



**15TH NATIONAL
CONVENTION
ON STATISTICS**

03-05 OCTOBER 2022



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Statistics Authority*

Multidimensional Poverty Index from the Results of the 2021 Pilot CBMS

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Philippine Statistics Authority

Utilization of Administrative Data and Registers: Community-Based Monitoring System

Crowne Plaza Galleria Manila

3:30PM - 5:00PM, 03 - 05 October 2022



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Outline of the Presentation

- I. Background
- II. Global MPI vs. PSA Interim Methodology on the MPI vs. CBMS MPI
- III. 2021 Pilot CBMS MPI Indicators
- IV. Preliminary Findings on the 2021 Pilot CBMS
- V. Ways Forward



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I. Background

Rule II of the CBMS Act (RA No. 11315) Implementing Rules and Regulations

(d) **Data** refers to the information to be generated by the CBMS which includes the compendium of localized facts, figures, and maps on the different dimensions of poverty such as **health, nutrition, water, sanitation, shelter, education, income, employment, security, and participation**.

(i) **Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)** is a measure that intends to capture **deprivations in various dimensions**. This measure can be broken down to reveal the incidence and contribution of each indicator to the overall deprivation, thus, providing a clearer picture for the design and implementation of poverty reduction programs and policies.



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I. Background

Why are we estimating MPI?

Section 3 of the Magna Carta of the Poor

(f) *Poor* shall refer to individuals or families whose income falls below the poverty threshold as defined by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and/or who cannot afford in a sustained manner to provide their minimum basic needs of food, health, education, housing, or other essential amenities of life, as defined under Republic Act No. 8425, otherwise known as the “Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act”. **In determining who constitute the poor, the Multidimensional Poverty Index determined by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) shall be considered;**



Multidimensional Poverty Index from the Results of the 2021 Pilot CBMS



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I. Background



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Indicator 1.2.2:

Proportion of men, women and
children of all ages living in
poverty in all its dimensions
according to national definitions

17.3%

of Filipinos in 2017 are
multidimensionally poor.*

**Based on 2018 PSA Interim MPI Methodology*



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I. Background

Multidimensional Poverty Index

- Complements income poverty measure because it measures deprivations directly
- Allows governments and other policymakers to understand the various sources of poverty for a region, population group, or nation
- Shows which deprivation combinations are most common
- Reflects outcomes of policy interventions

Adopted from: Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (2021)

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I. Background

Basis for the dimensions of poverty in the study



Source: National Anti-Poverty Commission

Magna Carta of the Poor

Fundamental Rights of the Poor

- Right to adequate food
- Right to decent work
- Right to relevant and quality education
- Right to adequate housing
- Right to the highest attainable standard of health

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II. Global MPI vs. PSA Interim Methodology on the MPI vs. CBMS MPI

	Global MPI	PSA Interim MPI	CBMS MPI
Dimensions and Indicators	3 Dimensions and 10 indicators	4 Dimensions and 13 indicators	5 Dimensions and 20 indicators
Weights	Nested uniform weights**	Nested uniform weights**	Nested uniform weights**
Identification of multidimensionally poor	Poor if deprivation score*** > poverty cutoff (k)	Poor if deprivation score*** > poverty cutoff (k)	Poor if deprivation score*** > poverty cutoff (k)
Poverty Cut-off (k)	$k = 1/3$	$k = 1/3$	$k = 1/5$
Aggregation	Alkire and Foster Method	Alkire and Foster Method	Alkire and Foster Method
Unit of Analysis		Family	Family
Source of Data		Merged APIS and LFS	Pilot CBMS 2021

**uniform weights across dimensions and uniform weights across indicators within a dimension

***sum of the weighted deprivation

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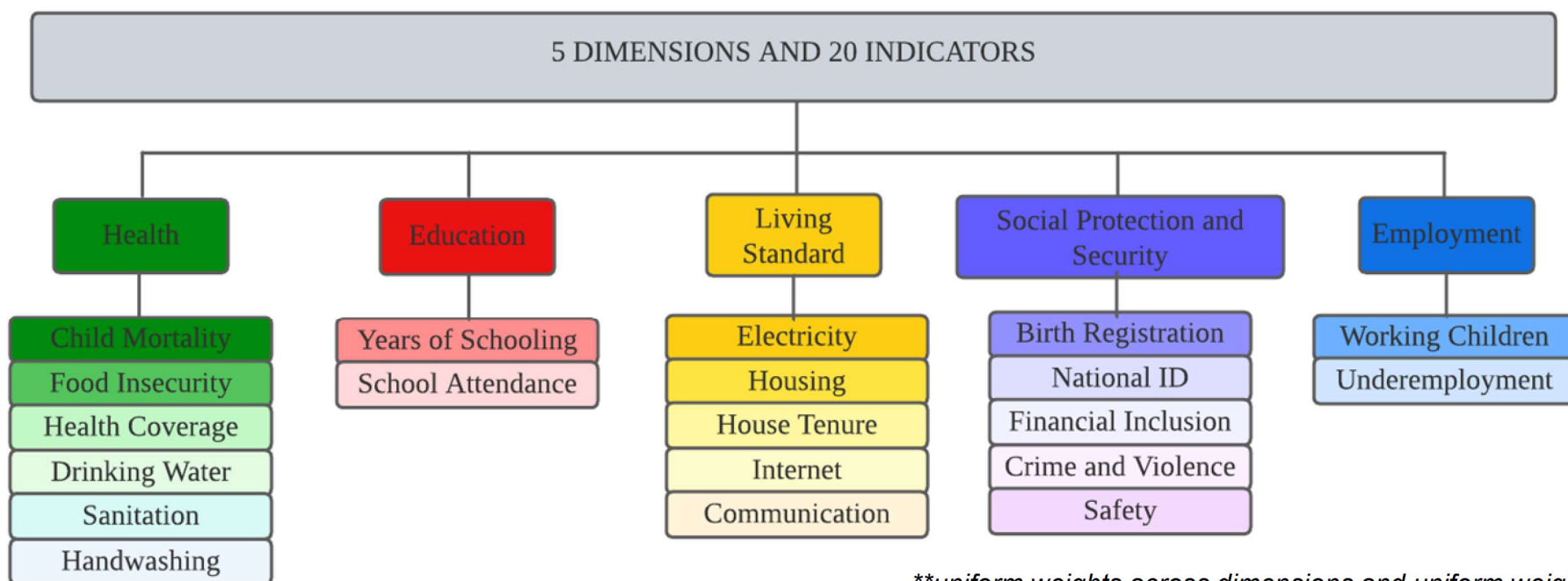
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III. 2021 Pilot CBMS MPI Indicators

Fig. 1. CBMS MPI Indicator Map



***uniform weights across dimensions and uniform weights
across indicators within a dimension*

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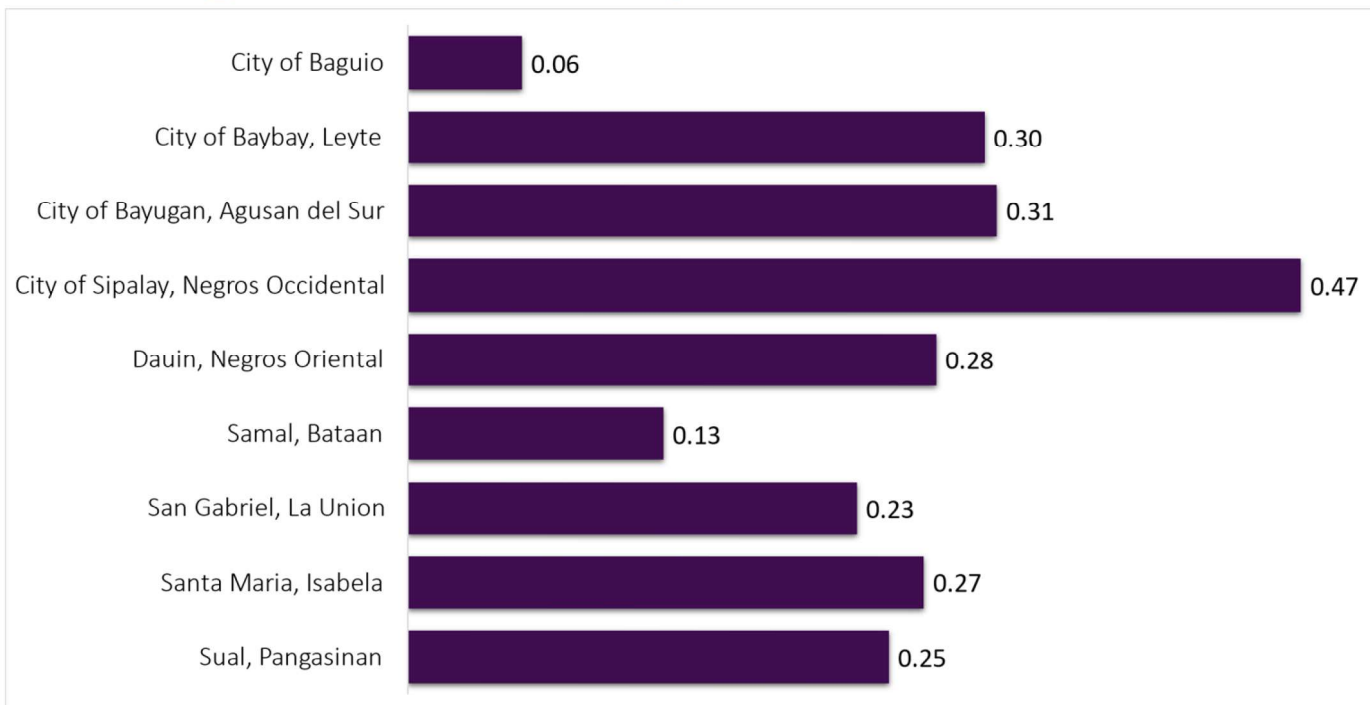
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IV. Preliminary Findings on the 2021 Pilot CBMS

Fig. 2. Headcount Ratio per Pilot Area



Pilot Area	Total number of families who are multidimensionally poor
City of Baguio	5,660
City of Baybay, Leyte	8,428
City of Bayugan, Agusan del Sur	8,138
City of Sipalay, Negros Occidental	8,131
Dauin, Negros Oriental	1,994
Samal, Bataan	1,224
San Gabriel, La Union	1,049
Santa Maria, Isabela	1,586
Sual, Pangasinan	2,448

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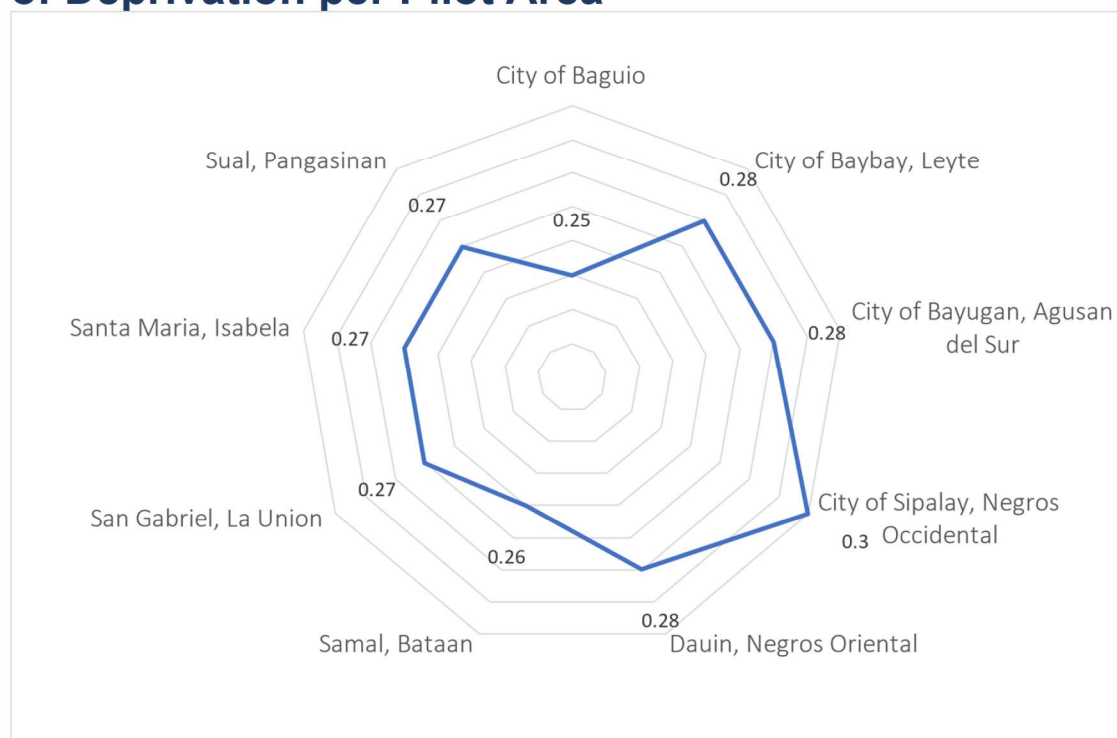
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IV. Preliminary Findings on the 2021 Pilot CBMS

Fig. 3. Intensity of Deprivation per Pilot Area



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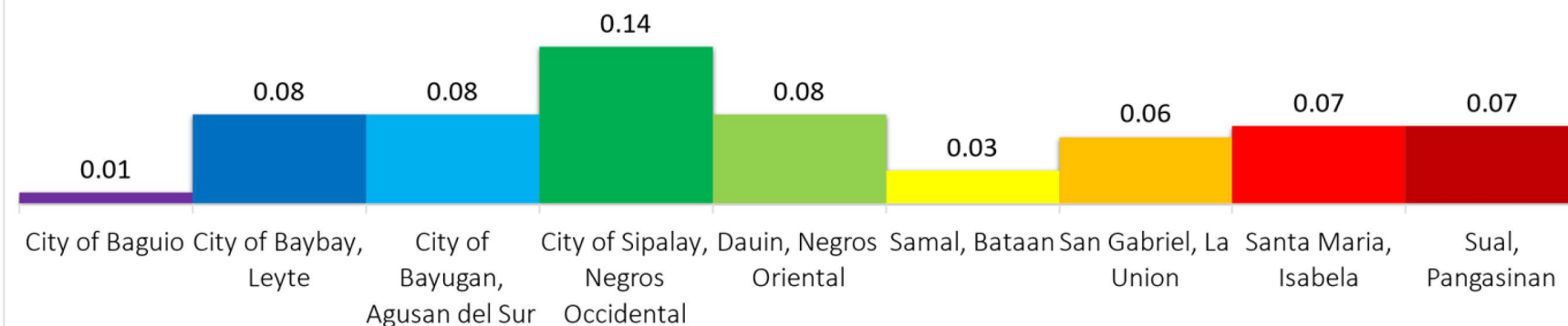


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Fig. 4. Intensity of Deprivation per Pilot Area

MPI per Pilot Area



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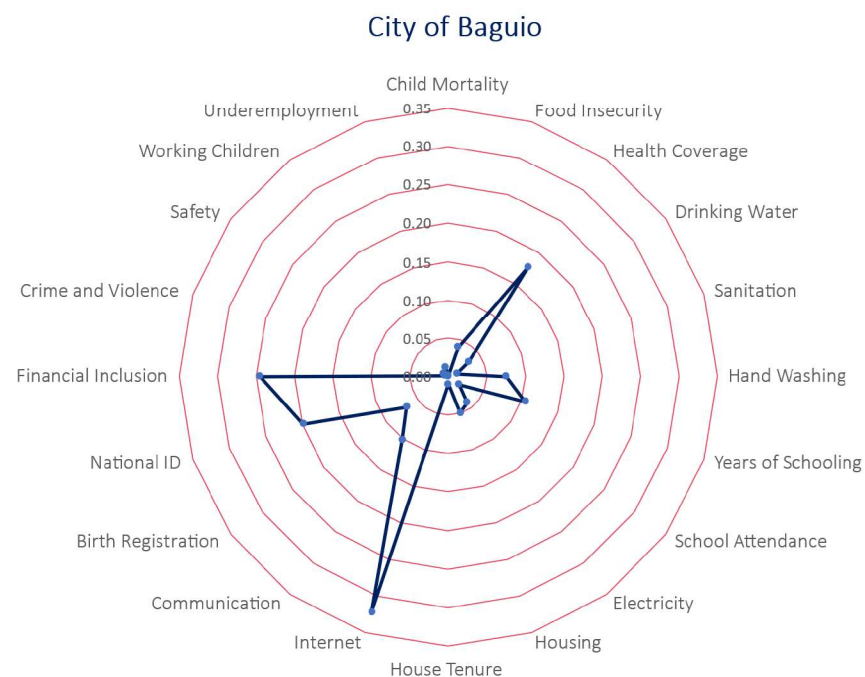
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Fig. 4.1. Incidence of Deprivation among Families per Indicator (I)



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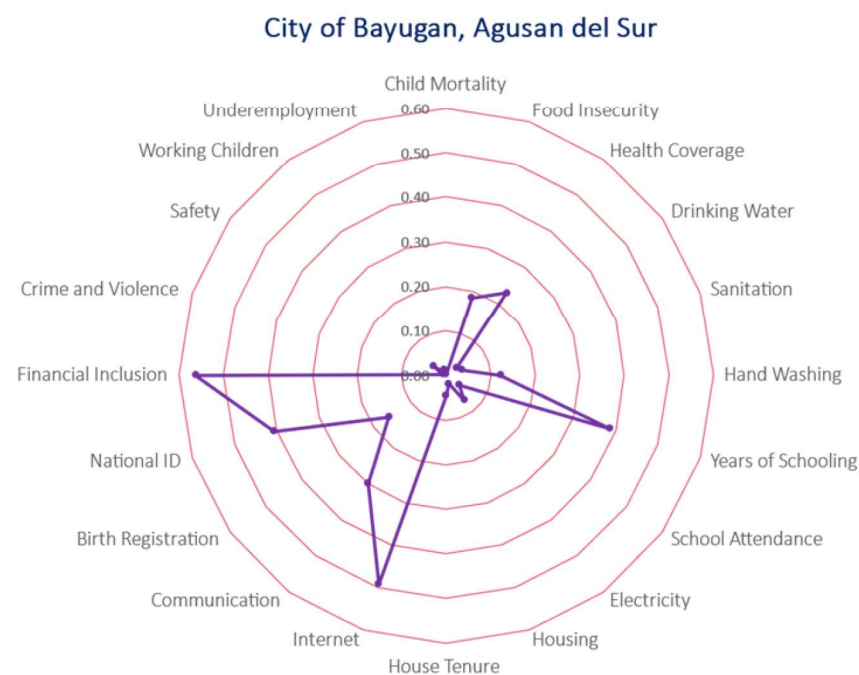
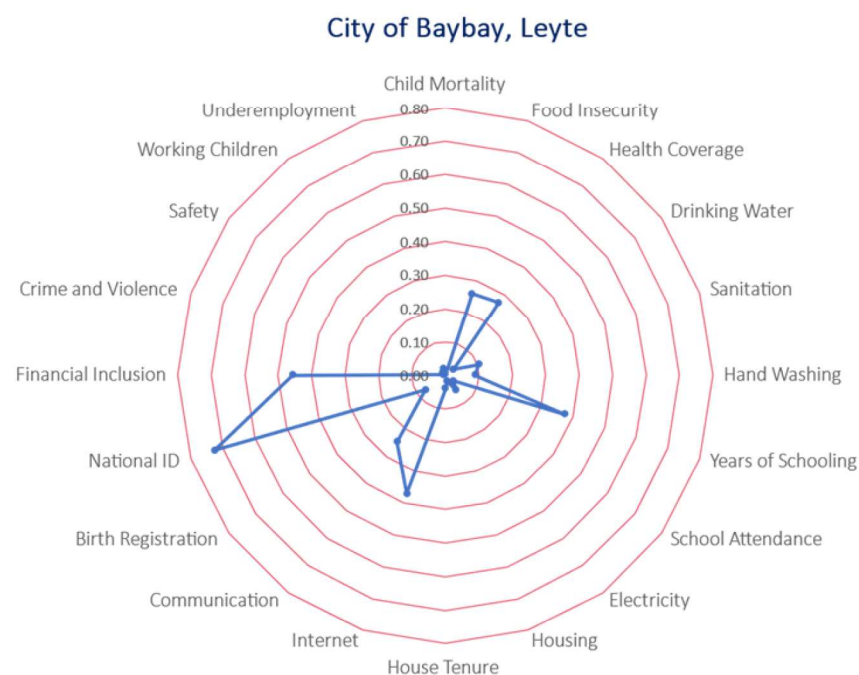
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Figs. 4.2.-4.3. Incidence of Deprivation among Families per Indicator (I)



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Figs. 4.4.-4.5. Incidence of Deprivation among Families per Indicator (I)



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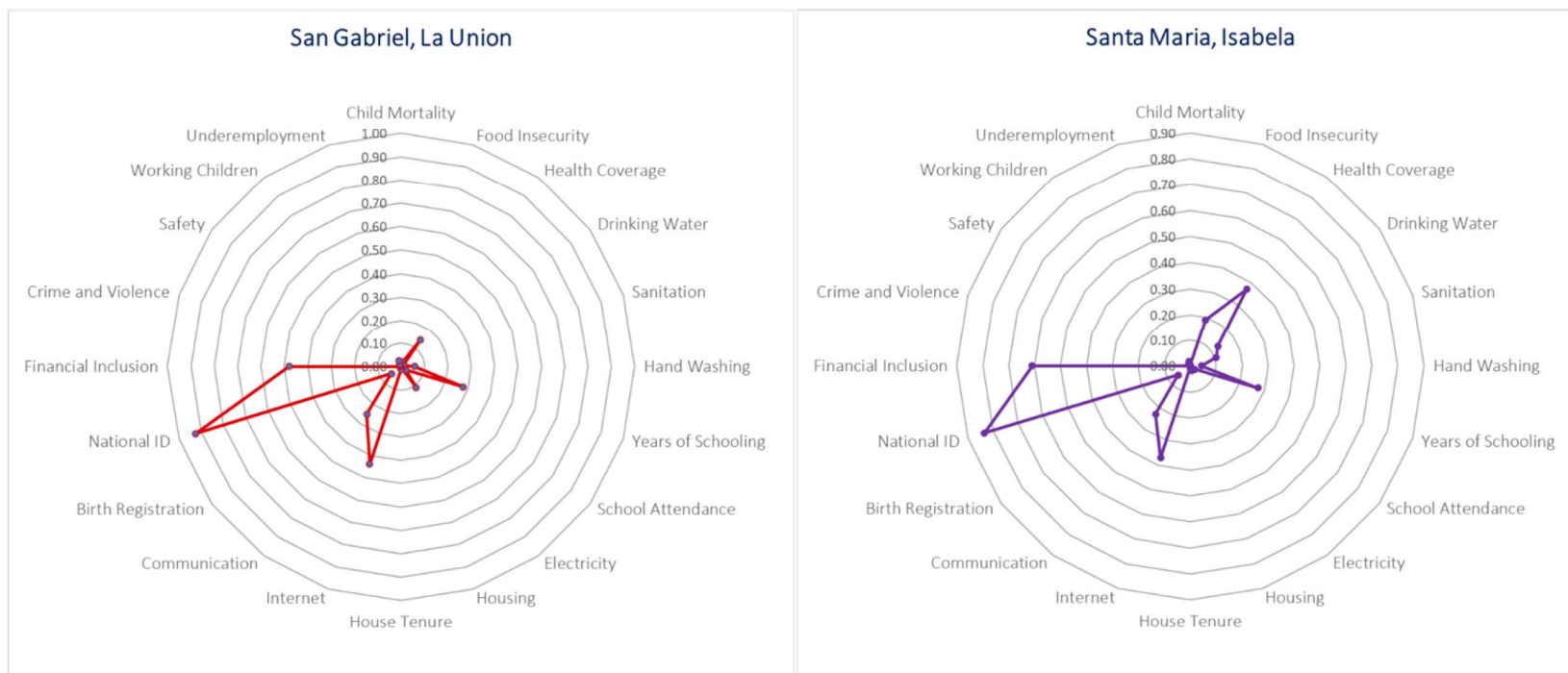
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Figs. 4.6.-4.7. Incidence of Deprivation among Families per Indicator (I)



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Figs. 4.8.-4.9. Incidence of Deprivation among Families per Indicator (I)



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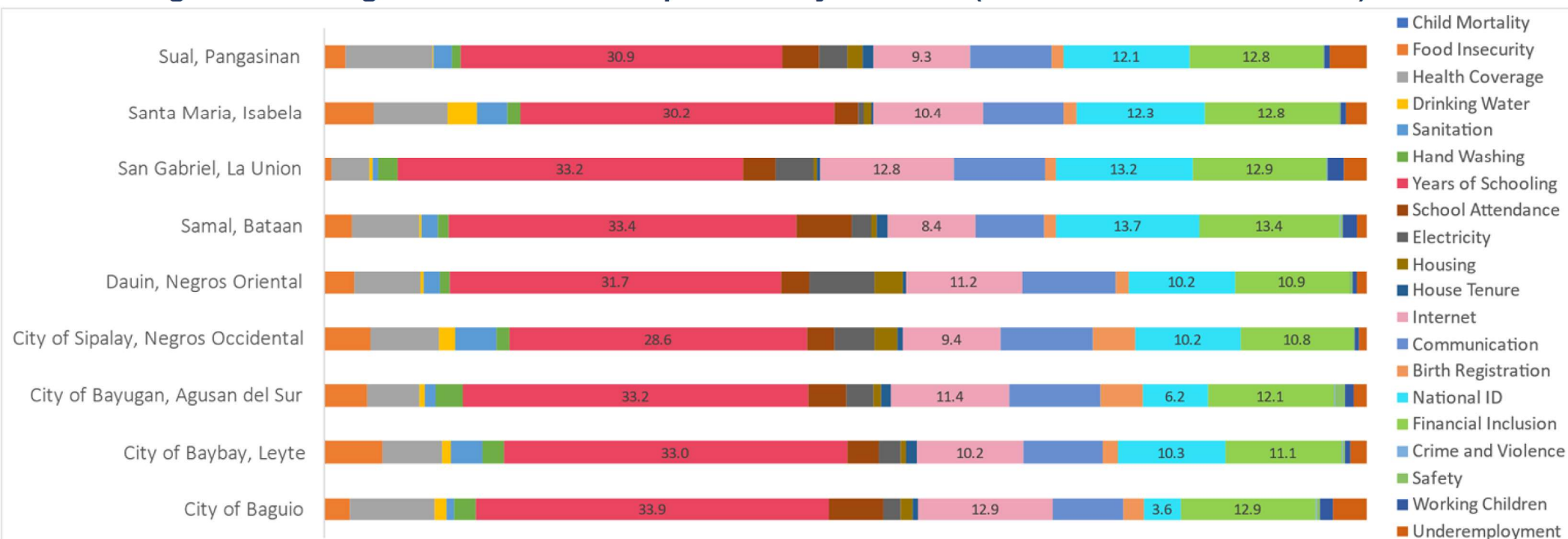
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Fig. 5. Percentage Contribution of Deprivation by Indicator (Share of Dimension to MPI)



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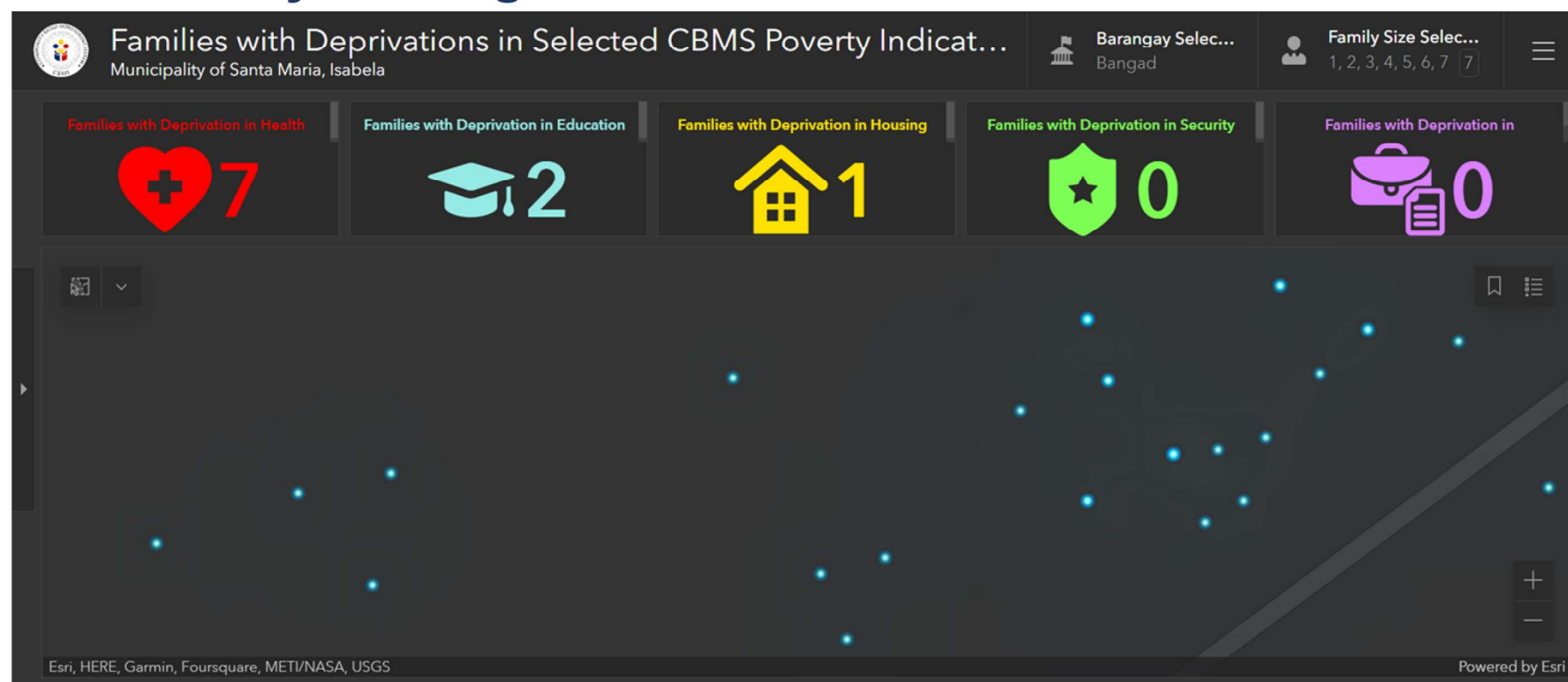
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IV. Preliminary Findings



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V. Ways Forward

Use of MPI and CBMS Statistics

1. CBMS data can be used to generate MPI for use in cities and municipalities.
2. MPI methodology can be further developed to consider inputs of various statistics experts and policymakers and program implementers in-charge of poverty alleviation projects. (Further investigate inclusion of “years of schooling”, “National ID” and “birth registration” indicators. Consult based on priorities of national government as well as standards/targets such as in AmBisyon Natin 2040, PDP, SDGs, among others.)
3. Conduct Training Module for LGUs covered in the 2021 Pilot CBMS to enable them to generate statistics on MPI and CBMS indicators that can be used in their planning and programming of community interventions.
4. Inform national government agencies (NGAs) with social protection programs to encourage use of CBMS statistics in rational allocation of government resources for poverty alleviation and other social protection programs.

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V. Ways Forward

Priorities for development policies and programs based on insights from the study

1. Health
 - Provide for families experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity.
 - Progressively realize provisions of the Universal Health Care Act.
2. Education
 - Provide adequate support to school-aged children.
 - Explore measures to promote schooling for adult and working age population without high school diploma that will enable them get needed skills for better employment opportunities.
3. Living standard
 - Invest in infrastructure that will enable households access quality internet.
 - Provide affordable options in communication equipment/devices to enable families to receive, process and provide information towards better community participation.
 - Review integrity of dwelling structures in the pilot areas.
4. Social protection and security
 - Intensify advocacy on recording vital events in the civil registry and registration through PhilID.
 - Provide better opportunities for families to start opening (and maintaining) financial accounts.



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Thank you!



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