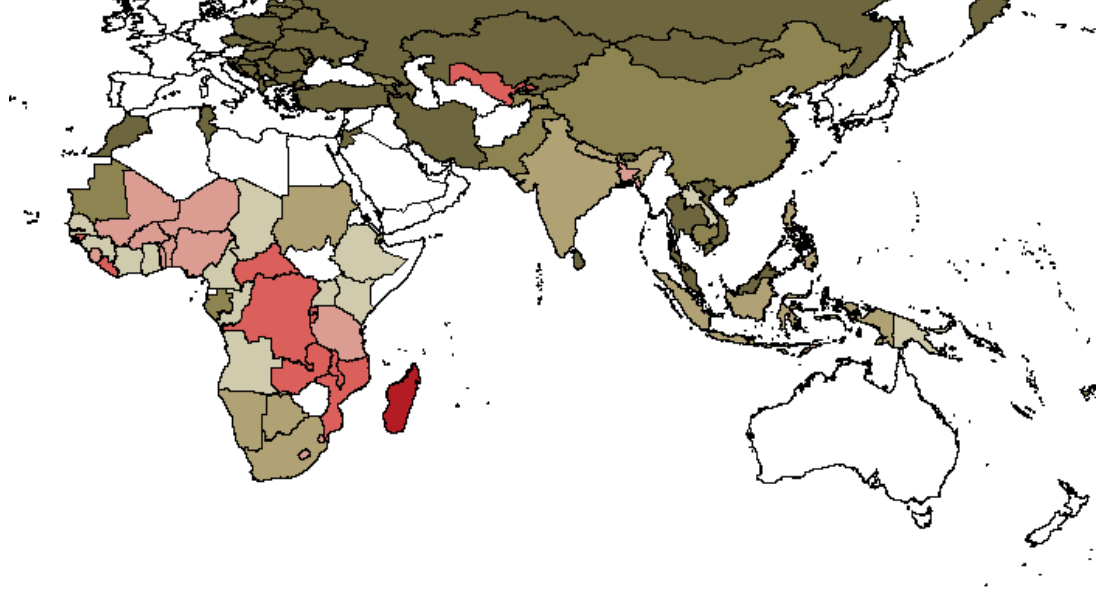# Across 102 countries and 5.3 billion people, 1.6 billion people are MPI poor

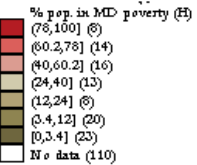## Incidence of MPI – (H)

2012 Population Data

$1.90/day

% pop. living under 1.90 USD a day
(78,100] (1)
(60.2,78] (10)
(40,60.2] (16)
(24,40] (14)
(12,24] (14)
(3.4,12] (17)
[0,3.4] (50)
No data (90)

MPI

% pop. in MD poverty (H)
(78,100] (6)
(60.2,78] (14)
(40,60.2] (16)
(24,40] (13)
(12,24] (8)
(3.4,12] (20)
[0,3.4] (23)
No data (110)
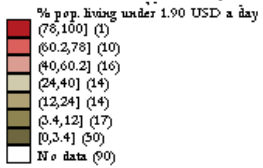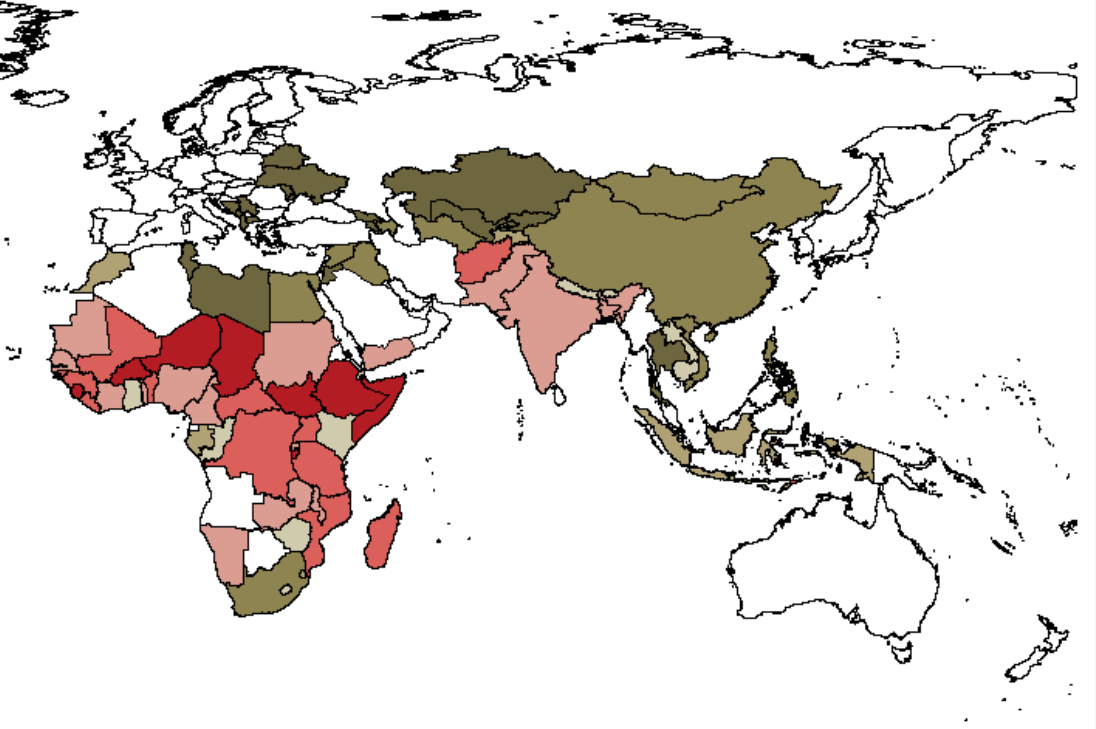
Where MPI poor people live: National Income Category

Total population by income category

High income: nonOECD 1%

Low income 10%

Upper middle income 39%

Lower middle income 50%
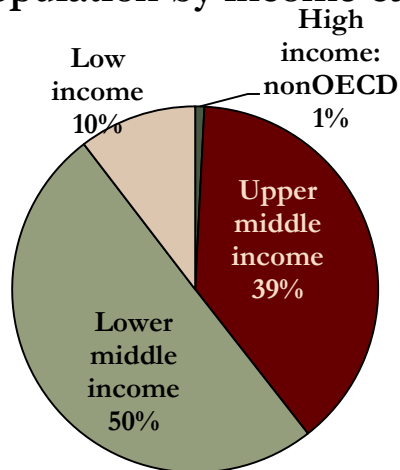
MPI poor people by income category

High income: nonOECD 0%

Upper middle income 7%

Low income 25%

Lower middle income 68%
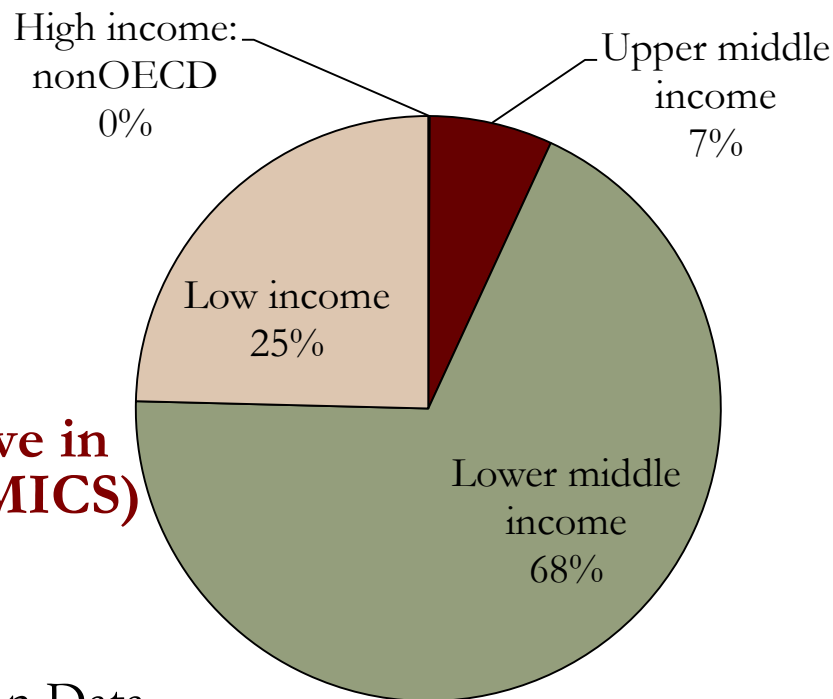
Most poor people (75%) live in middle-income countries (MICS)

2012 Population Data

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Cote d'Ivoire's MPI & its nearest Neighbours (direct measure of MPI)

ey

0 - 0.05	0.05 - 0.1	0.1 - 0.2	0.2 - 0.3	0.3 - 0.4	0.4 - 0.5	0.5+	Missing Value
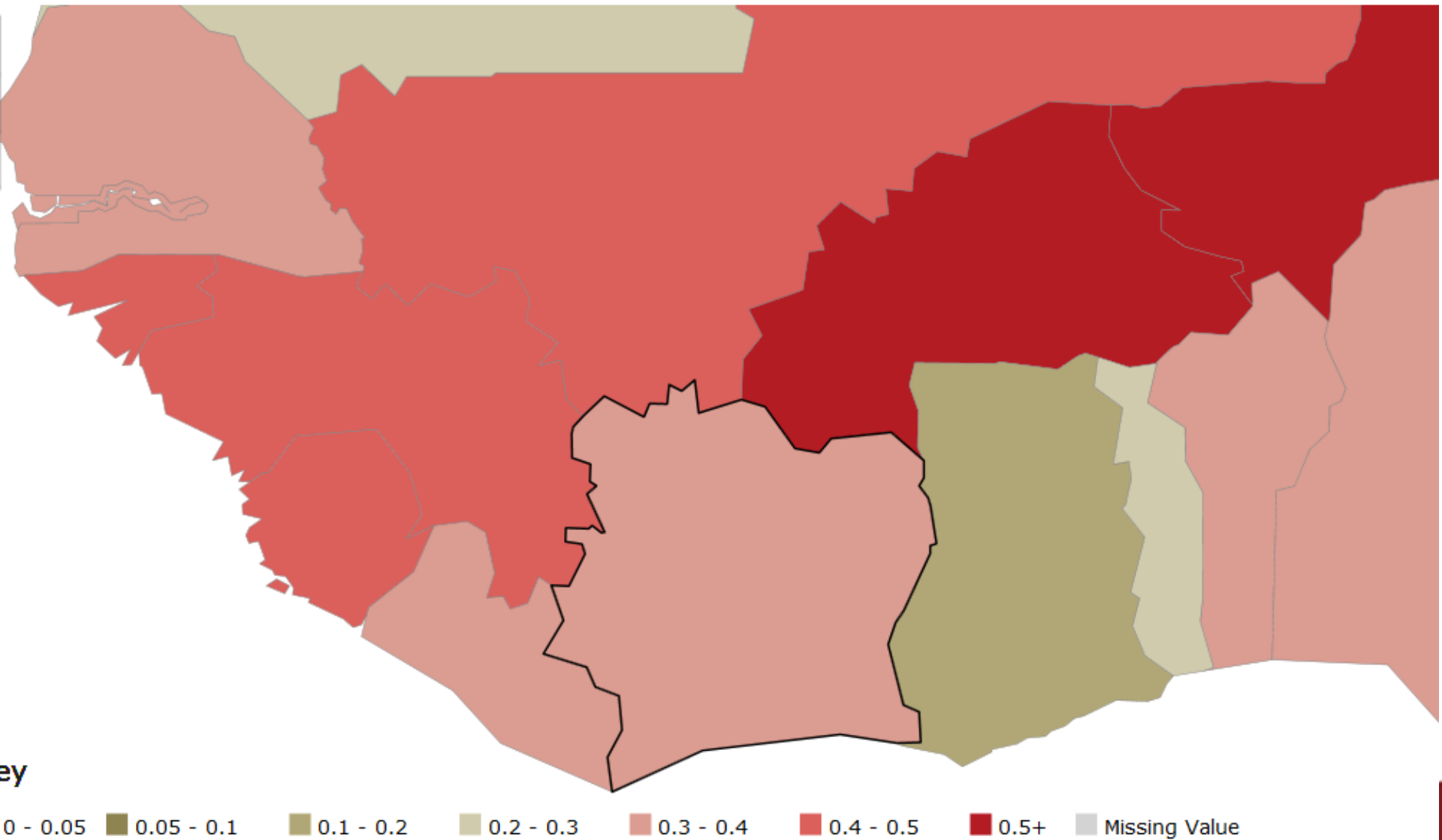
Disaggregate Cote d'Ivoire's MPI
(by region, population subgroup, age)

Legend:
- 0 - 0.05
- 0.05 - 0.1
- 0.1 - 0.2
- 0.2 - 0.3
- 0.3 - 0.4
- 0.4 - 0.5
- 0.5+

Map labels:
- Nord 0.477
- Nord Ouest 0.518
- Nord Est 0.374
- Centre Nord 0.322
- Ouest 0.380
- Centre Ouest 0.334
- Centre 0.359
- Centre Est 0.297
- Sud (Sans Ville D' Abidjan) 0.264
- Ville Abidjan 0.109
- Sud Ouest 0.394

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Mali 78%

Kayes 0.594
Koulikoro 0.612
Segou 0.573
Mopti 0.624
Bamako 0.231
Sikasso 0.616

Burkina Faso 84%

Burkina Faso MPI 0.535

Sahel 0.690
Nord 0.581
Centre Nord 0.575
Boucle du Mouhoun 0.591
Plateau Central 0.524
Kadiogo 0.207
Est 0.698
Centre Est 0.580
Boulkiemde 0.554
Centre Sud 0.513
Hauts-Bassin 0.459
Cascades 0.493
Sud-Ouest 0.655

Guinea 75%

Guinea MPI 0.459

Labe 0.554
Boke 0.418
Mamou 0.531
Faranah 0.599
Kankan 0.603
Kindia 0.503
Conakry 0.122
Nzerekore 0.509

Liberia 0.37

Lofa 0.457
Gbarpolu 0.505
Grand Cape Mount 0.482
Bong 0.508
Nimba 0.377
Bomi 0.407
Margibi 0.364
Montserrado 0.25
Grand Bassa 0.527
River Cess 0.536
Grand Gedeh 0.349
Sinoe 0.445
River Gee 0.433
Grand Kru 0.48
Maryland 0.388

Nord 0.477
Nord Ouest 0.518
Nord Est 0.374
Centre Nord 0.322
Ouest 0.380
Centre Ouest 0.334
Centre 0.359
Centre Est 0.297
Sud (Sans Ville D' Abidjan) 0.264
Sud Ouest 0.394
Ville Abidjan 0.109

Cote d'Ivoire 59%

Upper West 0.259
Northern 0.382
Brong Ahafo 0.160
Volta 0.188
Ashanti 0.101
Eastern 0.155
Western 0.122
Central 0.171
Greater Accra 0.058

Ghana 34%

19

Cote d'Ivoire & its MPI Neighbours

Country	Year	MPI	H	A Intensity	$1.90/day		$3.10/ day	National poverty line		Income category	GNI/ capita[e]
Namibia	2013	0.193	**42.0**	46.0	22.6	2009	45.7	28.7	2009	Upper MIC	5,630
Cameroon	2011	0.248	**46.0**	53.8	29.3	2007	54.3	39.9	2007	Lower MIC	1,350
Togo	2013/14	0.252	**50.1**	50.4	54.2	2011	74.5	58.7	2011	Low income	570
Mauritania	2011	0.285	**52.2**	54.6	10.9	2008	32.5	42.0	2008	Lower MIC	1,270
Nigeria	2013	0.303	**53.2**	56.8	53.5	2009	76.5	46.0	2009	Lower MIC	2,970
Malawi	2013/14	0.265	**56.0**	47.4	70.9	2010	87.6	50.7	2010	Low income	250
Zambia	2013/14	0.281	**56.6**	49.8	64.4	2010	78.9	60.5	2010	Lower MIC	1,680
Senegal	2014	0.309	**56.9**	54.3	38.0	2011	66.3	46.7	2010	Lower MIC	1,050
Cote d'Ivoire	**2011/12**	**0.310**	**58.7**	**52.8**	**29.0**	**2008**	**55.1**	**46.3**	**2015**	**Lower MIC**	**1,450**
Gambia	2013	0.323	**60.4**	53.4	45.3	2003	68.0	48.4	2010	Low income	460
Benin	2011/12	0.307	**62.2**	49.3	53.1	2011	75.6	36.2	2011	Low income	890
Tanzania,	2010	0.332	**65.6**	50.7	46.6	2011	76.1	28.2	2011	Low income	920

The MPI is <u>always</u> broken down by indicator to show how people are poor by each indicator
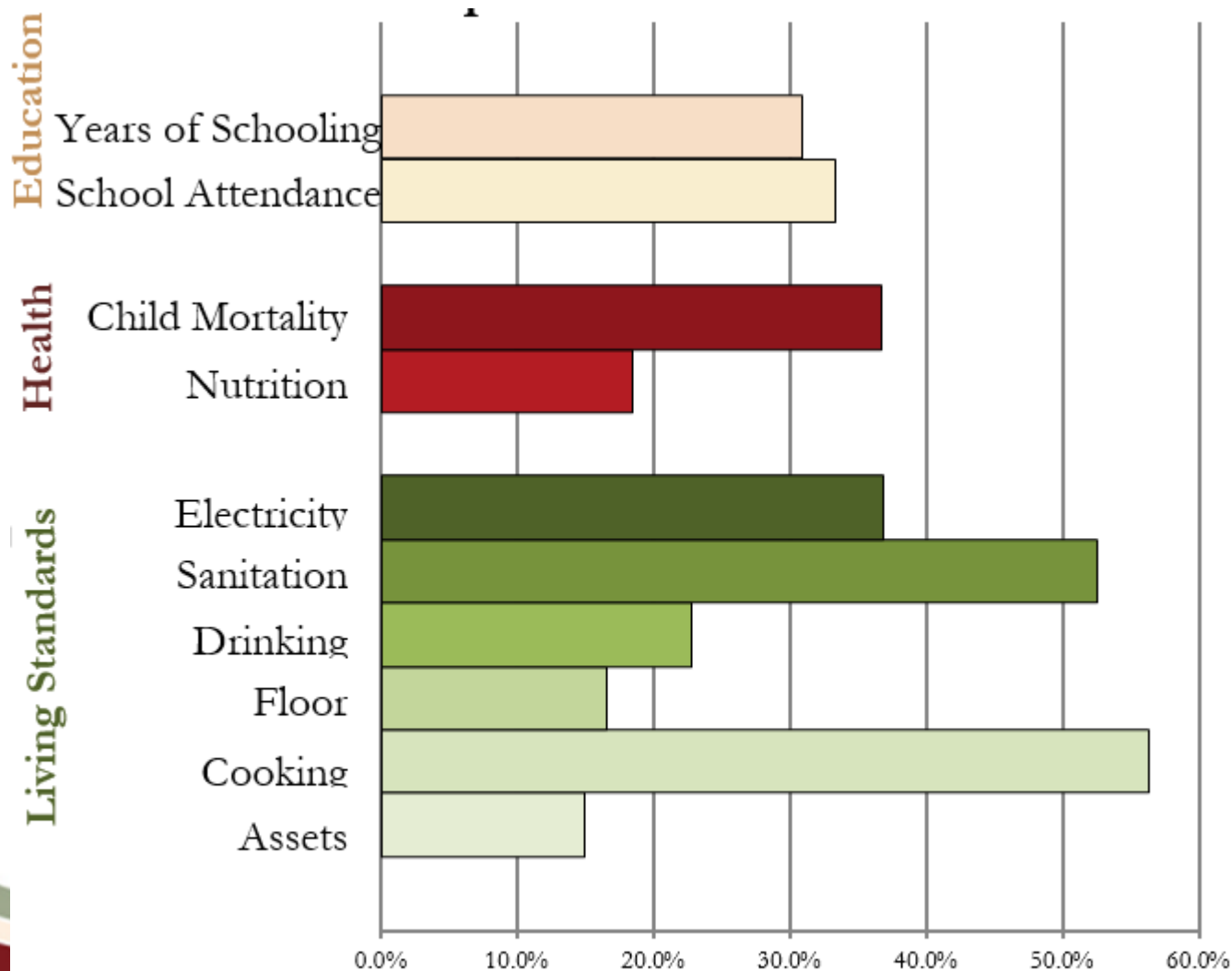
Percentage of people who are MPI poor and deprived in each indicator
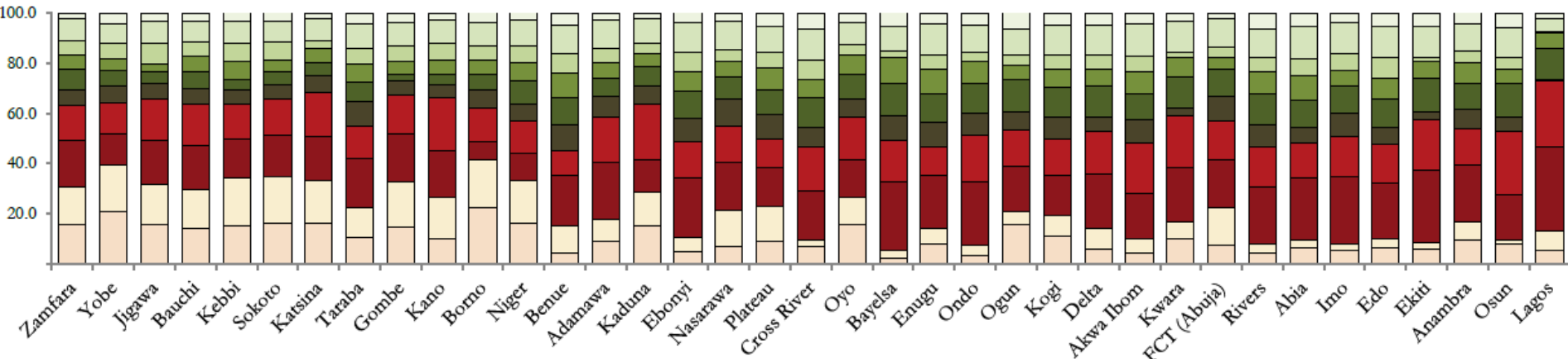
Governance

Leave No One Behind

Annualized Changes in MPI vs. $1.90 (H) for Africa

Legend: ■ MPI (H) ■ $1.90 (H)

Countries (x-axis labels): Rwanda 2005-2010, Ghana 2003-2008, The Republic of the…, Mauritania 2007 – 2011, Liberia 2007 – 2013, The Republic of the…, Tanzania 2008-2010, Uganda 2006-2011, Burundi 2005 – 2010, Nigeria 2003-2008, Congo, Democratic…, Kenya 2003-2009, Gambia 2006 – 2013, Sao Tome and Principe…, Mozambique 2003-2011, Zambia 2001-2007, Mali 2006 – 2012/13, Cameroon 2004-2011, Namibia 2000-2007, Cote d'Ivoire 2005 – 2011/12, Malawi 2004-2010, Niger 2006-2012, Central African Republic…, Madagascar 2004-2009

Disaggregating by Ethnic Group - Benin

Multidimensional Poverty Index at initial year

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.

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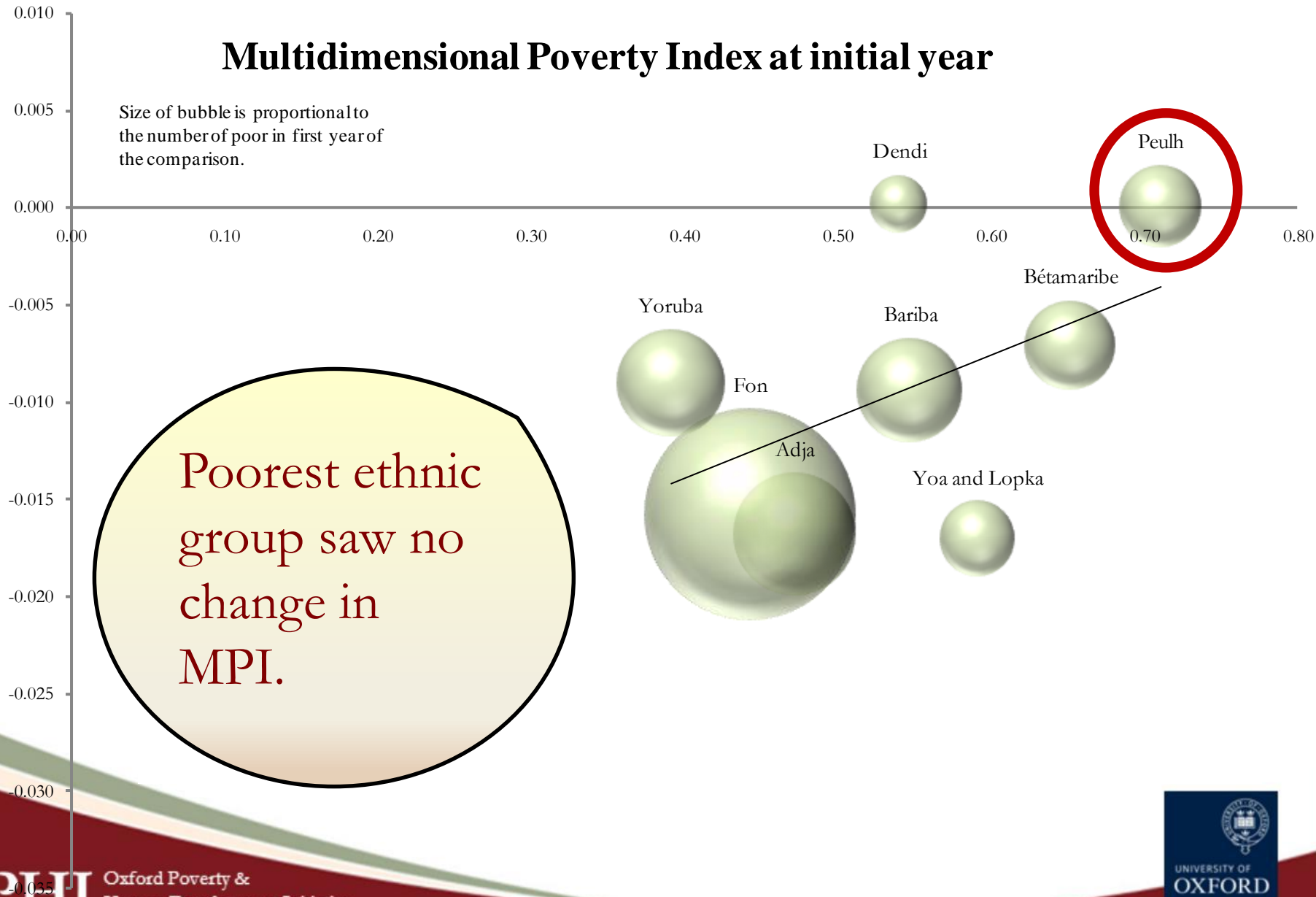
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Disaggregating by Ethnic Group - Kenya

Multidimensional Poverty Index at initial year

Size of bubble is proportional to the number of poor in first year of the comparison.
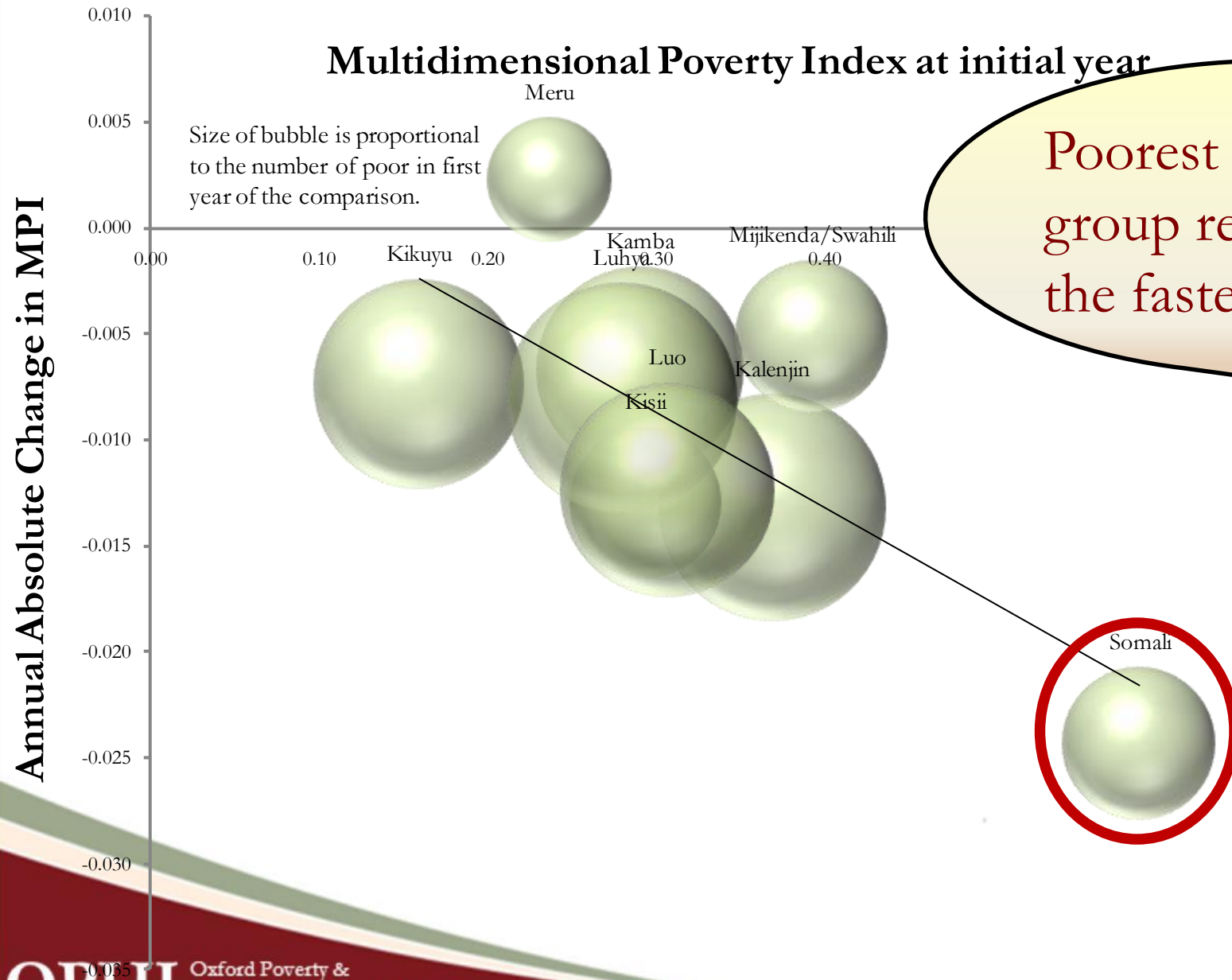
Annual Absolute Change in MPI

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

Meru
Kikuyu
Kamba
Luhya
Mijikenda/Swahili
Luo
Kalenjin
Kisii
Somali

Poorest ethnic group reduced MPI the fastest.

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GNI per capita and Incidence of MPI

Less than perfectly related

Scatter plot of GNI per capita versus Incidence of MPI for various countries.
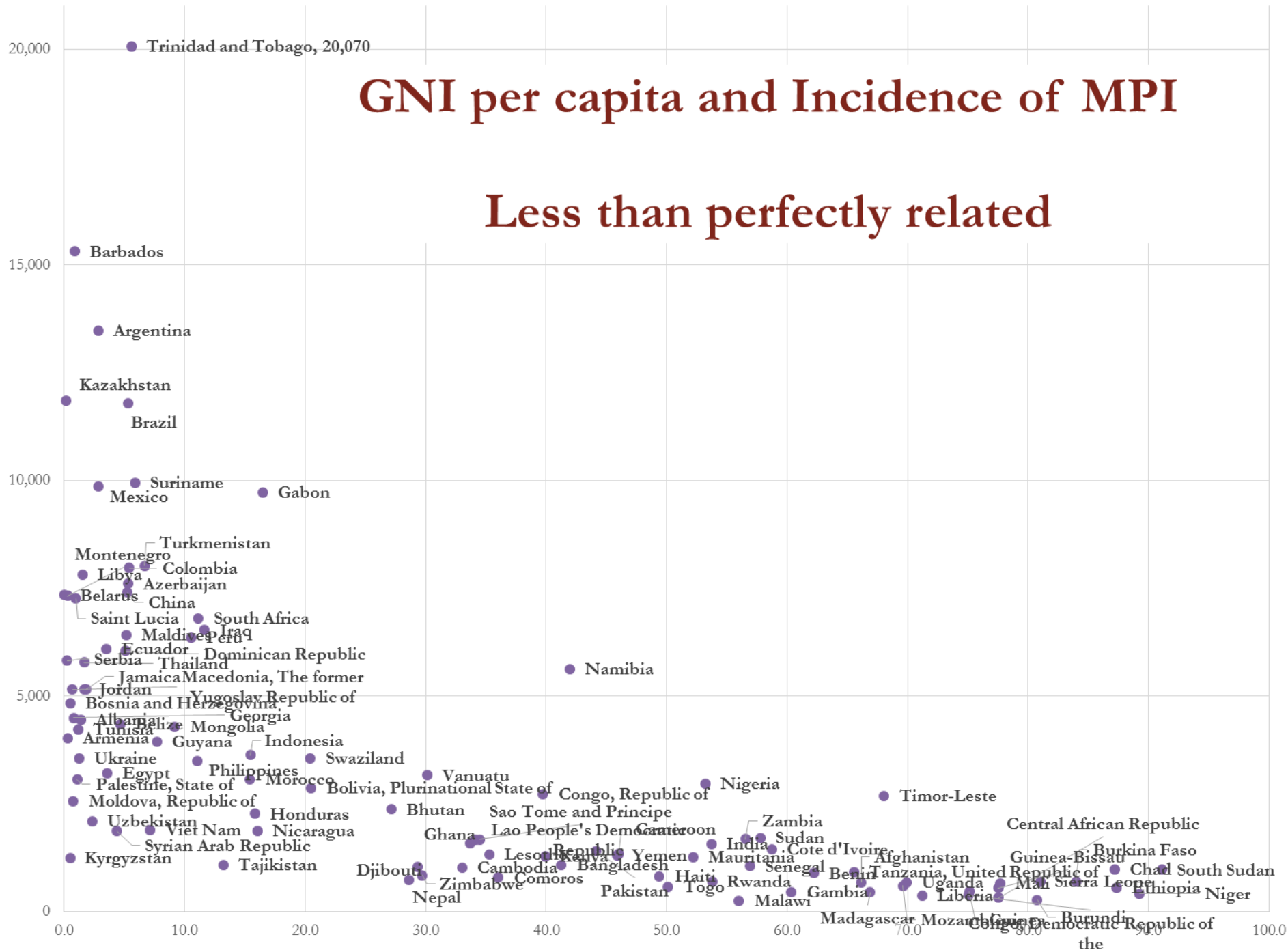
GNI per capita and Incidence of MPI

Less than 5% poor: GNI/c $1,250 to $15,310
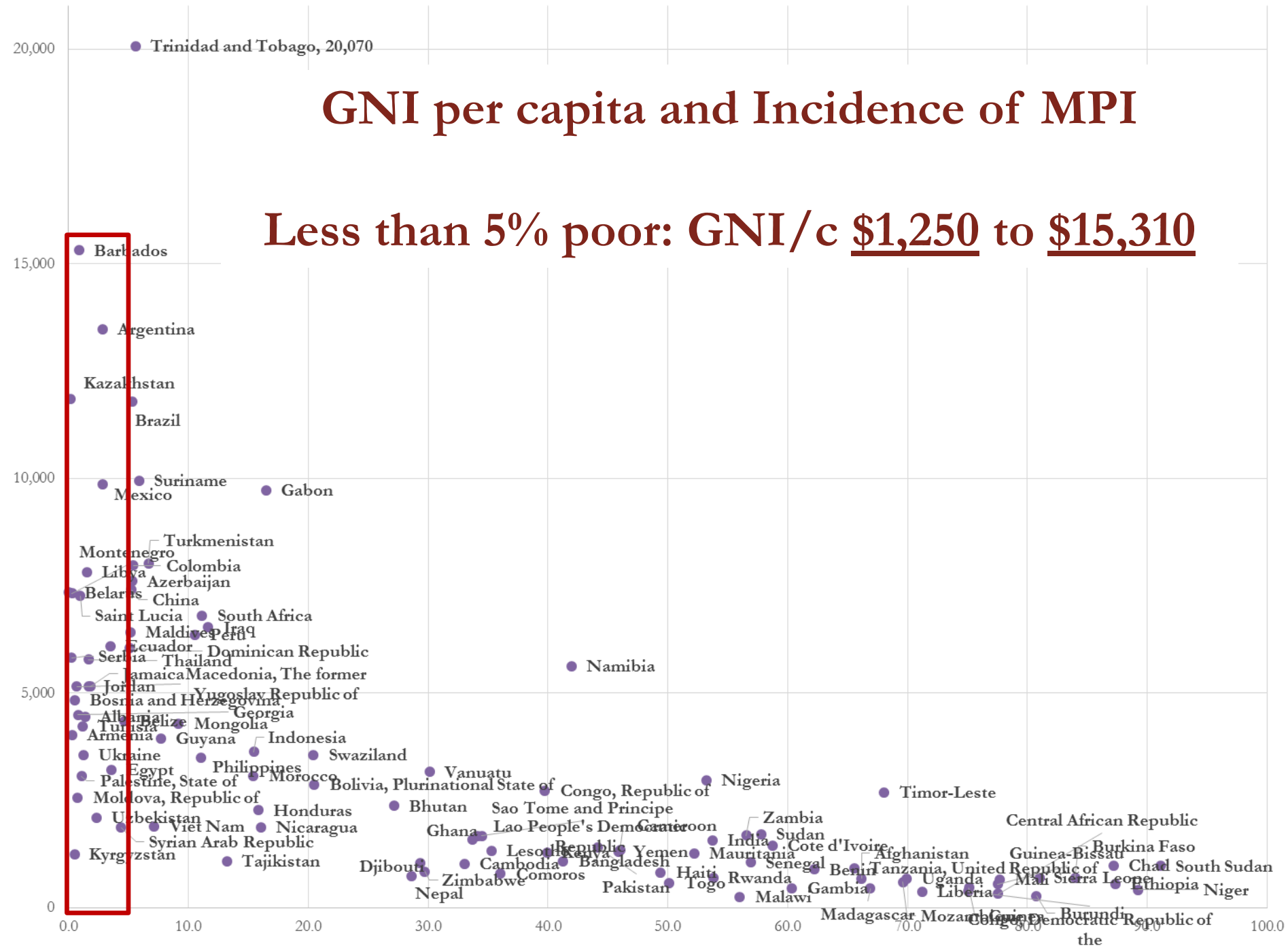
GNI per capita and Incidence of MPI

Less than $1000 GNI/c: 29% to 91% MPI poor

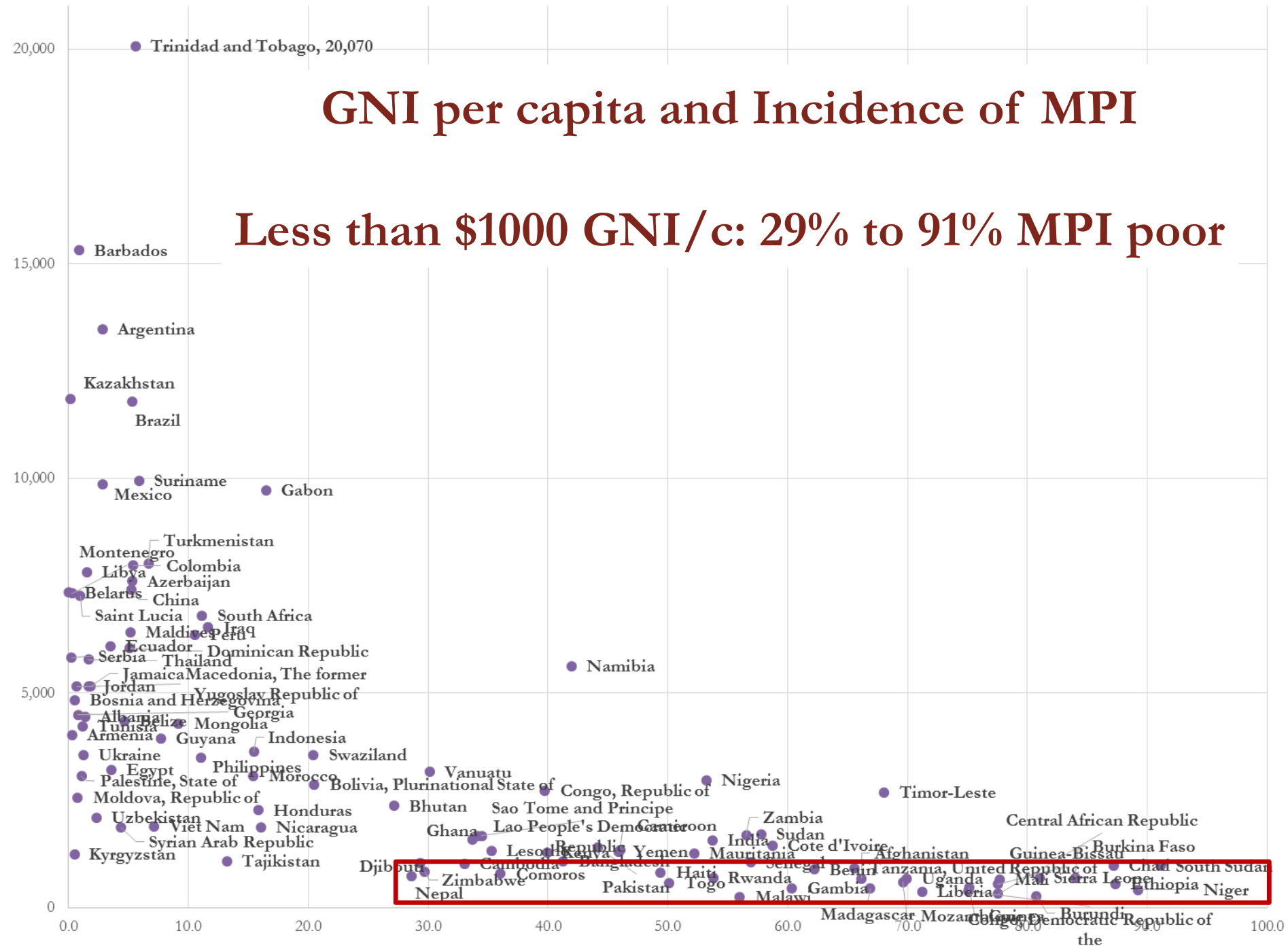# Population Coverage by Region

MPI 2016:

Covers 5.3 billion people living in six world regions

Aggregates use 2012 population figures

MPI coverage

Pie chart "MPI coverage":
- Arab States 5%
- East Asia and Pacific 36%
- Europe and Central Asia 3%
- Latin America and Caribbean 9%
- South Asia 31%
- Sub-Saharan Africa 16%
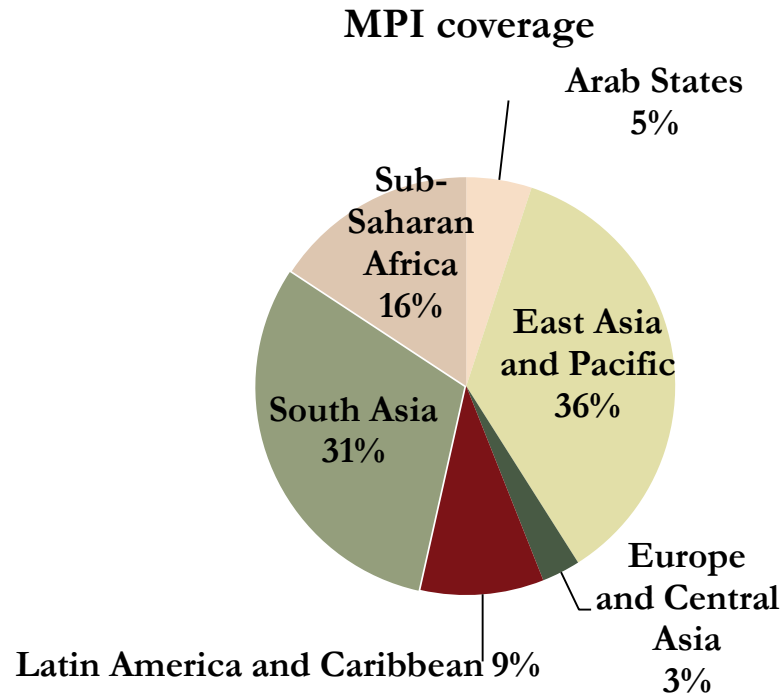
MPI countries by Region	Population in MPI countries (million)	Total Pop in regions	% Pop covered
16 Europe and Central Asia	158	493	32%
12 Arab States	268	359	75%
18 Latin America and Caribbean	505	594	**85%**
10 East Asia and Pacific	1904	2057	**93%**
7 South Asia	1629	1726	**94%**
39 Sub-Saharan Africa	833	864	**96%**

MPI Population Coverage by Income Category

MPI 2016 covers:

99% of people in **Low income countries**

96% of people in **Lower Middle Income Countries**

87% of people in **Upper Middle Income Countries**

93% of the **combined population** in these categories

Income Categories	Population in MPI countries (million)	Total Pop in regions	% Pop covered
High income: OECD	0	1,063	0%
High income: non-OECD	43	292	14.6%
Upper middle income	2,046	2,350	**87.1%**
Lower middle income	2,657	2,760	**96.3%**
Low income	551	557	**98.9%**
Total	5,297	7,023	**100%**

MPI Data Gaps

55 countries have data 2012 – 2014 (3 years)

63 countries have data 2011 - 2014 (4 years)

88 countries have data 2008 – 2014 (7 years)

But **14** countries only have data **2005-2007**

And **16** countries are only have data **2000-2005** (so are <u>not included</u> in current data tables).

Missing: indicators on
-   Work   Empowerment
-   Violence   Social Cohesion
-   Quality of Ed/Health   Environment

Global Gendered poverty measures are presently impossible

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MPI: Two kinds ~ <u>both</u> useful
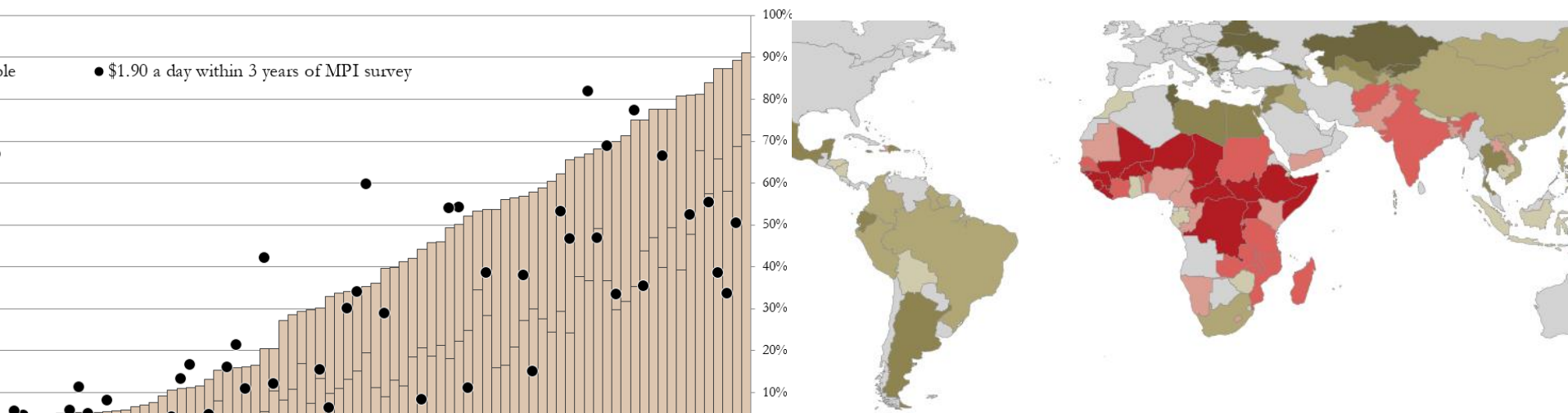
Global MPI (comparable):

Example: **The Global MPI** estimated and analysed by OPHI and published by UNDP's HDRO can be **compared** across 118 countries. Facilitates 'lessons learned' across countries.

- Like $1.90/day – can be <u>compared</u>: <u>adds</u> subnational data

- Is being used for SDG Target 1.2 (halve MPI)

ne **Headcount Ratios of MPI Poor and**
$1.90/day

MPI: Two kinds ~ <u>both</u> useful

National (or subnational):

National MPIs reflect national contexts and priorities. They guide policies like targeting and allocation and monitor changes.

They are permanent official statistics, computed by the countries using national datasets – and used by policy actors & citizens

- Vital for policy. Not comparable across countries.

Armenia	Ecuador
Bhutan	El Salvador
Chile	Honduras
Colombia	Mexico
Costa Rica	Pakistan

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Costa Rica
Incidencia por Región

Costa Rica:

Starting MPI: used to diagnose
Mismatches between objectives &
Programmes/allocations

COSTA RICA
GOBIERNO DE LA REPÚBLICA

PUENTE
AL DESARROLLO

Does our allocation match our levels of poverty by region? (Not yet)

Región	Intensidad	Incidencia	Presupuesto Ejecutado
Central	25.86	15.17	¢205.544.667.095,39
Chorotega	29.01	31.37	¢57.097.420.823,67
Pacífico Central	26.74	26.21	¢47.887.090.732,15
Brunca	27.61	32.69	¢75.485.318.073,71
Huetar Atlántica	28.29	35.80	¢59.669.482.377,32
Huetar Norte	29.08	32.73	¢60.436.320.304,36
Nacional	27.22	21.66	¢514.225.278.725,60

Costa Rica: Does our allocation match our levels of poverty by sector? (Not yet)

Mostrar Datos de 2014

Indicador	% Carencia	Presupuesto Ejecutado
Sin acceso a educación	22,8%	₡217,477,650,077.62
Rezago educativo	27,6%	₡0
Sin bachillerato	27,6%	₡0
Bajo capital humano	61,3%	₡8,570,200,000.00

MPI: used to diagnose Mismatches between objectives & Programmes/allocations

Política pública
- Gratuidad educativa (MinEducación)
- Estrategia integral de primera infancia (ICBF) **"De cero a Siempre"**

Política pública
- Programa de **100,000 vivienda gratis** (MinVivienda)

Política pública
- Rediseño de **"Más Familias en Acción "** (Prosperidad Social) mayor cobertura y transferencia zona rural **Mecanismo de protección al cesante** (Mintrabajo)

Política pública
- Programa de transferencias condicionas a la educación superior **"Jóvenes en Acción"** (Prosperidad Social)

Política pública
- Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria
- Programas diferenciales de seguridad alimentaria

2010   **2011**   **2012**   **2013**   **2014**

Alertas:
-Logro educativo
-Primera infancia

Alertas:
-Habitabilidad
-Se cae el ritmo de reducción de pobreza multidimensional

Alertas:
-Se cae el ritmo de reducción de pobreza por ingresos
- Brechas urbana-rural

Alertas:
-Movilidad social
-Inactividad y desempleo juvenil

Alertas:
-Condición nutricional de niños y niñas desde la primera infancia
-Falta de integración la oferta institucional en la zona rural dispersa

PROSPERIDAD SOCIAL

TODOS POR UN NUEVO PAÍS
PAZ EQUIDAD EDUCACIÓN

SÍ a la PAZ

El IPM nos ha permitido tener acuerdos básicos en información para mejorar la articulación institucional

- Focalización "modular" (puntaje + privaciones **IPM**)
- Georreferenciación de la población
- Encuesta de carácter dinámico
- Versión 4 disponible en 2017

- Logros asociados a **IPM**
- Seguimiento a gestión de oferta
- Avances en acompañamiento familiar y comunitario
- Información ajustada en 2016

- Registro único de beneficiarios que salen de pobreza por **IPM**
- Identificación de hogares del Sector
- Identificación de oferta recibida por hogar
- Información ajustada en 2016

- Calcular el **IPM** en los hogares de las personas en proceso de reintegración en estado activo.

La Agencia de **Reintegración** ha implementado el IPM como herramienta para hacer seguimiento a la población en proceso de reintegración

Resultados del IPM para población en proceso de reintegración (2013-última actualización)

ACR Agencia Colombiana para la Reintegración

Educación	Niñez y juventud	Trabajo	Salud	Vivienda y servicios públicos
• El analfabetismo es similar al promedio nacional. • El 78% de los hogares presenta al menos una persona mayor de 18 años que no supera la básica secundaria.	• El indicador calculado no incluyó cifras de niñez y juventud.	• El desempleo de larga duración afecta al 6% de los hogares. • La informalidad se mantiene dentro del promedio nacional (70%).	• El 8,6% reportó no tener ningún tipo de afiliación. • El 20% de las personas no acudió a un médico general o institución de salud.	• Más del 80% de los hogares cuenta con fuente de agua mejorada y cerca del 76% tiene servicio de alcantarillado. • El 31% de los hogares vive en condición de hacinamiento crítico.

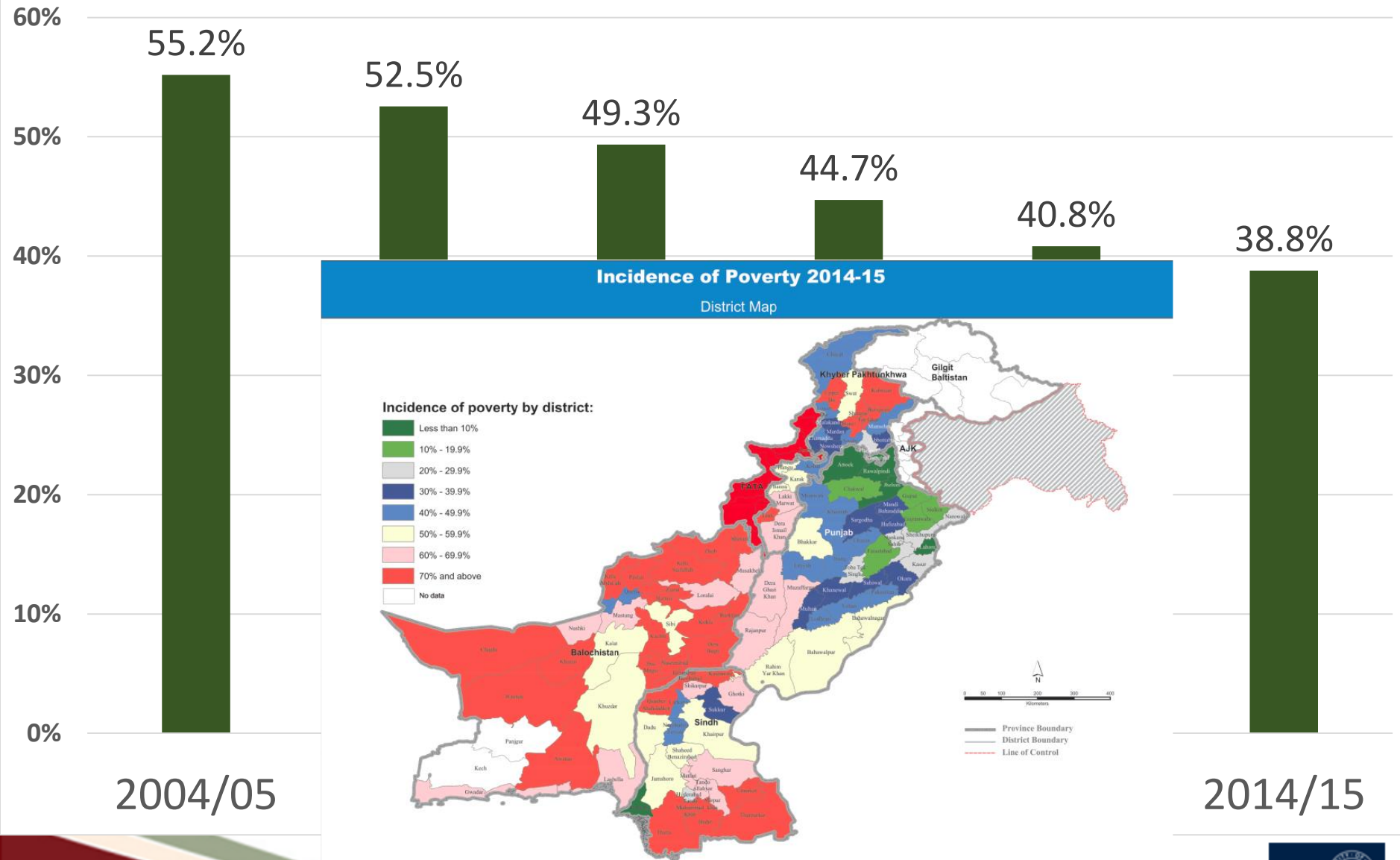PROSPERIDAD SOCIAL

TODOS POR UN NUEVO PAÍS
PAZ EQUIDAD EDUCACIÓN

SÍ a la PAZ

"Water drips through the holes in the roof, and floods the outside. Inside the house it's the same story"

Isidra, from Ayutuxtepeque

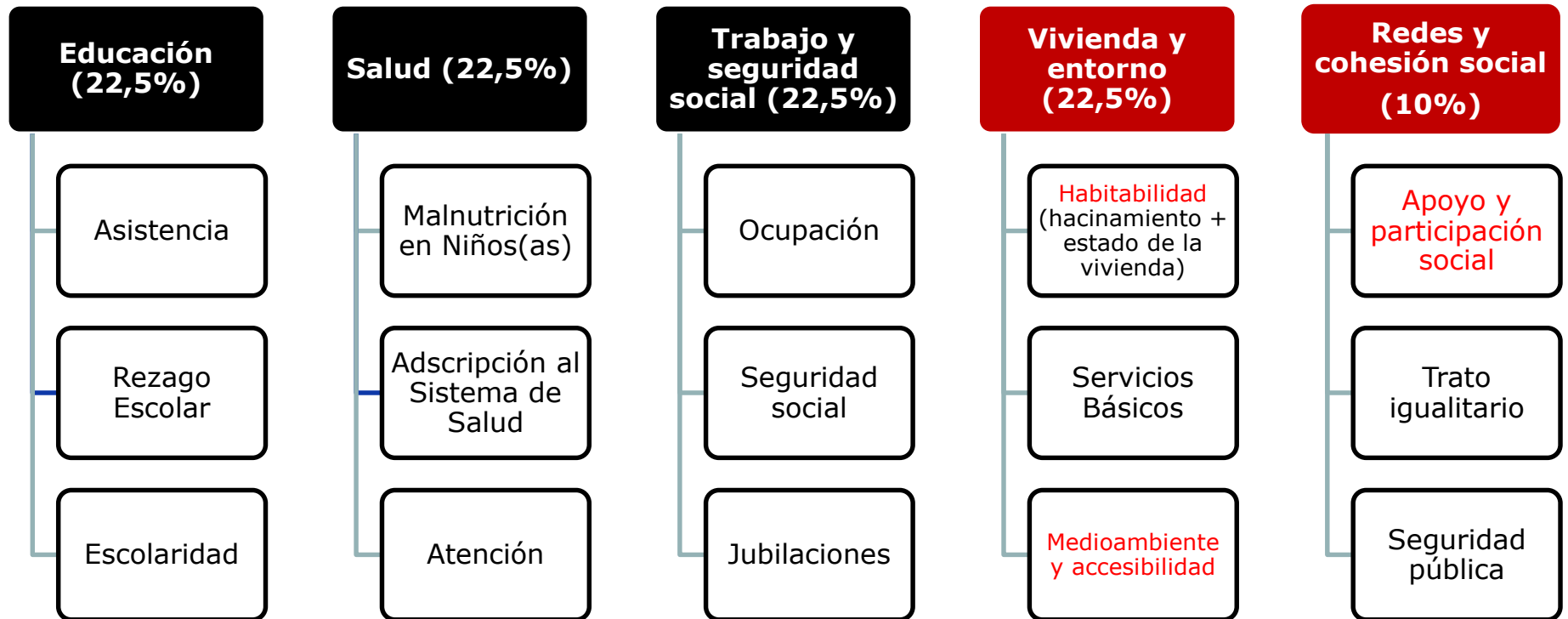# Poverty from the view of its protagonists

Participatory study used to design MPI indicators in **El Salvador**

"One is worried about losing the thing one has" ➤ "You don't go out because you need to take care of the house" ➤ Restrictions due to insecurity

"The day I went out, I got robbed" ➤ Crime

"If I had been educated..." ➤ "We won't continue our studies" ➤ Lack of school attendance

"This year we won't go to school, we won't be able until next year" ➤ Educational underachievement

"It is hard to find someone to take care of the kids" ➤ Inadequate child care services

Pakistan's MPI Incidence (H), 2004-2015

55.2%

52.5%

49.3%

44.7%

40.8%

38.8%

2004/05

2014/15

Incidence of Poverty 2014-15

District Map

Incidence of poverty by district:

- Less than 10%
- 10% - 19.9%
- 20% - 29.9%
- 30% - 39.9%
- 40% - 49.9%
- 50% - 59.9%
- 60% - 69.9%
- 70% and above
- No data

Province Boundary
District Boundary
Line of Control

Examples of uses in public policy   Mexico

<div style="text-align:center">

National Crusade Against Hunger

</div>

- **Participation of all 17 Federal Ministries**

- **Target Population**
    - People in extreme poverty and food deprivation
    - Around 400 municipalities were selected according to extreme poverty and food deprivation indicators (number and %)

- **Aim**
    - Progressive eradication of every poverty dimensions and achievement of full exercise of social rights

<div style="text-align:center">

Fund for Social Infrastructure at the State and Municipality Levels (FAIS, FISMDF)

</div>

- **Financial priority to overcome poverty dimensions**

- **Allocation of the fund based on indicators of extreme poverty (number of people and average deprivations)**
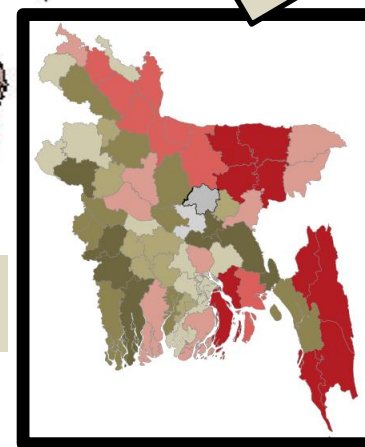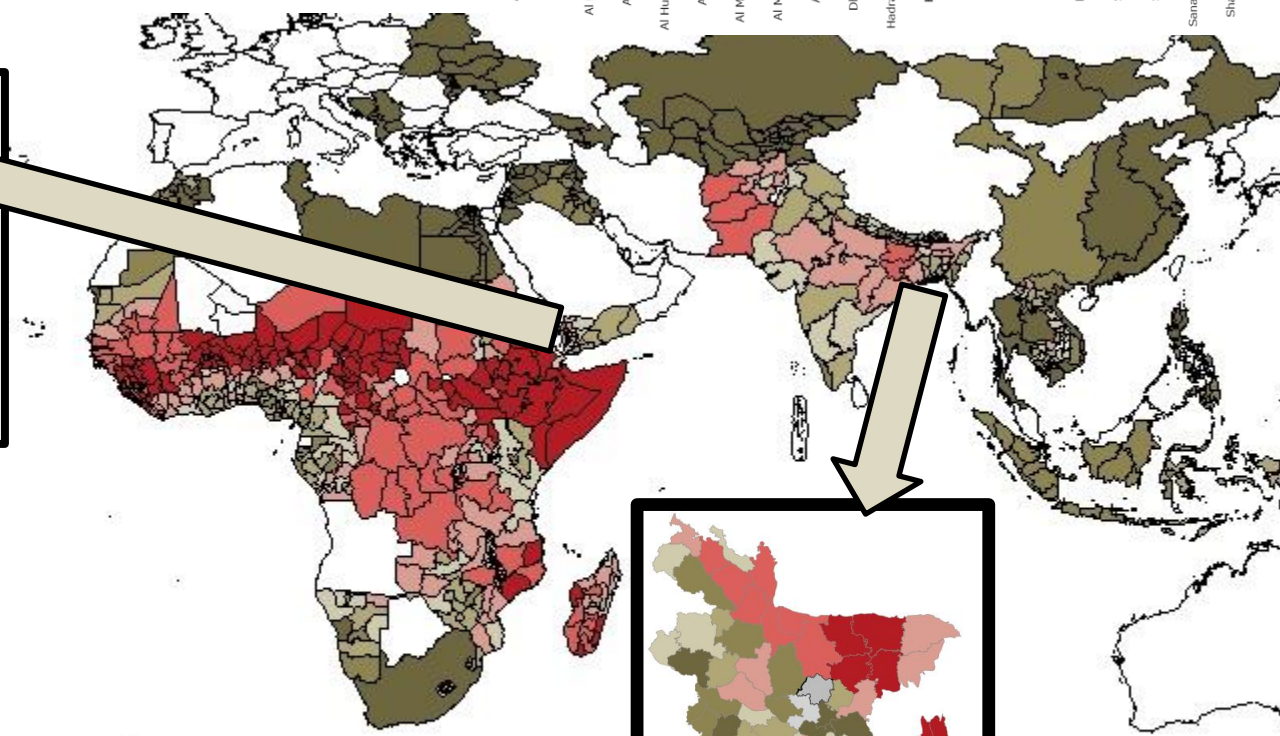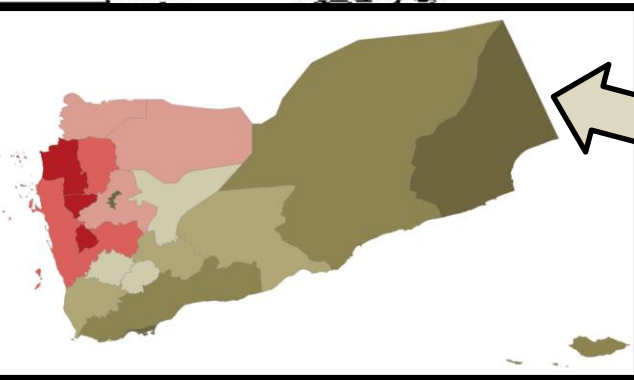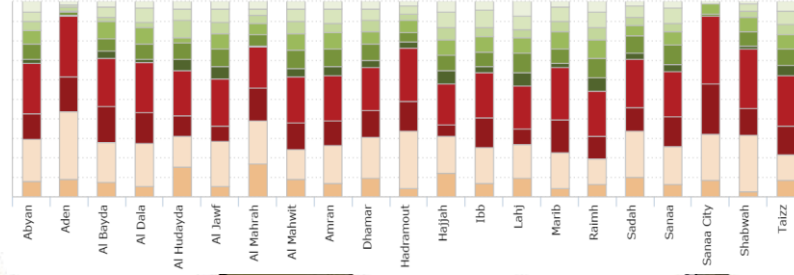
Country Policy Uses of MPIs:

- **Track poverty** over time (official statistics)
- **Allocate** resources by sector, programme and region
- **Set priorities** for effective policies using diagnostics
- **Monitor** indicator changes (measure to manage)
- **Coordinate** policy across actors and levels
- **Target** marginalized regions, groups, or households
- **Evaluate** joint policy impacts on households
- **Map** interventions so NGOs/businesses engage
- *Data:* MPIs use less than 77 survey questions to date

OPHI Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

MPIs: Headline + Disaggregated detail

Censored headcount ratio
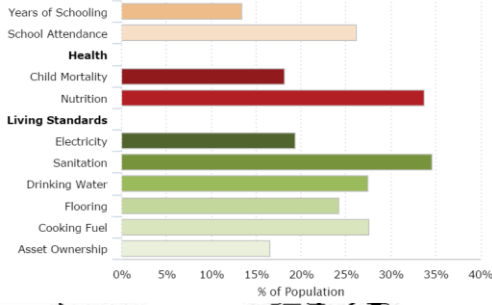
Percentage composition

Disaggregated: H, MPI, A &c