

HIGH-LEVEL SEMINAR ON
“HARMONISATION OF POVERTY STATISTICS IN CIS COUNTRIES
SOCHI (RUSSIAN FEDERATION)



**Poverty statistics in
Mongolia**

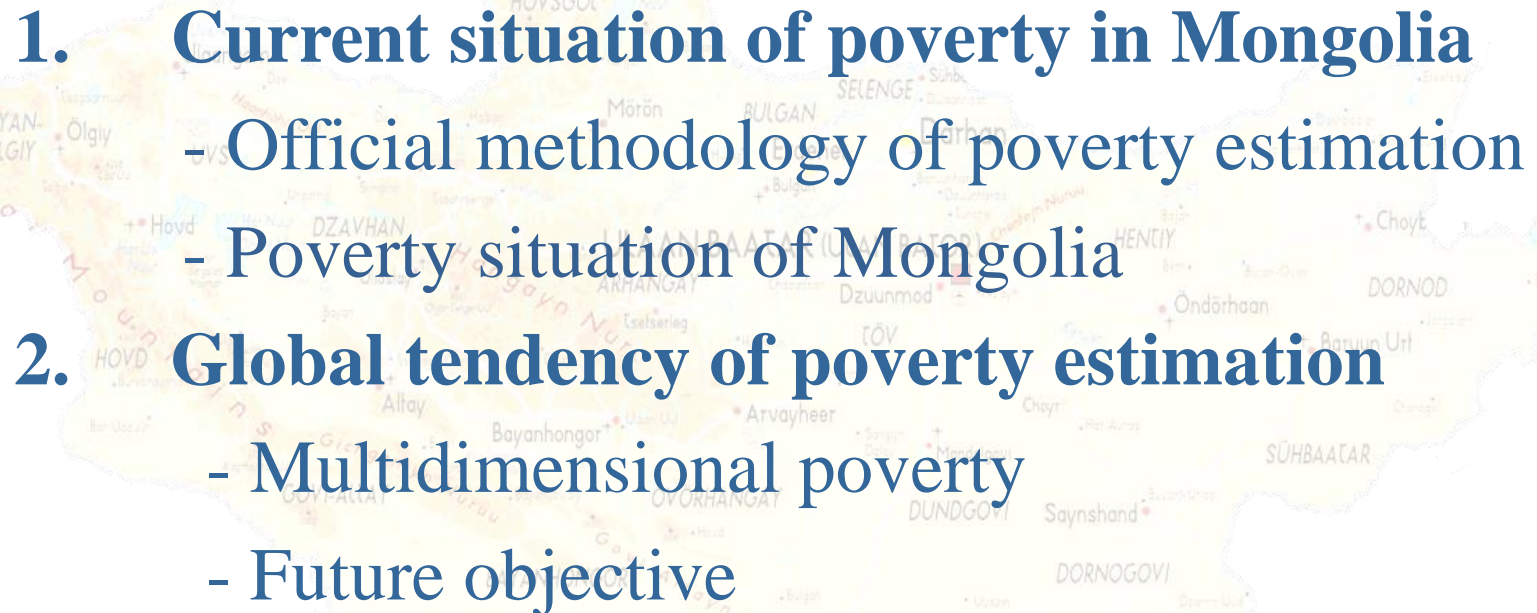
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OFFICIAL METHODOLOGY OF POVERTY ESTIMATION

NSO estimates poverty level of Mongolian population using “Consumption-based method”

Source

Household Socio-Economic survey

- Every 2 years
- Expanded survey
- Sample size - 16200 households

OFFICIAL METHODOLOGY OF POVERTY ESTIMATION

Consumption aggregate, its main components

1. Food
2. Non-food
3. Housing
4. Durable goods
5. Energy

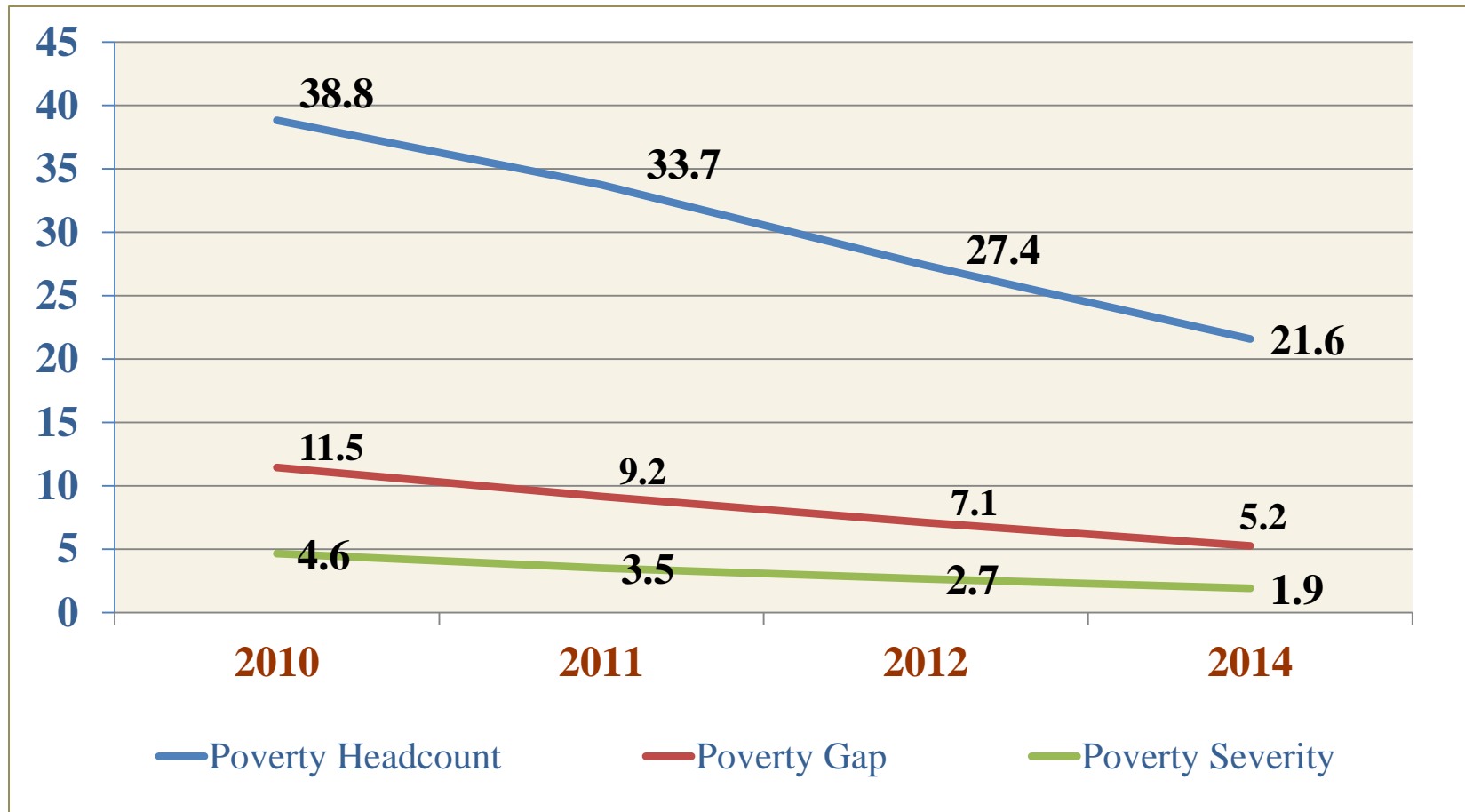
Poverty line

- Base year – Poverty line, 2010
- Price adjustment
- Comparable result



POVERTY SITUATION OF MONGOLIA

1. Poverty main indicators, 2010-2014





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Global Approach to Poverty Estimation

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Sustainable
development
goals

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms
everywhere

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and
among countries



In order to monitor the indicators of these goals of the SDG, “Multi-dimensional poverty index” needs to be estimated in every country.

❑ **Mongolian Multi-dimensional poverty index** is estimated by independent individual researchers for Mongolia and put in National Human Development Report (HDR).



MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Source

- Multiple indicator cluster survey, 2010
- Social indicator sample survey, 2013

Indicators

Multiple indicator cluster survey, 2010

Education (1/3)

- Year of schooling (16.7%)
- School attendance (16.7%)

Health (1/3)

- Nutrition (16.7%)
- Child mortality (16.7%)

Standard of living (1/3)

- Electricity (5.56%)
- Clean drinking water (5.56%)
- Sanitation (5.56%)
- Cooking fuel (5.56%)
- Floor (5.56%)
- Asset (5.56%)

Social indicator sample survey, 2013

Education (1/3)

- Year of schooling (16.7%)
- School attendance (16.7%)

Health (1/3)

- Nutrition (16.7%)
- Child mortality (16.7%)

Standard of living (1/3)

- Electricity (4.76%)
- Clean drinking water (4.76%)
- Sanitation (4.76%)
- Cooking fuel (4.76%)
- Floor (4.76%)
- Asset ownership (4.76%)

Global MPI 10 indicators

Use of dirty heating (4.76%)

11th indicator

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Result of Multi dimensional poverty index estimation

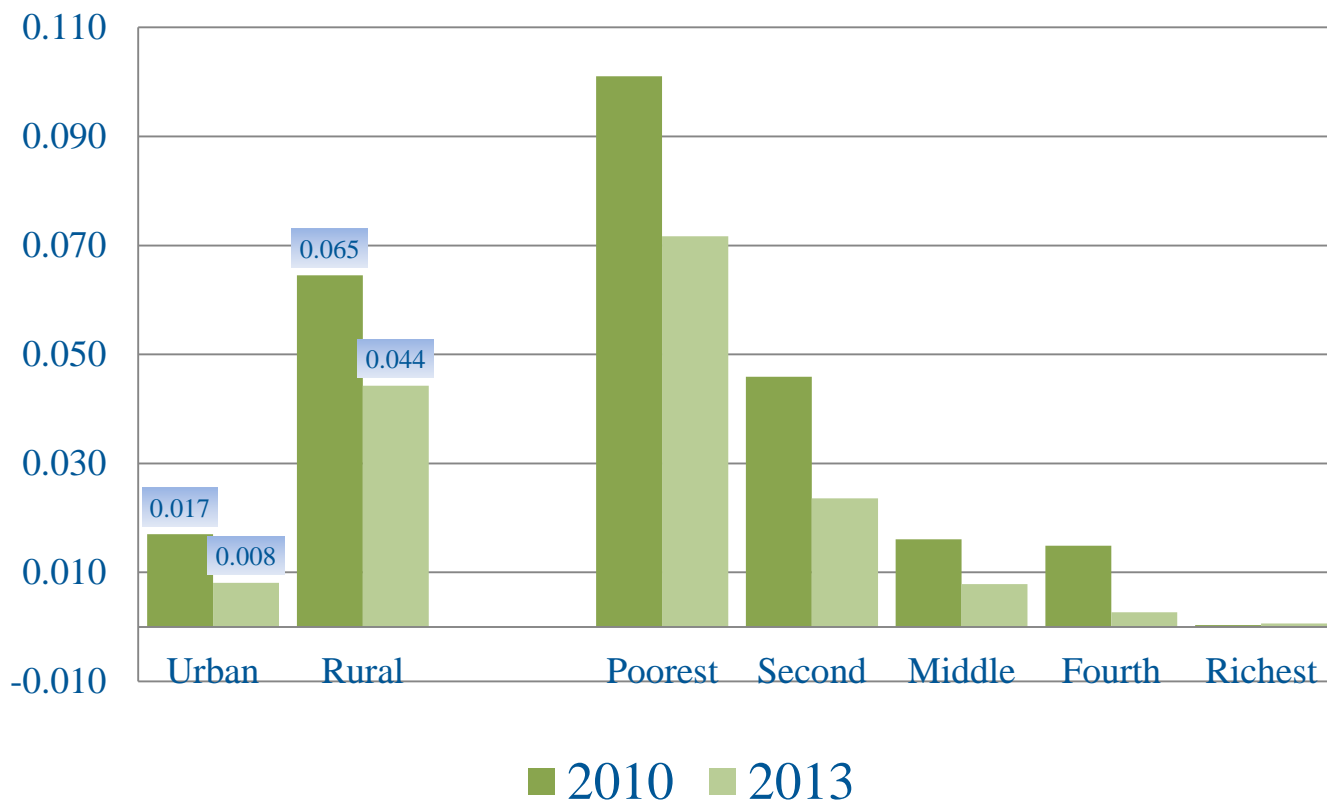
Survey	Year	Multi dimensional poverty index (MPI)	Headcount ratio (H)	Average intensity, % (A)	Percentage of population vulnerable to poverty %	Percentage of population in severe poverty %
MICS	2010	0.036	8.6	41.3	19.8	1.2
SISS	2013	0.021	5.4	39.7	15.4	0.4

In 2013, 5.4 percent of total population or 162.0 thousand individuals were poor in multi-dimension and 15.4 percent of total population or 462.0 thousand individuals were close to poor in several dimensions. The share of the population living in severe poverty was 0.4 percent.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Result of Multi dimensional poverty index estimation

Multi-dimensional poverty index by rural/urban areas and wealth quintile, 2010 and 2013



FUTURE OBJECTIVE

For Mongolia, MPI needs to be estimated in terms of following frameworks.

- Within the framework of "Sustainable development goal"
- To evaluate own country's population living standards by multi dimensional poverty indicators
- "Introducing and implementing the methodology of Multi-dimensional poverty index" of Mongolian National Statistics Development Strategy in 2016-2020.

FURTHER ACTIVITIES

Framework of estimation MPI

1. Estimating the global MPI for the monitoring SDG indicators and comparability at international level
2. Estimation of the MPI by indicators that is suitable for living standards and deprivation conditions of the Mongolian population.
 - Here, it would be guided by procedure to select multi-dimensional indicators as same as possible in order to provide comparability to CIS countries that countries are nearly by climate and living condition.



FURTHER ACTIVITIES

Future activities on methodology of multi-dimensional poverty index to be implemented in Mongolia

Using **Household Socio-Economic Survey** for MPI methodology estimation has more efficiencies.

- Comparing and defining the overlapping of results of the poverty estimations and consumption estimations,
- Estimating the changes over time, preferable by 2 year.

Indicators has not included in the Household Socio-Economic Survey questionnaire

- For Global MPI
 - Nutrition
 - Child mortality
 - Years of schooling
 - Cooking fuel

FURTHER ACTIVITIES

Future activities on methodology of multi-dimensional poverty index to be implemented in Mongolia

To include the indicators of Global MPI, which are currently excluded, in the questionnaire of HSES

To select priority indicators of multi-dimensional poverty for Mongolia, which are currently absent in the questionnaire of HSES,

To compare the results of MPI estimations and consumption estimations.



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION.**