COLOMBIA'S CHALLENGES TO IMPROVE MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY MEASUREMENT

New York, USA
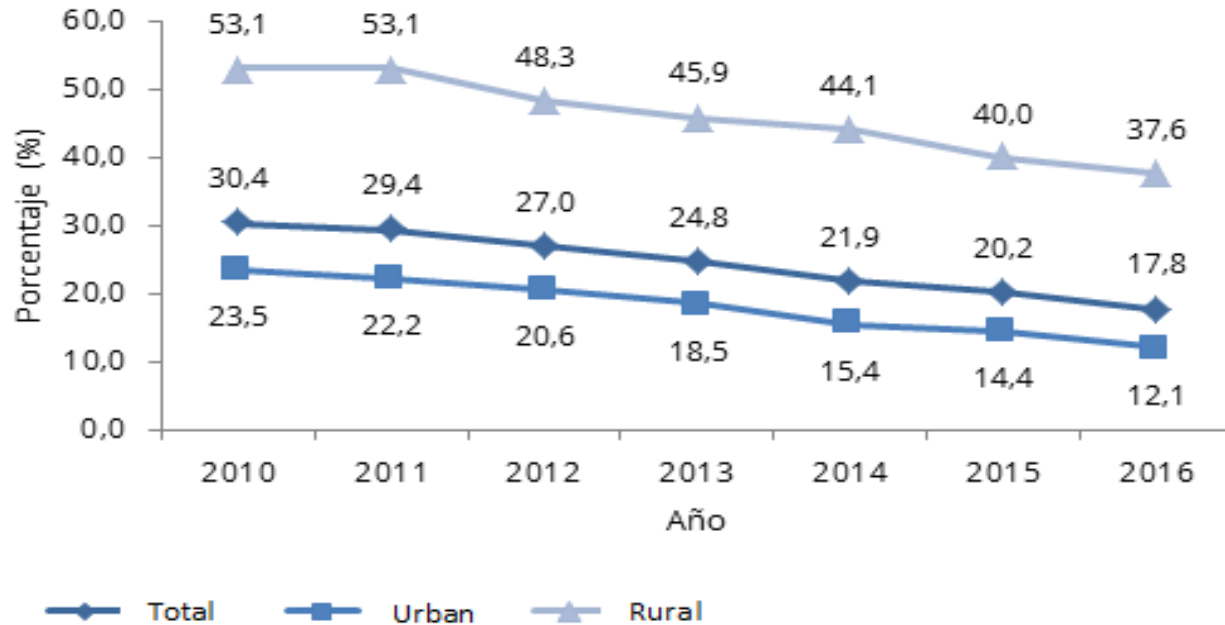
March, 2018

DANE INFORMACIÓN ESTRATÉGICA

GOBIERNO DE COLOMBIA

Between 2015 and 2016, the number of people on poverty decreased in 1,1 millions at national level

Between 2010 y 2016, multidimensional poverty decreased 12,6 percentage points in total; 11,4 percentage point in urban areas and 15,5 percentage points in rural areas.

Source: DANE, Calculations based on the National Survey of Living Conditions 2010-2016.

The Expert Committee and DANE team have already identified room for improvement in some existing indicators (blue boxes)

Educational Conditions (0.2)

- Illiteracy (0.1)
- Educational Achievement (0.1)

Childhood and Youth (0.2)

- School attendance (0.05)
- Educational Gap (0.05)
- Access to childcare services (0.05)
- Child Labor (0.05)

Work (0.2)

- Formal Employment (0.1)
- Long term Unemployment (0.1)

Health (0.2)

- Healthcare Access (0.1)
- Healthcare Access when needed (0.1)

Housing & Public Services (0.2)

- Access to drinking water (0.04)
- Sanitation (0.04)
- Floor (0.04)
- Walls (0.04)
- Critical Overcrowding (0.04)

Main changes under consideration:

- Childhood and Youth: The indicators of this dimension will be distributed among the other dimensions of the MPI, considering their nature and purpose.

- Educational Conditions: the evaluation of the educational achievement must be for each person and not for the average of the household. It should also be only for those who are not illiterate. Indicators of school attendance should include children aged 5 years.

- Housing & Public Services: Regarding access to drinking water, it is proposed not only to measure the access, but measure the frequency. As well as evaluating other relevant aspects of home services such as the elimination of solid waste.

- Health: it is intended to include aspects of care for pregnant women and newborns, such as attendance to prenatal check-ups and the vaccination scheme.

Currently, DANE is conducting a National Population and Housing Census, that includes questions to calculate the MPI

- Colombia's MPI is an indicator for monitoring public policies and an already validated international indicator for poverty, widely recognized at the national level. Colombia is reporting the MPI as an indicator linked to SDG Goal 1.2.

- The CNPV will allow to obtain information on multidimensional poverty index, disaggregated by municipalities, sex, age and other relevant categories, which will facilitate the targeting of public policy.

- The measurement will be comparable with the data obtained from the National Population Census in 2005.

- DANE created a workshop to adresss the need of generating an effective communication about the MPI methodology, its accurate interpretation and use,.

- Based on the Colombian experience, this workshop has been replicated in other countries as El Salvador, Costa Rica and Panamá, and was prepared for not only journalists, but policy makers and government officials.

GOBIERNO DE COLOMBIA

DANE
INFORMACIÓN
ESTRATÉGICA