



UNITED NATIONS

OPHI
Oxford Poverty & Human
Development Initiative

Multidimensional Poverty in Egypt

CAPMAS - Egypt

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Introduction

Eradication all types of poverty is one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators of the United Nations.

Why Multidimensional Poverty?

Poverty is not only monetary metrics but there is a global trend to define poverty as the lack of access to services or deprivation in other aspects of life such as

Education

Health Access

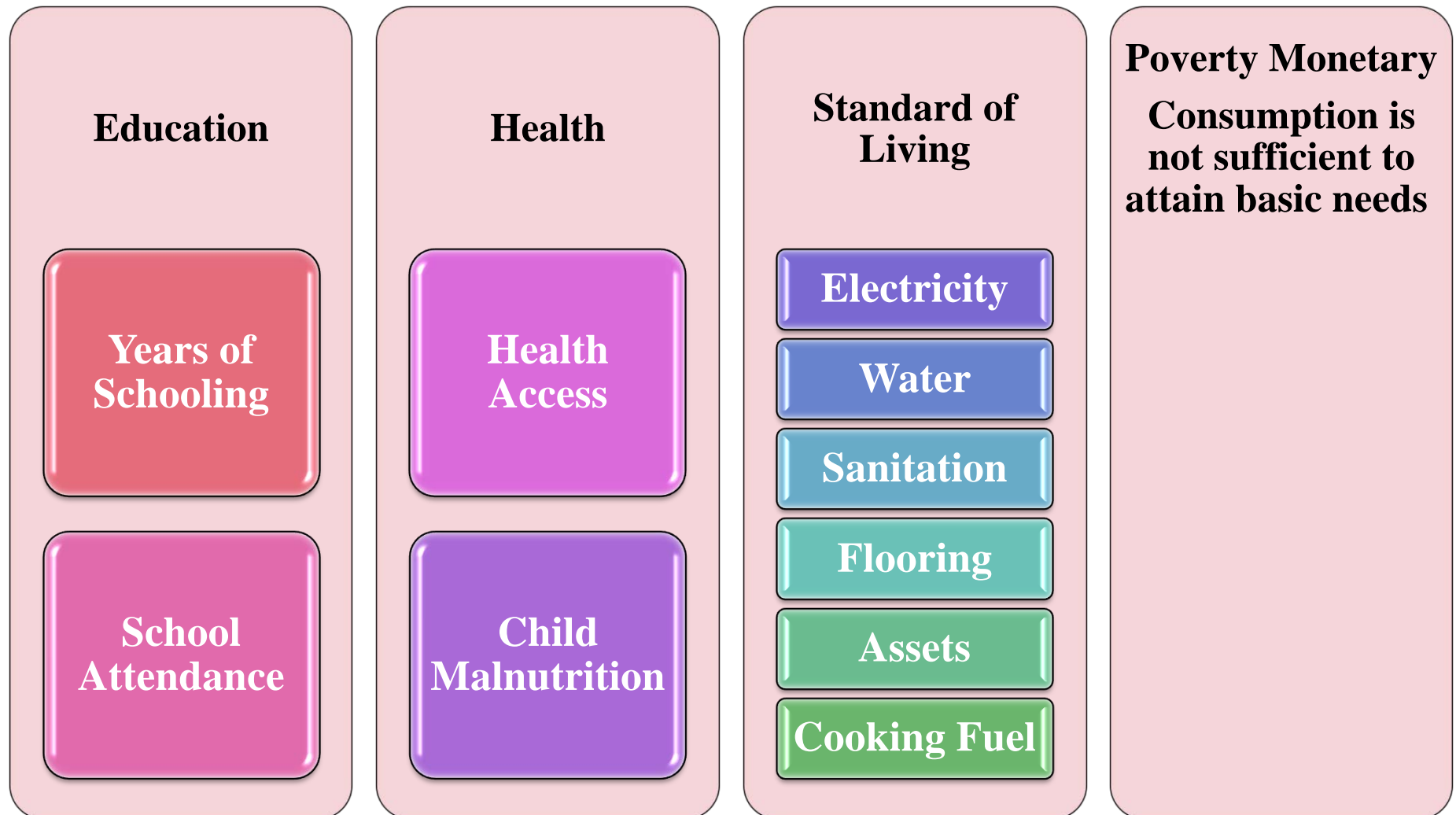
Standard of Livings

Child Malnutrition

Experience of CAPMAS to study poverty phenomenon

- It is believed that in order to reduce poverty, both monetary and non-monetary poverty should be considered.
- CAPMAS calculated MPI as a trial using OPHI's methodology.
- In addition to the traditional three dimensions of poverty; health, education and living standards, a fourth dimension of monetary poverty is introduced.

Experience of CAPMAS to study poverty phenomenon



Experience of CAPMAS to study poverty phenomenon

- Analysis of MPI shows the concentration of multi-dimensional poor in different regions or governorates, and the contribution of each indicator in the overall index of poverty multidimensional.
- Percentage of people who are poor and deprived in each indicator according to Urban/Rural Areas and Regions

Experience of CAPMAS to study poverty phenomenon

- MPI calculated by CAPMAS is based on household's income, expenditure and consumption survey (HIECS 2015).

Experience of CAPMAS to study poverty phenomenon

Preliminary Findings

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI=H*A)	Percentage of Poor People (H) at k=33%	Average intensity Across the Poor (A)	Percentage of Severe Poor at k=55%
0.046	11.2%	41.4%	0.4%

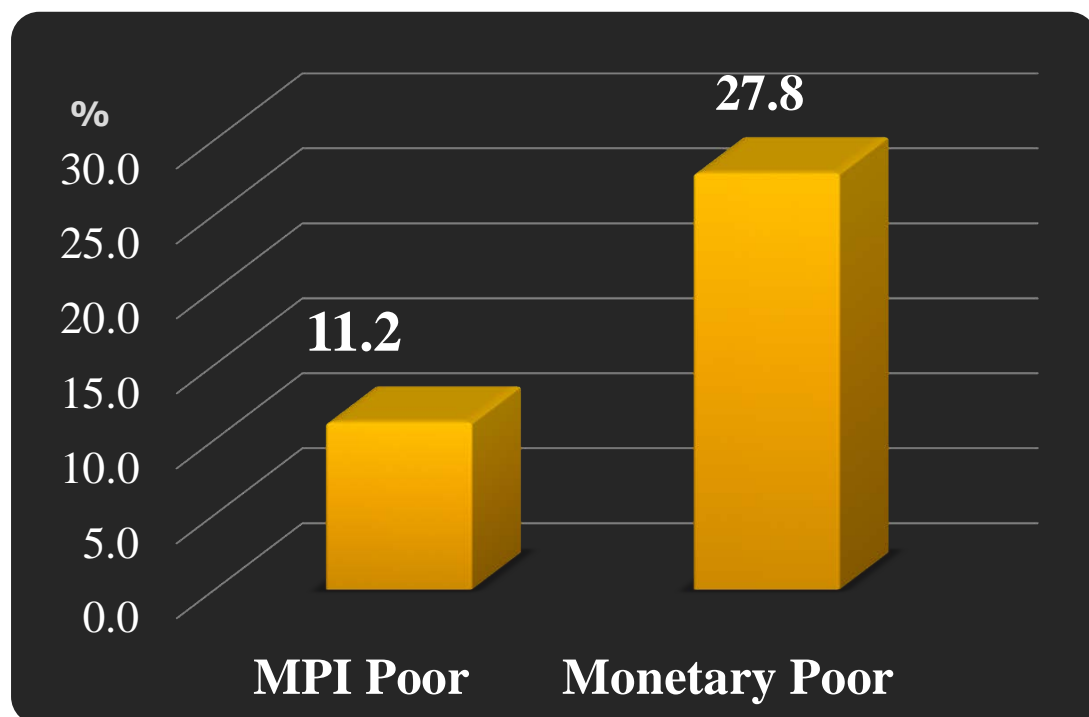
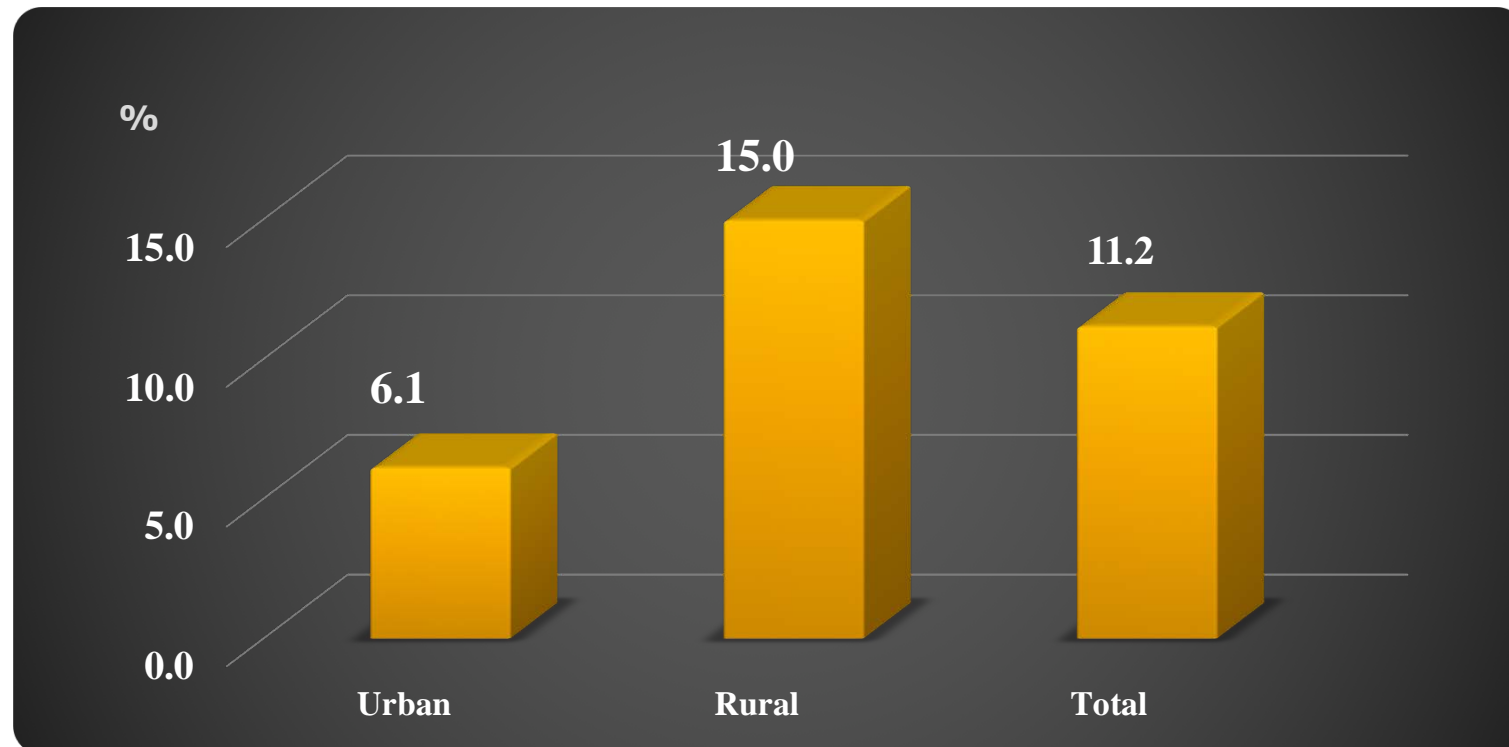


Figure 1: Percentage of Poor People

Experience of CAPMAS to study poverty phenomenon

Preliminary Findings

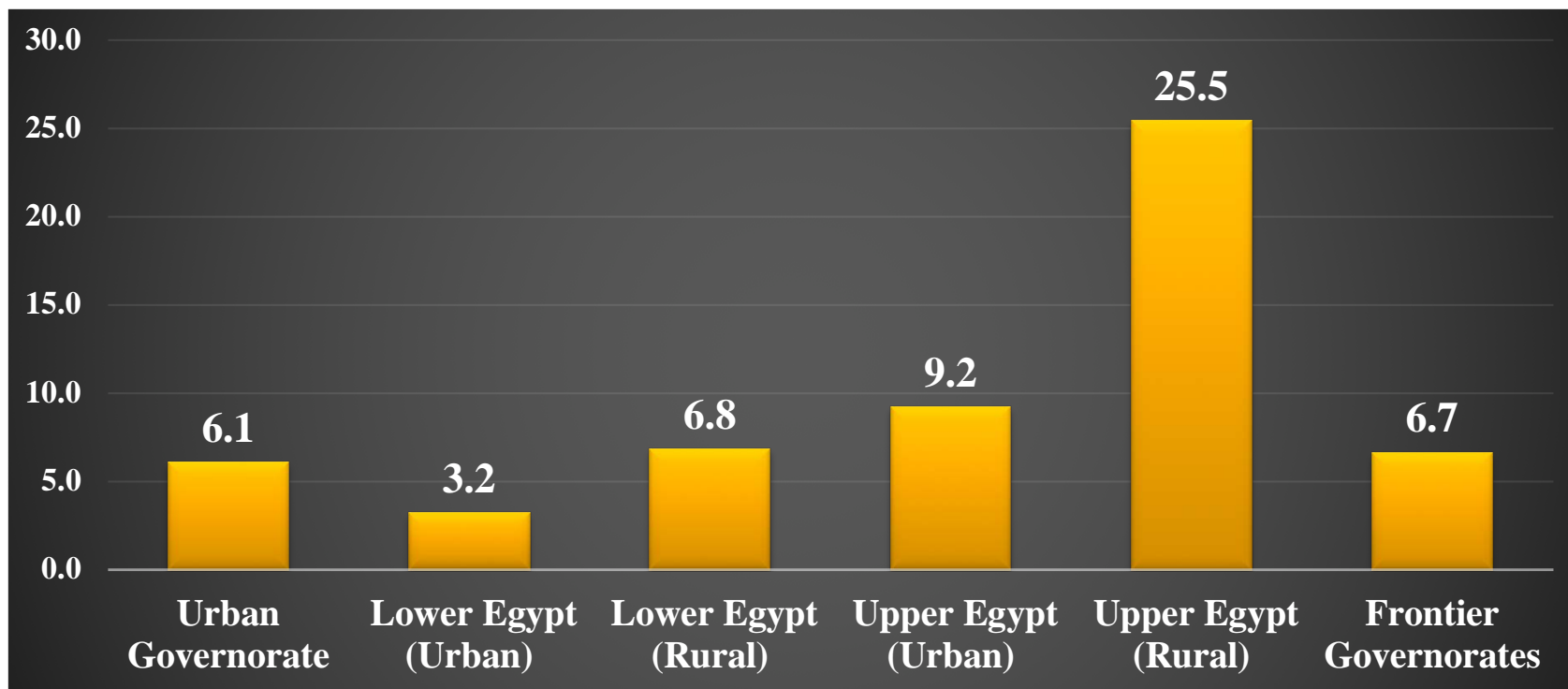
Figure 2: Percentage of Multidimensional Poor According to Urban/ Rural Areas



Experience of CAPMAS to study poverty phenomenon

Preliminary Findings

Figure 3: Percentage of Multidimensional Poor According to Regions



Why HIECS?

- HIECS provides data for monetary and non-monetary poverty.
- HIECS is a multi-topic survey that covers:
 - ✓ Household characteristics: Demographic characteristics, education status, employment status, disability,
 - ✓ Household's access to basic amenities,
 - ✓ Household's ownership of assets and durables,
 - ✓ Household Consumption of food and non food items including health and education
 - ✓ Food security
 - ✓ Shocks and coping strategies,
 - ✓ Anthropological measures of children below 5 years of age.

Why HIECS?

- The survey is conducted every two years. [Follow up the change of characteristics of poor people in a short period of time]
- In 2015, The sample size is 25000 households.
- The sample is stratified cluster sample, and it is nationally representative at urban and rural areas and the level of governorates.

Why HIECS?

HIECS survey is frequently used by policy makers to

A. measure well-being indicators on :

1. Monetary Poverty,
2. Pro-poor growth,
3. social cash transfers and contributory pension,
4. households' uses of energy,
5. food security,
6. Multidimensional poverty.

B. Assessment of existing targeting mechanisms

Who benefit from government cash transfers?

Who benefit from government subsidies?

C. Impact of social programs

How much impact do/will they have on poverty?

D. Two targeting mechanisms are based on household surveys

Poverty map

Proxy means testing

Future Contribution

- CAPMAS will calculate MPI using HIECS survey 2017/2018, where the questionnaire is improved such that:
 - The sample size became 26000 households
 - The question of child mortality is added
 - The section of health is improved by adding more questions
- Food security will be added as a dimension.

Thank You