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SOCIAL POLICY RESEARCH UNIT

Monitoring child-well-being in Europe and Central Asia

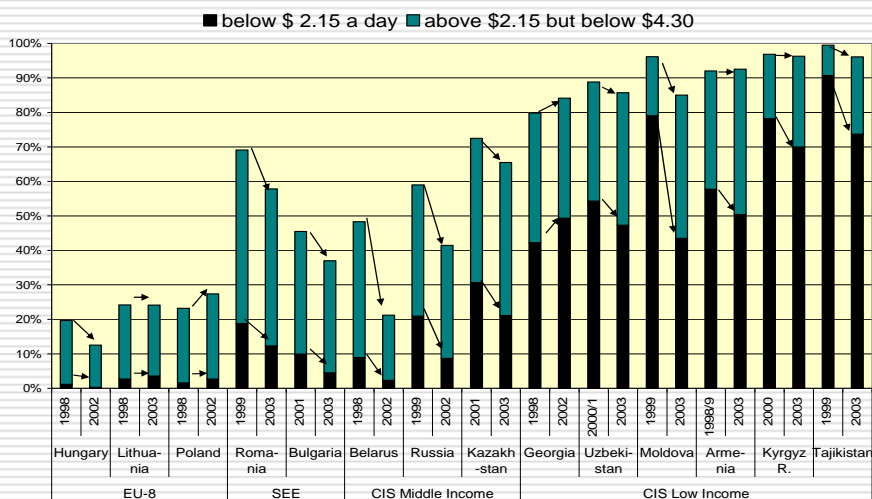
WELLCHI Network Conference

Barcelona, 8-10 February 2007

Petra Hoelscher & Dominic Richardson



Economic recovery: extreme poverty going down, vulnerability still high



Source: World Bank 2005

Children not benefiting...

- ❑ **Child poverty** rates remain very high
- ❑ **Disparities** in access to child care, education, health care and social services
- ❑ **Deterioration of quality** of health and education
- ❑ Old and new **risks for children**: institutionalisation, children left behind by migrants, increase in youths' alcohol and drug use, rising HIV/AIDS

But: standard MDG indicators do not sufficiently capture these processes

Background of the Child Well-Being Index

- ❑ Luxembourg presidency conference on "Taking forward the EU Social Inclusion Process": **child mainstreaming** & call for development of child well-being **indicators**
 - ❑ Laeken Indicators not adequate for monitoring children
 - ⇒ Ad-hoc project by Jonathan Bradshaw, Petra Hoelscher and Dominic Richardson: Development of **Index of child well-being in the EU** for UK EU Presidency
 - ⇒ Background paper for UNICEF Report Card 7 on child well-being in rich countries 2007
 - ⇒ Index of child well-being in CEE/CIS (UNICEF)
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How does this work for the CEE/CIS?

- ❑ **A pragmatic approach**
 - Not always the ideal indicators
 - Data gaps, areas we don't know much about
 - Make the best with what we do have
 - ❑ **Data Sources** - everything that is relevant:
 - Survey data (MICS3, ESPAD, TIMSS, PIRLS)
 - Series data (TransMONEE, UNICEF, World Bank, WHO)
 - ❑ **54 indicators** contribute to **21 components** in **seven dimensions**
 - ❑ No country has data for all indicators but **all have data for most dimensions**
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7 Dimensions of child well-being in the CEE/CIS

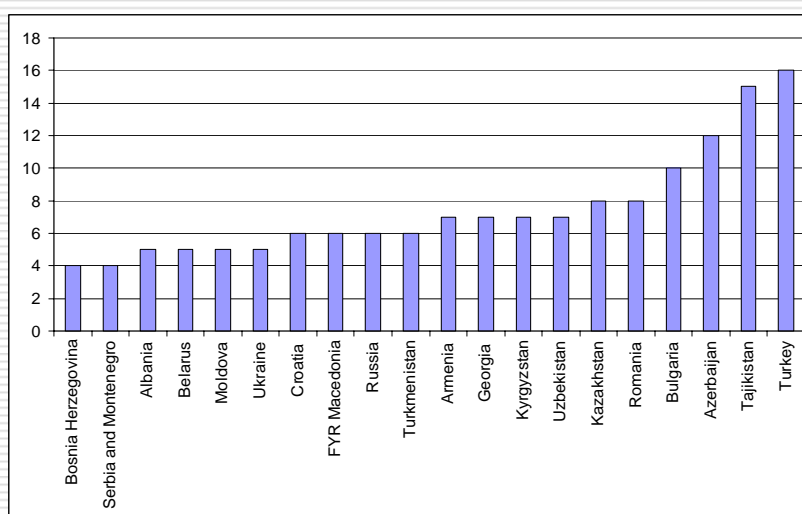
- ❑ Material situation
- ❑ Housing
- ❑ Health
- ❑ Education
- ❑ Peer relationships
- ❑ Family forms and care
- ❑ Risk and Safety

Work in progress !

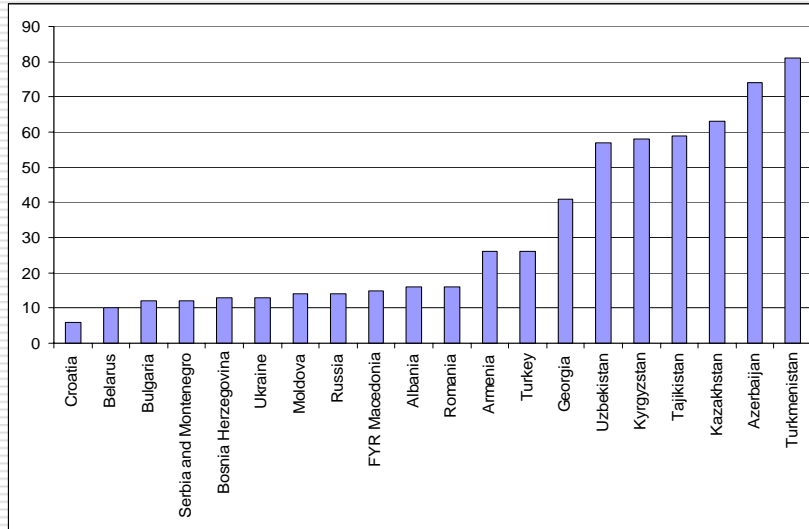
CEE / CIS Health Dimension

Health	Health at birth	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	SOWC
		Share of low weight births	SOWC
	Breastfeeding	% of infants exclusively breastfed at 6 months of age	SOWC
		% of children still breastfed at 20-23 months	SOWC
	Immunisation	DPT 3	HNP
		Polio	HNP
		Measles	SOWC estimate
	Nutrition	Prevalence of stunting	SOWC
		Prevalence of underweight	SOWC
		Prevalence of wasting	SOWC
	Child health	U5MR	SOWC
		% U5 with ARI taken to health provider	WHO
		% of U5 with diarrhoea receiving oral re-hydration and continued feeding	WHO
		% of household consuming iodised salt	SOWC
		Decayed, missing or filled teeth at age 12	WHO Europe

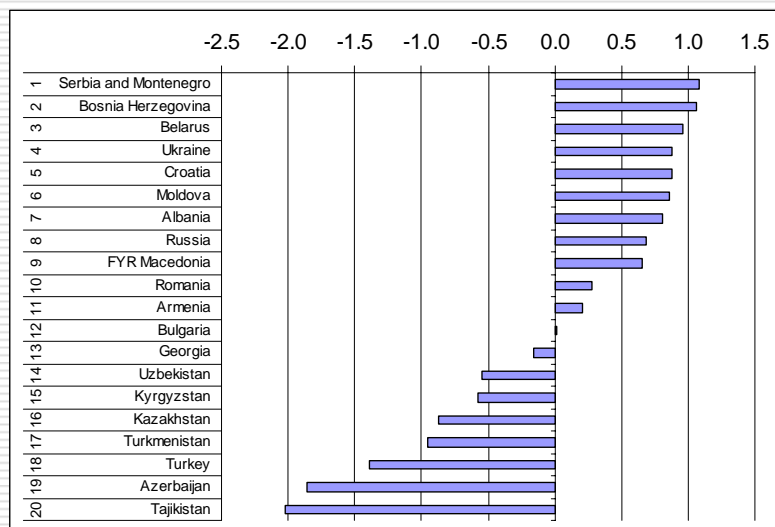
Low birth weight (SOWC)



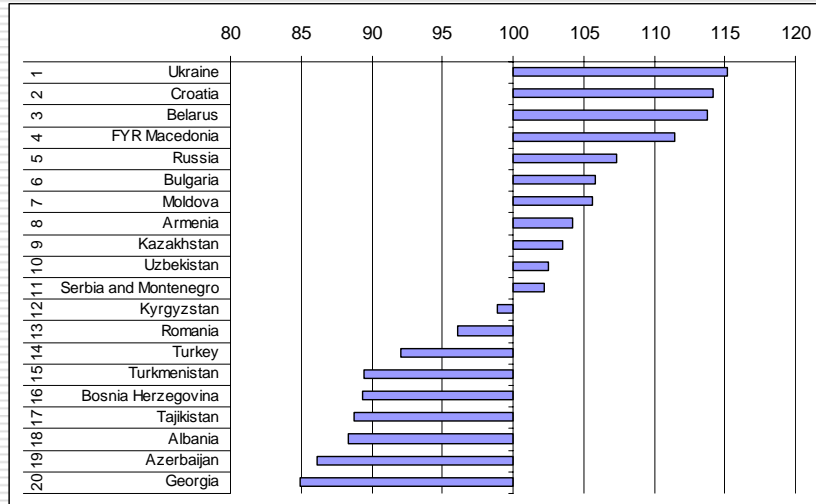
Infant Mortality Rate (SOWC)



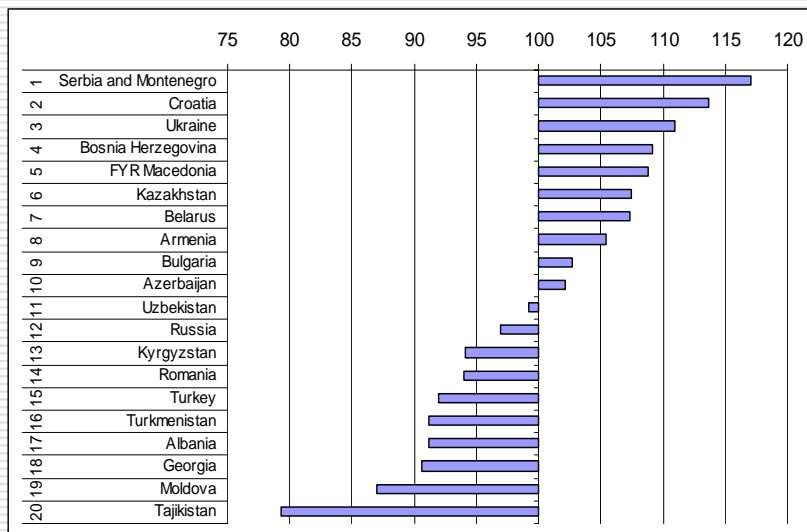
Health at birth component



Health Dimension



Overall Child Well-being in CEE / CIS



Richardson, Hoelscher, Bradshaw 2007

Draft not for quotation

Overview: child well-being in the CEE/CIS

	Average rank	MATERIAL	HEALTH	EDUCATION	FAMILY FORMS AND CARE	HOUSING	RISK AND SAFETY	PEER RELATIONSHIPS
Serbia and Montenegro	5.8	5	11	6	5	3	5	1
Croatia	7.0		2	7	10		9	
Bosnia Herzegovina	7.2	4	16	19	2	1	1	
Ukraine	7.5	1	1	9	17	2	15	
FYR Macedonia	8.8	7	4	15	6	9	12	3
Armenia	9.0	17	8	10	3	14	2	4
Kazakhstan	9.2	8	9	4	11	13	10	
Belarus	9.3	14	3	1	14	7	17	
Bulgaria	9.3	6	6	3	18	4	19	2
Azerbaijan	9.7	3	19	20	1	12	3	
Russia	9.7	2	5	2	19	10	20	5
Uzbekistan	10.3	16	10	17	9	6	4	
Kyrgyzstan	11.3	15	12	8	8	18	7	
Romania	11.5	9	13	5	15	16	11	6
Turkmenistan	12.2	13	15	16	4	17	8	
Turkey	12.6	10	14	18		5	16	
Albania	13.0	12	18	13	7	15	13	
Moldova	13.2	18	7	12	16	8	18	7
Georgia	13.7	11	20	14	12	11	14	
Tajikistan	14.2	19	17	11	13	19	6	

Richardson, Hoelscher, Bradshaw 2007

Draft not for quotation

Conclusions: what to do with it?

- Monitoring of child well-being
 - **Regional monitoring** of the progressive realisation of children's rights
 - Improvement of **national and sub-national data sources** (inclusion of child-specific modules)
 - **Reporting** on children and child & family policies in the context of NAPs and PRSP.
- Policy development
 - Identification of **policy areas** that need special attention
 - **Peer review** and support