

CHILD POVERTY AND TARGETED SOCIAL ASSISTANCE



unicef 
for every child

The SDG indicator 1.2.1 “Percentage of the population of the country living below the national poverty line” (absolute or monetary poverty) reflects the proportion of Belarusian population with average per capita disposable resources below the minimum subsistence budget. Multidimensional poverty measures complement monetary poverty measures by capturing the deprivations that each child faces in key dimensions such as health, education, living conditions etc.

Percentage of monetary and multidimensionally poor children

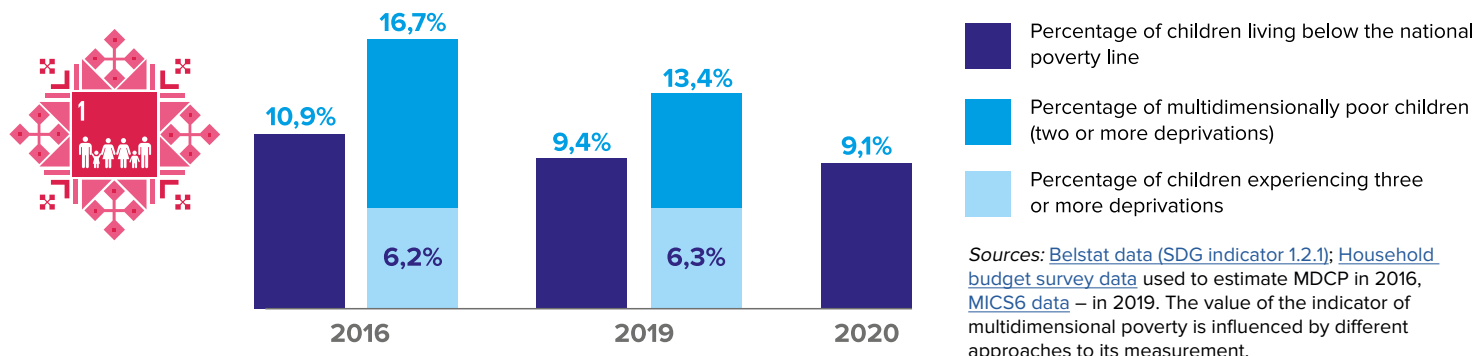
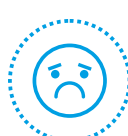











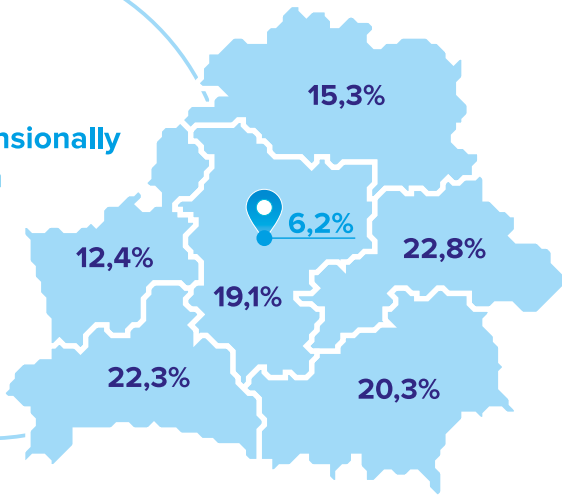
Illustration of MDCP methodology

According to UNICEF's position, a child lives in multidimensional poverty if he / she experiences two or more deprivations. In Belarus, the first assessment was carried out on the following six dimensions:

	 Subjective financial well-being Not satisfied with income	 Income Monetary poverty	 Housing Squared meters per person	 Access to infrastructure Access to water supply, sewerage and heating	 Information Computer availability	 Nutrition Diversity of food expenditure	Number of deprivations	Percentage of multidimensionally poor children by number of deprivations
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	54,1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	1	29,2%
	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	2	10,5%
	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	3 or more	6,2%
	22,1%	12,6%	12,2%	9,2%	8,4%	6,2%		

Percentage of multidimensionally poor children by deprivations

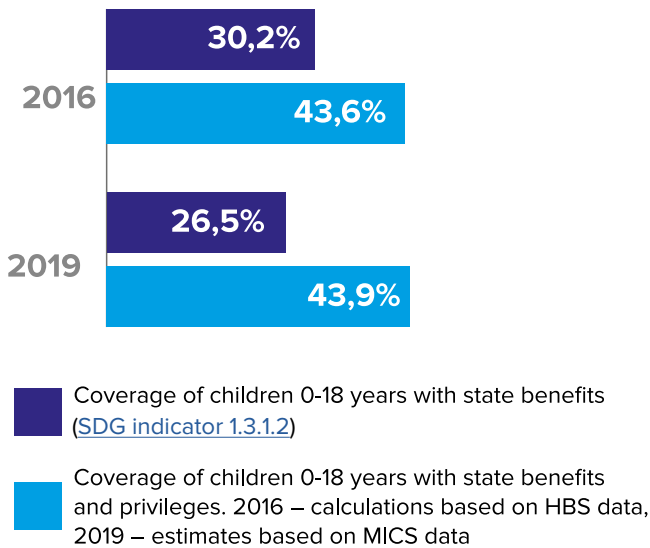
Percentage of multidimensionally poor children by region



Learn more about study results



The infographics presents the first attempt to estimate multidimensional child poverty (MDCP) in Belarus. The estimations were carried out as part of the study [“Commitment To Equity For Children: Redistributive Effects And Efficiency Of Social Assistance To Households With Children In Belarus”](#) using Household Budget Survey 2016 data.

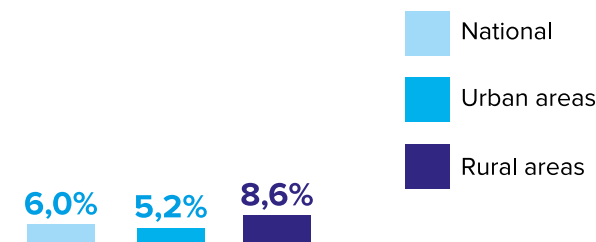


If children are multidimensionally poor, they are more likely to receive the TSA

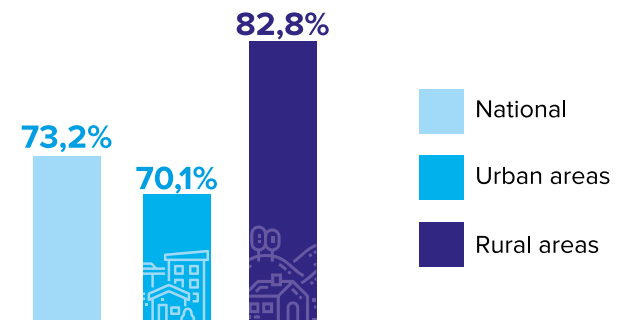


Note: hereinafter, the values are calculated from the number of children using MICS6 data.

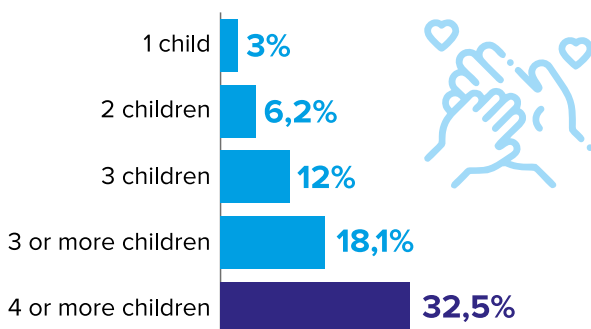
Children living in rural areas are more likely to receive the TSA



Families with children living in rural areas are more aware of the TSA



The more children a family has, the more likely it receives the TSA



Families with many children are also more aware of the existence of the TSA

