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Poverty Measurement in the Republic of Belarus

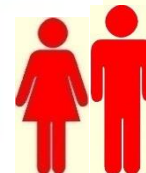
Poverty measurement in Belarus



*National Statistical Committee of the
Republic of Belarus*



**Sample household living
standards survey**



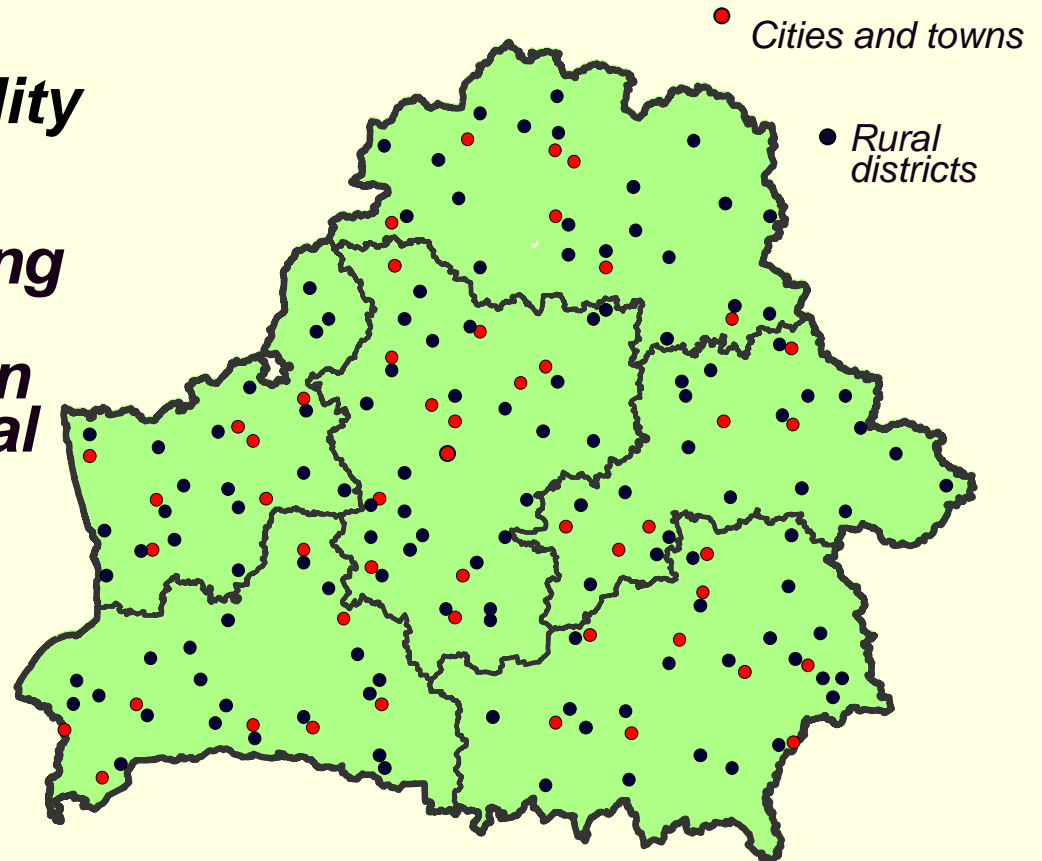
Sample

- ✓ **Sample size of 6,000 households – 0.2% of the general population**
- ✓ **General population is a total number of households residing in the Republic of Belarus, excluding institutional households and homeless persons**
- ✓ **Rotation – 50% households**



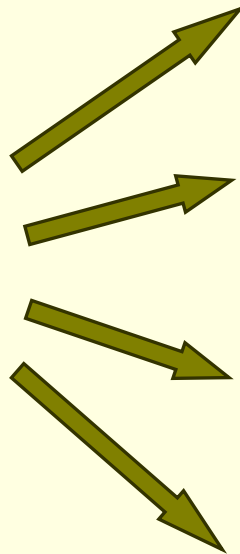
Sample design

- ✓ **Three-stage stratified probability sampling**
- ✓ **Territorial sampling**
- ✓ **Separate selection for urban and rural areas**



Poverty measurement

***Poverty
concepts***



absolute

relative

subjective

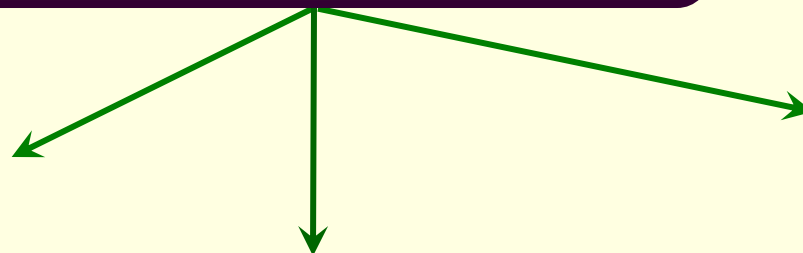
deprivation



Absolute poverty

*Measure of income –
disposable resources*

cash



*Value of in-kind
benefits and
transfers*

Value of own produced food

*Poverty line –
minimum subsistence budget*



Minimum subsistence budget (MSB)

Minimum subsistence level

*Minimum set
of food items*

*55% of total value of
minimum subsistence
budget*

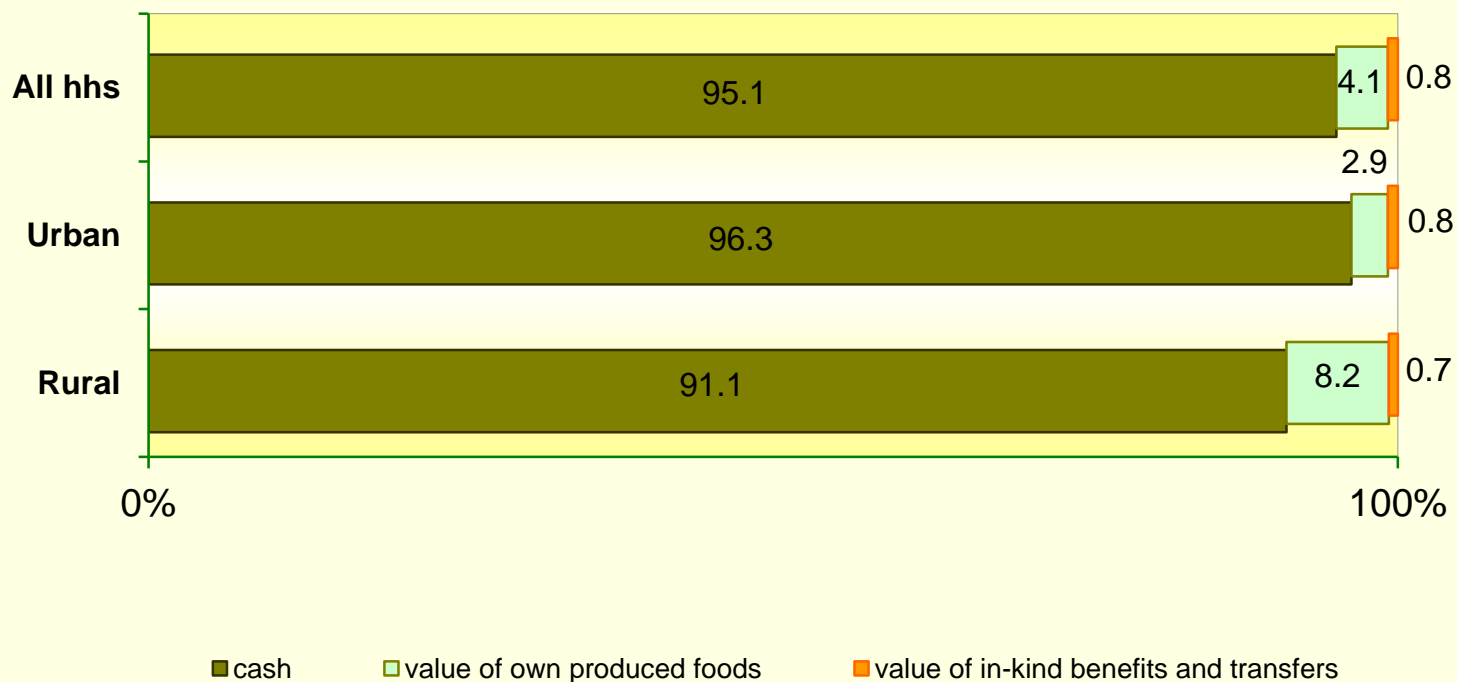
*Non-food items
and services*

*77% of value of
minimum set of food
items*



Household disposable resources, 2015

(per cent)



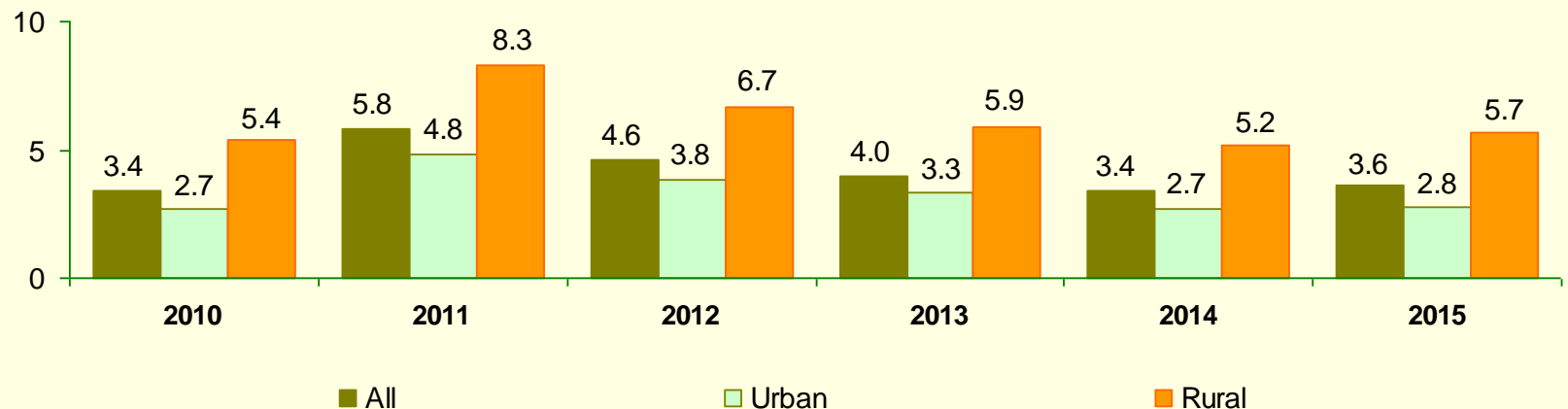
Absolute poverty

Article 1 of the Belarus Law

‘On minimum subsistence level in Belraus’:

low-income citizens (families) are citizens (families) with average per capita income below the minimum subsistence budget

Household poverty rate (per cent of total households in respective groups)



Consumption of foods, 2015

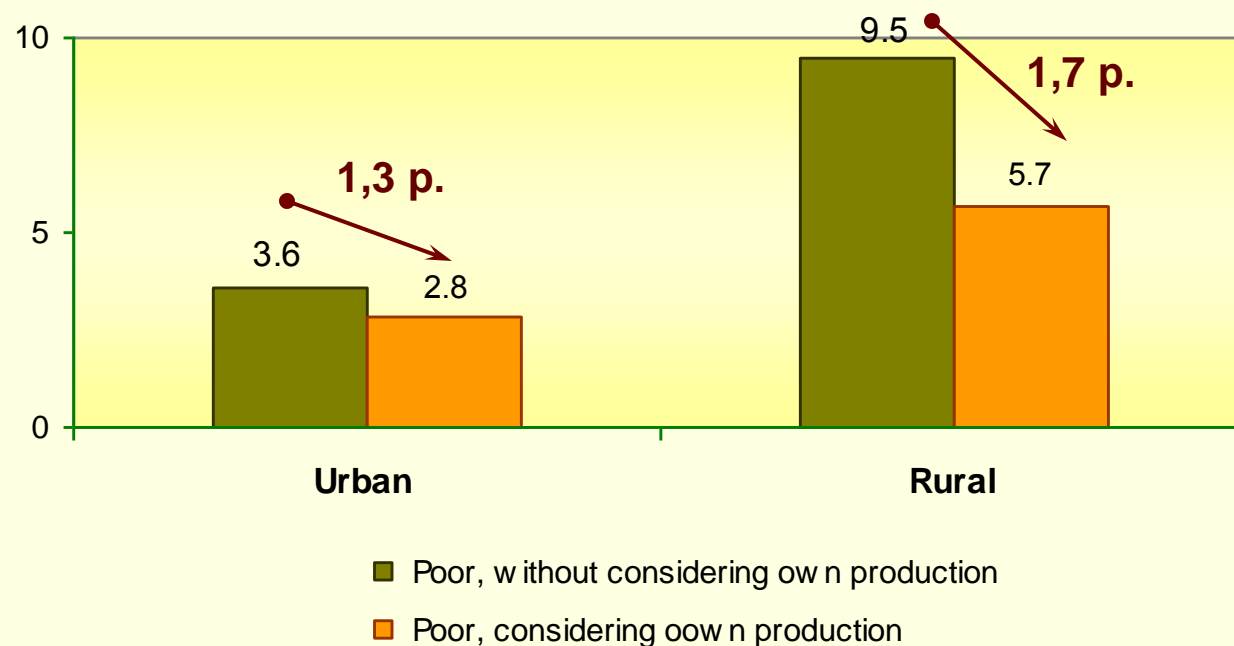
(% of total household consumption by main food groups)

	<i>All households</i>	<i>Urban households</i>	<i>Rural households</i>
<i>Milk and dairy products</i>	4.1	1.6	11.7
<i>Meat and meat products</i>	10.9	4.9	28.7
<i>Eggs</i>	30.4	15.0	69.0
<i>Potato</i>	64.3	48.1	92.0
<i>Vegetables and cucurbitaceous</i>	50.9	41.9	73.7
<i>Fruits and berries</i>	26.1	21.2	45.5



Household poverty rate, 2015

(per cent of total number of households in respective groups)



Relative poverty

- ✓ *Relative poverty line is defined as 60% of median national disposable resources per capita, using the equivalence scale.*
- ✓ *National equivalence scale*



National equivalence scale

- **1.0** – one first adult in the household aged 18 and above
- **0.8** – all other household members aged 18 and above
- **0.9** – children aged 6 to 18
- **0.7** – children aged 3 to 6
- **0.5** – children aged under 3



Subjective poverty

- ✓ **Subjective poverty line – self-assessment of income/material wellbeing by people:**
 - ‘completely unsatisfied with the level of cash income’
(2015 – 13.7% households)
- or
 - ‘very low level of material wellbeing’
(2015 – 4.5% households)



Measures of material deprivations

✓ **housing conditions deprivations**

(living in poor housing conditions (less than 5 m² per person); unavailability of central heating and lack of money to purchase fuel; lack of money to pay utility bills)

✓ **material well-being deprivations**

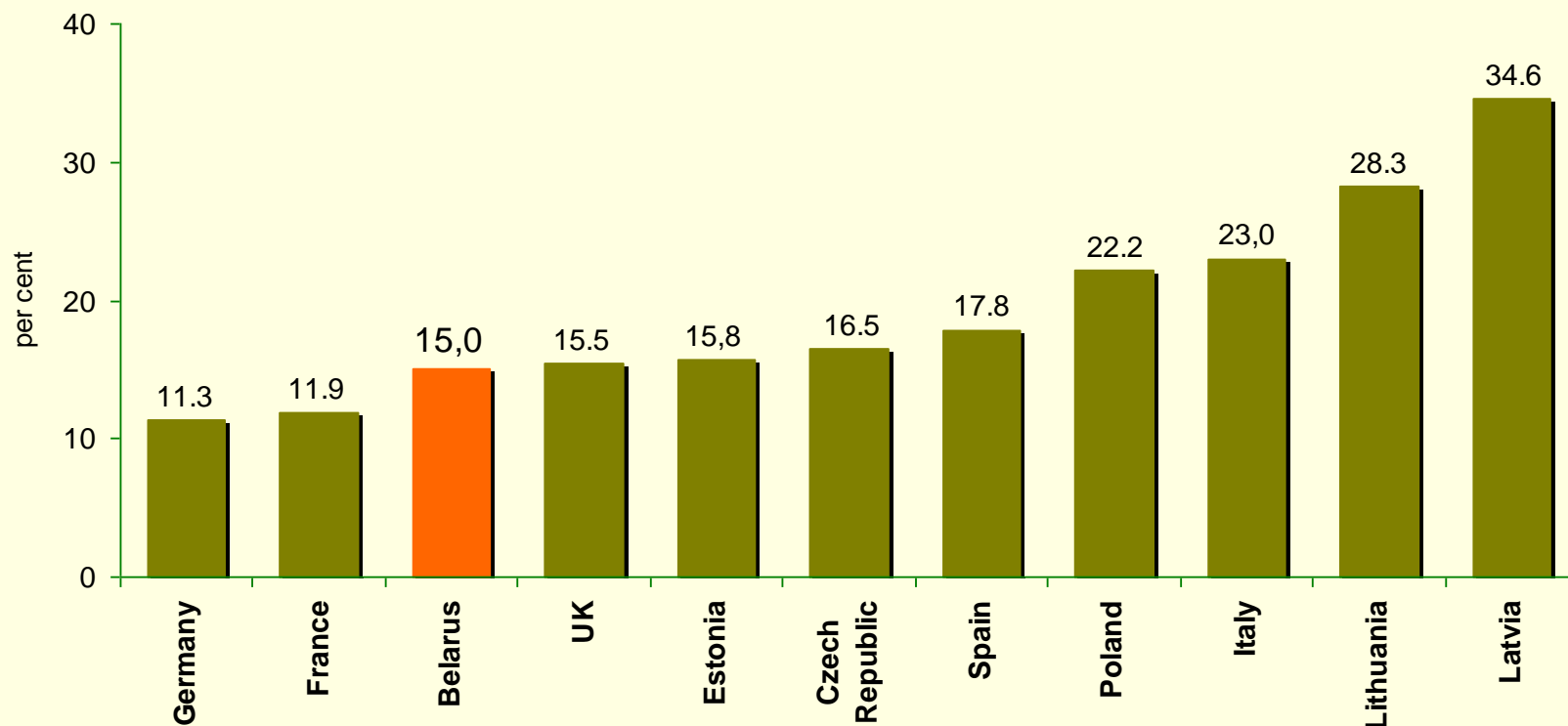
(lack of money to buy meat and fish products, new outerwear and footwear, durables, vitally important medicines and medical equipment; inability to face unexpected expenses)

✓ **deprivations of households with children**

(lack of money to buy new clothes and footwear, to pay for cultural events, extracurricular activities)



Materially deprived,* 2014



* *Proportion of people living in households facing 3 and more material deprivations out of 9 (EU list).*



Poverty of households by different measures, 2015

(per cent of total number of households in respective groups)

	Poor by at least one measure				Poor by mixed measure
	absolute	relative	subjective	deprivation	
<i>All households</i>	3.6	9.8	13.7	1.7	0.2
<i>Urban households</i>	2.8	7.7	14.7	1.4	0.2
<i>Rural households</i>	5.7	15.3	11.0	2.5	0.2



Thank you for attention!

