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Multidimensional Poverty Mapping for Rural Pakistan

Abdul Hameed¹, Ihtsham ul Haq Padda², Shahid Karim³

Abstract

This paper estimates and maps the multidimensional poverty for rural Pakistan. It uses micro data from household surveys to construct the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) with human development indicators like education, health, standard of living and wealth. Furthermore, it identifies multiple deprivations at individual level contributions in education, health, standard of living and wealth in the rural multidimensional poverty as overall and district levels. The results show that the 59 percent rural population of Pakistan is poor. The district Thatta, in Sindh, district Dera Ghazi Khan in Punjab and the district Nowshera in the KPK record highest multidimensional poverty index. No district is included from Baluchistan due to unavailability of data. It is expounded that the policy makers can develop the strategies to reduce the rural poverty by enhancing rural education, improving living standards and creating opportunities for income.

Keywords- Multidimensional poverty, Education, Living standard, Wealth, Rural Pakistan

JEL Classification: D10, I10, I20, I32, R20

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1. Background

Poverty is the key problem in the developing countries. There are different ways to assess the poverty which can be separated into two broad categories: absolute poverty and relative poverty (Fry, Firestone, & Chakraborty, 2014). Absolute poverty means individual or group can be said to be in poverty when they are deprived of income, education, living standard and other resources that needed to acquire the condition of life (International Poverty centre, 2006) and relative poverty means individual or groups lack of resources when compared with other members of the society (Foster, 1998).

The effects of poverty are mostly interconnected to each other. For instance, sanitation, clean drinking water problem yield different types of diseases, poor community suffer from discrimination, crime, homeless children etc.

The authorized poverty statistics describe that 29.5 percent Pakistani is below the poverty line it means 60 million out of 180 million population in Pakistan living below the poverty line of Rs3030 per capita per month. The earlier measure of poverty 'Consumption base' used by the government of Pakistan was totally unrealistic. Now, Pakistan has changed its poverty line Rs.3030 which is consumption base. It is almost equal to \$1 dollar per capita per day in 2016. According to the World Bank standard around 52 percent of the population is living below the poverty line (Suleri, 2016).

The same situation exists with the rural poverty, official statistics, poverty in the rural area has gone down from 39 percent in 2001-02 to 28 percent in 2005-06 (Pakistan,2006), but some researchers and studies argue that rural poverty has not gone own as much as shown in the official statistics (Malik, 2005; Kemal, 2003; World Bank, 2006).

Unfortunately, the historical official poverty statistics count through the unidimensional methods and politically motivational instruments leads the confusion and cannot help in understanding the common man living situation. The methods do not even tell why this poverty is prevailing? Which are of Pakistan is suffering more from poverty? Are the causes of poverty same for different areas of Pakistan? Which policies will alleviate deprivation in which dimension of poverty (Salahuddin & Zaman, 2012).

Major components of poverty reduction are education, health, living standard and wealth (Wlodzimierz & Okrasa, 1999). Education and health are the part of human capital which enhance the productivity and contribute the economic growth and reduce the poverty at individual and community level (Naveed & Islam, 2012; Afzal, et al. 2012). Wealth is the significant aspect to absorb different types of risks and shocks, i.e. unemployment, inflation, natural disasters, health hazards etc. these may sometimes push the household into long term poverty (Krishna, 2011; Arif & Farooq, 2014). Living standard is also important factor that contribute to overall derivations faced by multidimensional poor households (Naveed & Islam, 2012) .

In contrast to absolute or unidimensional poverty results. Multidimensional poverty incorporates deprivation not only in the income/wealth, but also other socioeconomic factors like education, health, and living standard. Therefore, this study is important as it gives multidimensional poverty indexes at district and country level for rural Pakistan. It also maps the deprivation in education, health, living standard and wealth using the household survey of Pakistan Strategy Support Program (PSSP, 2012).

The study findings will be important to the policy makers since expanding on the issues that rapid household/community development, the study shall highlight appropriate areas that may

require policy formulation to strengthen the economic development. This study is of great merit to researchers, since it can provide a room for further research; provide researchers with rich information in developing their research in the field of poverty reduction. To the community and more especially to the policy makers, the findings may help in encouraging local government to get economically empowered by embracing the factors stimulating their economic empowerment at household or community level.

The remaining of this study is as follows: Section 2 discusses materials and methodology. Section 3 gives study results, along with descriptions and inferences. Last section concludes the study, and provides suitable policy implications.

2. Materials and Methodology

2.1 Data Sources

This study uses household data which collected by Innovative Development Strategies, Pakistan (IDS) under the Pakistan Strategy Support Program (PSSP), which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The Rural Household Survey (RHPS, 2013) was conducted in the rural areas of Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) provinces of Pakistan. The fourth province, Baluchistan is not included due to unavailability of data.

The survey was administered in 19 districts. Which included, 12 districts from Punjab, 5 districts from Sindh and 2 districts from KPK. Due to some outliers and availability of limited variables of interest, this study uses 1936 out of 2090 household's data. However 154 households with missing values of one or more dimensions were excluded from the analysis. The distribution of sample is reported in Table -1.

Table 1: sample distribution

Provinces	N
KPK	205

Punjab	1,244
Sindh	487
N	1,936

Source: Survey data

2.2 Methodology

This study uses Alkire-Foster (AF) methodology by (Santos & Alkire, 2011). The major beauty of this method is that this is flexible and can be used with the different dimensions, indicators, weights and cutoff points for the poverty measures. This study uses the four dimensions. These dimensions are associated with the minimum satisfaction level and deprived cutoff based on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Table 2 shows that MPI consists of eleven indicators: two for education, two for health, five for living standard and two for wealth. Table 2 also shows four dimensions of MPI divided into equal $\frac{1}{4}$ (0.25) weights. Further, each dimension weight is divided into the individual indicators, i.e. education weight 0.25 divided into two parts ($0.25/2=0.125$) one for “No one has completed five years of schooling” (0.125) and the second “at least one school-age child not enrolled in school” (0.125). The sum of all indicator weights equal to 1.

Table 2: Indicator wise cutoff points and weights

Dimensions	Weight	Poverty cutoff points	Score
Education	0.25	No one has completed five years of schooling	0.125
		At least one school-age child not enrolled in school	0.125
Health	0.25	At least one member is malnourished	0.125
		One or more children have died	0.125
Living Standard	0.25	No electricity	0.050
		No access to clean drinking water	0.050
		No access to adequate sanitation	0.050
		The house has a dirt floor	0.050
		Household uses “dirty” cooking fuel	0.050
Wealth	0.25	The household has no one household asset; air cooler, Fridge, freezer, car, computer, tractor, thresher, Generator and tube-well	0.125
		Household has less than two acre agriculture land and no any	0.125

		commercial plot	
Total	1		1

2.2.1 MPI dimensions and indicators description

The MPI dimensions and indicators descriptions are as follows:

- **Education:** having no household member who has completed five years of schooling and having at least one school-age child (5 to 18) years old who is not attending school.
- **Health:** Health dimension consists of two indicators one is at least one member is malnourished. Malnourished obtained through the Body Mass Index (BMI) of women's and second one or more child under the 0 to 5 years old died.
- **Living Standard:** not access of electricity, clean drinking water, adequate sanitation. Using "dirty" cooking fuel (dung, wood or charcoal) and having a home with a dirt floor.
- **Wealth:** wealth dimension consists of two economic resilience indicators one is "owning no nine household assets like air cooler, fridge, freezer, car, computer, tractor, thresher, generator and tube-well and other is household has less than two acre agriculture land and no commercial plot.

2.2.2 Methodology step- by- step

Step (1): Data sheet prepared according to the basic human life indicators. This is to determine whether a person or household is deprive or not (Yes & No).

Step (2): After the identifying household deprived or not. Multiplied each indicator with the individual weights and generate the deprivation score for each indicator.

Step (3): If the sum of individual person or household deprived score is equal to 40 percent⁴ or more of possible deprivation. The person or household considered to be multidimensionally poor.

Step (4): Multidimensional poverty index (MPI) or Adjusted Head Count Ratio (M0) calculated by:

$$MPI \text{ or } M0 = H.A \text{ -----(1)}$$

Where:

H: represents headcount ratio

A: represents intensity of poverty which is also called average poverty

Further headcount ratio and average poverty measured by:

$$H = \frac{q}{n} \text{ ----- (2)}$$

Where q is the number of people who are multidimensional poor and n is the total population.

$$A = \frac{\sum c}{q} \text{ -----(3)}$$

Where $\sum c$ deprivation sum of scores and q is the number of multidimensionally poor.

Step (5): Finally, decomposition technique at the geographical (district and State) to identifying the individual indicator contribution in the MPI. For this technique Censored Head Count Ratio (CH)⁵ used to estimate the individual contribution in MPI. The censored head count

⁴ This paper followed the 40 percent deprived score because to compare the current study with the past studies like (Naveed & Islam, 2012). Which used 40 percent deprived score for the identifying current MPI status.

⁵ "Censored head count ratio means; A Household 1 is deprived in two indicators: the household has experienced a child death and it cooks with dung, firewood or charcoal. However, the sum of these weighted deprivations is 22 per cent, not 40 per cent. Thus, this household is identified as non-poor. Its deprivations are not counted in the MPI; the household is included in the headcount ratio (H) only in the denominator, as part of the total population, but not as poor, and its 22 per cent deprivations are replaced by "0" in the intensity (A). This is the censoring (Maria Emma Santos and Sabina Alkire, 2011)".

ratio easily achieved the sum of people who are poor and deprived in the respective indicator and divided by the population and multiplied by the respective weights. It can be verified as follows:

$$MPI_{geographically} = W_1CH_1 + W_2CH_2 + \dots + W_nCH_n \text{ --- (4)}$$

Where:

W_i : is each indicator weights

CH_i : is censored headcount ratio of each indicator

MPI each indicator contribution formula is as follows:

$$Contribution\ of\ indicator\ i\ to\ MPI = \frac{W_1CH_1}{MPI_{geographically}} * 100 \text{ --- (5)}$$

3. Results

The analysis of this study carried out from the given aforementioned data. The results of this study split into descriptive statistics and inferential statistics;

3.1 Descriptive Statistics

This section reviews key variables which are used in the inferential analysis to construct the multidimensional poverty index. Living conditions and dwelling is the non-monetary procedures of poverty and wellbeing. These all are closely linked to the household income and poverty. Further, health and education are strongly related to the labor productivity, as a result, these are closely linked to economic growth and socioeconomic development (Filipi & Gjergji, 2014).

The figure 1 gives the information about the first dimension (Education) of MPI. The figure 2 shows that there are only 26 percent rural households where as at least one household member has completed five years of schooling and 50 percent rural household's school going children still going to school. The figure 2 gives the information about the second dimension (Health) of MPI. The figure 2 also shows that at least one female member is malnourished the 29 percent

rural households and 2.9 percent rural households are those whose one or more child under the 0 to 5 year of age has died.

Figure 1: Rural Household Education Status

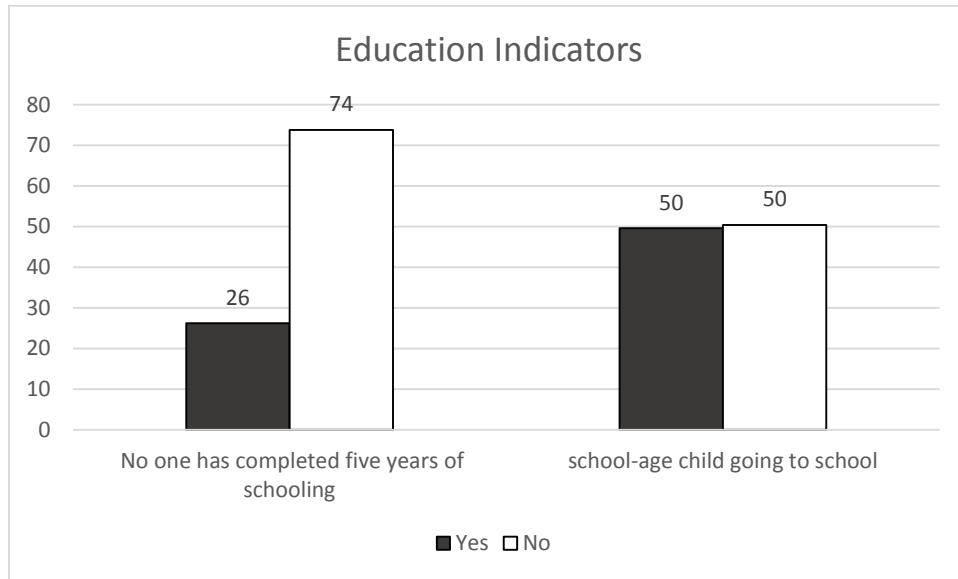
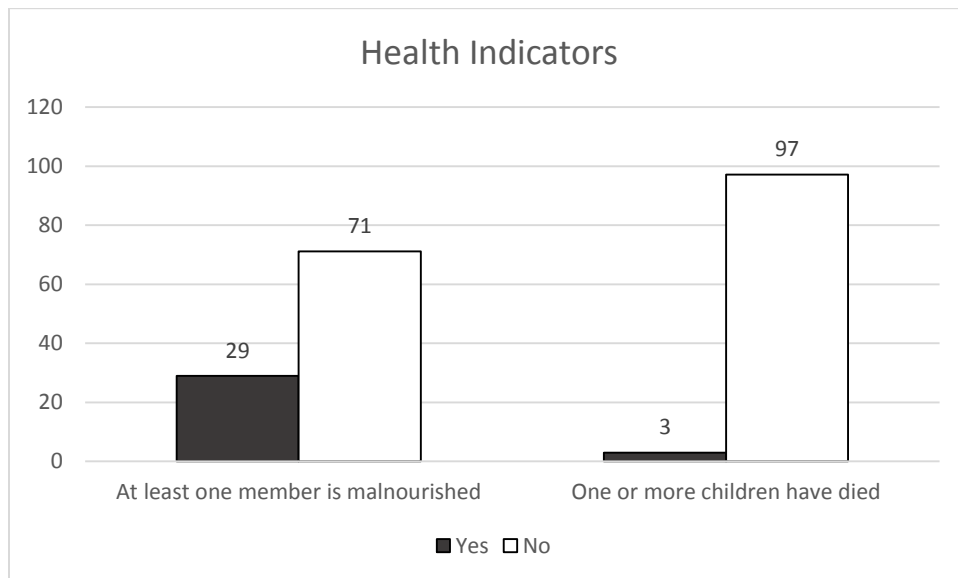


Figure 2: Rural Household Health Status

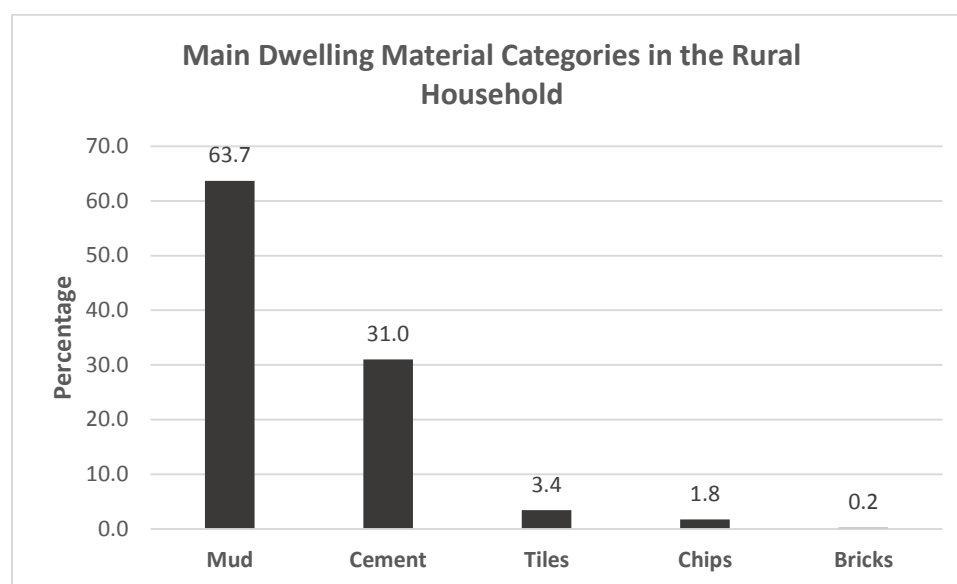


The figure 3 to 8, provides the information about the 3rd dimension (Living Standard) of MPI.

The figure 3 shows that main dwelling structure material in the rural households. Household

structural material is the proxy of living standard and the representative of the quality of life. These standards also help to understand who is poor and who is non-poor (Eurostat, 2013)⁶.

Figure 3: Main Dwelling Material Categories in the Rural Household



Source: Survey Data

In the 21st Century sanitation is the important target and the agenda of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The purified drinking water and the proper sanitation are the basic needs for the every humankind on the earth (*Mairena, 2008*).

Figure 4 shows that the 49 percent of rural households used flush latrine and only 11 percent of rural households have a dry pit latrine facility. The figure 4 also shows that 40 percent households in the rural Pakistan have not latrine facility and they use open fields or bush area in the 21st Century. The figure 5 shows that the 38 percent of rural households have not drainage

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Quality_of_life_indicators_-_material_living_conditions#Material_living_conditions_in_the_context_of_quality_of_life

system, only the 7 percent of rural households have piped linked with cement/brick drainage with covered system, 17 percent of rural households have piped linked with cement/brick drainage with uncovered system, and 37 percent of rural households have piped linked with Kachi drainage. It is the insufficient infrastructure in the rural Pakistan for environmental sanitation and health.

Figure 4: Type of Latrine in Rural Household

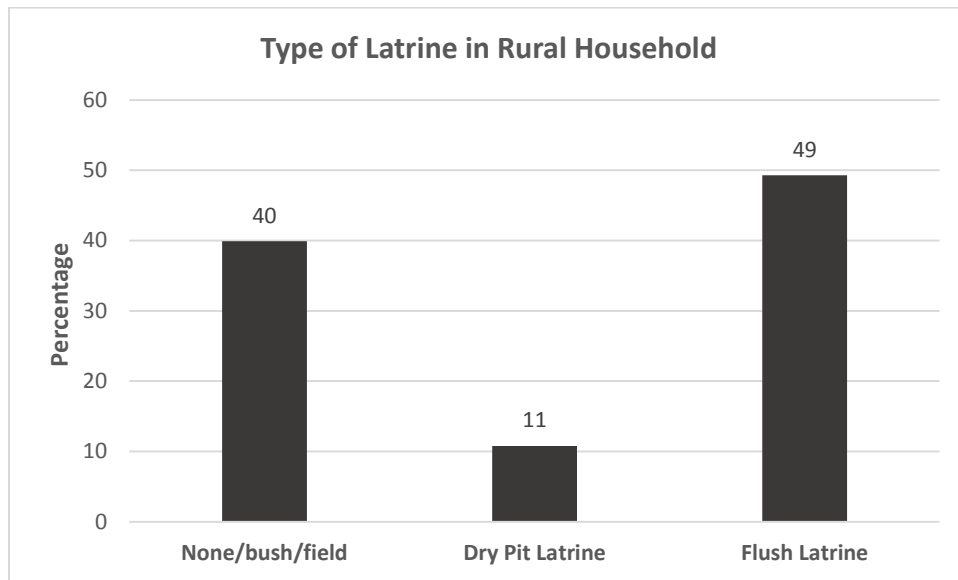
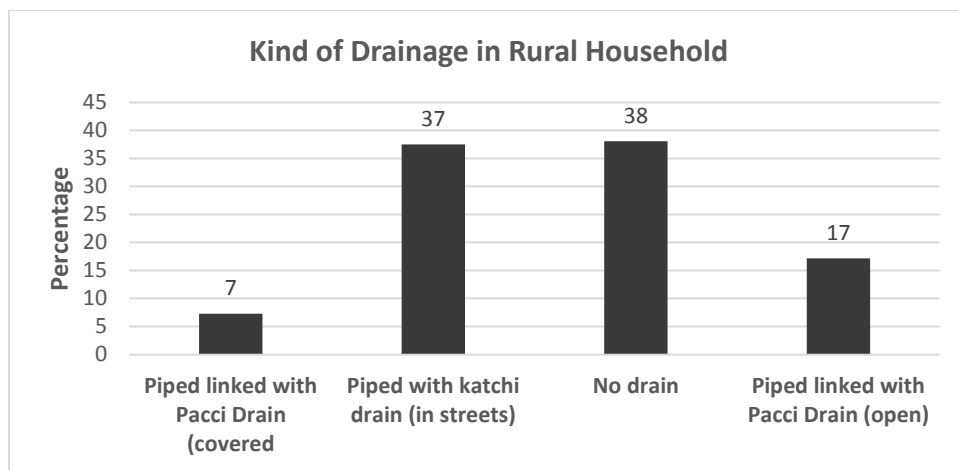


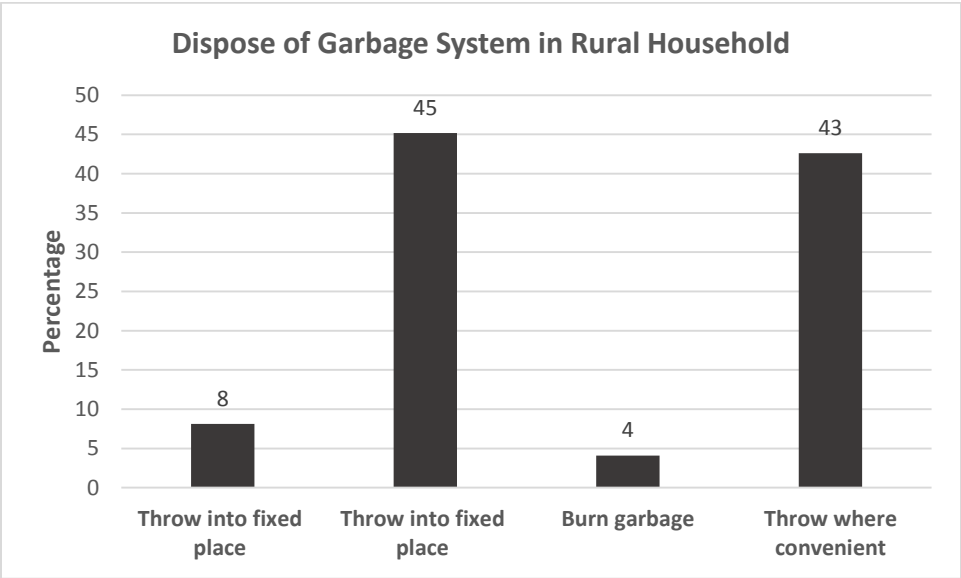
Figure 5: Kind of Drainage in Rural Household



Source: Survey Data

The illegal/open garbage thrown makes the air pollution and hazardous for life. It is not only biodegrading, but also has risk for health and environment. The figure 6 gives the information about disposing of the garbage system in rural households. The figure 6 shows that 43 percent households in the rural Pakistan have not proper disposing of garbage system they throw garbage where they feel convenience, 45 percent of rural households throw garbage at a fixed place, but not regularly, only the 4 percent of households in the rural Pakistan burn garbage and 8 percent throw into fixed place on regular basis.

Figure 6: Dispose of Garbage System in Rural Household

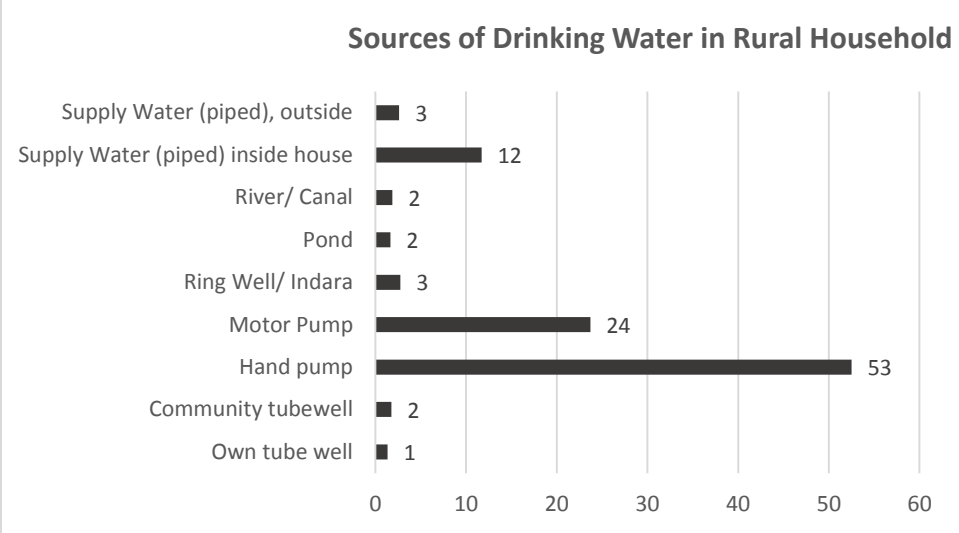


Source: Survey Data

The 90 percent deaths from diarrhea disease in the developing nation’s occurred in children under 5 years old. It can be reduced by improving the drinking water and sanitation services and better hygienic behaviors (World Health Organization, 2005). The rural Pakistan is also facing the drinking water problems at the larger scale. The figure 7 describes the evidence about sources of drinking water in rural Pakistan. The only 3 and 12 percent households have access to clean drinking water through the water supply piped outside and inside the houses, respectively. The

figure 7 also shows that the 53 percent households in rural Pakistan use a hand pump water for the drinking and cooking purposes, 2 percent river/canal, 2 percent pond, 3 percent ring well, 24 percent motor pump, 2 percent community tube well and 1 percent households in rural Pakistan have own tube well facilities for the drinking Water.

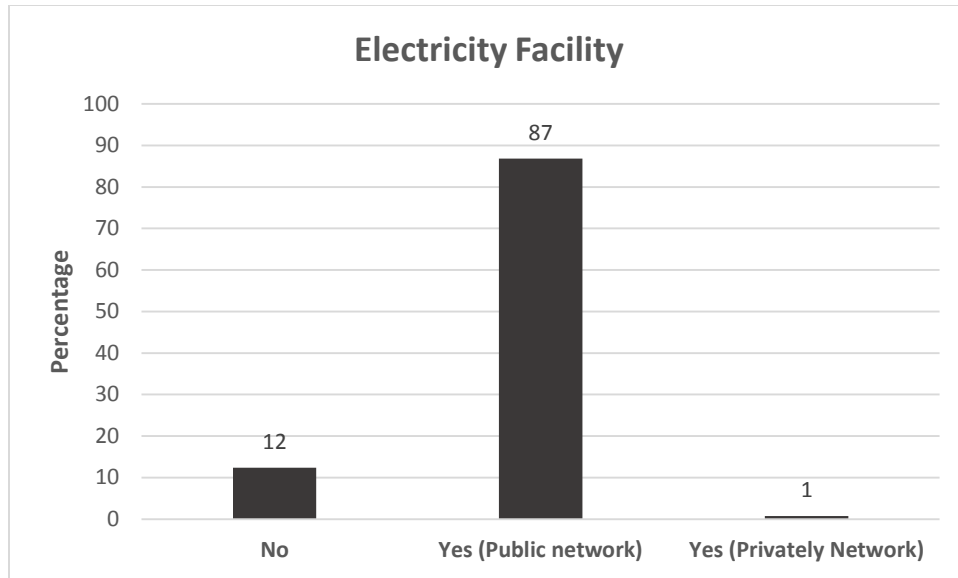
Figure 7: Sources of Drinking Water in Rural Household



Source: Survey Data

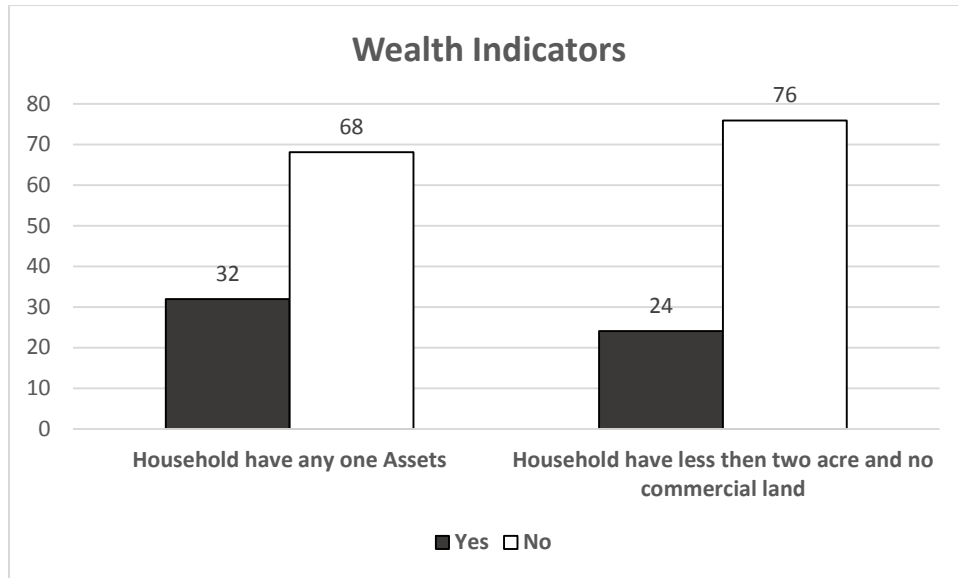
The figure 8 shows that 87 percent rural households have access to the electricity facility, but the load shedding is the country level problem and 12 rural households have not access to the electricity facility.

Figure 8: Rural Household Electricity Facility



Poverty risk based on the material deprivation. The household holding durable assets like washing machine, color television, car, mobile phone, tractor or the other agriculture durable equipment's. These are all to reduce the poverty risk (Eurostat, 2013). This paper uses wealth as a 4th MPI dimension. Further, wealth indicator is divided into the household has no nine household assets like air cooler, fridge, freezer, car, computer, tractor, thresher, generator and tube-well and has less than two acre agriculture land and no commercial plot. The figure 9 shows that 32 percent rural household have any one out of nine assets and 24 percent rural households have less than two acres agriculture land and no anyone commercial plot.

Figure 9: Rural household Wealth Status



3.2 Inferential Analysis

The inferential analysis presents districts and country level analysis.

3.2.1 District Level Analysis

In this study district level results consists of 19 districts. Which included, 12 districts from Punjab, 5 districts from Sindh and 2 districts from KPK..

3.2.1.1 Poverty Estimates at District Level

Table 3 illustrates that average poverty for each district in rural Pakistan. The district Hyderabad (70%), Thatta (70%), and Sanghar (63%) from Sindh province, D G khan (65%) and Multan (60%) from Punjab province and Noshera (52%) from KPK province are on-average the above then 50% poor are deprived in sum of the weighted indicators.

The depth of poverty table 3 shows that district Hyderabad (70%), Thatta (69%), D G khan (58%), Jaccobabad (56%), Dadu (52%), Sanghar (52%) and Multan (51%) are reported above than 50% rural households facing multidimensionally poor with respect to the given dimensions (Education, Health, Living Standard, and Wealth).

Table 3: Poverty Estimates at District Level

District's name	Head count ratio (H)	Ran k	Adjusted Head count ratio (M0)	Ran k	Average Poverty A=M0/H	Ran k
Attock	0.45	18	0.23	15	0.50	10
Bahawal Nagar	0.58	15	0.33	13	0.56	7
Bhakhar	0.61	14	0.35	12	0.58	5
D G Khan	0.89	4	0.58	3	0.65	2
Dadu	0.87	5	0.52	5	0.60	4
Faisalabad	0.56	16	0.30	14	0.54	8
Hyderabad	1.00	1	0.70	1	0.70	1
Jacobabad	0.93	3	0.56	4	0.60	4
Jhang	0.72	12	0.39	10	0.54	8
Kasur	0.77	9	0.44	8	0.57	6
Khanewal	0.71	13	0.40	9	0.56	7
Mansehra	0.45	18	0.22	16	0.49	11
Multan	0.85	6	0.51	6	0.60	4
Nowshera	0.73	11	0.37	11	0.52	9
Rahim Yar Khan	0.54	17	0.30	14	0.56	7
Sanger	0.83	8	0.52	5	0.63	3
Sargodha	0.84	7	0.48	7	0.57	6
Thatta	0.98	2	0.69	2	0.70	1
Vehari	0.75	10	0.44	8	0.58	5

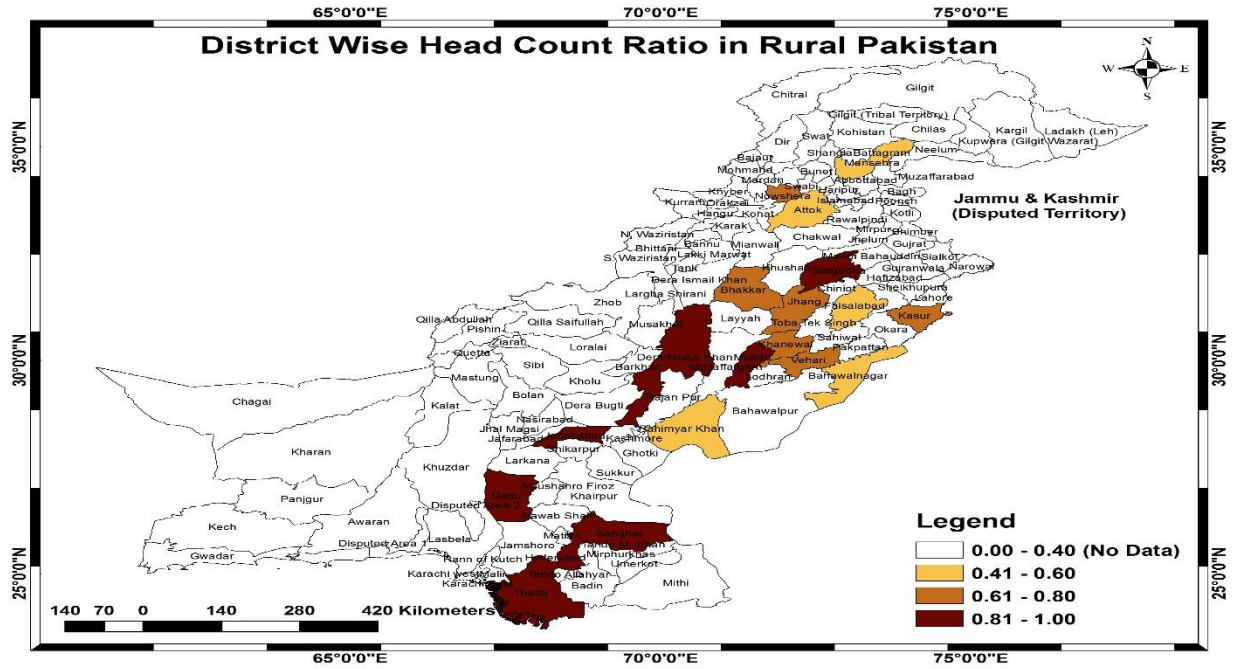
3.2.1.2 District Level indicator decomposition

Adjusted head count ratio (M0) is a very important index for budget allocation and limited resource utilization planning within the province/region/state. Table A1 in the appendix shows that district Hyderabad, Thatta, D G Khan, Jacobabad, Dadu, Sanghar and Multan are facing more than fifty percent rural household people multidimensionally poor. The district Sargodha, Kasur, Vehari, Khanewal, Jhang, Nowshera and Bhakkar are facing more than thirty three percent rural household people multidimensionally poor. The district Bahawal Nagar, Faisalabad, Rahim Yar Khan, Attock and Mansehra are facing less than thirty three percent rural household people multidimensionally poor. Table A1 also shows that each indicator contribution in the MPI. In the 1st rank (M0) district Hyderabad, indicator education seems (28%), health (10%),

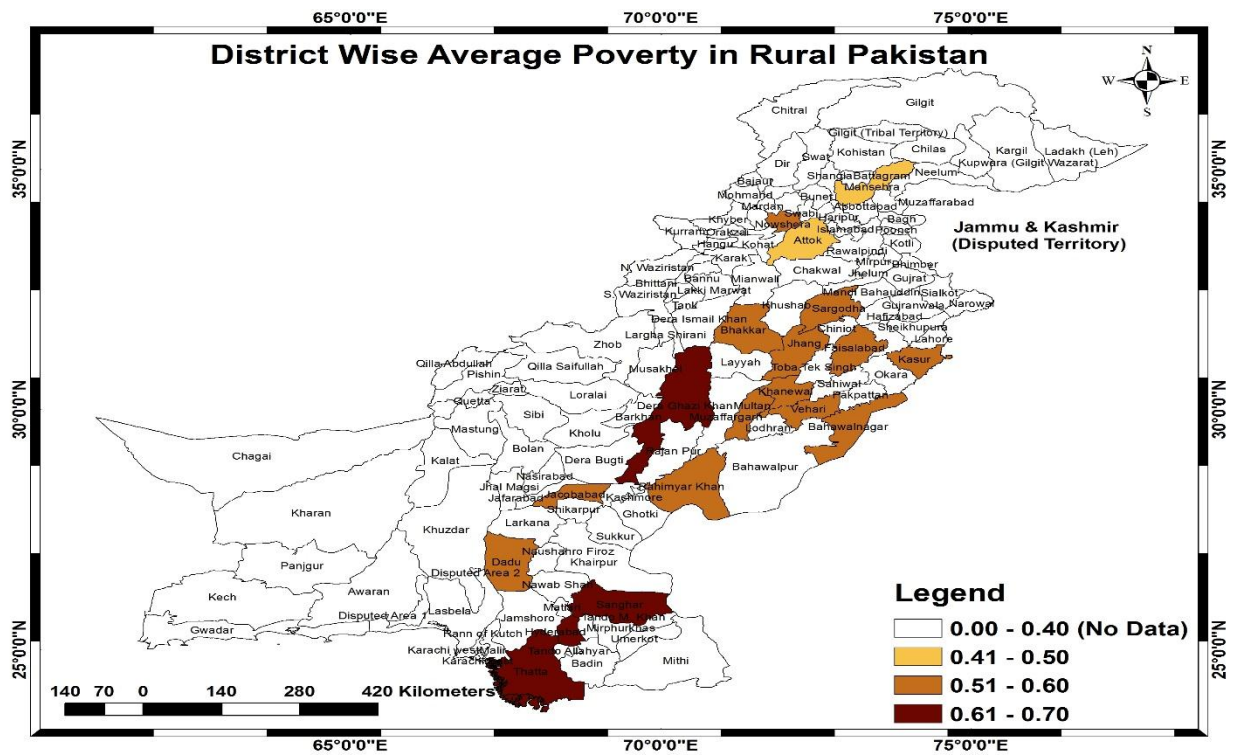
living standard (27%) and Wealth (34%) contribution in the overall district M0 (70%). In the 2nd (M0) rank district Thatta education seems (27%), health (10%), living standard (32%) and Wealth (31%) contribution in the overall district M0 (69%). In the 3th (M0) rank district D G Khan education seems (30%), health (10%), living standard (30%) and Wealth (32%) contribution in the overall district M0 (58%). In the 4th (M0) rank district Jaccobabad education seems (31%), health (7%), living standard (28%) and Wealth (33%) contribution in the overall district M0 (56%). In the 5th (M0) rank district Dadu education seems (35%), health (7%), living standard (22%) and Wealth (36%) contribution in the overall district M0 (52%). In the 5th (M0) rank district Sanghar education seems (26%), health (8%), living standard (31%) and Wealth (37%) contribution in the overall district M0 (52%). In the 6th (M0) rank district Multan education seems (28%), health (7%), living standard (28%) and Wealth (38%) contribution in the overall district M0 (51%) and so on. In the all districts the major contribution in the poverty is wealth and second is education. According to the David S. Landes (1998) and different researchers you need money to make money. Money or wealth is the main proper instrument to throw out the individual person or household or societies or nations from the poverty cycles. The second education is the most important indicator to reduce the individuals or household level poverty because the educational outcome greatly influences the family income. In poorer families, children started school already to compare their peers who come from rich families this show the measures of willingness but depth, duration and time of poverty all are influenced the child education (Ferguson, Bovaired, & Mueller, 2007).

The given Map1, Map2 and Map3 presents the visually poverty status for the rural Pakistan in each districts.

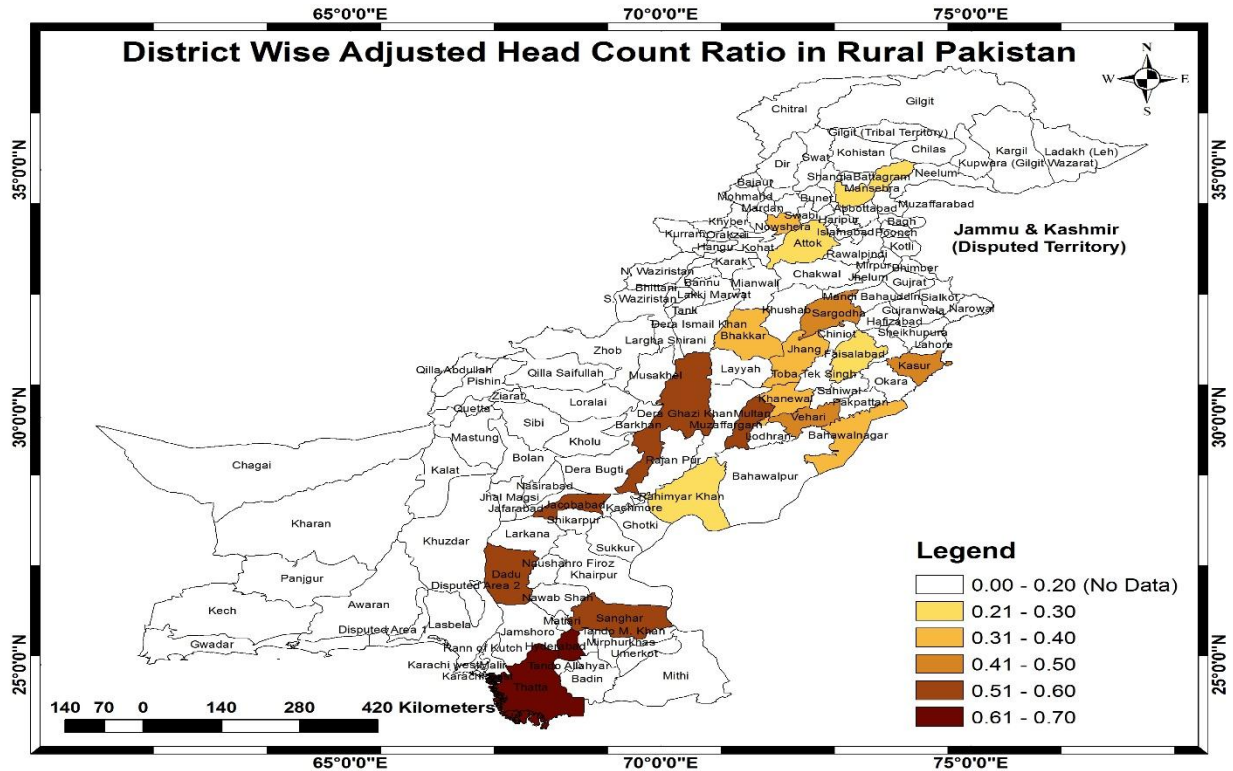
Map1: Head Count Ratio



Map 2: Average Poverty



Map 3: Adjusted Head Count Ratio



3.2.2 Rural Pakistan Level Analysis

According to the previous studies and research shows that especially in the Pakistan, poverty is the rural phenomena. The Table 4 shows the rural poverty status at the country level. Results show that 73 percent rural population belongs to the poor household if the poverty cutoff at 40 percent overall deprived score. If the poverty cutoff at 30 percent then 87 percent rural population belong to the poor household in the Pakistan. The adjusted head count ratio is the poverty depth, in the rural Pakistan 43 percent household facing multidimensionally poor with respect to education, health, living standard and wealth. On-average 59 percent people of rural Pakistan below the poverty line.

Table 4: Overall Poverty Estimates for Rural Pakistan Level

Cutoff Point	Head Count Ratio H	Adjusted Head Count Ratio M0	Average Poverty A=M0/H
0.00	1.00	0.50	0.50

0.10	0.99	0.50	0.51
0.20	0.96	0.50	0.52
0.30	0.87	0.48	0.55
0.40	0.73	0.43	0.59
0.50	0.52	0.34	0.65
0.60	0.33	0.24	0.71
0.70	0.11	0.09	0.80
0.80	0.05	0.05	0.85

Figure 10 shows the percentage of households deprived on various indicators. The figure 10 results show that 2.9 % households in the rural Pakistan deprived due to mortality under the zero to 5 years old, 12.4 % households in the rural Pakistan deprived due to electricity access, 28 % households in the rural Pakistan deprived due to malnourishment in the women, 31 % households in the rural Pakistan deprived due to the lack of monetary value assets, 39.9 % households in the rural Pakistan deprived due to the lack of sanitation facility, 50.4 % households in the rural Pakistan deprived due to the child education because child going age children are not going to school, 63.7 % households in the rural Pakistan deprived due to dirt floor material and living in the mud houses, 73.8 % households in the rural Pakistan deprived due to no one have completed five year of education, 75.9 % households in the rural Pakistan deprived due to less than two acre agriculture land and not have any commercial plot, 83.9 % households in the rural Pakistan deprived due to the lack of clean drinking water and 100.0 % households in the rural Pakistan deprived due to use of dirt fuel (wood, dang cake etc.) for the cooking purpose.

Figure 10: Percentage of households deprived on various indicators

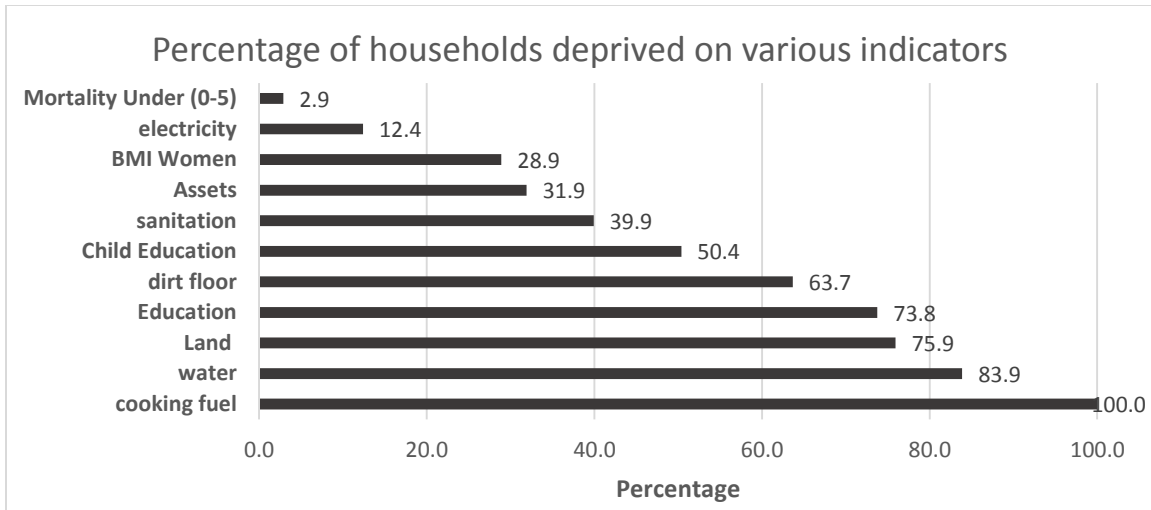
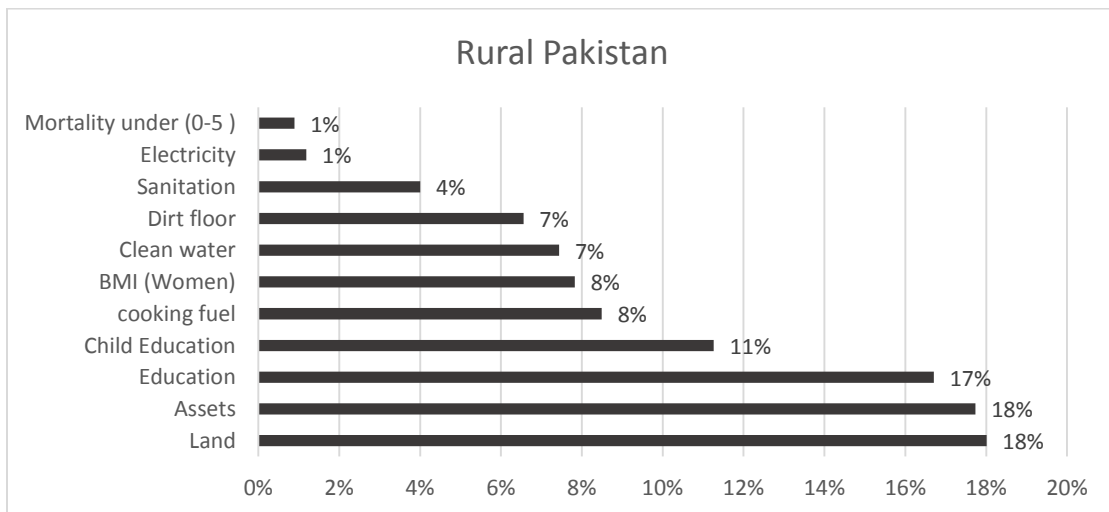


Figure 11 shows the decomposition of each indicator that 1% mortality under the zero to 5 years old indicator contribution in the overall rural Pakistan level adjusted head count ratio, 8% malnourishment in the women indicator contribution in the overall rural Pakistan level adjusted head count ratio, 18% lack of monetary value assets, 1% lack of electricity access, 4% sanitation indicator, 7% dirt floor, 7% clean drinking water, 8% cooking dirty fuel, 11% child education, 17% household member education and 18% land indicators contribution in the overall rural Pakistan level adjusted head count ratio.

Figure 11: Each indicator decomposition at rural Pakistan Level



Conclusions and the way forward

This paper implements the Alikire and Foster Measure (AFM) for the estimating rural poverty, using the data cross sectional data for the year 2012 analyzed 11 indicators relating to 4 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) dimensions of education, health, living standard and wealth.

The paper results show that on average 59 percent households of rural Pakistan live below the poverty line and 43 percent are multidimensionally poor with respect to education, health, living standard and wealth. Decomposition of poverty analysis shows that in rural Pakistan 28 percent education, 36 percent wealth, 9 percent health and 27 percent living standard contribute to overall rural poverty.

The mapping of the average poverty shows that most of the rural poor districts are in Sindh and Southern Punjab. These areas are deprived in all aspects of multidimensional poverty. Therefore, federal and especially provincial governments need to increase allocation of funds for education and health. There is also need for provision of opportunities for employment and improved living standards. The wealth of the individual and community can increase just if the economy turns out to be more gainful.

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Appendix

Table A1

	Education		Health		Living Standard					Wealth		
Districts name	Education	Child Education	BMI	Mortality	Electricity	water	Sanitation	Dirt floor	cooking fuel	Assets	Land	M0
Attock	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.23
Break Down	21%	16%	10%	0%	0%	7%	0%	1%	10%	11%	25%	100%
Bahawal Nagar	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.33
Break Down	17%	8%	8%	1%	1%	6%	6%	8%	9%	18%	18%	100%
Bhakkar	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.35
Break Down	19%	10%	12%	2%	0%	9%	4%	6%	9%	16%	14%	100%
D G Khan	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.09	0.58
Break Down	18%	12%	9%	1%	3%	7%	5%	7%	8%	16%	16%	100%
Dadu	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.52
Break Down	18%	17%	7%	0%	0%	4%	3%	7%	8%	18%	18%	100%
Faisalabad	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.30
Break Down	13%	10%	10%	1%	0%	8%	1%	6%	9%	21%	20%	100%
Hyderabad	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.12	0.11	0.70
Break Down	14%	14%	10%	0%	3%	7%	3%	7%	7%	18%	16%	100%
Jacobabad	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.56
Break Down	20%	11%	6%	1%	0%	8%	4%	8%	8%	17%	16%	100%
Jhang	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.39
Break Down	14%	10%	3%	1%	0%	9%	5%	7%	9%	19%	20%	100%

Districts name	Education		Health		Living Standard					Wealth		M0
	Education	Child Education	BMI	Mortality	Electricity	water	Sanitation	Dirt floor	cooking fuel	Assets	Land	
Kasur	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.09	0.44
Break Down	17%	8%	7%	0%	0%	8%	4%	7%	9%	19%	20%	100%
Khanewal	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.40
Break Down	18%	9%	9%	1%	0%	9%	2%	5%	9%	18%	19%	100%
Mansehra	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.22
Break Down	22%	12%	5%	0%	0%	5%	0%	1%	10%	18%	24%	100%
Multan	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.11	0.09	0.51
Break Down	17%	11%	6%	1%	1%	7%	5%	7%	8%	21%	17%	100%
Nowshera	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.37
Break Down	20%	11%	6%	1%	0%	8%	2%	9%	10%	15%	19%	100%
Rahim Yar Khan	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.30
Break Down	15%	9%	8%	4%	0%	8%	3%	7%	9%	15%	21%	100%
Sanghar	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.10	0.52
Break Down	16%	10%	7%	1%	2%	8%	6%	7%	8%	18%	19%	100%
Sargodha	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.10	0.48
Break Down	16%	8%	7%	2%	0%	9%	5%	6%	9%	18%	21%	100%
Thatta	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.12	0.09	0.69
Break Down	14%	13%	10%	0%	5%	7%	6%	7%	7%	18%	13%	100%
Vehari	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.44
Break Down	15%	13%	7%	1%	1%	8%	5%	7%	9%	18%	17%	100%