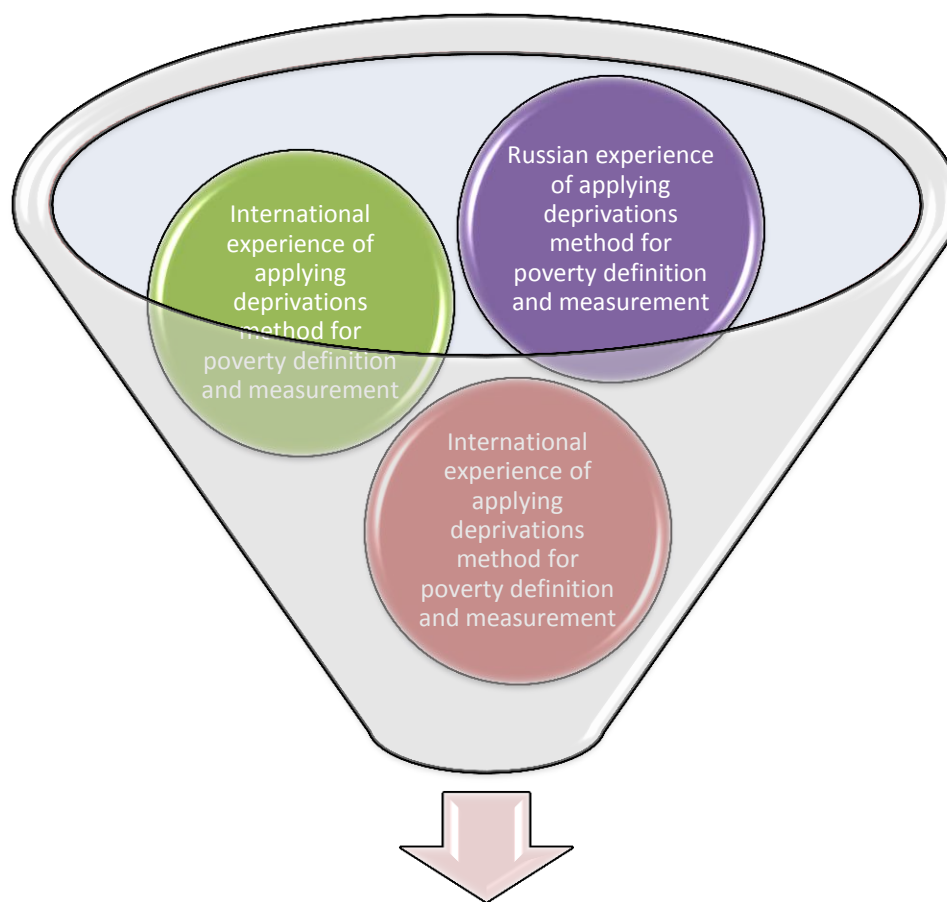


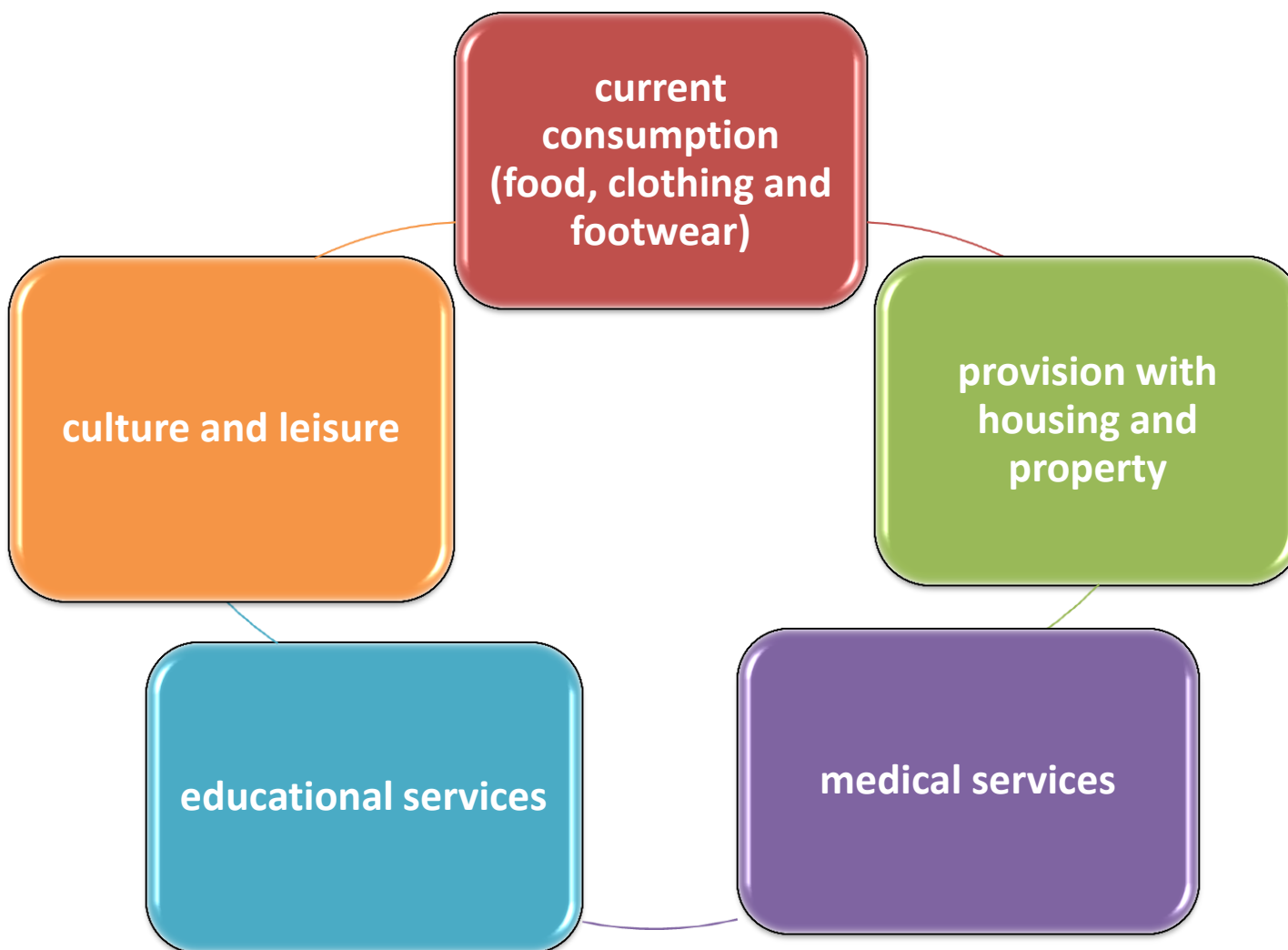
# **INDICATOR SET FOR ASSESSING DEPRIVATION: AN ATTEMPT FOR HARMONIZATION IN THE PRESENCE OF LARGE INTER-REGIONAL DIFFERENTIATION**

## RESEARCH WORK ON DEFINING THE SET OF INDICATORS FOR ASSESSING DEPRIVATION



**List of 63 basic deprivations**

**MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN POVERTY AND AVERAGE LEVEL OF WELFARE ARE  
FOCUSED IN THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS OF LIFE:**



## TASK FORCE OF EXPERTS

invited to focus group:

Interviewers, regularly conducting surveys within the household budgets survey, from settlements differed by population size and remoteness from the center:

**urban settlements** – the center of the entity of the Russian Federation and small urban settlement,  
**rural settlements** – district center and other rural settlement.

- In August 2015 focus groups with task force of experts (overall 200 experts) were conducted in 33 out of 85 entities of the Russian Federation

## FOCUS GROUPS ACTIVITIES

The aim is to develop the list of features that could characterize a family as poor.

- *During the group discussions the following questions raised:*
  - What is the poverty of families? What are the specific aspects of poverty?
  - What type of questions should be asked within the mass surveys in order to understand whether the interviewed family is poor in terms of specific aspects of benefits and services consumption?
- *Based on the results from focus groups the experts are being tested*

## TESTING OF DEPRIVATIONS LIST BY FREQUENCY METHOD

- Central element is the assessment of actual and potential population demand for benefits/goods/services.
- Assessment of the relative demand value (proportion of population using this benefit/goods/service or non-using them for financial reasons) allow to define the significance of material deprivation.

## TESTING OF DEPRIVATIONS LIST BY FREQUENCY METHOD

Basic list of deprivations is compared with indicators based on the following surveys:

- Comprehensive survey of population living standards (Rosstat, 2011);
- Sample survey of population income and participation in social programs (Rosstat, 2012);
- Nutrition sample survey (Rosstat, 2013);
- Sample survey of services quality and availability in education, health, social service, employment assistance (Rosstat, 2013).
- Russia Monitoring Survey on the health and economic welfare (RLMS – HSE) for the year 2013

## MATERIAL DEPRIVATIONS OF EU COUNTRIES

3

- inability of the household to pay for keeping its home adequately warm
- inability to pay utility bills
- inability to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent every second day

3

- inability to afford a colour TV
- inability to afford a washing machine
- inability to afford a telephone/cell phone

2

- inability to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home
- inability to afford a car

- fully satisfied “strong” criteria of frequency method, given that last two are tested on two arrays
- satisfied “strong” criteria of frequency method despite the absence of data on proportion of people having no financial opportunities for using benefit/goods/service
- Controversial results. Deprivation related to inability to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home satisfied frequency method by “strong” criteria by RLMS 2013 and failed the testing for frequency method by “week” criteria by LSMS 2011. Deprivation related to inability to afford a car satisfied frequency method by “week” criteria by RLMS 2013 and failed the testing for the same criteria by RLMS 2013

## BASIC LIST OF DEPRIVATIONS

**Inability to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish twice per week**

**Inability to afford fruits for all the family members all year round**

**Inability to afford new clothing and footwear**

**Inability to afford new clothing for children as they grow up**

**Absence of TV, fridge and washing machine and inability to afford them in case of need**

**Family lives in extremely close quarters (less than 5sq.m. per person)**

**Lack of resources to pay utility bills in time**

**Absence of central heating in housing and lack of resources to buy enough fuel**

**Inability to afford new furniture instead of old**

**Inability to afford doing emergency repairs in housing (install glass, renew plumbing, fix roof leaks, mend the fence, paint the house, etc.)**

**Inability to afford necessary and essential medicines**

## **SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF DEPRIVATIONS THAT SHOULD BE MONITORED WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY**

<b>Inability to afford two pairs of season shoes for each family member</b>
<b>Inability to afford to buy new clothing for each family member</b>
<b>Inability to cover rent payments in time</b>
<b>Dilapidated, damp housing, needed capital master</b>
<b>Inability to afford a cell phone</b>
<b>Inability to afford a computer</b>
<b>Absence of heating in the housing, lack of resources to buy a heater</b>
<b>Absence of bath and shower in the housing</b>
<b>Inability to pay for kindergarten and nurseries for children</b>
<b>Inability to provide school children by text books, writing materials and school uniform</b>
<b>Inability to invite guests for the family holidays (birthdays, New Year parties, etc.)</b>
<b>Inability to pay for attending culture and leisure events for children (cinema, theater, concerts, etc.) once per month</b>
<b>Inability to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home</b>
<b>Inability to afford paying at least one extracurricular lessons for school children (sport, creative, supplementary educational activities, etc.)</b>
<b>Inability to pay for attending culture and leisure events for adults (cinema, theater, circus and other events)</b>
<b>Inability to afford celebrating children birthdays (children party)</b>

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION!**