



Una breve historia de la medición de la pobreza multidimensional: una perspectiva global

David Gordon

Director

Bristol Poverty Institute &

Townsend Centre for International Poverty Research

University of Bristol, UK

Advanced Poverty Research Methods Course
online

22nd November – 9th December 2021

El problema

Actualmente no existe una medida global de la pobreza que pueda utilizarse para comparar el alcance y la profundidad de la pobreza en México, Sudáfrica y el Reino Unido.

La pobreza en los países de bajos ingresos y en los países de la OCDE se mide de maneras diferentes y no comparables y las medidas no son muy buenas.

Las medidas de pobreza en los condados de ingresos medios suelen ser aún peores (es decir, menos válidas y confiables) que en los países más pobres y ricos; esto es muy problemático ya que la mayoría de las personas pobres del mundo viven en países de ingresos medios.

Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) 2015 a 2030



17 Objetivos, 169 metas, 232 Indicadores

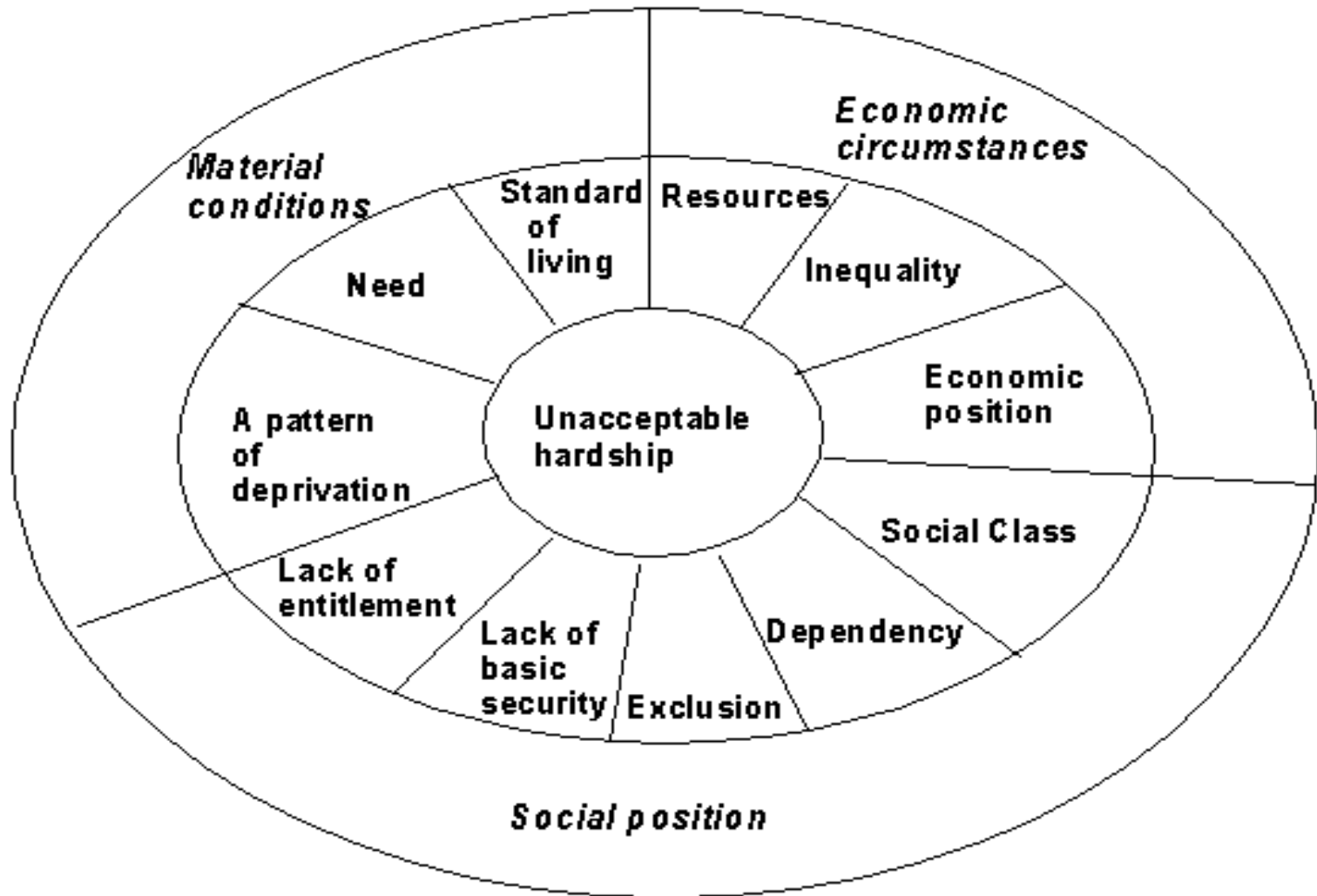
Metas del Objetivo 1 de los ODS. Poner fin a la pobreza en todas sus formas en todas partes

1.1 para 2030, erradicar la pobreza extrema para todas las personas en todas partes, actualmente medida como personas que viven con menos de \$ 1.25 por día

1.2 Para 2030, reducir al menos a la mitad la proporción de hombres, mujeres y niños de todas las edades que viven en la pobreza en todas sus dimensiones de acuerdo con las definiciones nacionales

1.3 Implementar sistemas y medidas de protección social apropiados a nivel nacional para todos, incluidos los pisos, y para 2030 lograr una cobertura sustancial de los pobres y los vulnerables

Diferentes conceptos de pobreza



Medidas de pobreza comparables y significativas

¿Es posible producir medidas de pobreza comparables y significativas que puedan utilizarse en todos los países dadas las enormes diferencias en la cultura y los niveles de vida, por ejemplo, en Luxemburgo una persona pobre puede ser alguien que no puede permitirse el acceso a Internet, mientras que en Liberia una persona pobre tal vez alguien que no puede pagar el jabón y los artículos de tocador básicos? ¿Cómo se puede medir y comparar su pobreza de una manera válida, confiable y significativa?

Gratificaciones

- 1) Una teoría y definición de la pobreza que es universalmente aplicable en todas las sociedades
- 2) Un método que se adapta automáticamente para medir las realidades de la vida de las personas pobres en el país/sociedad donde viven.
- 3) Un método que puede producir estimaciones comparables del alcance y la profundidad de la pobreza, incluso cuando las diferentes preguntas / indicadores se utilizan en diferentes países y / o para diferentes grupos de edad, por ejemplo, niños, adultos en edad de trabajar, personas mayores.
- 4) Un método que produce una medición de la pobreza demostrablemente válida/exacta y fiable/precisa.

1) Una teoría y definición de la pobreza que es universalmente aplicable en todas las sociedades

La teoría de Townsend de la pobreza como privación relativa es aplicable en todos los países/sociedades

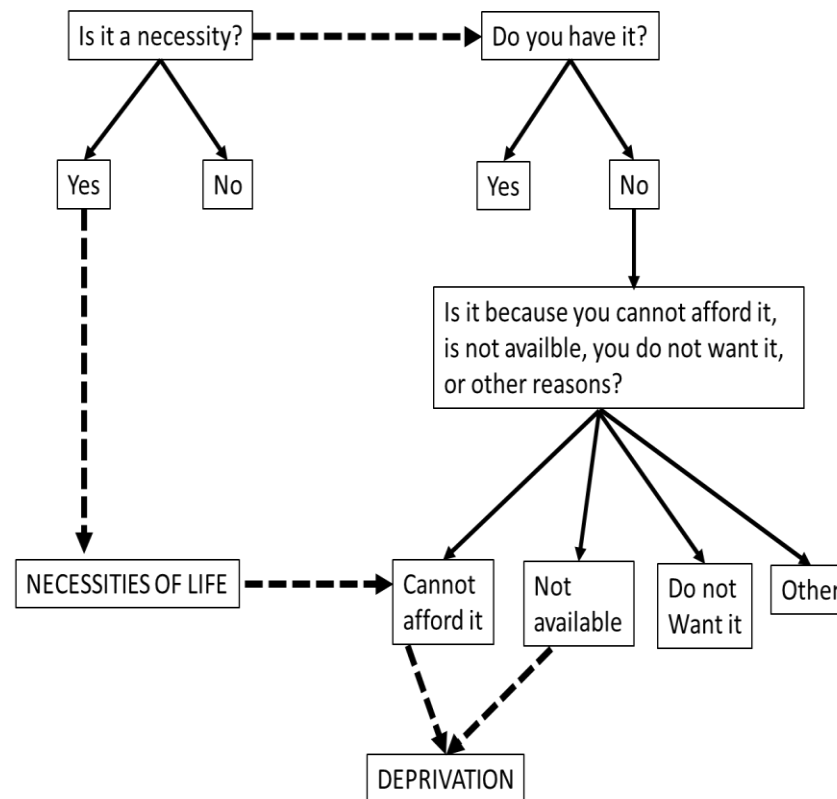
"Se puede decir que los individuos, las familias y los grupos de la población están en la pobreza cuando carecen de los recursos para obtener los tipos de dieta, participar en las actividades y tener las condiciones de vida y las comodidades que son habituales, o al menos ampliamente alentadas o aprobadas, en la sociedad a la que pertenecen" (Townsend, 1979, p 31)

Se basa en la idea sociológica de que las personas en todas las sociedades tienen una gama de necesidades materiales y sociales que son universales, por ejemplo, alimentos, agua, vivienda, educación, cumplimiento de las obligaciones sociales requeridas, etc. y que requieren algunos recursos, por ejemplo, ingresos, crédito, etc.

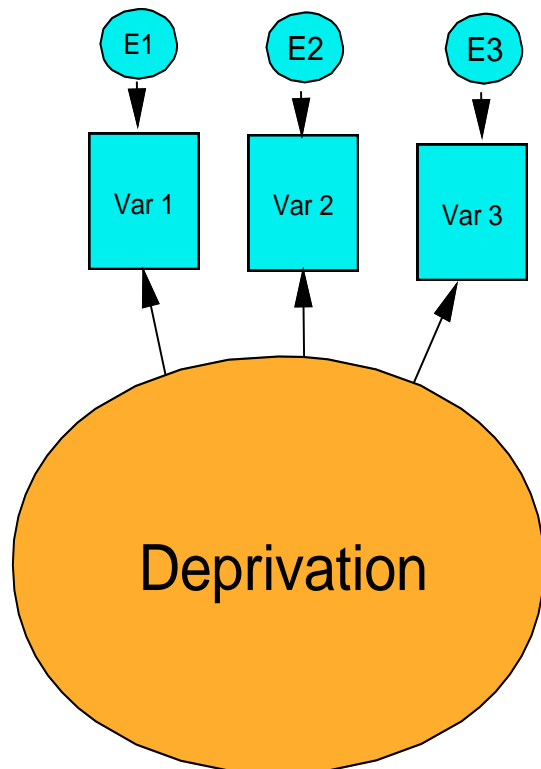
Aunque estas necesidades son universales, la forma en que se satisfacen variará según la sociedad / cultura.

2) Un método que se adapta automáticamente para medir las realidades de la vida de las personas pobres en el país/ sociedad donde viven.

El método de privación consensuada sólo define a una persona como privada si no puede pagar una posesión/actividad/servicio porque no puede pagarla y la mayoría de la población de esa sociedad cree que estas posesiones y actividades son necesidades que todos deberían poder pagar/tener en su sociedad. Por lo tanto, el método de privación consensuada se adapta automáticamente a las normas culturales / sociales.



3) Un método que puede producir estimaciones comparables de la extensión y profundidad de la pobreza, incluso cuando las diferentes preguntas / indicadores se utilizan en diferentes países y / o para diferentes grupos de edad, por ejemplo, niños, adultos en edad de trabajar, personas mayores



La privación y la pobreza son conceptos (es decir, una idea). El término estadístico para un concepto es una variable latente, es decir, un concepto/constructo que no se puede medir directamente, pero se puede medir/estimar indirectamente utilizando indicadores, datos que podemos recopilar/observar sobre variables relacionadas.

Este es un modelo de medición reflexiva donde los indicadores están causalmente relacionados con la variable latente, es decir, cuando la variable latente cambia (por ejemplo, la pobreza mejora o empeora), entonces los indicadores cambiarán.

Este enfoque tiene muchas propiedades útiles, por ejemplo, los indicadores son sustituibles, no es necesario incluir todos los indicadores posibles para lograr una buena medición de la pobreza y no es necesario utilizar un conjunto idéntico de indicadores en cada país / contexto, es decir, puede usar el conjunto de indicadores más apropiado en cada país y aún así lograr una medición comparable de la pobreza.

Un método que puede producir estimaciones comparables del alcance y la profundidad de la pobreza, incluso cuando las diferentes preguntas / indicadores se utilizan en diferentes países y / o para diferentes grupos de edad, por ejemplo, niños, adultos en edad de trabajar, personas mayores

Las juntas de examen utilizan rutinariamente los métodos de equiparación de escalas para garantizar que los límites de calificación sean los mismos cada año, es decir, un estudiante que obtiene una 'A' en 2020 tiene un nivel similar de conocimiento / competencia que un estudiante que obtiene una calificación 'A' en 2019, incluso si las preguntas formuladas en los dos exámenes eran muy diferentes.

Los métodos de equiparación de escalas también son utilizados rutinariamente por organizaciones internacionales para comparar resultados en muchos países, como el estudio PISA de la OCDE, la Escala de Experiencia de Inseguridad Alimentaria de la FAO (FIES).

4) Un método que produce una medición de la pobreza demostrablemente válida/exacta y fiable/precisa.

La Oficina Europea de Estadística, la CEPE de las Naciones Unidas, la Conferencia Europea de Estadísticos, la Conferencia Europea de Estadísticos, el Grupo de Expertos de las Naciones Unidas sobre Estadísticas de la Pobreza (Grupo de Río) y la Junta de Métodos del Pacífico han examinado y aprobado un marco analítico para producir resultados adecuados, válidos y fiables del índice de privación.

El Método Consensuado para medir la pobreza ha sido adoptado formalmente por la Unión Europea (28 países) y los Países y Territorios Insulares del Pacífico (PICTS) – 22 países y territorios – y se ha utilizado en muchos otros países de todo el mundo.

	% Children deprived		
	Tonga	Tuvalu	Solomon Islands
Outdoor leisure equipment	23	17	51
Tutorial lessons once a week	22	16	-
Books suitable for their age	22	18	-
Fruit and vegetables daily	13	13	-
Celebrations on special occasions	13	7	27
Some new, not second hand clothes	11	9	31
Participate in school trips	10	7	37
Suitable place to study	9	20	31
Enough beds for every child over 10	9	13	17
Three meals a day	8	0	9
Daily meal with protein	5	7	43
School uniform and equipment	4	5	20
New properly fitting shoes	3	7	44

Items for children	Uganda	Tonga	UK
	Percentage who can't afford item		
Three meals a day	48%	8%	1%
One meal with meat, fish or vegetarian equivalent daily		8%	3%
Enough beds for every child in the household	74%	11%	-
A suitable place to study or do homework ²	45%	10%	5%
New properly fitting shoes ¹	71%	12%	4%
Some new not second-hand clothes	63%	15%	4%
All school uniform and equipment required ³	38%	6%	-
Participate in school trips and school events that costs money	34%	11%	8%
Celebration on special occasions	70%	17%	1%

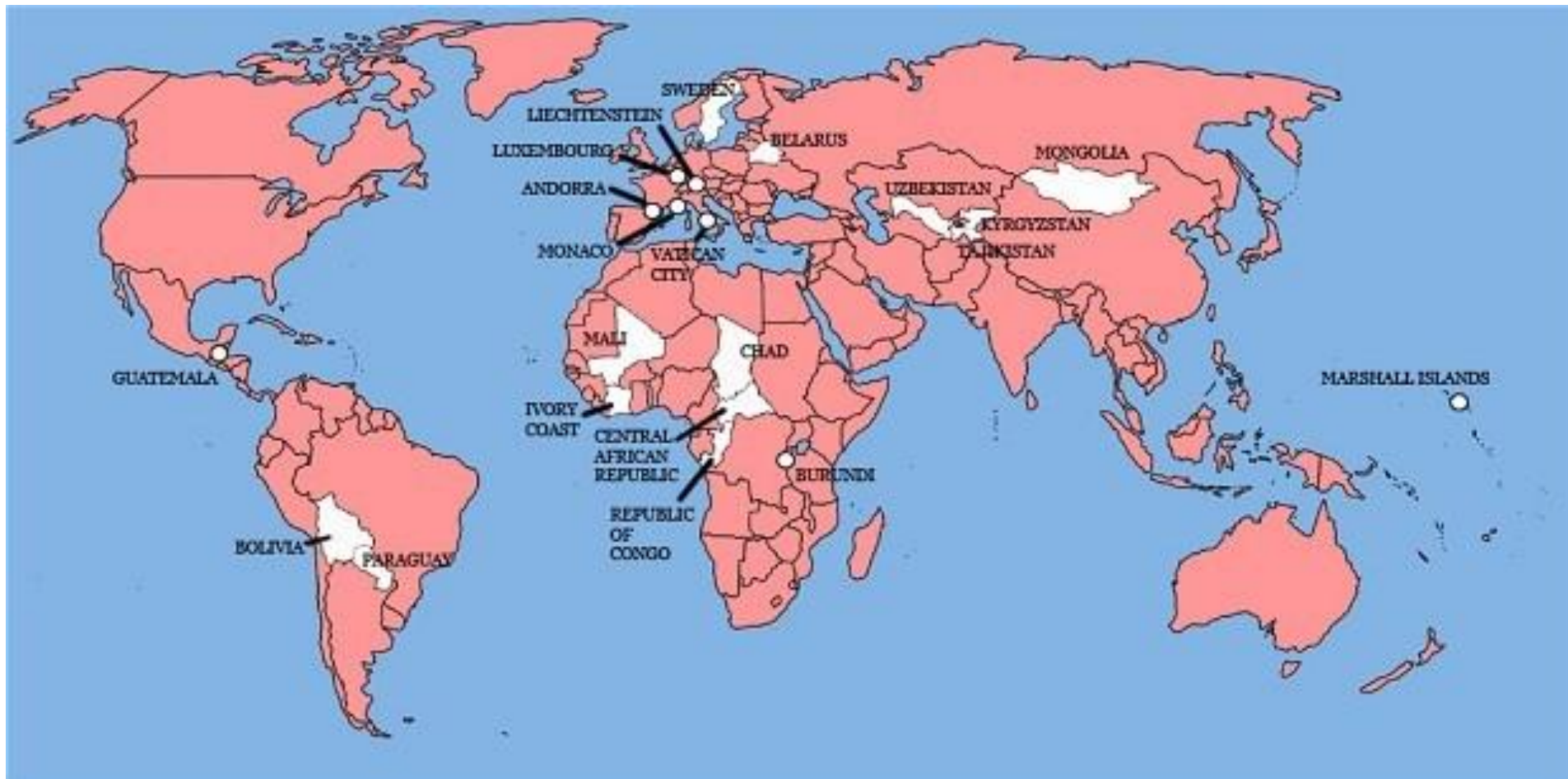
Las "mejores" medidas de "pobreza" dependen del propósito político de la medición

"La definición del indicador de pobreza, del nivel de pobreza y de la unidad de análisis no son cuestiones puramente técnicas. Implican juicios sobre los objetivos de la política".

(Atkinson, 1990)

A Brief History of UK Anti-Poverty Policy

The Countries that Britain has Invaded



Source: Laycock, S. (2012) *All the Countries We've Ever Invaded: And the Few We Never Got Round To* London, The History Press.

Charter of the Forest: The Beginnings of UK Anti-poverty Policy

Charter of the Forest of 6th November 1217 – the companion charter to Magna Carta. At that time Royal Forest covered about a third of England

Magna Carta was primarily concerned with the rights of Barons, but the Charter of the Forest was primarily concerned with the rights of ordinary people – the commoners.

The Charter guaranteed the rights of free men and widows to use the Royal Forests for herbage (gathering berries and herbs), pannage (pasture for pigs), estover (wood to build homes, make tools and for firewood), agistment (grazing), turbary (cutting of turf for fuel), collecting of honey, digging marl and ponds, etc. – thus it provided a degree of economic protection to use the forest to forage for food & fuel, farm and graze animals.

The Charter of the Forest was read out in a special service in every church, four times per year. It was eventually repealed, after 745 years, by the Conservative Government in 1971

The Conservative Government refused to officially celebrate the 800th anniversary of the Charter of the Forest in 2017 as it '*was unimportant, without international significance*'

Levellers, Diggers, commoners rights and the 'Problem of Riches'

The victory of the New Model Army in the English Civil War provided an opportunity for radical change and thought.

The Agitators, with the help of the Levellers, presented a range of constitutional demands to Oliver Cromwell at the Putney Debates (1647) – their demands set out in *An Agreement of the Free People of England* include the right to vote for all men over the age of 21 (excepting servants, beggars and Royalists), progressive taxation and the abolition of tithes and imprisonment for debt.

The Diggers argued that *'No man can be rich, but he must be rich either by his own labours, or by the labours of other men helping him. If other men help him to work, then are those riches . . . the fruit of other men's labours as well as his own.'*

'all rich men live at ease, feeding and clothing themselves by the labours of other men, not by their own; which is their shame, not their nobility'. And when the rich give charity *'they give away other men's labours, not their own'*.

The idea that poverty can be ended is over 200 year old

The French enlightenment philosopher Marie Jean Antonine Nicolas de Caritat, Maquis de Condorcet argued in *Sketch for a Historical Picture of the Progress of the Human Mind* (published posthumously in 1794 by the government of the new French Republic) that poverty was not a result of natural laws or divine will but was caused by ‘*the present imperfections of the social arts*’

He argued that poverty could be ended by the universal provision of pensions, grants to the young, sickness benefits and state education

Historic changes in the primary purpose of anti-poverty policy

Century	Purpose of Anti-poverty Policy
17 th & 18 th	Relief of Indigence
19 th & early 20 th	Relief of Destitution
20 th	Alleviation of Poverty
21 st	Eradication of Poverty

Policy Context

17th & 18th Century: Poverty was perceived as a regrettable but necessary evil that was required to make the ‘lower classes’ work. Young (1771) argued that “*Everyone but an idiot knows that the lower classes must be kept poor or they will never be industrious*”. It was widely believed that without the fear of poverty people would not work and there would be no prosperity or civilisation.

19th Century: The able-bodied pauper and his family were denied their liberty, civil rights and basic human dignity order to compel behavioural change. Poverty was perceived to purely result from ‘fraud, indolence and improvidence’ and not from any structural factors such as the unavailability of work.

20th Century: Welfare State - Poverty mainly seen to be caused by structural factors e.g. unemployment, sickness, etc. Benefits and services to provide safety nets in the short term to alleviate poverty. Full employment for long term economic well-being.

21st Century: The concept of freedom from poverty and hunger as a human basic right. Sufficient resources to participate fully as a citizen

A Brief Pre- History of Multidimensional Poverty

Paupers incomes 1688-1812

	Population		Income		Income of a poor family as a % of average income
	Families	People	Total Income £'000	Income per family £	
1688 – England					
Cottagers and Paupers	400,000	1,300,000	1,950	5	16
All People	1,360,586	5,500,520	43,506	32	
1803 – England and Wales					
Paupers	260,179	1,040,716	6,868	26	23
All People	1,905,823	9,343,561	216,944	114	
1812 – Britain and Ireland					
Paupers	387,100	1,548,400	9,871	25	21
All People	3,501,781	17,096,803	425,310	121	

Incomes and expenditure analyses of both the 'poor' and other groups in English society based on the analyses of tax records were first published by Gregory King in 1696 and 1697 in *Natural and Political Observations Upon the State and Conditions of England*

The State of the Poor 1797: The Invention of the Questionnaire

In 1795, Sir Frederick Morton Eden undertook the first questionnaire survey (21 questions) of 181 English and Welsh Parishes. He collected information about population, housing, rent, taxes, prices, wages, food consumption, etc.

The results were published in 1797 in *The State of the Poor; Or, An History of the Labouring Classes in England, from the Conquest to the Present Period* – a 900 page history of the Poor Laws.

Morton Eden undertook this research because of:

“The difficulties, which the labouring classes experienced, from the high price of grain, and of provisions in general, as well as of cloathing (sic!) and fuel, during the years 1794 and 1795, induced me, from motives both of benevolence and personal curiosity, to investigate their conditions in various parts of the kingdom.”

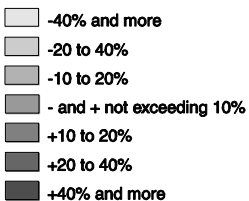
Karl Marx in *Capital* argued that Morton Eden was:

“the only disciple of Adam Smith throughout the eighteenth century that produced any work of importance”

Pauperism in England and Wales as indicated by the proportion to the whole population of the persons relieved in the Quarter ended Lady Day (1844)

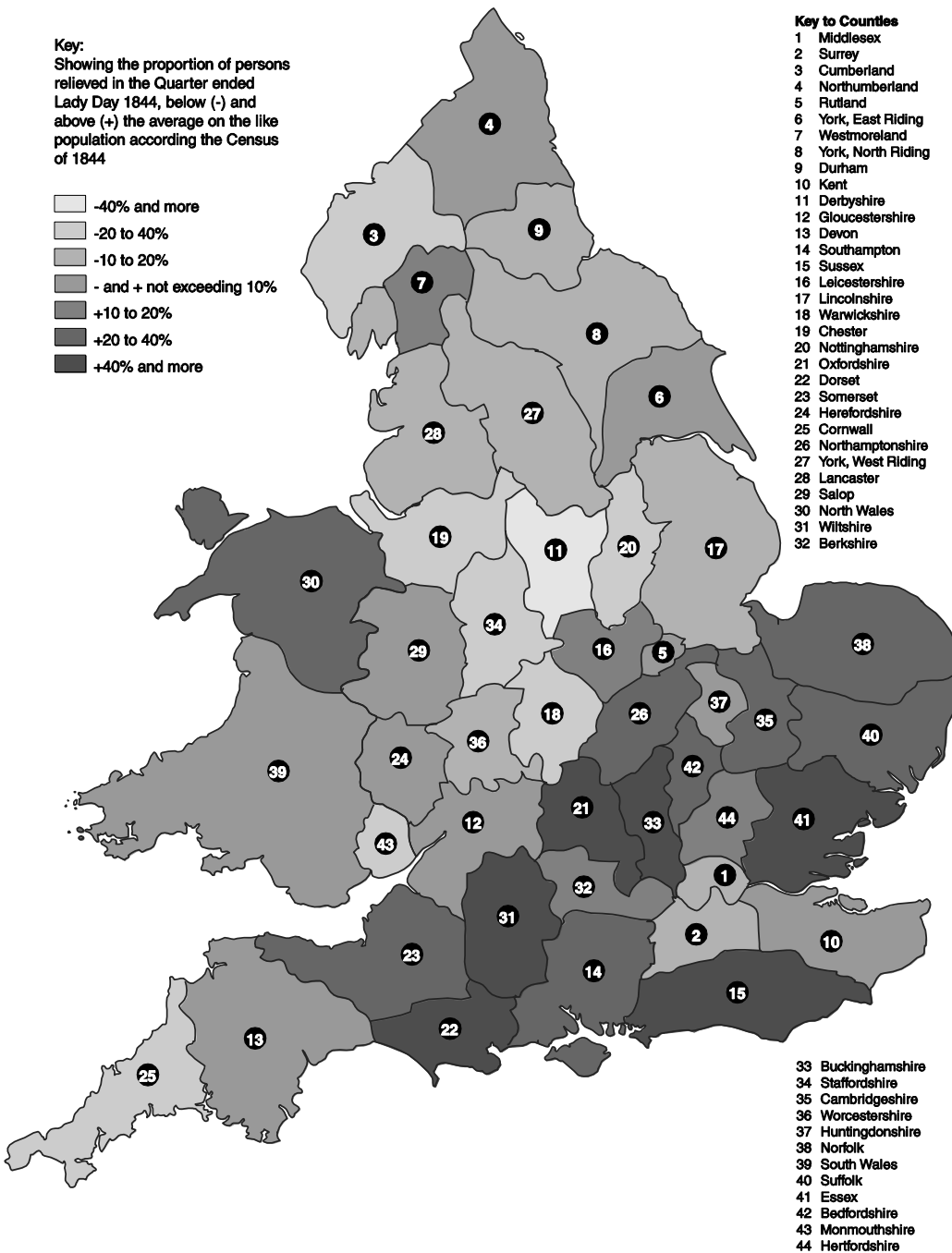
The First 'Poverty' Maps of England & Wales 1845

Key:
 Showing the proportion of persons relieved in the Quarter ended Lady Day 1844, below (-) and above (+) the average on the like population according the Census of 1844










Key to Counties

- 1 Middlesex
- 2 Surrey
- 3 Cumberland
- 4 Northumberland
- 5 Rutland
- 6 York, East Riding
- 7 Westmoreland
- 8 York, North Riding
- 9 Durham
- 10 Kent
- 11 Derbyshire
- 12 Gloucestershire
- 13 Devon
- 14 Southampton
- 15 Sussex
- 16 Leicestershire
- 17 Lincolnshire
- 18 Warwickshire
- 19 Chester
- 20 Nottinghamshire
- 21 Oxfordshire
- 22 Dorset
- 23 Somerset
- 24 Herefordshire
- 25 Cornwall
- 26 Northamptonshire
- 27 York, West Riding
- 28 Lancaster
- 29 Salop
- 30 North Wales
- 31 Wiltshire
- 32 Berkshire



Charles Booth's Class Classification

-  **BLACK:** Lowest class. Vicious, semi-criminal.
-  **DARK BLUE:** Very poor, casual. Chronic want.
-  **LIGHT BLUE:** Poor. 18s. to 21s. a week for a moderate family
-  **PURPLE:** Mixed. Some comfortable others poor
-  **PINK:** Fairly comfortable. Good ordinary earnings.
-  **RED:** Middle class. Well-to-do.
-  **YELLOW:** Upper-middle and Upper classes. Wealthy.

A combination of colours - as dark blue or black, or pink and red - indicates that the street contains a fair proportion of each of the classes represented by the respective colours.

Charles Booth's Map of St George's Street 1898-1899



The Poverty Line

The idea of the poverty line was popularised by Charles Booth, although he did not invent this concept (Gillie, 1996). In his influential study of Life and Labour in London Booth identified four classes of 'poor' people;

- A. The lowest class of occasional labourers, loafers and semi-criminals – 'very poor'
- B. Casual earnings 'very poor'
- C. Intermittent earnings – 'Poor'
- D. Small regular earnings – 'Poor'

Booth (1887) stated that "*The divisions indicated here by "poor" and "very poor" are necessarily arbitrary. By the word 'poor' I mean to describe those who have a fairly regular though bare income, such as 18s. to 21s.. per week for a moderate family, and by 'very poor' those who fall below this standard,...* The "poor" are those whose means may be sufficient, but are barely sufficient, for decent independent life; the "very poor" those whose means are insufficient for this according to the usual standard of life in this country. My "poor" may be described as living under a struggle to obtain the necessaries of life and make both ends meet; while the "very poor" live in a state of chronic want."

Poverty Line Vs Want/Destress

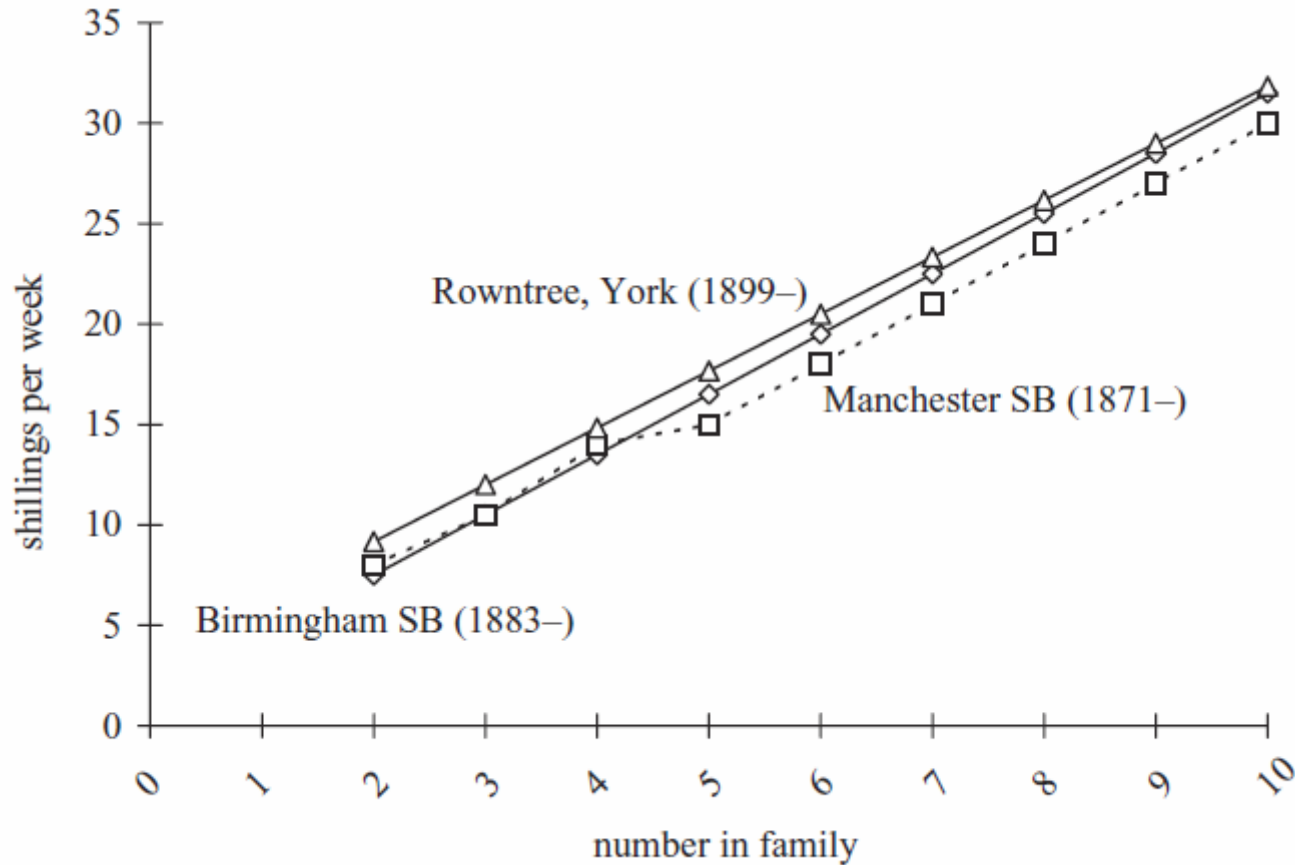
Booth collected and published the budgets of 30 families, including 10 from the 'poor' and six from the 'very poor' (Stone, 1997).

However, it is unknown how Booth arrived at his 'line of poverty', which was considerably greater than the average poor relief of 9s 4d (£0.47p) for a family of five in London in 1888 (Glennerster, 2004).

It is important to realise that the Poor Law was not primarily concerned with the 'poor' but with relieving 'destitution' i.e. the purpose of Poor Relief was for '**keeping a fellow-creature from perishing**' -thus Booth's 'Line of Poverty' was at least twice as high as that required to relieve '**absolute want of the bare necessities of life**' (Gillie, 2008).

It is possible that Booth adopted the London School Board's assessment of the income below which school fees should be remitted – the 1870 Elementary Education Act and subsequent legislation made it compulsory for all children aged between five and thirteen to attend school and fees were charged until they were abolished in 1891 (Gillie, 1996). A family of four would have had their school fees remitted in London if their income was less than 18s per week and would have had to pay only 1d per child if their income was less than 21s per week -assuming a 5s per week rent for two rooms (Gillie, 1996)

Both Booth and Rowntree's 'Poverty Lines' were very similar to the School Boards Poverty Lines used to determine school fee benefit eligibility



Identifying the Poor: Multidimensional Poverty Measures

Both Booth and Rowntree used these income poverty lines purely as a heuristic device, the poor were identified in both studies as those in obvious want and squalor i.e. based on the opinions of the survey enumerators and School Board Visitors about the families living conditions (Stone, 1997; Gillie. 2000).

Discriminant Analyses of a sub-set of the data in Booth's notebooks demonstrated that the **number of rooms (over-crowding)** and the **subjective assessment of the School Board Visitors** about the family (e.g. 'poor but honest') were of significantly importance for classifying a family as poor or otherwise than the estimate of the family's income (Bales, 1994).

In Booth's later work he responding to criticisms of the use of 'appearances' to identify the 'poor' (for example see Bosanquet, 1903) by adopting overcrowding rather than income as his 'poverty line'. Booth's (1893) analyses of the 1891 Census found that around 5% of the 4.2 million people in London were living in **very crowded conditions of four or more people per room** and that a third were living in **crowded conditions (defined as two or more people per room)**.

Booth: The Causes of Poverty

Booth expected to find that the primary causes of poverty were drunkenness and 'bad' behaviour (thriftlessness, loafing, etc.). He found to his surprise that the primary cause were low wages, irregular work and unemployment.

He tried to explain these findings away.

Analysis of Causes of "Great Poverty" (Classes A and B).

		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Loafers	—	—	60	4
2. Casual work	697	43	878	55 { Questions of employment
3. Irregular work, low pay ...	141	9		
4. Small profits.....	40	3		
5. Drink (husband, or both } husband and wife)..... }	152	9	231	14 { Questions of habit
6. Drunken or thriftless wife	79	5		
7. Illness or infirmity	170	10	441	27 { Questions of circumstance
8. Large family	124	8		
9. Illness or large family, } combined with irregu- } lar work..... }	147	9		
	—	—	1,610	100

Analysis of Causes of "Poverty" (Classes C and D).

		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Loafers	—	—	—	—
2. Low pay (regular earnings)	503	20	1,668	68 { Questions of employment
3. Irregular earnings	1,052	43		
4. Small profits.....	113	5		
5. Drink (husband, or both } husband and wife)..... }	167	7	322	13 { Questions of habit
6. Drunken or thriftless wife	155	6		
7. Illness or infirmity	123	5	476	19 { Questions of circumstance
8. Large family.....	223	9		
9. Illness or large family, } combined with irregu- } lar work	130	5		
	—	—	2,466	100

Budget Standards Poverty Lines

One of the first food budget income 'poverty' lines was published by Samuel Barnett in 1886 based on Henrietta Barnett's (1886) budget standards calculations.

the necessary weekly expenditure of a family of eight persons, of whom six are children. It allows for each day no cheering luxuries, but only the bare amount of nitrogenous and carbonaceous foods which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the body.

	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Food, <i>i.e.</i> oatmeal, 1¼ lbs. of meat a day between eight persons, cocoa and bread	0 14 0
Rent for two small rooms	0 5 0
Schooling for four children	0 0 4
Washing	0 1 0
Firing and light	<u>0 2 6</u>
Total	1 2 10

An arguably cruder version of Barnett's 19th Century budget standards method is used by the World Bank to measure 'Basic Needs' poverty in many developing countries.

Research into the 'problem' of pauperism resulted in significant statistical and methodological innovation in the 19th Century.

NOTES on the HISTORY of PAUPERISM in ENGLAND and WALES from
1850, TREATED by the METHOD of FREQUENCY-CURVES; with an
INTRODUCTION on the METHOD.

By G. UDNY YULE, Assistant Professor of Applied Mathematics,
University College, London.

[Read before the Royal Statistical Society, 21st April, 1896.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF VERULAM, Vice-President, in the Chair.]

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History of Approaches to the Definition and Measurement of Poverty that are used by most official poverty measures

- **Subsistence** – Income of a household or family is “insufficient to obtain the minimum necessities for the maintenance of merely physical efficiency” (Rowntree, 1901, p.86)
- **Basic needs** – Income is insufficient for both subsistence and “essential services provided by and for the community at large, such as safe drinking water, sanitation, public transport and health, education and cultural facilities” (ILO, 1976, pp,24-25)
- **Relative deprivation** – Income is “insufficient” to “obtain the conditions of life, that is, the diets, amenities, standards, and services, which allow people to play the roles, participate in the relationships, and follow the customary behaviour which is expected of them by virtue of their membership of society” (Townsend, 1993, p.36)

Latin American and European Origins of Multidimensional Poverty Measurement

Latin America and Europe developed independent traditions of multidimensional poverty measurement during the 20th Century

In Latin America, following the work of Altimir (1979), Unmet Basic Needs (UBN) indicators were developed to compliment low income measures (alimentary) of poverty. In Argentina, Beccaria and Minujin (1985) developed a combined low income and UBN multidimensional poverty measure using a **UNION approach i.e. the poor were those who suffered from Low Income and/or UBN deprivation.**

In Europe, following the work of Townsend (1964, 1979), multidimensional poverty measures were developed by both academics and governments which combined low income and deprivation measures using an **Intersection approach i.e. the poor were those who suffered from Low Income AND Deprivation.**

More recently, Boltvinik in Latin America and Alkire in Europe have developed intermediate approaches (partial union) using weights, but the arbitrary nature of these weights results in multidimensional poverty measures which have low reliability (i.e. they suffer from significant amounts of systematic and random error)

Yedith Guillén Fernández (2017) has discussed the political economy of these traditions and argued that in Europe the existence of comprehensive welfare states with universal services meant that the primary policy goal of poverty measurement was better targeting, hence an INTERSECTION approach (the 'truly poor'). In Latin America, in the absence of universal services the policy goals were the expansion of service coverage and income supplementation, hence the UNION approach to poverty measurement.

Unmet Basic Needs (UBN) measures in Latin America

	Argentina	Colombia	Peru	Venezuela
Housing	Precarious; rooms in cheap “hotel”; rooms in slum buildings	main cities: dwellings with no flooring other cities: dwelling with no flooring and inadequate walls materials	Dwellings with out flooring and inadequate walls materials	“Rustic” dwellings in shanty towns housing
Overcrowding	More than three persons per room	More than three persons per room	More than three persons per room	More than three persons per room
Services	No toilets	main cities: without public water supply and non sewage disposal facilities; other cities: water from nearby streams or wells, with no toilets	Simultaneously: no running water supply no water from wells, no sewage disposal facilities and no electricity	urban: no water pipes inside or outside the dwelling rural: no water pipes nor toilets
Education	Households with children in primary school age not attending school	Household with children in primary school age not attending school	Households with children in primary school age not attending school	Households with children in primary school age not attending school
Subsistence capacity	Head of household with 3 or less years of education in households with 4 or more people per employed person		Head of household with 3 or less years of education in households with 3 or more people per employed person	Head of household with 3 or less years of education in households with 3 or more people per employed person

Table 4.4.1.a – Dimensions in different models of objective multidimensional individual welfare

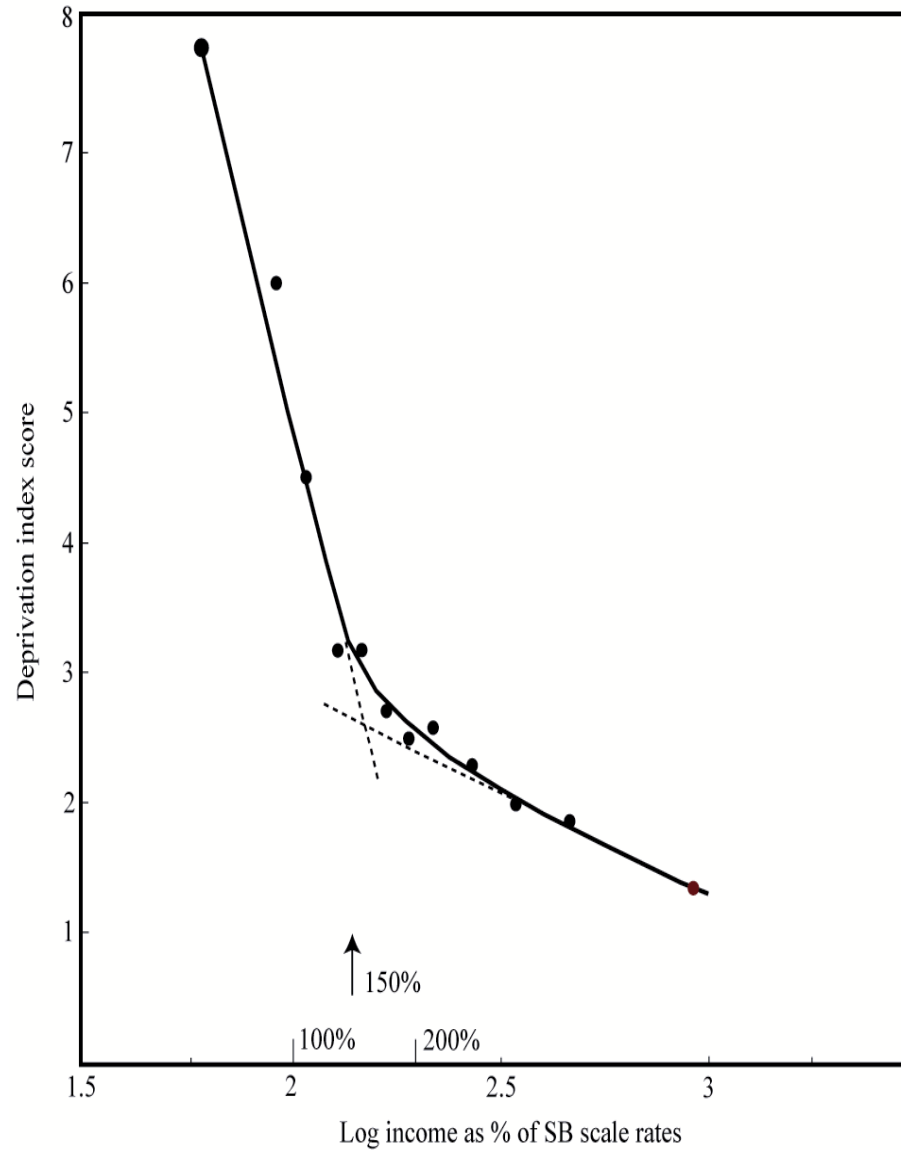
Welfare Outcomes		Welfare Resources (in terms of their empirical focus)				Human Needs	
Generic categories	NL Social & Cultural Planning Office	Habich's 'Lebenslagen' index	Hradil's theoretical 'Soziale Lagen' model	Schwenk's empirical 'Soziale Lagen' model	Swedish Level of Living surveys (ULF system)	Allardt's 'Having, Loving, Being' model	Max-Neef's basic human needs
Social Integration	Social participation (social isolation)	<u>Social</u> & political participation	Social relations Social roles	Social integration	Family & social integration	Family attachment Friendship patterns	Affection Identity
Economic resources	Purchasing Power	Social situation of household Consumption	Money Poverty risks Social security	Income	Economic resources	Income	Subsistence
Housing	Housing	Housing conditions	Housing environment	Housing amenities & space	Housing	Housing	Subsistence
Neighbourhood	Housing (neighbourhood quality)	---	Housing environment (neighbourhood quality)	(natural) Environment	Housing (neighbourhood quality)	---	---
Physical Health	Health	Health	Social security (= access to health care)	*	Health & access to health care	Health	Subsistence
Psychological Health	Health (psychosomatic conditions)	SWB in separate index	'negative conditions' (poor SWB)	Anomie (or 'anomic' depression)	Health (psychosomatic conditions)	Alienation	<i>possibly</i> <i>Affection/Identity</i>
Work and productive activity	*	Elements of the social structure (employment)	Formal power Working conditions	*	Employment & working conditions	Employment Doing interesting things	Creation
Community	Social participation	Social & <u>political</u> participation	Democratic institutions Prestige	Participation	Political resources	Political resources Community attachment Personal prestige	Participation
Personal safety	Housing (neighbourhood quality)	---	Housing environment (neighbourhood quality)	---	Security of life & property	Community attachment	Protection
Education	*	Elements of the social structure (Education)	Education	Education	Education & skills	Education	Understanding
Leisure	Leisure activities Sport activity Holiday	---	Leisure conditions	Leisure conditions	Recreation & culture	Doing interesting things	Idleness
Extra	Mobility	---	Discrimination/ Privileges	Discrimination/ Privileges	---	---	Freedom

* specific theoretical reasons for omission cited or implied

Townsend's Deprivation Indicators, 1968-9

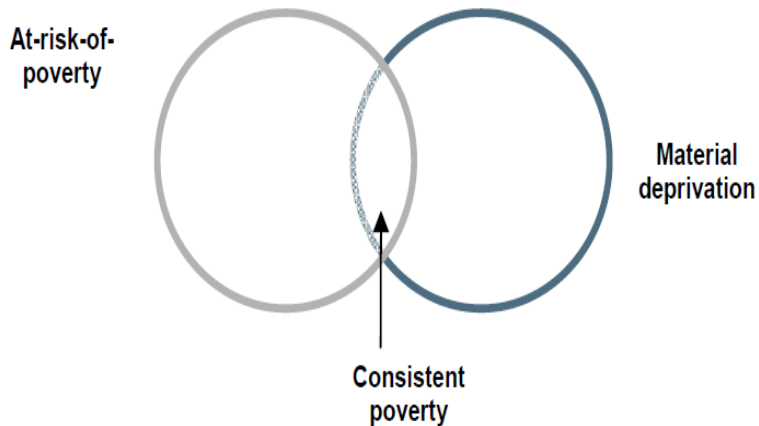
Indicators	% of lacking
Has not had a cooked breakfast most days of the week	67
Did not have a party on the last birthday (under 15 only)	57
Has not had a week's holiday away from home in last 12 months	54
Had not had an afternoon/evening out for entertainment in last 2 weeks	47
Had not been out in the last 4 weeks to a relative or friend for a snack or meal (adults only)	45
Household does not have a refrigerator	45
Had not had a friend to play or a friend to tea in the last 4 weeks (under 15 only)	36
Has not had a relative or friend to the home for a meal or snack in the last 4 weeks (adults only)	33
Household does not usually give a Sunday roast (3 in 4 times)	26
Household does not have sole use of 4 amenities indoors (WC, sink, bath/shower, cooker)	21
Does not have fresh meat (including meals out) at least four days a week	19
Has gone through one or more days in the past fortnight without cooked meal	7

Modal Deprivation by Logarithm of Income as a Percentage of Supplementary Benefit Scale Rates (Townsend, 1979)



Ireland Consistent Poverty Measure

The poor are individuals who live in a low income household (<60% national median equivalised household income) and who also lack two or more items from an 11 item deprivation index;



The Consistent Poverty measure use the intersection approach i.e. the poor are those who suffer from both a low income and multiple deprivation. It was adopted in 1997 as a part of the National Anti-poverty Strategy and revised and updated in 2006

1. two pairs of strong shoes
2. a warm waterproof overcoat,
3. buy new not second-hand clothes,
4. eat meals with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day,
5. have a roast joint or its equivalent once a week,
6. had to go without heating during the last year through lack of money,
7. keep the home adequately warm,
8. buy presents for family or friends at least once a year,
9. replace any worn out furniture,
10. have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month
11. have a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight, for entertainment.

UK Child Poverty Act 2010 targets

- **Low income and material deprivation:** proportion of children who experience material deprivation and live in households where income is less than 70% of median household income before housing costs for the financial year. *Target: less than 5% by 2020-21*
- **Severe low income & deprivation** In 2009/10 the government published a new severe income and deprivation measure (income less than 50% of the median and deprived).
- **Relative low income:** proportion of children living in households where income is less than 60% of median household income before housing costs for the financial year. *Target: less than 10% by 2020-21.*
- **Absolute low income:** proportion of children living in households where income is less than 60% of median household income before housing costs in 2010-11 adjusted for prices. *Target: less than 5% by 2020-21.*
- **Persistent poverty** - proportion of children living in households where income is less than 60% of median household income before housing costs for the financial year in at least 3 out of the previous 4 years. *The target is to be defined in regulations by 2015.*

The Low Income and Deprivation measure was first published by the government in 2004, became law in 2010 and was revised in 2012. The law was repealed for England in 2016, but not for Scotland or Wales. It is still published every year for the UK

Child and adult deprivation items used in the combined low income and deprivation poverty measure in the UK

Child Deprivation Items

1. Outdoor space or facilities nearby to play safely
2. Enough bedrooms for every child of 10 or over of a different sex to have their own bedroom
3. Celebrations on special occasions such as birthdays, Christmas or other religious festivals
4. Leisure equipment such as sports equipment or a bicycle
5. A family holiday away from home for at least one week a year
6. A hobby or leisure activity
7. Friends around for tea or a snack once a fortnight
8. Go on school trips
9. Toddler group/nursery/playgroup at least once a week
10. Fresh fruit and vegetables eaten by children every day
11. Warm winter coat for each child
12. Friends around for tea or a snack once a fortnight

Adult & Household Deprivation Items

13. Enough money to keep home in a decent state of decoration
14. A holiday away from home for at least one week a year, whilst not staying with relatives at their home
15. Household contents insurance
16. Regular savings of £10 a month or more for rainy days or retirement
17. A small amount of money to spend each week on yourself, not on your family
18. In winter, able to keep accommodation warm enough
19. Replace any worn out furniture
20. Replace or repair major electrical goods such as a refrigerator or a washing machine, when broken
21. Celebrations on special occasions
22. Keep up with bills and regular debt payments

Europe 2020 Multidimensional Poverty Measure- 3 indicators

Risk of poverty

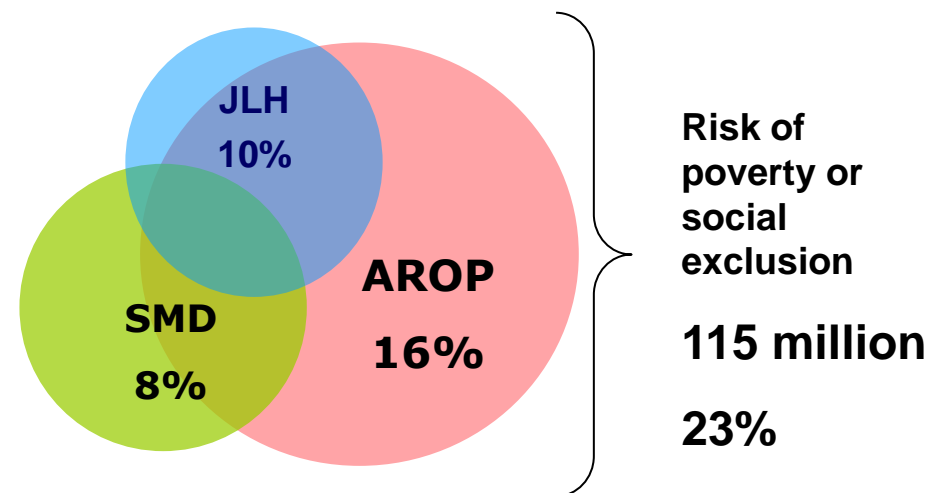
- People living with less than 60% of the national median income
- Poverty lines vary from 200€/month to more than 3,000€
- « resources so low as to exclude them from the way of life of the MS »

Severe material deprivation

- A **non monetary** measure of living conditions
- at least 4 out of 9 deprivations: pay the rent, keep home warm, eat meat or protein every second day, enforced lack of a car, a washing machine...
- Single European threshold, reflecting different living standards across the EU

People living in households with very low work intensity (“jobless households”)

- **long-term exclusion** from the labour market for workers and dependant family members
- Households where people aged 18-59, not students have no work or worked less than 1 day / week on average during the year



Source: Eurostat EU SILC 2010

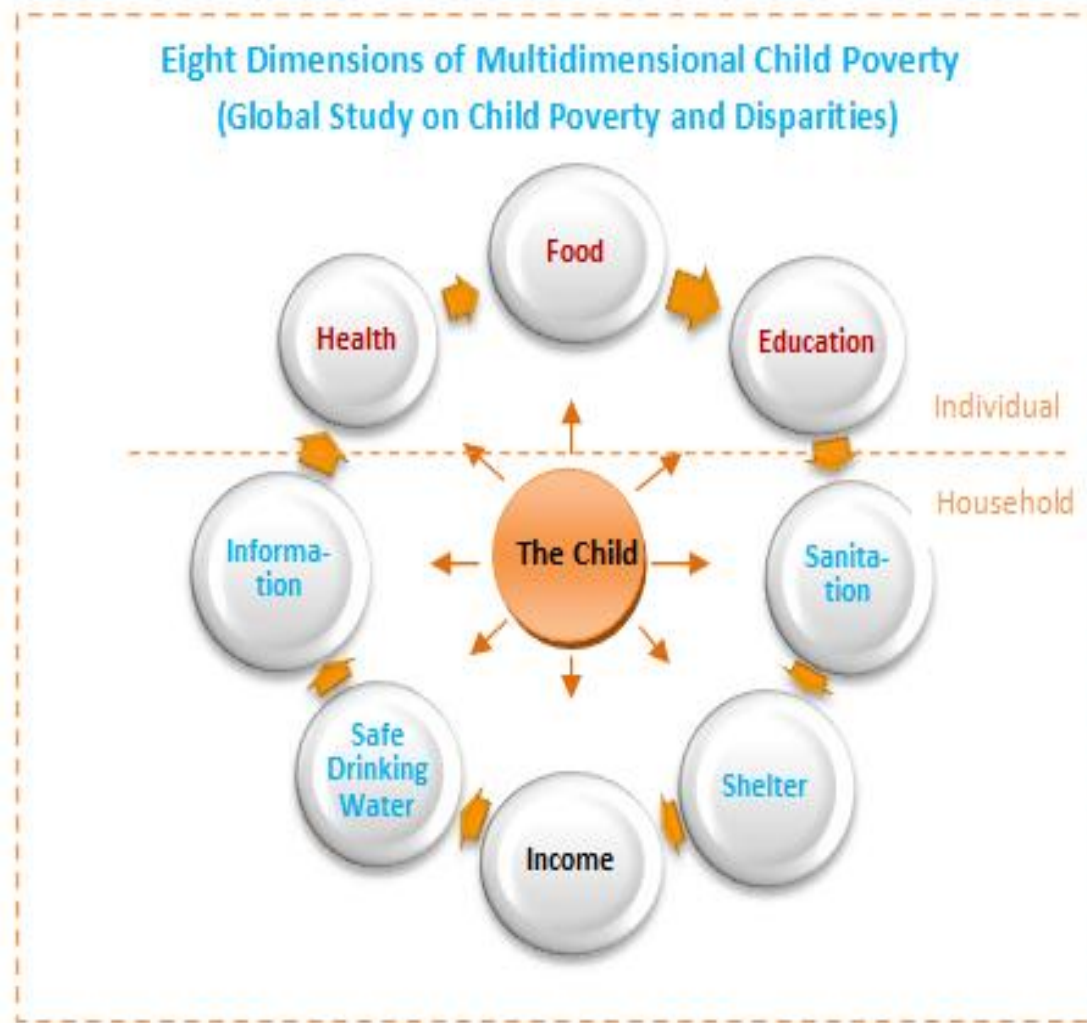
Human Rights

The Minimum Core Obligations

The UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

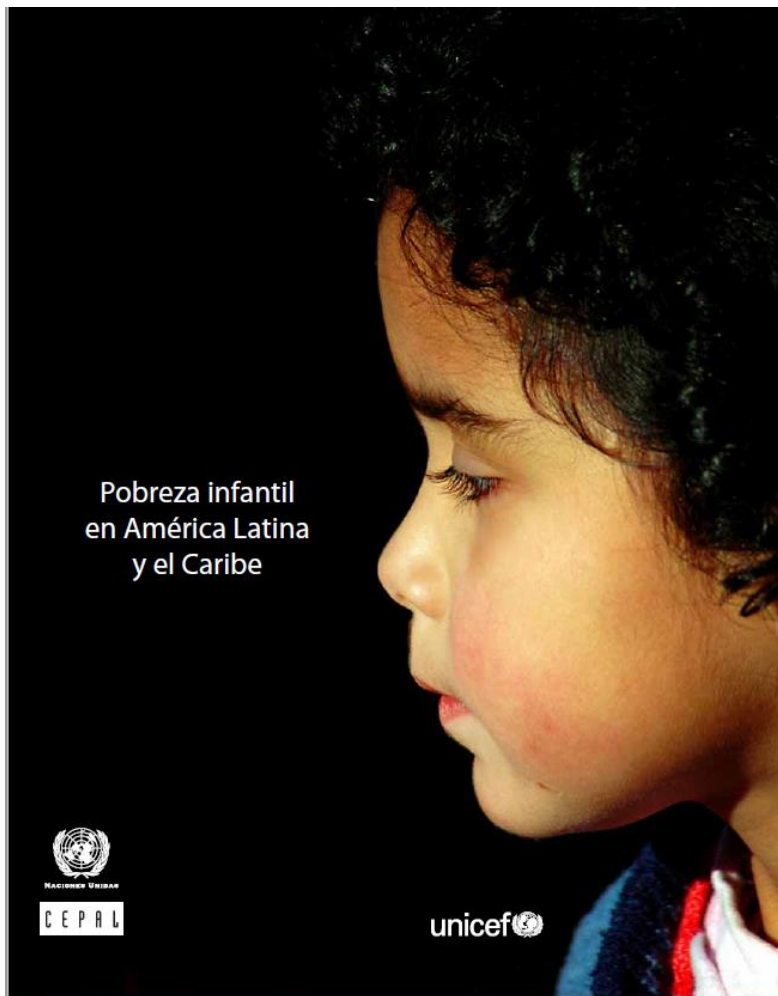
“is of the view that a minimum core obligation to ensure the satisfaction of, at least, minimum essential levels of each of the rights is incumbent upon every member state party. Thus, for example, a state party in which any significant number of individuals is deprived of essential foodstuffs, of essential primary health care, of basic shelter and housing, or of the most basic form of education is, prima facie, failing to discharge its obligations under the convention”

Dimensions of Child Poverty: 'Bristol' Method

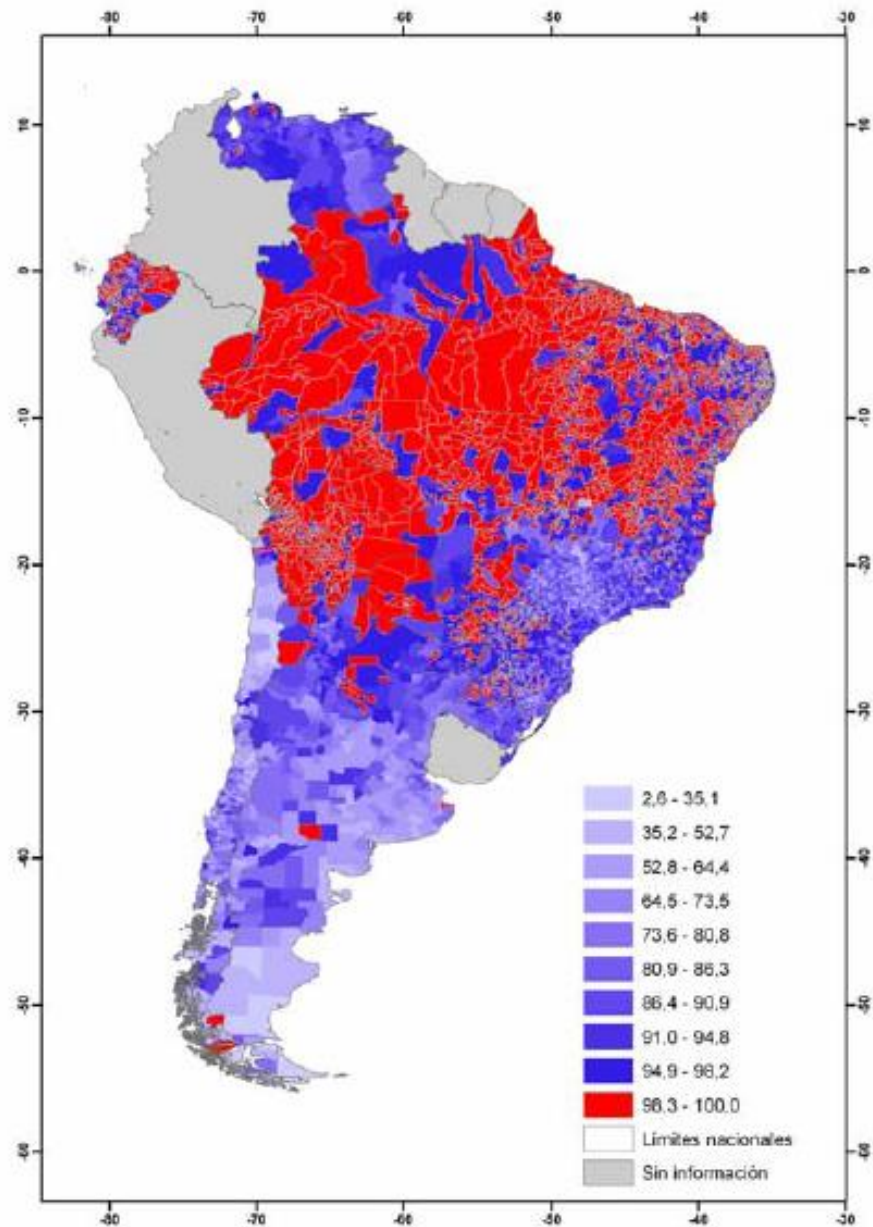


Researchers at UNICEF Office of Research (Innocenti) and at the University of Oxford (OPHI) drew upon this deprivation approach and similar data sources to produce multidimensional poverty measures i.e. Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analyses (MODA) and Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

Mapa V.4
AMÉRICA DEL SUR: POBLACIÓN MENOR DE 18 AÑOS EN SITUACIÓN DE POBREZA INFANTIL^a
POR DIVISIONES ADMINISTRATIVAS MENORES, ALREDEDOR DE 2000
(En porcentajes)



Pobreza infantil
 en América Latina
 y el Caribe



Rights to social development

“..to guarantee the full exercise of the social rights set forth in the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, ensuring access to social development to the population as a whole ”

•The Law was **approved unanimously** by the Chambers of Deputies and Senators

•This Law can be seen as the social **consensus** Mexico has achieved through Congress

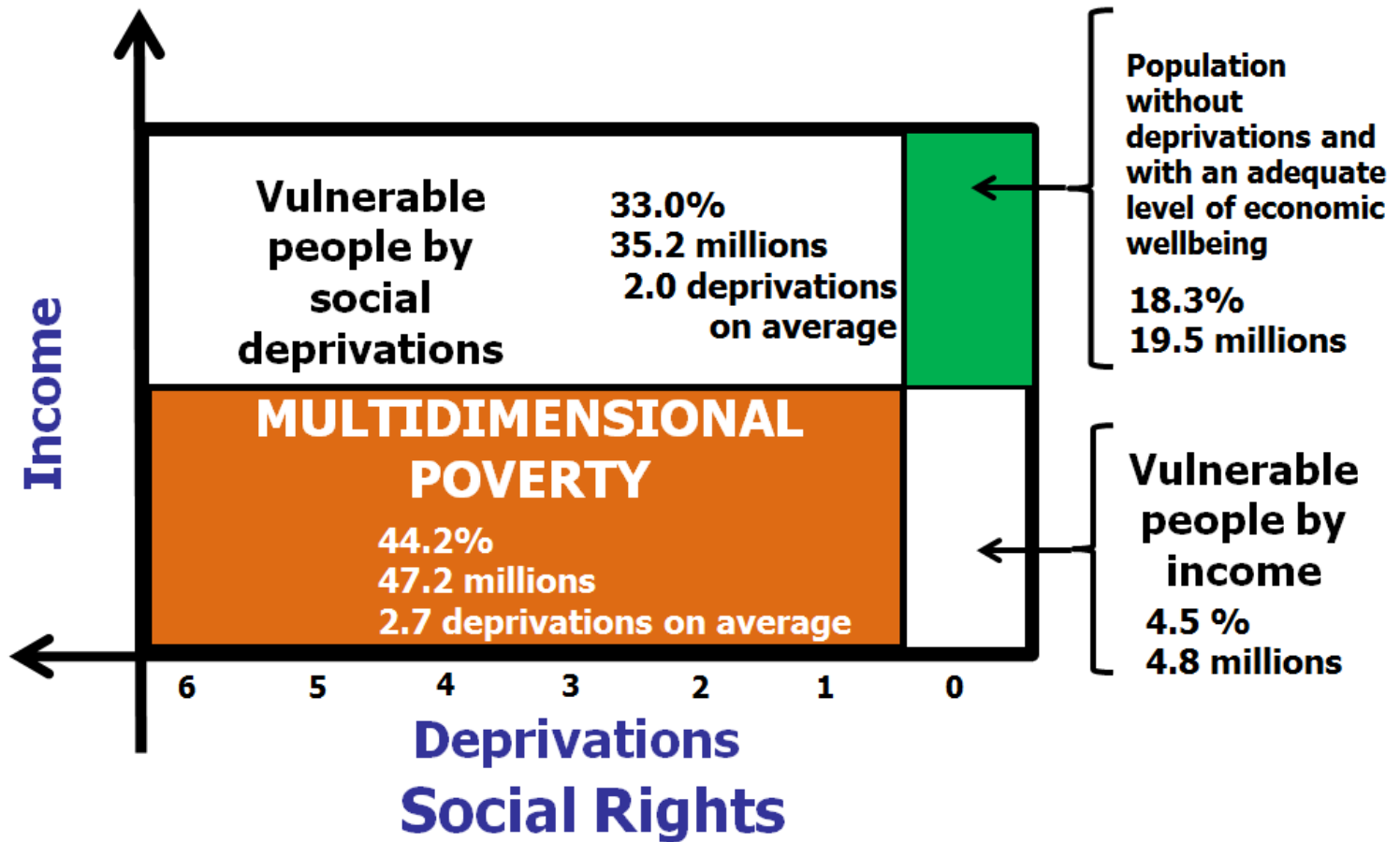
Health

Education

Housing

Mexico's Multidimensional Poverty Measure

Total population 2008 (106,680,526)



Multidimensional poverty rates in Mexico, 2012, by different poverty measures

Multidimensional poverty measures	Poverty rates
The consensual method (intersection approach) (Gordon, 2006a; Gordon and Nandy, 2012)	47
CONEVAL's (2013a) MMPM method (intersection approach)	46
EU2020 poverty measure (union approach)	29
Boltvinik's (1992) IPMM index (partial intersection approach)	82

Yedith Guillén Fernández (2017) **MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY MEASUREMENT FROM A RELATIVE DEPRIVATION APPROACH: A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND MEXICO**. PhD Thesis.

estimates obtained from the application of multidimensional poverty measures to the UK. And information taken from the CONEVAL's (2010; 2013a) poverty measurement criteria and EVALUA (2011a; 2014).

The Challenge for the 21st Century

The Human Development Report 2000, argued that:

"Poverty eradication is a major human rights challenge of the 21st Century. A decent standard of living, adequate nutrition, health care, education decent work and protection against calamities, are not just development goals- they are also human rights"