



БЮРО НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ СТАТИСТИКИ
АГЕНТСТВА ПО СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКОМУ
ПЛАНИРОВАНИЮ И РЕФОРМАМ РЕСПУБЛИКИ
КАЗАХСТАН

National Multidimensional Poverty Index (Alkire-Foster methodology) in Kazakhstan 2020-2022

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- **Need for SDG indicator 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, according to national definitions**
- Recommendations of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
 - ✓ UNECE Poverty Measurement Handbook 2017
 - ✓ Poverty Measurement Handbook/Disaggregation of UNECE data 2020
- Support from UNECE and OPI (Oxford Poverty Initiative) to develop a pilot national IMB based on the Alkire-Foster methodology

Development approaches

➤ **Study of international practices**

1. The most frequently included sectors in the IMB are: education, health, housing and living conditions, unemployment
2. Indicators typically describe access and quality of services
3. Deprivation threshold - minimum level of realisation of rights and needs for services

➤ **Analysis of strategic documents and legislation**

1. Which documents define priorities for addressing poverty in its individual manifestations
2. What norms can be used as poverty thresholds

Work on building a national MPI for Kazakhstan

methodological team – staff of the Statistical Office of Kazakhstan under the supervision of **Mr Rafkat Hasanov** - International Consultant of UNDP IRH::

Training Seminar
"Towards a
Multidimensional
Poverty Index (MPI) for
Kazakhstan" (Astana,
Kazakhstan, 2022)

technical team – specialists from the BNS Computing Centre under the leadership of Dr **Juliana Milovic** - Researcher | Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), University of Oxford).

- study of international practices
- analysing policy documents and legislation
- building a rationale table
- building a matrix of indicators

meeting with
stakeholders from
government agencies
and business
analysts

- experimental MPI calculations were made on the basis of OPDH data

Establishment of a **working group** on MPI

Working Group

- Assisting the Office for National Statistics in selecting and refining indicators, defining deprivation thresholds for selected sectoral indicators

What indicators describe poverty beyond monetary poverty in your sectors?

Which sectoral strategic documents and indicators should be emphasised?

What regulations can help in determining deprivation thresholds for individual indicators?

- **Establishment of a working group with representatives of ministries**
- **Work on discussing the indicators**
- **Adoption and consolidation of a decision on a set of indicators**
- **Calculation and presentation of the final MPI**

Rationale for the selected indicators (example)

Indicator	Rationale	Which SDGs is this indicator linked to? Which SDGs does this indicator track?	Which government agencies are working on this indicator? And how can they influence it?	What political actors should be involved before launching MPI?
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level of satisfaction with the quality of education	<p>Strategy 2050: Priority area 4: knowledge of professional skills; NDP 2025: priority: quality education, national project for an "educated nation".</p> <p>Strategic indicator Level of satisfaction with the quality of preschool and secondary education. State Programme for the Development of Education and Science.</p>	<p><u>Education</u></p> <p>16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with the latest experience of using public services</p>	<p>IP: teacher training, improvement of educational infrastructure</p>	<p>ASP&R, MP, MNE, UNICEF, philanthropic foundations and education associations</p>
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Data sources for MPI KAZ

- Periodicity of data collection - annually;
- Sample size - 12,000 households with an annual rotation of 25 %;
- Data sources - statistical form D-002 "Quality of life of the population"
statistical form D-006 "Questionnaire for the main interview"
statistical form D-008 "Household composition control card".

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Aspect	Indicator	Indicator deprivation threshold	Source	Weight of indicators
Education	Level of satisfaction with the quality of education	dissatisfaction 1-3 points	D-002	0.083
	Level of public satisfaction with the accessibility of educational services	dissatisfaction 1-3 points	D-002	0.083
	Preschool attendance	(1) preschool is far away, (2) children are looked after by relatives (5), do not have residence registration (7)	D-002	0.083
Health and environment	Level of satisfaction with the quality of healthcare services	dissatisfaction 1-3 points	D-002	0.036
	Level of satisfaction with accessibility of health care services	dissatisfaction 1-3 points	D-002	0.036
	Inability to use health care services	"high cost", "too expensive medication", "long queues", "no specialist", "location", "lack of medication", "poor service"	D-002	0.036
	Air purity	Select answers 1-3	D-002	0.036
	Drinking water quality	Select answers 1-3	D-002	0.036
	Drinking water source	water from tanker trucks (1) or from a river/pond/lake (4)	D-006	0.036
	Cleanliness of the surrounding area	dissatisfaction 1-3 points	D-002	0.036

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Aspect	Indicator	Indicator deprivation threshold	Source	Weight of indicators
Housing and living conditions	Inadequate standard of accommodation (square metres per person in total floor area)	A household is deprived if there is less than 15 square metres per person.	D-006	0.063
	Heating fuel	A household is considered deprived if the household uses solid or liquid fuels for heating	D-006	0.063
	Access to the sewerage system (sanitation)	Household is deprived if latrine with pit latrine without slab (1), answer no latrine (2) or septic tank (3)	D-002	0.063
	Personal internet access	Household deprived if no provider (1) or too expensive to pay, can't afford (2)	D-006	0.063
Standard of living/financial accessibility	Unemployment	Chosen answers 3 "unemployed", 7 "temporarily and long-term unemployable"	D-008	0.125
	Household arrears of payments	Yes, two or more times on at least one of the following payments: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. rent or mortgage payments 2. utility payments 3. interest payments, loan debt payments 4. instalment payments 	D-002	0.125

MPI KAZ (experimental calculations)

Aspect	Indicator	2020	2021	2022
Education	Level of satisfaction with the quality of education	3,5	3,5	3,4
	Level of public satisfaction with the accessibility of educational services	4,1	3,5	4,5
	Attendance at preschools	4,3	4,0	3,8
Health and environment	Level of satisfaction with the quality of health care services	10,9	4,0	7,4
	Level of satisfaction with the accessibility of health care services	9,0	3,2	7,4
	Inability to access health care services	10,3	2,8	8,2
	Level of satisfaction with clean air (absence of pollution, smoke, dust)	6,3	2,6	6,3
	Level of satisfaction with the cleanliness of the surrounding area (No waste or litter)	3,1	1,6	2,7
	Source of drinking water	1,4	1,4	1,5
Housing and living conditions	Level of satisfaction with drinking water quality	9,2	3,3	9,0
	Inadequate standard of accommodation (square metres per person in total floor area)	29,8	14,8	29,9
	Heating fuel	30,7	11,1	21,3
	Access to sewerage system (sanitation)	53,5	15,6	32,9
	Personal internet access	32,0	13,2	3,1
Standard of living/financial accessibility	Household payment arrears	4,8	13,0	5,5
	Unemployment	14,1	7,6	6,1

MPI KAZ (experimental calculations)

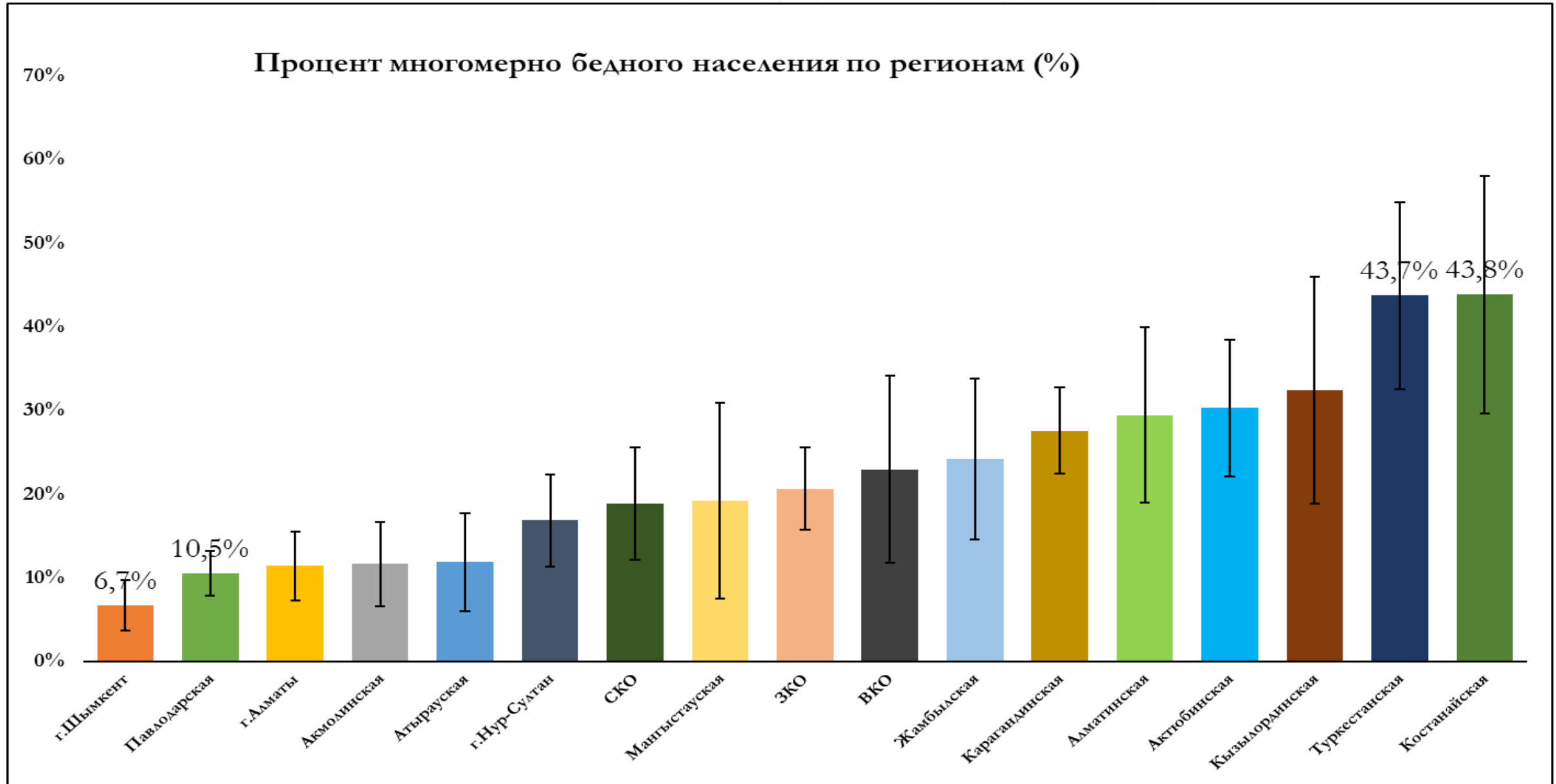
	2020	2021	2022
MPI	0,029	0,076	0,024
Multidimensionally poor population (H, %)	9,8	23,6	7,9
Intensity of poverty (A, %)	29,9	32,2	30,95
Poverty threshold(k)	k-value = 25% (deprived in 1 dimension or more)		

Almost every fourth person (23.6%) in Kazakhstan is multidimensionally poor.

Poverty intensity indicates that each poor person is deprived on average by 32.2% on weighted indicators.

The national IMB is 0.076, which shows that poor people experience 7.6% of all possible deprivations.

Results of the national MPI for Kazakhstan



- Harmonisation of MPI calculations with OPHI experts
- Revision of subjective indicators to objective indicators
- Meetings with the MPI working group, including with the participation and further coordination of ASPiR
- Development and validation of the MPI methodology
- Presentation of the final MPI results

Acknowledgement for co-operation :

Juliana Yael Milovich – Consultant to the Oxford University Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)

Rafkat Faganjanovich Hasanov – an international consultant to UNDP IRH

Altynai Maymekova - UNICEF expert

Expert Group on Measuring Poverty and Inequality of the Conference of European Statisticians