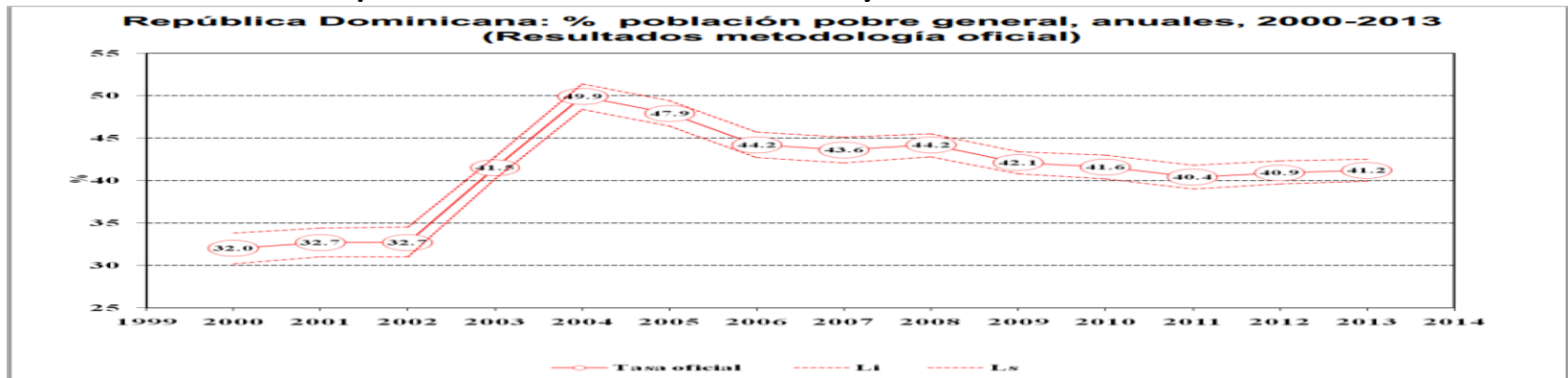


**Actions to improve the  
measurement of poverty in the  
Dominican Republic: Importance of  
multidimensionality**

## Tradition and high Frequency on measurement of Monetary Poverty in DR: Technical Committee

- A long series since 1991 of Moderate and Extreme poverty data: Since 2000, April and October each year.



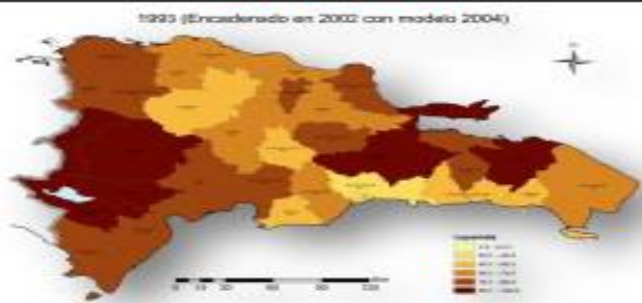
- Interagency Committee on Poverty Measurement: ONE, MEPyD, BC, MSP, MT, GPS, ECLAC, WB, UNDP.
  - Scenario definition of New Methodology for Measuring Monetary Poverty 2013.
  - Draft decree to institutionalize.
  - Ideal scenario for any improvement or addition of new measurement methodologies.

# Use of multidimensional poverty measurement Methods in the Dominican Republic

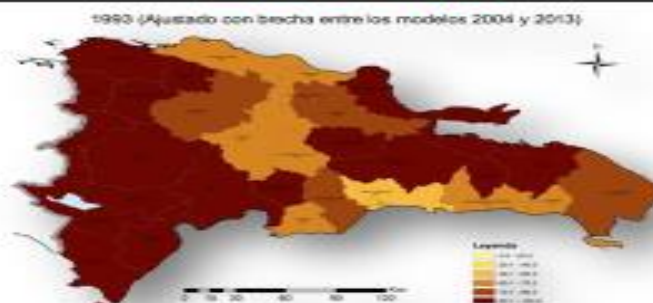
- **Unsatisfied Basic Needs(UBN)**
  - Powered by ECLAC and used in DR, even for Poverty Map 2014
- **Quality of Life Index(QLI)**
  - Indicator used in the past 3 poverty maps, as well as for the selection of households to receive government conditional transfers.
  - Includes 6 to 15 dimensions of poverty
- **Multidimensional Poverty Index(MPI)**
  - Overall proposal is intended to apply for SDG's and measurement in DR, especially for the SIUBEN. It has been used by UNDP in DR
- **Poverty Maps:** The alternative used to measure poverty at sub-national level, mixing different dimensions of the phenomenon
  - Has been published from the National Census of Population and Housing 1993, 2002 and 2010.
  - In 2010 includes QLI and UBN.
  - Dimensions: floor, ceiling, wall, water, toilets, electricity, garbage collection, basic equipment, adult education, school attendance, housing, transportation.
  - Not includes health dimension.

## República Dominicana: Evolución del mapa de la pobreza provincial, 1993, 2002 y 2010

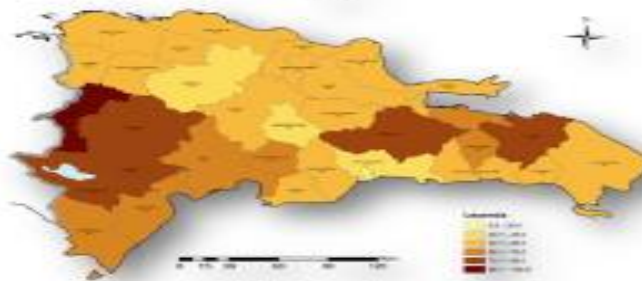
**Serie A: Modelo 2004**



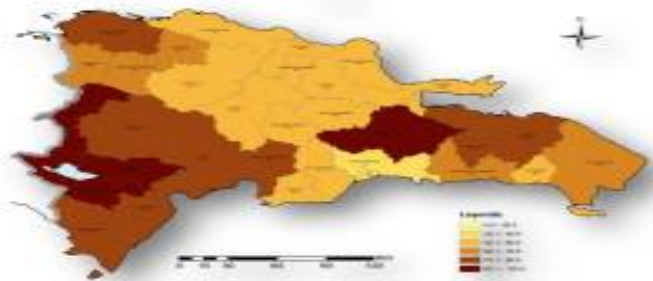
**Serie B: Modelo ICV 2013**



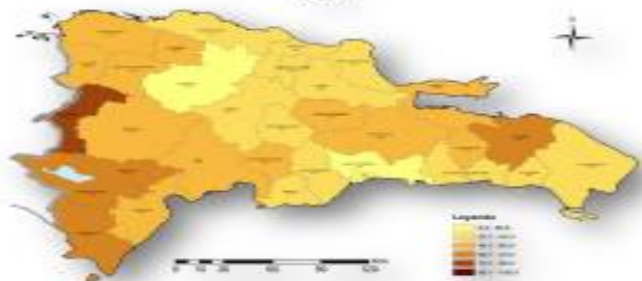
2002



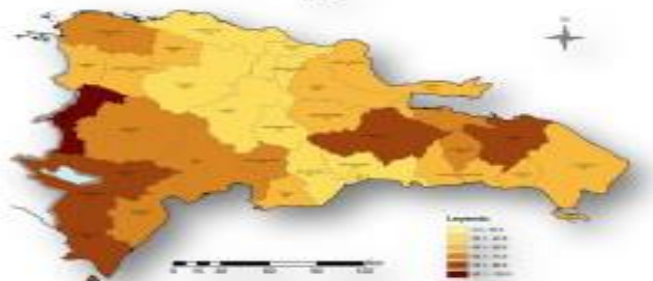
2002



2010



2010



# SIUBEN: Comprehensive fight against poverty requires multidimensional information

- State social programs (CCTs, educational support) require identification system for beneficiaries in poverty.
- Using the ICV and Poverty Maps for the selection of the target population.
- The vice presidency (SIUBEN) promotes multidimensional measurement with a comprehensive and internationally comparable approach.
- The use of PMI as a solution to this need is proposed. Appropriate information sources are required.

## Monetary and multidimensional measurement can be complementary: It's needed combination

- A multidimensional indicator does not eliminate the monetary indicator
  - The income measures temporary poverty. The multidimensional, structural poverty.
  - Availability of statistical sources: strengths and weaknesses in both methods.
- Income can be one of the dimensions within an PMI.
- RD requires multidimensional poverty measurement, including sub-national
- The PMI can be the way: adjustments and adaptations to the dimensions and variables
- Under the Interagency Committee on Poverty Measurement.
- The ENHOGAR is quite suitable vehicle for new information.

# The PMI for Sustainable Development Goals

- A measurement source which allows the overall comparability is needed
- A measure that is understandable by the population
- That countries have adequate sources of info for measurement
- The PMI must be used in the target on poverty SDG's

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***Thanks...***