Title of contribution | Comparison of determinants of subjective and objective poverty in Poland based on the results of the EU-SILC
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Topic | Subjective poverty

Summary:

EU-SILC, the European survey on income and living conditions of the population, is a basic source of information on poverty that is harmonized at European Union level. The presentation will demonstrate the results of an analysis based on this survey that compares the determinants of subjective and objective poverty in Poland. In the EU-SILC, there are no questions that directly measure subjective poverty (the share of the population that considers itself poor). Instead, the variables included in this survey provide an opportunity to use indirect (proxy) methods to measure subjective poverty. On the basis of a question on the assessment of the ability to make ends meet (variable HS 120), an indicator of subjective economic stress was calculated, which is treated as an indirect measure of subjective poverty. In the case of so-called objective indicators, the analysis includes two indicators - “at-risk-of-poverty rate” (ARPR) and the ‘severe material and social deprivation rate’ (SMSD). Logistic regression models were used to analyze the impact of potential factors on the occurrence of various forms of poverty. EU-SILC 2022 (latest available data) and EU-SILC 2019 (the period before COVID-19) were used in the poverty determinant analysis. The repeated measurement (and analysis) referring to two time points can, to some extent, assess the stability of poverty risk factors.

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☑ Presentation
☐ Paper (to be submitted by 20 October)