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Estimates of Subjective Poverty in the CIS Countries

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Poverty Concepts

The CIS countries adopted different approaches to defining poverty term.

Most of the CIS countries apply basic concepts adopted by international statistical practice for measuring poverty:

- **absolute**, based on the correspondence of the population income or expenditures with the established subsistence level;
- **relative**, based on correspondence of the population income or expenditures with their median values;
- **subjective**, based on the subjective opinion of the population about minimum income or the assessment of the attained welfare level.
- **Multidimensional** poverty is estimated in some of the CIS countries.



Subjective Poverty

The concept of the subjective poverty is based on the opinions, self assessment of the circumstances by the people that go by the standards of their own choosing, not related to any absolute standard or average country rates.



Surveys and Additional Modules

During conducting Household Cluster Surveys **specific modules** are implemented or **separate surveys** are carried out :

- Social Isolation Module (Armenia),
- Subjective Poverty Estimation Section (Azerbaijan),
- Estimating Welfare Level Questionnaire (Belarus),
- Estimating Living Standards Questionnaire (Kazakhstan),
- Estimating Living Standards Section (Moldova),
- Household Financial Standing Section (Russia).

Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan do not have separate sections.



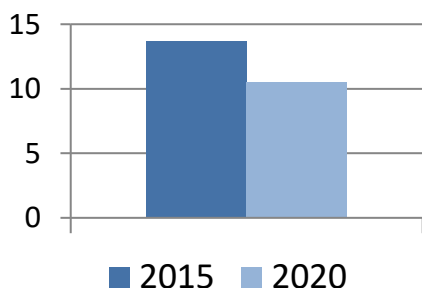
The CIS Countries Experience (1/2)

Belarus:

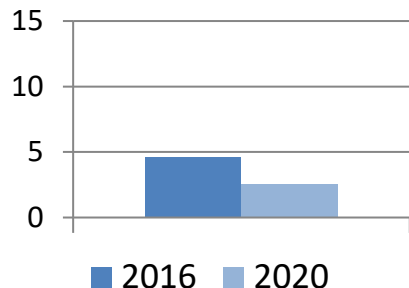
«How satisfied are your household members with the level of their monetary income?»

«How do you assess the material situation of your household in the current year?»

Not satisfied with the level of their monetary income (%)



Assessed their material situation level as low (%)

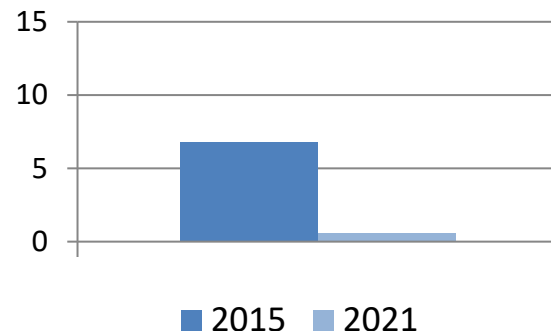


Kazakhstan:

«How satisfied are you with your financial situation?»

«How satisfied are you with the economical situation of your family (household) in general?»

Not satisfied with the level of their monetary income (%)





The CIS Countries Experience (2/2)

In Russia the number of those who “can make ends meet” with great difficulty when paying for its usual necessary expenses has dropped from 14.6% in 2020 to 11,5% in 2018.

Belarus:

«For how long has the material situation of your household been difficult?»

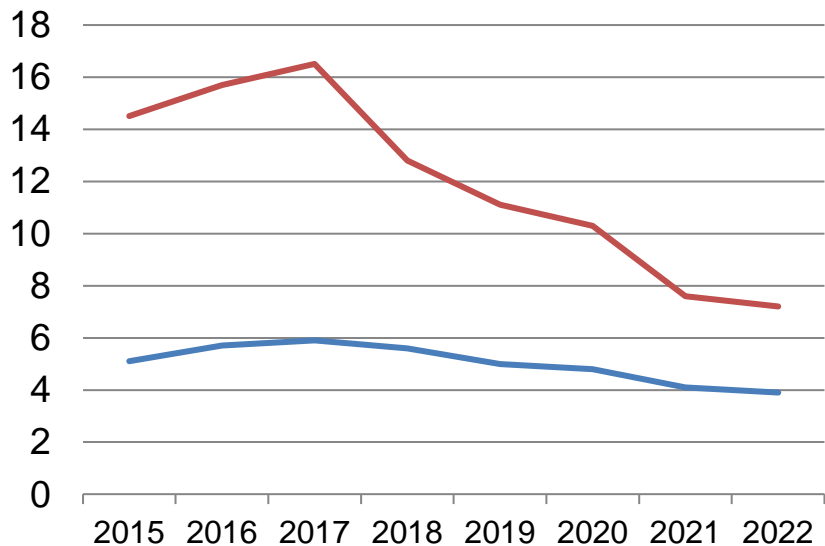
«How did the material situation of your household change in this year compared to the previous year?»

«In your opinion, how will the material situation of your household change in the next year?»

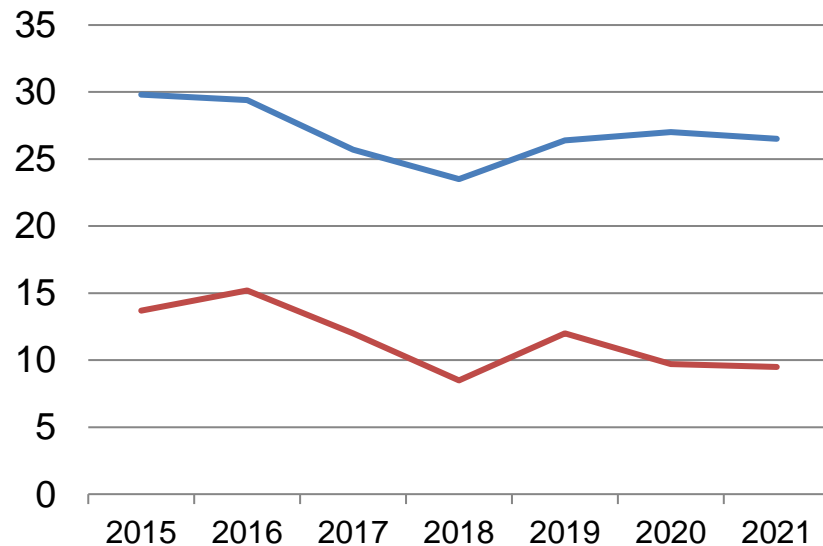


Comparing Poverty Estimates

Belarus



Armenia



■ absolute poverty
■ subjective poverty



Subjective assessment of the living standards (1/2)

Subjective poverty is not limited by only the assessment of the material situation. There are different reasons for self identification as poor, such as:

- Poor health,
- Housing conditions,
- Low level and quality of the education attainment,
- Low level and quality of the medical service,
- Environmental situation,
- Access to basic services.

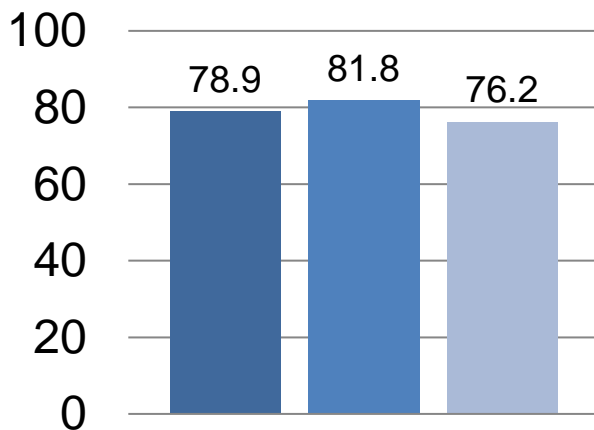
Based on these points, the questions about assessing their material situation and material possibilities are not suitable.



Subjective assessment of the living standards(2/2)

Subjective assessment of one's health, 2021

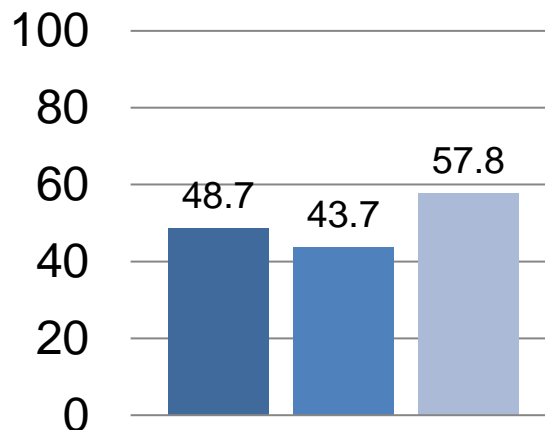
Assessed their health as good (%)



Азербайджан

- всего
- мужчины
- женщины

Satisfied with their health (%)



Казахстан

- всего
- в городской местности
- в сельской местности



Спасибо за внимание

www.new.cisstat.org

