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MPPN Conference on Child Poverty

Child Multidimensional Poverty: Chilean Measurement

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A brief history of the methodology adoption in Chile

- Chile recognizes that the methodology used to measure income poverty is not enough to capture deprivations and vulnerabilities of our society in a comprehensive way, and therefore designing and implementing effective public policies and social programs to improve the quality of life of our citizens.
- Since 2013, we are working on a complementary way to analyze and understand our vulnerable population → Multidimensional Poverty.
- CASEN is the most important household survey in Chile, and it is currently used to measure poverty (income or multidimensional dimensions), the data has nationwide coverage and representativeness but we recognize there is a shortfall of information to measure all dimensions of poverty.

Civil society, academia and policy-makers have participated in the whole process.

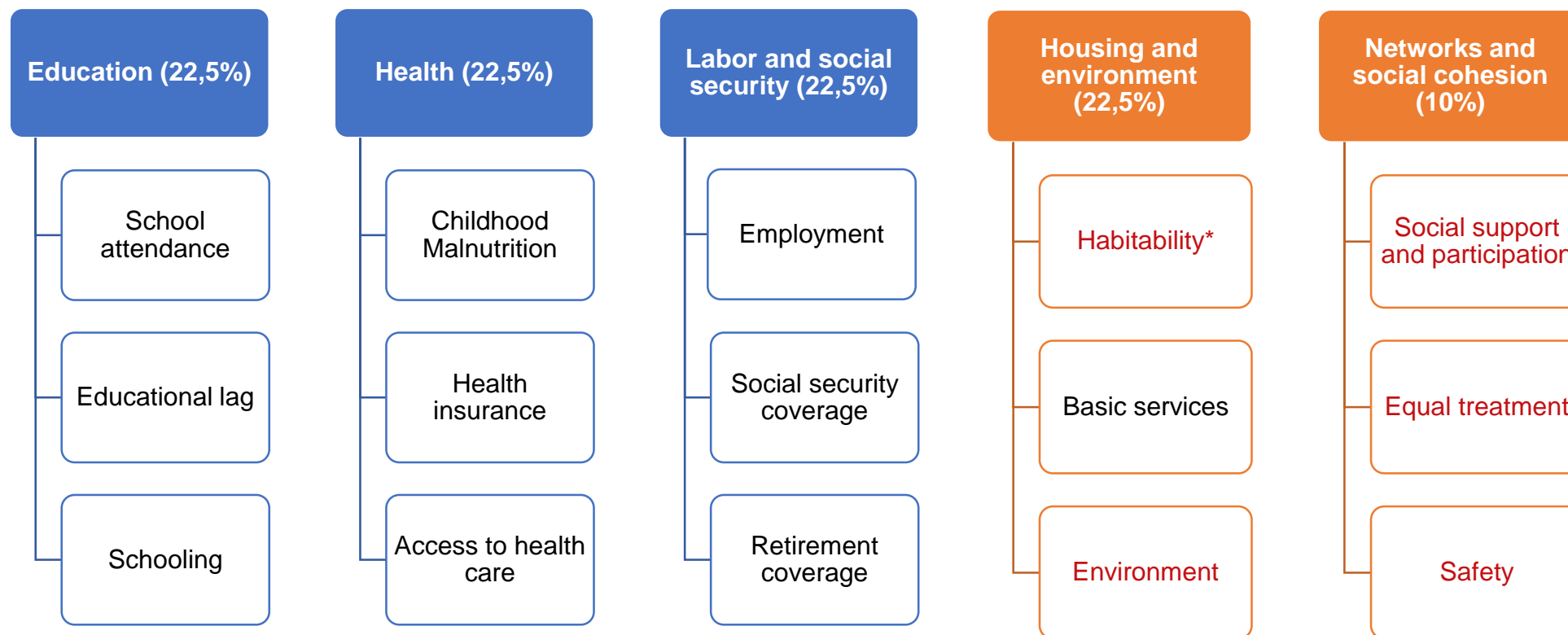


Chile MPI allows measuring child deprivations

- There is a national consensus regarding which deprivations should be address by social policies to improve the social welfare.
- The MPI was built to reflect those deprivations that affect not only the whole population but also specifics groups such as child population.
- In fact, some indicators that are involved in the measurement affect directly child population (e.g. child nutrition) and others affect the household (e.g. pollution).
- Advantage: This methodology allows the comparison among groups and the whole population.

Current indicators

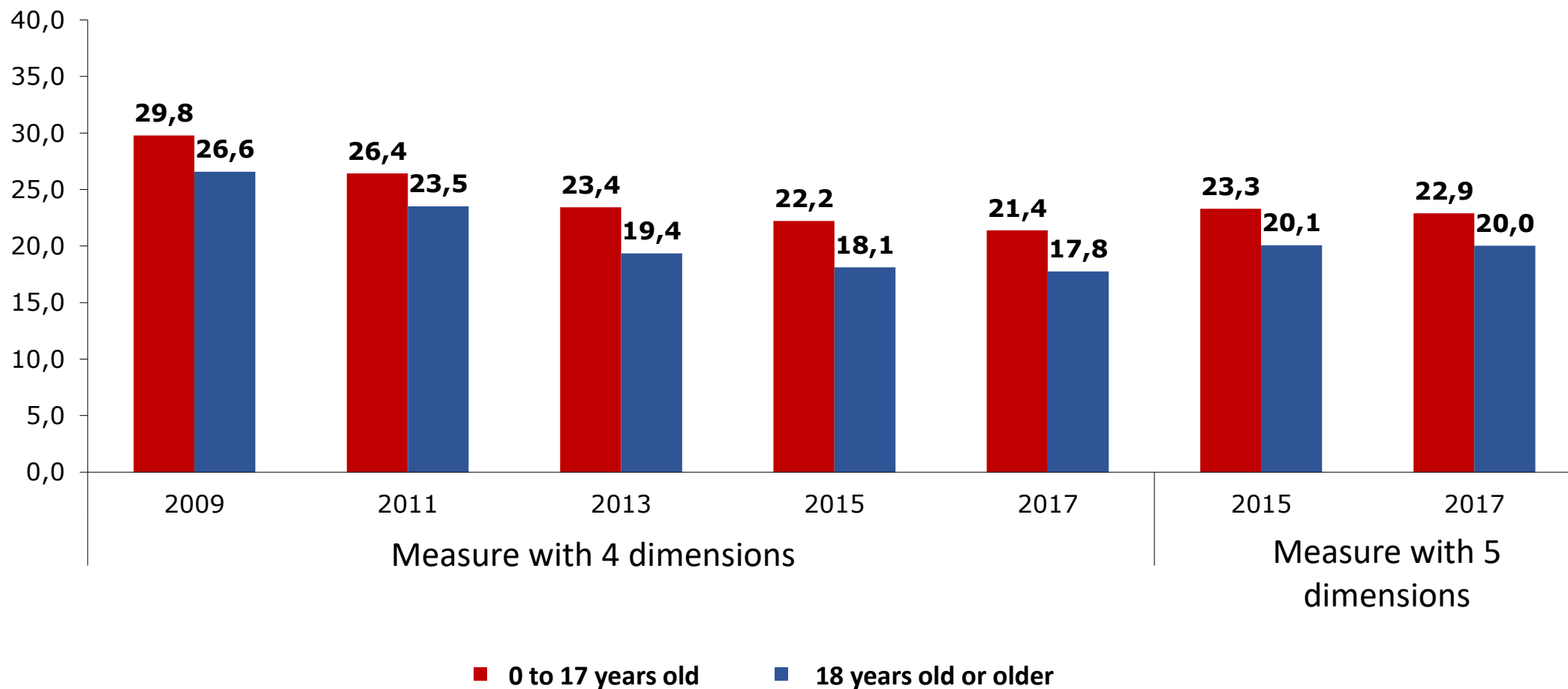
Dimensions and indicators



* **Habitability** indicator: includes both housing condition and overcrowding deprivations

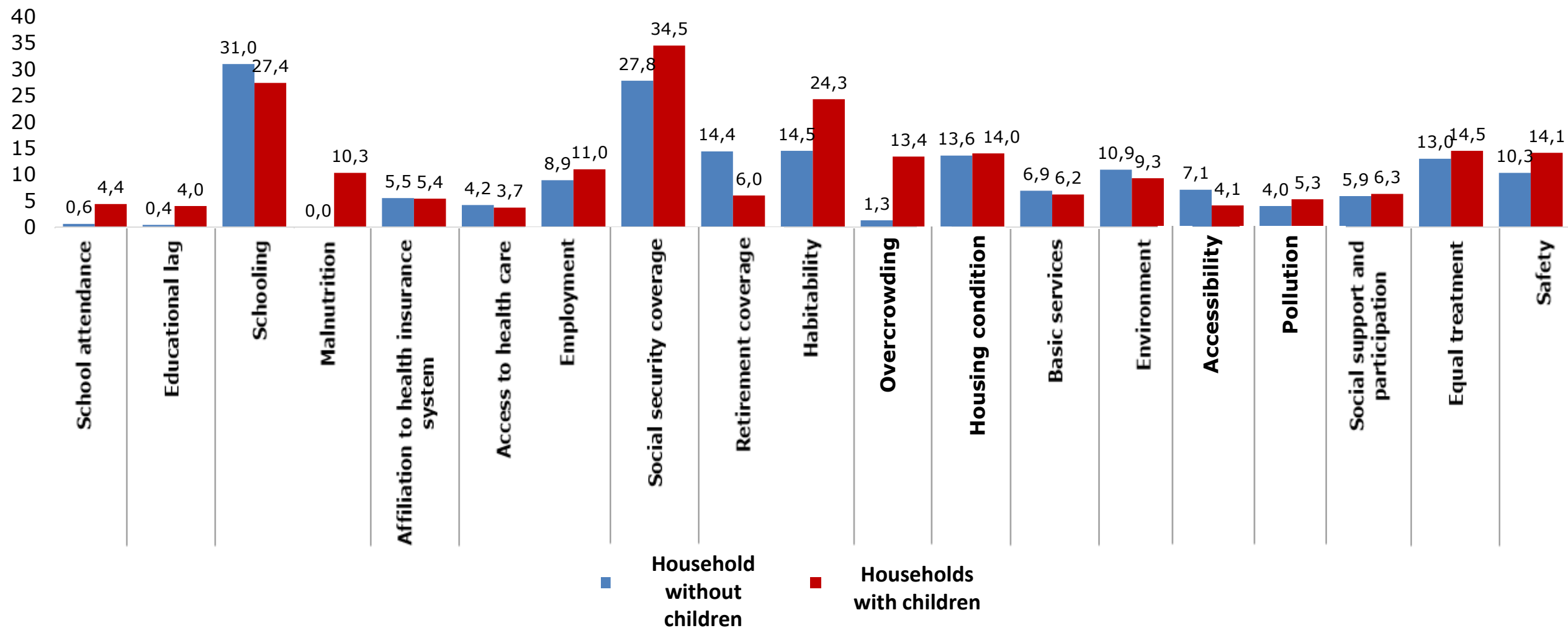
Percentage of population under 18 years old living under multidimensional poverty is more than the percentage of older population under multidimensional poverty, 2009-2017

(Percent, population)



Households with children have serious deprivations in social security coverage, overcrowding and safety compared with households without children (2017).

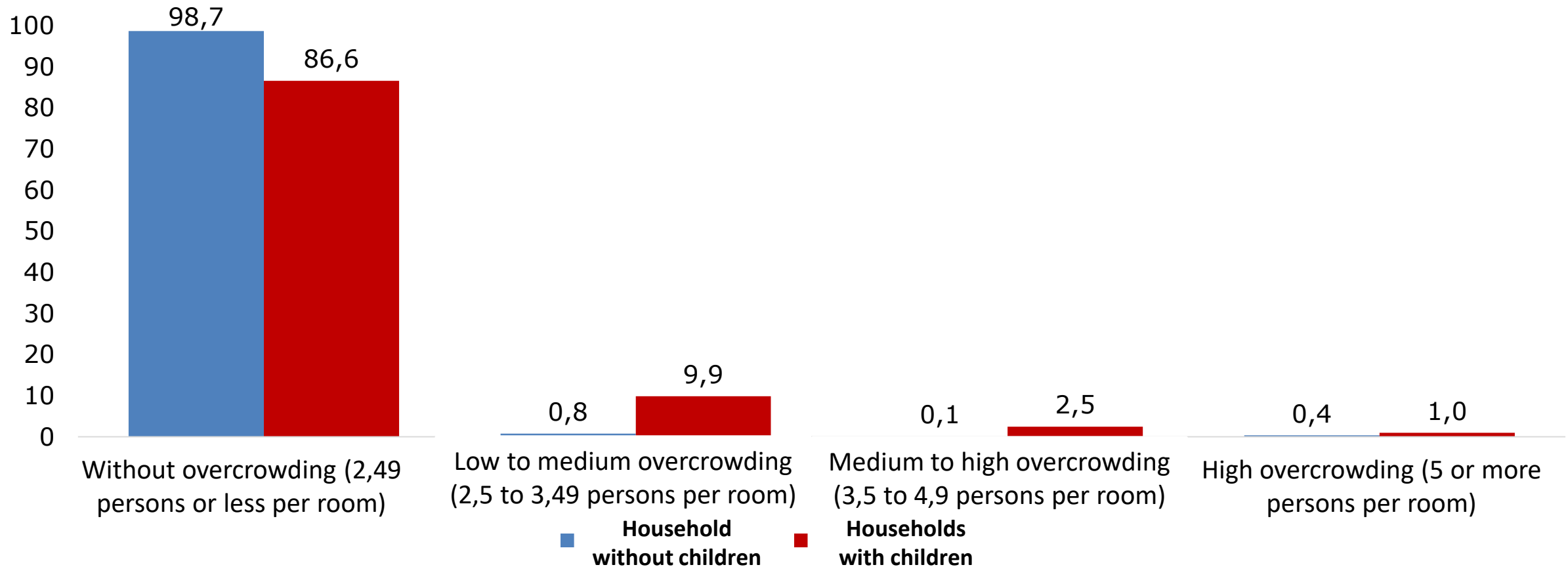
(Percent, population)



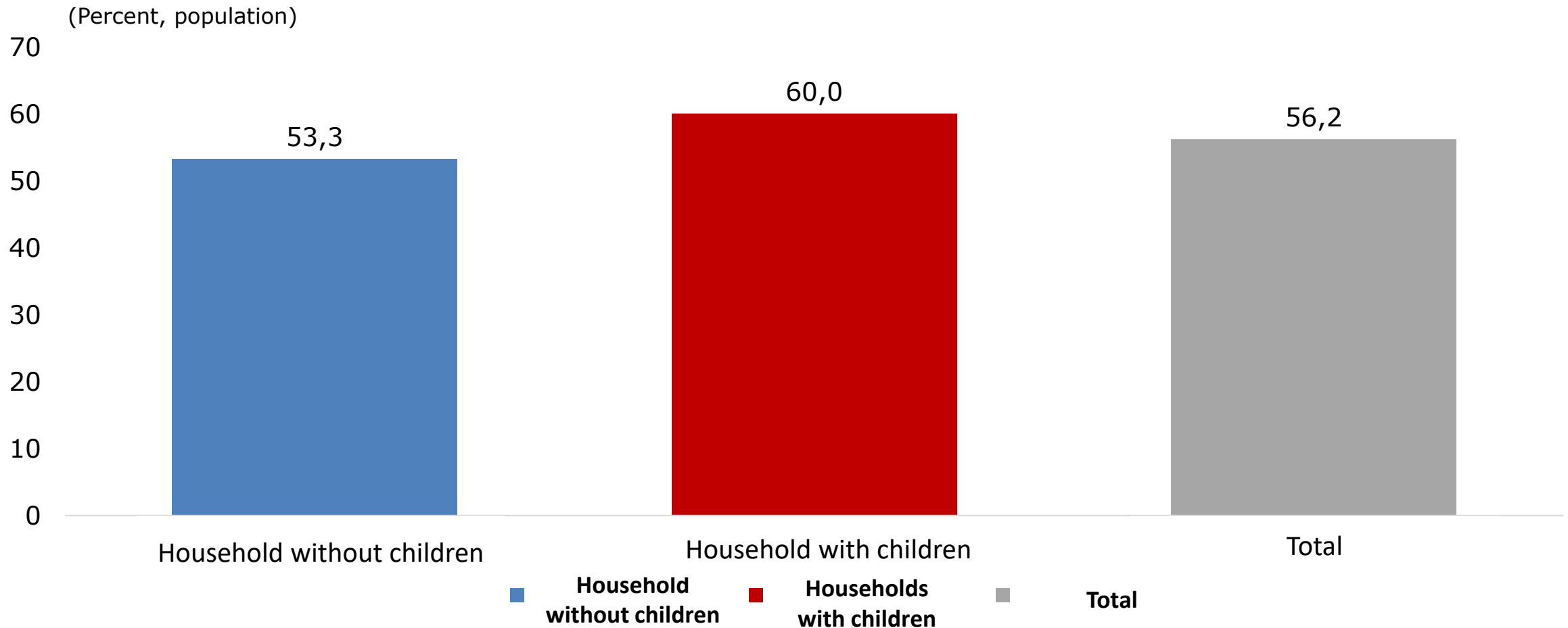
Source: Ministry of Social Development, Casen survey 2017.

The overcrowding is a bigger problem in households with children than in households without children (2017)

(Percent, population)



Percentage of households with children that have witnessed or experimented with drug use or trafficking in the area of residence are higher than households without children (2017)



Source: Ministry of Social Development, Casen survey 2017.



Chile's MPI measurement

- As mentioned before, our measure contains some deprivations that affect the whole population (e.g. health, housing and participation) and others that affect specific groups (e.g. education and labor).
- Chile's experience shows the efficiency of having a single measurement that involves important aspects of the quality of life.
- The national consensus allows us to have a single measurement, having a common diagnosis and focus on the action to resolve the deprivations.



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