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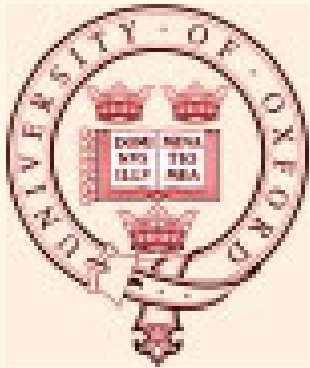

MISSING DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY DATA

Manila, 6 October 2009

OBJECTIVES

- To motivate OPHI's main research themes
- To describe OPHI work on 'Missing Dimensions of Poverty'
- To present very preliminary data on Missing Dimensions from Chile.
- To invite discussion regarding the survey modules and how they might inform CBMS poverty-reduction efforts in Philippines.

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MOTIVATION FOR THE MISSING DIMENSIONS

The Problem of Missing Data

- Human Development is the process of expanding the freedoms that people value and have reason to value (Sen 2000).
- Yet a critical bottleneck for empirical studies is the following:
  in key areas of human development, internationally comparable indicators at the hh level are *missing*.
- Such data as do exist are often of poor or uncertain quality, cannot be linked to other datasets, or are not widely available.
- HDI includes income, longevity, and education, but human development extends to other domains.

  This topic is thus an investment in our future ability to conduct high quality research on multidimensional poverty.

Authors	Rawls (1972)	Finnis, Grisez, and Boyle (1987)	Doyal and Gough (1993)	Nussbaum (2000)	Narayan-Parker (2000)	Camfield (2005)
Defining concepts	Primary goods	Basic human values	**Basic Needs** and Intermediate needs[a]	Central human functional capabilities	Dimensions of well-being	Quality of life
Bodily well-being		Bodily life – health, vigour and safety	**Physical health**. -Nutrition: food and water -Health care -Safe birth control and child bearing -Safe Physical environment	Life Bodily health Bodily integrity	Bodily well-being Access to health services Good physical environment	
Material well-being	Income and wealth		Protective housing Economic security		Material well-being Food Assets	Food Shelter
Mental development		Knowledge Practical reasonableness	Basic education	Senses, Imagination, Thought Emotions Practical reason Play		Education (Bangladesh and Ethiopia, not Thailand or Peru)
Work	Freedom of occupation	Skillful performance in work and play	Work		Work	
Security			Physical security		Civil peace Physically safe environment Lawfulness (access to justice) Personal physical security Security in old age	
Social relations	Social bases of self-respect	Friendship	Significant primary relationships	Affiliation Social bases for self-respect	Social well-being -Family -Self-respect and dignity -Community relations	Family
Spiritual well-being		Self-integration Harmony with ultimate source of reality				Religion (important in Bangladesh and Thailand)
Empowerment and political freedom	Rights, liberties, opportunities Powers and prerogatives of office and positions of responsibility Freedom of movement		**Autonomy of agency** Civil and political rights Political participation	Control over one's environment	Freedom of choice and action	
Respect for other species				Other species		

TABLE I
List of terms comprising each domain and their frequency (×) of occurrence.

Material well-being	Health	Productivity	Intimacy	Safety	Community	Emotional well-being
Car (1)	Health (22)	Achieve success (1)	Child interaction (1)	Amount of privacy (1)	Acq. and contacts (1)	Beautiful things (1)
Clothes (2)	Hlth./Funct. (2)	Activ. available (1)	Children (4)	Control (1)	Area you live in (2)	Comfort from religion (1)
Econ. situation (2)	Intellect. perfor. (1)	Employment (1)	Contact with family (1)	Control over life (1)	City (1)	Emot. adjustment (1)
Food (2)	Physical fitness (1)	House-work (1)	Family (7)	Contr. pers. circum. (1)	Clubs belong to (1)	Free-time activity (1)
Finances (11)	Phys. strength (1)	Job (11)	Family life (8)	Financial security (3)	Community (1)	Fun (4)
Finan. situation (1)	Personal health (2)	Paid employ. (2)	Family relations (3)	How handle probs. (1)	Country (1)	Hobbies (3)
Home (1)		School (2)	Friends (7)	Legal and safety (1)	District (2)	Leisure (13)
House (5)		Vocation (1)	Friendships (8)	Privacy (1)	Education (7)	Leisure activities (1)
House appearan. (1)		Vocat. situation (1)	Living partner (1)	Safety (5)	Education facilities (1)	Life opportunities (1)
Housing (4)		What accompl. (1)	Marriage (7)	Secure from crime (1)	Get on other peopl (2)	Non-work (1)
Income (2)		Work (10)	Number of friends (1)	Sec. of belongings (2)	Helping others (1)	Overall comfort (2)
Living situation (7)		Work and ed. (1)	Parenthood (2)		Location of home (1)	Psychol./Spiritual (2)
Mater. possss. (1)			Partner relationship(2)		Neighborhood (4)	Reading (2)
Pay (3)			Partnership (1)		People in comm. (1)	Recreation (4)
Place of resid. (1)			People live with (2)		People see socially (1)	Relax/Sitting around (1)
Quality of meals (1)			Relatives (3)		Rel. others in comm. (1)	Religion (8)
Savings (1)			Rel. with family (6)		Serv. and facilities (2)	Self (1)
Socio-economic (2)			Role in family (1)		Social life (3)	Self-acutalization (1)
Stand. of living (6)			Sex life (7)		Social relations (6)	Self-esteem (1)
			Spouse (3)		Social organisations (1)	Spare time (4)
			Time with friends (1)		Visiting (1)	Spiritual life (1)
			Wife/husband (1)			Sports or games (2)
						Take night out (1)
						Time to do things (1)
						Yourself (1)

Residual Terms: Ability to get around (1), Ability to manage self care (2), Amount you worry (1), Appearance (1), Basic child care (1), Being a housewife (1), Beliefs of the women's movement (1), Biculturality (1), Body (2), Bone marrow transplantation (1), Children's education (2), Consumption (1), Cultural life (1), Daily activities (1), Democratic standards (1), Eating (2), Follow politics/voting (1), Future (1), Government (2), Government handles economy (1), Grocery shopping (1), Halth care (2), House chores (1), Household maintenance (1), Housework (1), Immigration (1), Level of democracy (1), Life as a whole (1), Life in general (1), Life in the country (1), Life in USA (1), Living arrangements (1), Local council (1), Local government (2), Medical service (1), National Government (1), Number of others in home (1), Personal care (1), Place of living compared with hospital (2), Police and courts (3), Preparing/cooking food (1), Pressure at work (1), Psychiatric service (1), Relationship with sponsor (1), Resting (1), Shopping (1), Singlehood (1), Sleeping (1), Social work service (1), Space outside home (1), Television (2), Transportation (2), Travel (1), Trip to work (1), Welfare services (2), Your transplantation (1).

Growth and income poverty reduction may not be linked in Philippines

"Official data in the Philippines... indicate a perverse growth-poverty reduction experience: poverty incidence actually rose by 3% from 2003 to 2006, a period when the economy was reported to have enjoyed historically high rates of growth" (National Statistics Office 2006, 2008).

Cited in Habito 2009, *Patterns of Inclusive Growth in Developing Asia.*

Growth and MDG indicators are not correlated

The Growth Commission 2008 generated a nuanced set of observations on sustained economic growth based on case studies of countries that had 7% growth for over 25 years.

BUT consider these facts from their **high growth** countries:
- In **Indonesia**, 28% of children under five are still underweight and 42% are stunted
- In **Botswana**, 30% of the population are malnourished, and the HDI rank is 70 places below the GDP rank.
- In **Oman**, women earn less than 20% of male earnings.

Conclusion: Growth (AND RECESSION) does not affect dimensions of poverty uniformly. Every key dimension needs to be in view.

Ranis *et al.* (2006), *Human Development: Beyond the HDI?*

- Explore correlations amongst 56 indicators in 11 domains, and how they relate to income and the Human Development Index.
- Within each domain, find that 31 indicators do not correlate at all with each other.
- These indicators moreover, are poorly correlated with income and the HDI.

The HDI is not adequate as a measure of a broad definition of HD.

Why MD measures not income poverty measures?

	Non-deprived in non-monetary dimension	**Deprived** in non-monetary dimension
Not income poor	Group A	**Group B (I)**
Income **Poor**	**Group C (II)**	**Group D**

Ruggieri-Laderchi 2007

If income/consumption poverty is used for policy & targetting purposes,
Group B represents a targeting error I (omission of some poor)
Group C represents a targeting error II (inclusion of some non-poor)

Oversights from income poverty:

Table 5. Lack of overlaps between monetary and CA poverty

Capability poverty measured as		Education		Nutrition/health	
		Children	Adults	Children	Adults
% of CA poor not in	India	43	60	53	63
monetary poverty:	Peru	32	37	21	55
% of monetary poor	India	65	38	53	91
not CA poor:	Peru	93	73	66	94

I (omission)

II (overcount)

Source: Franco *et al.* (2002).

Conclusion: Income significantly mis-identifies deprivations. Supplemental Direct Measures are Necessary.

Ruggieri-Laderchi, Saith and Stewart '03, '07

Multidimensional Poverty Comparisons

Dimensions (and indicators for each D)	Health	Educat'n	Income	Physical Safety	Employ-ment	Empower ment
Individual 1	NP	P	NP	P	P	P
Individual 2	NP	NP	P	NP	P	NP
Individual 3	P	P	P	NP	NP	NP
Individual 4	P	P	P	P	P	P

MISSING DATA

5 Missing Dimensions of Poverty Data:

- **employment quality**
(*poverty:* un/underemployment; unsafe, low pay work)

- **empowerment**
(*poverty:* acting under force or compulsion in one or more domains)

- **physical safety**;
(*poverty:* victim of violence or lethal violence)

- **ability to go about without shame:** (*poverty:* being stigmatized, humiliated, isolated, discriminated, indignity)

- *meaning & satisfaction*:
(*poverty: alienation, anomie, dissatisfaction*)

The 5 dimensions are often mentioned as ends of development among others

Ranis Stewart & Samman	Voices of the Poor	Universal Declaration of Human Rights	HDR 1994 Human Security	Bhutan GNH 07	Rawls political thry	Finnis - philosophy
Work *Work*	Material Well-being – having enough work	Employment, Trade Union and Rest	Economic security	Roster – primary employment (informal/form)	freedom of movement & choice of occupation	Meaningful work
Agency *Empowerment*	Freedom of Choice & Action	Freedom of Expression/ Conscience/ Religion.	Political security and Personal sec.	Some quex in Governance, Community.	opportunities, liberties (plan of life)	Authentic Self-Direction
Safety *Security*	Security	Life, Liberty and Security	Personal security	Community (crime & safety)	rights	Life - Survival
Respect *Social relations*	Social Well-being	Dignity, equality non-discrimination	Community security	Community, some Cultural Diversity	Social bases of self respect	Relationships
Meaning *Spiritual well-being?*	Psychological Well-being	?	?	Well-being (core values), Cultural.	positions of responsibility?	Harmony, meaning & value
Others *Bodily well-being* *Material wellbeing* *Mental Development* *Political Freedom* *Respect for other species*	Bodily Wellbeing: Being&Appearing Well Material Well-being: Having enough food & assets	4 Slavery /Trade 5Torture 6-11 Legal Rights 12 Interference 13 Movement 14 Asylum 15Nationality 16 Marriage	Environmental security Health security Food security	3. Health 4. Use of Time 5. Education 7. Governance 8. Migration 10. Ecological 11. Income	income and wealth	Life–Health, Repr Knowledge Self-Integration

Recent unprecedented advances in poverty data

- Romans began 'censuses' in 6th century BC; also Persian military
- Indian Censuses conducted in the Maurya Empire under Kautilya are described in the *Athashastra* (3rd century BC)
- The oldest census data comes from a Chinese Han Dynasty survey from 2AD, covering 57.5 million people.
- The Domesday book in 1086 records English census data for land taxation purposes.
- 1716: census of Bombay; 1872: start of all-India censuses
- English censuses begin in 1801
- The EU-US social indicators movements grew from 1830s waned after WWII, surged in the'60s, and '80s
- **Developing countries hh surveys have blossomed since mid 1980s (DHS 1984; LSMS 1985; MICS 1995, CWIQ 1997).**
- The Millennium Development goals further accelerated and expanded data collection, cleaning, & reporting related to some dimensions: ed, health, nutrition, gender, water etc.
- Techniques to link data sources – e.g. spatial mapping – have extended the use of existing data for Multidimensional Poverty work.

Data on the MDGs arise from many sources The main ones:

National hh surveys, LSMS, DHS, CWIQ, and MICS.

TABLE A2. *Comparison of indicator coverage of four survey types*

GOALS	LSMS	DHS	CWIQ	MICS[a]
GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER				
Proportion of population below $1 per day [b]	•[c]			
Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]	•			
Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	•			
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	•	•	•	•
Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption [d]				
GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION				
Net enrolment ratio in primary education [e]	(•)	(•)	(•)	(•)
Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	•	•	•	•
Literacy rate of 15–24 year-olds	•	•	•	•
GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN				
Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education [f]	(•)	(•)	(•)	(•)
Ratio of literate women to men, 15–24 years old				
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	•	•	•	•
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	•		•	
GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY				
Under-five mortality rate		•		•
Infant mortality rate		•		•
Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles		•		•
GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH				
Maternal mortality ratio		•		•
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		•		•
GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES				
HIV prevalence among aged pregnant women 15–24 years				
Contraceptive prevalence rate [g]		•		•
Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS				
Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria				•[j]
Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures [h]				
Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis				
Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS				

National Household Surveys – other

- National integrated HH surveys, priority surveys and national censuses sometimes cover other areas. Yet our dimensions are still often missing. When present, the data are not easily identified. The California Centre for Population Research CCPR offers 500+ datasets for searches by the following topics:
  - Roster
    Consumption
    Income
    Assets
    Time Allocation
    Health Measurements
    Health Self-Assessments
    Education
    Parent
    Child
    Birth History
    Marital History
    Migration History
    Contraception
  - **Our Five dimensions are missing**

Other HH survey databases can be accessed from

- BREAD--Data from Developing Countries
- STICERD--Questionnaires and links available for DHS, LSMS & country data
- IUCPSR--The Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research
- **No standard multi-topic survey search engine includes any of the five topics.**

Demographic & Health Survey (DHS)

- http://www.statcompiler.com
- DHS are large nationally representative population-based surveys that provide information on health, nutrition and demographic indicators on:
- Characteristics of Households
- Fertility
- Family Planning
- Other Proximate Determinants of Fertility
- Fertility Preferences
- Early Childhood Mortality
- Maternal and Child Health
- Maternal and Child Nutrition
- HIV/AIDS
- Female Genital Cutting
- Malaria

- **The five topics are missing. However some countries' DHS have had particular questions relating to some dimensions.**

Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ)

- The Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) survey is designed to produce indicators of social welfare quickly – CWIQ is often 4 double sided pages and takes 20 minutes. It covers:
  - Interview Information
  - List of HH Members
  - Education
  - Health
  - Employment
  - Household Assets
  - Household Amenities
  - Poverty Predictors
  - Child Roster of Children under 5 years of age

- **It is missing four of the topics; some on employment.**

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) - UNICEF

- Provides economic and social data from 195 countries and territories
- particular reference to children's well-being
- The MICs surveys enable UNICEF to monitor MDGs relating to:
  - o Child malnutrition
  - o Infant and Under Five mortality rates, and child immunization against measles
  - o Maternal Mortality, and skilled birth attendance
  - o HIV prevalence among pregnant women, condom use, knowledge of HIV-AIDs, orphans' school attendance, malaria prevention
  - o Access to improved water sources and improved sanitation
  - o Net enrolment, primary school completion, and ratio of girls to boys at primary, secondary, and tertiary education
- **The five topics are usually missing.**

Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS) - World Bank

•
In 1980, the World Bank initiated the Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) to generate **policy relevant data** that illuminated the **determinants** of outcomes such as unemployment, income poverty, and low levels of education and health. The LSMS aimed to improve data quality, strengthen statistical institutes data-gathering and analysis, and make the data public. The modules on the LSMS quex at the household level are:

• Household Composition
• Food Expenditures
• Non-Food Expenditures
• Housing
• Durable Goods
• Non-farm self-employment
• Agro-pastoral activities
• Fertility

* Economic Activities
* Other income
* Savings and Credit
* Education
* Health
* Migration
* Anthropometrics

• **The dimensions are mostly missing; some countries include qx.**

Consider the Dimensions of Poverty identified by VOP - Participatory Methods.

Voices of the Poor	Data - LSMS
Material Well-being	Consumption, Employment, Food Expenditures, Assets, Housing, Credit
Freedom of Choice & Action	? Mobility
Security	?
Social Well-being	?
Psychological Well-being	?
Bodily Wellbeing	Health, Nutrition, Fertility
Mental well-being	Educational Achievements

CBMS core indicators

Dimension	Indicator
Material Well-being	*Income poverty, food poverty, housing quality, access to safe water and sanitation*
Mental Well-being	*School attendance (primary and secondary)*
Bodily Well-being	*Malnutrition, maternal mortality*
Work	*Unemployment*
Security	*Victims of crime*

Missing but possibly important: employment quality, empowerment, absence of shame & humiliation, psychological and subjective wellbeing...

In short...

- Formal work is fairly well covered in some surveys but the topics of informal work and **employment quality** are not explicitly treated (particular gap wrt protections of self-employed, family workers)

- **Empowerment** is systematically absent; the closest is DHS data on women's decision-making w/in hh in diff domains – but this excludes women's emp wrt state, market & wider society, and emp of men)

- There are only 2 modules on domestic violence – in DHS and MICS – which are tremendously important. However, other types of criminal and conflict-related **violence** are systematically absent.

- No **shame and humiliation** data – closest relational data is LSMS module on social capital.

- Just LSMS has optional module on **subjective** assessments of wellbeing but only overall (not by domain) and does not address **psychological** states.

The purpose of this research effort is to create **More and Better Data on 5 dimensions.** Why?

- So our measures of poverty better match poor people's experiences of poverty.

- Areas seem instrumentally & intrinsically important

- To enrich policy, M&E, targeting, and anti-poverty policy more generally.

Some initiatives to improve poverty data

Box 1. The Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics
1. Promote *strategic planning* for developing statistical systems
2. *Increase investment* in statistical systems
3. Prepare for the *2010 census round*
4. Set up an international network to better coordinate *support for household surveys*
5. Make *immediate improvements in key areas*, particularly the MDGs
6. *Improve coordination* and accountability of the international statistical system

- **PARIS21** - Partnership In Statistics for development in the 21st Century strengthens the national and international statistical systems

- **Inter-Agency & Expert Group on MDG Indicators** coordinates a network of key agencies; Subgroup on Gender Indicators, for example, works on informal work

- **International Household Survey Network** (IHSN): The IHSN is a partnership of international organizations seeking to improve the availability, quality and use of survey data in developing countries, formed by the **Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics**.

Our dream is a world filled with
(policy-relevant) poverty data…?
(no)

"You're fifty-seven years old. I'd like
to get that down a bit."

weblogcartoons.com

THIS ONE THING I DESIRE: TO HAVE ALL
OF MY p**overty indicators*** SENSIBLY
ARRANGED IN LABELLED BOX FILES
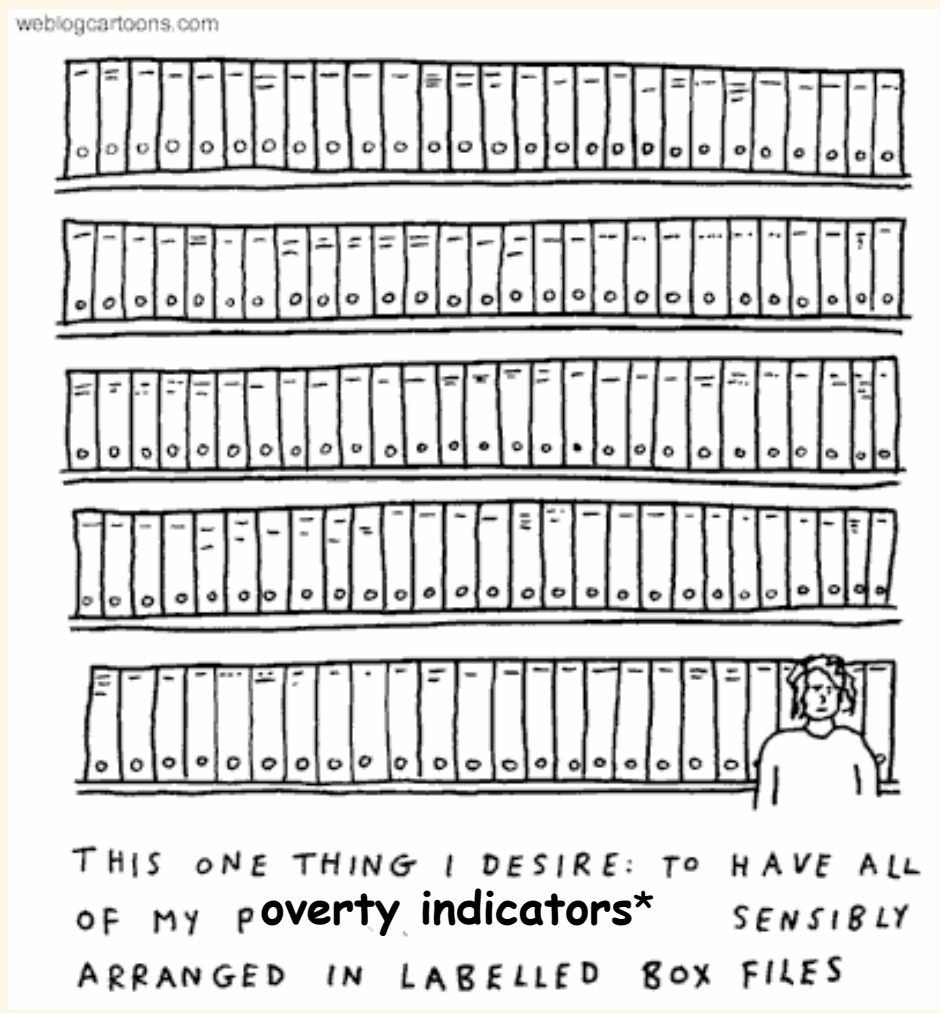
* internationally comparable

Limitations

- Final goal is not only to *measure* poverty
- HH surveys overlook key interests
- Survey process is political, and expensive
- Deeply constrained – will a few questions suffice
- Required next steps
  - to choose survey question shortlists
  - to test them in several countries
  - to explore empirically any value-added of collecting new information, and revise the shortlists
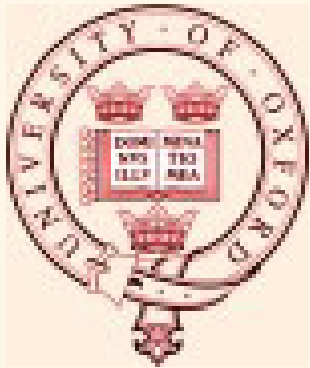
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THE MISSING DIMENSIONS SURVEYS AND FINDINGS TO DATE

From dimensions to survey data...

Value and Rationale: To identify *dimensions* that are valued by poor people and policy-relevant in some way(s). To identify within each dimension *indicators* that could represent its key features.

Process: To identify and collaborate with *existing interest groups* already active in hh surveys or on a dimension.

Feasibility: To select 5-8 indicators that could comprise short modules for survey instruments by standardly trained enumerators. To promote their uptake by governments & int'l organizations.

Characteristics of Resultant Data: Indicators will be proposed on the grounds of *comparability* across populations sub-groups and time, *accuracy* and *validity* of the data, statistical *independence* from other key indicators, and demonstrated analytical value in *empirical studies*.

Shortlists not intended to be final but rather to spark debate and deliberation

Criteria for indicator selection

- International comparability

- Measure intrinsic as well as instrumental value of the dimensions proposed

- Identify *changes* in dimensions over time and between population sub-groups

- Experience with particular indicators to date:

  How frequently have they been fielded previously and found to be adequate measures for research purposes?

Data collection efforts

- Design of survey modules
- Piloting of survey modules
- Validation through focus groups, analysis of pilot data, expert consultation
- Nationally-representative testing of modules and analysis of survey data
- Advocacy of international organizations to adopt modules in major survey instruments

Progress to date (I)

- Launch of Missing Dimensions in April 2007

- Special issue of Oxford Dev Studies (Dec 2007) - presenting the modules & initial short lists

- Expert review: Launch workshop (Oxford), follow-up workshops (China, Uruguay, S. Africa), and meetings with govt officials (Bolivia, Chile, Mexico, Bhutan).

- Gallup pilot tests: Bolivia, Ecuador, Kenya, Pakistan, Czech Republic.

- Focus group/qual testing of modules in Bolivia.

- Nationally representative survey of Chile (early 2009) and on-going analysis by multiple research teams

Progress to date (II)

- Design and analysis of survey module on agency in 3 Latin American countries (UNDP)
- PEP network mentoring (small-scale surveys in Chad, Nigeria, Sri Lanka)
- HDR-net online discussion on dimensions, indicators, policy implications
- Numerous grants awarded to students for thesis fieldwork in 2008
- Work with LSE to define autonomy indicators for UK
- Incorporation of modules into IHSN question-bank.
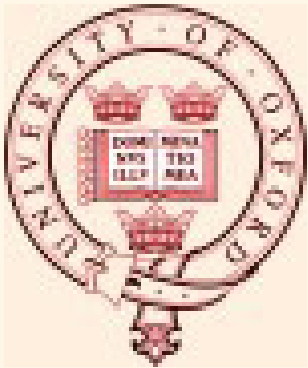
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Missing data: EMPLOYMENT QUALITY

Motivation

- Prominent economic indicator but ignored in m-d approaches to poverty, as an outcome of well-being

- Kuznets cited as the "gravest omission" in national accounts "the deliberate exclusion of the human cost of turning out the product": *If by and large, a task is disagreeable, exhausting, dull, monotonous, or nerve wracking, the cost to the producer as a consumer is higher than when the task is light, instructive, diversified or amusing.* (Kuznets 1975, National Income: A Summary of Findings).

- Data. Two weaknesses of int. comparable data:

  (1) Indicators based on model of employment in developed countries: quantity of jobs vs. *quality*; wage-employment vs. *self-employed*; formal vs. *informal*

  (2) Data often available in LFS but not hh surveys

Indicators

Protection   1. Informal Employment

2. Ability to withstand shocks

Income   3. Income from employment (incl. the self-employed)

Safety   4. Occupational hazard (accidents, illness, and workplace exposures)

Time   5. Under- & over-employment

6. Multiple activities

Quantity   7. Discouraged unemployment

Quality   8. Perceived meaning/value

What do the data suggest?

•   Amongst the labor force, 76 % of workers have a contract, 56 % have unemployment insurance, 62 % have paid sick leave, 57 % can take paid holidays, 68 % paid into a pension. **10 %** of the workforce enjoy all these protections.

•   5 % of the workforce experienced a workplace related illness or accident in the last year – more than 80 % of these people missed 1 or more days work as a result.

•   33 % are somewhat or very concerned that their job will cause them harm.

•   30 % of hh experienced a fall in income over the previous year; of these, 60 percent reduced their food consumption in response.

•   25 % stated that they would have enough savings for their household to subsist for 3 months in the event that that they lost their job.

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Missing data: EMPOWERMENT

Motivation

Agency: the ability to act on behalf on what you value and have reason to value.
Empowerment: an increase in agency.
Both are important intrinsically and instrumentally.

Current Data on Agency & Empowerment are weak:
> **(1) Few unique questions:** control of income; hh decisions
> **(2) Do not capture sense of motivation (e.g., coercion or value).**

We propose:
❖Indicators of agency you have reason to value
❖Indicators of autonomy – capturing (2) above.
❖Focus on multiple domains & global empowerment

Indicators

- **Control over personal decisions**
- **Domain-specific household decision-making**
- **Domain-specific Autonomy** (Ryan and Deci)
- **Ability to change aspects in life**
- **Ability to change aspects in one's community**
- **Global empowerment**

What do the data suggest?

- 56 percent of respondents felt they have control over all their daily decisions; 16 percent feel they have little or no control.

- 20 percent feel they can easily change things in their community; 25 % of respondents feel they cannot change things at all.

- On a ten point scale, the average empowerment level is 7.27. However, 30 percent of the population rate their empowerment at 5 or below.

- Average autonomy is 4.7 on a scale between -9 (no autonomy) and +9 (high autonomy). Autonomy lowest with respect to religious practice, highest with respect to employment.

- With respect to the empowerment ladder, there are no significant differences between gender and indigenous status. However, empowerment increases with income and with education. It decreases with age. The single and divorced are relatively more empowered, widowers the least. Urban dwellers are more empowered than rural counterparts.

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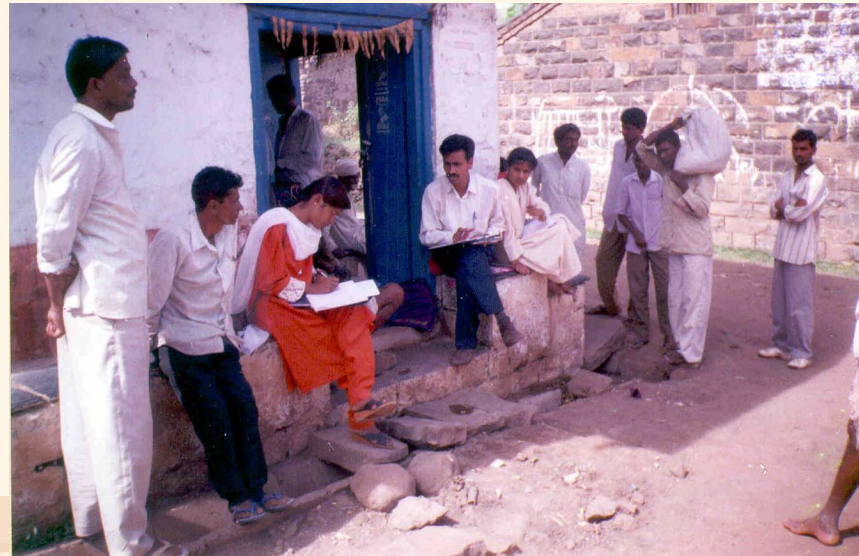
Missing data: PHYSICAL SAFETY AND SECURITY

Motivation

- Safety from violence is clearly valued for its own sake. Yet in addition to the direct costs of violence, the indirect costs and the threat of violence are very significant.

- Violence undermines development gains, sustains poverty traps and impedes human freedom to live together safely and securely.

- Violence is NOT a given: Many multi-ethnic, multi-religious and poor peoples like together peacefully.

- Violence perpetrated by individuals, groups and agents of states **within** countries has displaced wars between nations as the biggest impediment to human security in the post-war era.

Indicators

1. Incidence of violence against property
   - Theft
   - Property destruction

2. Incidence of violence against person
   - Robbery, assault with and without weapons
   - Kidnappings
   - Explosions/ bombs

3. Perceptions of safety and violence

- Frequency of incident
- Injuries, deaths
- Perpetrators
- Weapons
- Location
- Reporting (formal/informal)
- Satisfaction with response
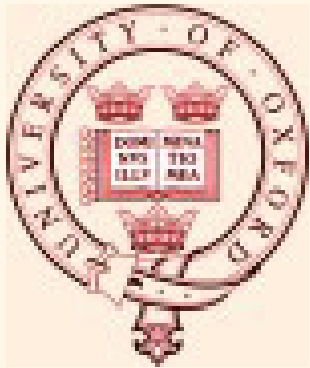- Links between incidents/persons affected

- Likelihood of future victimisation
- Perceptions of change in violence over time
- Perceived safety in one's area
- Perception of violence vis a vis other threats
- Links btw incidents/persons affected

What do the data suggest?

- 16 percent of population experienced a crime against property in the last 5 years.

- 10 percent of population experienced a crime against person in the last year.

HOWEVER...

- 54 percent of the population think they will be a victim of crime in the following year.

- Levels of violence higher among men, indigenous and urban dwellers. Lowest among richest quintile and the elderly. Fear of violence negatively correlated with income.

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Missing data: SHAME AND HUMILIATION

Motivation

- Absolute poverty has both material and social dimensions; shame and humiliation are particularly strong dimensions of relational impoverishment.

- Absolute deprivation, while including hunger, also includes "being ashamed to appear in public".

- The stigma of poverty is a recurring theme among the poor; people often try to conceal their poverty to avoid humiliation and shame.

- Can undermine social relationships and provoke psycho-social maladies.

- Stigma may decrease access to social services.

- May fuel horizontal inequalities and spill over into conflict

Indicators

- Shame: one's evaluation of oneself. PERSONAL.

- Humiliation: refers to the act of subjugating other people or feelings derived from being unjustly degraded. INTERACTIONAL.

Shame

1. Stigma of poverty

2. Shame proneness

Humiliation

*External experience of humiliation*
3. Respectful treatment
4. Unfair treatment
5. Discrimination

Internal experience of humiliation
6. Accumulated humiliation.

What do the data suggest?

- 20 % of respondents experienced some form of discrimination in the past three months.
- Asked where, 55 % experienced discrimination in public sphere: 23 % with health services, 23 % at work, 9 % with social services.
- 35 % experienced discrimination in private sphere: 14 % from an unknown person in a public place, 10 % from a close family member.
- Asked the reason, 54 % cited their socio-economic group, 10 % their racial/ethnic background, 8 % their education level, 6 % their age.

- Perceived discrimination higher for women and indigenous people. It decreases with income and education and increases with age.

- 65 % of respondents feel they are always treated respectfully, 43 % feel they are at times treated unjustly.
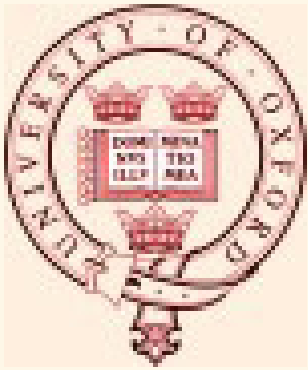
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Missing data: PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING

Motivation

Recent interest in Happiness:

- Increasingly hailed as policy objective.
- Emotionally appealing, uni-dimensional, easy to capture.

Why subj. and psych. wellbeing matters

- Intrinsic and instrumental importance.
- Richer understanding human experience and values.
- May explain behavior objective circumstances cannot.

BUT… we argue for a deeper and more nuanced perspectives than proponents of Happiness…

1. Focus on psychological indicators
2. Distinction of various subj & psych indicators

Indicators

Psychological
1. Meaning
2. Autonomy
3. Competence
4. Relatedness

Subjective
5. Life satisfaction (overall)
6. Life satisfaction (domains)
7. Happiness

What do the data suggest?

- Women, indigenous people, the elderly, those in rural areas, and the divorced, separated & widowed display lower psych & subj wellbeing than other groups.
- Those with some tertiary education and in the richest income quintile, as well as married/cohabiting and single people exhibit far higher psych & subj wellbeing than other groups.
- Religion does not contribute to psychological wellbeing; those with the lowest psychological wellbeing find religion more important than other groups.
- Correlations between psychological and subjective wellbeing positive but low.

What can we do with this data?

- Dimensions as constituents of poverty

- Identify vulnerable groups by dimension (and overlap)

- Extent of group disparities (e.g., gender) within & between households

- Interconnections within and btw dimensions

- Interconnections between dimensions, income poverty, MDG indicators

- Obtain richer understanding of (non-material) values and perceptions of 'objective' conditions.

- Household strategies to deal with risk (diversification in work; educational choices)

- Effects of macroeconomic variables on micro outcomes.

- Contribute to identification of high-impact policy options.

Broader objectives

- Inform nationally representative surveys that give rise to internationally comparable data
- Illustrate interconnections between variables
- Complement MDGs and income/cons data
- Generate valuable inputs into multidimensional poverty measures.
- Provide optional modules that can be appended to international survey instruments (LSMS, DHS, MICS).

- **Enable develop richer concept and measure of poverty rooted in capability approach.**

CBMS core indicators and the Missing Dimensions

'Dimensions' of wellbeing	Data – CBMS, *Missing Dimensions*
Material Well-being	Income poverty, food shortage, housing quality, access to water and sanitation facilities
Mental well-being	Education achievements, Psychological wellbeing, Subjective wellbeing.
Bodily well-being	Malnutrition, child mortality
Work	Employment, Quality of work (protection, safety, time use, discouraged unemployment, perceptions)
Security	Victims of crime, details on incidence and on perceptions of violence.
Social relations	Stigma of poverty, shame proneness, respect and fair treatment, discrimination, internal humiliation.
Empowerment	Freedom of choice, control over personal decisions, autonomy, ability to change life/community.