



INTERSTATE STATISTICAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF INDEPENDENT STATES
(CIS-Stat)



Measuring Multidimensional Poverty in the CIS countries

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Measuring Multidimensional Poverty (1/2)

Alkire-Foster method



Monitoring multidimensional poverty among the population and individual socio-demographic groups.

AROPE



Monitoring:

1. At risk of poverty by income level;
2. Severe material deprivation;
3. Low work intensity.

MODA - child poverty



Estimation and monitoring of the level of multidimensional poverty among children.



Measuring Multidimensional Poverty (2/2)

| | |
|--|---|
| MPI based on Alkire-Foster method | Armenia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan* <i>Experimental calculations - Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia</i> Uzbekistan- planned to begin in 2024 |
| AROPE | Belarus Russia (from 2022) Moldova - planned to begin in 2027 Uzbekistan- planned to begin in 2025 |
| In progress | Azerbaijan |

* Data for 2015 and 2016 only, no metadata



Indicators of the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index

| Dimensions | Indicator | Deprived if |
|------------------|--------------------|---|
| Health | Nutrition | At least one adult or child in the household is undernourished |
| | Child mortality | At least one child in the household has died in the last 5 years |
| Education | Years of schooling | No household member aged 'school entrance age + six years or older has completed at least six years of schooling. |
| | School attendance | At least one school-age child is not attending school |
| Living standards | Electricity | The household has no electricity |
| | Sanitation | The household's sanitation facility is not improved or it is improved but shared with other households. |
| | Dimensions water | The household does not have access to clean drinking water or safe drinking water is a 30-minute or longer walk from home, roundtrip |
| | Housing | The household has an earthen floor (sand, clay, etc.) |
| | Cooking Fuel | Household uses « dirty » fuel for cooking |
| | Assets | The household does not have a car (passenger car/truck) and has only one of the following: bicycle, motorcycle, radio, refrigerator, telephone, television |



Experience of CIS countries in calculation MPI

| | Azerbaijan | Armenia | Belarus | Kazakhstan | Kyrgyzstan | Moldova | Russia | Uzbekistan |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------|---------|---------|------------|
| Regular calculations | | since 2015 annually | since 2024 annually | | since 2016 | in 2022 | | |
| Experimental calculations | | | | in 2021-2022 | | | in 2022 | |
| Planned | | | | | | | | in 2024 |
| Not planned | ● | | | | | | | |



Dimensions of measurement of multidimensional poverty according to the Alkire-Foster method in the CIS countries

| Measurement Dimensions | Armenia | Belarus | Kazakhstan | Kyrgyzstan | Moldova | Russia |
|--|---------|---------|------------|------------|---------|--------|
| Basic/Essential Needs | • | | | | | • |
| Housing/Housing conditions/Housing and living conditions/Living conditions (residence) | • | • | • | • | | • |
| Education | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Work/Employment | • | • | | | • | • |
| Health/Health and Environment | • | • | • | • | • | •• |
| Standard of living | | • | • | | • | |
| Monetary poverty | | | | • | | • |
| Nutrition/Food Security | | | | • | | • |
| Clothes and footwear | | | | | | • |
| Basic goods | | | | | | • |
| Medicine | | | | | | • |
| Communication tools | | | | | | • |
| Communication and leisure | | | | | | • |
| Major purchases | | | | | | • |
| Income | | | | | | • |



Disaggregation of multidimensional poverty indicators

| Groups | Armenia | Belarus | Kazakhstan | Kyrgyzstan | Moldova | Russia |
|--|---------|---------|------------|------------|---------|--------|
| Urban and rural population | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Population by gender | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● |
| Population by age groups | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● |
| Administrative-territorial entities | | | ● | ● | | |
| Household groups by size (number of members) | | | | | ● | |
| Household groups by number of children under 18 years of age | ● | | | | ● | |



Experience of CIS countries in calculating AROPE

| Country/Survey | Azerbaijan | Armenia | Belarus | Kazakhstan | Kyrgyzstan | Moldova | Russia | Uzbekistan |
|---|------------|---------|-------------------------|------------|------------|---------|---------------------|------------|
| Regular calculations | | | since 2019, once a year | | | | since 2020 annually | |
| Not were produced/ not produced, but planned | | ● | | | | ● | | ● |
| Not planned | ● | | | ● | ● | | | |



Criteria used by Eurostat to assess multidimensional poverty.

Experience of CIS countries

| Criteria | Azerbaijan | Armenia | Uzbekistan |
|--|------------|---------|------------|
| Persons living in households with equivalised disposable income (after taking into account social transfers) below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income after taking into account social transfers | | ● | ● |
| Persons aged 0 to 64 years living in households where adults (persons aged 18–64 years, excluding students aged 18–24 years and pensioners, except those receiving a survivor's pension) worked 20% or less of their total working hours during the previous 12 months. Households consisting only of persons aged 25 years or younger or aged 65 years or older are excluded from consideration | | ● | |
| The household is unable to pay rent, mortgage, utilities or consumer loan repayments on time | ● | ● | |
| The household does not have the money to heat the house or apartment. | ● | ● | |
| The household does not have funds for unexpected expenses | ● | ● | |
| A household cannot afford to spend a week of vacation away from its place of residence once a year. | ● | ● | |
| Household members cannot afford to eat meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent once every two days | ● | ● | |
| The household does not have its own car/van | ● | ● | ● |
| The household does not have the funds to replace worn-out furniture | ● | ● | |
| A household member does not have access to the Internet | ● | ● | ● |
| A household member does not have the opportunity to replace worn-out clothes with new ones | ● | ● | |
| A household member does not have two pairs of suitable shoes (including a pair of all-season shoes) | ● | ● | |
| A household member cannot spend a small amount of money on themselves each week | ● | ● | |
| The household member does not have the opportunity to engage in regular leisure or recreational activities | ● | ● | |
| Household member lacks the opportunity to meet friends/family for drinks/dinner at least once a month | ● | ● | |



Deprivations used by UNICEF to assess poverty among children.

Experience of CIS countries

| Criteria | Azerbaijan | Belarus | Kazakhstan | Kyrgyzstan | Russia | Uzbekistan |
|---|------------|---------|------------|------------|--------|------------|
| Availability of three meals a day | ● | | | | | ● |
| At least one meal a day with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) | ● | | ● | | ● | ● |
| Including fresh fruits and vegetables in your daily diet | | | ● | | ● | ● |
| <u>Access to books appropriate to the child's age and level of knowledge (excluding school textbooks)</u> | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <u>Availability of equipment for outdoor recreation (bicycle, roller skates, etc.)</u> | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● |
| Regular leisure activities (sports, playing a musical instrument, participation in youth organizations, etc.) | ● | | ● | | ● | ● |
| Availability of indoor games (at least one per child, including educational toys, building blocks, board games, computer games, etc.) | | ● | ● | | | ● |
| Having money to attend school trips and activities | | ● | ● | | ● | ● |
| Having a quiet and bright enough place to do homework | | | ● | | ● | ● |
| <u>Internet access</u> | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Having some new clothes in your wardrobe (i.e. not all used) | | | ● | | | ● |
| Having two pairs of suitable footwear (including at least one pair of all-season footwear) | ● | | ● | | ● | ● |
| Opportunities to invite friends over to play and eat from time to time | | | ● | | | ● |
| Opportunities to celebrate special events such as birthdays, name days, religious events, etc. | ● | | ● | | ● | ● |



Model set of deprivations for multidimensional poverty assessments in the CIS countries based on the Alkire-Foster methodology

| Measurement Dimension | Indicator (weight) | Deprivation (the criterion by which a person/household is considered to be deprived/poor) |
|--|---|--|
| A. Health | A1. Food quality (1/8) | Household members cannot afford to eat meat, poultry or fish (or equivalent vegetarian food) once every two days. |
| | A2. Availability of medical services (1/8) | At least one member of the household could not, if necessary, use medical care due to: (a) the impossibility of receiving free state (municipal) medical services or (b) lack of funds to receive paid medical services. |
| B. Education | B1. Level of education (1/8) | Child aged: – 3-5 years does not attend a preschool educational institution; – 6-15 years old does not attend a preschool or secondary education institution; – 16-17 years old are not considered a pupil or student. A household member aged 18 years or older does not have at least a vocational education and is not a pupil or student |
| | B2. Fixed/mobile broadband access to the Internet (1/8) | The household does not have a fixed broadband Internet connection due to: (a) lack of technical capability/provider to connect or (b) lack of funds to connect to the network and pay the subscription fee for the provider's services. |
| B. Living conditions/ accommodation | B1. Access to water supply (1/8) | The house is not connected to a centralized cold and hot water supply system or does not have an autonomous water supply system and does not have water heating equipment. |
| | B2. Access to sewerage (1/8) | The house is not connected to a centralized water drainage system (sewage system) or does not have an autonomous sewage system (septic tank, biological treatment equipment). |
| | B3. Crowded living conditions (1/8) | Per household member (family), there is less than the standard amount of total/living space established by the relevant regulatory legal act. |
| | B4. Availability of a vehicle (1/8) | Household members do not own at least one of the following items: a car, a truck, a moped, a motorcycle, or a motorboat. |



2017

Review of international practice of methods for assessing multidimensional poverty has been prepared

2023

The Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative's Guidelines «**Moderate Multidimensional Poverty Index: Paving the Way out of Poverty**» have been translated into Russian

2024

Review of the practice of measuring multidimensional poverty in the CIS countries and the world has been prepared, including a model set of deprivations and a common list of measurement areas, indicators and deprivations used in the national practice of all Commonwealth countries



Thank you for your attention

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