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Principles in organizing the monitoring of poverty and effectiveness of social programmes in Ukraine

Prepared by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine

Abstract

The report presents the overview concerning the organization and principles of interactions of the parties concerned while preparing the strategies to overcome the poverty and effectiveness of the programmes for social support to the population in Ukraine. The special focus is put on the SSSU role when preparing these documents as well as approaches to developing the relevant indicators for the monitoring. The report gives the examples of the indicator systems prepared for the monitoring of poverty and effectiveness of the programme for social support to the population in Ukraine.

Also, the report briefly describes the household living conditions survey which is the main information base for analysis of the issues related to the poverty and inequality. It presents the overview as to how the different forms of poverty are measured, including the employment of the multidimensional analysis made by the SSSU outside the official monitoring of poverty.

It also provides the assessment of tendencies showing the changes in scales of different forms of poverty in Ukraine as well as the overview of the multidimensional analysis results that was made using different criteria. It presents the results of the material deprivation analysis of the population using both the national and the European approaches.

Besides, the brief summary shows the joint work of the parties concerned in preparing the system for indicators to monitor poverty and inequality within a framework of implementing the national tasks for the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

Overview of organization and principles of interactions of the parties concerned while preparing the strategies to overcome the poverty and effectiveness of the programmes for social support to the population

Currently Ukrainian legislative and executive authorities face a challenging task of meeting citizens' expectations related to establishment of a free and democratic society and effective market economy and improvement of quality of life. In 2017, a mid-term plan on government priorities up to 2020 was approved that serves as a basis for initiating systematic work on structural reforms in different domains of the government policy. Improvement of population wellbeing became the focus of the Government's efforts in 2016. Specifically, the subsistence minimum in 2016 was increased by 16.1%. Starting from January 1, 2017 the minimum wage was doubled, totaling 3,200 hryvna.

Over the last two years major developments took place in poverty measurement and eradication policy. In 2016, the Government adopted the Poverty Reduction Programme and in 2017 a new comprehensive poverty assessment methodology was developed and approved. Following the adoption of these two documents an updated methodology to monitor and assess effectiveness of social assistance programmes is being finalised. An effective cooperation among all parties concerned which was achieved through establishment of working groups with representatives from all parties of the social dialogue and academia, followed by discussions, meetings and expert consultations was essential to ensure the quality of prepared documents. Interim and final versions of the Strategy and methodologies were submitted for consideration to relevant executive authorities; at the final stage prior to approval the documents were submitted to the Ministry of Justice and the Strategy - to the Cabinet of Minister of Ukraine. Main developers of the above mentioned documents were the Ministries of Social Policy, Economic Development and Trade, Finance, State Statistical Service and National Academy of Science. The methodologies provide not only the indicators and methods to measure poverty and effectiveness of social assistance programmes, but also include a description of data sources for calculating these indicators and organizing monitoring by executing agencies. Poverty related monitoring indicators are calculated by SSSU and the National Academy of Science based on microdata derived from household living conditions surveys. The general coordination of the two monitoring mechanisms is performed by the Ministry of Social Policy.

In preparation of these documents the main tasks of SSSU were to provide information support to situation analysis, to participate in development of necessary monitoring indicators, a methodology for calculation of these indicators and relevant information sources. The indicators were chosen taking into consideration such aspects as the need to be comparable over time; up-to-date methodological approaches to poverty measurement that exist in international and, particularly, European practice; national specifics of population wellbeing and social exclusion; existing regulatory framework in Ukraine; available information sources and their characteristics; level of relevance of indicators in relation to correct reflection of current developments in poverty and social exclusion and efficiency of individual social assistance programmes.

System of poverty monitoring indicators

Starting from 2001, regular poverty monitoring is carried out in Ukraine on a quarterly basis. A new methodology for comprehensive poverty measurement not only ensures continuity of basic measures, but also substantially expands them. Moreover, the methodology includes a number of indicators that measure different forms of social exclusion.

The new methodology includes 3 criteria groups:

Group I – main monetary criteria of poverty:

- per capita total equivalent expenditures below 75% of the median value (scale equivalence 1.0; 0.7; 0.7, assigns a value of 1 to the first household member and of 0.7 to all others members);
- per capita equivalent income below the officially established subsistence minimum¹;
- per capita total equivalent expenditures below the actual subsistence minimum²;
- per capita income below the actual subsistence minimum.

Indicators on the rate and depth of poverty as well as total and average shortage of income of the poor are calculated for the main monetary criteria of poverty.

Group II – other monetary measures of poverty:

- per capita total equivalent daily expenditures below USD 5.05 (by PPP);
- per capita equivalent income below 60% of the median value (scale equivalence 1.0; 0.5; 0.3, assigns a value of 1 to the first household member aged 14 and older, of 0.5 to other members aged 14 and older, and of 0.3 to members aged 0–13);

Group III – poverty criterion based on deprivations – 4 out of the following 9 deprivations experienced by a household due to lack of money:

- a household has arrears on mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, purchase installments;
- a household cannot afford one week annual holiday away from home;
- a household cannot afford to keep home adequately warm;
- a household cannot afford consumption of meat, chicken, fish (or their vegetarian equivalents) every other day);
- a household cannot face unexpected financial expenses in the amount of official subsistence minimum using its own resources;
- lack of a telephone (including cellphone);
- lack of a colour TV;
- lack of washing machine; and
- lack of a car.

The methodology includes the following indicators to measure different forms of social exclusion:

a) share of households suffering from such deprivations as:

- lack of polyclinics, ambulances or other medical facilities in the neighbourhood;
- lack of money to keep home adequately warm;
- lack of regular transport communication with a settlement that has more developed infrastructure;
- lack of timely emergency medical services in the settlement;
- lack of kindergartens and nurseries in the neighbourhood (for households with children under 6);

¹ Subsistence minimum is a cost estimate of an adequate set of food products to ensure normal functioning of a human body and health and a minimum set of non-food goods and services essential to satisfy basic social and cultural needs of a person. Subsistence minimum is established for different social and demographic groups of population and used as a basis for defining state social support. Official subsistence minimum is established by Law on state budget of Ukraine for the next year.

² Actual subsistence minimum is calculated on a monthly basis by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine in order to monitor dynamics of living standard in Ukraine based on official subsistence minimum adjusted again consumer prices statistics in the reference period.

б) share of

- households, members of which experienced the need but were not able to receive health services or purchase medicines within 12 months;
- households who spend over 60% of total income for food;
- households who have less than 10% of total resources left after paying for food and housing;
- children aged 3-5, covered by preschool education;
- 9th grade graduates of day general education establishments who continue education in the 10th grade;
- 9th grade graduates of day general education establishments who do not continue education to attain full general secondary education;
- children not covered by family forms of upbringing among children that have a status of orphan or deprived from parental care;
- single elderly persons covered by services of territorial social assistance centres.

в) number of disabled children covered by rehabilitation services.

Indicators related to poverty measures are computed on quarterly and annual basis, to deprivations – every two years, and to social exclusion - annually.

Monitoring is carried out based on the results of an annual household living conditions sample survey, as well as administrative data provided by the Ministry of Social Policy.

System of indicators used for monitoring of the efficiency of social assistance programmes

In order to enhance the efficiency and improve management of social assistance system, starting from 2013 monitoring of the efficiency of social assistance programmes is carried out to assess, specifically, their impact on poverty. Monitoring includes:

- current monitoring, carried out once a year based on household survey and other statistical and administrative data for the reference period (for the previous year). Current monitoring tracks the changes in number of benefit recipients, volumes and amounts of payment, evaluates impact on poverty, efficiency and targeting of assistance;
- periodical monitoring is carried out once in 5 years based on current monitoring data and data derived from a module population survey. Periodical monitoring helps observing changes in people's assessment of certain types of benefits and the social assistance system as a whole. A survey on the effectiveness of social assistance programmes was conducted among households who participated in a household living conditions survey in January 2014. The survey is conducted every 5 years.

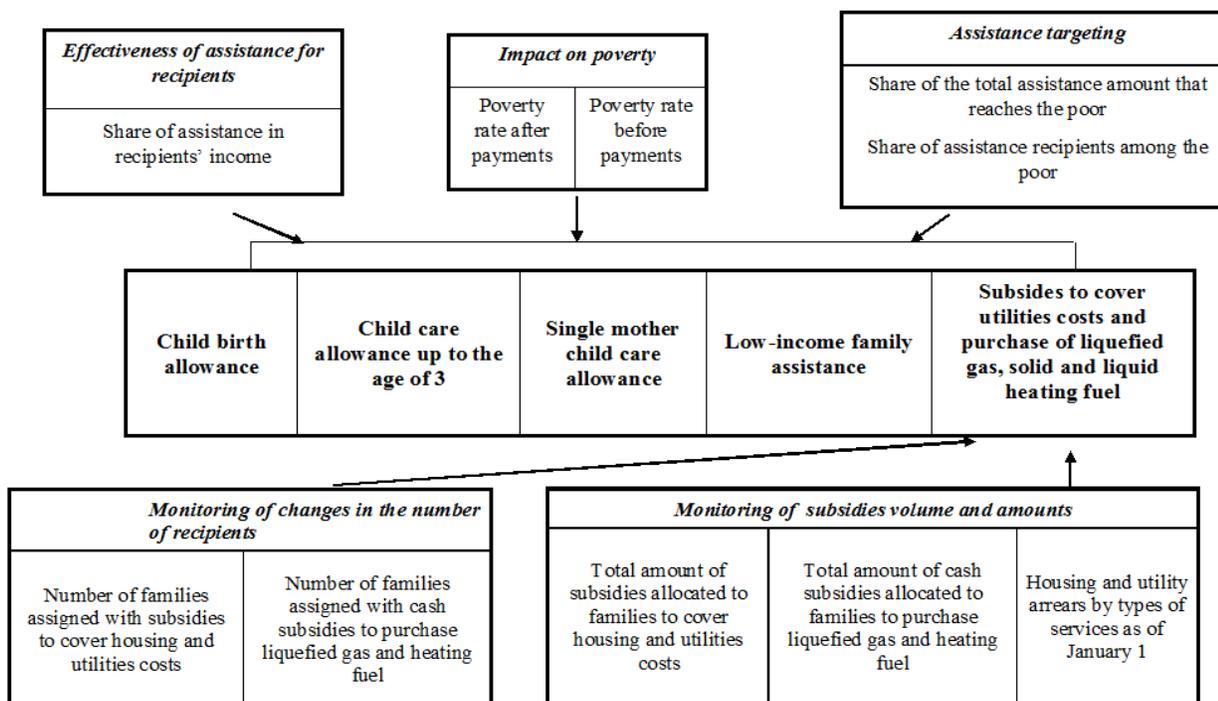
The following social assistance programmes are monitored:

- Child birth allowance;
- Child care allowance up to the age of 3;
- Single mother child care allowance;
- Allowance for an adopted child;
- Benefit to custodian or guardian for supporting a child ;
- Low-income family assistance;
- State benefit to persons disabled from childhood and disabled children;
- Subsidies to cover utilities costs, purchase of liquefied gas, solid and liquid heating fuel.

Due to the adoption of new approaches to poverty measurement, relevant changes are introduced in the monitoring programme of the effectiveness of social assistance programmes.

Monitoring is carried out based on the results of the main household living conditions sample survey and a special module survey on effectiveness of social assistance programmes, as well as administrative data provided by the Ministry of Social Policy (data on number of recipients and average amounts of benefits paid under social programmes), Ministry of Finance (planned and actual amounts of subventions to local budgets for social programme payments, data on local budget expenditures for these purposes). Monitoring indicators are developed for each programme. Shown below are the indicators provided by SSSU for current (Figure1) and periodical (Figures 2, 3) monitoring.

Fig. 1. Indicators provided by SSSU for current monitoring of effectiveness of social assistance programs



Absolute poverty thresholds are used to measure the impact on poverty across target population groups (per capita equivalent income below the official subsistence minimum, per capita equivalent income below the actual subsistence minimum, and per capita equivalent total income below the actual subsistence minimum), while a relative poverty threshold - per capita equivalent expenditures below 75% of median value - is used to measure the impact on total population.

Fig. 2. Indicators provided by SSSU for periodical monitoring of social assistance program effectiveness

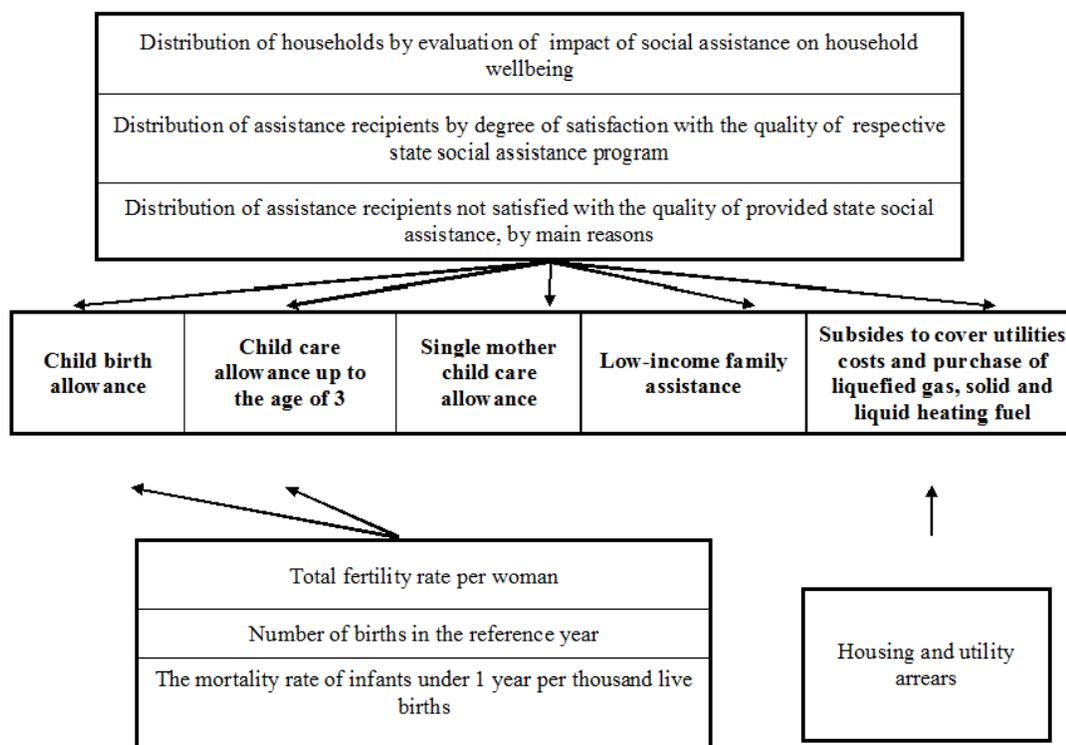


Fig. 3. Indicators provided by SSSU for periodical monitoring to describe effectiveness of social assistance programmes (based on population survey)

Assessment of social assistance targeting
Share of assistance recipients among the eligible population
Distribution of households by reasons due to which potential recipients did not apply for assistance
Share of households whose application for allowance was rejected among those who applied for it, by reasons
Distribution of households by assessment of changes in the social assistance system in the past two years
Distribution of households by the number of social assistance programmes in which they participate
Share of households who are not eligible for any type of assistance but need it, by types of assistance

Results of current monitoring for 2016 will be available at the end of 2017. Some results of monitoring for 2015 are presented below the poverty line, which is the official subsistence minimum.

Performance evaluation of social assistance programme

	Poverty rate after benefit	Poverty rate before benefit	Assessment of benefit targeting (percentage of total assistance amount that reaches the poor), %
Child care allowance up to the age of 3	16.9	16.9	16.24
Single mother child care allowance	13.8	21.7	11.96
Child birth allowance	9.8	25.3	8.60
Low-income family assistance	11.7	40.8	8.69
Housing and utilities subsidy	4.5	7.4	2.16

Such programmes as child birth allowance and low-income family assistance have the biggest impact on poverty reduction. In overall in 2015 the coverage of the poor by social assistance programmes (55.7%) was lower than of other population groups (56.3%). At the same time, other programmes have a less visible impact though their share in the total assistance amount reaching the poor is significant. This could be considerably due to small amounts of payment and a low number of recipients.

Household living conditions survey

In Ukraine, poverty monitoring is carried out based on the results of an annual household living conditions sample survey. The volume of annual household sample survey makes about 13 thousand households with the exception (due to occupation) of the Autonomous Republic (AR) of Crimea and Sevastopol equal to 12,200 (about 0.1 % of the total number). About 70 % of households agree to participate in the survey. The territorial sample includes all 37 large cities with population of 100 thousand and over, all 464 rural regions and 157 towns.

The household survey is carried out by 931 professional interviewers forming a single network for polling respondents within all the sample surveys of population carried out by the state statistical agencies. They use different tools for data collection (diaries, check lists and questionnaires). The survey consists of three parts:

I. Data collection on general characteristics of households.

II. Survey of household expenditures and incomes.

III. Modular thematic surveys:

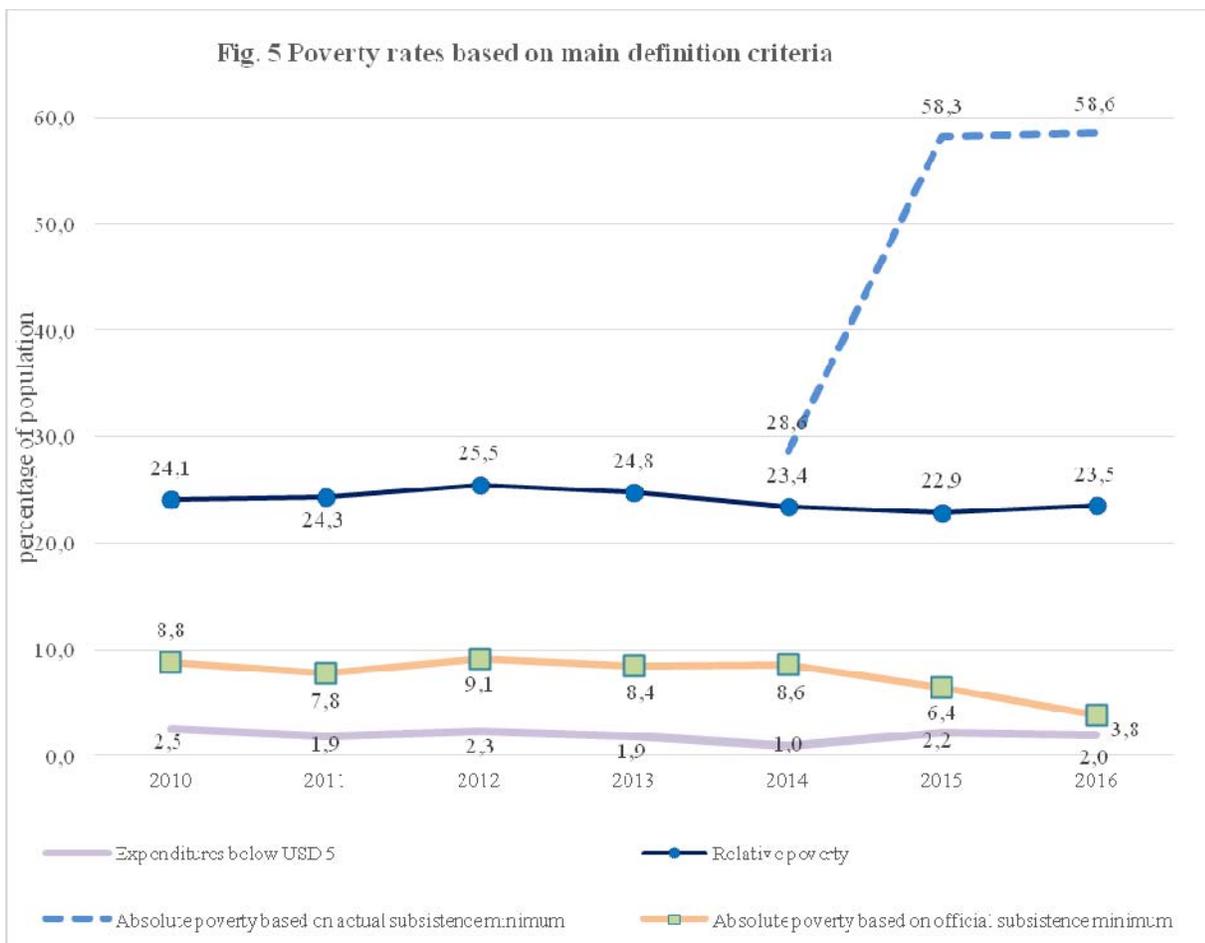
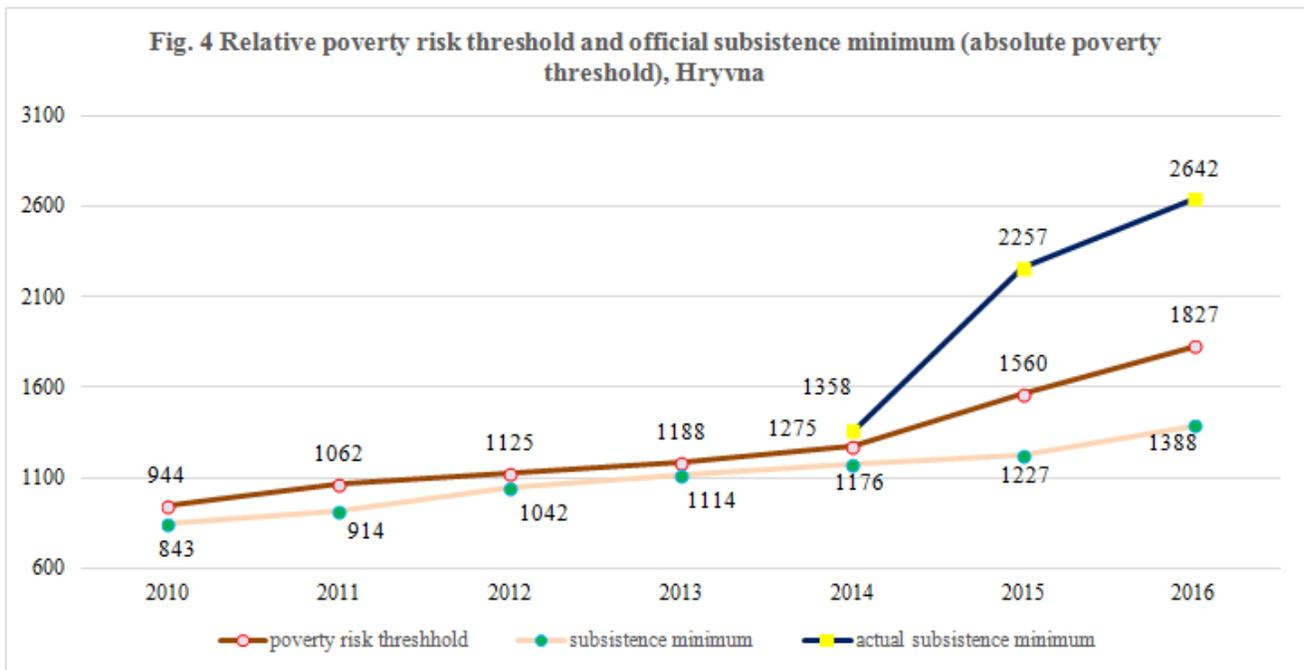
- Self-assessment of the state of health by household members (annually)
- Availability of durable goods in households (once every 2 years).
- Household access to specific goods and services (deprivations) (once every 2 years).
- Household self-assessment of their income levels (annually).
- Household access to the Internet (annually).
- Assessment of effectiveness of social assistance programmes (once every five years).

The survey is carried out directly in households. 10% of households are surveyed annually using the methods of repeated visits for express polls of respondents by interviewers, as well as personal and telephone interviews.

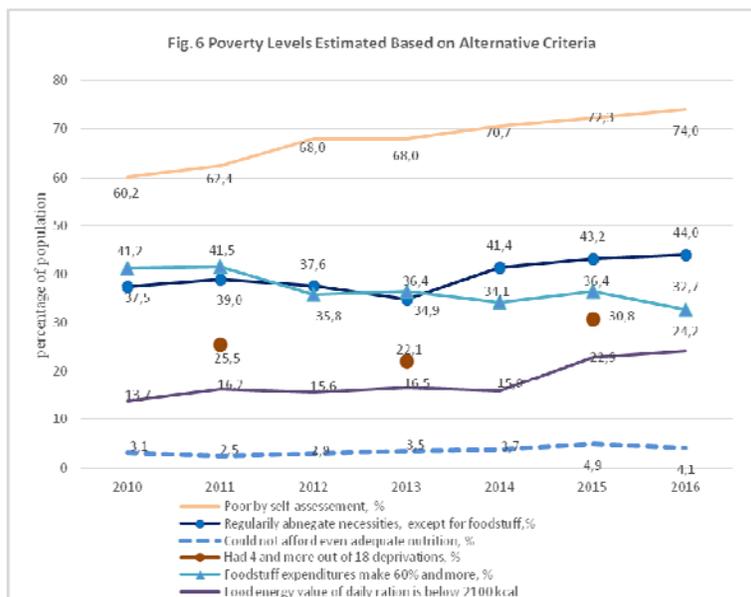
Based on the survey results, SSSU prepares quarterly newsletters and reports, with 25 regional newsletters, 6 digests and 6 thematic reports published annually. All the publications are posted on the SSSU website. Annual reports on the survey results quality are prepared, and user surveys related to the level of satisfaction of their needs are carried out regularly. All

the reports and summarized results of user surveys are also posted on the SSSU website. Currently, with the support of the World bank SSSU works to produce an anonymized microfile with the survey results.

Measurement of the scale of different forms of poverty

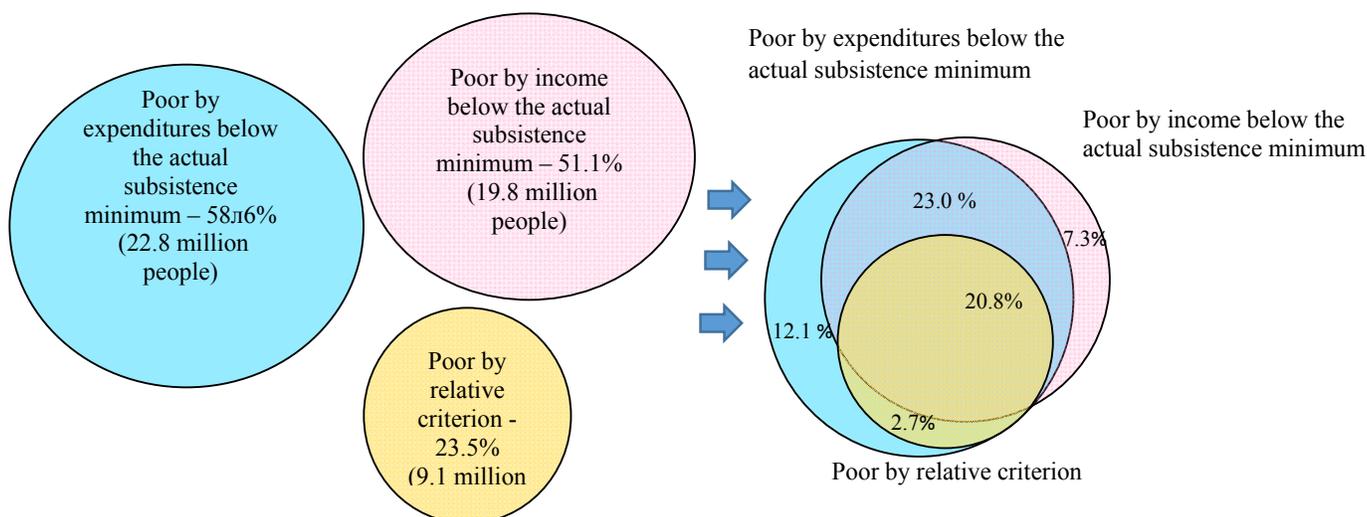


Over the past years considerable decrease in the real income of the population led to growing monetary poverty. Though some progress was made on eradicating extreme poverty, the related indicator (proportion of population whose consumption was below USD 5.05 by PPP), however, has grown in 2014 -2015 from 1% to 2.2%. In 2015, the proportion of population with income below the actual subsistence minimum doubled (from 28.3% to 58.3%). Though in 2016 the situation stabilized, it was impossible to completely suppress the spread of this form of poverty.



The use of alternative criteria also demonstrates mainly the rising poverty. The exception is the decrease in the share of households whose foodstuff expenditures make 60% or more. However, this decrease is driven not by improved population well-being but by growing tariffs on housing and utilities services (twofold in 2015 and by 47.2% in 2016). Some decrease in the share of households who could not afford adequate nutrition was associated with a considerable share of household food self-sufficiency due to household farming.

Fig. 7 Scale of different forms of poverty in 2016



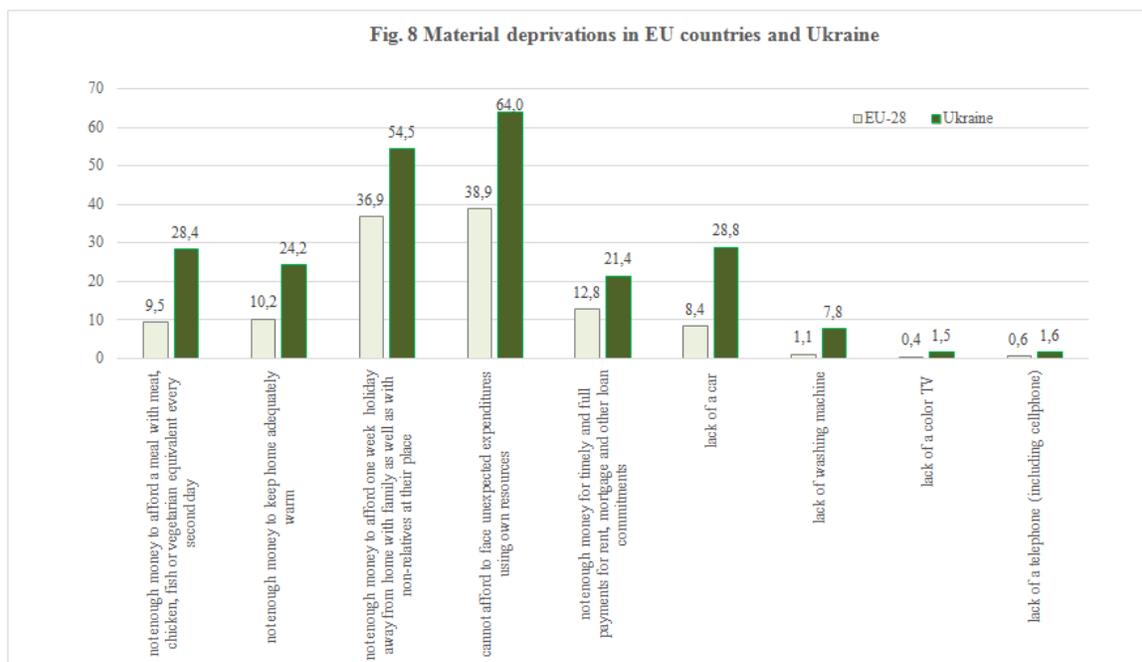
Change in scale of different forms of poverty

	2015		2016	
	Mln.	% of the total population	Mln.	% of the total population
Poor based on relative criterion	8.9	22.9	9.1	23.5
Poor by expenditures below the actual subsistence minimum	22.7	58.3	22.8	58.6
Poor by income below the actual subsistence minimum	20.20	51.9	19.8	51.1
Poor by relative criterion and expenditures below the actual subsistence minimum	8.9	22.9	9.1	23.5
Poor by relative criterion and income below the actual subsistence minimum	8.1	20.9	8.1	20.8
Poor by expenditures below the actual subsistence minimum and income below the actual subsistence minimum	16.9	43.3	17.0	43.8
Poor by relative criterion, expenditures below the actual subsistence minimum and income below the actual subsistence minimum	8.1	20.9	8.1	20.8
Poor based on, at least, one criterion	26.1	66.9	25.6	65.9

There were no significant changes in relation to different forms of poverty in 2016. The share of the poor that have two forms of poverty remained at the level of 2015 or somewhat increased. The poor based on at least one criterion comprise two thirds of the population.

Furthermore once in two years SSSU carries out an analysis of population material deprivation using the national and European approaches. The list of these 18 criteria is provided in Annex 1.18 criteria that form a national poverty line based on deprivations are marked in colour. Derivation poverty line means that a household is characterized by not less than 4 out of 18 criteria. Deprivation poverty threshold based on the national approach is determined as household having at least 4 out of 18 deprivations. The level of this form of poverty has increased from 22% in 2013 to 31% in 2015. This form of poverty growth was, to a great extent, due to decrease throughout the last two years in households' ability to afford adequate food, purchase necessary clothing and footwear for adults for the cold season, new clothes and footwear for children, as well as to pay for necessary medicines and health care services (if such services are not provided free of charge), to pay for housing and utilities.

For harmonization with the methodology applied in the European countries, a poverty line defined as share of population with induced absence of, at least, 3 – and in case of deep deprivation 4 – out of the following 9 criteria of material deprivation (the list is mentioned above) is also calculated.



In 2014, financial deprivation indicator for 28 EU countries was 19%. In 2015, in Ukraine this indicator was 44%. 9% of EU population had deep financial deprivation, while in Ukraine (Figure 8) this indicator was three times as high (27%). 3 financial deprivation criteria were reported by 17% of population, while in the EU this indicator was equal to about 10%. Share of the population having not more than 2 out of 9 criteria was 56% (81% - in the EU countries).

An overview of joint work of the parties concerned in preparing the system for indicators to monitor the progress on the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

Ukraine, just as other UN Member States, has joined the global process of attaining sustainable development. A process of SDG adaptation was initiated with the aim to set strategic framework for national development of Ukraine up to 2030 based on imperative “No one left behind”. This process was built on the principle of taking into account every opinion and promotion of expert discussion, as well public discussion of issues that have an impact on the country’s development.

National consultations involved representatives from government agencies, non-government organizations, volunteer and women organizations, media, scientific and academic communities, small and medium-sized enterprises, unemployed, national minorities, youth, disabled, UN employees, development partners and donors. In total, more than 4,500 people participated in person in consultations and, with the e-survey respondents and crowd sourcing participants this number grows to 25,000 people. The consultations resulted in defining national priorities for sustainable development.

In addition to that a governmental high-level group was established to arrange a process for SGD implementation and preparation of a national report. In 2016, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine initiated and performed coordination of SDG discussion process on the following areas: Sustainable Economic Growth & Employment, Equitable Social Development, Effective, Accountable & Inclusive Governance & Justice for All, Environmental Sustainability & Resilience Building. SDG targets up to 2030 were developed based on calculations and forecasts using a scenario approach to identifying directions of the country development in the long term.

The open process of identifying national SDG tasks involved more than 800 leading experts on SDG thematic areas, ensuring objectivity of evaluations.

The outcome of SDG adaptation for Ukraine was a national report ‘SDGs: Ukraine’, which set priorities for development of Ukraine up to 2030. Each global SDG was reviewed against the national development context. Goals and targets specified in the national report “SDGs: Ukraine” should ensure integration of efforts aimed at jointly inducing a new type of economic growth, responding to the aspiration for social justice and taking care of the environment. National report sets benchmarks to be followed in future strategic planning of sector policies and programmes in ministries.

SDG targets were developed on the basis of key priorities for achieving a goal. A system of national tasks and key indicators was developed to assess the progress on national SDGs that serve as a basis for monitoring (86 national development targets and 172 indicators to monitor them). The indicator system to monitor poverty and inequality within the framework of national SDG targets up to 2030 was developed taking into account the defined tasks and on the basis of key priorities for achieving the goal and national poverty trends.

In selecting national SDG indicators an attempt was made to find a balance between an advantage of getting additional information, essential for the national context, and additional data collection burden in relation to these indicators. Moreover, with the aim to minimize the number of indicators a preference was given to multipurpose indicators. Priority was given to indicators, statistics for which are collected and compiled on a regular basis within the official statistical system in compliance with established standards and methodologies.

To ensure an ongoing and systematic approach to monitoring and appropriate level of data disaggregation, the elaborated system of indicators will include both statistical information and administrative data provided by central executive bodies responsible for collecting and preparing certain indicators.

The role of SSSU in SDG adaptation and localization:

- ✓ SSSU Chair – a member high-level working group;
- ✓ SSSU experts – members of 17 working groups;
- ✓ Participation in national consultations on SDG adaptation for Ukraine;
- ✓ Participation in preparation of the national report “SDGs: Ukraine”;
- ✓ A key role in development of indicators to monitor the progress on targets;
- ✓ Information support.

In order to organize an effective monitoring of SDG progress an establishment of a national indicator reporting platform (SDG NRP) is being discussed. A central executive body, which will be appointed by the government as a body responsible for coordination and maintenance of the SDG NRP, will decide on organization of the SDG reporting process and define a data flow model (centralized or decentralized) both at the global and the national level. Moreover, the coordination function also relates to assessment of country’s data availability both for the national and global monitoring of SDG progress, and data compliance with existing international standards.

SSS of Ukraine has started to develop a metadata repository on national SDG progress indicators.

The table below presents targets and indicators of national SDG platform.

Goal 1 End poverty

Target 1.1.	► Indicator 1.1.1.	2015	2030
Reduce poverty level by 4 times, specifically by eradication extreme poverty	Share of population with per capita equivalent total expenditures below the actual subsistence minimum, %	58.3	15.0
	► Indicator 1.1.2.		
	Share of persons whose daily consumption is below USD 5.05 (by PPP), %	2.2	0.0
Target 1.2.	► Indicator 1.2.1.		

Extend the coverage of the poor population by targeted social assistance programmes	Share of the poor covered by state social assistance in the total number of the poor population, %	56.3	85.0
Target1.3.	► Indicator 1.3.1.		
Improve resilience of socially vulnerable population groups	Ratio of poverty levels between households with children and households without children, by times	1.77	1.27
	► Indicator 1.3.2.		
	Share of foodstuff expenditures in total household's expenditures, %	54.6	30.0

Goal 10

End inequality

		2015	2030
Target10.1.	► Indicator 10.1.1.		
Ensure faster income growth of the poorest 40% of the population	Ratio of income between the richest 10% and the poorest 40% of population, by times	16.9	10.0
	► Indicator 10.1.2.		
	Ratio of incomes between the poorest 40% and the richest 60% of population, %	15.0	25.0
Target10.2.	► Indicator 10.2.1.		
Prevent all forms of discrimination in society	Share of persons reporting to have personally encountered discrimination or discrimination-related victimization over the last 12 months in the total group, %	9	3
Target10.3.	► Indicator 10.3.1.		
Ensure accessibility of social services	Share of rural households who suffered from unavailability of modern medical services in the settlement, %	39.9	15.0
	► Indicator 10.3.2.		
	Share of rural households who suffered from a lack of a medical facility in the neighbourhood, %	26.3	10.0
	► Indicator 10.3.3.		
	Share of rural households who suffered from a lack of regular daily transport communication with another settlement with better infrastructure, %	22.7	10.0
Target10.4.	► Indicator 10.4.1.		
Implement wage policy on the basis of the principle of equality and justice	Ratio of average monthly wage (income) in the 10 th and 1 st decile group of employees (decile coefficient), by times	31.2	15.0
Target10.5.	► Indicator 10.5.1.		
Implement pension reform on the basis of equality and justice	Ratio of average pension and average wage in the economy (subject to 35 years of contributions), %	31	40

Share of households unable to afford certain material benefits in modern Ukrainian society
(percentage)

Economic Deprivation	2007	2013	2015
1 Nutrition, not enough money			
- to afford the most necessary inexpensive foodstuffs	8.8	4.9	11.3
- to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent every second day	-	17.0	29.6
2 Non-food goods, insufficient amount of money for:			
buying, when necessary, outdoor clothes and footwear for cold season for adults once in 5 years	15.9	18.0	30.4
buying, when necessary, new clothes and footwear for children	7.7	6.6	10.1
lack, due to insufficient monetary resources, of:			
- TV	4.2	2.4	1.9
- refrigerator	6.2	3.2	2.4
- telephone (including cell phone) ¹	-	-	2.2
computer	-	-	14.2
- washing machine ¹	14.0	-	9.6
- car ¹	-	-	26.8
3 Living conditions of households lacking, due to insufficient monetary resources :			
- normal housing conditions (leaking roof, damp wall/floor/basement, defective window panes or flooring))	15.1	9.3	9.0
- running water in the house	20.8	20.1	17.8
- bath or shower room	-	23.0	20.3
-indoor flushing toilet	24.7	26.1	23.0
Not enough money to			
- pay in time and in full housing and utilities bills, as well for gas used for cooking	15.8	8.6	19.6
- keeping up sufficiently warm temperature in the house/apartment (purchase of fuel, heater, etc.) throughout cold season	16.6	11.2	25.1
- timely and full payments for rent, mortgage and other loan commitments ¹	-	-	3.5
living space of the size not exceeding 5 sq. m per person	4.7	3.6	4.7
4 Health care, insufficient monetary resources for:			
- doctor's services (except for dentist) in medical institutions (in case of their absence or difficulty with receiving such services for free), tests, analyses, examinations, treatments proscribed by the doctor	24.1	21.8	28.7
- medicines and medical supplies advised by the doctor	23.4	22.0	32.7
- getting treatment in a hospital without having surgery (should there be no such services free of charge) or vitally needed surgery (except cosmetic one) and further treatment in the hospital (should there be no such services free of charge)	26.8	21.5	28.3
5 Education and pre-schooling. Lack of money for receiving any kind of vocational training	4.3	6.3	7.6
6 Rest and recreation. Lack of sufficient monetary resources for family rest outside of home as well as with non-relatives at their place, at least one week a year	34.0	39.4	52.1
7 Financial resources. Lack of opportunity to afford unexpected necessary expenditures from own funds ¹	-	-	64.2
8 Characteristics of physical and social environment in the household's residential area:			
- noise coming from neighbours or from the street (street traffic, enterprise, factory, etc.) ¹	-	-	8.7
- pollution, coal dust or other environmental problems (smog, unpleasant smells, polluted water, etc.) ¹	-	-	16.4
- criminality, violence, acts of vandalism in the district ¹	-	-	7.3
Infrastructure Development			
1 absence of retail stores in the neighbourhood	9.7	6.0	6.5
2 absence in the neighbourhood of service centres (hairdressing salons, laundries, dry-cleaners, clothes, footwear and home appliances repair centres)	19.1	16.9	20.7
3 absence in the neighbourhood of medical institutions (rural health posts, outpatient units, polyclinics, etc.), pharmacies	18.4	12.9	12.3
4 lacking timely medical emergency services in the settlement	22.9	15.9	14.8
5 no preschool centres (kindergartens, day care centres for infants) in the neighbourhood	4.7	2.8	2.4
6 no regular daily transport communication with another settlement with more developed infrastructure (chain of stores, cultural and educational centres, etc.)	12.6	8.8	9.2

¹ Indicator is included in the survey programme starting from 2015.