

**UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE
CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS**

Seminar "The way forward in poverty measurement"

2-4 December 2013, Geneva, Switzerland

Item 2 of the provisional agenda

Session 1: Methodological issues in poverty measurement

**Poverty Measurement in Ukraine:
Criteria, Challenges and Prospects**

Prepared by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine*

Abstract

The paper provides an overview of the methods and practices of poverty analysis in Ukraine. The specifics of using different methodological approaches to poverty measuring as well as the problem of selecting a criterion for determining the poverty threshold are reviewed.

At the present stage of economic and social development in the study of poverty at the international and country levels, including Ukraine, a comprehensive approach that provides a multi-dimensional analysis is used. This approach is provided by the governmental State Purpose Social Program to Overcome and Prevent Poverty in Ukraine and Methodology of Comprehensive Poverty Estimation developed on its basis. The paper provides a description of the methodological approaches and the informational background that are used for official monitoring of the poverty situation as well as an overview of the main areas of a multidimensional analysis, conducted using a variety of criteria for poverty measuring.

In addition to consideration of the "officially accepted" approaches to poverty measuring this paper contains a brief description of the surveys of perceived poverty and poverty-deprivation (deprivation of access to certain goods and services) conducted by the statistical bodies of Ukraine. A brief review of the methodology for determining the list of deprivations, developed in collaboration with national research organizations, is presented.

Apart from that, the paper provides a brief overview of approaches outlined by methodology for evaluation of efficiency of social assistance programs, developed by the ministries and organizations dealing with poverty monitoring to determine the impact of these programs on the poverty situation in the country.

The main conclusions of the paper are the following:

The use of one criterion for poverty measurement does not give a possibility to adequately estimate the extent of this multifaceted phenomenon. The most effective way to study poverty is to use the system of different approaches to its measuring.

In the future, Ukraine plans to expand the system of indicators for poverty research by living conditions (by deprivations) with regards to the availability of health and education systems as well as towards the harmonization with the approaches used in the EU.

An important direction for the development of poverty statistics is to improve reliability of poverty measurement indicators based on the indirect assessment methods, including for small areas.

With the increased interest of politicians, other users and society to the information on the poverty rate, one of the most relevant problems is the development of the unified approach (criterion) that is suitable for international comparisons. At the same time, for the purposes of social and economic policies, each country may use the national system of criteria for the comprehensive monitoring of the poverty situation.

*Inna Osipova, Deputy Director of the Department of Household Surveys and Kseniia Plisko, Head of the Organizational - Methodological Support for Household Living Conditions Survey Unit

Poverty Measurement in Ukraine: Criteria, Challenges, Perspectives

Overview of Methods and Challenges

The definition of poverty in any country is tightly bound to political decisions that underlay essential poverty indicators and the provision of targeted social assistance.

Poverty issues are the subject of interest of various parts of a society, including policy makers, most non-governmental organizations and the mass media. Such close attention affects the political decisions made in this area.

Poverty is multidimensional and has to do, inter alia, with considerable spiritual component and social justice due to various social, cultural and historical contexts.

Such approach may provide for the existence of different poverty surveys; at the national level, however, a fundamental approach to poverty measurement needs to be adopted. This is also the case with comparisons across countries.

The multifaceted nature of poverty requires a clear identification of the purpose for which poverty is measured: to ensure efficiency of social protection system; to secure social justice; to compare situations in different countries, etc.

None of the statistical approaches can help to have poverty measurements which will be relevant for all possible uses and for all dimensions of poverty. The Council of Europe adopted in 1984 the definition of poverty and social exclusions to underline the multidimensional, relative and dynamic nature of the phenomenon: “poor are those persons, families and groups of persons whose resources (material, cultural and social) are so limited as to exclude them from the minimum acceptable way of life in the state to which they belong...” This definition encourages the development of different approaches to poverty measurement as it allows different interpretations of poverty.

Regular poverty monitoring in Ukraine was introduced in accordance with the 2001 National Poverty Reduction Strategy. Some of major issues in the early stages of the monitoring exercise were to define the criterion and to identify the methodological approach to poverty measurement. To this end work was carried out involving specialists from the National Academy of Science, ministries, and agencies, including the Ukrainian State Statistics Agency as well as the World Bank experts.

The issue of differentiation between absolute and relative poverty is one of the most debated one for any country since absolute and relative approaches to poverty measurement have both negative and positive implications.

One should note that the choice of poverty threshold is especially difficult for low income countries. This is because by placing a poverty line in the low income zone of the income distribution curve a potential error in selecting a methodological toolkit considerably increases. As an example, the use of 75% of median expenditures¹ as a **relative** poverty threshold shows twice as high results as the use of 60%². Relative poverty is fairly intricate for users to understand and the dynamics of its changes is characterized by certain paradoxicality. For example, if overall population income doubles, the poverty level shows no change. Another example is that with the growth of per capita income sometimes the level of relative poverty also increases, this is the case when income in the lowest (the poorest) zone of the population distribution increases but not as much as income in the upper zone.

Approaches to measure poverty which is called **absolute** poverty are based on the evaluation of a possibility to buy a conventional basket of goods. The common principle of such approaches is about defining a consumption level as an expression of fundamental needs of a particular community in a specific period of time. Following this approach households or individuals are identified as poor if they are not able to secure themselves with a certain level of consumption of basic benefits at the lowest market prices irrespectively of the living standards of more well-to-do population groups. Such standard-based approach to the identification of minimum needs entails a danger of ‘imposing’ a value paradigm, both in terms of the choice of certain goods and services and lifestyle in general.

The choice of poverty measurement approach - income or consumption based – has been also widely discussed.

¹ National poverty level in Ukraine.

² National extreme poverty line in Ukraine.

Such active discussions resulted in defining in the 2001 National Poverty Reduction Strategy and relevant guidelines a relative poverty standard at 75% of monthly median equivalized expenditures per capita³ as a threshold for poverty measurement in Ukraine. Such threshold was based on expenditures because in those years expenditures provided a more accurate picture of the actual living standards of households due to widespread informal employment.

It is also worthwhile to mention the subjective approach to poverty measurement where poverty is interpreted from an economic perspective, as a failure to provide oneself for living with the disposable income, rather than from a sociological perspective as the self-attribution to the respective social group. In other words, a poor person is someone who finds it difficult to balance his or her budget and someone who believes that he or she needs more resources for life or survival. One of the ways to apply subjective approach in poverty measurement that became widely used in the past decade, especially in the European countries, is about consensus development of a deprivation index. This measure is based on a survey where respondents are asked about a list of components related to consumption and their lifestyle.

In general, the current approaches to defining criteria for poverty measurement can be classified as follows:

- (a) monetary or non-monetary;
- (b) relative or absolute;
- (c) by method or by result (by income (resources) or by opportunities); and
- (d) objective or subjective.

For international comparisons the most frequently used approaches to defining poverty lines are the following:

- (a) monetary – minimum cash resources for survival per day;
- (b) consumptive – minimum dietary energy intake or quantity of microelements in daily food consumption;
- (c) structural – maximum percentage of household expenditures for food in the total household expenditures.

Relative poverty criteria are gaining wider acceptance **in international comparisons**.

Most researchers recognize that a combined use of several different approaches is the most effective way to measure such a complex and multifaceted phenomenon as poverty.

Analysis of Poverty Issues in Ukraine

In Ukraine, poverty is monitored through a complex sample household living standards survey. The survey was introduced in 1999 and replaced a family budget survey conducted in the Soviet Union. At present, limited resources make it impossible to carry out two sample surveys (a household budget survey and a survey similar to the EU household survey on income and living conditions based on which poverty indicators are measured in the EU countries). Due to this, the results of the household survey are used in Ukraine for analyzing various issues, among which poverty, access to material benefits, subjective self-evaluation by households of their level of well-being are of special priority. The data obtained through this survey makes it possible to carry out methodologically comparative poverty studies using almost all above criteria. The information potential of the survey, the availability of microdata and the inclusion of additional modules with sociology oriented questions regarding 'subjective' self-evaluation of households (regarding sufficiency of their income to meet certain needs, social status and economic expectations, access to certain goods and services, etc.) help to analyze changes in 'subjective' perceptions of well-being by people, to estimate the incidence and levels of subjective poverty as well as to correlate them with the data on objective poverty.

The information potential of the study and availability of microdata make it possible to analyze:

- social-demographic characteristics of household members;
- expenditures and consumption;
- income and other resources, including those coming from subsidiary farming;
- housing conditions;

³ Ukraine applies the scale which attributes 1 to the first household member and 0.7 to any other household member.

- availability of durable goods;
- evaluation of health conditions and access to medical goods and services;
- evaluation of well-being level and economic expectations;
- access to certain goods and services;
- access to information and communication technologies.

The concept of household income in this study has been largely harmonized with major Canberra group recommendations for the definition of household disposable income (imputed rent being the only exception).

The survey covers only private households. The sample does not include marginal population groups (individuals without permanent place of residence, etc.). Annual full rotation of respondents is used. Every five years survey territories are rotated. The territorial sampling excludes residential areas that are located in the exclusion and compulsory resettlement zone affected by radioactive contamination as a result of the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident.

The national representative sample is composed of 13,000 of households sampled on an annual basis. Sampling is done by stratified multistage probability sampling methods. The sampling methodology ensures that each household has a certain non-zero probability of being selected. The response rate in household surveys is about 83%.

Primary data obtained from questionnaires, enquiries and household diaries are processed in several stages (clearance, imputation and aggregation) and then are extrapolated to the population (all households in Ukraine) using statistical weights.

Main results are issued quarterly, annually and for selected indicators these are issued every six or nine months, the results of thematic modules are released annually or biennially. The time lag between the end of a survey and the issuance of survey results is 18 weeks for quarterly data releases and 26 weeks for annual data releases.

Poverty monitoring is conducted on a quarterly basis in order to analyze poverty profile country-wide, as well as by administrative regions and major population groups. Poverty monitoring is a complex activity coordinated by the Ministry of Social Policies and involves the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, the National Statistics Agency, and the National Academy of Science.

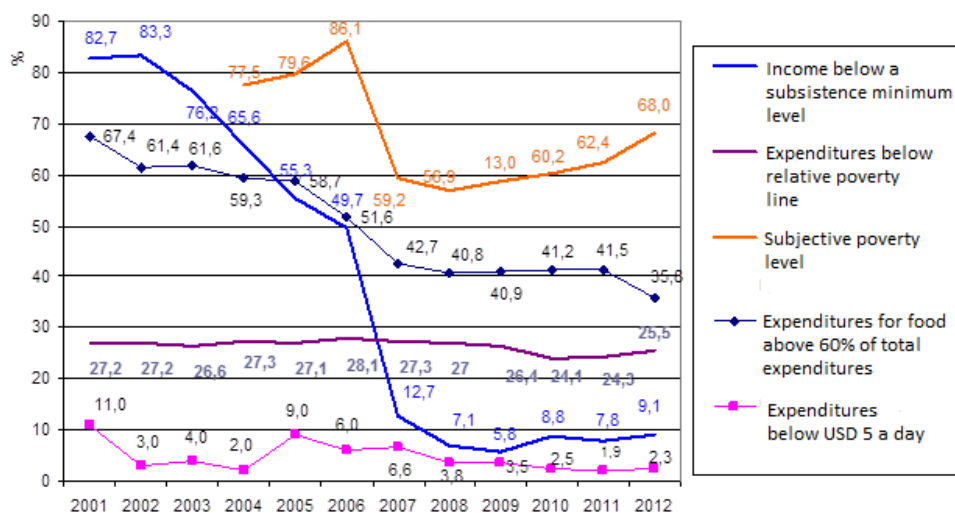
The first 2001 National Poverty Reduction Strategy defined the poverty line using a relative threshold of 75% of median total expenditures per a conventional adult¹. Poverty was defined as ‘impossibility due to a lack of funds to keep up to the living style inherent in a specific society in a specific period of time’.

The indicators used for poverty measurement included poverty level and poverty depth, aggregate and average income deficit of the poor, stratification indicators of the poor population. An analysis of poverty among different groups and types of households was also performed. According to the National Strategy administrative data and government statistics were also used to evaluate some poverty reduction measures.

Alongside with the relative poverty indicator a state social standard, subsistence minimum, was introduced in Ukraine in 2000; it is used for estimating state social guarantees and in practice serves as an absolute poverty line.

¹ Calculation of expenditures per a conventional adult is based on equivalent scale which attributes a weight of 1.0 to the first adult, 0.7 to any other household members (adults and children) – (i.e. a household comprising of 3 members has 2.4 of a conventional adult weight: $1+0.7+0.7=2.4$).

The figure below demonstrates changes in poverty levels estimated based on different criteria.



One should note that poverty level dynamics based on a subsistence minimum standard was extremely positive in 2002-2009, whereas the level of relative poverty basically unchanged in the same period. The economic crisis changed those trends. Thus, it created a situation when two official indicators demonstrated different results. In addition, there was a significant reduction in the poverty level used for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals, which was estimated on the basis of daily consumption value of USD 5. This indicator is also based on the absolute approach.

Therefore, it is obvious that the use of only one poverty measure does not allow adequately evaluating the incidence and dynamics of this multidimensional phenomenon. The most effective way to look into poverty issues is to use a combination of various approaches to poverty measurement.

Such complex approach is used in Ukraine today to measure poverty. In accordance with the new National Social Poverty Reduction and Prevention Programme initiated in 2011 and newly elaborated methodology for complex poverty assessments the monitoring activities are based on the following criteria:

- poverty line based on a relative threshold of 75% median equivalized total expenditures per capita;
- poverty line based on a relative threshold of 60% median equivalized total expenditures per capita;
- absolute poverty line at the level of statutory subsistence minimum; and
- absolute poverty line for international comparisons determined by daily consumption value of USD 5 (PPP) per capita.

Monitoring of absolute poverty based on the subsistence minimum standard is carried out using the values of total disposable income; other poverty forms are assessed based on expenditures.

Main indicators applied for poverty measurement under the earlier Programme, now are calculated for each criterion. Poverty monitoring covers households with children (including by number of children, with children under three, households where all adults are employed, households with both employed and unemployed adult members) and households with no children (including those where all members are of working age, all are retired, households comprised of members aged 75 and older, and households with at least one unemployed). The social demographic groups include: employed, children under 18, people of retirement age, people aged 75 and older, men, women. Also taken into analysis are the poverty indicators by household location: urban (cities (population over 100,000) and towns) and rural areas.

The main outcomes of the poverty profile analysis demonstrate that in 2012 every third household with children was acknowledged as poor based on the relative poverty threshold. Households with three or more children, with children under three and the households with double demo-economic burden are at a higher risk of poverty based on both absolute and relative thresholds. The lowest risks are found among households with no children where all members are of working age (based on the relative threshold), in households where all members are of retirement age and members

aged 75 and older (based on the absolute poverty threshold). The poverty level in urban areas is 1.7 times higher than in urban areas, both based on the relative and absolute criteria.

Apart from 'official' approaches to poverty measurement government statistics agencies also look into subjective poverty and poverty by deprivation (deprivation of access to certain goods and services). These aspects are assessed using the results of relevant modules included into sample household surveys of living conditions.

Subjective poverty incidence is assessed through self-identification of respondents as representatives of certain population groups based on the well-being level (rich, middle class, not poor but not middle class yet, poor).

The issues related to poverty by deprivation are analyzed using the results of a separate survey module, which is also held on the basis of a sample household survey of living conditions, biennially. The preparation of such module was preceded by a special study involving national research organizations. The study included a survey on people's perception of poverty and deprivation attributes related to their consumer capabilities under the standards existing in the society, as well as the analysis of incidence of deprivation attributes related to the satisfaction of not only minimum physiological needs but also the needs related to personal development and securing of an adequate level of comfort. During the survey respondents were asked on 46 poverty attributes. In addition, the actual occurrence of deprivation among households was assessed. The results were grouped by priority of each attribute for the public opinion on poverty.

The initial list of deprivations included 18 out of 46 attributes which were tested in a pilot survey. It should be noted that almost all deprivation attributes used for the measurements in the EU countries were tested in the pilot survey in Ukraine. However, not all of them were acknowledged by Ukrainian households as poverty attributes. The attributes that were finally included in the list were those recognized as poverty attributes by almost all (over 90%) respondents. Moreover, the majority of the households had or used the goods and services, the lack of which was identified as a deprivation. In this context, such attributes were considered as a lack of components of the living standard dominating in the present Ukrainian society. The relevance of the said attributes is being verified in each survey.

The poverty level by deprivation is determined as a percentage of households in the distribution by the concentration of deprivation attributes; most closely it can be associated with the relative monetary poverty level estimated on the basis of the national poverty line⁴. The category of the poor includes households that experience 4 or more attributes out of 18 deprivations related to:

- limited economic opportunities:

- 1) no funds to buy basic inexpensive foods;
- 2) no funds to buy, when necessary, new outerwear and footwear for cold seasons, once in 5 years for adults;
- 3) no funds to buy, when necessary, new clothes and footwear for children;
- 4) lack of a TV set;
- 5) lack of a refrigerator;
- 6) lack of adequate housing (available housing requires major repairs, is damp, slum, or old);
- 7) no funds for timely and full payment of bills for housing and necessary maintenance services or payment for gas used for cooking;
- 8) available housing floorspace does not exceed 5 sq. meters per person;
- 9) no funds to pay for required health services (excluding dentists) in a health care facility (in case of no or difficult access to free services), tests, examinations and procedures prescribed by a doctor;
- 10) no funds to pay for required drugs and medical supplies prescribed by a doctor;
- 11) no funds to pay for in-patient services without surgery (if such services are not provided for free) or vital surgery (excluding cosmetic surgery) and relevant in-patient treatment (if such services are not provided for free);
- 12) no funds to get any professional education;

- limited possibilities related to infrastructural development as a criterion of geographical accessibility of services and non-geographical barriers:

- 13) lack of retail points of sale in the neighbourhood;

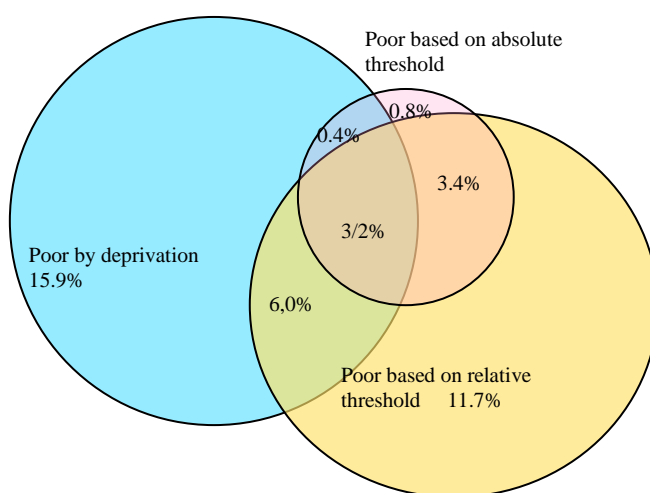
⁴ 75% of median equivalized total expenditures per month per capita.

- 14) lack of personal service providers in a settlement;
- 15) lack of a health care facility, pharmacies in the neighbourhood;
- 16) lack of emergency ambulance services in a settlement;
- 17) lack of child facilities in the neighbourhood;
- 18) lack of regular daily transport links with another settlement with better infrastructure.

Based on the 2011 survey results, a quarter of Ukrainian households had 4 or more deprivation attributes. Three per cent of the population was concurrently affected by three forms of poverty (by deprivation, absolute and relative poverty).

Poverty by living conditions is most commonly found in households with many children and in rural households. For instance, among households with many children 41% suffered from 4 or more deprivation attributes. It is 1.6 and 1.7 times more that among households with no or one child respectively. The poor by living conditions in rural areas accounted for 39% vs. 19% of urban households.

Poverty levels based on different criteria, 2011



Poverty level based on the relative threshold is shown in yellow (24.3%).

Poverty level by deprivation is shown in blue (25.5%).

Poverty level based on the absolute threshold is shown in pink (7.8%).

Among the individuals concurrently identified as poor under these three criteria the majority (59%) are rural, city residents account for 25%, town residents – 16%. Out of this group, individuals from households with children account for 82%, households with no children account for 18%. More than a half of the poor under the three criteria are members of households with one employed member only, and every third person is of unemployable age.

Another area launched recently is the participation of government statistics agencies in evaluating the impact of targeted social assistance on poverty. This work will be a part of monitoring activities initiated in accordance with Government Decree No. 554 dated June 2012, Concerning monitoring and performance evaluation of social assistance. The monitoring exercise will be aimed at improving efficiency and management of the social support system.

Social assistance programmes covered by such monitoring activities are:

- childbirth allowance;
- child care assistance for children under 3;
- child care assistance to single mothers;
- child adoption allowance;
- child care assistance for children under guardianship;

- government social assistance to poor families;
- state social assistance to lifelong disabled persons and disabled children;
- allowance for housing and utilities services, purchase of liquefied gas, solid and liquid fuel for household consumption.

There will be two types of monitoring: ongoing and periodical.

Ongoing monitoring is held once a year using a household survey and statistical and administrative data for a reference period (a previous year). Such exercise helps monitoring changes in the number of assistance beneficiaries, amounts of payments, evaluating impacts on poverty, efficiency and targeting of assistance provided.

Periodical monitoring takes place once in five years and is based on the results of ongoing monitoring and data from a specific survey. Periodical monitoring exercise helps monitoring changes in the evaluation of certain types of assistance and social assistance system as a whole.

Monitoring indicators, including those related to the impact of these programs on relative and absolute poverty levels, have been developed for each programme.

Specifically, the ongoing monitoring indicators include:

- relative indicator of a programme’s impact on poverty: the difference in poverty levels of assistance beneficiaries before and after the relevant type of assistance;
- evaluation of effectiveness of assistance for its actual beneficiaries: a proportion of the assistance in beneficiaries’ disposable income;
- evaluation of how well assistance is targeted: a proportion of total assistance that gets through to the poor.

The indicators related to analyzing poverty issues under periodical monitoring include:

- distribution of households by a degree of social assistance effect on household well-being;
- evaluation of how well overall social assistance is targeted.

The new population survey on the efficiency of social support programmes will be launched in January 2014. The survey results will be analyzed at the end of 2014.

Summary and Perspectives

The use of only one poverty measure does not allow adequately evaluating the incidence and dynamics of this multidimensional phenomenon. Based on the discussions with national users it was decided that the most effective way to look into poverty issues is to use a combination of various approaches to poverty measurement.

The EU integration processes in Ukraine increase the need for activities aimed at the harmonization with the approaches used in the EU countries.

In the future, Ukraine plans to enlarge the criteria used for poverty measurement based on living conditions (by deprivations), including those related to access to goods and services in health care and education.

An important area in developing poverty statistics is to improve the reliability of poverty criteria through the use of indirect evaluation methods, including for small territories.

In the nearest future Ukraine plans to assess the impact of targeted social assistance system on poverty.

In the context of an increased interest of policy makers, other users and the public to the information on poverty incidence it is important to elaborate a unified approach (threshold) usable for international comparisons. Such threshold may vary for countries with different human development levels (an example is such a threshold as daily consumption below USD 5 per capita). At the same time, for the purposes of social and economic policymaking each country may apply national threshold framework for comprehensive poverty monitoring.

Evaluation of different forms of poverty incidence in 2011

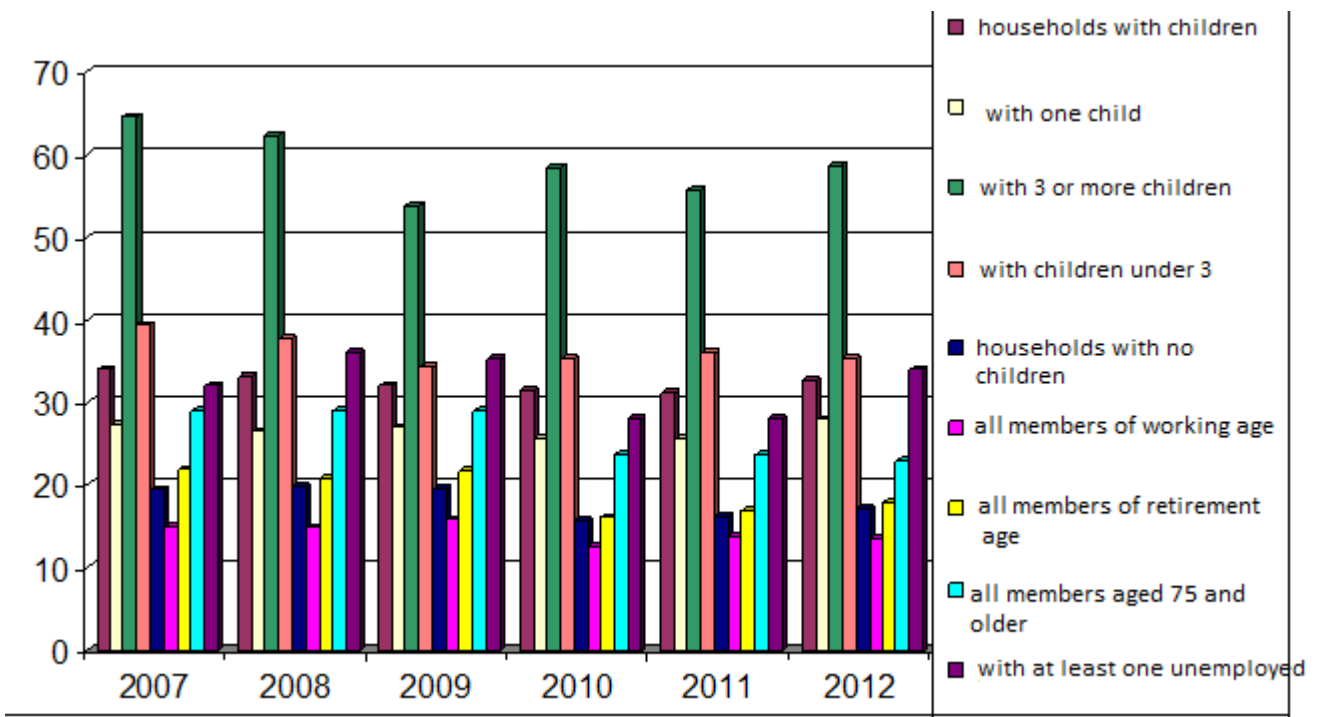
	Mln people	% of total population
Poor by:		
- deprivations (4 and more attributes)	11.2	25.5
- relative threshold (75% of median equivalized expenditures per capita)	10.7	24.3
- absolute threshold (subsistence minimum)	3.4	7.8
Concurrently poor by:		
- deprivation and relative threshold	4.1	9.2
- relative and absolute thresholds	2.9	6.6
- deprivation and absolute thresholds	1.6	3.6
- deprivation, relative and absolute thresholds	1.4	3.2

Main poverty indicators in Ukraine, 2007-2012

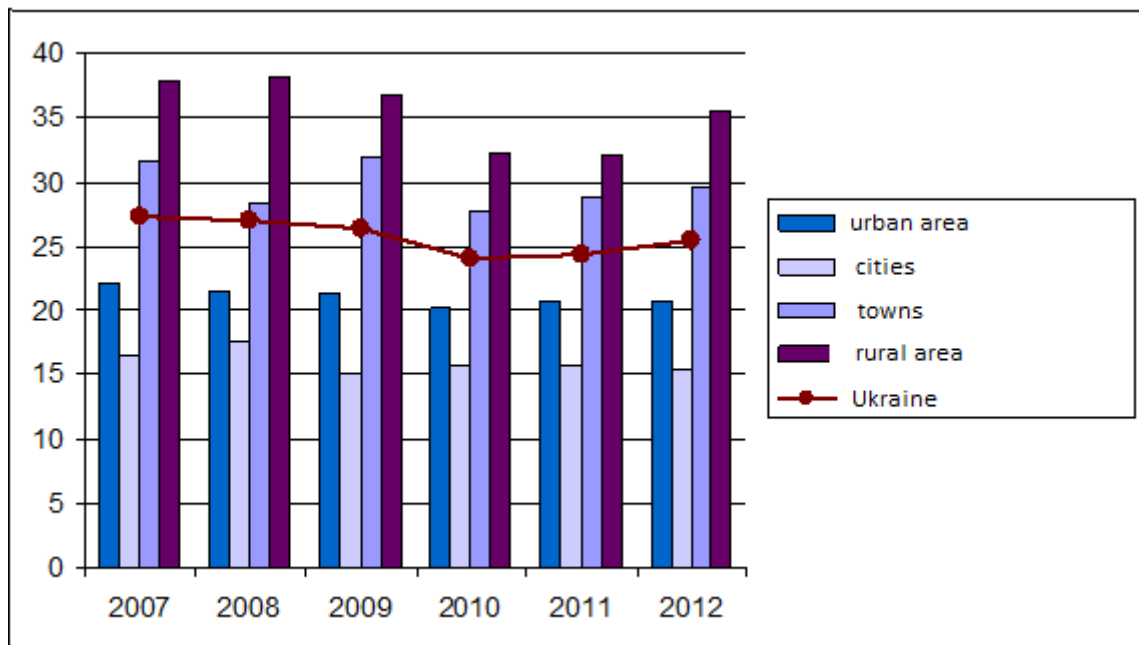
Poverty indicators	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Poverty line based on relative threshold</i> (75 % of median equivalized expenditures per capita, Hryvnia per capita per month)	526	778	835	944	1,062	1,125
<i>Poverty line based on relative threshold</i> (60% of median equivalized expenditures per capita, Hryvnia per capita per month)	420	622	668	755	850	900
<i>Poverty level based on relative threshold, %</i>	27.3	27.0	26.4	24.1	24.3	25.5
<i>Extreme poverty level based on relative threshold, %</i>	13.8	13.6	13.0	11.2	10.7	11.2
<i>Poverty depth based on relative threshold, %</i>	23.1	23.4	22.3	20.9	20.5	20.5
<i>Subsistence minimum level, Hryvnia</i>	518.5	607.5	638.5	843.2	914.1	1042.4
<i>Poverty level (by income) based on absolute threshold, %</i>	12.7	7.1	5.8	8.8	7.8	9.1
<i>Poverty level based on daily consumption of USD 5</i>	6.6	3.8	3.5	2,5	1.9	2.3
<i>Subjective poverty level</i>	59.2	56.9	58.7	60.2	62.4	68.0
<i>Poverty level by deprivation ⁵</i>	28.6	X	25.4	X	25.5	X
<i>Expenditures for food exceeding 60% of total expenditures</i>	42.7	40.8	40.9	41.2	41.5	35.8
<i>Daily calorie intake below 2100 kcal</i>	14.3	13.2	13.1	13.7	16.2	15.6

⁵ Survey on household access to certain goods and services is conducted biennially.

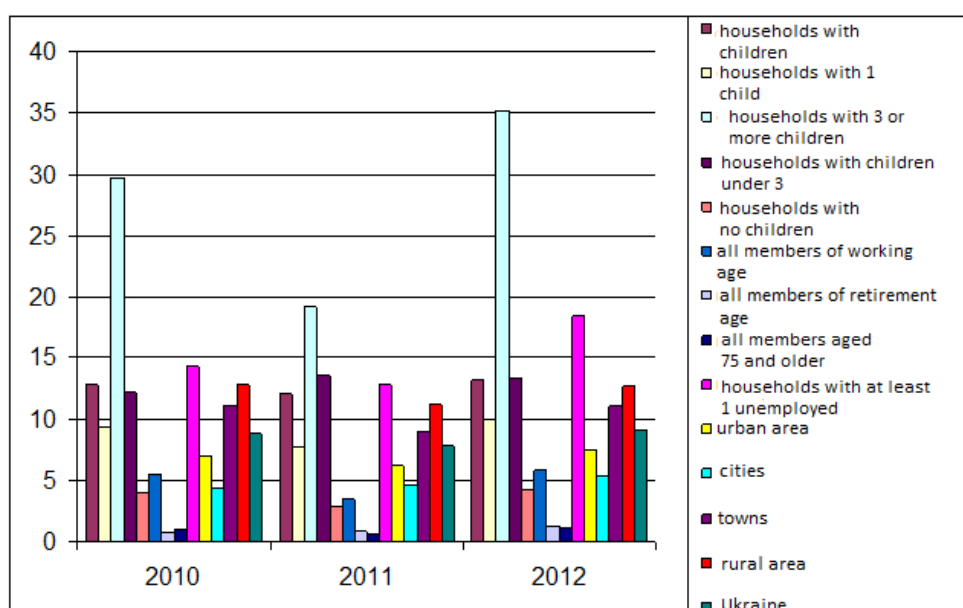
Poverty indicators in main population groups, 2007-2012 (based on relative threshold)



Poverty indicators by localtion, 2007–2012 (based on relative threshold)



Poverty indicators in main population groups, 2010–2012 (based on the absolute threshold)



Household distribution by concentration of deprivations in a single household, 2007 and 2011

Concentration of deprivations in a single household	Percentage of households affected by deprivations, %		Cumulative frequency of households, %	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
14	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
13	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2
12	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.4
11	0.6	0.5	1.7	0.9
10	1.1	0.9	2.8	1.8
9	1.6	1.3	4.4	3.1
8	2.1	2.3	6.5	5.4
7	3.2	2.8	9.7	8.2
6	4.4	4.0	14.1	12.2
5	6.4	6.0	20.5	18.2
4	8.1	7.3	28.6	25.5
3	10.1	10.3	38.7	35.8
2	11.3	9.9	50.0	45.7
1	14.7	12.4	64.7	58.1
0	35.3	41.9	100.0	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0		

Evaluation of poverty attributes by households

Poverty attributes		(per cent)	
		Percentage of Households that acknowledged as poverty attributes	
		2007	2011
Economic deprivation			
1. Nutrition			
	lack of funds to		
	- buy basic inexpensive foods	98.4	99.6
2. Non-food products			
	lack of funds to		
	- buy, when necessary, new outerwear and footwear for cold seasons, once in 5 years for adults;	94.8	98.4
	- buy, when necessary, new clothes and footwear for children;	9.7	99.2
	lack of		
	- a TV set	91.1	96.5
	- a refrigerator	93.0	98.2
3. Household housing conditions			
	lack of		
	- adequate housing (available housing requires major repairs, is damp, slum, or old);	95.9	99.4
	no funds for		
	- timely and full payment of bills for housing and necessary maintenance services or payment for gas used for cooking;	9.3	9.8
	available housing floorspace does not exceed		
	- 5 sq meters per person	90.5	98.0
4. Health			
	lack of funds to pay for		
	- required health services (excluding dentists) in a health care facility (in case of no or difficult access to free services), tests, examinations and procedures prescribed by a doctor	95.9	99.3
	- required drugs and medical supplies prescribed by a doctor	96.2	99.4
	- in-patient services without surgery (if such services are not provided for free) or vital surgery (excluding cosmetic surgery) and relevant in-patient treatment (if such services are not provided for free);	95.5	99.6
5. Education and early childhood education			
	lack of funds to		
	- to get any professional education	90.4	97.8
	Infrastructural development		
1.	Lack of retail points of sale the neighbourhood	92.6	95.9
2.	Lack of personal service providers in a settlement (hairdressing, laundry, apparel, footwear and home appliances repair, etc.)	92.3	95.7
3.	Lack of a health care facility (first aid/obstetric, ambulance, polyclinic) and pharmacies in the neighbourhood	96.4	98.7
4.	Lack of emergency ambulance services in a settlement	98.0	99.0
5.	Lack of child facilities in the neighbourhood	94.6	97.9
6.	Lack of regular daily transport links with another settlement with better infrastructure (shops, cultural and educational facilities, etc.)	95.2	97.6