

Monitoring Child Poverty and Exclusion through the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)

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Objectives of the Study

- To apply the CBMS methodology for estimating multidimensional child poverty
- To show how CBMS data can be used to measure multidimensional child poverty covering additional dimensions and corresponding data disaggregation
- To generate local level indicators relating to child poverty from the CBMS database that can help local governments and communities better understand and address child poverty and exclusion in their localities
- To provide inputs for local planning and budgeting, and implementation of more targeted interventions for children

Rationale for the Study

- Addressing child poverty in all its forms continues to be one of the emerging challenges across the world and is one of the targets of the sustainable development goals (SDGs)
- Need for more targeted child-protection programs and a more efficient use of limited government resources.
- Lack of more granular and regular data for monitoring child poverty that can be used for more informed planning and program implementation
 - *Better information are still needed for greater efficiency in decision making, to point out how or where to specifically accelerate efforts, or measure the success (gaps) of efforts in addressing poverty.*

Methodology and Source of Data

- Source of Data: 2 rounds of CBMS census of one site in the Philippines with about 39,152 households and a population of 156,385 where least 58,769 (37.6%) are children.
- Poverty (or deprivation) among children is identified across 9 dimensions: health, nutrition, housing, water, sanitation, education, income, employment and security using 11 CBMS indicators.

CBMS covers nine dimensions wherein a child can be categorized if he/she is:

- **Health Poor:** If a child belongs to a household with at least 1 child who died
- **Nutrition Poor:** If a child is malnourished and/or have experienced hunger/food shortage
- **Housing Poor:** If a child is living in makeshift housing and/or belongs to an informal settler household
- **Sanitation Poor:** If a child belongs to a household that does not have access to sanitary toilet facilities
- **Water Poor:** If a child belongs to a household that does not have access to safe water
- **Education Poor:** If a child is not attending school
- **Income Poor:** If a child belongs to a household with income below the food threshold
- **Job Poor:** If the child is working
- **Security Poor:** If a child has been a victim of crime

CBMS can generate MPI. It measures child poverty across 9 dimensions and 11 indicators with corresponding data disaggregation.

Dimension	CBMS Indicators	2010-2012					2015-2016				
		Weights	Censored Headcount (CH)	CH Ratio	Weight X CH Ratio	Contribution	Weights	Censored Headcount (CH)	CH Ratio	Weight X CH Ratio	Contribution
Health	Children in households with children under 5 years old who died	0.1111	33	0.0006	0.0001	0.0009	0.1111	46	0.0008	0.0001	0.0013
Nutrition	Malnourished children 0-5 years old	0.0556	140	0.0026	0.0001	0.0019	0.0556	237	0.0042	0.0002	0.0033
	Children who experienced food shortage	0.0556	611	0.0113	0.0006	0.0084	0.0556	262	0.0046	0.0003	0.0036
Housing	Children in households living in makeshift housing	0.0556	2912	0.0539	0.0030	0.0399	0.0556	1240	0.0219	0.0012	0.0171
	Children in households who are informal settlers	0.0556	2141	0.0396	0.0022	0.0294	0.0556	1948	0.0343	0.0019	0.0269
Water	Children in households without access to safe water supply	0.1111	14362	0.2657	0.0295	0.3939	0.1111	16035	0.2826	0.0314	0.4426
Sanitation	Children in households without access to sanitary toilet facility	0.1111	2277	0.0421	0.0047	0.0624	0.1111	1308	0.0230	0.0026	0.0361
Education	Children 6-15 years old not attending school	0.1111	2178	0.0403	0.0045	0.0597	0.1111	893	0.0157	0.0017	0.0247
Income	Children in households with income below food threshold	0.1111	13894	0.2570	0.0286	0.3810	0.1111	15462	0.2725	0.0303	0.4268
Employment	Working Children	0.1111	471	0.0087	0.0010	0.0129	0.1111	347	0.0061	0.0007	0.0096
Security	Victims of crime	0.1111	135	0.0025	0.0003	0.0037	0.1111	22	0.0004	0.0000	0.0006
	Total	1.0000	39154	0.7242	0.0745	0.9942	1.0000	37800	0.6661	0.0704	0.9926
	Total children population	54062					56748				
	MPI poor children population	17189					17685				
	headcount ratio	0.3179					0.3116				
	Intensity (A)	0.2357					0.2276				
	MPI	0.0749					0.0709				

CBMS data can identify extent of deprivation among poor children

	2010-2012			2015-2016		
No. of Deprivations	Magnitude	Proportion	Average Deprived Children	Magnitude	Proportion	Average Deprived Children
0	10,475	19.38		14,168	24.97	
1	26,389	48.81		24,895	43.87	
2	13,214	24.44	0.49	15,426	27.18	0.54
3	3,396	6.28	0.19	2,039	3.59	0.11
4	537	0.99	0.04	196	0.35	0.01
5	48	0.09	0.00	23	0.04	0.00
6	3	0.01	0.00	1	0	0.00
7	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
8	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
9	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Total	54,062	100	0.72	56,748	100	0.67

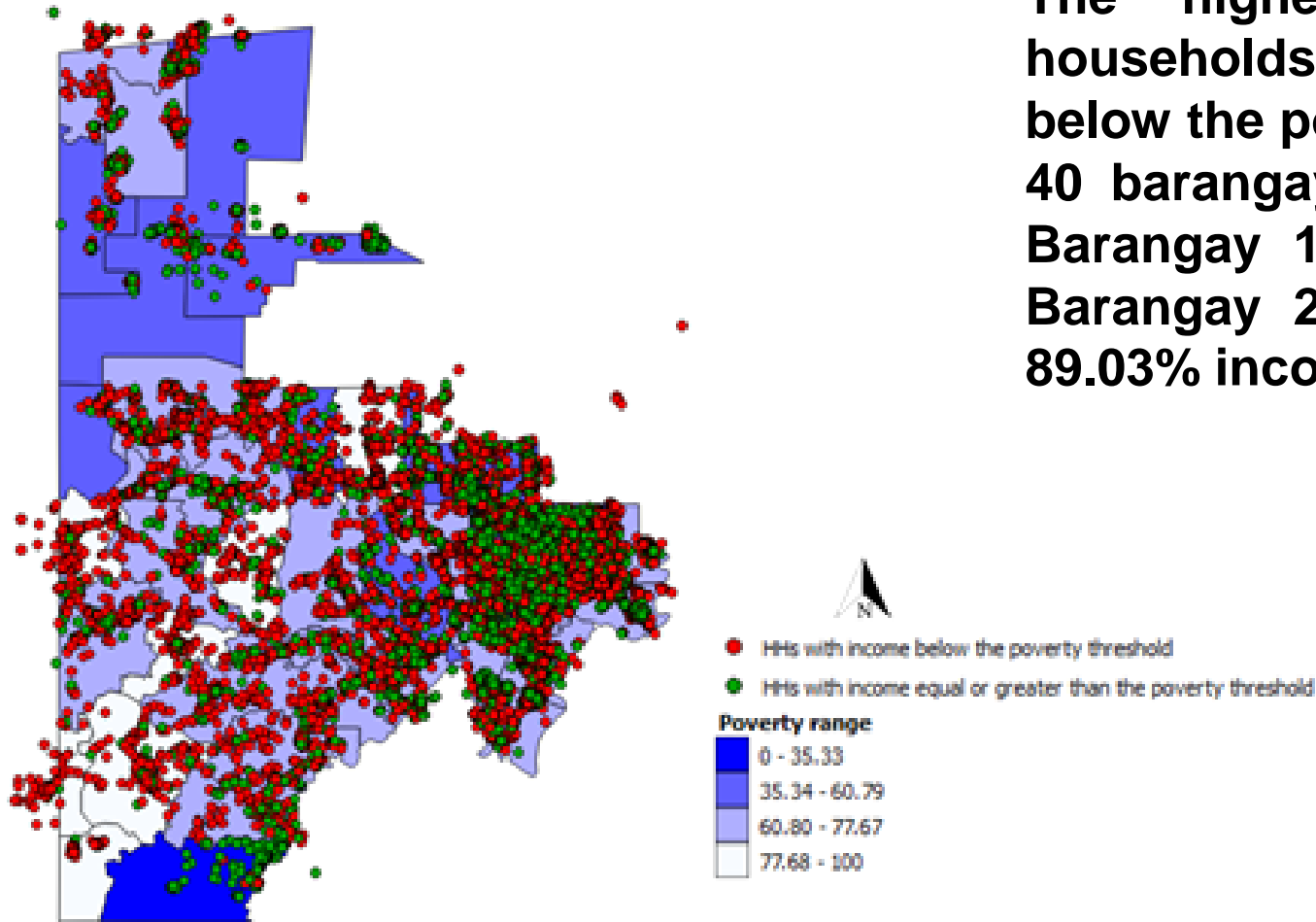
Based on CBMS data in the site:

- 43.87% of poor children in the locality are deprived in at least 1 dimension, while about 27.18% are poor in at least 2 dimensions. About 2039 poor children are deprived in at least 3 dimensions.
- The 2 CBMS census rounds in the locality showed that the proportion of poor children who are deprived in at least 2 dimensions has increased from 24.44 % to 27.18. Latest CBMS data reveal that children who are both income and water-poor have increased.
- About 2039 of poor children are deprived in 3 dimensions while there were 219 children are found to be deprived in at least 4 dimensions of poverty. There were no children who experience deprivations in more than 6 dimensions of poverty.

Based on CBMS data in the site:

- Data on children in the CBMS site showed improvements in the development situation in the areas of education, housing, water, sanitation, and security.
- The proportion of water poor-children has declined by 10.78 %. Similarly, there was a marked reduction in sanitation poor children from 4.89 to 2.58 %. Education poor children had also decreased from 4.58 to 1.8 percent.

Figure 2. Income Poor Children in selected CBMS site

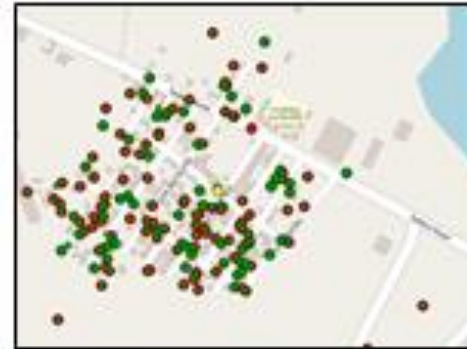
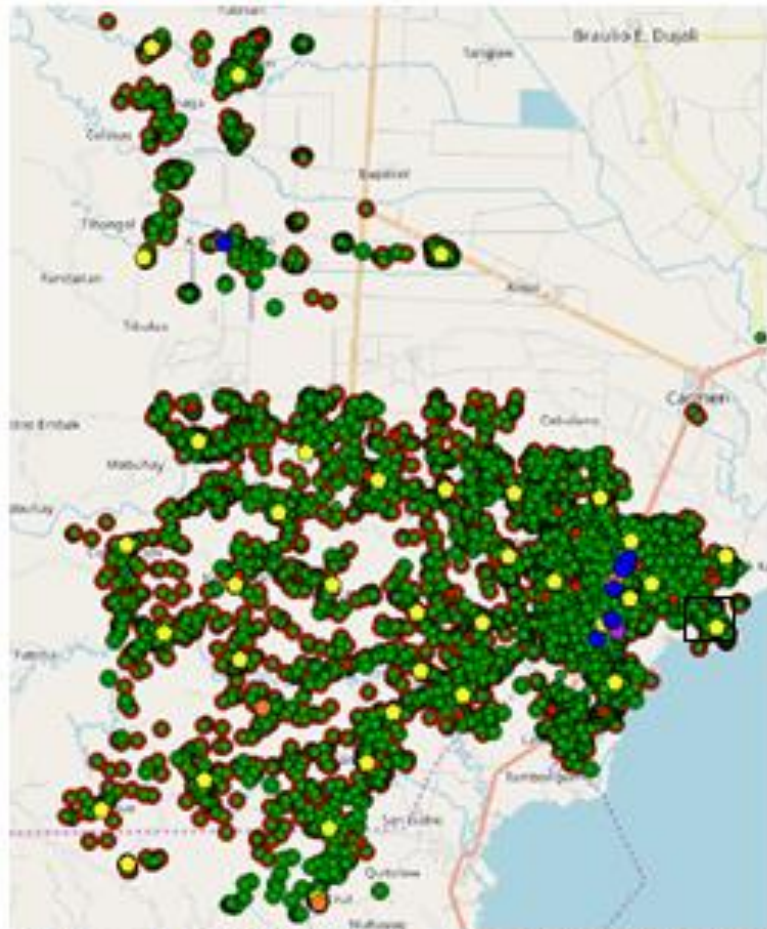


The highest proportion of income poor households with children whose income is below the poverty threshold are found in 3 of the 40 barangays (villages) in the locality wherein Barangay 1 has 94.6% income poor children, Barangay 2 has 89.1%), and Barangay 3 has 89.03% income poor children.

Source of Basic Data: CBMS Census, 2015-2016, selected site, Philippines

62.5 percent of households with at least 1 child, 0-4 years old, who died, are also identified as income poor.

Figure 3. Income Poor and Health Poor Children in selected CBMS site



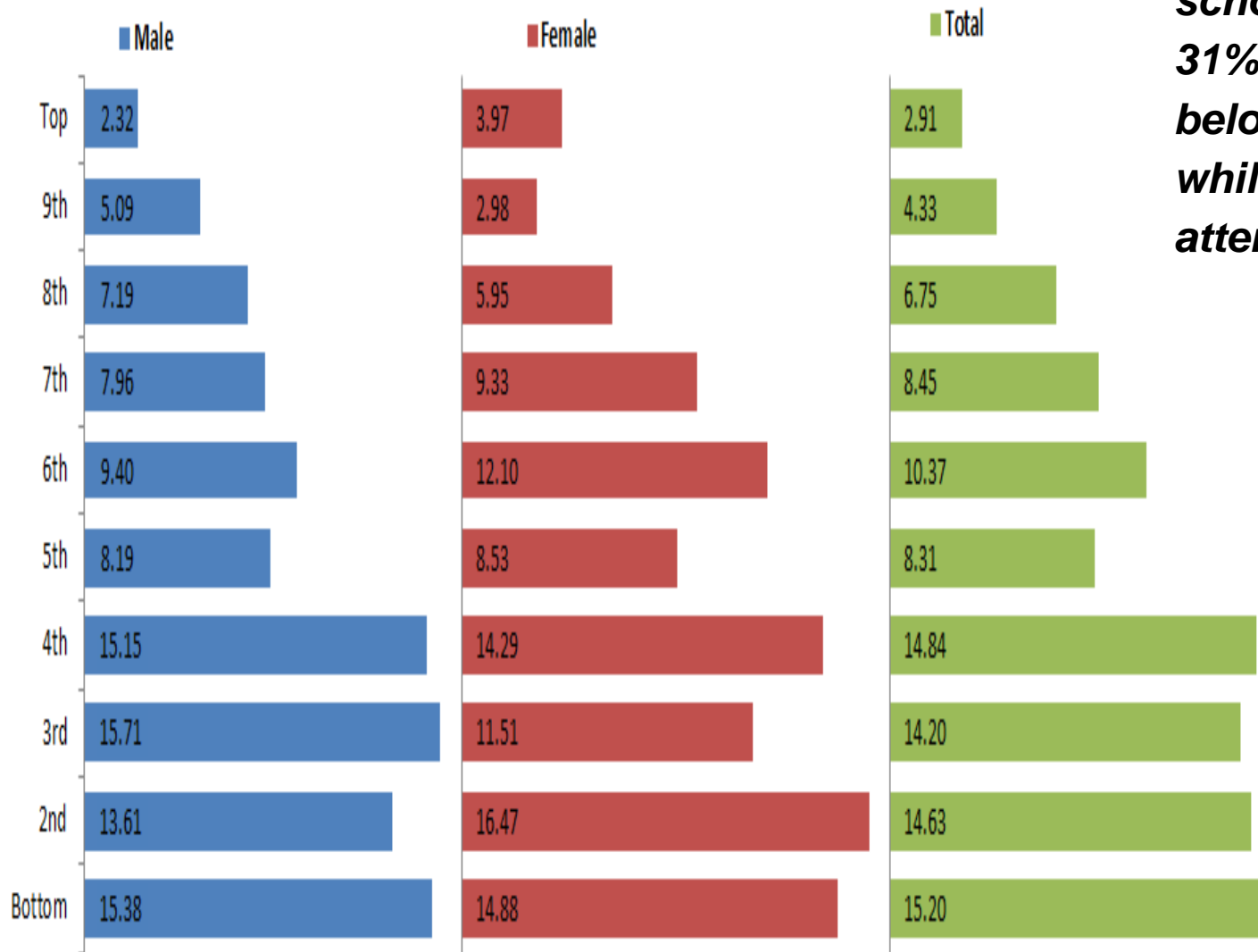
Cross-tabulation		Poverty status		
Death of children 0-4		Nonpoor	Poor	Total
HHs with children 0-4 years old	Magnitude	4,239	7,966	12,205
	Proportion	35	65.27	100
HHs with at least 1 child (0-4) death	Magnitude	9	15	24
	Proportion	37.5	62.5	100
Total	Magnitude	4,248	7,981	12,229
	Proportion	34.74	65.26	100

- Hospital
- Emergency clinic
- Pharmacy/Botika ng Brgy
- Health Centers
- child death
- HHs with children 0-4 years old
- HHs with at least 1 child (0-4) death
- Income
- Income nonpoor
- Income poor



Source of Basic Data: CBMS Census, 2015-2016, selected CBMS site, Philippines

Children Not Attending School, by Income Decile, 2015-2016



Most of the children who are not attending school in the locality are income poor. About 31% of female children not attending school belong to the bottom of 20% of the income poor while at least 29% of male children not attending school belong to the same category.

Key Findings

- Limitations in the availability of disaggregated data from national statistical system as well as differences in reference periods and methodologies of existing administrative records of line agencies pose restrictions for monitoring and assessing child poverty and social exclusion and identification of priority needs at a given point in time. The implementation of CBMS can fill these data gaps.
- While a single measure such as a composite index like MPI is useful for comparing and ranking of general situation of children across countries/regions, it is equally important to examine specific indicators for each area of deprivation for more informed policy and program decisions.
- Using the CBMS methodology, additional dimensions and more granular child poverty data can be generated and examined at the lowest administrative level, and thus be very useful for policy and program implementation for monitoring improvements in child poverty and ensuring protection of children's rights overtime.