



Results of the pilot calculation of the national multidimensional poverty index in the Republic of Kazakhstan

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Group of Experts on Measuring Poverty and Inequality
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Poverty measurement

- Monetary poverty - calculation based on consumption expenditure on a sample of 12,000 households a year
- Quality of life index based on 11 dimensions, including living conditions, work, education, health, environment, etc.
- International recommendations for developing the national MPI
- Instructed by the National Government to calculate the MPI for the country
- Producing indicators for SDG 1.2.2 The proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
- Deprivations experienced by households according to EU-SILC methodology

Work to build the national MPI for Kazakhstan

- Support from UNECE and OPHI (Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative) for the development of the national MPI for Kazakhstan *using the Alkire-Foster method*
- Support from UNICEF on child deprivation and needs statistics in accordance with the recommendations of the international expert based on the Bristol approach to MPI calculation

Studying international practices

- Sectors most often included in MPI: education, health, housing and living conditions, unemployment
- As a rule, indicators must describe access to and quality of services
- Deprivation cut-off - minimum level of the enjoyment of rights and needs for services

Analysis of strategy documents and legislation

- What documents determine priorities in addressing poverty in its individual aspects?
- What standards can be used as poverty thresholds?

Current Situation

- The process of building the pilot MPI takes some time, it implies conducting trainings, consultations with state bodies, and software development
- That is why, variables and deprivation cut-offs for the pilot MPI were chosen from the current questionnaire based on the legislation in force
- Preliminary selection of dimensions, indicators and deprivation thresholds
- Formulation

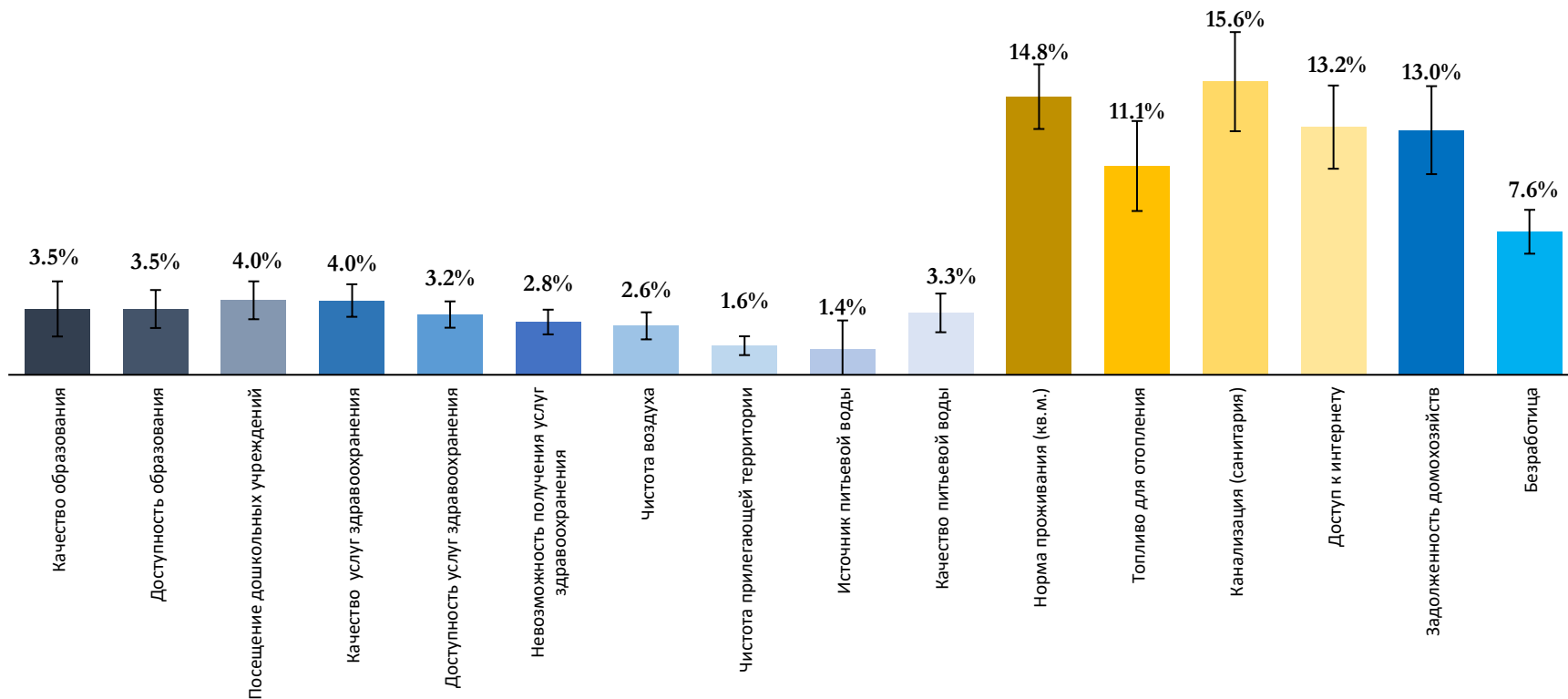
Work to build the national MPI for Kazakhstan (Alkire-Foster method)

	Dimensions	Indicators	Deprivation cut-offs
1	Education	Level of satisfaction with the quality of education	A household is considered deprived if satisfaction level is 1-3 out of 10.
		Level of satisfaction with the availability and affordability of educational services	A household is considered deprived if satisfaction level is 1-3 out of 10.
		School attendance	A household is considered deprived if at least one child aged 1-6 years does not attend preschool because: it is expensive (1)? Preschool facility is far away (2), relatives take care of the children (5), and not registered at the address (7)
2	Health and environment	Level of satisfaction with the quality of healthcare services	A household is considered deprived if satisfaction level is 1-3 out of 10.
		Level of satisfaction with the availability and affordability of healthcare services	A household is considered deprived if satisfaction level is 1-3 out of 10.
		Inability to use healthcare services	A household is considered deprived if at least one member aged 15+ who got ill during the year could not get access to healthcare services because of: very expensive services (3), too expensive medicines (4), long queues (5), absence of a specialist (6), medical facility too remote / not accessible (7), lack of medicines (8), low quality of services / distrust (9)
		Level of satisfaction with air cleanness (lack of pollution, smoke, dust)	A household is considered deprived if satisfaction level is 1-3 out of 10.
		Level of satisfaction with the cleanness of adjoining territory (lack of waste or garbage)	A household is considered deprived if satisfaction level is 1-3 out of 10.
		Source of drinking water	A household is deprived if a household get water from tank-cars (1) or river/pond/lake (4)
		Level of satisfaction with the quality of drinking water	A household is considered deprived if satisfaction level is 1-3 out of 10.

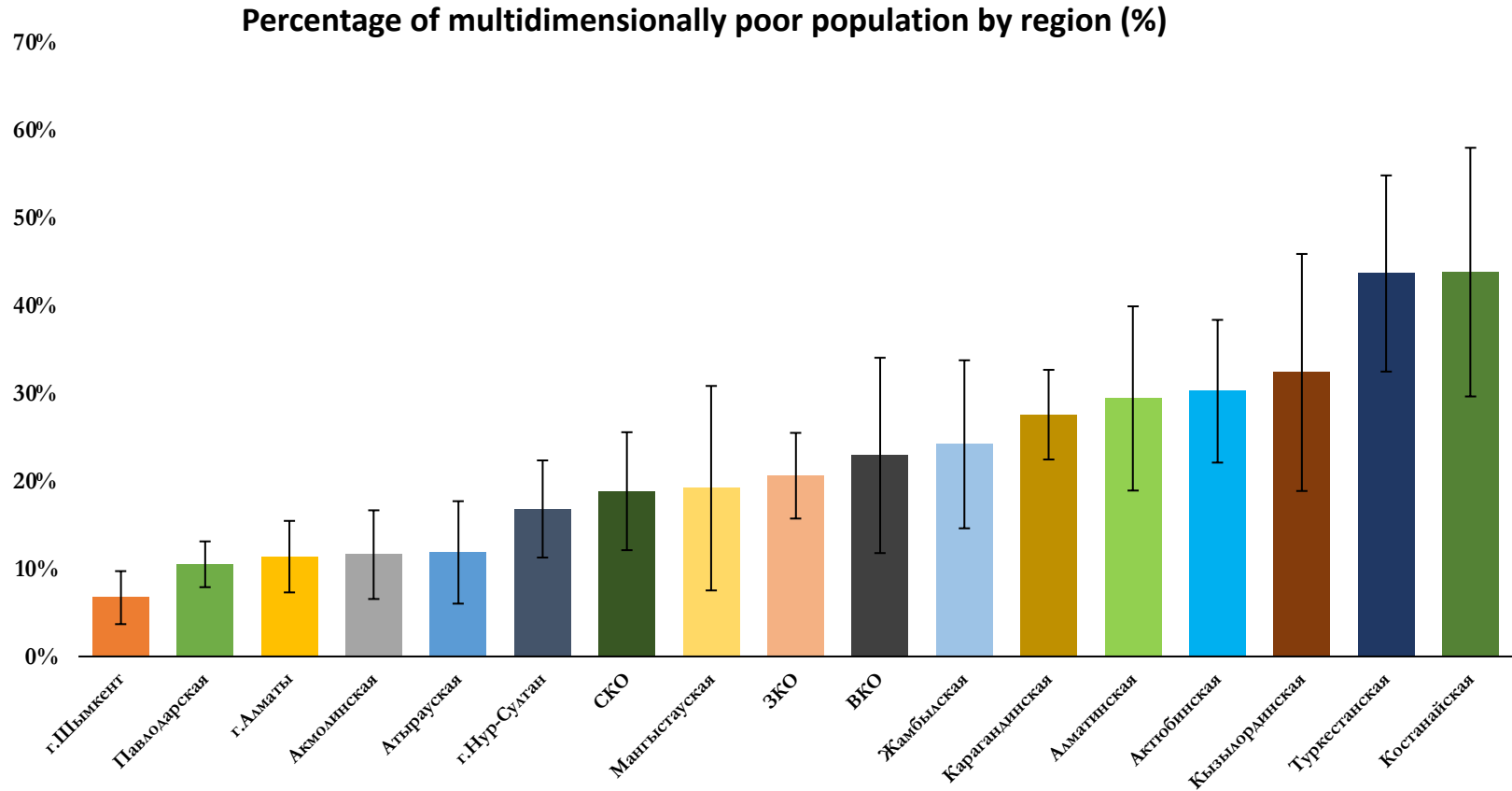
Work to build the national MPI for Kazakhstan (Alkire-Foster method)

	Dimensions	Indicators	Deprivation cut-offs
3	Housing and housing conditions	Inadequate minimum space standard (square meters per person out of gross floor area)	A household is deprived if it is less than 15 sq.m per person
		Fuel for heating	A household is considered deprived if a household uses solid or liquid fuel for heating.
		Access to a sewerage system (sanitation)	A household is considered deprived if it has a pit latrine without a stove (1) or without a toilet (2) or a septic tank (3)
		Personal internet access	A household is deprived if the household does not have personal Internet access
4	Standard of living, financial affordability	Household payment arrears	The household had difficulty making payments two or more times for one of the following: rent, mortgage, utility bills, loan debt, instalment plan
		Unemployment	A household is considered deprived if at least one person over 15 is not working (3)

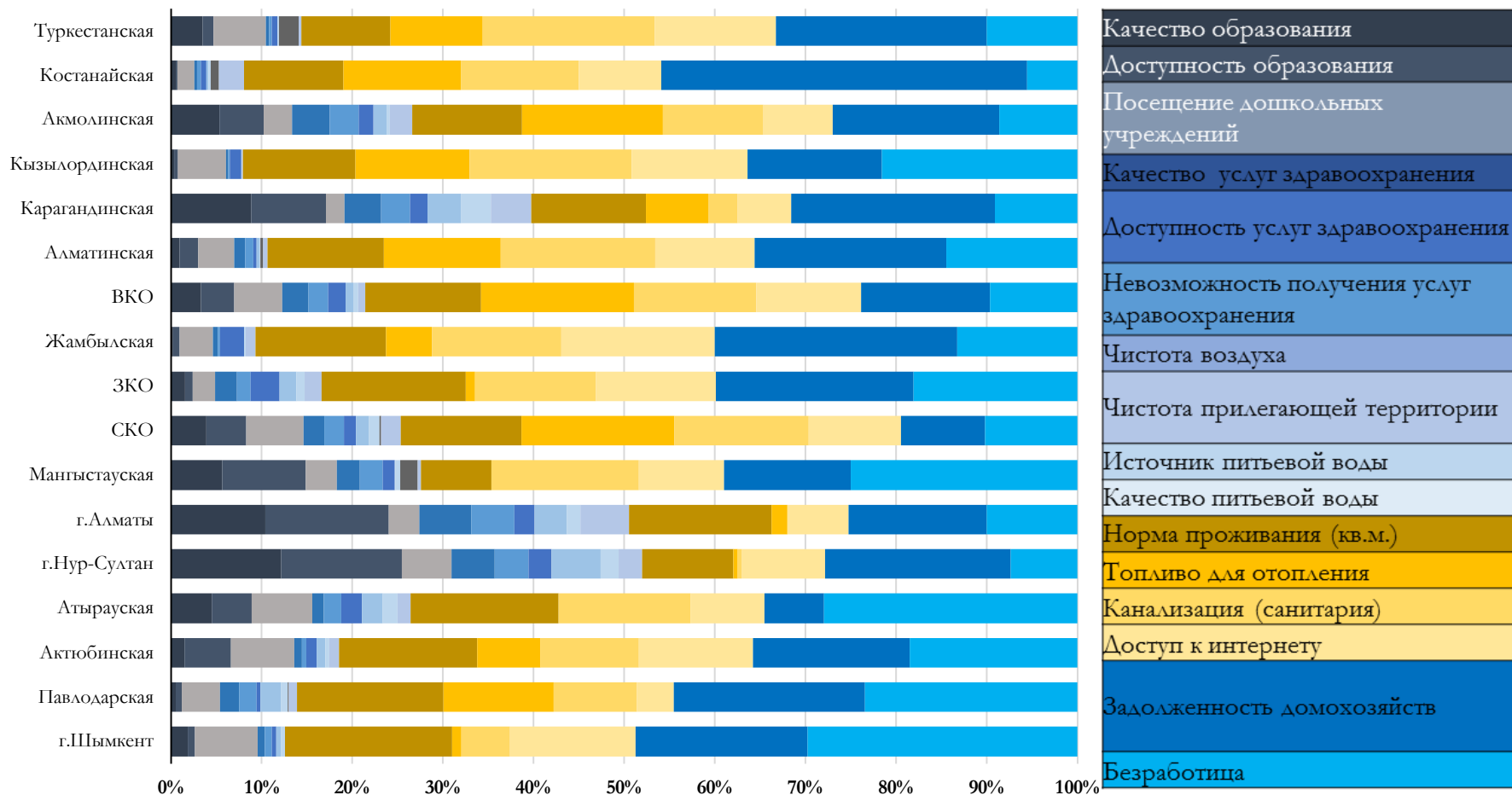
Proportion of poor and deprived population per each indicator (%)



Experimental calculations of the national MPI for Kazakhstan (Alkire-Foster method)



Experimental calculations of the national MPI for Kazakhstan (Alkire-Foster method)



Experimental calculations of the national MPI for Kazakhstan (Alkire-Foster method)

Poverty cut-off (k)	Value	Value	Confidence Interval (95%)	
<i>k-value = 25%</i> <i>(deprived along 1 dimension or more)</i>	MPI	0.076	0.067	0.085
	% of multidimensional poor population (H, %)	23.6%	21.0%	26.2%
	Poverty intensity (A, %)	32.2%	31.4%	32.9%

- Almost every fourth person (23.6%) in Kazakhstan is multidimensionally poor.
- Poverty intensity means that every poor person is on average 32.2% deprived on a weighted basis.
- National MPI = 0.076, indicating that poor people experience 7.6% of all possible deprivations.

Working with ministries

- Assistance to the BNS in the selection and refinement of indicators, identification of deprivation cut-offs for individual sectoral indicators



What indicators describe poverty beyond monetary poverty in your sectors?

Which sectoral strategic documents and indicators should be given special attention?

What standards can help in determining deprivation cut-offs for individual indicators?

- **Establishing a task group with the representatives of ministries**
- **Work to discuss indicators**
- **Adoption and reinforcing the decision on the set of indicators**
- **Calculation and presentation of the final MPI**



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reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Bureau of National statistics



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Work stages:

- "Work plan to improve the collection, processing and dissemination of data about children for 2022-2023".
- UNICEF expert Dimitri Gugushvili.
- Pilot survey using the household sample survey of living standards network
- Making changes to the statistical form



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Object of study – a household with a child (children). Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan 18 and older.

Subject of study - assessment of the level of multidimensional poverty of children in Kazakhstan.

Research geography: Astana city, East Kazakhstan region, Karaganda region, Mangistau region, North Kazakhstan region, Turkestan region.

Field work was carried out from March 19 to June 30, 2022.

Sample size – 500 respondents.

Work on MPI-children for Kazakhstan - Bristol approach was chosen

N	Dimension	Indicator	Questions and answer options in the Bureau's forms
1	Nutrition	% of children deprived of healthy nutrition	Can your household afford to eat hot meals with fish or meat or chicken or equivalent vegetarian food (legumes, nuts, etc.) at least once every two days?
2	Water	% of children deprived of access to quality water	Please rate your satisfaction with the situation in your place of residence: dissatisfaction with the quality of drinking water
3	Sanitary conditions	% of children deprived of access to fixed wash basins	What types of amenities are available in the housing you occupy: a stationary bath or shower (<i>lack</i>)
4	Healthcare	% of children deprived of access to health care	Why were you unable to use healthcare services during the year?
5	Education		To what extent are you satisfied with accessibility and affordability of educational services?
			preschool
			General secondary (school)
		Higher and post-graduate	
6	Housing	% of children living in families dissatisfied with the quality of their housing	To what extent are you satisfied with the quality of housing you live in?
7	Information	% of children not having access to Internet when needed	Is there personal access to Internet in your housing?

Work on MPI-children for Kazakhstan - Bristol approach was chosen

- Amended statistical form D 002 “Life Quality of the Population”

CHILDREN NEEDS					
4. Which of the following, in your opinion, should every child in Kazakhstan have to live well and grow normally?					
	Absolutely necessary	Necessary	Preferably, but it's not necessary	At all not necessary	Do not know
4.1 new (not second-hand) clothes that fit	1	2	3	4	9
4.2 two pairs of comfortable and seasonal footwear (one for each season) for each child in the household	1	2	3	4	9
4.3 eat fresh vegetables and fruit every day	1	2	3	4	9
4.4 a meal of meat, poultry, or fish (or equivalent vegetarian food) at least once a day	1	2	3	4	9
4.5 educational games and books, for each child in the household, appropriate for their age	1	2	3	4	9
4.6 equipment for outdoor activities (e.g. bicycles, roller skates, sports equipment, etc.)	1	2	3	4	9
4.7 indoor games (e.g. educational toys for children, blocks, board games, computer games, etc.)	1	2	3	4	9
4.8 a suitable place to study or do homework	1	2	3	4	9
4.9 regular leisure	1	2	3	4	9
4.10 children's parties on special occasions (birthday, etc.)	1	2	3	4	9
4.11 the ability to invite friends to your home	1	2	3	4	9
4.12 participating in school trips and paid school activities	1	2	3	4	9
4.13 a leave with parents away from home for at least a week per year	1	2	3	4	9
4.14 extracurricular activities such as crafts, music, or private lessons	1	2	3	4	9

Work on MPI-children for Kazakhstan - Bristol approach was chosen

<u>DEPRIVATIONS</u>				
5. Do the children living in your household have access to each of these items?				
	Yes	No. Would like to have but currently we cannot afford it	No need at the moment	Do not know
5.1 new (not second-hand) clothes that fit	1	2	3	9
5.2 two pairs of comfortable and seasonal footwear (one for each season) for each child in the household	1	2	3	9
5.3 eat fresh vegetables and fruit every day	1	2	3	9
5.4 a meal of meat, poultry, or fish (or equivalent vegetarian food) at least once a day	1	2	3	9
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5.12 participating in school trips and paid school activities	1	2	3	9
5.13 a leave with parents away from home for at least a week per year	1	2	3	9
5.14 extracurricular activities such as crafts, music, or private lessons	1	2	3	9
6. In the past 12 months, have you had at least one time when your child/your children could not get the treatment or medicine they needed?				
no, during this time they did not need any treatment and / or medicine				1
no, they received treatment and/or medicine when they needed it				2
yes, we could not pay for the treatment and/or medicines that the child/children needed				3
yes, the necessary treatment and/or medicine was not available where we live				4
Do not know				5

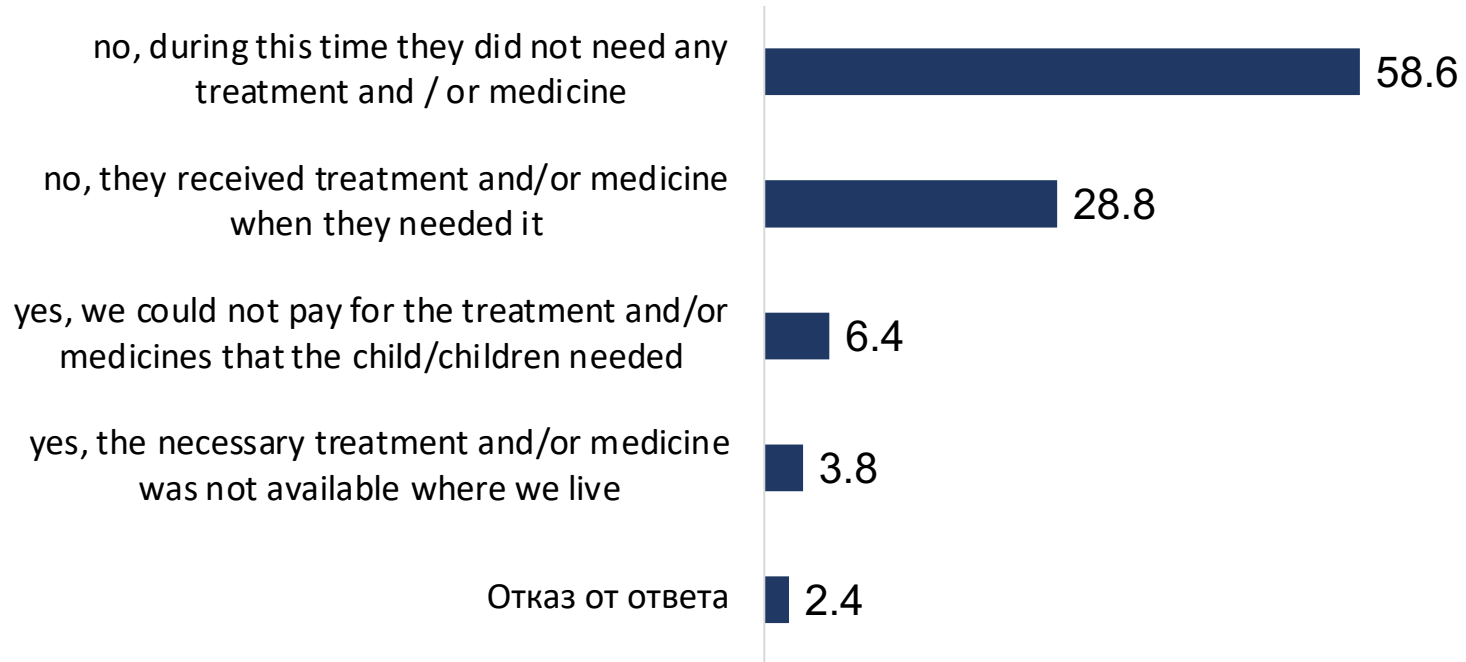
Q.: “HOW MANY CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?”

	Frequency	Per cent
1 child	173	34.6
2 children	182	36.4
3 children	77	15.4
4 children	47	9.4
5 children	15	3.0
6 children	2	0.4
7 children	2	0.4
8 children	2	0.4
Total	500	100.0

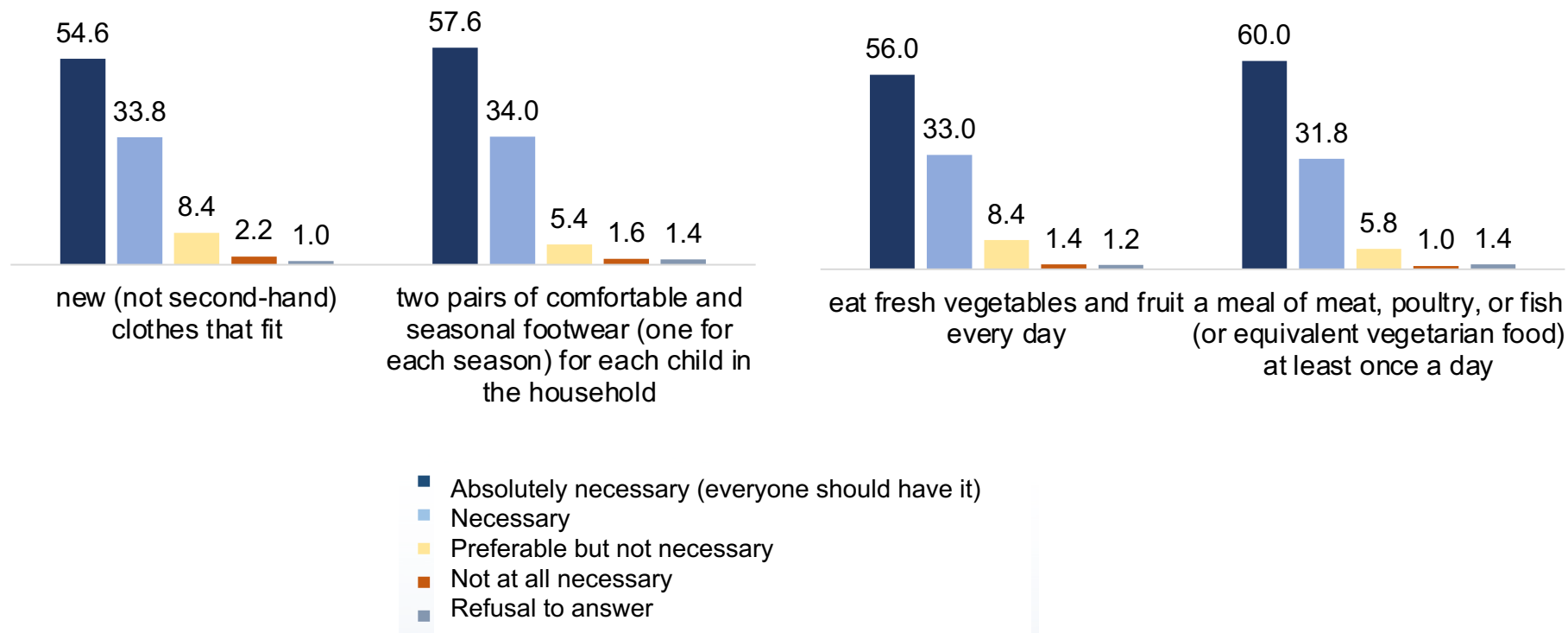
SEX OF CHILDREN LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD

	Frequency	Per cent
Male	371	74.2
Female	342	68.4

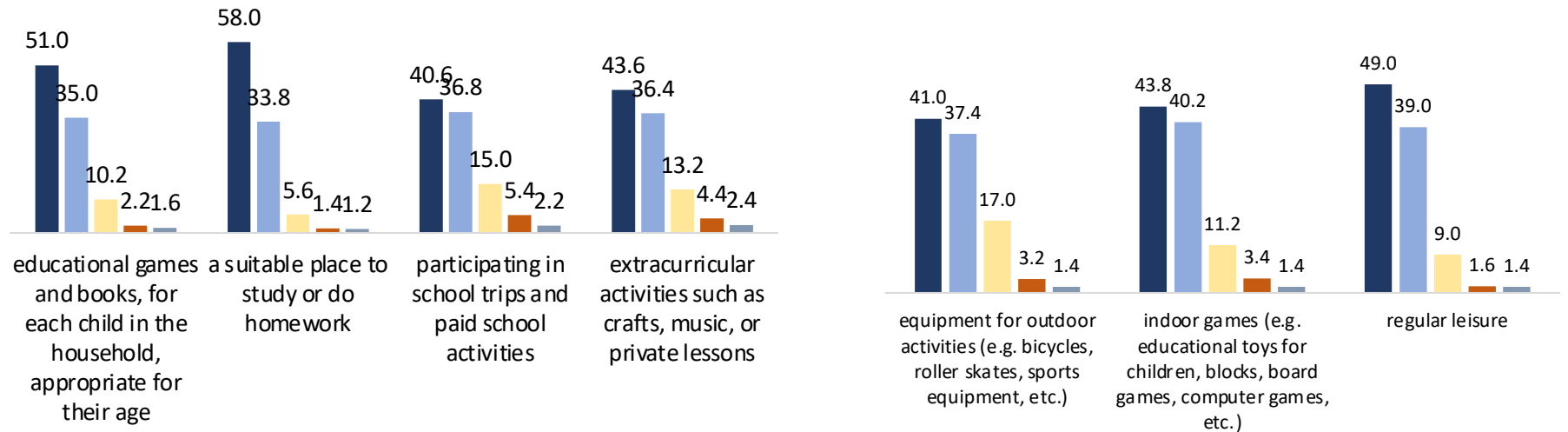
Q.: “IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU HAD AT LEAST ONE TIME WHEN YOUR CHILD (CHILDREN) COULD NOT GET THE TREATMENT OR MEDICINE THEY NEEDED?”, (%)



Q.: “Which of the following, in your opinion, should every child in Kazakhstan have to live well and grow normally?”, (%)

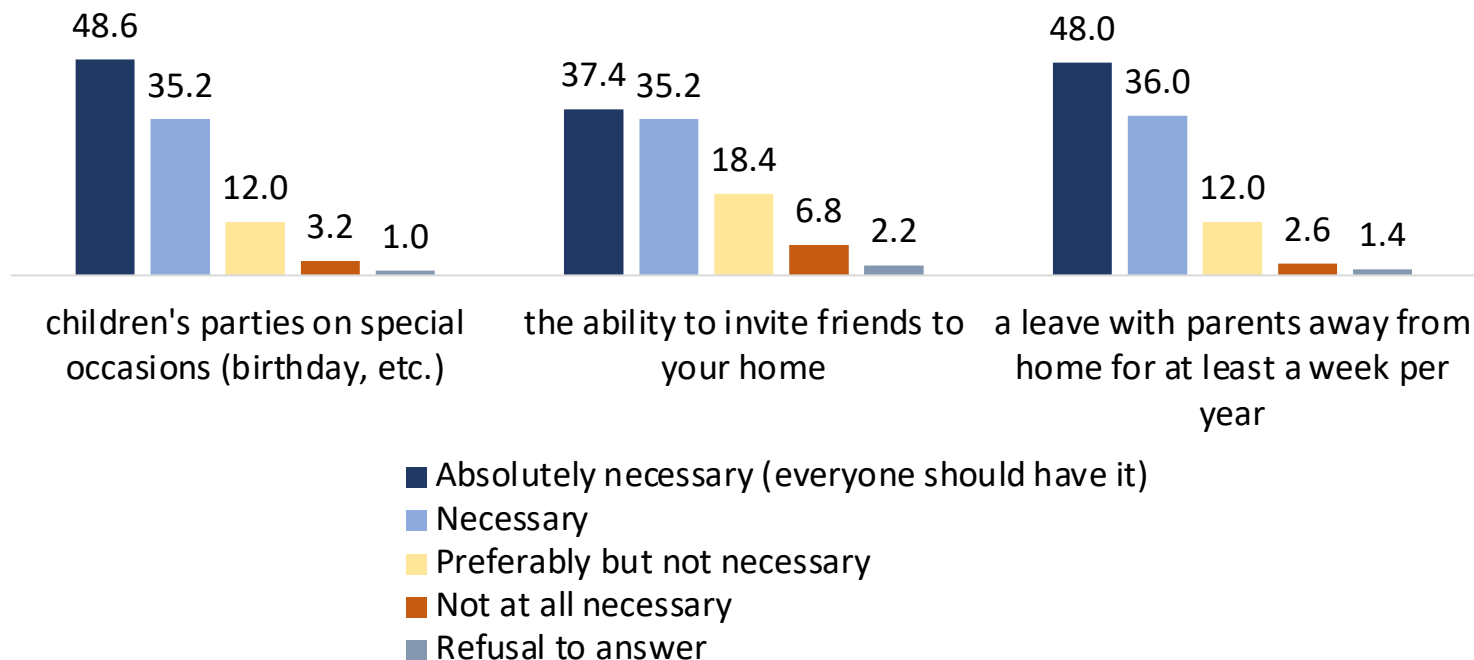


Q.: “Which of the following, in your opinion, should every child in Kazakhstan have to live well and grow normally?”, (%)

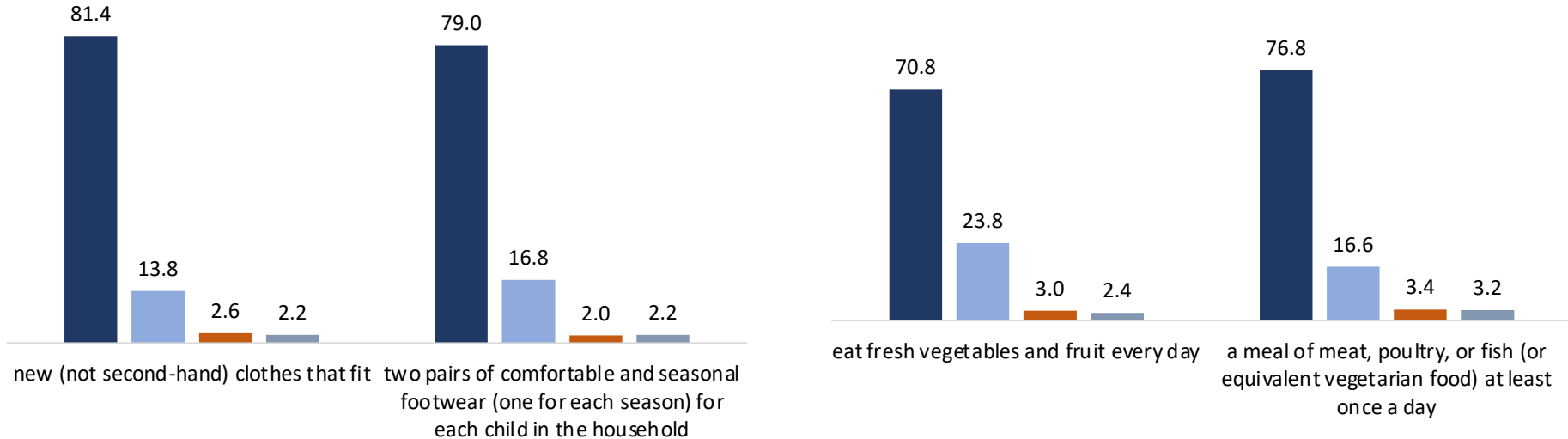


- Absolutely necessary (everyone should have it)
- Necessary
- Preferable but not necessary
- Not at all necessary
- Refusal to answer

Q.: “Which of the following, in your opinion, should every child in Kazakhstan have to live well and grow normally?”, (%)

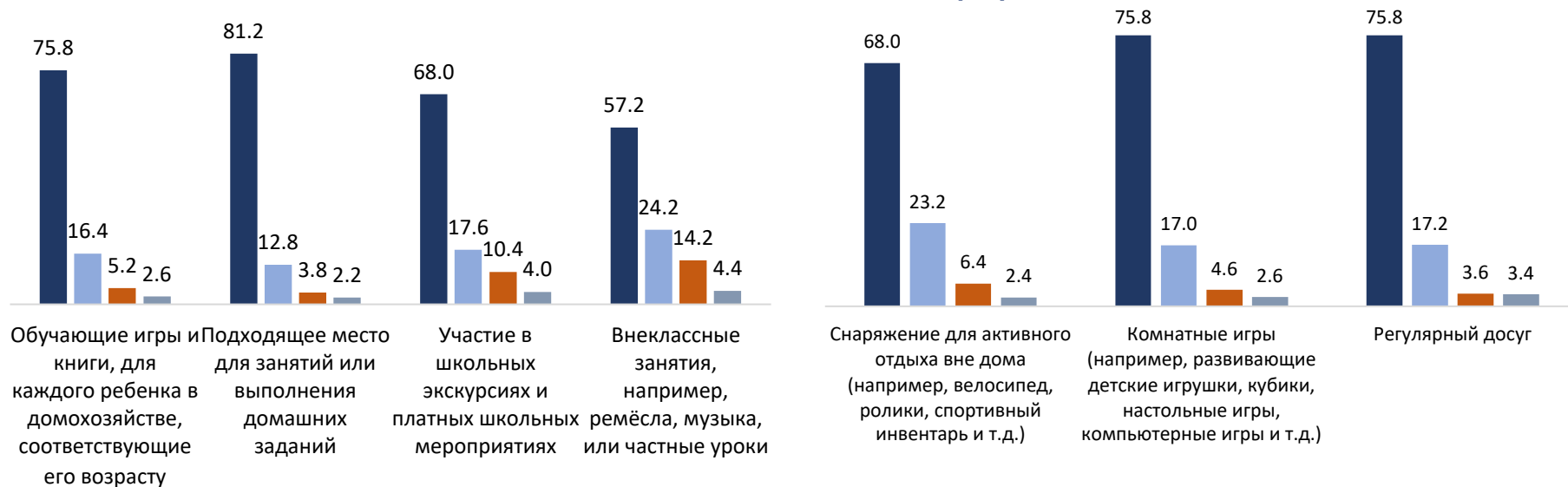


Q.: “DO THE CHILDREN LIVING IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE ACCESS TO EACH OF THESE ITEMS?”, (%)



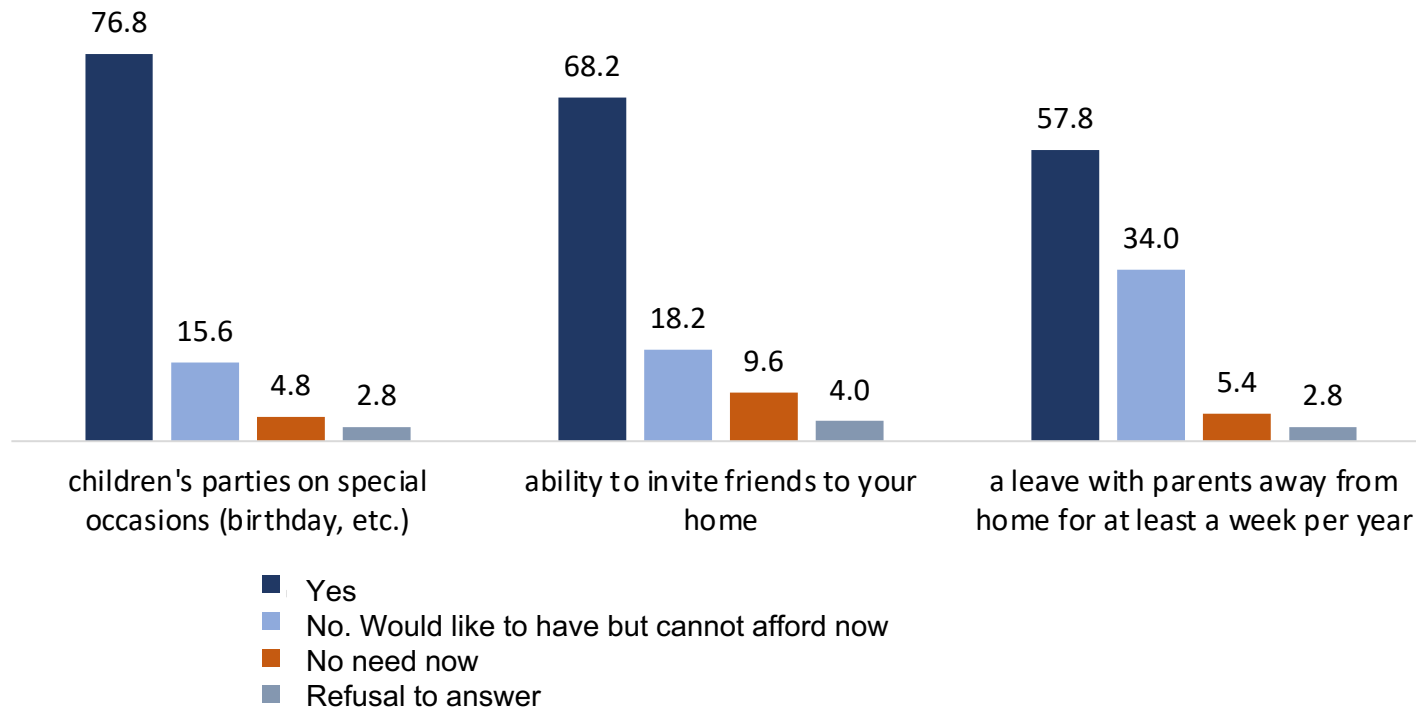
- Yes
- No. Would like to have but cannot afford now
- No need now
- Refusal to answer

Q.: “DO THE CHILDREN LIVING IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE ACCESS TO EACH OF THESE ITEMS?”, (%)



- Yes
- No. Would like to have but cannot afford now
- No need now
- Refusal to answer

Q.: “DO THE CHILDREN LIVING IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE ACCESS TO EACH OF THESE ITEMS?”, (%)



According to the 2023 Statistical work plan

- D002 Survey “Life Quality of the Population” is scheduled for 11 March 2023
- Survey results are scheduled for 20 June 2023.

Thank you for your attention!