

High-level Seminar on Harmonisation of Poverty Statistics in CIS Countries

Sochi, 31 October – 2 November 2016

## **Session 5: Multidimensional poverty: what could be the options for CIS countries?**

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### ***Measuring multidimensional poverty, an experience in testing Alkire-Foster methodology in the Republic of Moldova***

This presentation focuses on the experience of the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova in its efforts to measure multidimensional poverty using the Alkire-Foster approach.

In 2014, according to the estimations based on the Household Budget Survey 10.2% of the total population were both multidimensionally and monetary poor, where 16.9% of the multidimensionally poor were also monetary poor and 92.6% of the monetary poor were also multidimensionally poor.

Apart from the absolute poverty, the NBS also captures other poverty dimensions, such as education, health, employment, housing conditions and migration background. The presentation illustrates the dimensional breakdown of the MPI by indicators. From the analysis it is possible to observe, for example, that respondents who were experiencing the highest level of deprivation in 2014, had high level of absolute poverty and at least one parent migrant in the household.

Data limitations and challenges for future work include, for example, estimating poverty on household versus individual level, finding agreement on the choice of indicators and thresholds for poverty measurements, etc.

The NBS is currently working on revising the absolute poverty measures and expect to have the updated poverty line by the end of 2016.