



**INTERSTATE STATISTICAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONWEALTH  
OF INDEPENDENT STATES  
(CIS-Stat)**



# **Development of poverty indicators in the framework of SDG monitoring**



***CIS-Stat***

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# Poverty and SDGs



**SDG 1: No poverty**

**SDG 2: Zero hunger**

**SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth**

**SDG 10: Reduced inequalities**

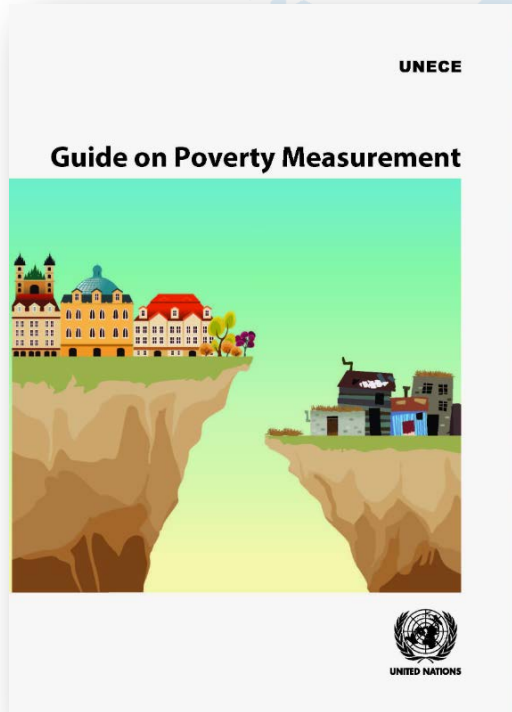


**MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**





**Purpose of the Guide**— recommendations for application of different approaches to poverty measurement at the global and national levels and increasing international comparability of statistics poverty



Recommendations on



**Aim of the Guide to Data Disaggregation** is to develop recommendations for the inclusion of different population groups in poverty assessments



# Absolute Poverty Rate

## SDG 1.2.1 Proportion of the Population Living below the National Poverty Line<sup>1</sup>

(in % of the population of the corresponding group)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Azerbaijan	5,1	4,8	6,2	5,9	5,5	5,2
Armenia <sup>2</sup>	23,5	26,4 <sup>3</sup>	27,0	26,5	24,8	23,7
Belarus	5,6	5,0	4,8	4,1	3,9	3,6
Kazakhstan <sup>2</sup>	4,3	4,3	5,3	5,2	5,2	5,2
Kyrgyzstan <sup>2</sup>	22,4	20,1	25,3	33,3	33,2	29,8
Moldova <sup>2</sup>	23,0	25,2 <sup>3</sup>	26,8	24,5	31,1	31,6
Russia <sup>4</sup>	12,6	12,3	12,1	11,0 <sup>3</sup>	9,8	8,5 <sup>5</sup>
Tajikistan	27,4	26,3	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	11,4	11,0	11,5	17,0 <sup>3</sup>	14,1	11,0

<sup>1</sup> Calculated based on data on the distribution of the population by average per capita monetary income (Russia; from 2021 - Uzbekistan), available resources (Belarus), expenditures used for consumption (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Tajikistan).

<sup>2</sup> Calculation using national equivalence scales.

<sup>3</sup> The data is not comparable with previous years because the methodology for calculating the indicator has been changed.

<sup>4</sup> Assessment based on materials from sample household surveys and the macroeconomic indicator of per capita monetary income of the population; by category - the results of sample observation of population income and participation in social programs. The national poverty line up to 2020 inclusive is the subsistence minimum, starting from 2021 - the poverty line.

<sup>5</sup> For 2015-2020, the poverty rate was calculated based on 2,100 kilocalories per day as recommended by the World Bank, and for 2021, the calculation was made using the parliamentary income of the population with the amount of the MPR in accordance with Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 544 of August 27, 2021.



# Relative Poverty Rate

## SDG 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income<sup>1</sup>, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

(in %)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Armenia	...	16,7	16,1	16,2	15,3	14,4
Belarus	5,7	5,7	5,3	5,3	5,5	5,5
Kazakhstan	4,1	4,1	4,5	3,9	3,7	4,1
Kyrgyzstan	11,9	11,1	10,5	9,5	9,3	10,8
Moldova	4,7	5,22	4,3	5,3	4,6	4,3
Russia	18,3	18,2	17,6	18,0	17,1	17,8
Uzbekistan	7,8	9,1	10,0	10,7	9,0	9,6

<sup>1</sup> Belarus – disposable resources, Moldova – consumer expenditures.

<sup>2</sup> Data are not comparable with previous years because the methodology of the Household Budget Survey has been changed.



# Measuring Multidimensional Poverty (1/2)

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## Alkire-Foster method



Monitoring multidimensional poverty among the population and individual socio-demographic groups.

## AROPE



### Monitoring:

1. At risk of poverty by income level;
2. Severe material deprivation;
3. Low work intensity.

## MODA - child poverty



Estimation and monitoring of the level of multidimensional poverty among children.



## Measuring Multidimensional Poverty (2/2)

<b>MPI based on Alkire-Foster method</b>	<b>Armenia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan*</b> <i>Experimental calculations - Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia</i> <b>Uzbekistan- planned to begin in 2024</b>
<b>AROPE</b>	<b>Belarus</b> <b>Russia</b> (from 2022) <b>Moldova - planned to begin in 2027</b> <b>Uzbekistan- planned to begin in 2025</b>
<b>In progress</b>	<b>Azerbaijan</b>

\* Data for 2015 and 2016 only, no metadata





# Indicators of the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index

Dimensions	Indicator	Deprived if
Health	Nutrition	At least one adult or child in the household is <b>undernourished</b>
	Child mortality	At least one child in the household has <b>died</b> in the last 5 years
Education	Years of schooling	No household member aged 'school entrance age + <b>six years</b> or older has completed at least six years of schooling.
	School attendance	At least one school-age child is <b>not attending</b> school
Living standards	Electricity	The household has <b>no electricity</b>
	Sanitation	The household's sanitation facility <b>is not improved</b> or it is improved but <b>shared</b> with other households.
	Dimensions water	The household does not have access to <b>clean drinking water</b> or safe drinking water is a <b>30-minute or longer walk</b> from home, roundtrip
	Housing	The household has an <b>earthen floor</b> (sand, clay, etc.)
	Cooking Fuel	Household uses « <b>dirty</b> » fuel for cooking
	Assets	The household <b>does not have a car</b> (passenger car/truck) and has only one of the following: bicycle, motorcycle, radio, refrigerator, telephone, television



# Experience of CIS countries in calculation MPI

	Azerbaijan	Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Moldova	Russia	Uzbekistan
Regular calculations		since 2015 annually	since 2024 annually		since 2016	in 2022		
Experimental calculations				in 2021-2022			in 2022	
Planned								in 2024
Not planned	●							



# Dimensions of measurement of multidimensional poverty according to the Alkire-Foster method in the CIS countries

Measurement Dimensions	Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Moldova	Russia
Basic/Essential Needs	•					•
Housing/Housing conditions/Housing and living conditions/Living conditions (residence)	•	•	•	•		•
Education	•	•	•	•	•	•
Work/Employment	•	•			•	•
Health/Health and Environment	•	•	•	•	•	••
Standard of living		•	•		•	
Monetary poverty				•		•
Nutrition/Food Security				•		•
Clothes and footwear						•
Basic goods						•
Medicine						•
Communication tools						•
Communication and leisure						•
Major purchases						•
Income						•



## Опыт стран СНГ по расчету AROPE

Страна/Опрос	Азербайджан	Армения	Беларусь	Казахстан	Кыргызстан	Молдова	Россия	Узбекистан
Проводятся на регулярной основе			с 2019 г., раз в год				с 2020 г. ежегодно	
Не производились/ не производятся, но планируются		●				●		●
Не планируются	●			●	●			



## Experience of CIS countries in calculating AROPE

Country/Survey	Azerbaijan	Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Moldova	Russia	Uzbekistan
Regular calculations			since 2019, once a year				since 2020 annually	
Not were produced/ not produced, but planned		●				●		●
Not planned	●			●	●			



# Criteria used by Eurostat to assess multidimensional poverty.

## Experience of CIS countries

Criteria	Azerbaijan	Armenia	Uzbekistan
Persons living in households with equivalised disposable income (after taking into account social transfers) below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income after taking into account social transfers		●	●
Persons aged 0 to 64 years living in households where adults (persons aged 18–64 years, excluding students aged 18–24 years and pensioners, except those receiving a survivor's pension) worked 20% or less of their total working hours during the previous 12 months. Households consisting only of persons aged 25 years or younger or aged 65 years or older are excluded from consideration		●	
The household is unable to pay rent, mortgage, utilities or consumer loan repayments on time	●	●	
The household does not have the money to heat the house or apartment.	●	●	
The household does not have funds for unexpected expenses	●	●	
A household cannot afford to spend a week of vacation away from its place of residence once a year.	●	●	
Household members cannot afford to eat meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent once every two days	●	●	
The household does not have its own car/van	●	●	●
The household does not have the funds to replace worn-out furniture	●	●	
A household member does not have access to the Internet	●	●	●
A household member does not have the opportunity to replace worn-out clothes with new ones	●	●	
A household member does not have two pairs of suitable shoes (including a pair of all-season shoes)	●	●	
A household member cannot spend a small amount of money on themselves each week	●	●	
The household member does not have the opportunity to engage in regular leisure or recreational activities	●	●	
Household member lacks the opportunity to meet friends/family for drinks/dinner at least once a month	●	●	



# Model set of deprivations for multidimensional poverty assessments in the CIS countries based on the Alkire-Foster methodology

Measurement Dimension	Indicator (weight)	Deprivation (the criterion by which a person/household is considered to be deprived/poor)
<b>A. Health</b>	A1. Food quality (1/8)	Household members cannot afford to eat meat, poultry or fish (or equivalent vegetarian food) once every two days.
	A2. Availability of medical services (1/8)	At least one member of the household could not, if necessary, use medical care due to: (a) the impossibility of receiving free state (municipal) medical services or (b) lack of funds to receive paid medical services.
<b>B. Education</b>	B1. Level of education (1/8)	Child aged: – 3-5 years does not attend a preschool educational institution; – 6-15 years old does not attend a preschool or secondary education institution; – 16-17 years old are not considered a pupil or student. A household member aged 18 years or older does not have at least a vocational education and is not a pupil or student
	B2. Fixed/mobile broadband access to the Internet (1/8)	The household does not have a fixed broadband Internet connection due to: (a) lack of technical capability/provider to connect or (b) lack of funds to connect to the network and pay the subscription fee for the provider's services.
<b>B. Living conditions/ accommodation</b>	B1. Access to water supply (1/8)	The house is not connected to a centralized cold and hot water supply system or does not have an autonomous water supply system and does not have water heating equipment.
	B2. Access to sewerage (1/8)	The house is not connected to a centralized water drainage system (sewage system) or does not have an autonomous sewage system (septic tank, biological treatment equipment).
	B3. Crowded living conditions (1/8)	Per household member (family), there is less than the standard amount of total/living space established by the relevant regulatory legal act.
	B4. Availability of a vehicle (1/8)	Household members do not own at least one of the following items: a car, a truck, a moped, a motorcycle, or a motorboat.



## Activities of the CISStat

Review of national practices  
of methods for assessing  
poverty in the Commonwealth  
countries

Oxford Initiative  
Online Course

Review of the practice of  
measuring  
multidimensional poverty  
in the CIS countries and  
the world

Translation of the UNECE  
Manual on Measuring  
Subjective Poverty

**2017**

**2019**

**2020**

**2022**

**2023**

**2024**

**2026**

Review of international practice  
of methods for assessing  
multidimensional poverty

Development of a system of  
poverty indicators  
for monitoring the  
achievement of SDGs  
in the Commonwealth  
countries

Translation of the  
Oxford Initiative  
recommendations

Review of the practice  
of measuring subjective  
poverty in the  
Commonwealth and  
world countries





***Thank you for your attention***

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