

# Monitoring Multidimensional Poverty in the Philippines

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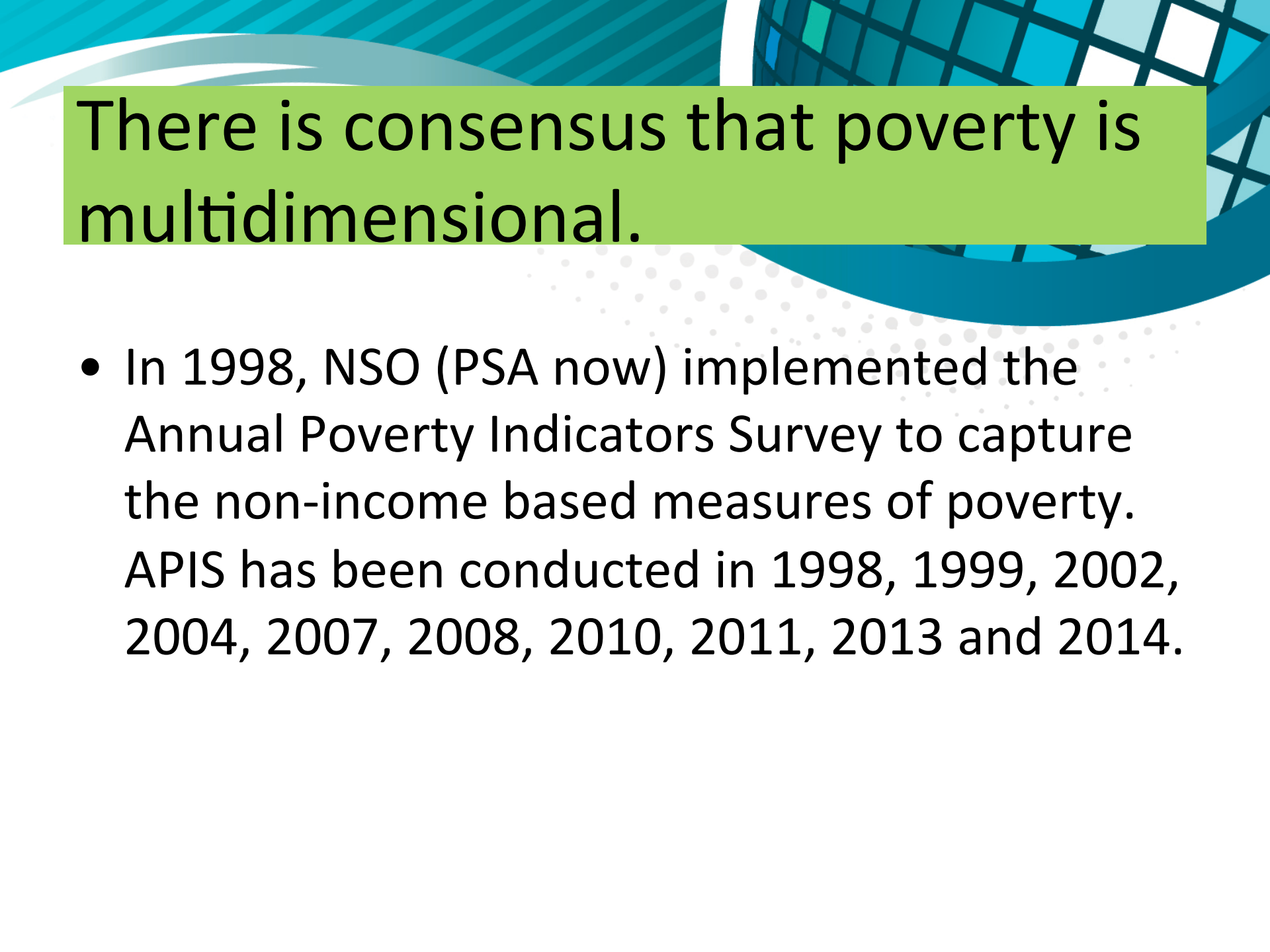
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CBMS

# There is consensus that poverty is multidimensional.

- This has been recognized as early in the 1980s with the Minimum Basic Needs. In the case of the Philippines, the government has started monitoring it through the MBN-CBIS in the early 1990s.
- Basic needs:
  - SURVIVAL: food and nutrition; health; clothing; water and sanitation
  - SECURITY: shelter; peace and order/public safety; income and livelihood
  - ENABLING: basic education and functional literacy; people's participation in community development; family care/psychosocial

The background features a stylized blue globe with a grid pattern on the right side. A green banner with a white border is positioned at the top, containing the main text. Below the banner, there are decorative elements including a blue wave-like shape and a pattern of small white dots.

There is consensus that poverty is multidimensional.

- In 1998, NSO (PSA now) implemented the Annual Poverty Indicators Survey to capture the non-income based measures of poverty. APIS has been conducted in 1998, 1999, 2002, 2004, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2013 and 2014.

# Multidimensional Poverty Index in the Philippines

- Socio-Economic Planning Minister Balisacan has estimated MPI by considering 3 dimensions – health, education and standard of living.
- Estimated MPI to be 28.2% in 2008. Target of 16-18% in 2016 in the updated Philippine Development Plan.
- Dimensions of poverty included in the MPI has been constrained by the availability of data in surveys conducted by PSA.
- Weights have to be informed by societal norms.
- Not yet an official statistic

# Uses of MPI

- MPI can be a useful tool in prioritizing areas or groups. It can facilitate use of multiple criteria in identifying target areas or groups.
  - Spatial areas or population sub-groups that are more deprived or poor in many dimensions should be prioritized.
  - Households or individuals who are more deprived or poor in many dimensions should be prioritized.

**These could have significant implications on current targeting schemes.**

# Current Targeting Schemes

- 3 categories of provinces in PDP
  - Category 1: 10 provinces with highest number or magnitude of poor households
  - Category 2: 10 provinces with the highest provincial poverty incidence
  - Category 3: 30 provinces with high vulnerability to natural disasters (exposed to multiple hazards)
- Proxy means test for CCT

# Use of MPI for targeting can be extended to the local level

- If we want no one to be left behind, then there is no recourse but to go local!
- Nationally representative sample surveys are often not disaggregated enough. Moreover, they cannot identify who and where the MPI poor are.
- Together with indicators on the different dimensions, the MPI can facilitate targeting of priority areas and population subgroups at the city, municipal and barangay levels.



# Multidimensional poverty indicators from CBMS

- The MIMAP Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS now) started monitoring the different dimensions of poverty in 1994.
- The difference from other monitoring systems is that CBMS recognizes the important role of local governments in delivering services to the people.



# CBMS Core Indicators of Poverty

Dimension	Indicator	Poverty
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>	Proportion of children under 5 who died	Health poor
	Proportion of women who died due to pregnancy related causes	
	Proportion of children aged 0-5 who are malnourished	Nutrition poor
<b>Shelter</b>	Proportion of households in makeshift housing	Housing poor
	Proportion of households who are informal settlers	Tenure poor
	Proportion of households without access to safe water supply	Water poor
	Proportion of households without access to sanitary toilet facilities	Toilet poor

# CBMS Core Indicators of Poverty

Dimension	Indicator	
<b>Education</b>	Proportion of children 6-15 years old who are not attending school	Education poor
<b>Income and Employment</b>	Proportion of households with income below the food threshold	Income poor
	Proportion of households who experienced hunger due to food shortage	Food poor
	Proportion of persons in the labor force who are unemployed	Job Poor
<b>Peace and Order</b>	Proportion of persons who are victims of crime	Security Poor

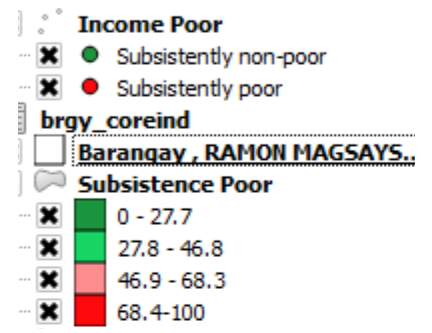
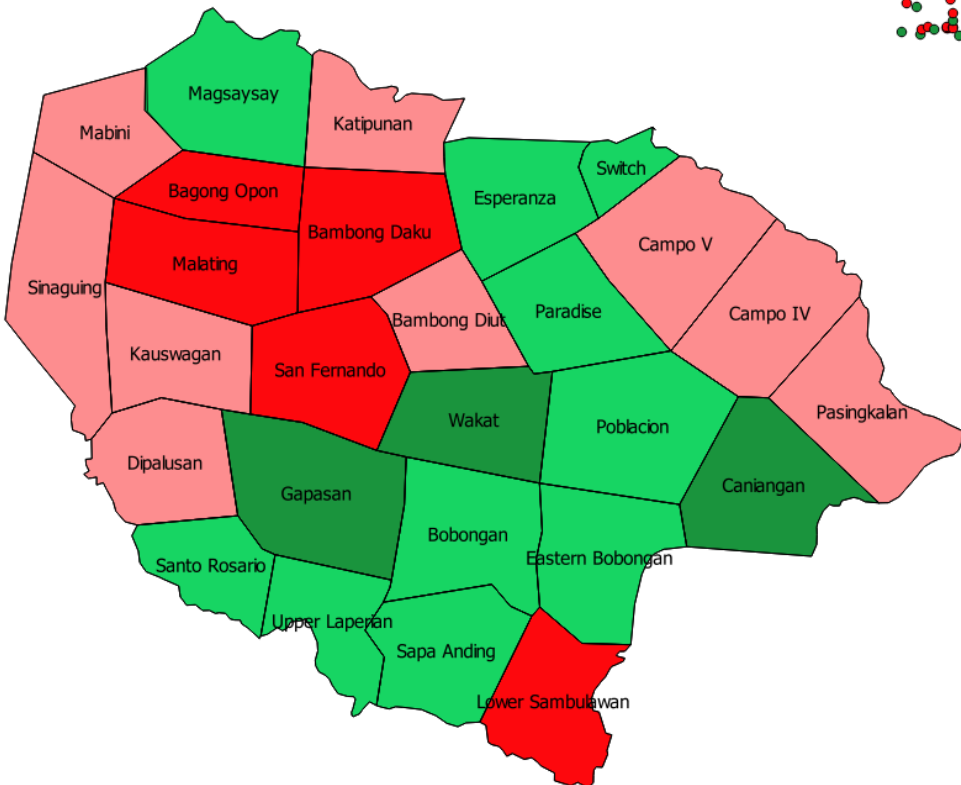
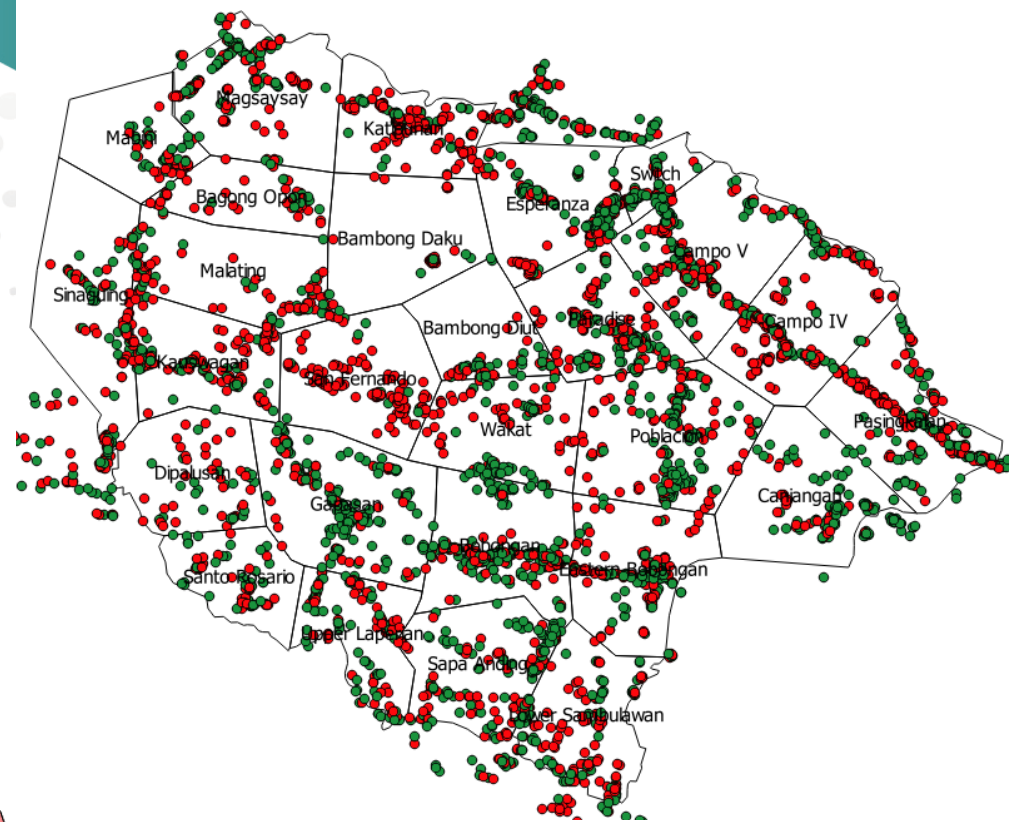
# CBMS Core Indicators, Ramon Magsaysay, 2014

The data show that there is no one-to-one correspondence between income poverty and non-income based measures of poverty. Out of 4822 households, here are the number and proportion of poor households by dimension.

Indicator	Ramon Magsaysay	
	Magnitude	Proportion
Health Poor	3	0.17
Nutrition Poor	99	3.1
Tenure Poor	204	4.2
Housing Poor	140	2.9
Water Poor	924	19.2
Toilet Poor	592	12.3
Education Poor	207	3.9
Job Poor	524	6.9
Security Poor	26	0.1
Income Poor	2257	46.8

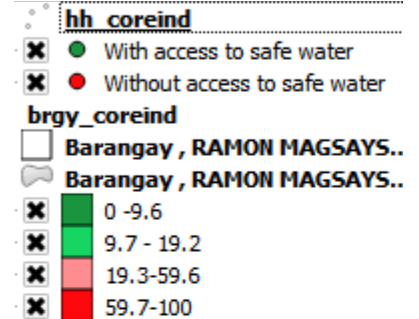
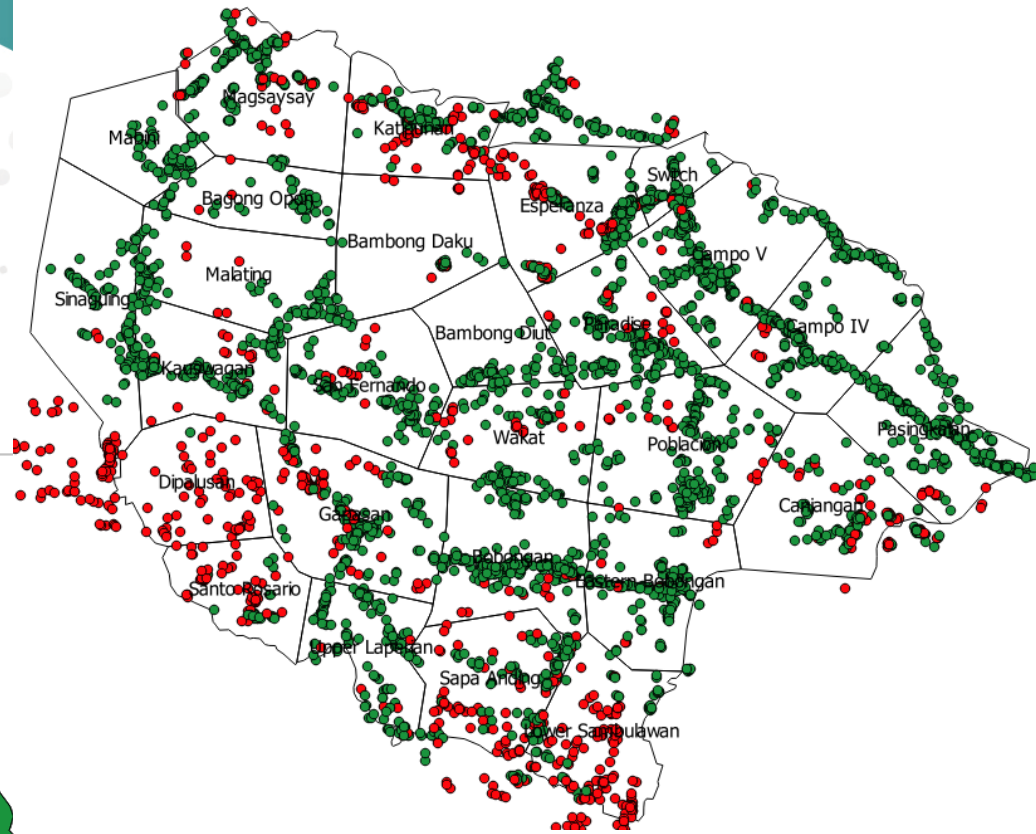
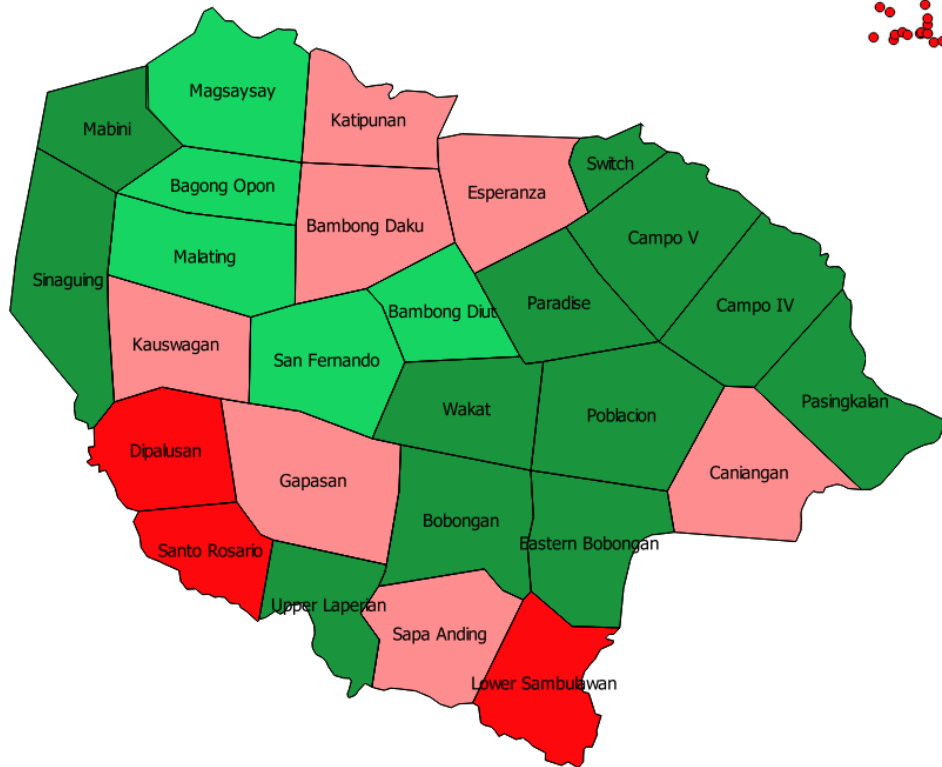
# Income Poor, Ramon Magsaysay, 2014

46.8 percent of the households are income poor



# Water Poor, Ramon Magsaysay, 2014

19.2% of the households in the municipality are water poor



## Multiple deprivations, Ramon Magsaysay, 2014

Of the total households, 27.18 percent experienced multiple deprivations. About 19.05 percent were deprived in 2 dimensions. Only 2 households were deprived in 5 dimensions.

Count	Number	Proportion
0	1,731	35.93
1	1,777	36.88
2	918	19.05
3	334	6.93
4	56	1.16
5	2	0.04

A household is considered to experience multiple deprivations if it is poor in at least two in the following dimensions: health, nutrition, tenure, housing, water, toilet, education, income, job and security.

# Mapping Multidimensional Poverty, Ramon Magsaysay, 2014

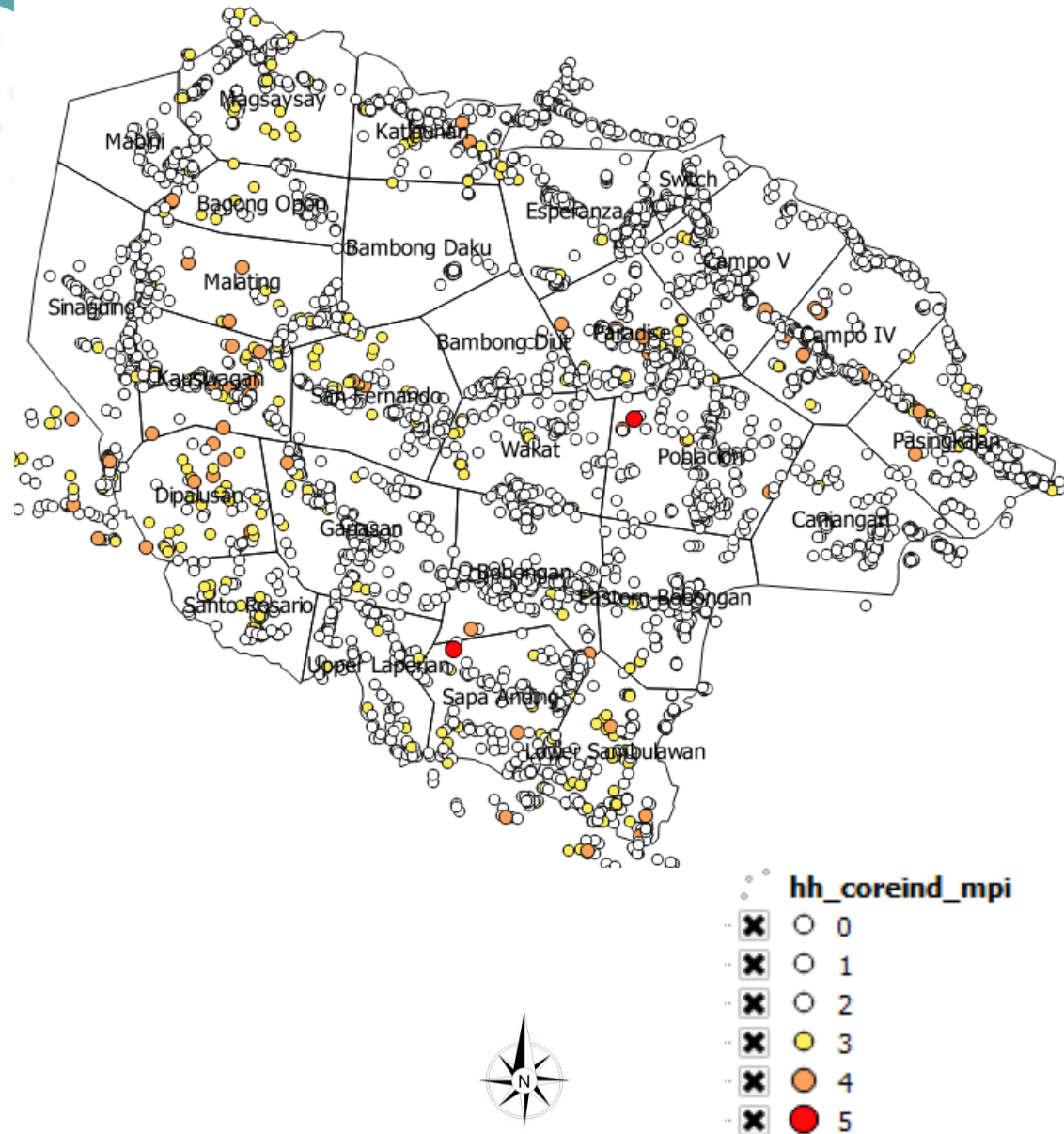
There were 2 HHs who have experienced 5 deprivations.

HH1 :

- 1) has at least 1 malnourished children;
- 2) living in makeshift housing,
- 3) does not have access to safe water
- 4) at least 1 child aged 6-15 not attending school
- 5) and the income is below food threshold

HH2:

- 1) living in makeshift housing,
- 2) does not have access to safe water
- 3) do not have access to sanitary toilet facilities
- 4) at least 1 child aged 6-15 not attending school
- 5) and the income is below food threshold



# Concluding remarks

- MPI can be a complementary tool in monitoring multidimensional poverty, together with the indicators for for the different dimensions.
- MPI can be a useful tool in targeting geographical area and population subgroups. The indicators for the different dimensions can then be used to determine the package of interventions needed to reduce multidimensional poverty.
- MPI with CBMS multidimensional data can facilitate targeting at the local level ( city, municipal and village levels) and even at the household and individual levels.





# Thank you!

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