

Poverty Statistics in Tajikistan (based on research conducted in 2009)

The problems of coping with poverty reduction are the main priority for the country. The problem has contributed to the development of the National Poverty reduction Strategy. To learn and identify the problem for the country will contribute and prepare a policy that will improve social situation, particularly for poor families.

Despite the fact that we see certain economical growth in the country the poverty level and low living standards remain major problem for majority of people in Tajikistan. Therefore the reduction of poverty level is not only of the main tasks of the Government of Tajikistan polices but other partners locally as well as internationally.

The measurement and analyzing the poverty level with quantitative data has two main importance's;

First of all through accurate poverty level measurement we will be able to identify the sources in each social-economical group that will be future beneficial for economical-political situation in the country.

Secondly, even though we have broad understanding about poverty level in the country, it's important to know about measuring possible political consequences in different society groups, qualitative analyze that will give clear picture of the poverty level.

Calculation of the poverty level for separate social and demographic groups of the population through macroeconomic information is impossible therefore future development of assessment methodology first of all depends on the development of methodology research.

In practice identifying the poverty level for separate population strata will be possible by knowing accurate notions about poverty and about goal of conducting such research. However in poverty level calculation there is no concept or clear international standards.

Based on primary goods or income and expenditure, through using dimensional parameters or exact poverty ten percent(decyl), twenty percent(quintile), property index or based on consumer based basket the poverty line could be identified.

In order to properly prepare the poverty reduction strategy it is necessary to conduct a campaign on cultural aspects of poverty. The obtained data shows that in Tajikistan poverty level perception considered as a broad issue. When we asked people in rural areas comment on poverty they first of all start talking about lack of clothes

and goods, jobs, low wages and pensions, different taxes, even some of the responders included lack of farm land and domestic animals.

The poverty reduction issue is not a new phenomena but during past years it turned to be as a main challenge.

The economical reforms that are being conducted in the country from one hand reveal new opportunities as well as reveal new problems. Disasters and emergencies, disruption of economic ties created a crisis in the country and this contributed to infrastructure damages, job losses. The monetary inflation has contributed to population income loss and increase in economical inequality, unemployment rate which reflected in poverty level.

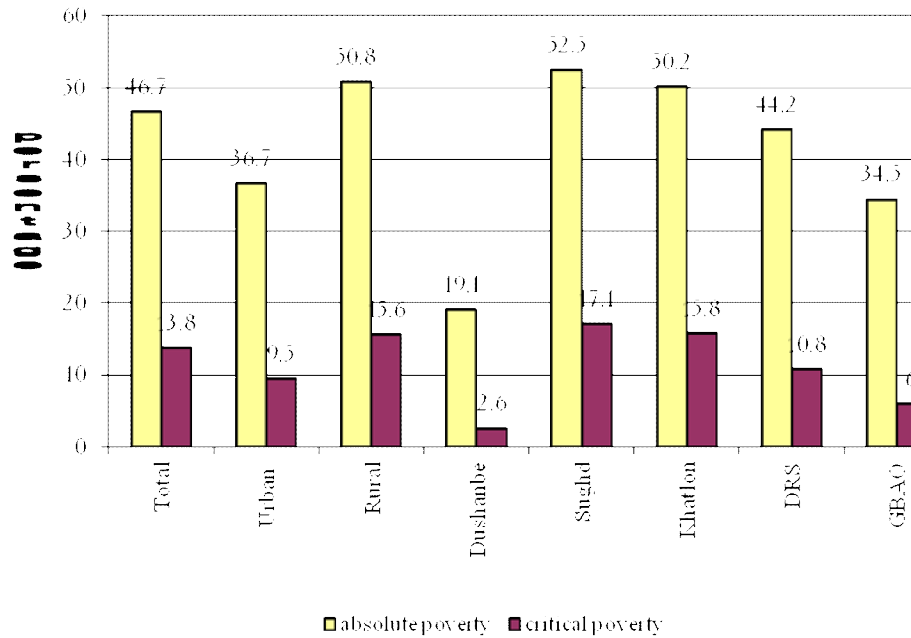
1.1 Poverty level

The poverty situation in Tajikistan from this research shows absolute and critical poverty for 2009.

Despite the fact that Tajikistan has improved it's economical situation the poverty broadened it's scale.

By the end of 2009, 46,7 percent of population lived in poverty and 13,8 percent out of this in critical poverty it means that every third person lived in critical poverty.

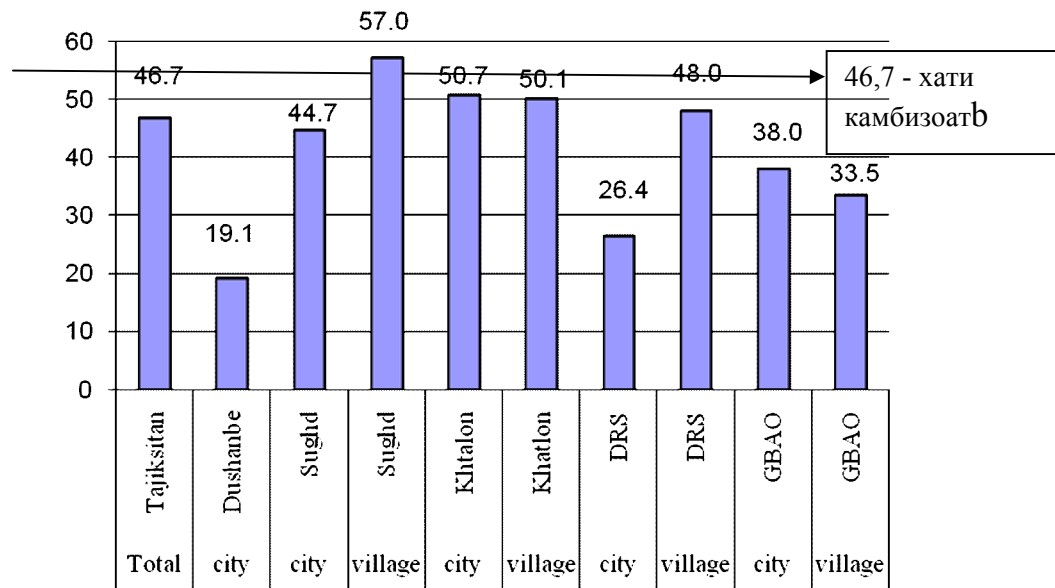
Diagram 1: Comparison of population living in absolute and critical poverty.



The level of poverty is higher in rural areas than in urban (36,7 percent in city and 50,8 in villages respectively total of 14,1 percent)

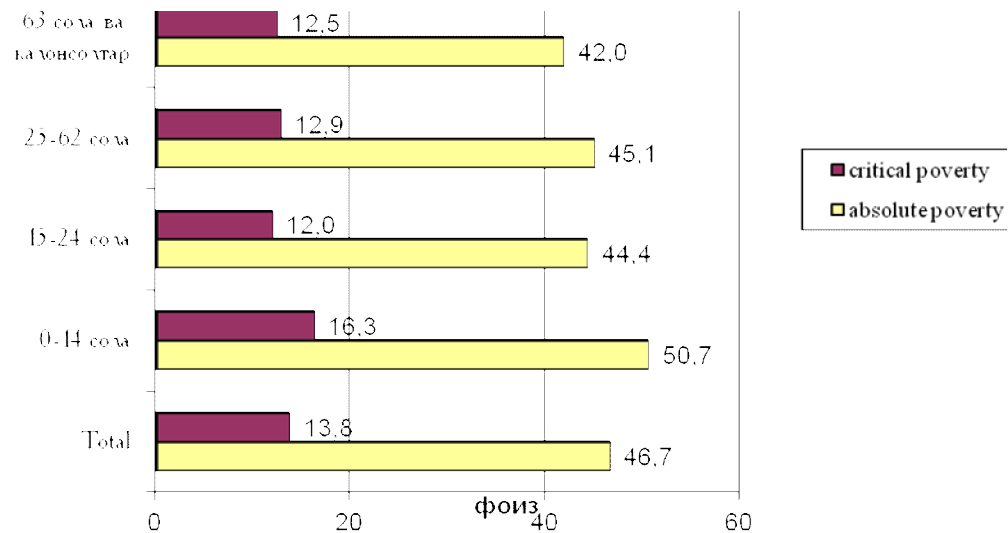
It is important to mention that level of poverty between urban and rural area has increased compare to 2007. Also the level of critical poverty in urban area is less than in rural. 9,5 percent and 15,6 respectively.

Diagram 2: Part of population that lives bellow the poverty line in cities



Poverty during childhood- is the main cycle in the life of children. Childhood poverty during the childhood can have lifelong consequences. Number of poor people as well as it's impact are obvious in the families with 2-3 children.

Diagram 3: Comparison of population living bellow poverty line: children and adults:



1.2 The process of poverty development

From 2003 to 2009 Tajikistan had an economical growth. The GDP during these years in average was 47,4 percent or raised 7 percent every year. In conjunction to population growth its yearly basis equals to 5 percent per person. Increase in consumption resulted in decrease in poverty. With a calculation of purchasing power of \$2,15 in a day the level of poverty decreased from 64 percent in 2003 to 39,6 percent in 2009.

Changes in number of poor people (purchasing power of \$2,15 in 2003, 2007 and 2009 (by percentage)

	Total	Urban	Rural
2003	63,5	59,1	65,1
2007	40,9	40,3	41,1
2009	39,6	30,3	43,4

Absolute changes (2009 in compare to 2003-2007)

	Total	Urban	Rural
2003	-23,9	-28,8	-21,7
2007	-1,3	-10,0	2,3

¹⁾ It is necessary take to account that \$2,15 purchasing power was taken for comparison purposes and was also used in 2007.

²⁾ The calculation of absolute poverty was done through cost of main goods that equals to 6, 14 Somoni

If the level of absolute poverty according to survey in 2003 equaled to 72,4 percent then in 2009 it was 46,7 percent. Also the level of poverty in rural area decreased from 74 percent to 51 percent and in some urban areas decreased from 69 percent to 37 percent.

Difference in number of poor people (level of poverty) in 2003,2007 and 2009 by percentage

	Total	Urban	Rural
2003	72,4	68,8	73,8
2007	53,5	49,4	55,0
2009	46,7	36,7	50,8

Absolute difference (2009 in compare to 2003-2007)

	Total	Urban	Rural
2003	-25,7	-32,1	-23,0
2007	- 6,8	-12,7	- 4,2

The level of critical poverty has decreased from 42 percent in 2009 to 14 percent in 2009.

The decrease in critical poverty in rural area was significant. As a result in the end of 2009 the level of critical poverty was less than in previous years but in general the poverty level is higher in rural areas.

Changes in number of poor people (level of poverty in 2003, 2007 and 2009 by percentage)

Analysis	2003	2007	2009	Changes:	
				2007 Compare to 2003	2009 Compare to 2007
Poverty line – Total(195 somoni)					
urban	68,8	49,4	36,7	-19,4	-12,7
rural	73,8	55,0	50,8	-18,8	-4,2
Total	72,4	53,5	46,7	18,9	-6,8
Critical poverty line- Total (124 somoni)				Changes:	
				2007 Compare to 2003	2009 Compare to 2007
Urban	39,4	18,9	9,5	-20,5	-9,4
Rural	42,3	16,4	15,6	-25,9	-0,8
Total	41,5	17,1	13,8	-24,4	-3,3

Annexes 9 pages.

**Average quantity of member of household
(based on household survey in 2009)**

Dushanbe	4,4 person
Sughd	5,5 person
Khatlon	6,7 person
DRS	7,1 person
GBAO	6,8 person
Countrywide	6,1 person

**Monthly income of every household in average
(based on household survey 2009)**

(in somoni)

Total	235,2
Dushanbe	324,3
Suhgd	236,4
Khatlon	193,1
DRS	263,5
GBAO	210,5

**Monthly income of every household member in average
(in 10 percent groups (detsil))**

(in somoni)

Group 1	35,8
Group 2	60,6
Group 3	71,9
Group 4	96,1
Group 5	134,5
Group 6	186,5
Group 7	251,9
Group 8	318,0
Group 9	428,4
Group 10	772,0

**Monthly income of every household member in average
(in 20 percent groups (quintile))**

(in somoni)

Group 1	48,2 somoni
Group 2	83,8 somoni
Group 3	160,7 somoni
Group 4	284,4 somoni

Group 5

599,3 somoni

Annex 3

Monthly expenditures of every household in average (based on household survey in 2009)

(in somoni)

Total	240,3
Dushanbe	401,3
Sughd	241,0
Khatlon	201,5
DRS	201,3
GBAO	218,0

Monthly expenditures of every member of household for food in average

(based on household survey in 2009)

(in somoni)

Total	149,3
Dushanbe	257,6
Sughd	138,1
Khatlon	132,6
DRS	127,0
GBAO	141,2

Monthly expenditures of every member of household for non food items in average

(based on household survey in 2009)

(in somoni)

Total	57,3
Dushanbe	87,4
Sughd	63,1

Khatlon	46,5
DRS	47,0
GBAO	45,0

Attachment 4

Monthly expenditures of every member of household for services in average

(based on household survey in 2009)

(in somoni)

Total	33,7
Dushanbe	56,3
Sughd	39,8
Khatlon	22,4
DRS	27,4
GBAO	31,9

**Consumer expenditure weights (based on household survey in 2009,
by percentage)**

	Total	Urban	Rural
Expenditure, total	100,0	100,0	100,0
For example:			
Expenditure for food items (including beverages)	62,1	59,5	64,7
Expenditure for non food items	23,8	25,0	22,7
Expenditure for services	14,0	15,5	12,6

**Household judgmental estimate
(based on household survey in 2009, by percentage)**

1. Financial situation of the households:
37,6 percentage of are household partially satisfied.
8,7 percentage of household not satisfied.
2. Do you feel the impact of the financial crisis on your financial situation?
68,7 percentage feel the impact of the crisis.
3. How do you see your financial situation in the coming 12 months?
21,4 percent believe that it won't change.
4,3 percent believe that it will be worse.
4. How do you evaluate your goods consumption in your family?
44,3 percent of the households said that it was not enough
5. Do you think that you spent enough money to buy food?
44,9 percent answered said that it was not enough
6. During the last 4 weeks your family had to consume less food that you normally eat?
23,1 percent said "yes"
7. During the last 4 weeks you or your family member had consumed food that you would not eat because of lack of money? Д

21,4 percent said "yes"

Attachment 7

The poverty level in regions of the country
(by age in **2009**)

(by percentage)

	Both gender	Men	women
Total	46,7	46,7	46,6
From 0-14 years	50,7	50,9	50,6
From 15-24 years	44,4	43,2	45,5
Form 25-62 years	45,1	45,6	44,8
From 63 and older	42,0	42,6	41,5

The critical poverty level in regions of the country
(by age **2009**)

(by percentage)

	Both gender	Men	Women
Total	13,8	13,6	14,0
From 0-14 years	16,3	16,2	16,5
From 15-24 years	12,0	11,7	12,2

Form 25-62 years	12,9	12,6	13,2
From 63 and older	12,5	11,8	13,1

Attachment 8

**The poverty level in regions of the Tajikistan,
(based on household survey in 2009)**

(by percentage)

	Total	Urban	Rural
In country	46,7	36,7	50,8
Dushanbe	19,1	19,1	-
Sughd	52,5	44,7	57,0
Khatlon	50,2	50,7	50,1
DRS	44,2	26,4	48,0
GBAO	34,5	38,0	33,5

**The level of absolute poverty in the regions of Tajikistan
(Based on household survey in 2009)**

(by percentage)

	Total	Urban	Rural
In the country	13,8	9,5	15,6
Dushanbe	2,6	2,6	-
Sughd	17,1	12,4	19,8
Khatlon	15,8	16,7	15,5
DRS	10,8	3,2	12,5
GBAO	6,0	5,0	6,3