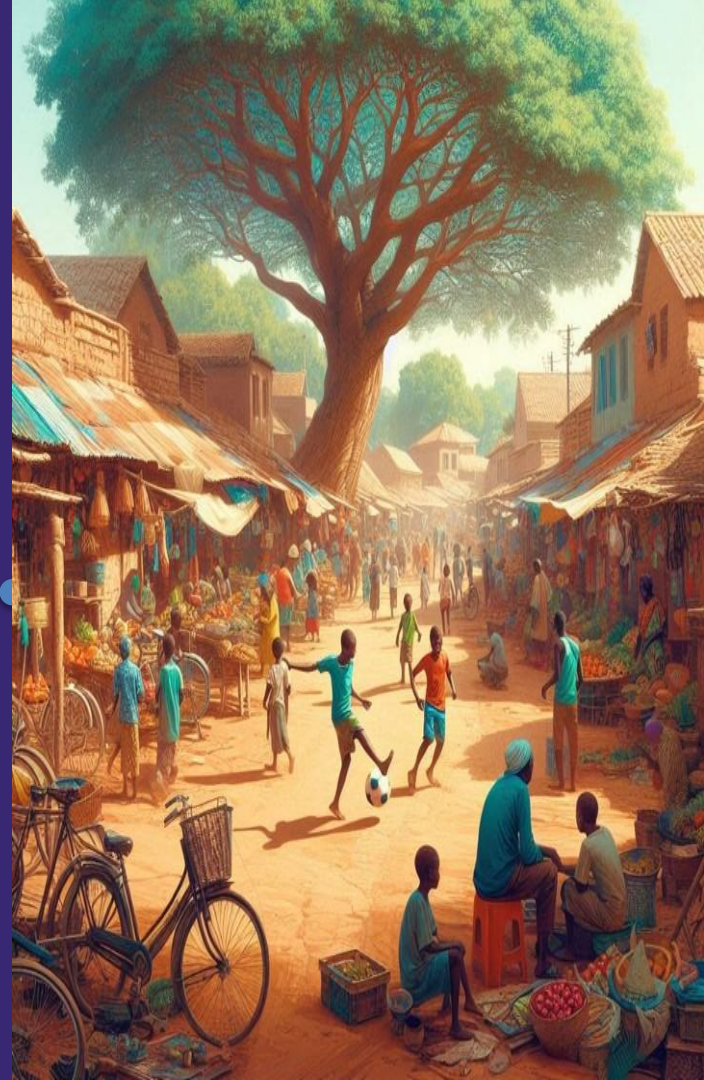


MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY REPORT

Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai Municipal



Outline

- Introduction
- Concepts
- Methodology
- Regional Status
- District Snapshot

INTRODUCTION





Poverty remains the greatest global challenge.

Goal 1 of Agenda 2030 aims to eradicate poverty in all its forms everywhere.

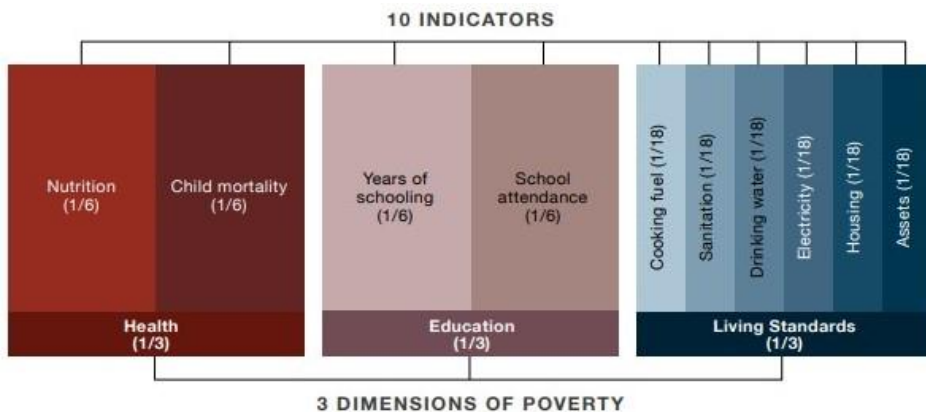
Ghana's Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) 2022-2025 also aims to build a prosperous nation and create opportunities for all Ghanaians.

What is Multidimensional Poverty ? (1/2)

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a multidimensional measure of poverty developed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) at the University of Oxford.



The index assesses the simultaneous deprivations that are experienced by people in a locality, based on several identified dimensions of poverty in a particular setting.



Source: OPHI (2018).

What is Multidimensional Poverty ? (2/2)

The MPI complements monetary poverty measures by reflecting the deprivations that people face simultaneously in other dimensions, which are also essential to guarantee a dignified life.

The poor suffer from multiple disadvantages:

- may have poor health or malnutrition,
- lack clean water or electricity or
- poor quality of work.

Focusing on one factor alone, such as income, is therefore not enough to capture the true picture of multidimensional poverty.



Multidimensional Poverty

(non-monetary measure of poverty)

Considers dimensions of which the population may be **deprived of their needs**

	Dimensions	Indicators
	Living conditions	cooking fuel - drinking water - assets - housing - overcrowding - electricity - toilet facilities
	Health	mortality - health insurance coverage
	Education	school attendance - school attainment - school lag
	Employment	Persons 15 years and older in the household is employed (wage employment)

Justification for the selection of dimensions

Living conditions

Under the living conditions dimension, seven indicators were analysed. For instance, policy on cooking fuel is to ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy as contained in Ministry of Energy's Medium Term Expenditure Framework for 2022 - 2025

Education

Improved equitable access to and participation in inclusive quality education at all levels by the Education Strategic Plan of 2018-2030

Health

National Health Policy: Ensuring healthy lives for all (2020)- Work towards the achievement of healthy lives for all people living in Ghana through an enabling policy framework that recognizes, empowers and brings together, in a coordinated manner, all stakeholders. (Health Sector Medium-Term Development Plan (HSMTDP) 2022-2025).

Employment

Ghana's Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) 2022-2025, seeks to build a prosperous country and create opportunities for all Ghanaians.

Purpose for Ghana's District MPI

- Provide targeted interventions for the allocation of resources.
- Monitor and evaluate local government development programmes.
- Track trends of multidimensional poverty.
- Monitor progress across a range of interlinked Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets at the sub-national level.

CONCEPTS





Incidence of Poverty (Who is poor?)

This refers to the percentage of people who are multidimensionally poor. It is also called the headcount ratio or incidence of poverty.



Intensity of Poverty (How poor?)

This measures how poor the poor people are. It shows how severe their poverty is by comparing how much worse off they are compared to the poverty cutoff (they experience simultaneous deprivations in multiple dimensions)

Household

This refers to a person or a group of two or more persons (related or unrelated) who live together, share housekeeping arrangements (eating and sleeping) and recognise one person as the head.



Household Population

Refers to persons enumerated in households and are usual members and visitors to the household.

Household Size

Household size is the number of persons recorded in the household on Census Night.

Head of Household

The head of household is a member of the household who is acknowledged by the other members as the head and has the primary responsibility for making major decisions on the household's living arrangements. The person, who could be either a male or female, may or may not be the main income earner of the household.

Sex of Head of Household

This refers to the sex of the primary decision-maker in a household and is categorized as either male or female.

Locality

A locality is defined as an inhabited geographical area with a distinct name. It could be a village, city or town.

Type of Locality

Type of locality is classified in this report as either urban or rural where urban is a locality with a population of 5,000 or more and rural with a population of less than 5,000.

Grid of 1km by 1km

Refers to a one-square-kilometer measurement, commonly used in population analysis and urbanization assessments.

Engagement in Economic Activity^E

This refers to work that contributes to economic production of goods and services. With regards to the Ghana 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the reference period was the seven days, before Census Night (i.e. 21st - 27th June 2021).

Economic Sector

Economic sector refers to the type of industry in which an individual is employed. These sectors are grouped as:

- a. Agriculture
- b. Industry
- c. Services

Sector of Employment

Employment sector refers to the legal organization and principal functions of the institution or enterprise with which a person is engaged. Employment sectors are categorised in this report as:

- a. Public (Government)
- b. Private Formal
- c. Private Informal
- d. Others

Level of Education

The level of education refers to the educational stages or subdivisions of formal learning attained by a person aged 12 years and older.

Level of Education is categorized as:

- a. No education
- b. Basic
- c. Secondary
- d. Post secondary and
- e. Tertiary

Marital Status

This is the civil status of a person aged 12 years or older as at Census Night. It may be one of the following cases:

- a. **Informal living together:** A person living together in a marital union but without civil or traditional recognition.
- b. **Married:** A person married under civil ordinance, customary traditional and Islamic rites, whether registered or not.
- c. **Separated:** A person who no longer has common living arrangements with the spouse but whose marriage has not been declared customarily or legally dissolved
- d. **Divorced:** A person whose marriage has been annulled or dissolved either in a court of law or by custom and has not remarried.
- e. **Widowed:** A person whose last marriage ended because of the death of a spouse and has not remarried as at Census Night.
- f. **Never married:** A person who has never entered any formal or informal marital union.

DIMENSIONS & INDICATORS



DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS

Dimensions	Weight
Living conditions	1 / 4
Health	1 / 4
Education	1 / 4
Employment	1 / 4

INDICATORS, DEPRIVATION CUT-OFFS AND WEIGHTS

Dimension	Indicator	Deprivation cut-off definition	Indicator Weights	Dimension Weight
Living Standards	Cooking fuel	Deprived if household uses solid fuels and cooking is not done outside the house or in the open/ or cooking is undertaken in enclosed spaces	1/28	1/4
	Water	Deprived if a household's drinking water is from an unclean source (tanker supply/vendor provided; unprotected well; unprotected spring; river/stream; dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal; other) or a round trip distance to collect water takes 30 minutes or more	1/28	
	Assets	Deprived if household does not have more than one small asset (radio, TV, telephone, bike, motorbike, refrigerator, or computer) and does not own a car	1/28	
	Housing	Deprived if household uses inadequate flooring (earth/mud, other) or walls (earth/mud, palm leaves/thatch (grass/raffia), other)	1/28	
	Overcrowding	Deprived if household on the average has more than three people per sleeping room	1/28	
	Electricity	Deprived if household does not have electric power	1/28	
	Toilet	Deprived if household has no toilet facilities, uses bucket/pan, public toilet, shared toilet outside the house, other	1/28	

INDICATORS, DEPRIVATION CUT-OFFS AND WEIGHTS

Dimension	Indicator	Deprivation cut-off definition	Indicator Weights	Dimension Weight
Education	School attendance	Deprived if any school-age child (4-15years) in the household is not attending school	1/12	1/4
	School attainment	Deprived if no household member has received at least 9 years of schooling	1/12	
	School lag	Deprived if household has any member who is 2 or more years behind in school compared to the expected age and grade relationship	1/12	
Health	Mortality	Deprived if either a child (less than 5 years) or a pregnant mother died in the household	1/8	1/4
	Health insurance	Deprived if anyone in the household is not covered by the national health insurance scheme	1/8	
Employment	Employed	Deprived if no member 15 years and older in the household is employed	1/4	1/4

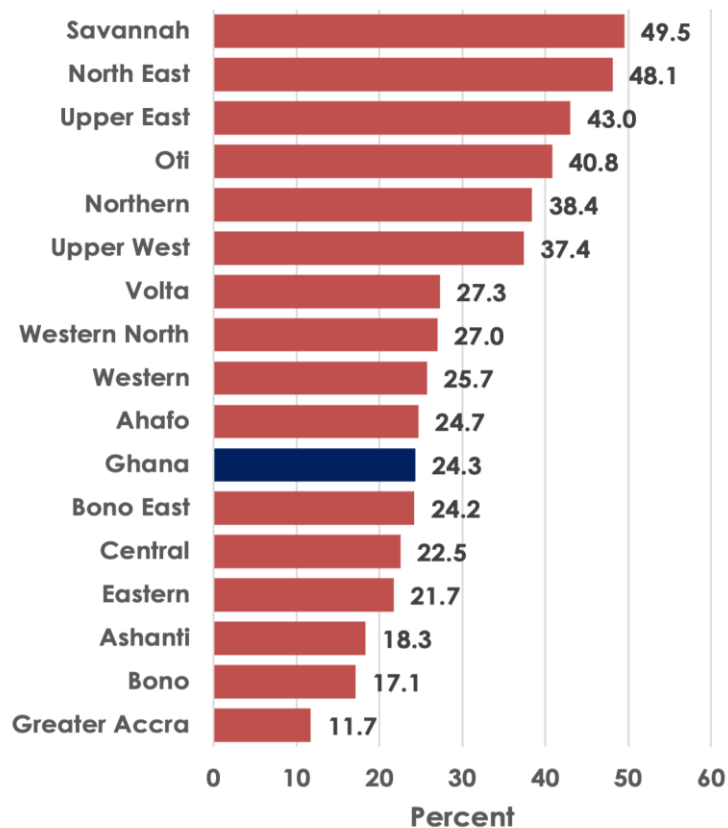
CLASSIFICATION OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

A person is considered multidimensional poor if he/she is deprived in at least one-third (33.3%) or more of the weighted indicators.

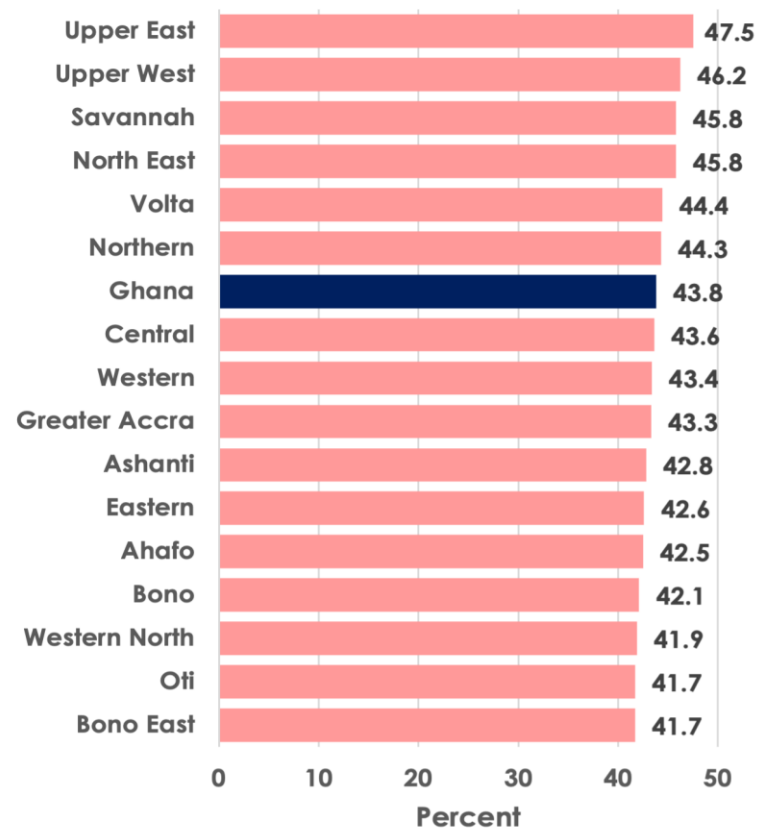
REGIONAL STATUS



Incidence



Intensity



DISTRICT SNAPSHOT



Location of Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai Municipal in Western North Region

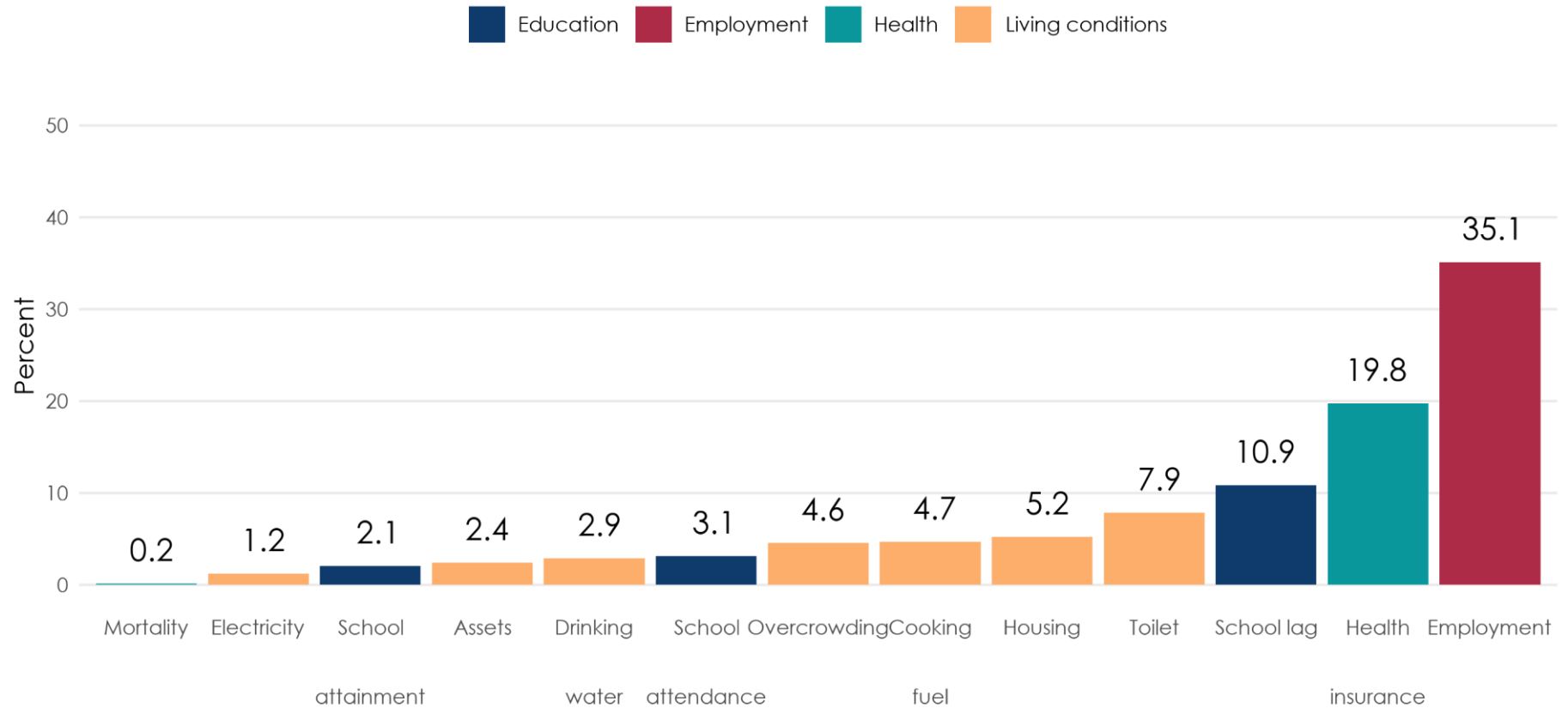


Household Population
165,471

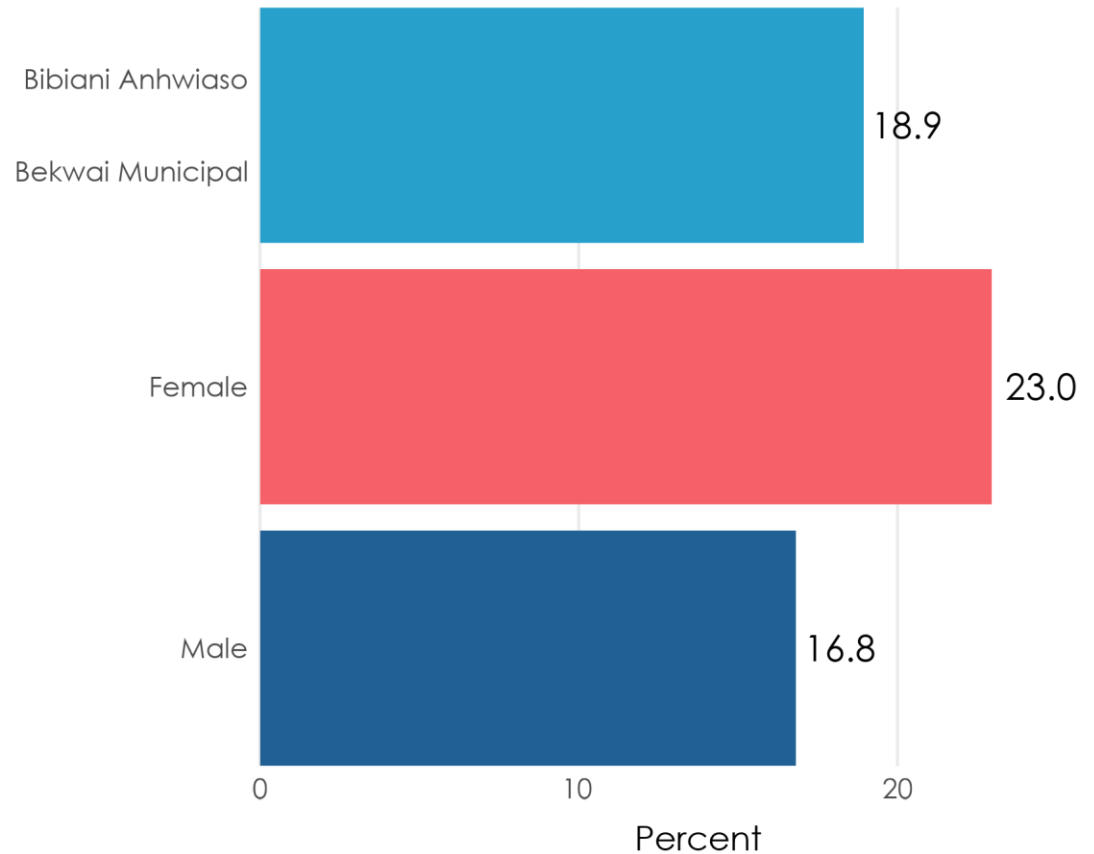
(Who is poor?)
Incidence of Poverty
18.9%

(How poor are the poor)
Intensity of Poverty
42.3%

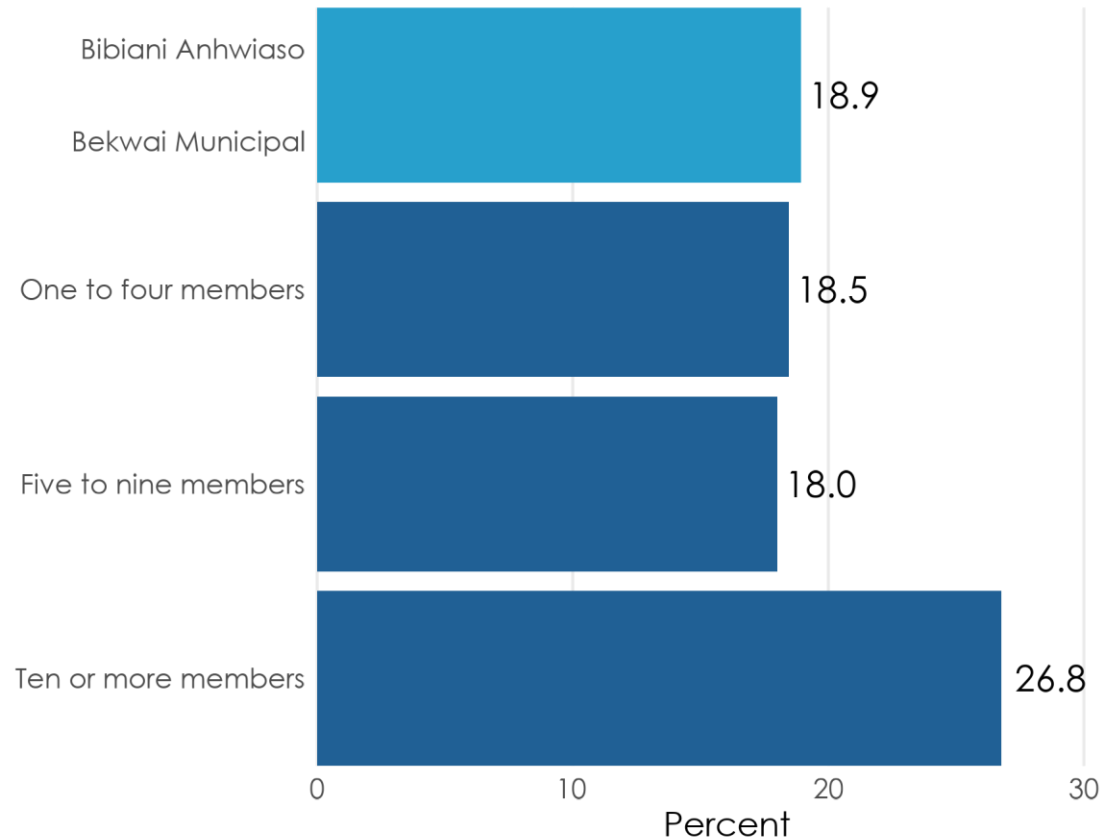
Deprivation in 13 indicators



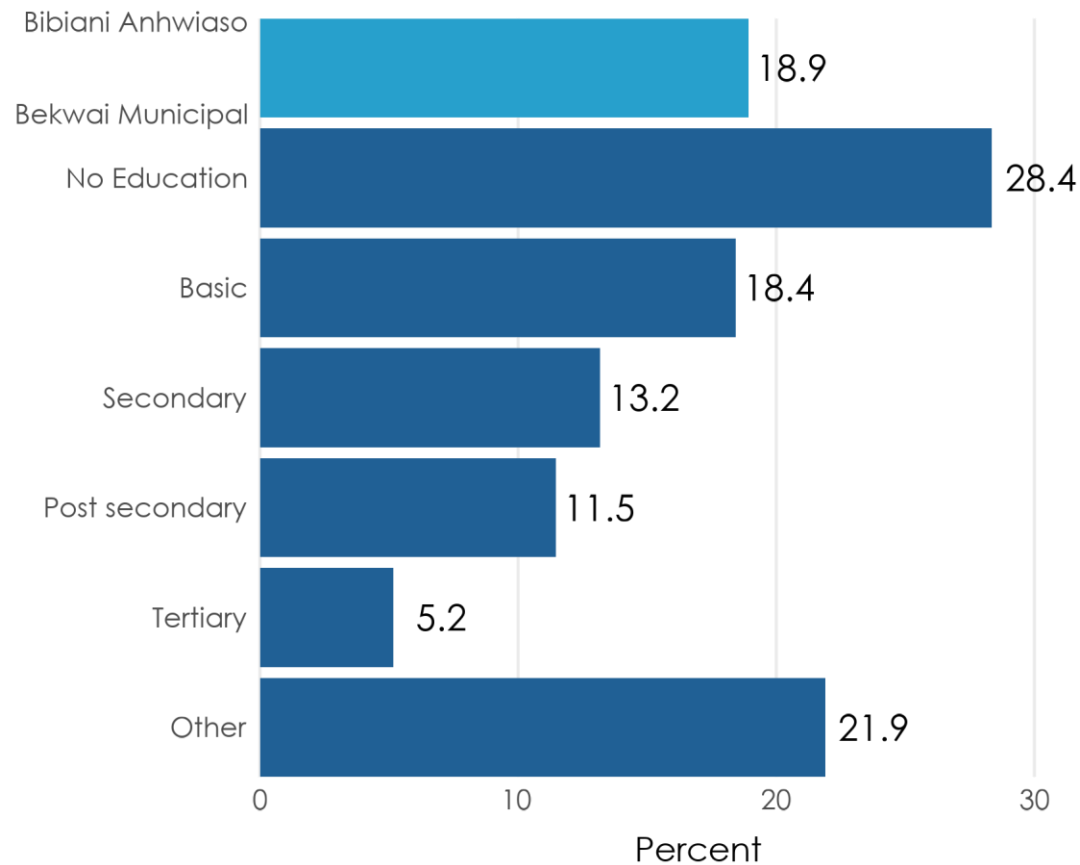
Multidimensional poverty by sex of head of household



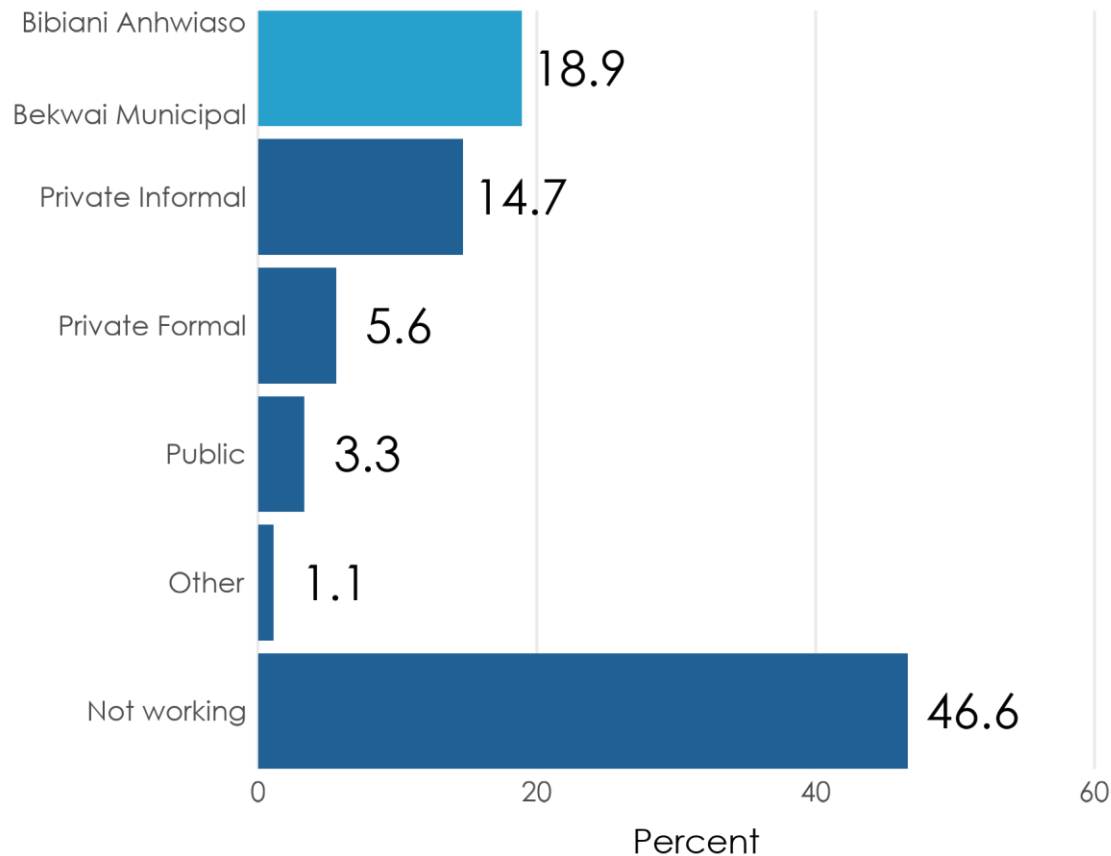
Multidimensional poverty by household size



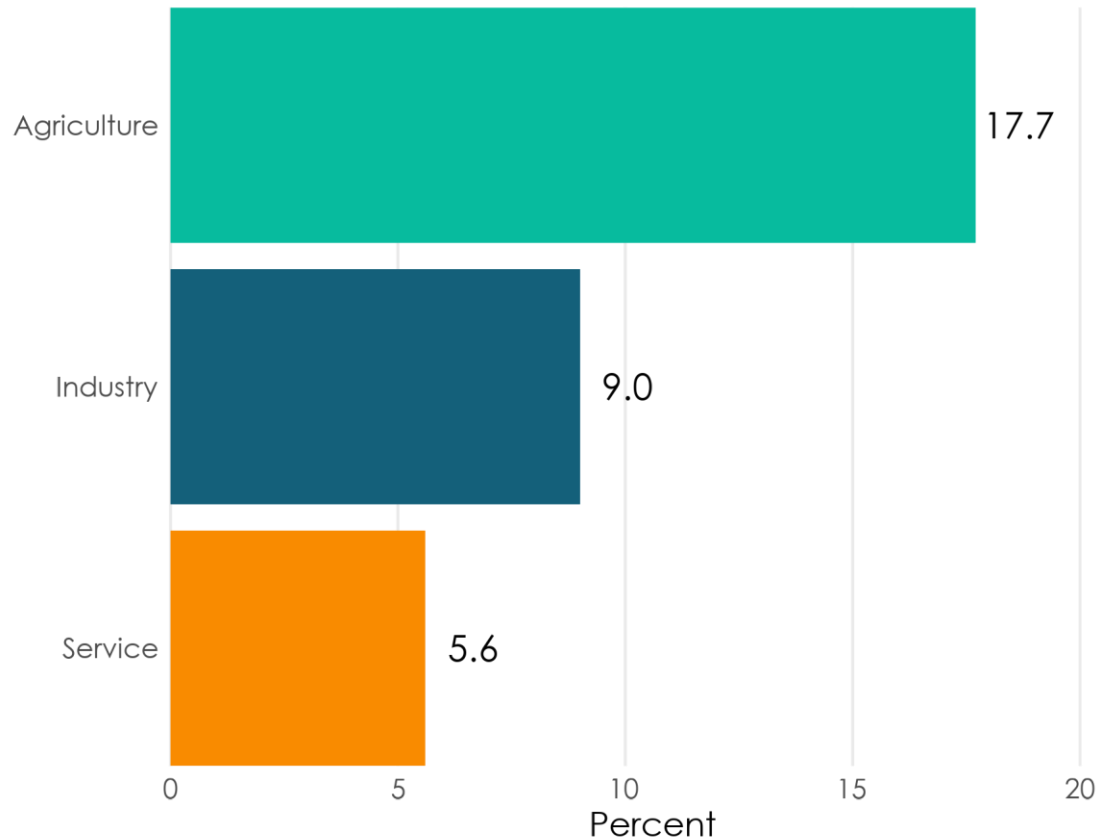
Multidimensional poverty by educational level of head of household



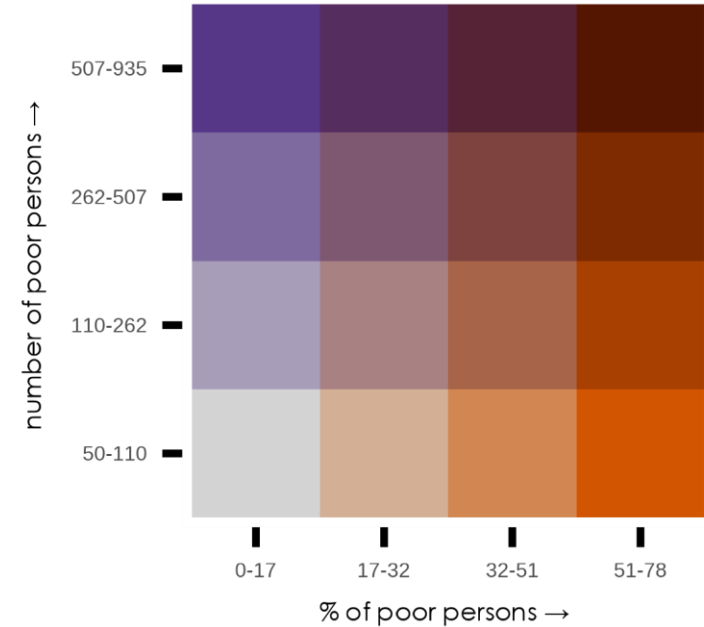
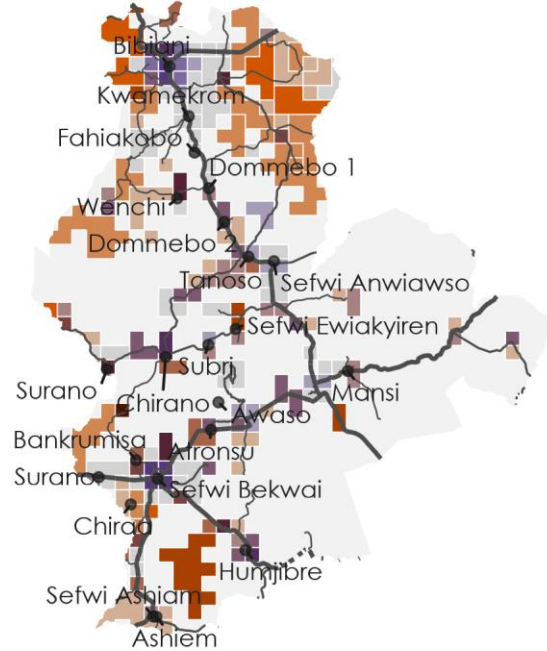
Multidimensional poverty by sector of employment of head of household



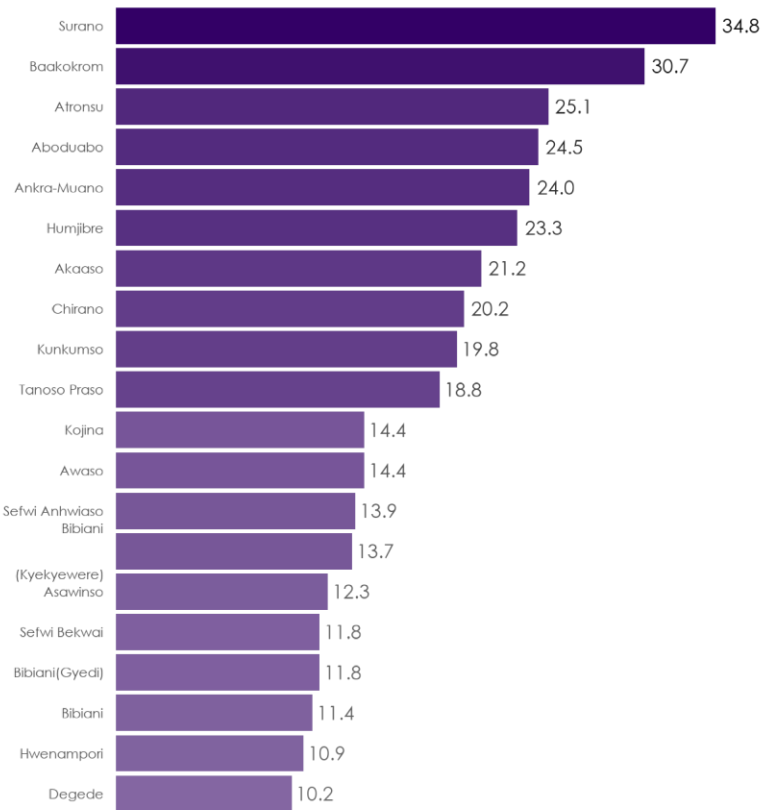
Multidimensional poverty by Economic sector of head of household



Incidence of multidimensional poverty of 1km by 1km grid



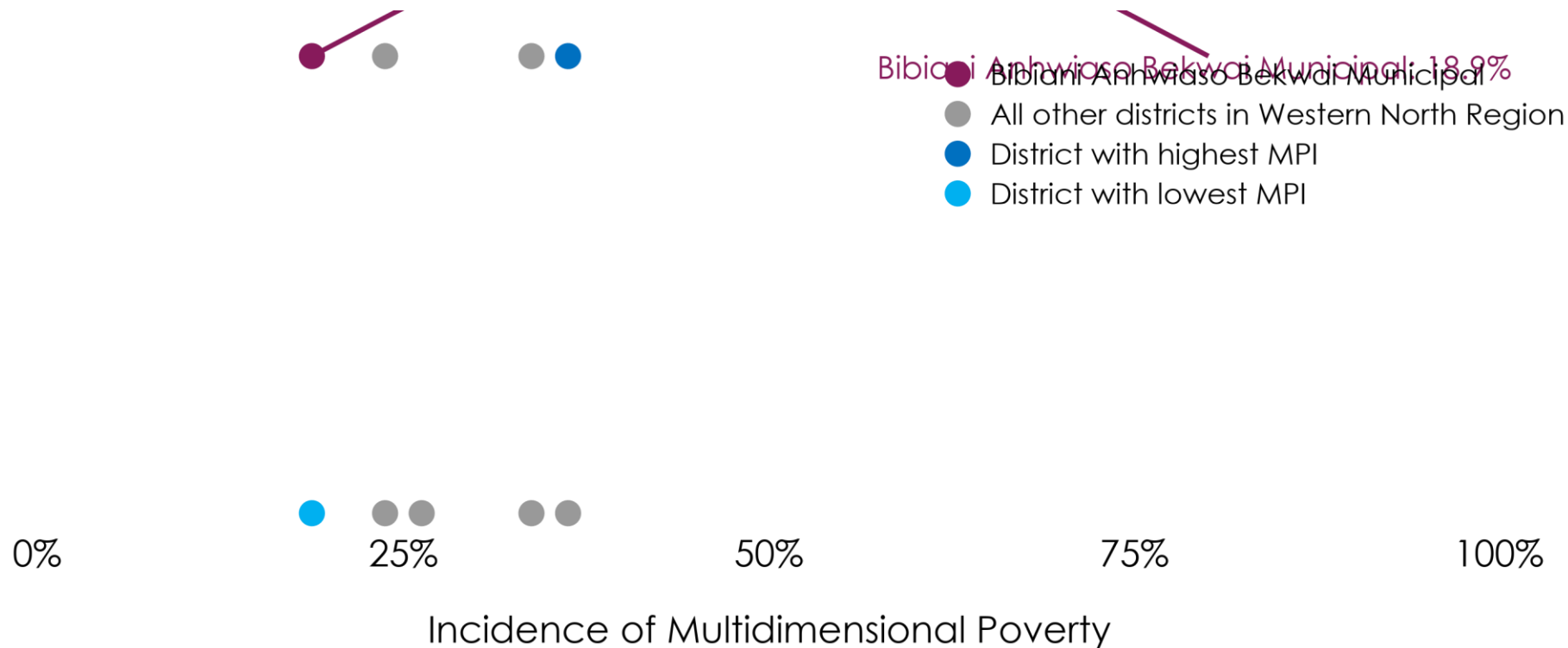
MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY FOR LARGEST COMMUNITIES



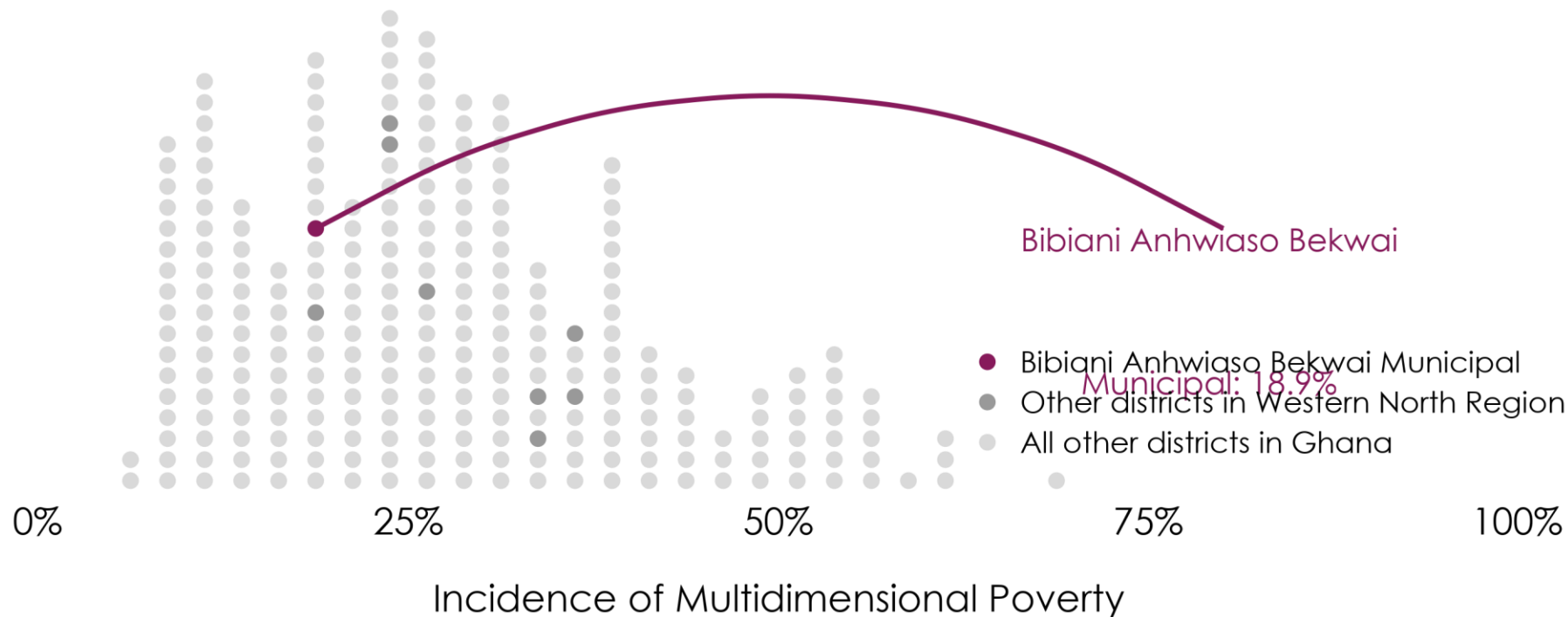
Percent



MPI Of Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai Municipal Compared To Other Districts In Western North Region



MPI Of Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai Municipal Compared To Other Districts In Ghana



Key Takeaways

- Deprivations in employment and health insurance dominates and presents wider variabilities across the 13 indicators in the district.
- Education and employment characteristics of household heads contribute to the household's multidimensional poverty status.
- Intra-district disparities in lack of access to basic needs have been established.

Thank you

