



BPI

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL
Townsend Centre
for International
Poverty Research



Bristol Poverty Institute, the SDGs and Poverty Eradication

David Gordon
Director, Bristol Poverty Institute

Poverty Session
Building Partnerships to Tackle Global Challenges
University of Bristol
12th April 2018

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2015 to 2030



17 Goals, 169 targets, ??? Indicators

Background

The Bristol Poverty Institute (BPI) is a research based initiative with the aim of supporting the primary Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 1) to eradicate poverty everywhere during the 21st Century and leave no-one behind.

Specifically we aim to help with:

- The production of practical policies and solutions for the alleviation and eventual ending of world poverty.
- Greater understanding of both the 'scientific' and 'subjective' measurement of poverty.
- Investigation into the causes of poverty.
- Analysis of the costs and consequences of poverty for individuals, families, communities and societies.
- Research into theoretical and conceptual issues of definition and perceptions of poverty.
- Wide dissemination of the policy implications of research into poverty.

Bristol based staff have particular expertise in:

- 1)Anti-poverty policies
- 2)Multidimensional poverty measurement for both adults and children
- 3)The social determinants of health inequalities
- 4)Educational inequalities and improving education quality
- 5)Financial inequalities and debt

See details in your packs



PSE^{UK}

Poverty and Social Exclusion in the UK



Every decade since the late 1960s, UK social scientists have attempted to carry out an independent poverty survey to test out new ideas and incorporate current state of the art methods into UK poverty research.

- 1968-69 *Poverty in the UK* survey (Peter Townsend et al, 1979),
- 1983 *Poor Britain* survey (Mack & Lansley, 1985)
- 1990 *Breadline Britain* survey (Gordon & Pantazis, 1997)
- 1999 *Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey* (Gordon et al, 2000) and its 2002 counterpart in Northern Ireland (Hillyard et al, 2003)
- 2012 *Poverty and Social Exclusion in the UK* (Gordon et al, 2013)

ITV Tonight, March 28, 2013 – 3.4 million viewers

TONIGHT

BREADLINE BRITAIN

A special edition based on the PSE findings



www.poverty.ac.uk

The national academic Poverty Research web resource

- Making results accessible
- Making data interactive
- Providing detailed analysis papers

Making key findings accessible to general audience

[Log in](#) or [register](#) to post comments



PSE Poverty and Social Exclusion

Reporting research, examining policy, stimulating debate

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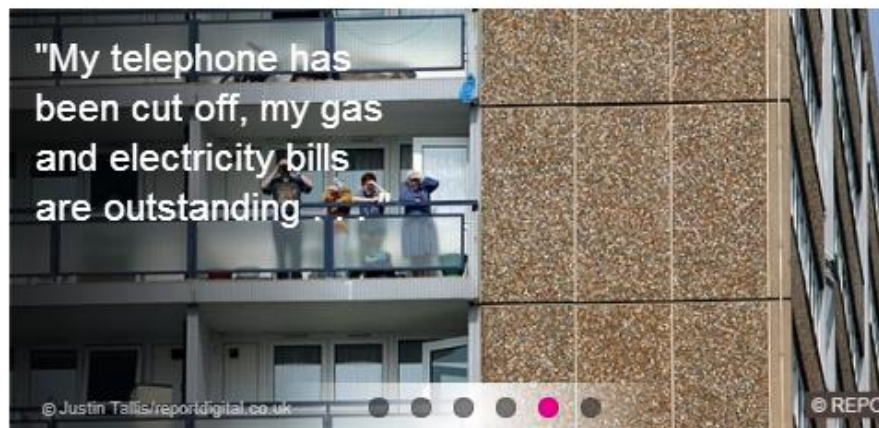
[measurement](#)

[Poverty forecast](#) [Low pay](#) [Low-](#)

[income households](#) [Europe](#)

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18%

of households have a constant struggle to keep up with their bills or have fallen behind.

[Download the annotated 2012 living standards questionnaire](#)



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PSE2010Team
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12h

Final spaces for free 2-day PSE Conference. Register here now! | Poverty and Social Exclusion [poverty.ac.uk/take-part/even...](#)

Hard times: 2014

The Hard Times reports provide evidence gathered by communities themselves on the impact of austerity and cuts on families and young people across Northern Ireland. Watch the accompanying films on home

3rd Peter Townsend Memorial...

Today 33% of the UK population suffer from multiple deprivation as defined by the UK public; in 1983 this figure was 14%. The 3rd Peter Townsend Memorial Conference: Poverty and Social Exclusion in the UK will be held in London, 19 - 20

Poverty in Scotland 2014: The...

The latest edition of Poverty in Scotland, 2014, sets out to inform the independence debate in Scotland, providing the latest facts and figures and looking at how other regions and nations have tackled the problem. Gerry Mooney gives an overview

Making data interactive and visual

| | 1983 | 1990 | 1999 | 2012 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Heating | 97 | 97 | 95 | 96 |
| Damp-free home | 94 | 98 | 94 | 94 |
| Warm coat | 87 | 91 | 87 | 79 |
| Three meals daily | 82 | 91 | 90 | 93 |
| Enough bedrooms | 77 | 82 | 76 | 74 |
| Celebrations | 69 | 74 | 83 | 80 |
| Washing machine | 67 | 73 | 77 | 82 |
| Two pairs shoes | 67 | 74 | 67 | 54 |
| Weekly family meal | 67 | 64 | 58 | 36 |
| Two meals daily | 64 | 90 | 91 | 91 |
| Hobby | 64 | 67 | 79 | 70 |
| Replace worn clothes | 64 | 65 | 50 | 46 |
| Meat or fish | 63 | 77 | 81 | 76 |
| Annual holiday | 63 | 54 | 56 | 42 |
| Presents annually | 58 | 69 | 58 | 46 |
| Television | 51 | 58 | 58 | 51 |
| Phone | 43 | 56 | 72 | 77 |
| Friends round fortnightly | 37 | 52 | 53 | 49 |
| Go out fortnightly | 36 | 42 | 41 | 35 |
| Family and friends visit | 32 | 37 | 65 | 45 |
| Car | 22 | 26 | 36 | 44 |
| Family visits | | | 92 | 90 |
| Repair electrics | | | 86 | 86 |
| Fruit and veg daily | | 88 | 87 | 83 |
| Family occasions | | | 81 | 78 |
| Home decorated | | 88 | 80 | 69 |
| Household insurance | | 92 | 83 | 69 |
| Interview clothes | | | 70 | 69 |
| Some savings | | 68 | 67 | 52 |
| Money for self | | | 61 | 42 |

Developing the EU Multidimensional Material and Social Deprivation Measure



‘The work is considered technically as providing a "gold standard" for the list of MD variables and indicator's construction and has unanimous support’

Eurostat Task Force
on Material
Deprivation (2011)

Final list: 13 items that successfully passed all five sets of tests

Child Deprivations

~~Some new clothes (M)~~
~~Two pairs of shoes (M)~~
~~Fresh fruits & vegetables daily (M)~~
~~Three meals a day (M)~~
~~Meat, chicken, fish daily (M)~~
~~Suitable books (M)~~
~~Outdoor leisure equipment (M)~~
~~Indoor games (M)~~
~~Place to do homework (M)~~
~~Dentist when needed (M - optional)~~
~~GP when needed (M - optional)~~
~~Leisure activities (M)~~
~~Celebrations (M)~~
~~To invite friends (M)~~
~~School trips (M)~~
~~Outdoor space to play (M)~~
~~Holiday (M - optional)~~

Housing Deprivations

~~No hot running water (M)~~
~~Shortage of space~~
~~Darkness~~
~~Leaky roof, damp, etc.~~
~~No toilet~~
~~No bath~~
~~Overcrowding~~
~~High housing costs~~

**The new EU
Material &
Social
Deprivation
Measure
(2017)**

Local Environment Deprivations

~~Litter lying around (M)~~
~~Vandalism (M)~~
~~Diff access to public transport (M)~~
~~Diff access to post, banks (M)~~
~~Noise~~
~~Pollution~~
~~Crime~~

Adult Deprivations (enforced lack)

~~Some new Clothes (M)~~
~~Two pairs of shoes (M)~~
~~Some money for oneself (M)~~
~~Mobile phone (M)~~
~~Drink/meal monthly (M)~~
~~Leisure activities (M)~~

Household Deprivations

~~Incapacity to keep home warm~~
~~Arrears~~
~~Incapacity to face unexp. expenses~~
~~Lack of meat, chicken, fish~~
~~Lack of Holiday~~

Enforced lack of :

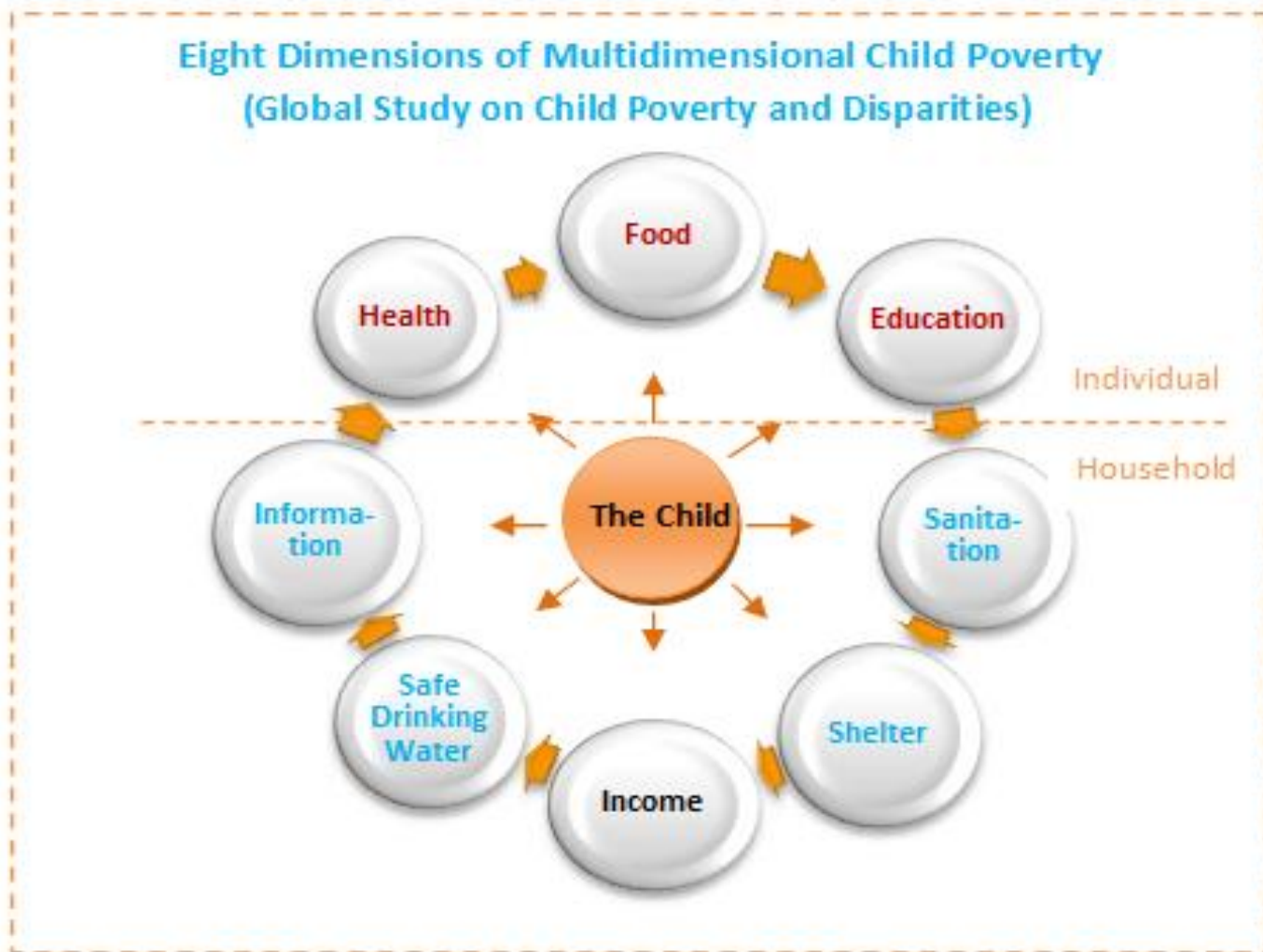
Telephone
Colour TV
Washing machine
Car
Internet (M) & Computer
Worn-out furniture (M)

The First (ever) EU Child Deprivation Measure (March 2018)

The child deprivation rate is the percentage of children aged between 1 and 15 years who suffer from the enforced lack of at least three items out of the list of 17 (unweighted) retained items:

1. Child: Some new clothes
2. Child: Two pairs of shoes
3. Child: Fresh fruits & vegetables daily
4. Child: Meat, chicken, fish daily
5. Child: Suitable books
6. Child: Outdoor leisure equipment
7. Child: Indoor games
8. Child: Leisure activities
9. Child: Celebrations
10. Child: Invite friends
11. Child: School trips
12. Child: Holiday
13. Household: Replace worn-out furniture
14. Household: Arrears
15. Adults in the household: Internet
16. Household: Home adequately warm
17. Household: Car

Dimensions of Child Poverty



Child Poverty in the Developing World UK Media Coverage

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ember 10 2004
lished in London
Manchester
rdian.co.uk
* *

The Guardian

THE INDEPENDENT
Friday 10 December 2004

The greatest catastrophe

Aids worst disaster in history, says UN chief

by Carol Bellamy and Paul Merton

HIV/AIDS pandemic is the greatest catastrophe in history since the blighting childhood disease in the developing world, especially the sub-Saharan Africa, United Nations said today.

Advances in children's survival, health and education are being reversed by a "triple mummy" of Aids, conflict and poverty, according to the UN Children's agency, Unicef.

The disease is driving the depletion of basic services for children and violating their right to grow and develop, said Carol Bellamy, the organisation's executive director.

"I believe Aids is the worst catastrophe ever to hit the world," she told the Guardian.

"It is just ripping up systems, health or education. Our children's childhood is being destroyed from them."

Over 18 million African children will have lost one or both parents to HIV/AIDS, said Ms Bellamy.

She said there were bright spots: an effort to eradicate polio was back on track, Kenya had introduced free primary schooling and rates of HIV appeared to be falling in Namibia. "We are not saying everything has fallen apart."

But without identifying them she accused governments of "shutting their eyes" to HIV and the erosion of gains made since the adoption of the convention on the rights of the child in 1989.

The report sounded alarm over the growing number of orphans deprived of a normal family environment and exposed to violence, abuse, exploitation and stigmatisation.

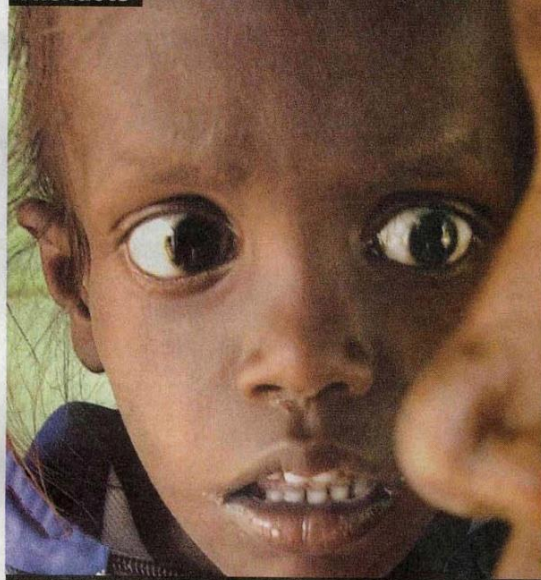
"The loss of a parent implies more than just the disappearance of a caregiver. It pervades every aspect of a child's life: their emotional well-being, physical security, mental development and overall health. In the most extreme cases, children can find themselves living on the streets, utterly devoid of family support."

The extended African family network of grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins has been credited with shouldering the burden but Unicef warned that this safety net was severely stretched, especially in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

Aid workers and government agencies have issued similar warnings that romanticised notions of heroic relatives selflessly raising broods of infants can mask an uglier reality.

Blighted childhood

The facts



African indicators (on different scales)



1 in 6 children is severely hungry; one in seven has no health care at all; one in five has no safe water and one in three has no toilet or sanitation facilities at home

Over **640m** children live in dwellings with mud floors or extreme overcrowding

Over **120m** children are shut out of primary schools, the majority of them girls

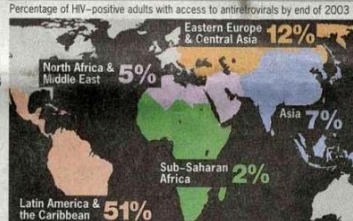
180m children work in the worst forms of child labour

1.2m children are trafficked each year

2m children, mostly girls, are exploited in the sex industry

Nearly half of the **3.6m** people killed in conflict during the 1990s (45%) were children

HIV care



Sources: UNAids, Unicef and USAid, Guardian Graphics

Belice

THE INDEPENDENT

No 5,663 www.independent.co.uk FRIDAY 10 DECEMBER 2004 (Republic of Ireland €0.95) 60p



Howard Jacobson: I defend my right to be rude and offensive



PLUS: Paul Merton in praise of slapstick • Bob Dylan's saved masterpiece • Natalie Portman comes of age

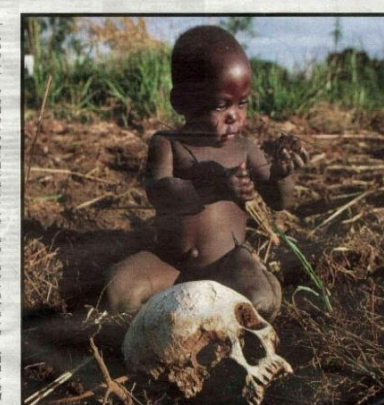
» IN THE 40-PAGE Arts & Books Review

1,000,000,000

One billion children are at risk today from war, poverty and hunger, failed by the world's governments

BY STEPHEN KJAN

THEY ARE a billion strong. Dressed, malnourished, uneducated, they are a people on the run from wars that take the lives of their mothers and sisters. And they are all children - half the children on earth today.



This Ugandan child is one of millions whose lives are devastated by war. David Turnley/Corbis

In shocking revelations yesterday the grim reality of daily life for the world's poorest generation was laid bare. More than one billion children are now being denied the healthy and protected upbringing promised by the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child. For them - the forgotten masses - violence, poverty and Aids are all that the year's end will bring. In Darfur in Sudan, war-torn children wait for their parents in refugee camps. In Haiti they huddle in shanties, having lost homes and parents to floods. In Iraq they trample through the rubble of bombed-out homes.

More than one in six children are severely hungry. One in seven has no access to health care. Despite debt reduction schemes and the vast sums of cash donated by individuals around the world, one factor looms more than a billion children in a state of poverty. And that factor is war - usually over natural resources such as diamonds and oil, not a moral issue in itself. More than a billion children are in a state of poverty. And that factor is war - usually over natural resources such as diamonds and oil, not a moral issue in itself. More than a billion children are in a state of poverty. And that factor is war - usually over natural resources such as diamonds and oil, not a moral issue in itself.

Forty billion continue to be "denied a childhood" - 28 million are orphans from losses and communities by fighting. The world's political leaders are failing them, according to the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef). Governments are not delivering on long-held promises to protect their rights. At least 640 million children do not have adequate shelter, while 140 million have never been to school. Six million is something that 400 million children are denied while 500 million live without basic sanitation. And 90 million are orphans.

From the heart of Africa, where conflict has raged for decades, to Latin America, where hurricanes have ravaged families, and Asia where floods and landslides sweep whole towns away, it is clear that no group of people pays more than another - the young and defenceless.

It is not too late that says: "What we are saying in this report is that children made by political leaders in many cases are very often neglected when access to children," the executive director of Unicef, Carol Bellamy, said reporters in London at the launch of *The State of the World's Children*.

Despite signing the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, many governments are failing to fulfil its principles, the report claims. The convention commits governments to provide a healthy, protected and decent childhood for every person born.

"We last year, 30,000 under-five deaths, preventable deaths. And while child mortality rates fell by a fifth over the decade, more than 10 million children perished in the process."

The shadow of Aids looms long. Half the children of Aids sufferers are still alive. Some are heavily restricted until their conclusion.

Continued on page 2

Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparities (2008-2011)



•**Americas and the Caribbean:** Bolivia, Brazil, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua

•**Central and Eastern Europe/Commonwealth of Independent States:** Kosovo, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

•**Eastern and Southern Africa:** Burundi, Indian Ocean Islands, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe

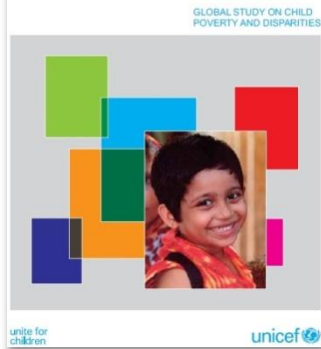
•**East Asia and the Pacific:** Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Viet Nam, Vanuatu

•**Middle East and North Africa:** Djibouti, Egypt, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Yemen

•**South Asia:** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

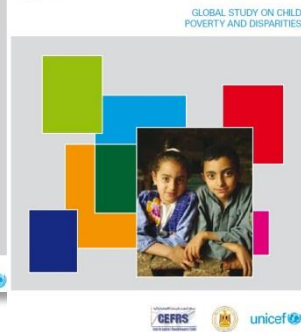
•**West and Central Africa:** Cameroon, Congo DR, Congo, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

National Report
Bangladesh

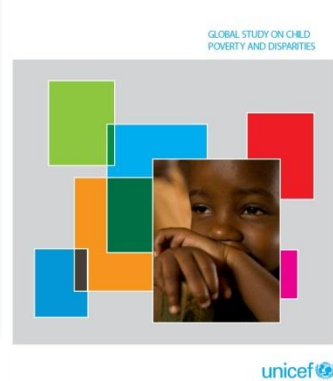


CHILD POVERTY AND
DISPARITIES IN EGYPT

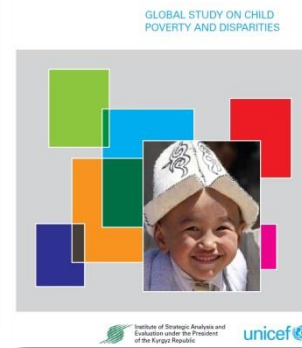
Building the Social
Infrastructure for
Egypt's Future



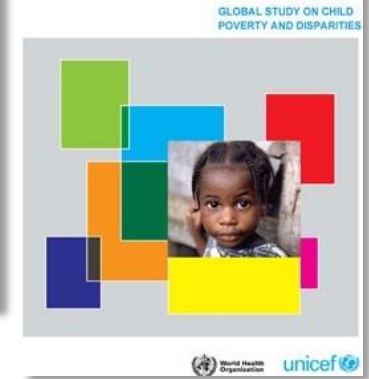
National Report
Ghana



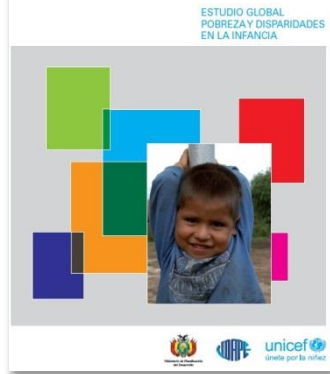
NATIONAL REPORT
KYRGYZSTAN



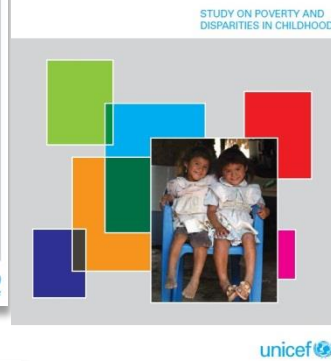
National report
Jamaica



Reporte Nacional
Bolivia



Country Report
Mexico



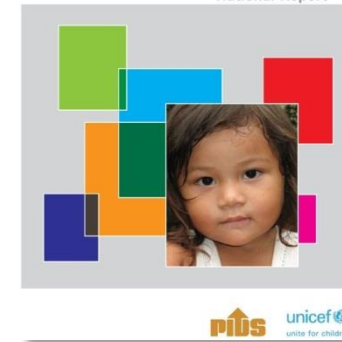
National report
Nigeria



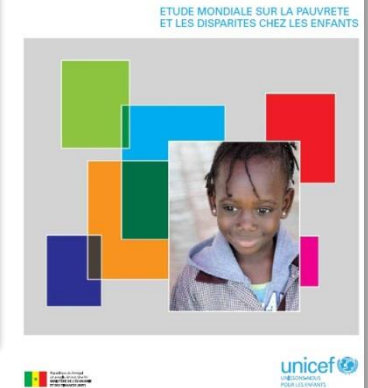
GLOBAL STUDY ON CHILD
POVERTY AND DISPARITIES

Philippines

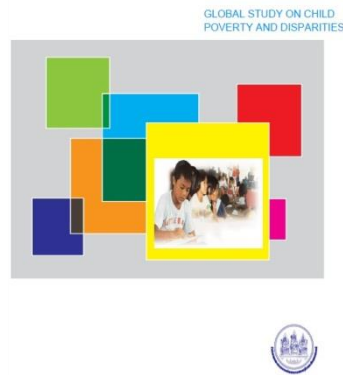
Volume 1
National Report



Rapport national
Sénégal



National report
Thailand



CHILD POVERTY
AND DISPARITIES
IN UKRAINE



National reports

Examples of Impact

China: Chinese Government's Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development now focusing on child poverty; a child poverty target was incorporated into the 2011-2020 National Rural Poverty Reduction Strategy, this will benefit some of China's 322 million children;

Mozambique: The Mozambique Government has approved a Children's Act and translated the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child into national legislation. It has invested in education and health, reducing the proportion of children experiencing deprivation and, in 2010, introduced the Basic Social Protection Strategy. In 2013, UNICEF's Senior Social Policy Specialist reported that our research has led to increased Government budgets for programmes to deal with child poverty.

Mali, the study results were instrumental in helping to convene the first national forum on poverty which led to the formulation of an action plan on social protection and the Government of Mali establishing a mandatory health insurance policy and a healthcare assistance fund for the poorest 5% of the population;

Tanzania, the study directly influenced the government to develop and pass the Law of the Child Act at the end of 2009, which provides a legislative framework for reducing child poverty and fulfilling child rights.

Haiti: provided the first ever data on child poverty in Haiti, which used in the 2008 Haitian National Poverty Reduction Strategy. Following the 2010 earthquake, the data were used by international agencies, including UNICEF in its *Humanitarian Action Report 2010 Partnering for Children in Emergencies*.

Our research

“transformed the way UNICEF and many of its partners understood and measured the poverty suffered by children.... [It] has exposed policy-makers all over the world to a new understanding of child poverty and inequalities. As a consequence, children are more visible in poverty reduction policies and debates“

(UNICEF Press Release 2009)

Possible Research Partnership Ideas: some examples

- 1) To help improve the policy relevant measurement of the extent and nature of child and adult poverty in low, middle and high income countries. Specifically, to develop and implement a short multidimensional consensual deprivation question module and produce valid, reliable, directly comparable and socially realistic estimates of the extent and nature of multidimensional poverty in all countries.
- 2) To help to improve the policy-relevant measurement of the extent, nature and consequences of child and youth hunger in low, middle and high income countries. Specifically, we could aim to produce global estimates of malnutrition amongst young children using the Comprehensive Index of Anthropometric Failure (CIAF) methodology which corrects for the prevalence underestimates produced by standard methodologies (e.g. stunting and wasting)
- 3) To help improve the measurement of government policy and governance efforts to address poverty and food security in all countries, and link the policy data to the outcome data on poverty and malnutrition to analyse the relationship between policies, governance, resources and outcomes.