



**Missing Figures: Who is  
being left behind?**

**Group D -  
Multidimensional poverty**

**26th February 2020**

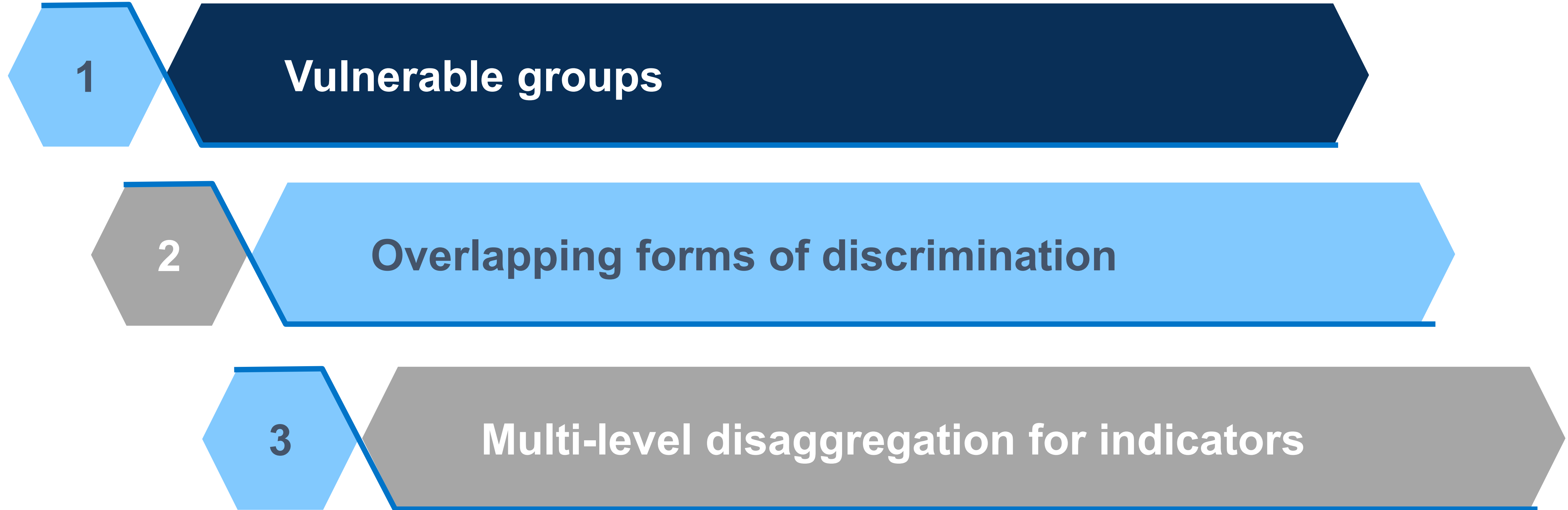
**Alejandro García Navarrete**

The multidimensional measure method **starts with people**. By mapping outcomes for each individual or household against the criteria being measured, the method **captures:**

- The **percentage of people who are multidimensionally poor** and;
- The **overlapping deprivations that each individual or household faces.**

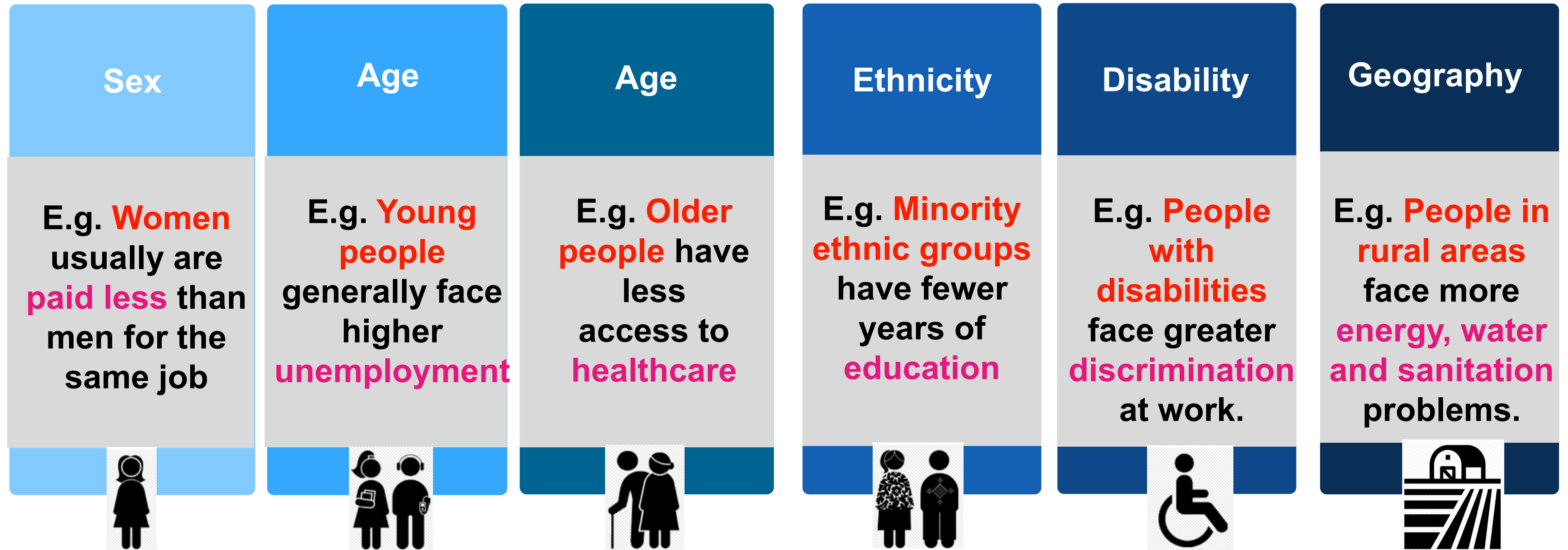
- Multidimensional Measure Method **reflect the intensity of poverty** (the average **number of deprivations** or weighted sum of deprivations that each individual experiences).
- Multidimensional Measure Method **can be disaggregated**: they can be broken down quickly and easily by **region, social groups, and dimensions**, in order to provide information to policymakers about the priorities and needs of specific regions and groups.
- Such analyses are essential if we are to meet the **Sustainable Development Goals'** **overarching promise to 'leave no one behind'**.

- Main issues of **multidimensional poverty**:



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# Vulnerable groups



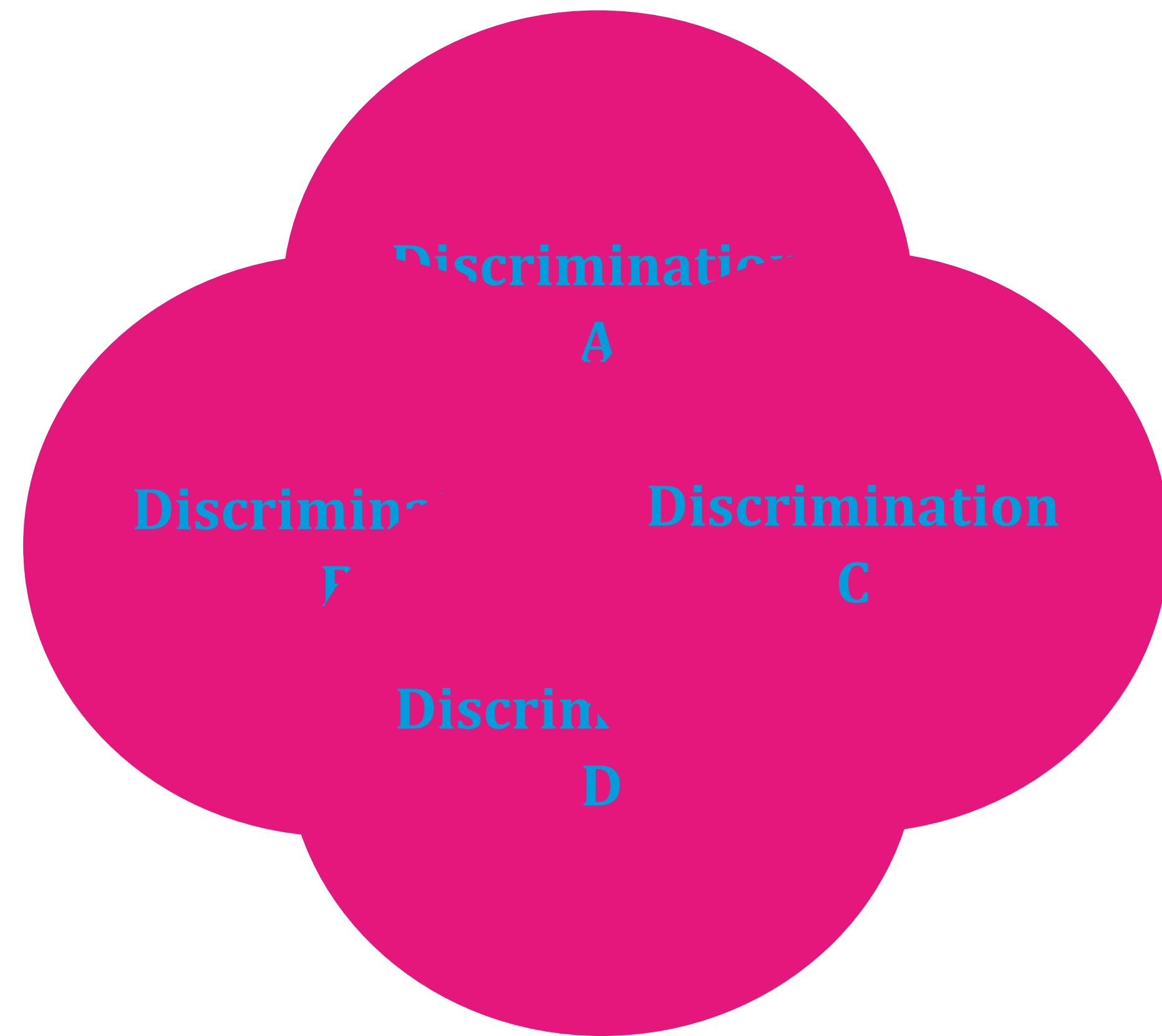
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## Overlapping forms of discrimination

With only four forms of discrimination we have the following groups that are lagging behind:

1st Level Somewhat deprived	2nd Level Deprived	3rd Level More deprived	4th Level Most deprived
Group 1: A Group 2: B Group 3: C Group 4: D	Group 5: AB Group 6: AC Group 7: AD Group 8: BC Group 9: BD Group 10: CD	Group 11: ABC Group 12: ABD Group 13: ACD Group 15: BCD	Group 16: ABCD

E.g. A (Women) / B (Indigenous) / C (Disabled) / D (Rural)



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## Multi-level disaggregation for indicators

**Economic  
wellness**

**Social  
deprivations**

Income  
below the  
poverty  
line

Educational  
backwardness

Lack of to Health  
services

Lack of access  
to Social  
security

Lack of access  
to Food

Lack of  
Quality and  
housing  
spaces

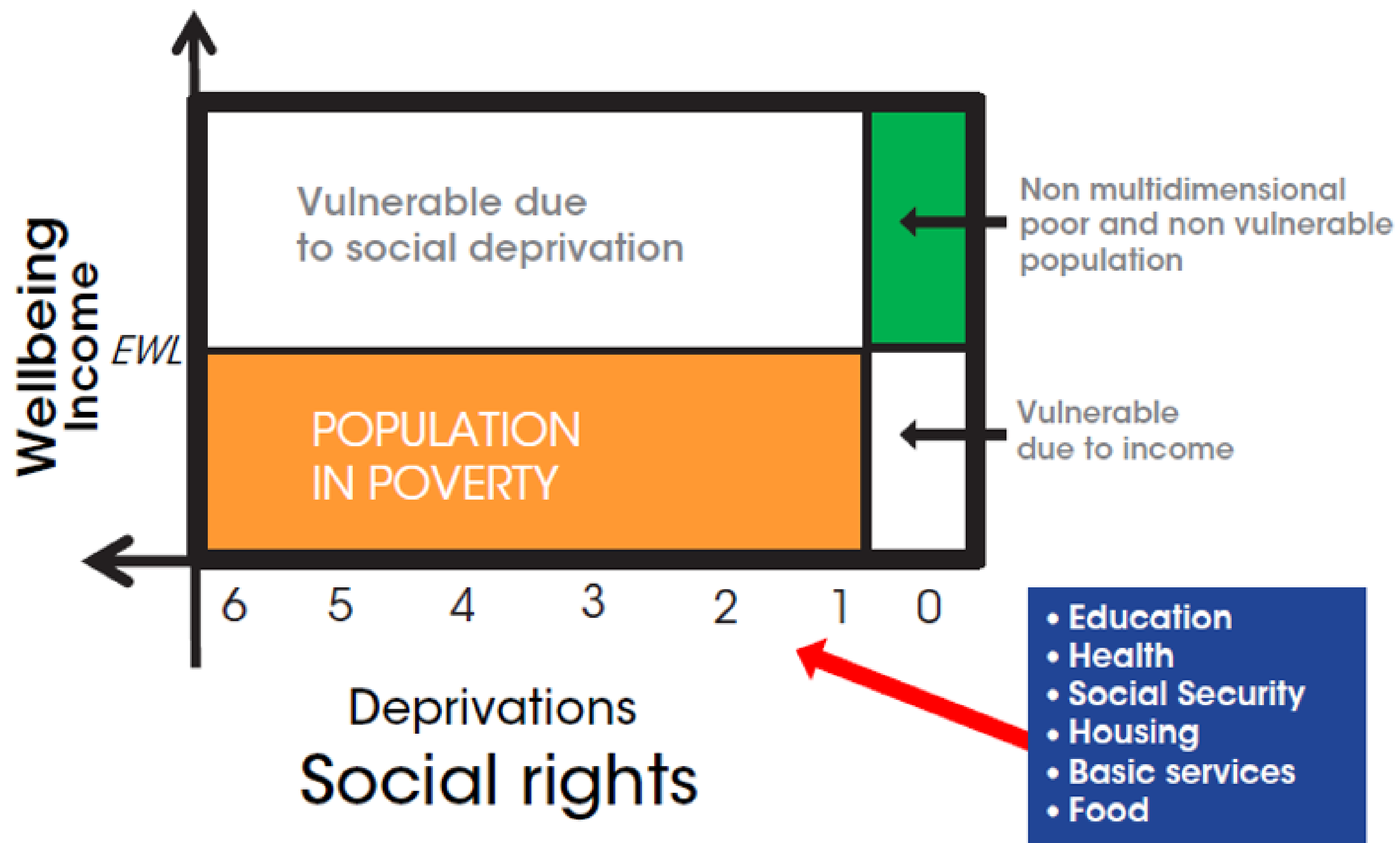
Lack of access  
to Basic  
services in  
housing



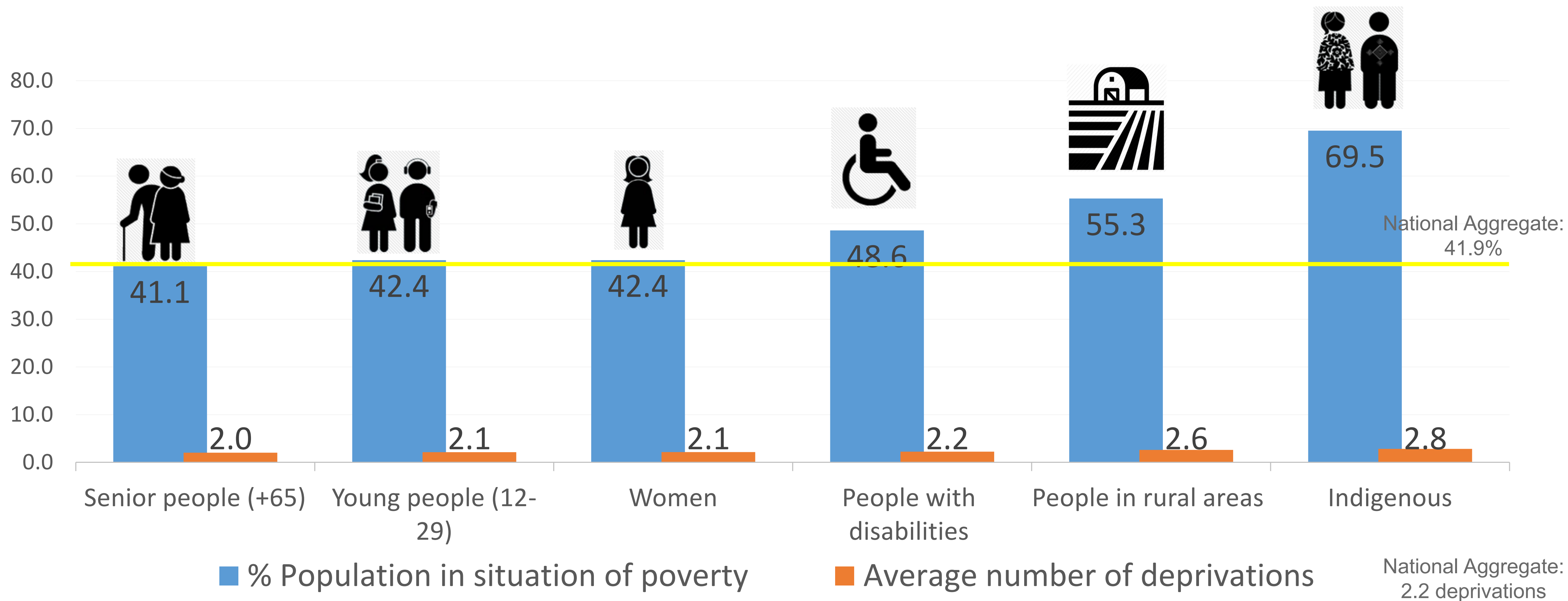
1. As multidimensional deprivation impacts social groups differently, **how can we know which deprivations to select without being partial to a specific group?**
2. As the forms of discrimination increase, the number of possible groups increases exponentially, **how can we rank these overlapping groups in social policies?**
3. As the indicators can be disaggregated in multi-level to inform programs and policies, **how do we maintain statistical significance in the household survey variables when the number of observations decreases?**



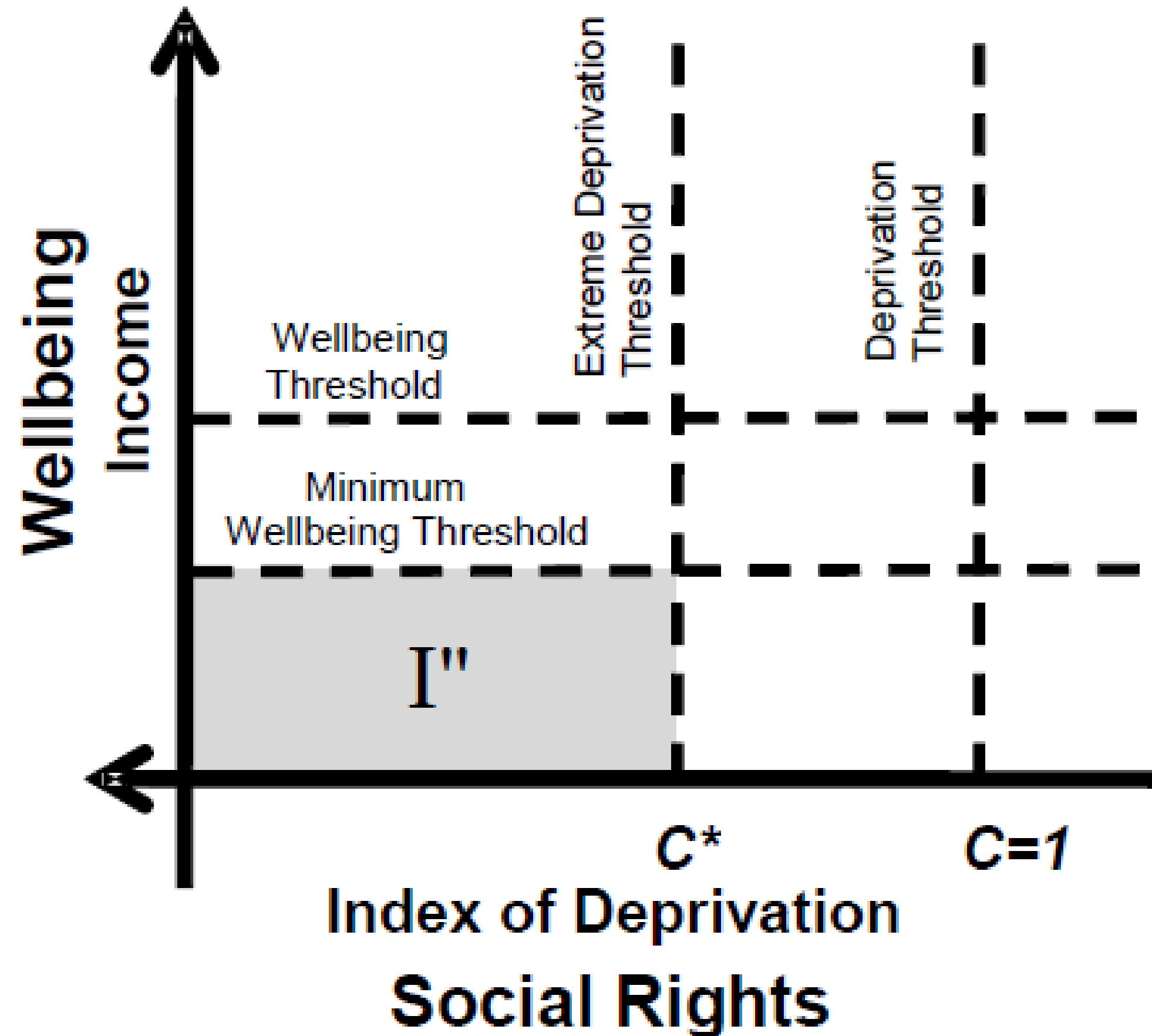
This methodology includes all the **constitutive dimensions of poverty** the Mexican State identified in the **General Law of Social Development (LGDS)**.



## Percentage of population in poverty and number of average deprivations, according to vulnerable groups, 2018, Mexico.



Among the multidimensional poor, it is possible to identify the **population in extreme multidimensional poverty** by combining the **minimum wellbeing threshold** and the **extreme deprivation threshold ( $C^*=3$ )**.



When we disaggregate data on **extreme poverty by sex**, we find the surprise that the percentage of **men living in extreme poverty is higher than that of women**. The reason, although **women have less income** than men, they also have **less deprivation than men**.

Poverty indicator	Men	Women
% Population in extreme poverty	7.5	7.4
% Population with income below the extreme poverty line	16.4	17.2
Average number of deprivations for people in extreme poverty	3.6	3.5
% Pop. w/ Educational backwardness	16.3	17.4
% Pop. w/ Lack of access to health services	18.5	14
% Pop. w/ Lack of access to social security	59.4	55.3
% Pop. w/ Lack of quality and housing spaces	11.3	10.8
% Pop. w/ Lack of access to basic services in housing	20	19.5
% Pop. w/ Lack of access to food	20.5	20.3

