



# MMDAs Multidimensional Poverty Report

## Nzema East Municipal



**GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE**

**MMDAs MULTIDIMENSIONAL  
POVERTY REPORT**

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**NZEMA EAST MUNICIPAL**

# ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF NZEMA EAST MUNICIPALITY

NZEMA EAST

### Legend

- River/stream
- Roads
- Towns
- District Boundary



Map created by Ghana Statistical Service

# FOREWORD

The Ghana 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) was conducted to provide updated demographic, social and economic data for research, policy and planning to support national development activities and track the implementation of national, continental, and global development goals.

The 2021 PHC is the first to make available, District Multidimensional Poverty statistics on various dimensions of poverty: Incidence (headcount) and intensity on different aspects of living conditions (electricity, housing, assets, overcrowding, cooking fuel, toilet facility and drinking water), education (attendance, attainment, and grade progression), health (insurance coverage and nutrition) and employment. These statistics are presented by region and type of locality.

This Report targets Nzema East Municipal, Development Partners; Civil Society Organisations (CSOs); Private Sector; Research and Academia; and the public. The report provides relevant and timely data to support implementation and monitoring of the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies, 2017-2024: An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All which aims, among others, to institute policies and programmes to reduce poverty in all forms and dimensions and minimise inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas.

Specifically, statistics on the different dimensions of poverty can be used to identify groups as well as populations with multiple deprivations, their characteristics, and locations. This will engender the development of appropriate social protection policy intervention by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and other relevant stakeholders.

The disaggregated statistics will also support the monitoring of progress towards SDG 1 (end poverty in all its forms everywhere), SDG 3 (ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages), SDG 4 (ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all), SDG 10 (reduce inequality within and among countries) and SDG 11 (ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums). The report will, thus, guide the development and deployment of targeted interventions which aim to promote equity and human welfare in the country.

**Hon. Elizabeth Dorcas Amoah**  
Nzema East Municipal (NEMA)

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF	Alkire-Foster
AHIES	Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
DPT	Doctor of Physical Therapy
DQMT	Data Quality Management Team
EA	Enumeration Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GLSS	Ghana Living Standards Survey
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HFCE	Household Final Consumption Expenditure
HISWA	Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West Africa
HQ	Headquarters
IBES	Integrated Business Establishment Survey
IDA	International Development Association
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Index
PES	Post-Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PIT	Project Implementation Team
SA	Supervisory Area
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

# 1. PROFILE OF NZEMA EAST MUNICIPAL

Nzema east municipal's population in 2021 was 94,621 with more males (48,590), representing 51.4 percent than females (46,031) constituting 48.6 percent. The municipality occupies a land size of 2,194km<sup>2</sup> with a population density of 43 persons per square kilometer.

The municipality shares boundaries with the Atlantic Ocean to the south, Preatea huni valley and Tarkwa nsueam municipal to the North, Ellembelle district to the west and Ahanta west municipal to the East.

Administratively, the municipality has 1 urban council and 2 zonal councils, made up of 25 elected assembly members and 12 government appointees. The municipality has 25 out of the 363 electoral areas in the western region.

The Akan ethnic group (78 %) is the largest in the municipality, followed by Mole-Dabgani (12.7%), Ewe (2.8%), with the remaining ethnic groups (Ga-Dangme and others) constituting 6.5 percent.

About eight in ten (79.2%) of the municipality 's population are affiliated to the Christian Religion, followed by 8.5 percent who are Muslims and less than one percent Traditionalists. About One in ten (9.9%) percent of the population are not with any religion and those with other religion 2.1 percent.

The municipality has a literacy rate of 59.36 percent of the population 6 years and older, which is higher among males (62.9%) than females (55.6%).

The municipality 's economy is dominated by the services sector which accounts for 69.2 percent of the employed population 15 years and older, while industry and agriculture represent 16.8 percent and 14.0 percent, respectively.

## 1.1. History of Poverty Measurement

Poverty measures until recently, focused solely on income deprivation as an assessment of the living conditions and general wellbeing of any population. Although, monetary poverty is closely associated with socioeconomic status, it is now widely recognized that poverty is multifaceted or multidimensional (Sen, 1999; Oshiro and Kan, 2014; Su-Jung, 2020).

Statistics on multidimensional poverty are essential to guide national development. It is a valuable source of information about the distribution and changes in the general wellbeing of the population for decision-makers and other stakeholders. It helps to examine its association with the multiple dimensions that deny individuals of their capabilities and dignity. Multidimensional poverty also captures overlapping deprivations experienced by poor people in the country, using thirteen non-monetary indicators across four dimensions - education, health, living standards and wage

employment. This aids in identifying deprived people and their location for policy interventions to enhance their quality of life. Further, apart from capturing multiple indicators, The Handbook on Poverty and Inequality states four reasons why measuring poverty through the lenses of MPI is crucial (Haughton & Khandker, 2009). These are keeping the underprivileged at the forefront of political and economic discussions, allocating development funds to areas with high rates of poverty, monitoring and assessing the success of initiatives designed to lift people out of poverty, and assessing the efficiency of institutions in the fight against poverty.

Ghana has experienced a continuous reduction in its monetary poverty over 25 years from 52.7 percent in 1991 to 23.4 percent in 2016 (GSS, 2007; 2018). Similarly, severe poverty has also declined from 9.0 percent to 4.3 percent over the same period. Nonetheless comparing with the incidence of multidimensional poverty over the same period the latter seems much higher at 45.6 percent (GSS, 2020). This implies a more deprived population through a non-monetary measure of poverty. Measuring poverty through a multidimensional process provides a more detailed exposition of the populations, which can complement monetary poverty statistics (Alkire, 2020).

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, which aims to “End poverty in all its forms everywhere,” is multidimensional in form and definition. In addition, target 1.2 aims to at least half the incidence of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions.

Income alone as an indicator cannot uniquely capture the multiple aspects that contribute to poverty. As such, using the monetary measure of poverty alone cannot adequately enable the measurement of achieving SDG 1, which aims at ending poverty in all its forms, among other targets. Therefore, the drive to achieve the SDG targets calls for a more integrated analysis of the multidimensionality of poverty where poverty is looked at more holistically. The monetary or consumption poverty, as measure of poverty has since been complemented by the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in 2020.

## **1.2. Purpose of Multidimensional Poverty Index in Ghana**

In the past, many countries have measured poverty only by consumption or income. But no one indicator (such as consumption or income) can capture the multiple aspects of poverty. However, countries are increasingly embracing multidimensional poverty measures, following the 2010 launch of the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index, a relatively new international measure of acute poverty developed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the United Nations Development Programme Human Development Report Office (UNDP HDRO). The MPI complements monetary poverty measures by reflecting the acute deprivations that people face simultaneously in other dimensions, which are also essential to guarantee a dignified life.

The purpose of Ghana's National Multidimensional Poverty Index is to monitor key simultaneous disadvantages that affect multidimensionally poor people. The indicators constituting Ghana's MPI reflect national priorities. Ghana's MPI will be used to monitor

and evaluate progress across a set of interlinked and policy-responsive Sustainable Development Goals and targets that are of recognised national and global importance.

The structure of MPI for Ghana was also developed with the purpose of providing clearer guidance in designing programmes to reduce poverty in the country. The MPI will also enable monitoring and evaluating of the country's plans and programmes to reduce multidimensional poverty and deprivation. The national MPI for Ghana can be used to:

- Compare regions and districts in terms of MPI, thereby allowing the Government and other stakeholders to focus services and policies accordingly to leave no one behind as enshrined in the SDGs.
- Complement the income poverty measure.
- Measure the progress achieved over the years.

Detailed MPI analysis, such as that presented in this report, will be used to support more effective integrated and multi-sectoral policies at district level, including budget allocation and targeting. Analysis of MPI by district, age cohort, and other characteristics would help identify the poorest groups and specific areas of deprivation to ensure effective prioritisation and inclusion of all disadvantaged people.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

This report utilises data from the 2021 Population and Housing Census and employs the Alkire-Foster approach to measure multidimensional poverty. Unlike traditional income-based assessments, this approach takes into account four poverty dimensions: health, education, standard of living, and wage employment. Specific indicators are chosen within each dimension, and a deprivation cut-off point established. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is computed using four dimensions with 13 indicators (Table 2.1). Individuals experiencing deprivation in multiple dimensions are classified as multidimensionally poor. The approach computes an MPI based on poverty incidence (percentage of the poor) and intensity (average share of deprivation), allowing for dimension weighting adjustments that reflects collective priorities.

**TABLE 2.1: GHANA'S NATIONAL MPI – 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 has more than 3 people per sleeping room, on average	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	
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 an 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	1/12	
Health	Mortality	A household is deprived if either a child (<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	
Wage Employment	Employment	Deprived if no member 15 years and older in the household is employed	1/4	1/4

This methodology provides a nuanced and adaptable approach to poverty measurement and intervention. For a more detailed explanation of the Alkire-Foster approach employed in this report, you can visit the GSS website at <https://statsghana.gov.gh/MPI-Primer.pdf>.

### **3. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS**

#### **3.1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)**

People are counted as multidimensionally poor if they are deprived in one-third or more of 13 indicators (mortality, health insurance coverage, school attendance, school attainment, school lag, cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, housing, assets, and overcrowding, employment). Multidimensional poverty considers the many overlapping deprivations that poor people experience and provide a more detailed exposition of the various dimensions of people's living standards to complement monetary poverty statistics.

#### **3.2. Incidence (Who is Poor?)**

This is perhaps, the most familiar number: the percentage of people who are MPI poor. This is called the headcount ratio, incidence of poverty, or poverty rate.

#### **3.3. Intensity (How Poor are They?)**

This refers to the severity or depth of poverty experienced by individuals or households. It quantifies how much worse off someone is compared to the poverty cutoff. It is also a measure of how poor the poor people are.

#### **3.4. Censored Headcount Ratio (CHR)**

The censored headcount ratio of an indicator is the percentage of the total population – or one of its subsets – who are deprived in that indicator. The weighted sum of the censored headcount ratios constitutes MPI. This means that a decrease in any deprivation of any poor person will decrease poverty as measured by the MPI. The censored headcount ratios only count a deprivation when the person who experiences it is also multidimensionally poor.

#### **3.5. Uncensored Headcount Ratio**

The 'uncensored headcount ratio' of each indicator represents the proportion of the total population who are deprived in that indicator, irrespective of their poverty status. i.e., the percentage of all people – poor and non-poor – who are deprived in that particular indicator.

#### **3.6. The MPI (Adjusted Headcount Ratio)**

This is the product of incidence and intensity. It shows the share of possible deprivations that poor people experience. MPI ranges from zero to one, and a higher number signifies greater multidimensional poverty.



### **3.7. Composition of Poverty**

The percentage contribution of an indicator shows how much it contributes to the overall MPI of a given population. It depends on both the censored headcount ratio and the weight of that indicator. This measure – often visualized as a striped bar – provides immediately comparison of the contribution of each indicator to the MPI for different population groups within a country.

### **3.8. School Lag**

In formal education, a school lag occurs if a child is attending school, but s/he is two or more years behind compared to the expected age/grade relationship.

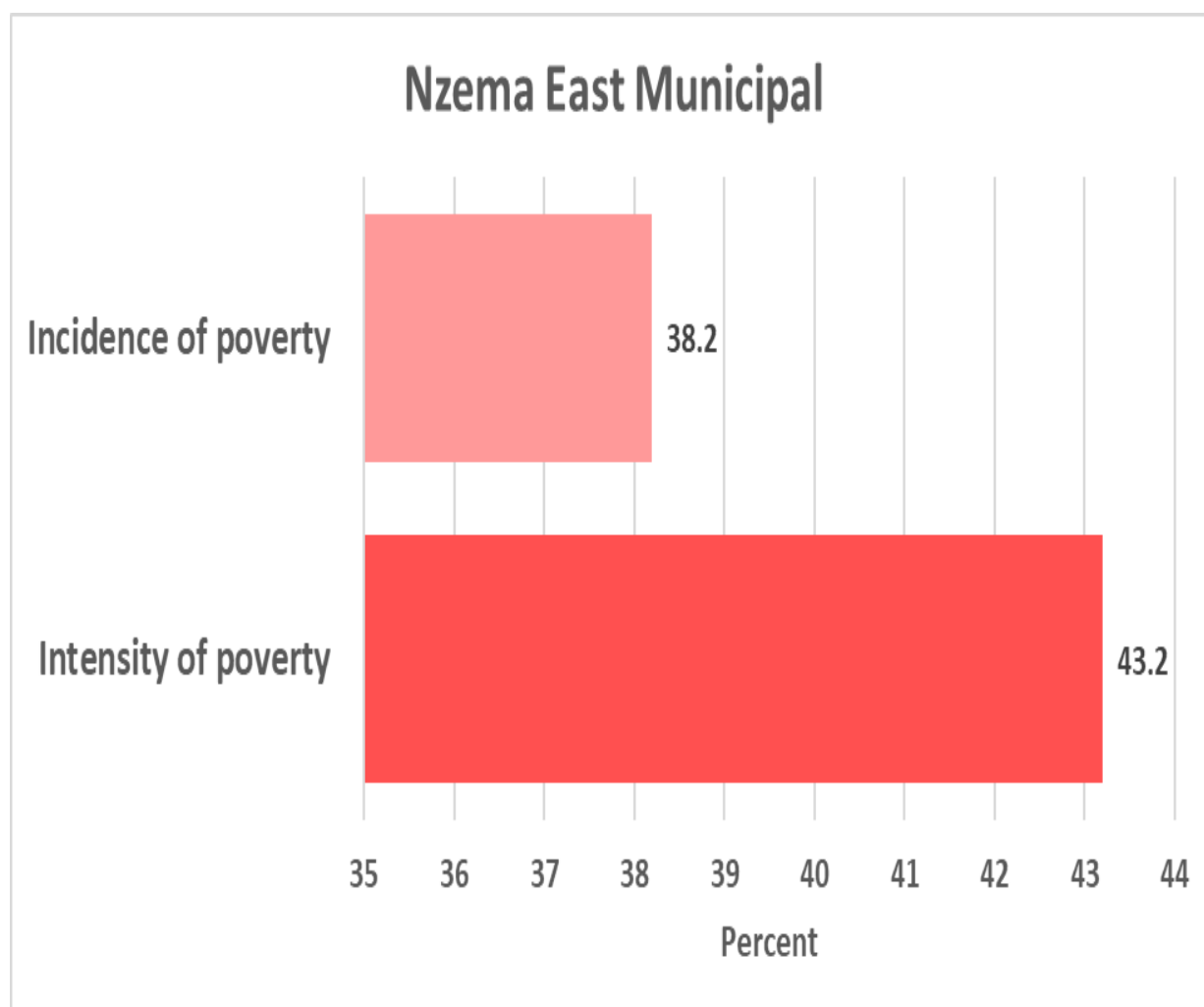
## 4. HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS

The following highlights presents information on multidimensional poverty in Nzema East municipal.

More than a third (38.2%) of the 92,933 population in Nzema East are multidimensionally poor.

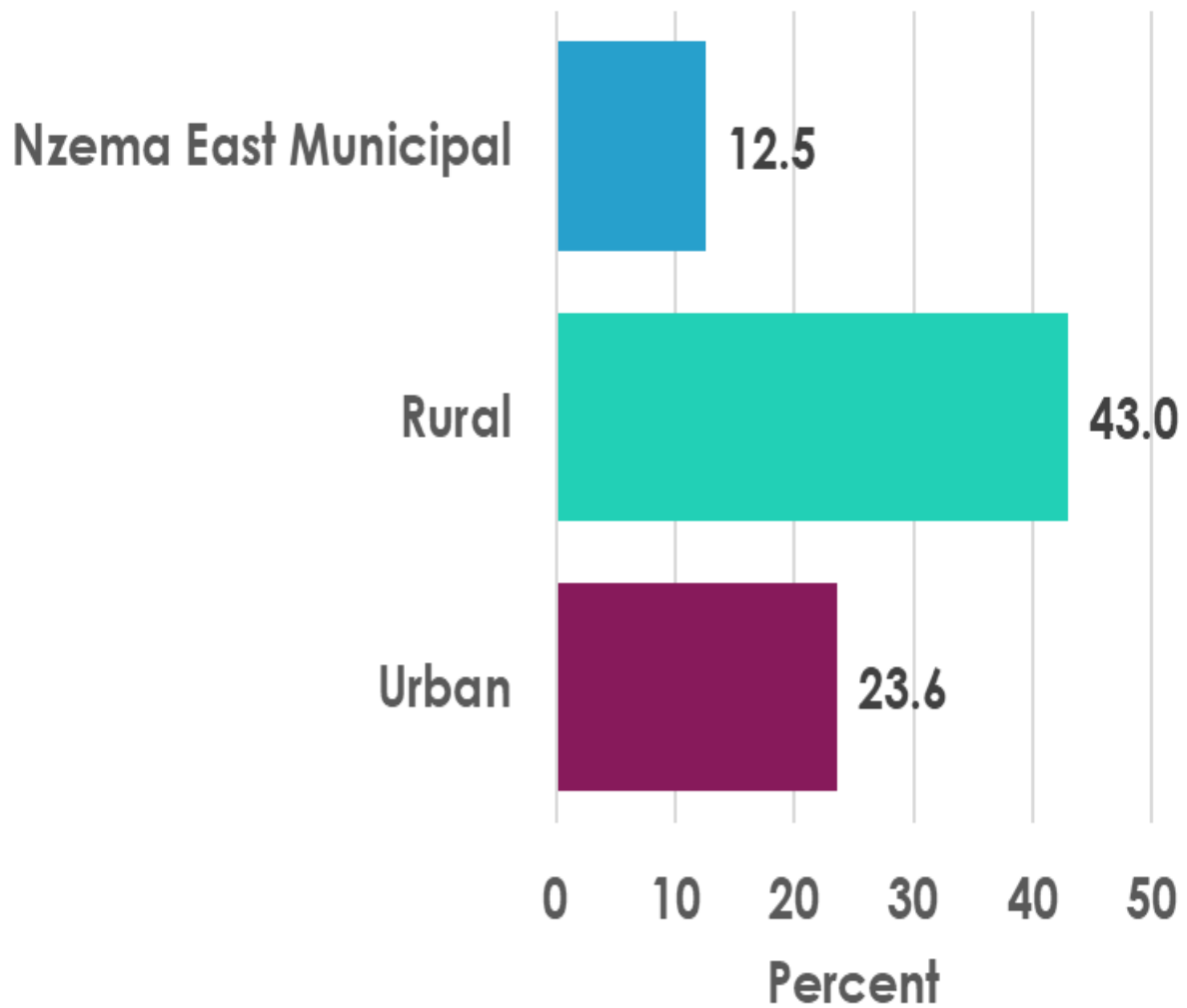
Among the poor the average share of deprivation is 43.2 percent.

FIGURE 4.1: INCIDENCE AND INTENSITY OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY.



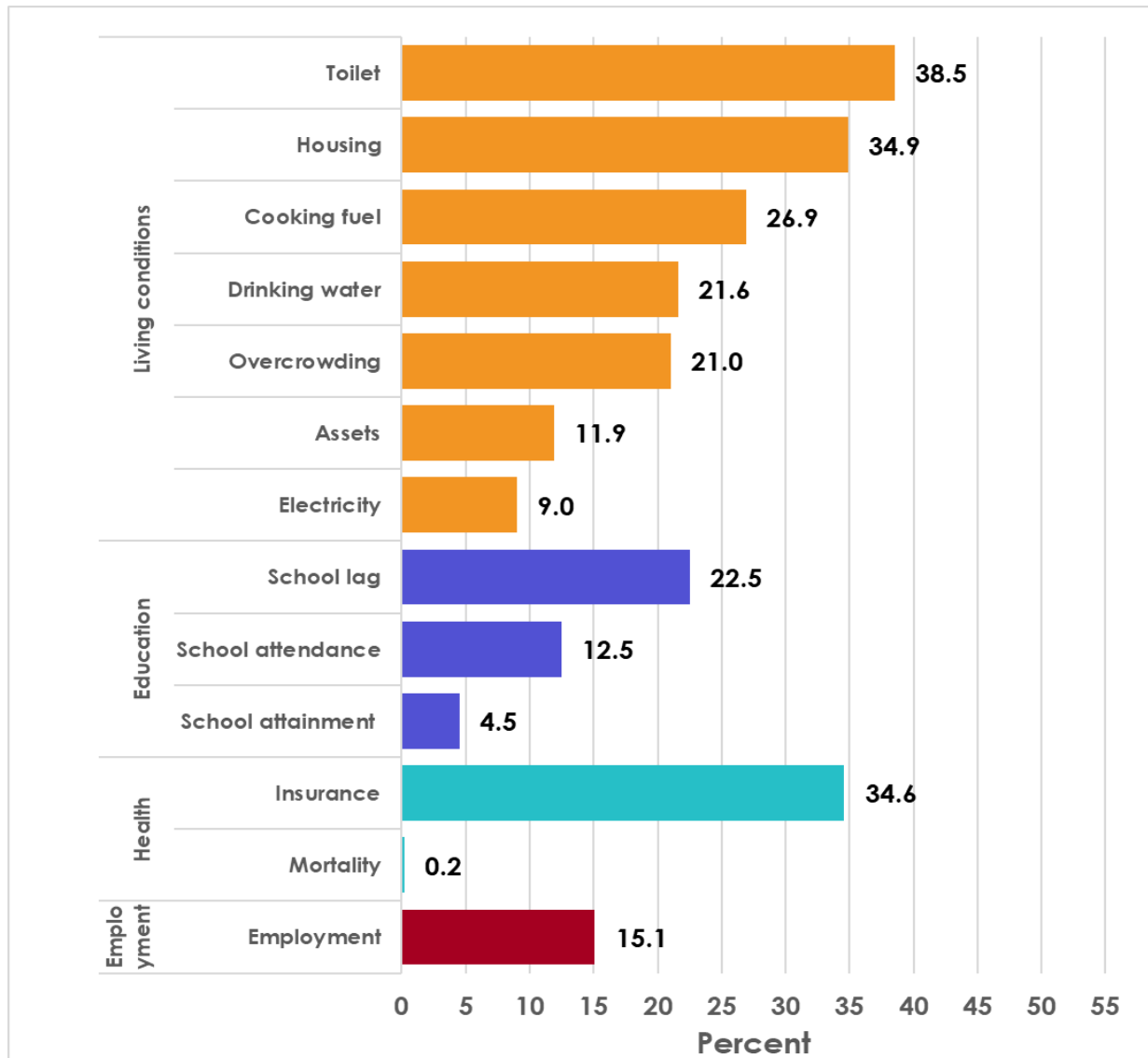
Multidimensional poverty is almost two times higher in rural areas (43.0%) compared to urban (23.6%).

FIGURE 4.2: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY TYPE OF LOCALITY



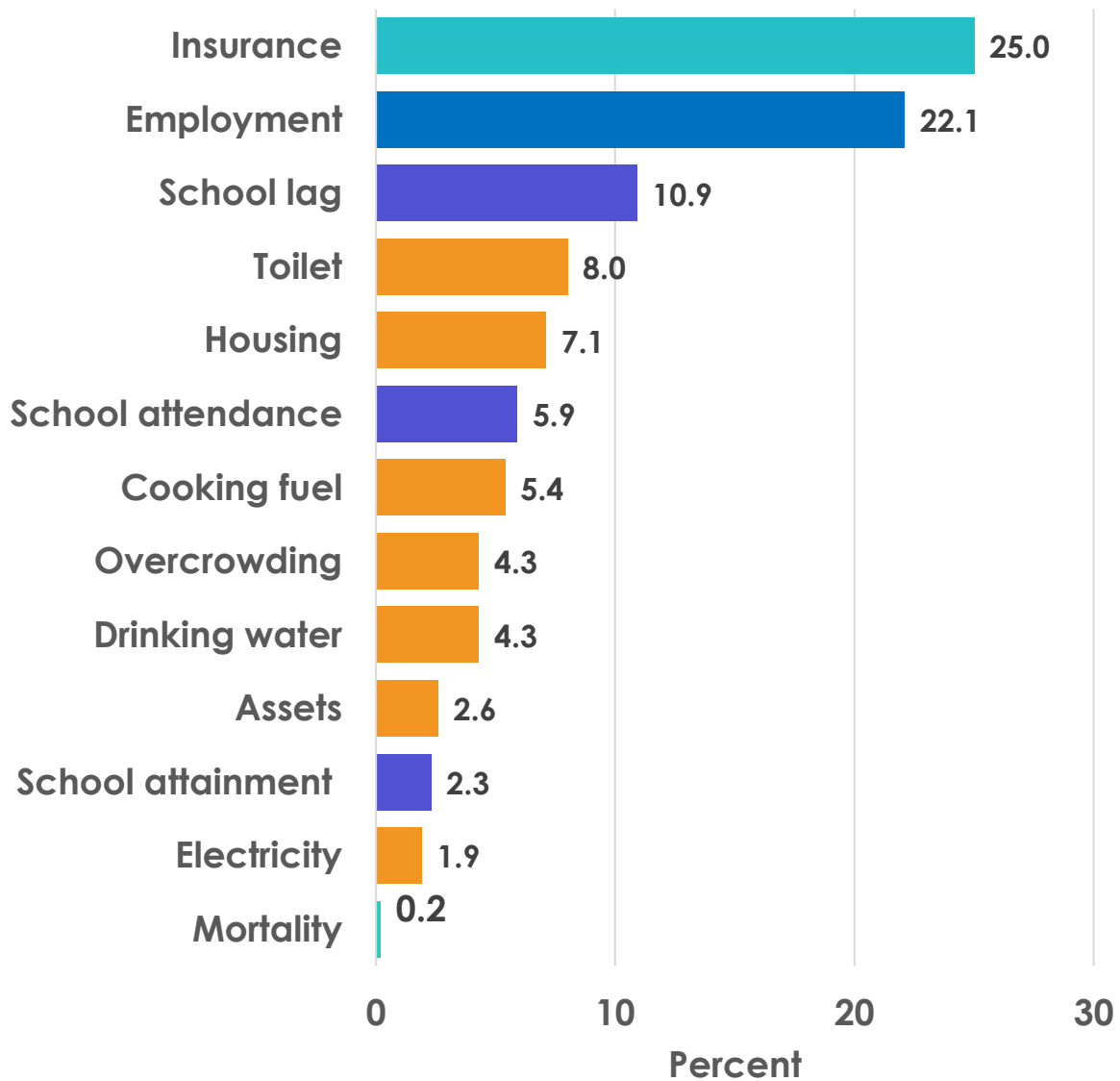
Unimproved toilet facilities (38.5%), housing (34.9%), health insurance coverage (34.6%) and cooking fuel (26.9%) are the leading indicators with the highest deprivation in the municipality.

FIGURE 4.3: DEPRIVATION IN INDICATOR.



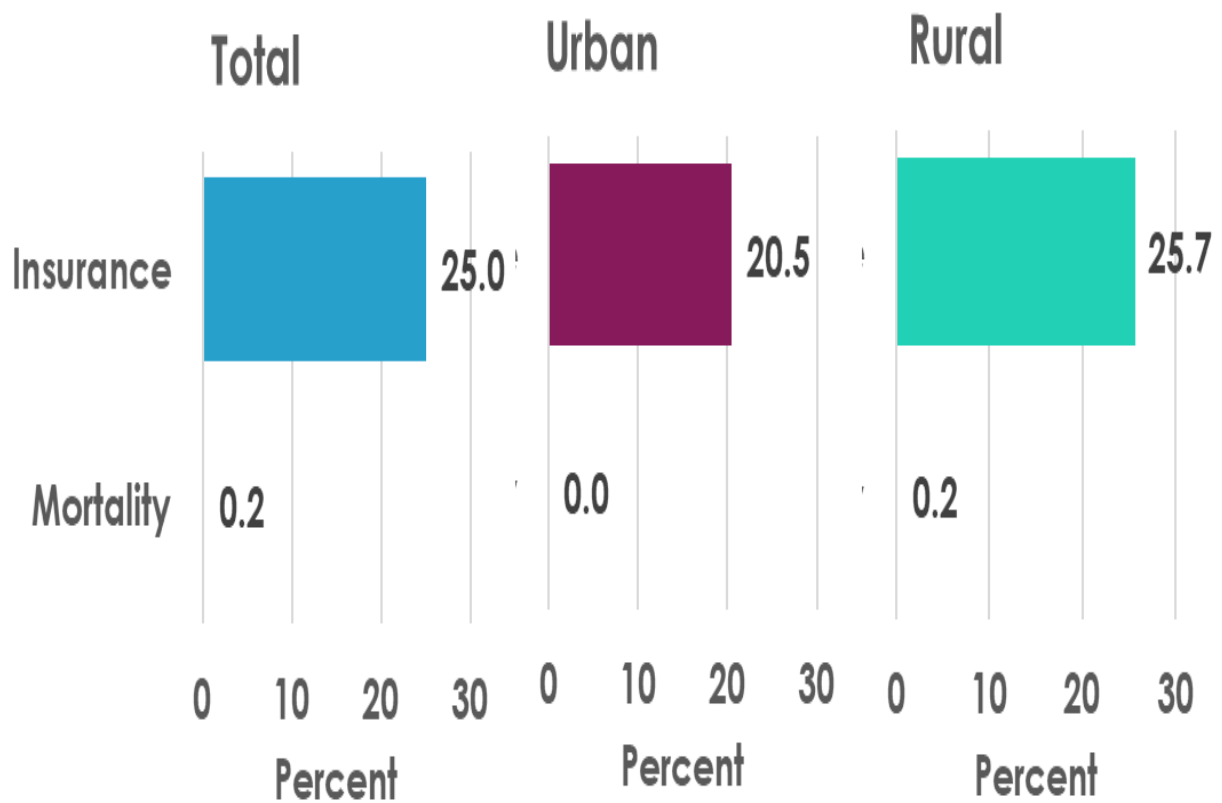
Three (health insurance coverage; 25.0%, employment; 22.1% and school lag; 10.9%) of the thirteen indicators contribute more than half (58.0%) of the incidence of poverty in the municipality.

FIGURE 4.4: CONTRIBUTION OF INDICATOR TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY



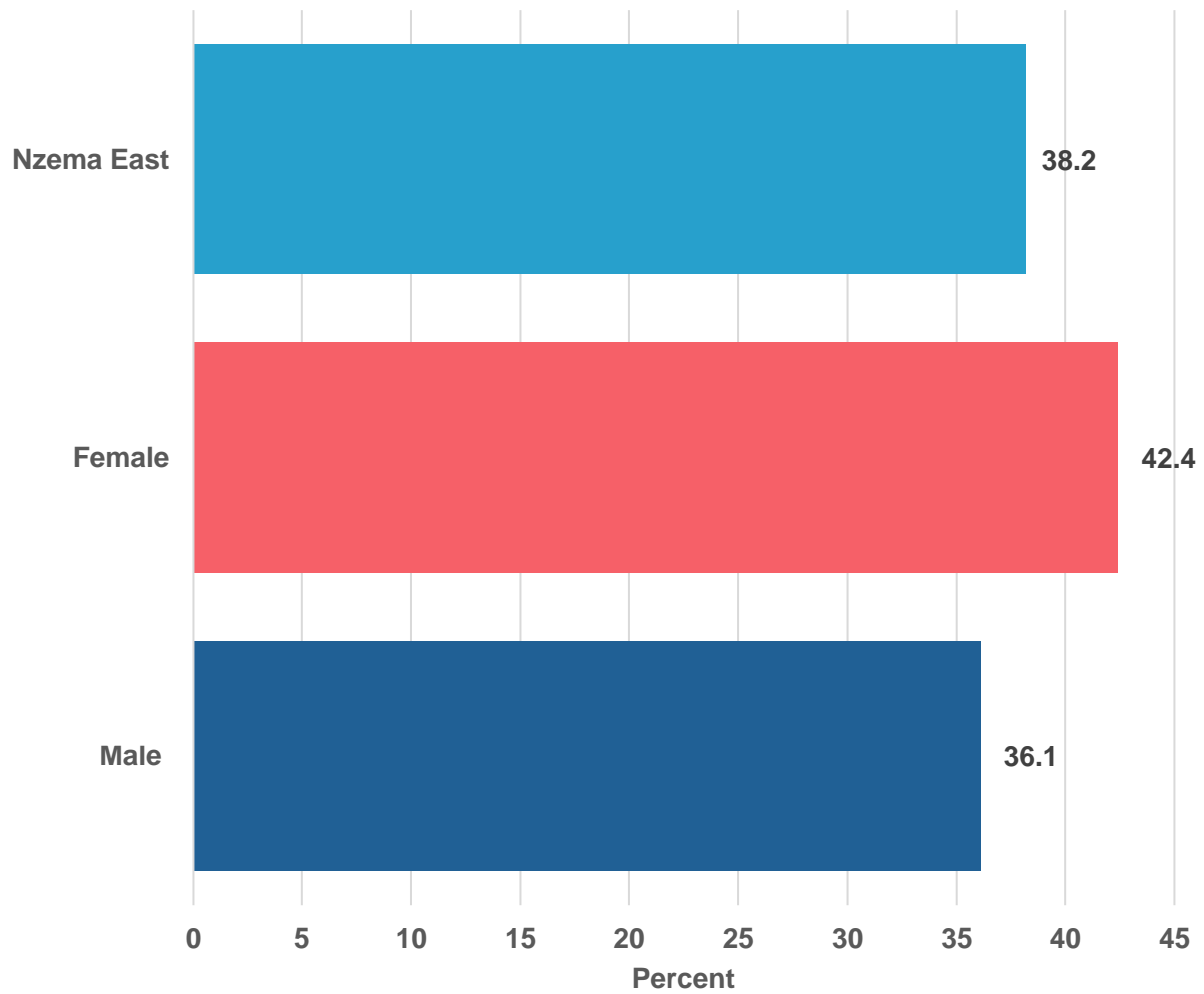
Deprivation in health insurance coverage is higher in rural areas (25.7%) than urban (20.5%).

FIGURE 4.5: CONTRIBUTION OF HEALTH DIMENSION TO POVERTY BY TYPE OF LOCALITY (PERCENT).



Multidimensional poverty is relatively more prevalent in female-headed households (42.4%) compared to male-headed households (36.1%).

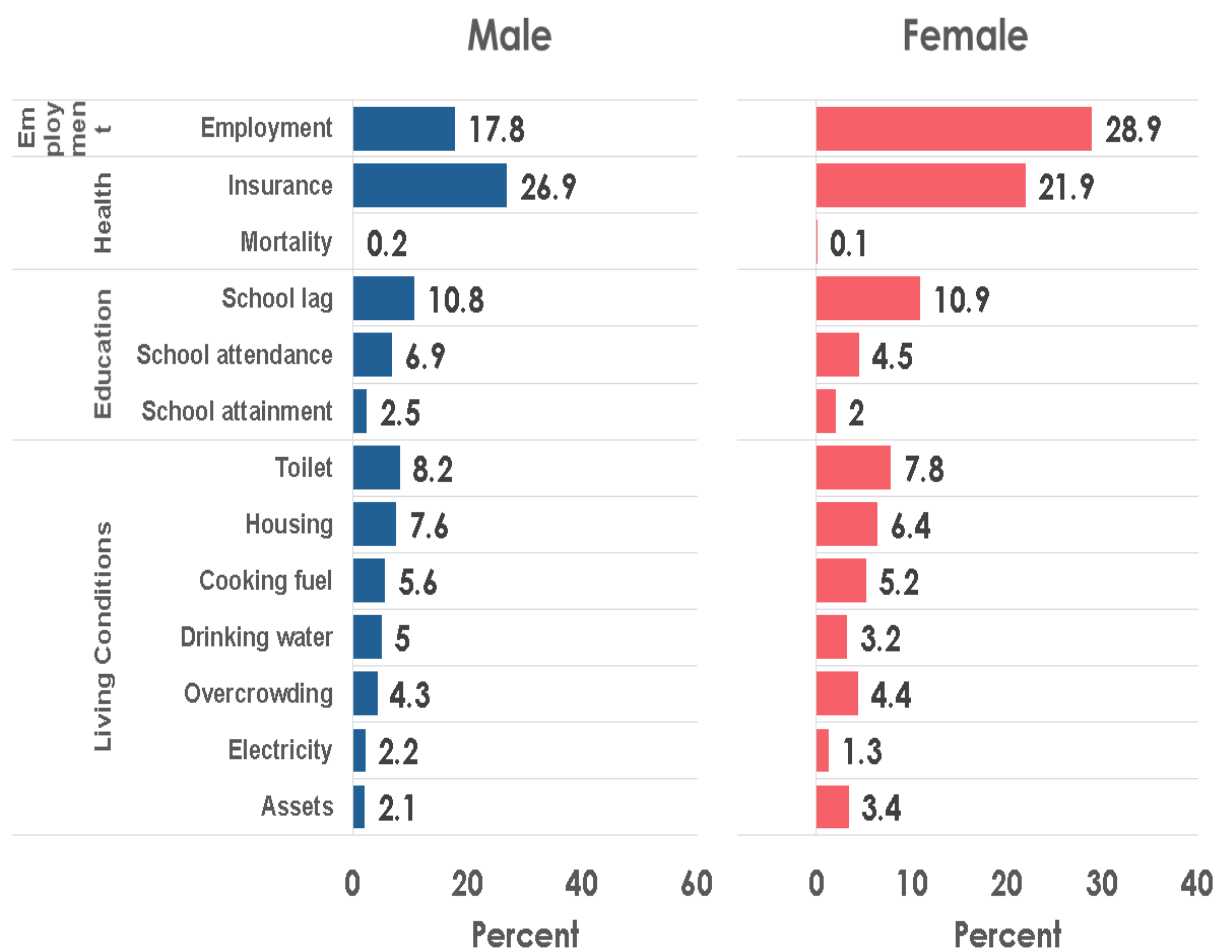
**FIGURE 4.6: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.**





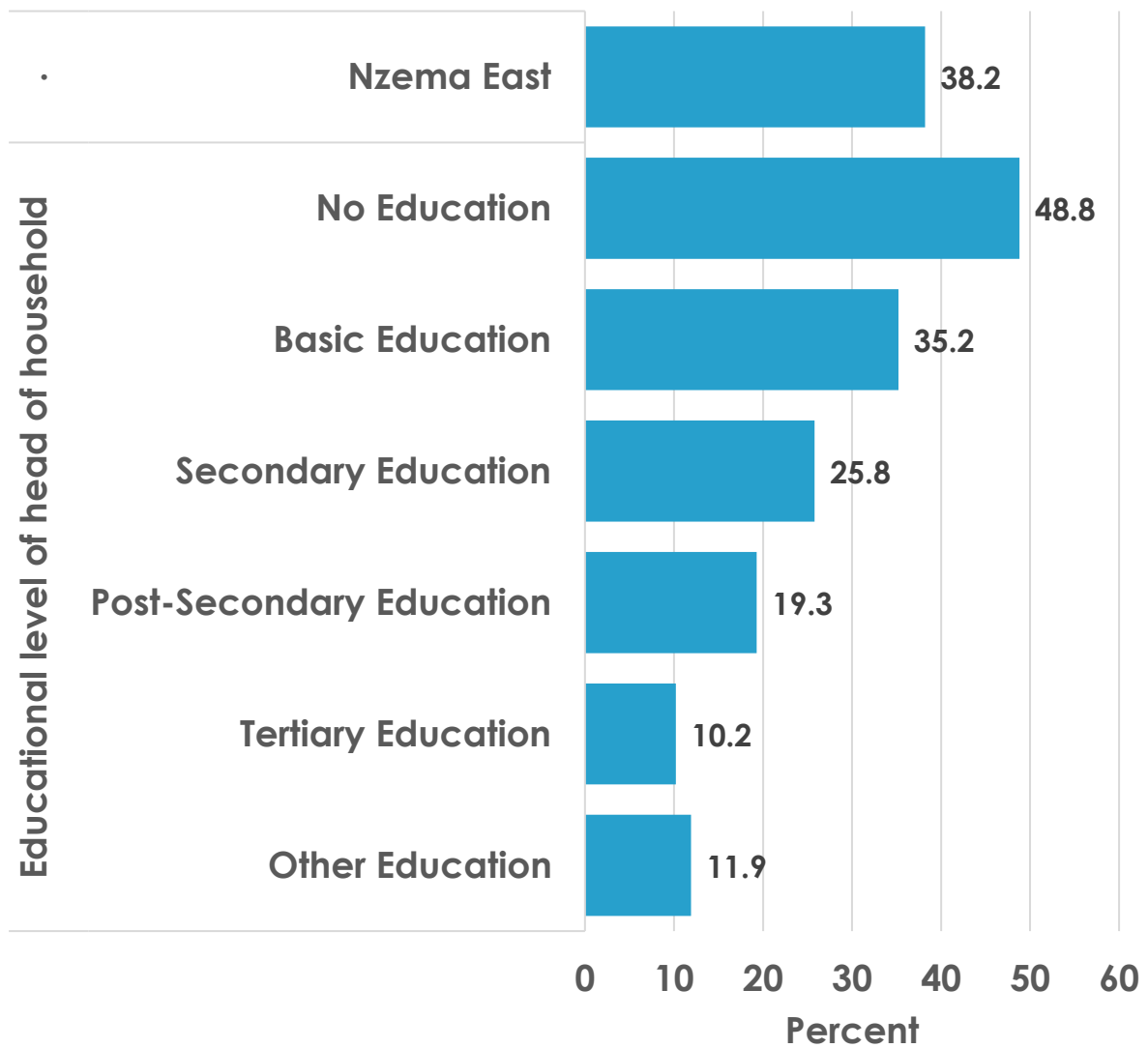
Both male and female-headed households experience the highest contribution to their multidimensional poverty from unemployment (37%)

FIGURE 4.7: CONTRIBUTION OF INDICATOR TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD (PERCENT).



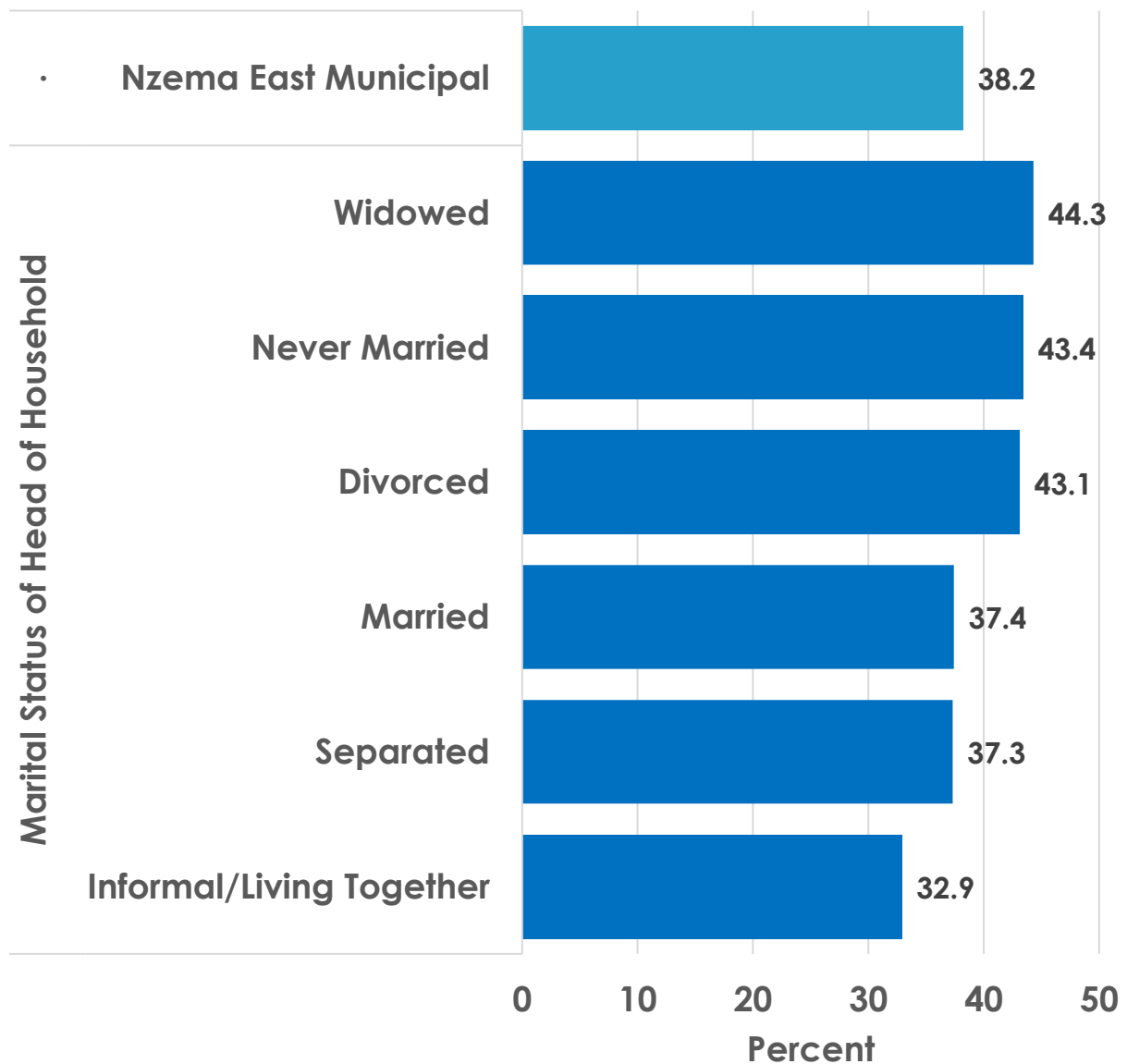
Household heads with no education(48.8% ) are more than four times more likely to be multidimensionally poor compared to those with tertiary education (10.2%).

FIGURE 4.8: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS



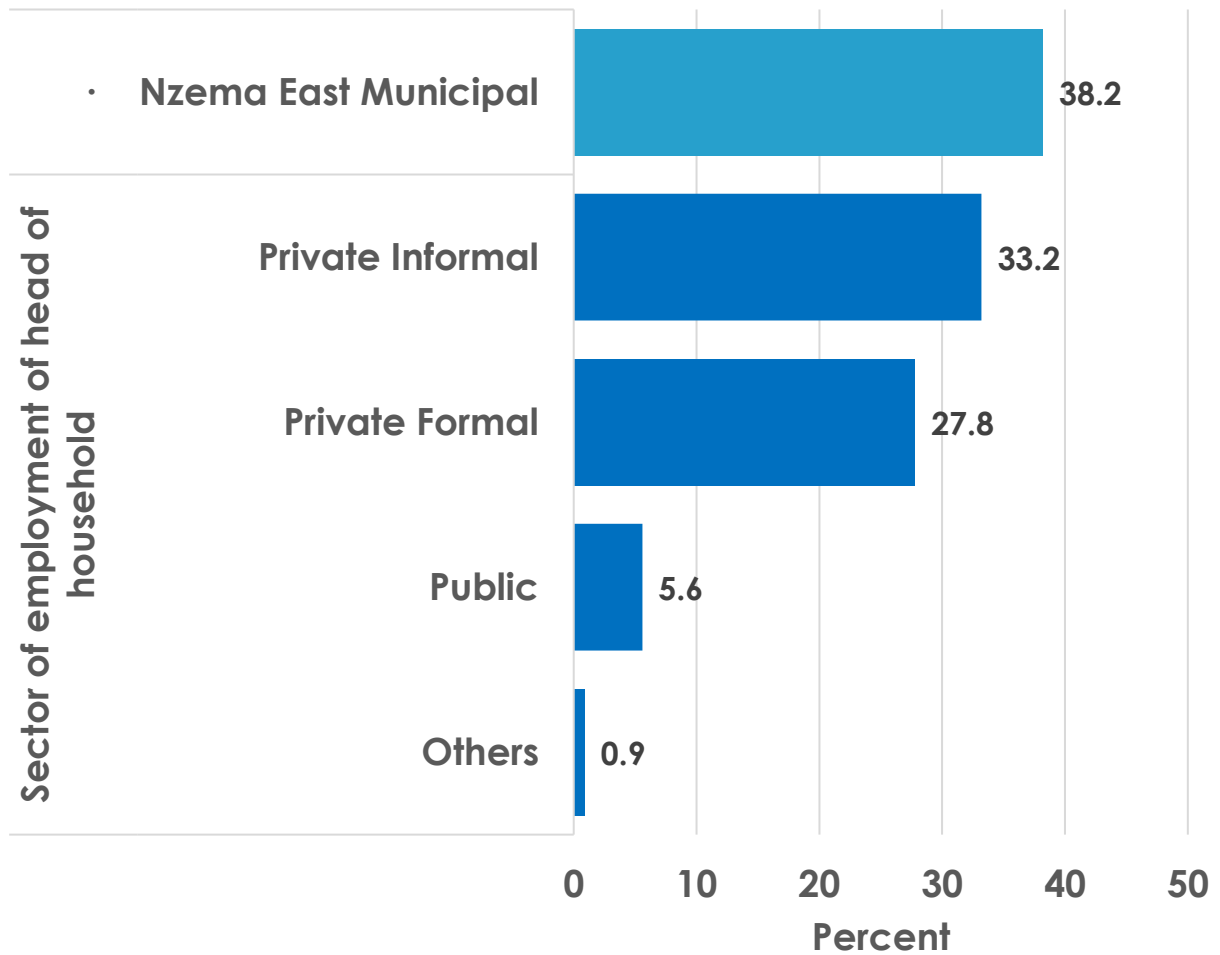
Multidimensional poverty is highest among household heads who are widowed (44.3%) and lowest among those in informal union or living together (32.9%).

FIGURE 4.9: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.



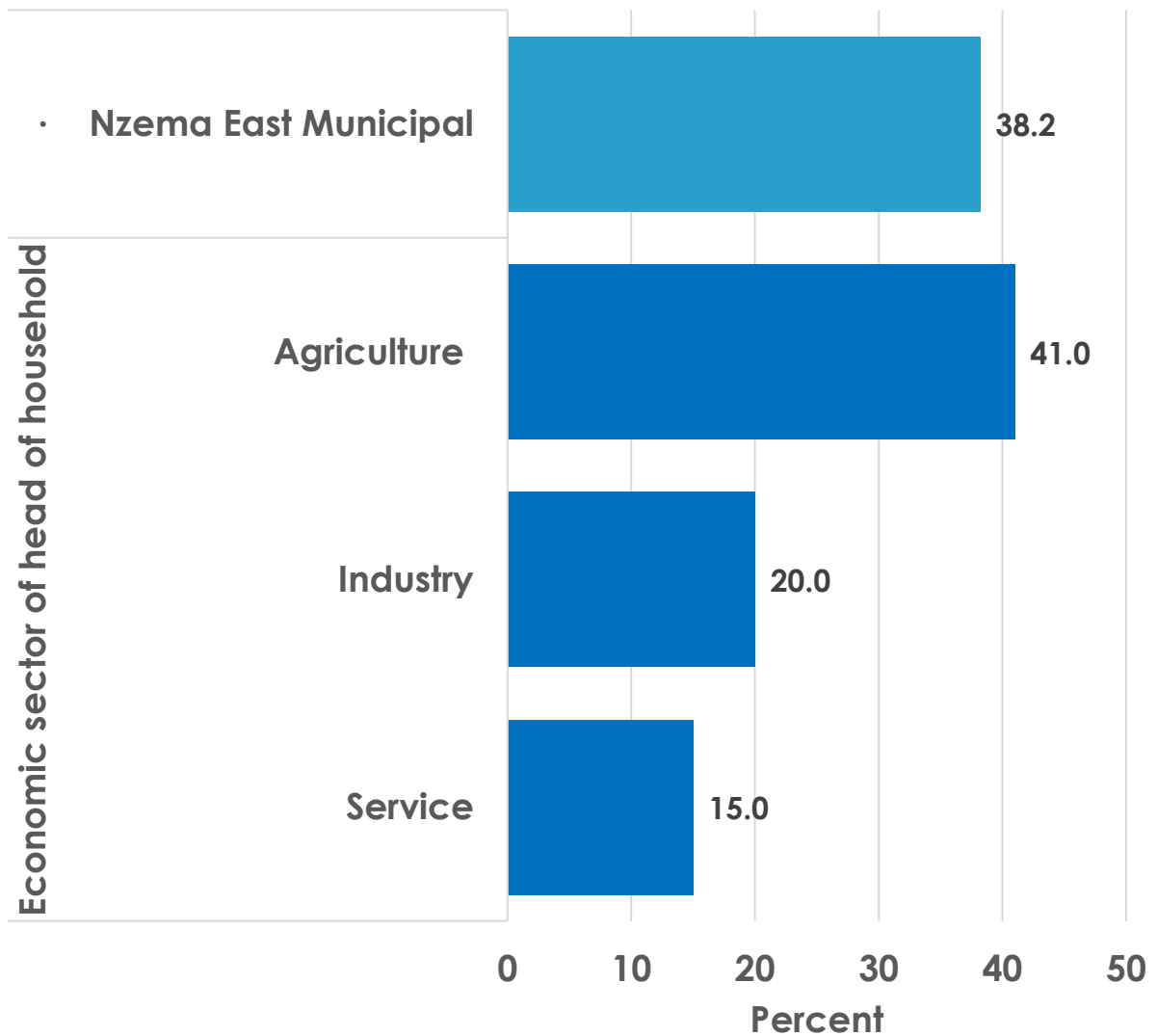
Among heads of households working in the private sector, multidimensional poverty is higher for those the informal sector (33.2%) than formal (27.8%).

FIGURE 4.10: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.



Prevalence of multidimensional poverty among household heads working in the agricultural sector (41.0%) is about two times as high as those engaged in either the industry (20.0%) or services sector (15.0%).

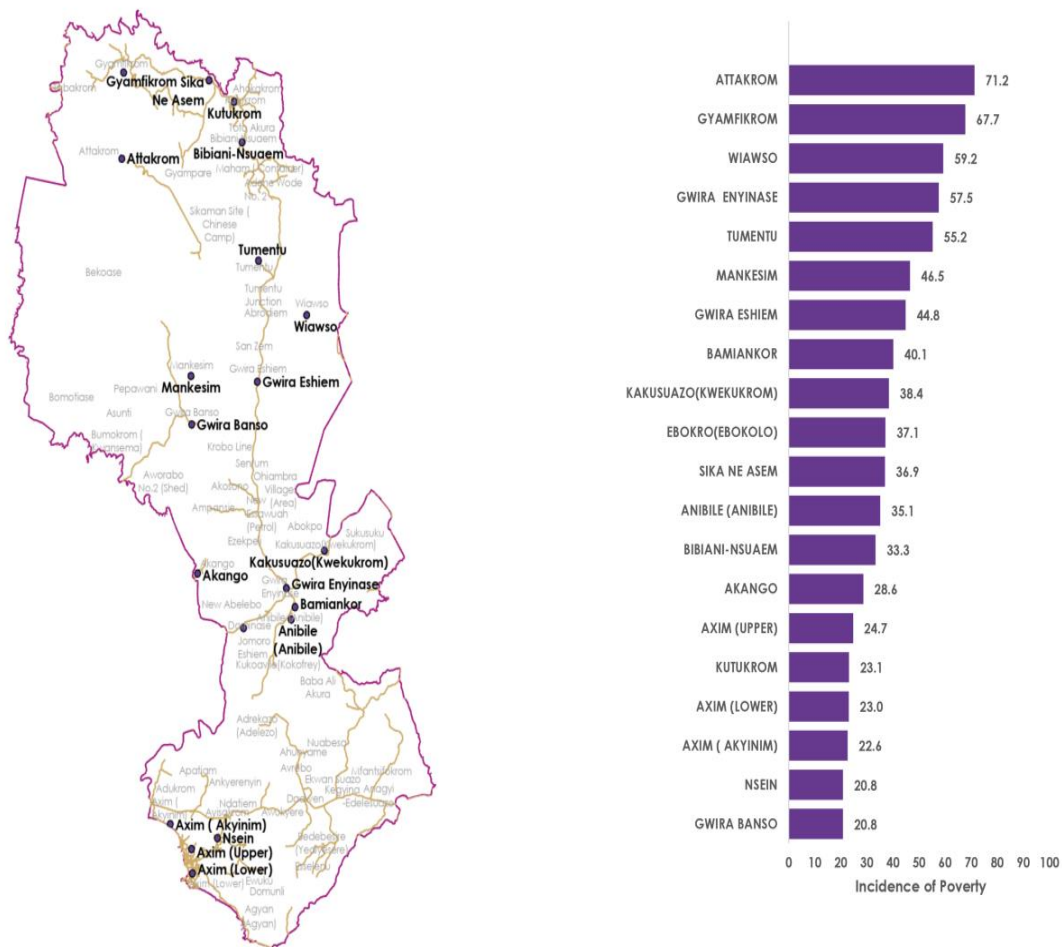
FIGURE 4.11: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY ECONOMIC SECTOR OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.



Attakrom recorded the highest (71.2%) incidence of poverty among the top 20 largest localities in the district, while Gwira Banso recorded the lowest (20.8%).

FIGURE 4.12: INCIDENCE OF POVERTY BY 20 LARGEST LOCALITIES

NZEMA EAST



## 5. CONCLUSION

The report highlights specific areas of deprivation that impact the population and contribute to understanding and analysing multidimensional poverty in the municipality.

Overall, more a third (38.2%) of the population in the municipality are multidimensional poor, with higher rates in rural areas. Deprivation is highest in unimproved toilets, housing conditions, health insurance and cooking fuel. Health insurance and employment are the largest contributing factors to multidimensional poverty. Female-headed households have higher multidimensional poverty rates. Multidimensional poverty is more prevalent among private informal workers, non-agriculture workers, households' heads who have lower levels of education and those widowed.

The findings of the report offer valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders to formulate strategies that address various forms of deprivation. Decision-makers can utilise the information to create targeted interventions and policies that effectively reduce disparities, foster inclusivity, and promote equitable opportunities and outcomes for the population of the municipality. Addressing these will advance the efforts in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



## 6. MAIN TABLES

TABLE 6.1: DISTRICT LEAGUE TABLE OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI).

S/No.	Region	District	Percent of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	Number of persons living in multidimensionally poor households	District Population
Upper East	Nabdam	68.6	34,959	50,960	1
Upper West	Wa West	61.9	59,608	96,298	2
Savannah	Central Gonja	61.8	87,905	142,241	3
Savannah	North East Gonja	60.4	23,787	39,382	4
Savannah	North Gonja	58.4	35,632	61,014	5
Northern	Tolon	57.5	66,534	115,712	6
North East	Yunyoo Nasuan	56.9	32,364	56,879	7
Upper East	Talensi	56.2	47,779	85,016	8
Oti	Nkwanta South Municipal	55.2	74,075	134,194	9
Upper East	Builsa South	55.1	19,589	35,551	10
<b>Western</b>	<b>Nzema East Municipal</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>92,933</b>	<b>59</b>
Ashanti	Kumasi Metropolitan Area (KMA)	8.9	36,807	413,561	252
Greater Accra	Weija Gbawe Municipal	8.7	18,536	213,063	253
Ashanti	Suame Municipal	8.7	11,739	134,927	254
Eastern	New Juaben South Municipal	8.5	10,226	120,307	255
Greater Accra	Ga Central Municipal	8.3	27,329	329,269	256
Greater Accra	Ablekuma North Municipal	8.3	13,104	157,879	257
Greater Accra	Adentan Municipal	8.3	19,604	236,188	258
Greater Accra	Tema West Municipal	8.2	15,931	194,283	259
Greater Accra	Ashaiman Municipal	7.5	15,502	206,690	260
Ashanti	Asokwa Municipal	6.3	7,792	123,680	261
Upper East	Nabdam	68.6	34,959	50,960	1
Upper West	Wa West	61.9	59,608	96,298	2
Savannah	Central Gonja	61.8	87,905	142,241	3
Savannah	North East Gonja	60.4	23,787	39,382	4
Savannah	North Gonja	58.4	35,632	61,014	5
Northern	Tolon	57.5	66,534	115,712	6
North East	Yunyoo Nasuan	56.9	32,364	56,879	7
Upper East	Talensi	56.2	47,779	85,016	8
Oti	Nkwanta South Municipal	55.2	74,075	134,194	9

TABLE 6.2: INCIDENCE OF POVERTY FOR TWENTY LARGEST LOCALITIES IN NZEMA EAST DISTRICT

Locality Name	Headcount Ratio	Population	Locality Rank
Axim (Lower)	23.0	12,932	1
Axim (Upper)	24.7	8,755	2
Akango	28.6	4,474	3
Gwira Bansa	20.8	4,196	4
Kutukrom	23.1	3,601	5
Gwira Eshiem	44.8	3,578	6
Nsein	20.8	3,293	7
Bamiankor	40.1	1,874	8
Attakrom	71.2	1,741	9
Axim ( Akyinim)	22.6	1,577	10
Tumentu	55.2	1,552	11
Anibile (Anibile)	35.1	1,489	12
Gyamfikrom	67.7	1,488	13
Ebokro(Ebokolo)	37.1	1,211	14
Gwira Mankesim	46.5	1,178	15
Kakusuazo(Kwekukrom)	38.4	1,175	16
Bibiani-Nsuaem	33.3	1,120	17
Wiawso	59.2	1,099	18
Sika Ne Asem	57.5	1,093	19
Gwira Enyinase	36.9	1,093	20

**TABLE 6.3: NATIONAL UNCENSORED AND CENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIOS.**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Uncensored</b>	<b>Censored</b>
Electricity	12.5	9.0
Housing	69.2	34.9
Assets	19.8	11.9
Overcrowding	40.7	21.0
Cooking fuel	52.1	26.9
Drinking water	33.3	21.6
Toilet	90.5	38.5
School attendance	16.0	12.5
School attainment	8.7	4.5
School lag	38.8	22.5
Insurance	67.4	34.6
Mortality	0.2	0.2
Employment	17.4	15.1

**TABLE 6.4: INCIDENCE, INTENSITY AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI).**

<b>Poverty cut-off (k)</b>	<b>Index</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>95% Confidence interval</b>	
	MPI	0.165	0.163	0.166
k-value=33%	Headcount ratio (H, %)	38.2	37.9	38.5
	Intensity (A, %)	43.2	43.0	43.1

**TABLE 6.5: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.**

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
H	36.1	42.4	38.2
M0	0.152	0.188	0.165
A	42.1	44.3	43.2

**TABLE 6.6: CONTRIBUTION TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.**

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
H	62.3	37.7
M0	0.611	0.389

**TABLE 6.7: CONTRIBUTION OF INDICATOR TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (PERCENT).**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Electricity	2.2	1.3	1.9
Housing	7.6	6.4	7.1
Assets	2.1	3.4	2.6
Overcrowding	4.3	4.4	4.3
Cooking fuel	5.6	5.2	5.4
Drinking water	5.0	3.2	4.3
Toilet	8.2	7.8	8.0
School attendance	6.9	4.5	5.9
School attainment	2.5	2.0	2.3
School lag	10.8	10.9	10.9
Insurance	26.9	21.9	25.0
Mortality	0.2	0.1	0.2
Employment	17.8	28.9	22.1

**TABLE 6.8: CONTRIBUTION TO POVERTY BY SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND DIMENSION (PERCENT).**

<b>Dimension</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Living Conditions	34.9	31.6	33.6
Education	20.2	17.4	19.1
Health	27.1	22.0	25.1
Employment	17.8	28.9	22.1
	100.0	99.9	99.9

**TABLE 6.9: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.**

<b>Educational Level</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>M0</b>
No Education	48.8	0.2
Basic Education	35.2	0.2
Secondary Education	25.8	0.1
Post-Secondary Education	19.3	0.1
Tertiary Education	10.2	0.0
Other Education	11.9	0.0
Total	38.2	0.2

**TABLE 6.10: CONTRIBUTION TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.**

<b>Educational Level</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>M0</b>
No Education	50.3	0.503
Basic Education	40.1	0.401
Secondary Education	7.9	0.080
Post-Secondary Education	0.6	0.006
Tertiary Education	1.1	0.011
Other Education	0.0	0.000

**TABLE 6.11: CONTRIBUTION OF INDICATOR TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (PERCENT).**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>No Education</b>	<b>Basic Education</b>	<b>Secondary Education</b>	<b>Post-Secondary Education</b>	<b>Tertiary Education</b>	<b>Other Education</b>	<b>Total</b>
Electricity	2.4	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.5	9.5	1.9
Housing	7.2	7.1	6.5	6.3	5.6	9.5	7.1
Assets	2.6	2.5	3.1	1.8	3.0	9.5	2.6
Overcrowding	4.5	4.3	3.4	5.1	2.5	9.5	4.3
Cooking fuel	5.5	5.7	4.0	7.0	3.6	9.5	5.4
Drinking water	4.5	4.3	3.2	4.2	2.6	9.5	4.3
Toilet	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.4	7.5	9.5	8.0
School attendance	7.3	4.9	3.1	5.8	4.7	0.0	5.9
School attainment	3.0	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
School lag	10.6	11.7	8.4	14.5	7.5	0.0	10.9
Insurance	24.9	25.6	22.5	23.8	20.9	33.3	25.0
Mortality	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Employment	19.2	22.3	36.4	23.7	41.5	0.0	22.1

**TABLE 6.12: CONTRIBUTION OF DIMENSION TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (PERCENT).**

<b>Educational Level</b>	<b>Living Conditions</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Employment</b>
No Education	34.8	20.9	25.1	19.2
Basic Education	33.3	18.5	25.8	22.3
Secondary Education	29.3	11.6	22.6	36.4
Post-Secondary Education	32.2	20.3	23.8	23.7
Tertiary Education	25.4	12.2	20.9	41.5
Other Education	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0
Total	33.6	19.1	25.1	22.1

**TABLE 6.13: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.**

<b>Sector of Employment</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>M0</b>
Public	5.6	0.0
Private Formal	27.8	0.1
Private Informal	33.2	0.1
Others	0.9	0.0
Total	38.2	0.2

**TABLE 6.14: CONTRIBUTION TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.**

<b>Sector of Employment</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>M0</b>
Public	0.5	0.004
Private Formal	4.0	0.037
Private Informal	61.9	0.582
Others	0.0	0.000

**TABLE 6.15: CONTRIBUTION OF INDICATOR TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (PERCENT).**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Public</b>	<b>Private Formal</b>	<b>Private Informal</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
Electricity	0.2	2.1	2.5	0.0	1.9
Housing	9.1	7.1	8.1	0.0	7.1
Assets	0.7	2.3	2.5	0.0	2.6
Overcrowding	5.5	5.7	5.2	0.0	4.3
Cooking fuel	7.8	7.0	6.6	0.0	5.4
Drinking water	5.6	6.2	5.4	0.0	4.3
Toilet	9.5	8.8	8.7	9.7	8.0
School attendance	2.6	7.6	8.4	0.0	5.9
School attainment	0.1	1.5	1.8	22.6	2.3
School lag	19.7	15.4	13.3	0.0	10.9
Insurance	30.6	30.9	29.1	0.0	25.0
Mortality	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Employment	8.6	5.4	8.2	67.7	22.1

**TABLE 6.16: CONTRIBUTION OF DIMENSION TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (PERCENT).**

<b>Sector of Employment</b>	<b>Living Conditions</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Employment</b>
Public	38.3	22.4	30.6	8.6
Private Formal	39.2	24.4	31.0	5.4
Private Informal	39.0	23.4	29.4	8.2
Others	9.7	22.6	0.0	67.7
Total	33.6	19.1	25.1	22.1

**TABLE 6.17: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY ECONOMIC SECTOR OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.**

<b>Economic Sector</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>M0</b>
Agriculture	41.0	0.2
Industry	20.0	0.1
Service	15.0	0.1
Total	38.2	0.2

**TABLE 6.18: CONTRIBUTION TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY ECONOMIC SECTOR OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (PERCENT).**

<b>Economic Sector</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>M0</b>
Agriculture	52.6	0.493
Industry	6.3	0.059
Service	7.6	0.071

**TABLE 6.19: CONTRIBUTION OF INDICATOR TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY ECONOMIC SECTOR OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (PERCENT).**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Service</b>	<b>Total</b>
Electricity	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.9
Housing	8.2	7.3	7.0	7.1
Assets	2.3	3.1	3.5	2.6
Overcrowding	5.1	6.2	6.0	4.3
Cooking fuel	6.8	5.6	5.9	5.4
Drinking water	6.1	3.0	3.0	4.3
Toilet	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.0
School attendance	8.9	5.7	5.8	5.9
School attainment	1.7	2.3	1.5	2.3
School lag	13.4	13.4	14.5	10.9
Insurance	29.5	28.6	28.2	25.0
Mortality	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Employment	6.4	14.3	14.7	22.1
	100.1	100.2	99.9	100.0

**TABLE 6.20: CONTRIBUTION OF DIMENSION TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY ECONOMIC SECTOR OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (PERCENT).**

<b>Economic Sector</b>	<b>Living Conditions</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Employment</b>
Agriculture	39.9	24.0	29.7	6.4
Industry	35.6	21.3	28.7	14.3
Service	35.1	21.8	28.3	14.7
Total	33.6	19.1	25.1	22.1

**TABLE 6.21: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.**

<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>M0</b>
Paid employee	18.8	0.076
Non-Agriculture Workers	34.8	0.140
Agriculture Workers	15.0	0.079
Others	45.3	0.196
Total	38.2	0.165

**TABLE 6.22: CONTRIBUTION TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD**

<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>M0</b>
Paid employee	8.5	0.079
Non-Agriculture Workers	55.7	0.521
Agriculture Workers	0.0	0.000
Others	2.3	0.023

**TABLE 6.23: CONTRIBUTION OF INDICATOR TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (PERCENT)**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Paid employee</b>	<b>Non-Agric Workers</b>	<b>Agric Workers</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
Electricity	3.2	2.4	6.7	2.1	1.9
Housing	7.8	8.1	4.5	6.7	7.1
Assets	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.6
Overcrowding	5.8	5.3	0.0	3.8	4.3
Cooking fuel	5.6	6.9	2.2	4.5	5.4
Drinking water	4.1	5.7	6.7	3.5	4.3
Toilet	8.8	8.7	6.7	8.0	8.0
School attendance	9.1	8.3	0.0	5.8	5.9
School attainment	2.4	1.6	0.0	2.4	2.3
School lag	10.9	14.1	0.0	8.4	10.9
Insurance	29.9	29.4	23.6	23.5	25.0
Mortality	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Employment	9.1	7.0	47.2	28.6	22.1



**TABLE 6.24: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY TYPE OF LOCALITY**

Locality Type	H	M0
Urban	23.6	0.10
Rural	43.0	0.19
Total	38.2	0.17

**TABLE 6.25: CONTRIBUTION TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY TYPE OF LOCALITY**

Type of Locality	H	M0
Urban	15.0	0.148
Rural	85.0	0.852

**TABLE 6.26: CONTRIBUTION OF INDICATOR TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY TYPE OF LOCALITY (PERCENT)**

Indicator	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity	1.6	1.9	1.9
Housing	4.4	7.6	7.1
Assets	3.3	2.5	2.6
Overcrowding	5.5	4.1	4.3
Cooking fuel	3.6	5.7	5.4
Drinking water	1.0	4.9	4.3
Toilet	8.0	8.0	8.0
School attendance	5.6	6.0	5.9
School attainment	2.4	2.3	2.3
School lag	12.1	10.7	10.9
Insurance	20.5	25.7	25.0
Mortality	0.0	0.2	0.2
Employment	31.9	20.4	22.1
	99.9	100.0	100.0

**TABLE 6.27: CONTRIBUTION OF DIMENSION TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY TYPE OF LOCALITY (PERCENT).**

Type of Locality	Living Conditions	Education	Health	Employment
Urban	27.4	20.1	20.5	31.9
Rural	34.7	19.0	25.9	20.4
Total	33.6	19.1	25.1	22.1

**TABLE 6.28: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.**

<b>Marital status</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>M0</b>
Informal/Living Together	32.9	0.141
Married	37.4	0.155
Separated	37.3	0.167
Divorced	43.1	0.191
Widowed	44.3	0.202
Never Married	43.4	0.203
Total	38.2	0.165

**TABLE 6.29: CONTRIBUTION TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.**

<b>Marital status</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>M0</b>
Informal/Living Together	13.6	0.136
Married	54.9	0.529
Separated	3.3	0.034
Divorced	6.0	0.061
Widowed	7.8	0.082
Never Married	14.4	0.157

**TABLE 6.30: CONTRIBUTION OF INDICATOR TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.**

Indicator	Informal/Living Together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Never Married	Total
Electricity	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.9
Housing	7.4	7.7	6.5	6.6	5.8	6.0	7.1
Assets	2.6	2.1	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.6	2.6
Overcrowding	5.0	5.0	3.7	4.1	3.6	1.9	4.3
Cooking fuel	5.1	6.4	4.4	5.0	5.0	3.0	5.4
Drinking water	3.9	5.3	2.9	3.5	2.5	2.8	4.3
Toilet	8.2	8.3	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.4	8.0
School attendance	6.3	7.8	3.6	3.6	3.9	1.9	5.9
School attainment	2.0	1.3	3.1	3.4	3.4	5.0	2.3
School lag	9.0	13.2	9.0	10.5	10.3	5.5	10.9
Insurance	25.7	27.6	22.2	22.7	19.7	19.8	25.0
Mortality	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Employment	22.7	13.0	32.0	28.1	33.7	41.8	22.1
	77.3	87.2	68.2				

**TABLE 6.31: CONTRIBUTION OF DIMENSION TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.**

Marital status	Living Conditions	Education	Health	Employment
Informal/Living Together	34.3	17.3	25.7	22.7
Married	36.9	22.2	27.8	13.0
Separated	30.0	15.7	22.3	32.0
Divorced	31.7	17.4	22.7	28.1
Widowed	28.8	17.6	19.9	33.7
Never Married	25.9	12.5	19.8	41.8
Total	33.6	19.1	25.1	22.1

**TABLE 6.32: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE**

Household size	H	MO
One-Four Members	31.2	0.140
Five-Nine Members	41.6	0.175
At least 10 Members	57.6	0.239
Total	38.2	0.165

**TABLE 6.33: CONTRIBUTION TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE**

Household size	H	MO
One-Four Members	60.6	0.606
Five-Nine Members	33.2	0.333
At least 10 Members	6.2	0.061

**TABLE 6.34: CONTRIBUTION OF INDICATOR TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>1-4 members</b>	<b>5-9 members</b>	<b>10+ members</b>	<b>Total</b>
Electricity	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9
Housing	6.5	7.6	7.3	7.1
Assets	3.1	2.5	1.6	2.6
Overcrowding	1.9	5.7	6.7	4.3
Cooking fuel	4.2	6.1	6.8	5.4
Drinking water	3.5	4.7	5.2	4.3
Toilet	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.0
School attendance	2.4	7.4	11.5	5.9
School attainment	5.6	0.2	0.2	2.3
School lag	5.0	14.3	16.3	10.9
Insurance	21.3	26.8	29.1	25.0
Mortality	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2
Employment	37.2	14.4	4.5	22.1
	63.0	85.6	95.5	

**TABLE 6.35: CONTRIBUTION OF DIMENSION TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE**

<b>Household size</b>	<b>Living Conditions</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Employment</b>
One-Four Members	28.5	12.9	21.4	37.2
Five-Nine Members	36.8	21.9	27.0	14.4
At least 10 Members	37.8	27.9	29.7	4.5
Total	33.6	19.1	25.1	22.1

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