Session B. Harmonization of data collection on poverty in household surveys

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Material deprivation

State Statistical Committee studied the methodology of material deprivation of the population, including the methodology used by Eurostat. In 2019 conducted main survey of households in all households participating in HBS. In the survey used the following questions:
Eurostat deprivation questions

1. mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase installments or other loan payments;
2. one week’s holiday away from home;
3. meal with meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent every second day;
4. unexpected financial expenses 173 AZN;
5. telephone (including mobile telephone);
6. colour TV;
7. washing machine;
8. car;
9. heating to keep the home sufficiently warm.
Material deprivation threshold

The material deprivation broad categories are based on the number of items people lack out of a list of nine material deprivation items. deprived (3 of 9 items), severe deprivation (4 of 9 items) and extreme deprivation (5 of 9 items).

People at risk of poverty and social exclusions
Persons (as percentage of persons in the total population or as thousands of persons) and in the relevant age and sex breakdowns who are at-risk-of-poverty or severely materially deprived or living in a household with low work intensity.
Material deprivation

- Economic deprivation:
  1) Provide oneself with basic inexpensive food products
  2) Update once in 5 years the necessary outdoor clothing and shoes for adults for cold season
  3) purchase when necessary of outwear and footwear for children
  4) a colour TV set
  5) a refrigerator
  6) Carry out, if necessary, urgent housing improvements
  7) Timely and full payment of bills for housing and the necessary services for its maintenance
  8) to improve living conditions
  9) Pay, if necessary, inexpensive medical services (other than dental), analyzes, checkups, procedures
  10) Pay for medicines and medical supplies prescribed by doctor
11) Pay inexpensive emergency surgery and/or hospital treatment
12) receive professional education
- Infrastructure development
13) Shops, kiosks, markets and other sales outlets near your house;
14) Hairdressing, dry cleaning, repair of clothing, shoes, appliances, and other household services;
15) Health Center (feldsher-midwife stations, ambulance station, out-patient clinic, etc.), pharmacy
16) Forehanded emergency medical services
17) Lack of pre-school facilities (kindergartens, nurseries) close to home
18) Lack of regular daily transport connection with another locality with higher level of infrastructure (shop network, cultural and educational facilities, etc.)
Included following questions in 2019

- 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
- Family lives in extremely close quarters (less than 5 square meters per person)
- Inability 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 emergency housing repairs (install glass, renew plumbing, fix roof leaks, mend the fence, paint the house, etc.)
- Inability to afford necessary and essential medicines
Questions in individual level, continue

Do you replace worn-out clothes by some new (not second-hand) ones?

Do you have two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)?

Do you get together with friends/family (relatives) for a drink/meal at least once a month?

Do you regularly participate in a leisure activity such as sport, cinema, concert, etc.?

Do you spend a small amount of money each week on yourself without having to consult anyone?

Do you have access to Internet for personal use at home?
Thanks!
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