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for every child

Multidimensional Child Poverty Measuring Methodologies. Regional Case Studies.

Why do we need a specific MDCP?

➢**Child and adult opinions** about socially perceived necessities are **different!**

➢**Children's needs are different. They are not captured at HH level with adult-centered indicators**

Figure 1: Armenian N-MPI structure

BASIC NEEDS	HOUSING	EDUCATION	LABOUR MARKET	HEALTH
☐ Extreme Poverty	☐ Satisfaction with Housing Conditions	☐ No Secondary Schooling	☐ Labour Market Participation	☐ Termination of Usual Activity
☐ Life in Dignity	☐ Adequate Housing	☐ Schooling Enrolment Rate	☐ Long Term Unemployment	☐ Affordability of Health Services
☐ Humanitarian Aid	☐ Overcrowding	☐ Access to Education Services	☐ Decent Jobs	☐ Access to Health Services
☐ Remittance Dependences	☐ Healthy Heating	☐ Quality of Education Services	☐ Underemployment	☐ Quality of Health Services
	☐ Centralized Water System			
	☐ Centralized Sanitation and Garbage Disposal			
	☐ Hot Running Water			
	☐ Quality of Paid Public Services			
	☐ Access to Transportation			

How is multidimensional poverty measured?

Let's have a look at the existing measures & indices!

2003 Bristol Approach

⭐ **2010** Multidimensional Poverty Index

⭐ **2012** Multiple Overlapping Deprivations Analysis

2018 Multidimensional Poverty Measure

⭐ **2018** EU child deprivation index

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

- First developed in **2010 and updated** since

- Developed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- Measures poverty by capturing deprivations in **health, education, and living standards**

- Assesses poverty at the **individual level**; if a person is deprived in a third or more of ten (weighted) indicators, the global MPI identifies them as 'MPI poor'

- Relies largely on data from **Household Budget Surveys**, **Demographic and Health Survey** and the UNICEF's **Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey**

N-MPI for Kyrgyzstan

➢ Has non-standard dimension – monetary poverty. In fact, is the mix of MPI and WB MPM.

➢ Only one dimension – 'Education' has a child specific indicators.

➢ Child poverty is calculated by disaggregating sample by age.

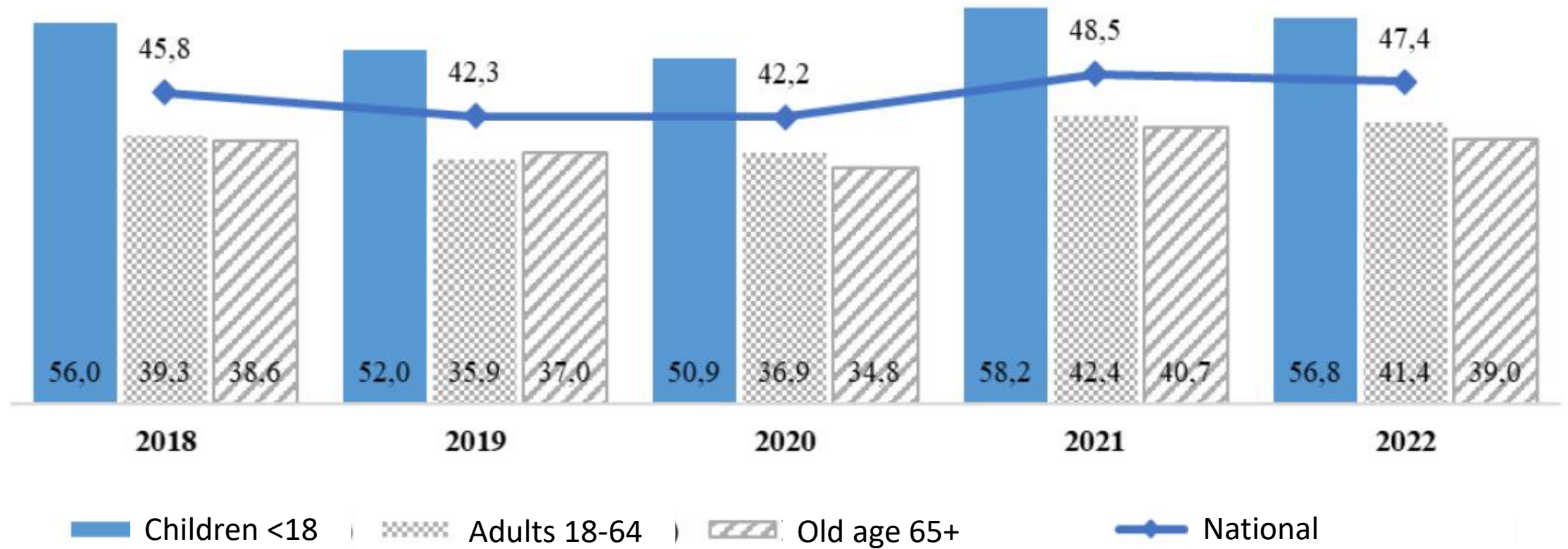➢ Index was introduced in 2018 and is monitored by NSO.

DIMENSION	INDICATOR	DEFINITION
MONETARY POVERTY	Living in Absolute Poverty	An individual is considered deprived if he/she lives in a household where annual deflated per capita consumption is below the absolute poverty line
EDUCATION	Educational Attainment	An individual is considered deprived if he/she lives in a household where at least one individual is educationally deprived

Commissioned by UNICEF Kyrgyz Republic

18

DIMENSION	INDICATOR	DEFINITION
HEALTH	Handwashing Practices	An individual is considered if he/she lives in a household where there is no handwashing facility with both water and soap
	Indoor Air Pollution	An individual is considered deprived if he/she lives in a household where the main cooking appliance is either primus (kerosene or oil stove), or oven/fireplace
FOOD SECURITY	Caloric Intake	An individual is considered deprived if he/she lives in a household that consumed less than 2,100 kcal per capita per day
	Household Dietary Diversity	An individual is considered deprived if he/she lives in a household that consumed less than 7 food groups out of 10
LIVING CONDITIONS	Availability of Hot Water	An individual is considered deprived if he/she lives in a household where there is no operational hot water supply
	Overcrowding	An individual is considered deprived if he/she lives in a household that has less than 18 square meters of living space per person
	Electric Supply	An individual is considered deprived if he/she lives in a household that in the past year has been disconnected from the power network at least once a month
	Drinking Water	An individual is considered deprived if he/she lives in a household that does not have access to an improved source of water on the premises
	Sanitation	An individual is considered deprived if he/she lives in a household that is not connected to an operational sewage system

N-MPI for Kyrgyzstan

Children <18 | Adults 18-64 | Old age 65+ | National

Year	Children <18	Adults 18-64	Old age 65+	National
2018	56,0	39,3	38,6	45,8
2019	52,0	35,9	37,0	42,3
2020	50,9	36,9	34,8	42,2
2021	58,2	42,4	40,7	48,5
2022	56,8	41,4	39,0	47,4

N-MPI for Kyrgyzstan

Dimension	Indicator	Age group			
		0 - 2 yrs.	3 - 4 yrs.	5 - 14 yrs.	15 - 17 yrs.
Nutrition	Undernutrition- stunting	X	X		
Health	Vaccination	X			
	Handwashing	X	X	X	X
	Indoor air pollution	X	X	X	X
Education	Education	X	X	X	X
Living standard	Drinking water	X	X	X	X
	Improved sanitation – toilet	X	X	X	X
	Heating	X	X	X	X
	Overcrowding	X	X	X	X
Social inclusion & protection	Information – Internet			X	X
	Birth certificate	X	X		
	Living parents	X	X	X	X
	Punishment	X	X	X	

Source: Own calculations using MICS 2018.

Multiple Overlapping Deprivations Analysis (MODA)

- Launched in **2012 by UNICEF**, building on the Bristol Approach and MPI

- Analysis focuses on children and an **assessment of how different dimensions overlap** with each other

- MODA measures child poverty at the **individual level**, providing a detailed picture of multidimensional poverty throughout the **lifecycle**

- Child is considered poor if deprived in **at least 2 dimensions**.

- Relies largely on data from **Demographic and Health Survey** and the UNICEF's **Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey**

- Cross-Country MODA (**CC-MODA**) analyses standard set of deprivation indicators across 50 countries; **EU-MODA** compares living conditions of children across the EU; National MODA (**N-MODA**) tailors MODA approach to country specific definitions of deprivation

N-MODA for Uzbekistan (*draft design that is under approval)

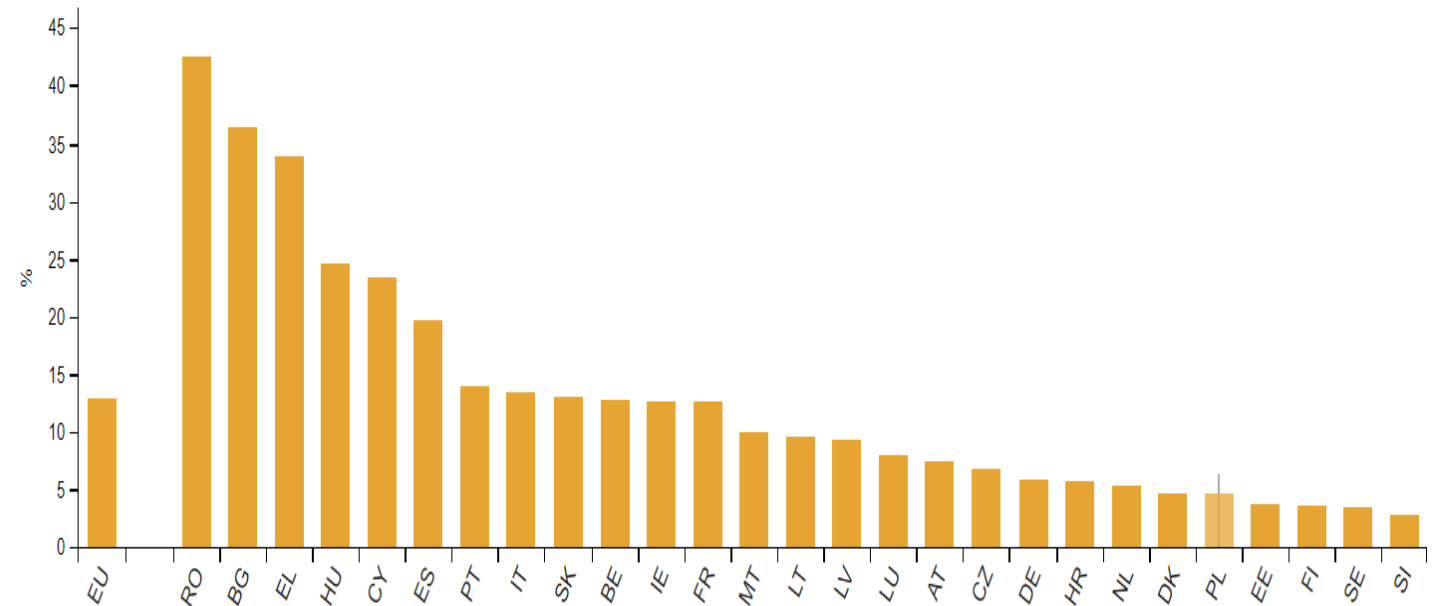| Dimension	Indicator	Deprivation cut-offs
Housing	Designated space to do homework	Has no designated space to do homework
	Inadequate housing materials	The household has inadequate housing materials in 2 components: floor and
Electric supply	Access to electricity service	The household has no access to electricity service.
Heating fuel	Unhealthy heating fuel	The household has unsafe or unhealthy heating when a space heating is needed.
Sanitation	Unimproved sanitation facility	The household has an unimproved sanitation facility.
Drinking water	Source of drinking water on premises	The household does not have access to an improved source of drinking water on
Food Security	Food Insecurity Experience Scale	The household has moderate or severe food insecurity, based on FIES standards.
	Dietary Diversity score	Consumes less than 4 food groups out of 7 (grain, root, tuber; legumes and nut;
	Dietary Diversity score	Consumes less than 4 food groups out of 7 (grain, root, tuber; legumes and nut;
Health	Affordability of treatment	Has been ill in the last 3 months but could not obtain the medicine needed because of a lack of money or other resources.
	Access to disability services and benefits	Has disability status but doesn't receive any benefits; or considers him/herself disabled but doesn't have access to medical and social expertise.
ECD	Having a book	Has no a book at home.
	Having a toy	Has no a toy at home.
	Interaction with caregiver(s)	There is no interaction with caregiver (read books, told stories, sing songs, took outside, play with, count/draw).
Education	Preschool attendance	Never attended or currently not attending preschool education.
	School attendance	Enrolled but currently doesn't attend school education or doesn't attend grade adequate to his/her age.
Clothing	Child clothing	Doesn't possess either one winter coat/jacket or one pair of winter shoes/boots.
Information	Asset for communication	Doesn't use neither mobile nor laptop/computer, nor tablet.
	Access to the Internet	Has no access to the Internet.

EU child material deprivation index

- Launched by the **EUROSTAT in 2018**

- **17 indicators that contain 12 individual and 5 household level.**

- Index makes an **implicit assumption that more basic needs** of children, in terms of having access to education, healthcare, and other social services **are already satisfied** and therefore ignores these needs. For this reason, its applicability in less affluent countries is questionable.

- Child is considered poor if deprived in **at least 3 indicators**

- Data for the EU index is derived from EU SILC.

EU child material deprivation index

1. Some new (not second-hand) clothes
2. Two pairs of properly fitting shoes
3. Fresh fruits and vegetables daily
4. Meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent daily
5. Books at home suitable for the children's age
6. Outdoor leisure equipment
7. Indoor games
8. Regular leisure activities
9. Celebrations on special occasions
10. Invitation of friends to play and eat from time to time
11. Participation in school trips and school events that cost money
12. Holidays
13. Arrears
14. Keep home adequately warm
15. Access to a car for private use
16. Replace worn-out furniture
17. Access to internet

Child material deprivation, 2021

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_chmd01)

eurostat

Criteria for selection of model/approach

Criteria	Alkire-Foster	Bristol	EU index
Availability and frequency of data updates	★	★	★
Share of indicators measuring child deprivations		★	★
Adequate reflection of socio-economic country context		★	★
Comparability of results between different methodologies	★		★
Correlation of results with monetary poverty	★		★
Possibility for cross-country comparison analysis			★
Lack of duplication with available indices and administrative datasets		★	★
Linkage with sectoral strategies/programmes	★	★	

Source: Experimental estimations of MDCP in Kazakhstan

Practical application of the MDCP indices

I. Policy and programmes for child poverty reduction

✓ Enhancing **targeting** (Kazakhstan, Columbia, Jordan, Vietnam)

✓ Strengthening **inter-ministerial coordination**, development and financing of intersectoral programs (Cambodia, Colombia, Iceland, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand)

✓ **Fiscal policy** at the republican and local levels (Afghanistan, Bhutan, Costa Rica, Mexico)

✓ Strengthening the **design** and effectiveness of **social protection programs** (Burkina Faso, Colombia, Mexico)

Practical application of the MDCP indices

II. Inclusion of the index in periodic reports of NSOs, strategies, programs, as well as a tool for monitoring the work of the government and local authorities

- ✓ **Monitoring** of the indicator by National Statistical Offices as part of the SDGs. (Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Thailand)

- ✓ Incorporating indicators into national programmers' action plans to **strengthen accountability** (Chile, Colombia, Lao, Vietnam)

- ✓ Incorporating indicators as **KPIs** to evaluate the performance of government and local authorities (Mexico)

Q & A ☺