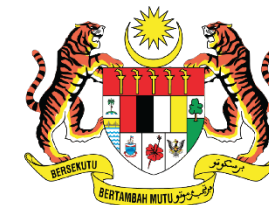


6th ANNUAL HIGH-LEVEL MEETING OF THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY PEER NETWORK (MPPN)

IN-DEPTH I: DESIGNING AN MPI: A TECHNICAL, POLITICAL, COMMUNICATION EXERCISE

NORHAYATI JANTAN
DIRECTOR OF STATE OFFICE OF SABAH
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



Jabatan Perangkaan
MALAYSIA



MyStats Day
20.10.2018



BACKGROUND

1

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) was established in 1949 under the Statistics Ordinance 1949. DOSM is a premier government agency under the Ministry of Economic Affairs entrusted with the responsibility to collect, interpret and disseminate latest and real time statistics in the monitoring of national economic performance and social development.

MALAYSIA'S EXPERIENCES

2

MOVING FOWARD

3

14 State Offices **28** Operational Offices

The states offices together with the operational offices are responsible in collecting the data with regards to the Households Income and Expenditure Survey which is used in measuring the poverty indicators as well as MPI



SCOPE OF PRESENTATION

BACKGROUND

1

MALAYSIA'S EXPERIENCES

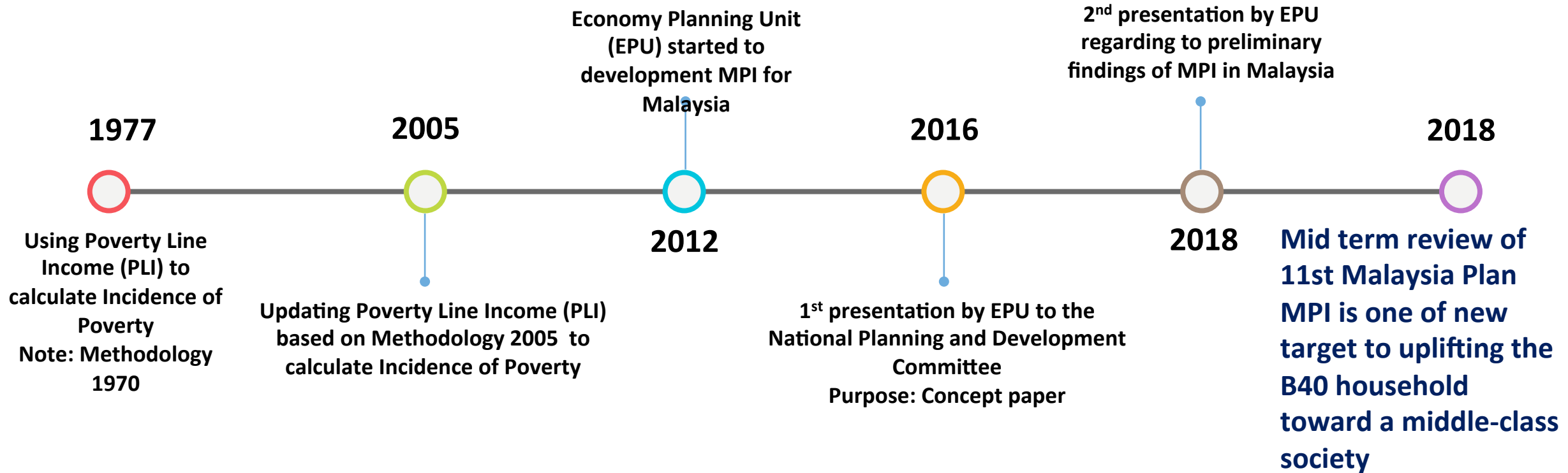
2

MOVING FOWARD

3



AT A GLANCE : MPI IN MALAYSIA



Incidence of absolute poverty have improved!!!

Big drop from **49.3%** in 1970, to **0.4%** in 2016

1970

Incidence of Poverty – 49.3%
Gini Coefficient– 0.513

T20 versus B40
9.7 times

2016

Incidence of Poverty – 0.4%
Gini Coefficient– 0.399

T20 versus B40
5.6 times

However, absolute poverty is measured using PLI which is solely on income dimension.

SCOPE OF PRESENTATION

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MPI in Malaysia led by EPU, while DOSM as data provider!!!



GLOBAL MPI vs MALAYSIA MPI

Malaysia have 4 dimensions as compared to Global MPI (only 3 dimensions).



Sources of data

MPI Malaysia used data from Household Income Survey conducted by Department of Statistics Malaysia twice in five years.



Debate: Health Dimension

Distance of household from mobile health facility



Understanding

People might be confused after MPI was introduced by government. the differences between MPI and Absolute Poverty by PLI



Big Data




The analyst must come from only one source. If more, ensure that characteristics of respondents is equivalent.



No specific budget was allocated during developing MPI in Malaysia

Incidence and Distribution of Deprivation, 2014 and 2016 (% of household)

Dimension	Indicator	Deprivation Cut-offs	Incidence of Deprivation (%)		Distribution of Deprivation (%)			
			National		Urban		Rural	
			2014	2016	2014	2016	2014	2016
Education	Years of schooling	All household members aged 13-60 have less than 6 years of education	1.13	1.22	0.59	0.72	0.54	0.50
	School attendance	Any school-aged children (aged 6-16) not schooling	0.60	0.42	0.42	0.30	0.18	0.12
Health	Access to healthcare facility	Distance more than 5 kilometers away and no mobile health facility	5.84	6.84	1.85	3.12	3.99	3.72
	Access to clean water	Other than treated pipe water inside house and public water pipe/stand pipe	4.90	4.07	0.95	0.73	3.95	3.34
Standard of Living	Conditions of living quarters	Dilapidated or deteriorating	3.03	2.88	1.54	1.52	1.49	1.36
	Room crowdedness (number of bedrooms)	More than 2 household members in a bedroom	14.01	12.03	9.13	7.92	4.88	4.11
	Toilet facility	Other than pour or flush toilet	0.50	0.34	0.17	0.15	0.33	0.19
	Garbage collection facility	No garbage collection facility	16.15	14.95	5.07	4.78	11.08	10.17
	Transportation	All members in the household do not use private or public transport	0.34	0.46	0.19	0.26	0.15	0.20
	Basic communication tools	Does not have consistent fixed line phone or mobile phone	1.65	1.44	0.85	0.70	0.80	0.74
Income	Mean monthly household income	Mean monthly household income less than PLI	0.64	0.36	0.26	0.13	0.38	0.23
Overall			32.57	30.51	17.10	16.52	15.47	13.98

-  The overall incidence of deprivation at national level improved from 32.57% (2014) to 30.51% (2016)
-  The incidence of deprivation for most indicators improved **EXCEPT** access to health care facility, years of schooling and transportation.
-  The indicators with highest incidence of deprivation in 2016 was garbage collection facility

In period 2014 to 2016...

Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty has reduce from **1.10%** to **0.86%**

Average intensity of deprivation has decreased from **39.66%** to **38.9%**

MPI dropped from **0.0044** to **0.0033**

Region/Strata	Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty (H)%		Average Intensity of Deprivation of Multidimensionally Poor Households (A)%		Multidimensional Poverty Index (M) ¹	
	2014	2016	2014	2016	2014	2016
National	1.10	0.86	39.66	38.90	0.0044	0.0033
Strata						
Urban	0.19	0.13	39.02	38.64	0.0007	0.0005
Rural	4.14	3.50	39.75	38.94	0.0165	0.0136
Region						
Peninsular Malaysia	0.25	0.19	37.72	36.89	0.0010	0.0007
Sabah & F.T. Labuan	6.34	4.95	42.55	41.70	0.0270	0.0206
Sarawak	4.82	3.76	37.41	36.77	0.0180	0.0138

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Budget allocation from government

Knowlegde sharing session to policy makers and public on the new dimension in measuring poverty and inclusiveness



Improve the questionnaire related with health dimension i.e the customer satisfaction when they received the treatment from private/ public health institution

Improving the PLI to be more reflected with the current consumption pattern.



Welcoming 62nd ISI WORLD STATISTICS CONGRESS 2019



18 - 23 AUGUST 2019 ■ KUALA LUMPUR

TERIMA KASIH



KE ARAH

BANKI PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN MALAYSIA 2020

Data Anda Masa Depan Kita

