

# COLOMBIA'S CHALLENGES TO IMPROVE MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY MEASUREMENT

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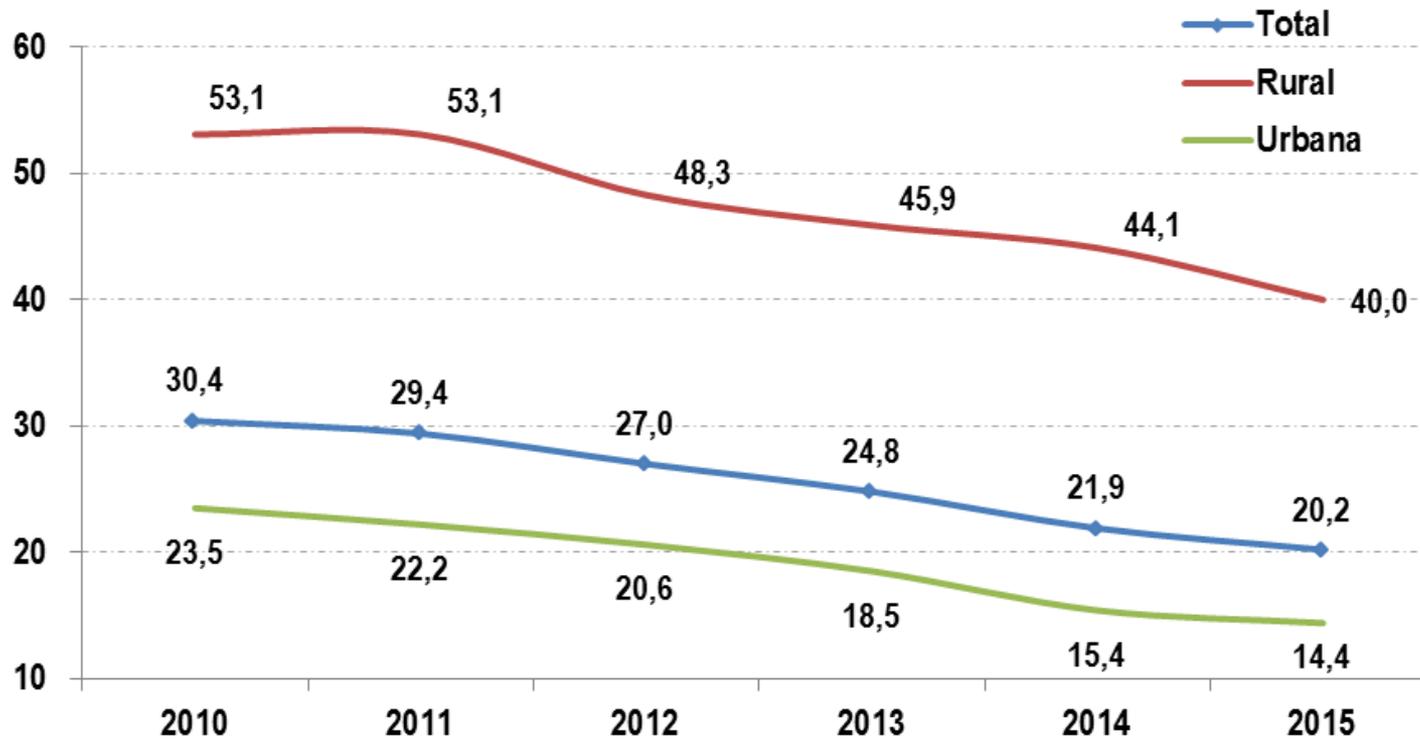
Between 2010 and 2015, the number of people on poverty decreased in 4,1 million at national level



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Multidimensional poverty in Colombia (%)



Source: DANE, Calculations based on the National Survey of Living Conditions 2010-2015 .

Between 2010 y 2015, multidimensional poverty decreased 10,2 percentage points in total; 9,1 percentage point in urban areas and 13,1 percentage points in rural areas.

# 68% of the decrease of population on poverty condition between 2010 and 2015 was concentrated in urban areas



- Between 2010 and 2015, poverty reductions at the national level were mainly related to healthcare access (-9,8 p.p) and educational achievement (-7,2 p.p).
- At urban level, main reductions were related to healthcare access (-9,9 p.p) and formal employment (-7,6 p.p).
- At rural level, main reductions were registered for healthcare access (-9,3 p.p) and educational gap (-7,6 p.p).

# Work in progress: Improving the measure of multidimensional poverty



Main areas of current work are focused on:

- Identify relevant variables and methods useful to monitor the exercise of fundamental rights not measured yet, as equality and freedom of speech.
- Improve the measurement of some variables. For example, take into account not only access but quality of childcare, healthcare, education and employment.
- Discard variables for which deprivation tends to be zero.
- Balance between productive and social inclusion factors.

# 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)



- Colombia's MPI is an indicator for monitoring public policies. It is compatible with the public policy instruments that are designed to reduce poverty.
  - The periodic monitoring of living conditions facilitates the intervention of policy-makers, and more adequate strategies and interventions for the benefit of the most vulnerable population.
  - Colombia's MPI is 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.

# New and updated information from the 2018 National Population Census



- Currently, DANE is working on an upcoming National Population and Housing Census, that will include questions to calculate the multidimensional poverty index.
  - It will allow to obtain information on multidimensional poverty 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.



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