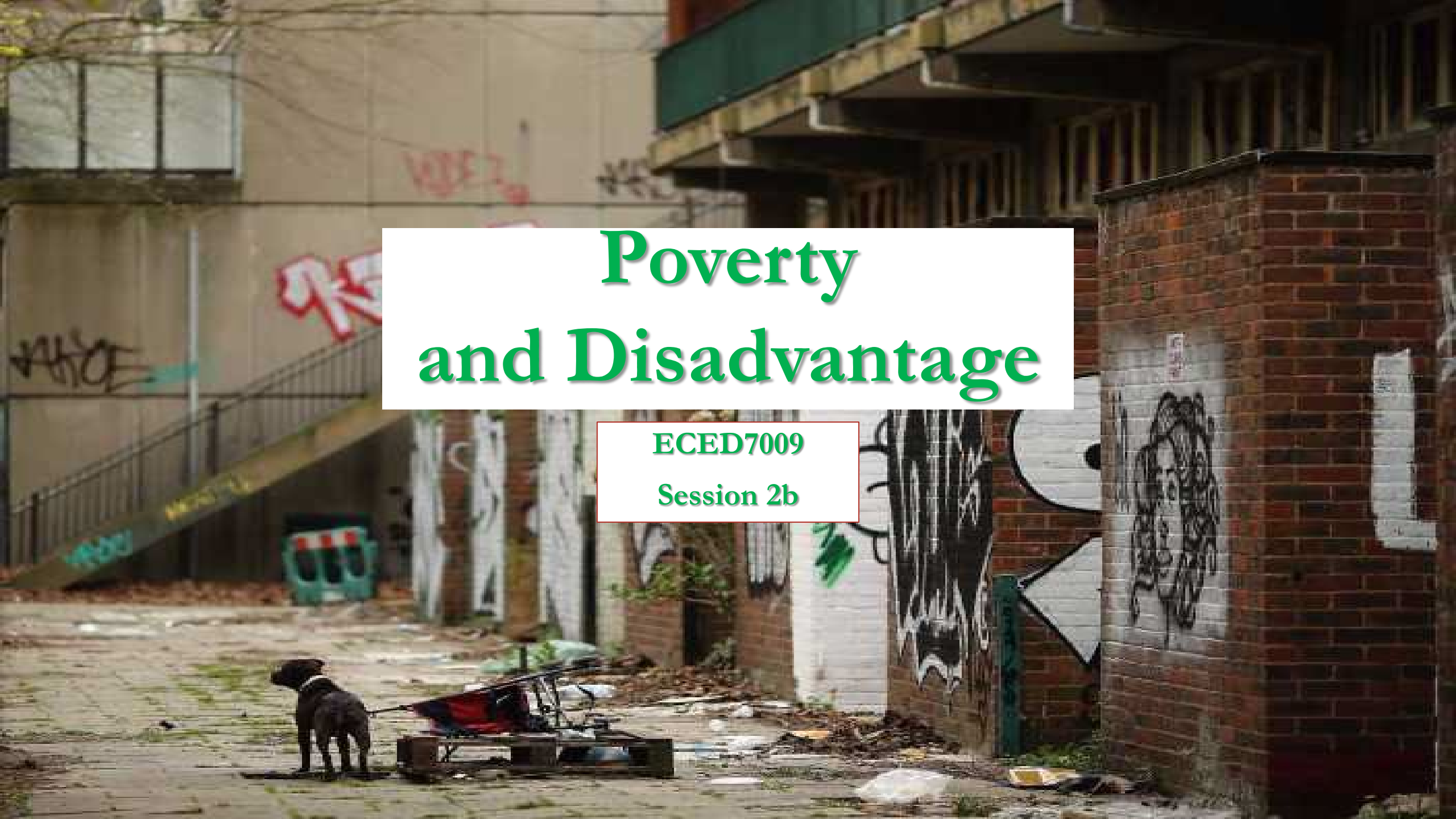


The background image shows a gritty urban scene. In the foreground, a small black dog stands on a sidewalk next to a shopping cart filled with debris. The street is littered with trash. In the background, there are brick and concrete buildings heavily covered in graffiti. A set of stairs with a metal railing is visible on the left side of the frame.

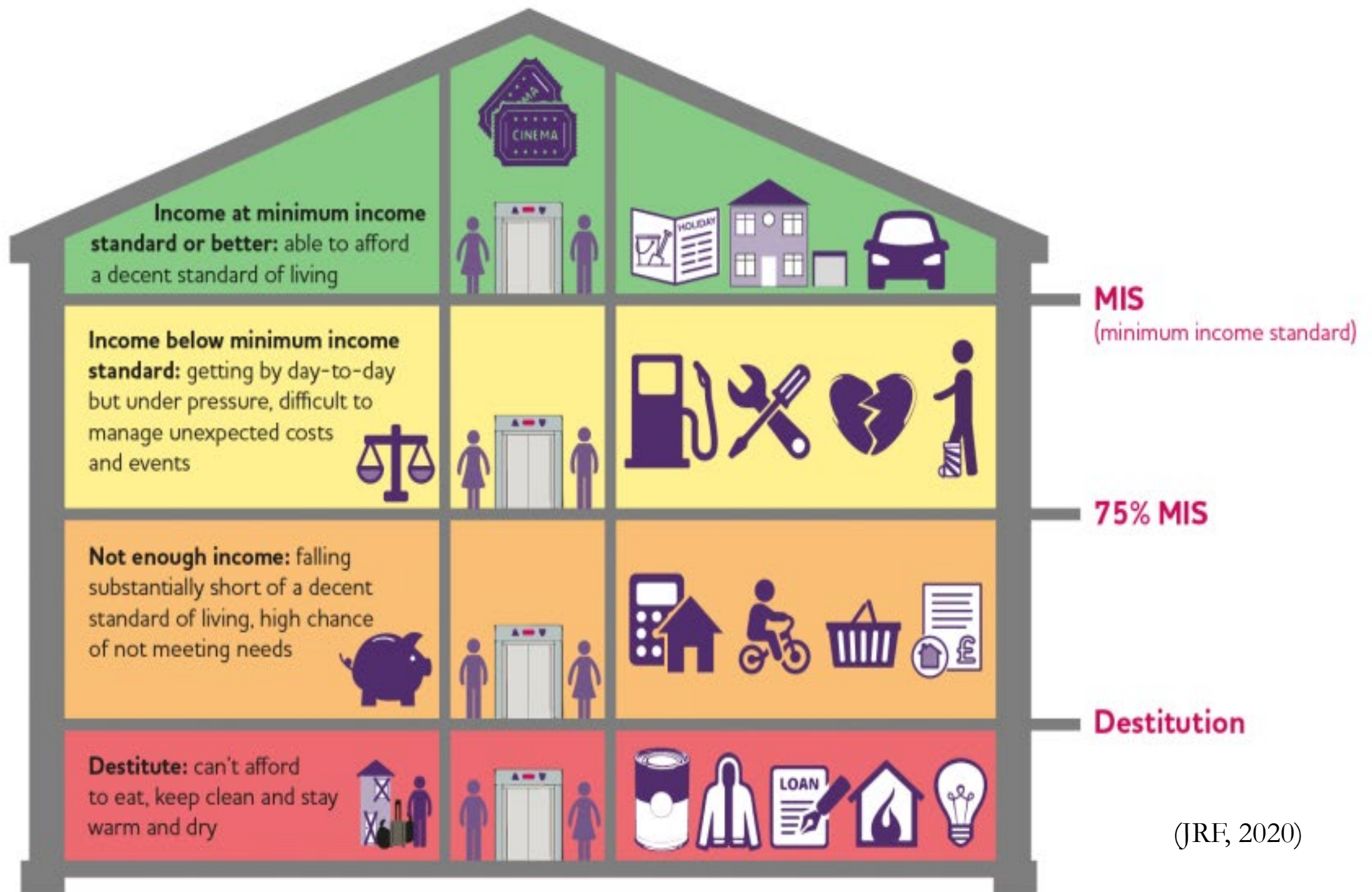
Poverty and Disadvantage

ECED7009

Session 2b

What is Poverty and Disadvantage?

- Poverty includes less access to :
 - Money
 - Jobs
 - Good quality housing
 - Resources
 - Health and wellbeing
 - Leisure activities
- (Spicker, Alvarez Leguizamon & Gordon, 2007)



(JRF, 2020)

Who is in Poverty and Disadvantaged?

- 8 types of deprivation
 - Income
 - Employment
 - Health
 - Education
 - Housing
 - Community Safety
 - Physical Environment

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 ([WIMD 2019](#)).

Vocabulary

- Multi-dimensional
- Diverse and Overlapping Characteristics
- Intersectionality

Multi-Dimensional Policy Approach: What is Multi-dimensional Poverty?

- Poverty is often defined by one-dimensional measures
 - usually based on income But no single indicator can capture
 - The multiple dimensions nature of poverty

(Maggio, 2004; Hick, 2016).

Intersectionality and Privilege

- The observation from intersectionality theorists that
- ‘we dominate and are dominated’ (hooks, 1989: 20 in Lloyd, 2013: 123)
- dissolves rigid distinctions between the so-called powerful and powerless (Squires, 1999: 36)
- draws attention to the productive aspects of power, namely,
 - the ways in which the exertion of power also produces possibilities for resistance (Severs *et al*, 2016).

Housing Facilities

- These concern the absence of basic housing facilities (so basic that one can presume all households would wish to have them):
 - A separate kitchen
 - A separate bath/shower room
 - An indoor flushing toilet
 - A place to sit outside e.g. a terrace or garden
 - any form of central heating, including any electric storage heaters in (part of) the accommodation

(Maggio, 2004 ; Hick, 2016).

Wales: What is Rural Poverty?

- Issues of
 - Rurality
 - Urban decay
 - Low employment all impacts upon adequate housing (HMSO, 2016).
- Four key issues relating to rural poverty
 - transport and access to services
 - the economy, employment and income
 - Housing
 - the rural poverty premium (HMSO, 2016).

Definitions of Rural and Poverty

- Definitions of 'rural' and 'poverty' vary and have been hotly debated by researchers.
 - The Office for National Statistics defines rural as settlements of less than 10,000 usual residents (Office for National Statistics, 2013).
 - However, the term 'rural' can have multiple meanings and it has been estimated that 30 different definitions are used across different UK Government departments (Scott *et al.*, 2007).

Environmental Problems

- These concern problems with the neighbourhood and the environment:
 - Shortage of space
 - Noise from neighbours
 - Other street noise
 - Too dark/not enough light
 - Pollution, grime or other environmental problems
 - Vandalism or crime in the area

(Maggio, 2004 ; Hick, 2016).

Quality of Life Indicators: The EU self-reported Exposure to . . .

- Pollution, Grime and Environmental Problems:
 - decreased between 2007 and 2017
 - in the last six years of the analysed period it remained stable around 14 %
 - people at risk of poverty were more likely to face
 - a higher risk of exposure to pollution, grime and environmental problems
 - than the average for the whole population (Eurostat, 2019)

Quality of Life Indicators: The EU self-reported Exposure to . . .

- Particulate Matter Air Pollution:
 - Between 2000 and 2017, urban populations in the EU became
 - less exposed to particulate matter air pollution
 - In 2017, the exposure of urban populations to particulate matter air pollution was
 - below the level recommended by the World Health Organisation in twelve of the EU Member States
- Noise Pollution:
 - 2017 more than one in six inhabitants in the EU-28 reported a concern over
 - noise pollution from neighbours or from the street
 - the issue of noise pollution was particularly evident among
 - people at risk of poverty (Eurostat, 2019).

Housing Deterioration

- These concern serious problems with accommodation:
 - Leaky roof
 - Damp walls, floors, foundation etc.
 - Rot in window frames or floors

(Maggio, 2004 ; Hick, 2016).

Multiple Housing Deprivation (MHD)

- Indoor Environment
 - Lead Poisoning
 - Damp and Mould
 - Cold and Seasonal Differences
 - Household Crowding
 - Noise Pollution
 - The experience of poor housing over
 - the course of a lifetime (Marsh *et al*, 1999)
 - From infancy, childhood, and into adulthood
 - overcrowding and damp,
 - cold dwellings,
 - have a cumulative detrimental effect on
 - physical and mental health
 - MHD poses health risks of similar proportions
 - to smoking
 - On average
 - greater than that posed by excessive alcohol consumption
- (Marsh *et al*, 1999)

Multiple Housing Deprivation (MHD)

- Children seem to be particularly vulnerable to prolonged exposure to poor housing
- A number of adult diseases
 - such as *Helicobacter pylori*
 - have been traced back to exposure Housing standards
- Associations between poorer housing conditions in childhood and
 - mortality from common diseases in adulthood
 - are not strong (Dedman *et al*, 2001).

Secondary Life-style Deprivation

- These concern “enforced” lack of widely desired possessions
 - *‘enforced’ means that the lack of possession is because of lack of resources*
 - Car or van normally available for private use by any members of the household
 - A colour TV
 - video recorder
 - A washing machine
 - A microwave oven
 - A telephone

(Maggio, 2004 ; Hick, 2016).

Basic Life-Style Deprivation

- These concern the lack of ability to afford most basic requirements:
 - Keeping the home (household's principal accommodation) adequately warm
 - Paying for a week's annual holiday away from home
 - Replacing any worn-out furniture
 - Buying new, rather than second hand clothes
 - Eating meat chicken or fish every second day
 - Having friends or family for a drink or meal at least once a month

(Maggio, 2004 ; Hick, 2016).

Politicians must Listen to Young People on how Poverty and Mental Health are Linked

- The Guardian: London (UK) 13 August 2019.
 - ‘To be poor in the UK today, following nearly a decade of austerity policies that tore the safety net to shreds, is a brutal business’.
 - ‘The latest batch of statistics from the Social Metrics Commission revealing that of the
 - 14.3 million people living in poverty right now,
 - 4.5 million are trapped in deep poverty,
 - with incomes of less than half the official breadline,
 - shows just how deep and wide the problem has become’.

(O’Hara, 2019)

Multi-Dimensional Poverty Includes . . .

- A Range of Deprivations
 - Experienced by people at risk of exclusion
- This includes but is not exclusively:
 - poor health
 - lack of education
 - inadequate living standards
 - Disempowerment
 - poor quality of work
 - the threat of violence
 - living in areas that are environmentally hazardous

(OPHI, 2020)

Complexity and Multidimensionality

- A multidimensional measure of poverty
 - incorporate a range of indicators
 - that capture the complexity of this phenomena
 - in order to inform policies aimed at reducing poverty and deprivation in a country
- Depending on
 - the context of a country
 - the purpose of the measure
 - different indicators can be chosen
 - to reflect the needs and priorities of a nation
 - as well as its constituent regions, districts, provinces

(OPHI, 2020).

Why Multidimensionality?

- Monetary-based Poverty Measures
 - can miss the multi-dimensionality, complexity and competing contexts of those who are poor
- Economic growth
 - does not always reduce poverty or deprivation
 - Research indicates that economic growth is
 - not strongly associated with a reduction in other deprivations, such as child malnutrition or child mortality.

Participatory Research

- Poor people describe their experience of poverty as multidimensional.
 - Participatory research indicated that:
 - poor people describe ill-being to include a range of factors beyond what is in a policy sense 'health related'.
- These include:
 - poor health
 - Nutrition
 - lack of adequate sanitation and clean water
 - social exclusion
 - low education
 - bad housing conditions
 - Violence
 - Shame
 - disempowerment

Why Multidimensionality?

- Policy relevant information:
 - The more policy-relevant information there is available on poverty
 - the better-equipped policymakers will be to reduce poverty
 - For example
 - an area in which most people are deprived in education requires a different poverty reduction strategy
 - from an area in which most people are deprived in housing conditions

Motivation

- “We are almost blind when the metrics on which action is based are ill-designed or when they are not well understood”
 - The renowned economists Joseph Stiglitz, Amartya Sen and Jean-Paul Fitoussi in 2010
 - (The World Watch Institute, 2013)





Why Such Interest?

Overall:

- While assessing quality-of-life requires a plural indicators, there are strong demands to develop a single summary measure

Stiglitz Sen Fitoussi Commission Report

Ethics:

- Human lives are battered and diminished in all kinds of different ways

Amartya Sen

Visibility:

- Track progress towards national plan

M&E.

Effectiveness:

- Acceleration in one goal often speeds up progress in others - to meet MDGs strategically we need to see them together
- Roadmap towards implementation computations

Feasibility Surveys:

- measure deprivations directly

Why Multidimensional Poverty Measures?

- Income poverty does not show health or education or social deprivations, nor does its reduction reduce them.
- Multidimensional poverty measures complement income poverty measures, both globally and nationally.

Income poverty does not proxy material deprivations in Europe

Table 6 Distribution across combined income poverty and deprivation persistence variable by country

	Neither persistently income poor nor deprived	Persistently income poor only	Persistently deprived only	Persistently income poor and deprived
Denmark	82.8	6.9	8.9	1.4
The Netherlands	78.8	7.1	7.3	6.8
Belgium	73.0	9.3	8.8	8.9
France	70.8	11.6	8.5	9.0
Ireland	64.8	11.4	9.7	14.0
Italy	68.8	9.2	11.3	10.7
Greece	68.8	11.2	9.9	10.1
Spain	72.7	9.2	8.7	9.4
Portugal	64.5	12.0	11.3	12.2
All	70.7	10.4	9.2	9.7

Source: Whelan Layte Maitre 2004 Understanding the Mismatch between Income Poverty & Deprivation

In Europe, while 20% of people are persistently income poor, and 20% are persistently materially deprived, ONLY 10% of people are BOTH persistently income poor and materially deprived.

This observation motivated the move in Europe to a multidimensional poverty measure EU 2020. Income doesn't tell the full story – even of material deprivation in industrial economies

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A Challenge to Capitalism: Growth is not always the answer!

- François Bourguignon, Agnès Bénassy-Quéré, Stefan Dercon, Antonio Estache, Jan Willem Gunning, Ravi Kanbur, Stephan Klasen, Simon Maxwell, Jean-Philippe Platteau, Amedeo Spadaro
- Growth May Not Reduce Material Deprivation

‘The correlation between GDP
per capita growth
and non-income MDGs
is practically zero...’

Growth?

Necessary but Insufficient

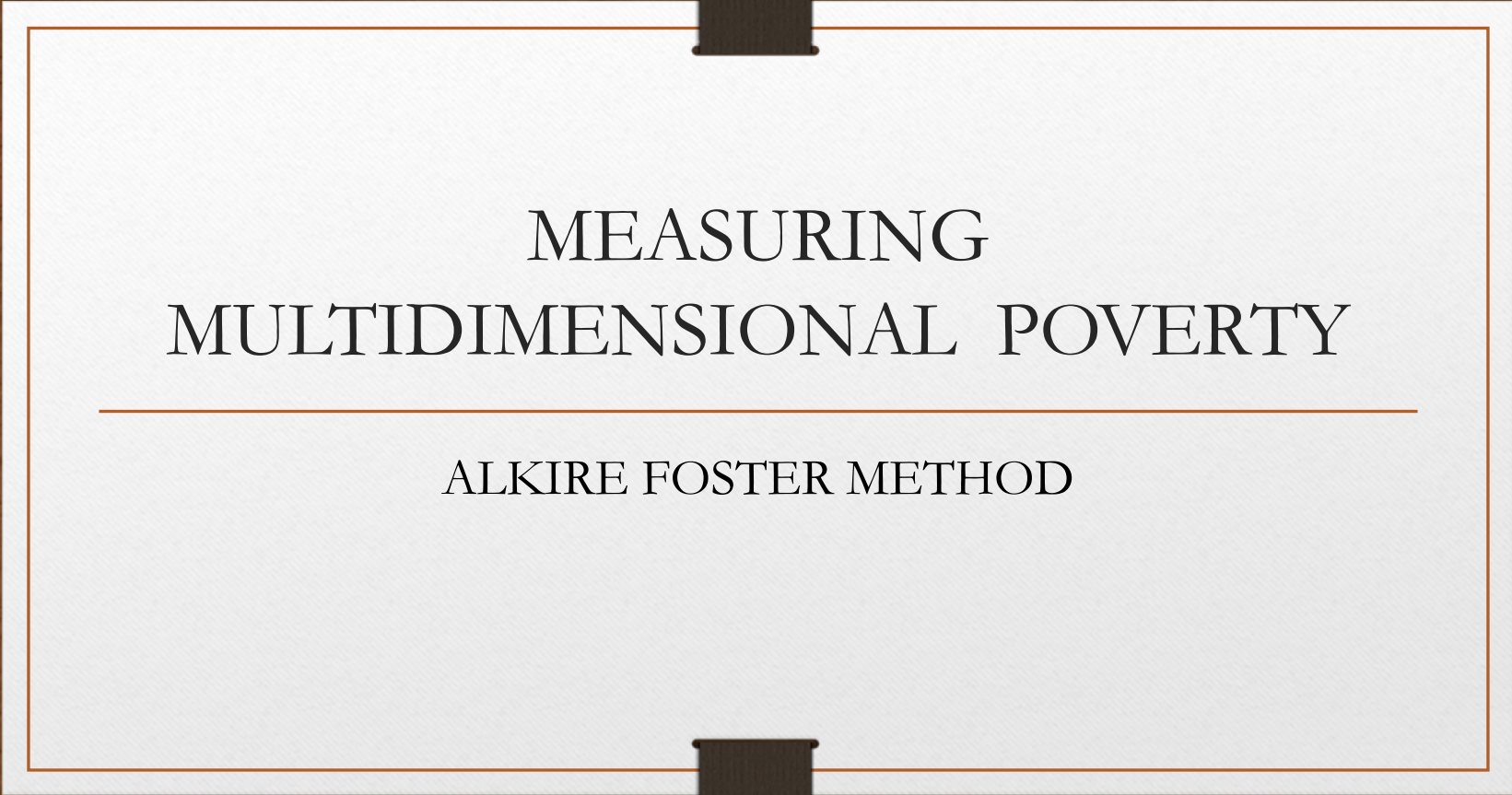
- India: strong economic growth since 1980s
- 1998-9
 - 47% children under 3 were undernourished
- 2005-6
 - 46% were undernourished
 - (weight overage)

Growth?

Necessary but Insufficient

“Growth, of course, can be very helpful in achieving development, but this requires active public policies to ensure that the fruits of economic growth are widely shared, and also requires – and this is very important making good use of the public revenue generated by fast economic growth for social services, especially for public healthcare and public education.”

Dreze and Sen ‘Putting Growth in its Place’ Outlook. November 2011



MEASURING MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

ALKIRE FOSTER METHOD

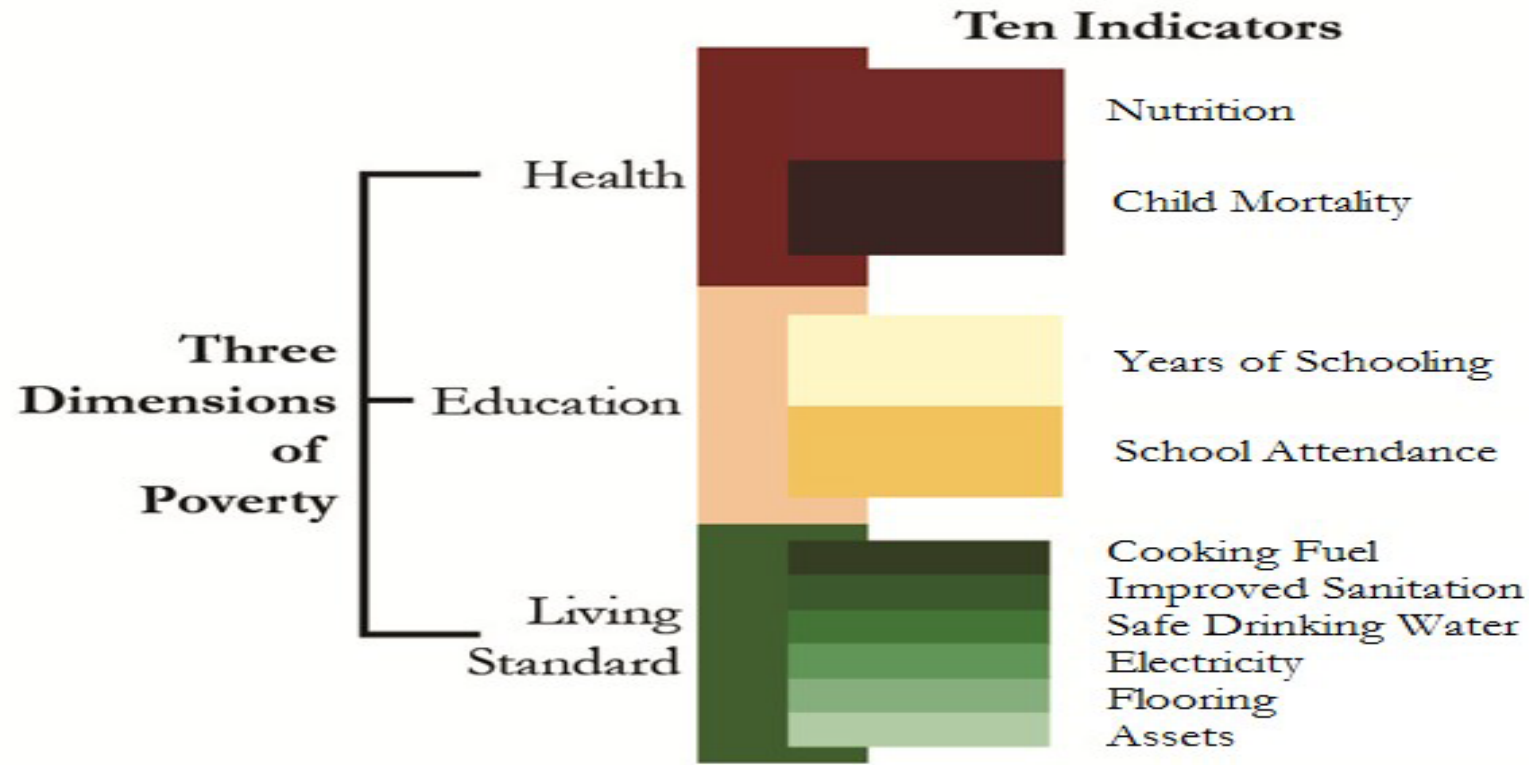
Multidimensional Poverty- the challenge:

- A government would like to create an official multidimensional poverty indicator
 - Desiderata
 - It must be understandable and easy to describe
 - It must conform to “common sense” notions of poverty
 - It must be able to target the poor, track changes, and guide policy.
 - It must be technically solid
 - It must be operationally viable
 - It must be easily replicable

Practical Steps

- Select
 - Purpose of the index
 - monitor, target
 - Unit of Analysis
 - Dimensions
 - Specific variables or indicators for each dimension
 - Whether variables or dimensions should be aggregated with others or left independent
 - Cutoff for each independent variable/dimension
 - Value of deprivation for each variable/dimension
 - Identification method
 - Aggregation method

Dimensions, Weights, Indicators



(Mihika Chatterjee 2014;
TEDx Wooster)

Person	Health	Education	Housing	Employment
Person 1				
Person 2				
Person 3				
Person 4				

(Mihika Chatterjee 2014;
TEDx Wooster)

Person	Health	Education	Housing	Employment
Person 1				
Person 2				
Person 3				
Person 4				

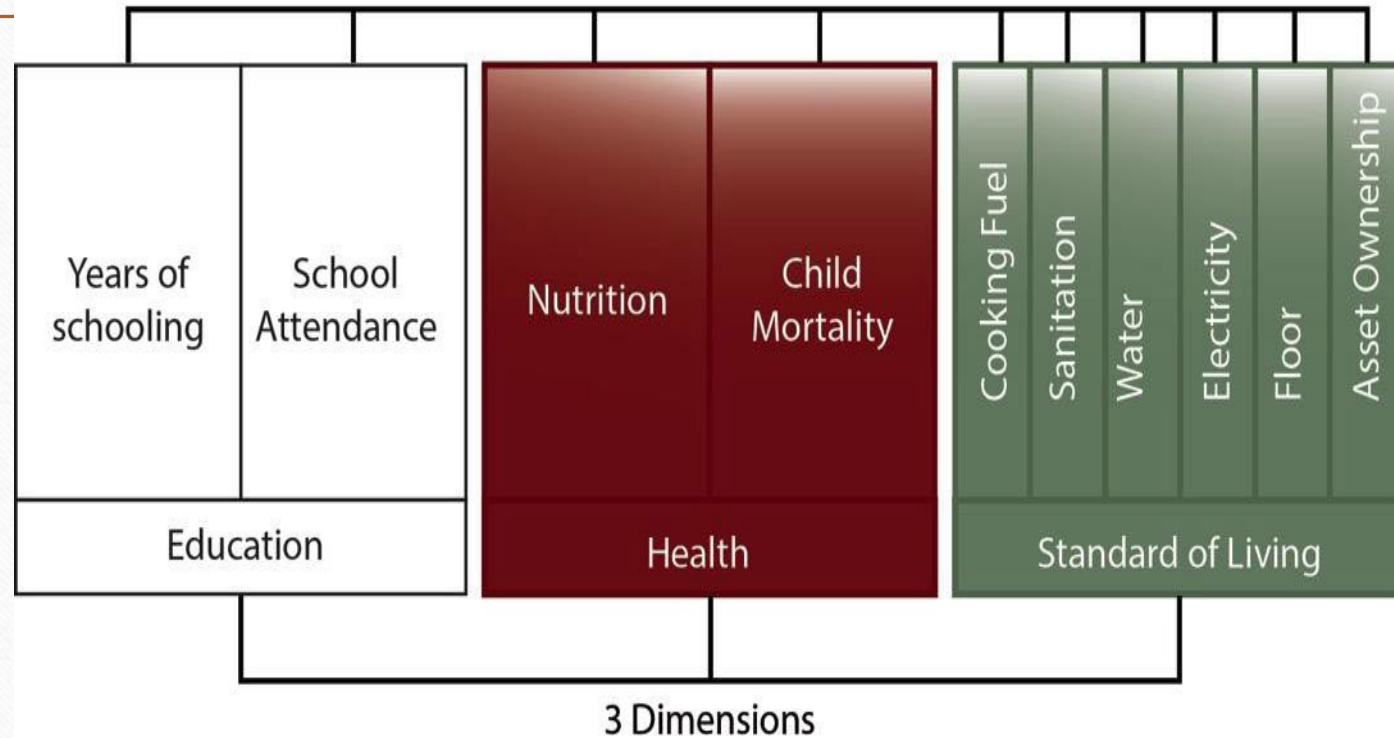
(Mihika Chatterjee 2014;
TEDx Wooster)

Build a Deprivation Score for Each Person

10 Indicators



Nathalie, Cameroon



Ted Talks by Mia Birdsong

The Story we Tell about Poverty isn't True

view Video

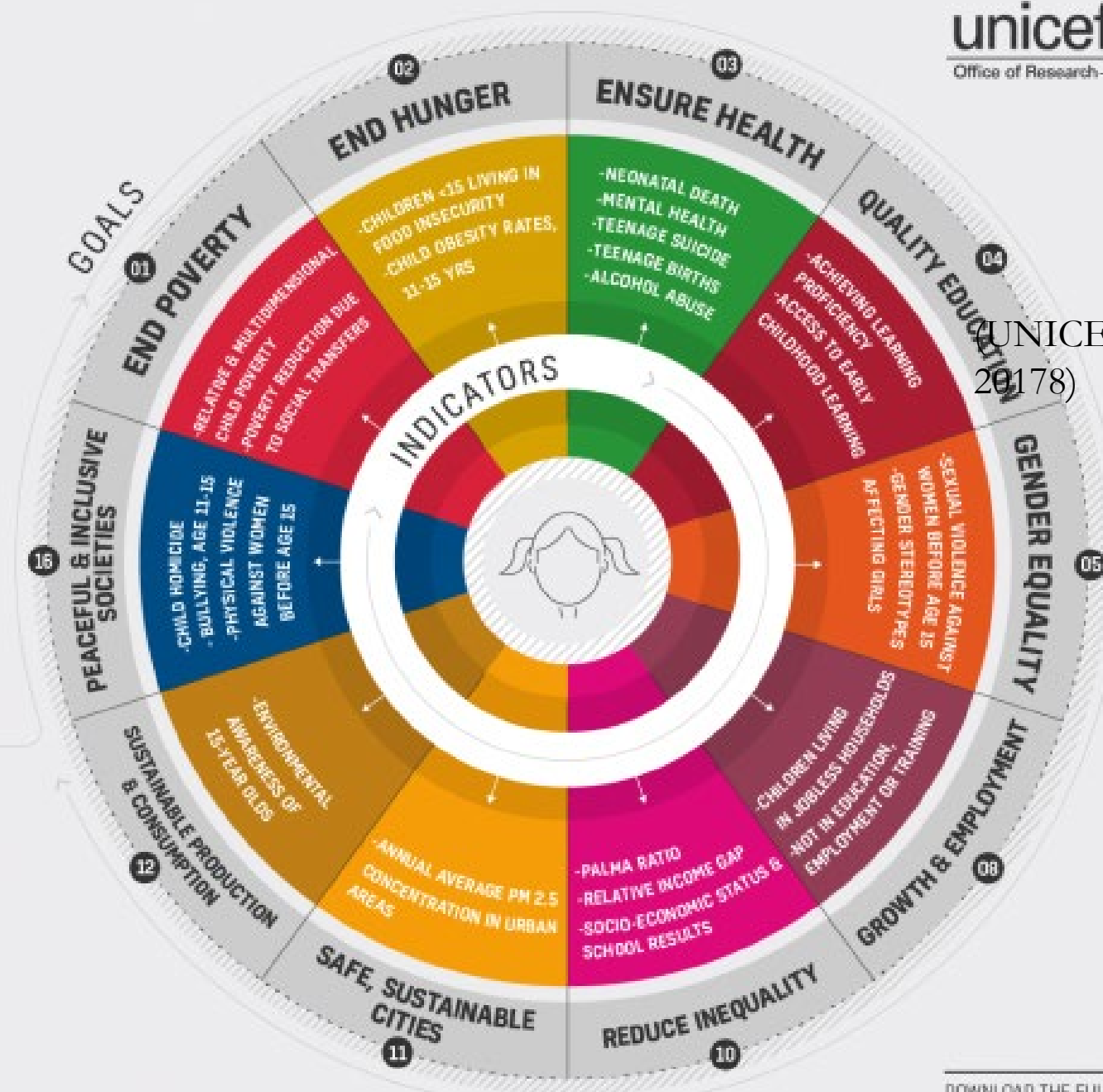
- View Video
 - https://www.ted.com/talks/mia_birdsong_the_story_we_tell_about_poverty_isn_t_true/transcript

GOALS AND INDICATORS

MAPPING GLOBAL GOALS TO INDICATORS THAT EFFECTIVELY
MEASURE CHILD WELL-BEING IN HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

- 01 END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE
- 02 END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVE NUTRITION
- 03 ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL
- 04 ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL
- 05 ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS
- 08 PROMOTE INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT
- 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES
- 11 MAKE CITIES INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE
- 12 ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS
- 16 PROMOTE JUST, PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

SOURCE: INNOCENTI REPORT CARD 14 / TABLE 1
MAPPING REPORT CARD 14 INDICATORS TO GLOBAL GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS.



UNICEF,
20178)

MYNEDIAD I WASANAETHAU

**CYDRADD
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**ECWITI
EQUITY**

**CYDRADDOLEB
REALITY**

**RHYDDHAD
LIBERATION**





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