

But

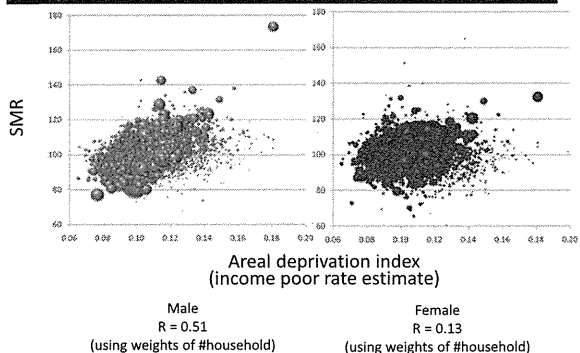
- No poverty survey having enough variables which are consistent with census variables
 - A solution: using JGSS (Japanese General Social Survey) microdata, 2000-3
- JGSS data does not have poverty measures based on the consensual approach which defines poverty households in the Breadline Britain index.
 - focusing on income poverty: if the equalized household income is below the half of the national value, the household is defined as 'income poverty'
 - National rate of poverty household based on JGSS is 10.3%

Areal deprivation index of Japan Result

- Deprivation index of area i =
- 0.093 rate of old couple household in area i +
 - 0.250 rate of old single-member household in area i +
 - 0.339 rate of lone-mother household in area i +
 - 0.056 rate of household living in rented housing in area i +
 - 0.069 rate of service workers in area i +
 - 0.117 rate of agricultural workers in area i +
 - 0.083 rate of manual workers in area i +
 - 0.199 rate of unemployed labours in area i

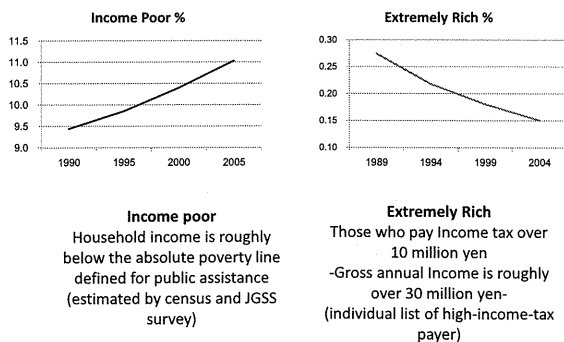
■ a rough estimate of percentage of poverty households living in area i

Validation Areal deprivation and areal mortality

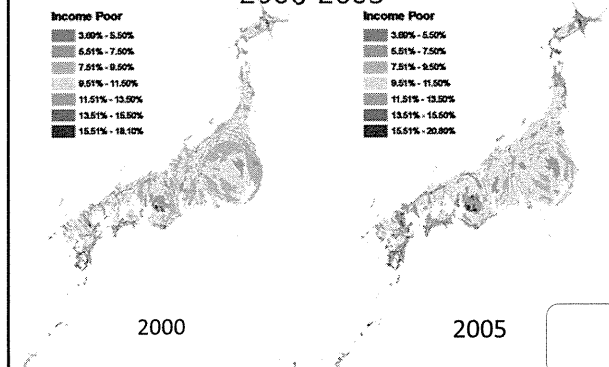


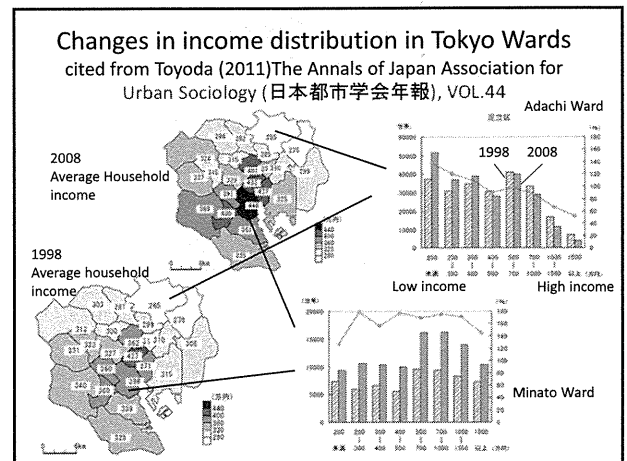
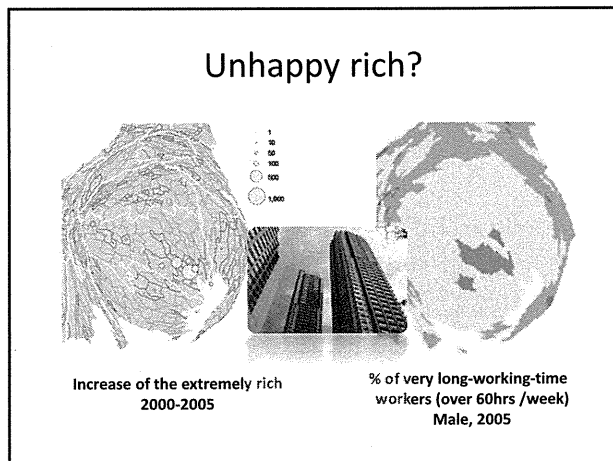
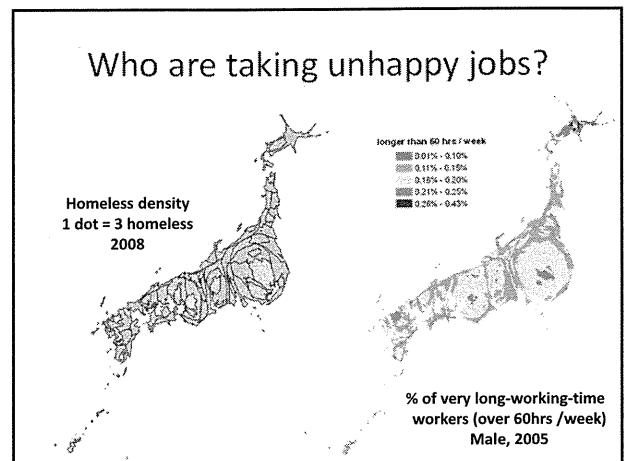
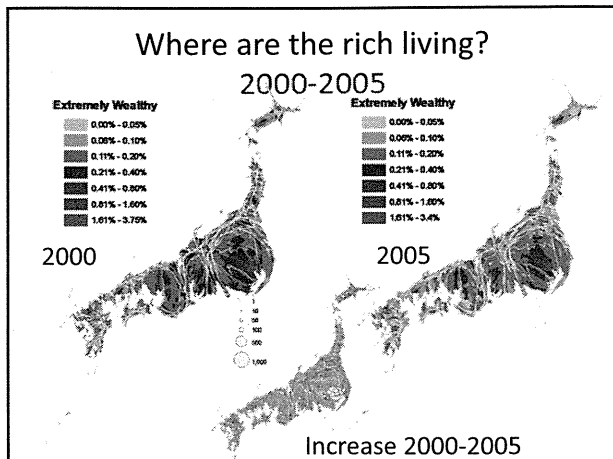
The poor and the rich
at the finer areal level

National trends of the rich and the poor



Where are the poor living? 2000-2005





Conclusion

So far...

- Inequality of wealth is smaller in Japan compared to UK but steadily widening as a long term trend.
 - the Japanese widening trend is mainly characterised by increase in the poor (not the rich)
- but a symbolic polarisation between the poor and the rich geographically appears both in British and Japanese metropolitan areas.
 - Socio-economic segregation is becoming large there
 - though most of Japanese cities are more mixed compared to UK counterparts due to a couple of reasons

Appendix

- Deriving deprivation index of Japan as an equivalent measure of the Breadline Britain index
- On-going project to estimate income distributions at the neighborhood level

Areal deprivation index of Japan Step 1 How to define income poverty household? (JGSS micro data classification)

- Poverty household is defined as the one whose equalized household income is below a poverty threshold
 - Threshold = 1.5 million yen × regional adjusting factor (RAF)
 - half of median equalised household income
 - almost equivalent to income standard to receive public assistance in a metropolitan region
 - RAF: reflecting regional differences of living expenses estimated by the official minimum cost of living for the public assistance
 - e.g. Tokyo Wards: 1.00, Rural parts of Okinawa pref.: 0.74

Areal deprivation index of Japan Step 2 Logistic regression of poverty household (JGSS micro data analysis)

Poverty = 1 (poverty household) or 0 (non-poverty household)

$$\text{logit}(P(\text{Poverty}=1)) = \text{const} + \text{coef1 MicroX1} + \text{coef2 MicroX2} \dots$$

	Coef	Exp(Coef)	z
Old couple household	1.25	3.48	10.92
Old single-member household	2.24	9.35	15.29
Lone-mother household	2.54	12.67	7.94
Living in rented housing	0.75	2.11	7.09
Service worker	0.96	2.60	4.50
Agriculture worker	1.47	4.36	5.95
Manual worker	1.14	3.12	5.74
Unemployed	2.01	7.44	10.05

Deviance: 3808.8 (dof: 8626)

N = 8636 (JGSS samples)

Areal deprivation index of Japan Step 3 Calculating areal deprivation index (census-based calculation)

the national rate of poverty household estimated by JGSS

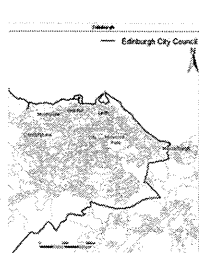
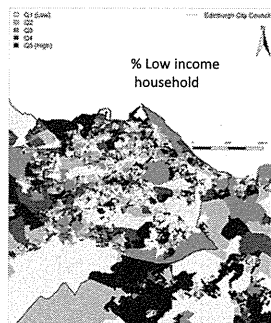
	Coef	Exp(Coef)	z
Old couple household	1.25	3.48	10.92
Old single-member household	2.24	9.35	15.29
Lone-mother household	2.54	12.67	7.94
Living in rented housing	0.75	2.11	7.09
Service worker	0.96	2.60	4.50
Agriculture worker	1.47	4.36	5.95
Manual worker	1.14	3.12	5.74
Unemployed	2.01	7.44	10.05

$$\text{Dep}_i = S_i \times 10.4 / \sum_j (S_j \times h_j)$$

where $S_i = \sum_k \exp(\text{coef}_k) \times \text{Var}_{ik}$
 h_j : the number of household in area i

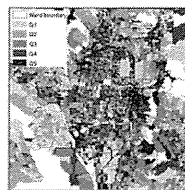
- deprivation index :
 - The total sum of the regional deprivation index weighted by areal numbers of households is equal to the national poverty rate, 10.4%

More detailed comparison using spatial microsimulation Edinburgh-Kyoto study with D.Ballas, M. Campbell, G. Clarke, K. Hanaoka, and P. Waley



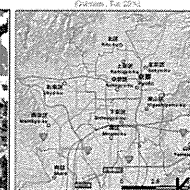
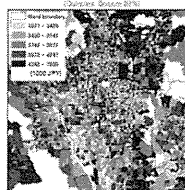
Edinburgh
Campbell's model

% Low income household






% High income household

Average equalised income





Kyoto
Hanaoka's model

Poverty and Social Exclusion in the UK
The State of the Art

Dr David Gordon
戈登 大卫/戴维
Professor of Social Justice
School for Policy Studies
University of Bristol

Research Seminar
The State of the Art of Measuring Poverty and Social Exclusion
National Institute of Population and Social Security Research
Tokyo
6th January 2012

European Union definitions of poverty and social exclusion

On the 19 December 1984, the European Commission defined 'poverty' as:

"the poor shall be taken to mean persons, families and groups of persons whose resources (material, cultural and social) are so limited as to exclude them from the minimum acceptable way of life in the Member State in which they live." (EEC, 1985).

This is a *relative* definitions of poverty in that it refers to poverty not as some 'absolute basket of goods' but in terms of the minimum acceptable standard of living applicable in a Member State and within a person's own society.

Scientific Definitions of Poverty

Poverty can be defined as;

Command over insufficient resources over time

The result of poverty is *deprivation*

Indirect Vs Direct Definitions of 'Poverty'

Process	Lack of Resources	Exclusion for Minimum Way of Life
Townsend (1954, 1962) Interpretation	Poverty	Outcome of Poverty
Ringen (1988) Interpretation	Cause of Poverty	Poverty

A Brief History of Anti-Poverty Policy

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

UK 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.

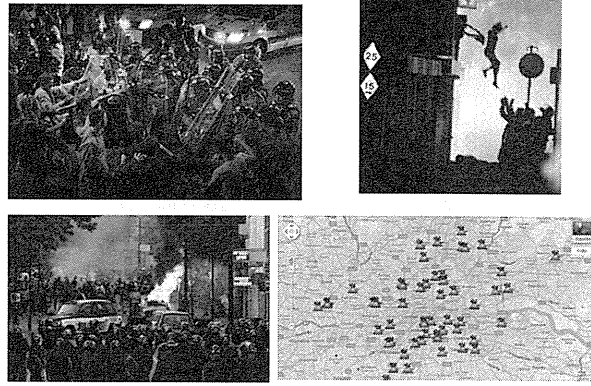
19th Century: The able-bodied pauper and his family were denied their liberty, civil rights and basic human dignity order to compel behavioural change. Poverty was perceived to purely result from 'fraud, indolence and improvidence' and not from any structural factors such as the unavailability of work.

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.

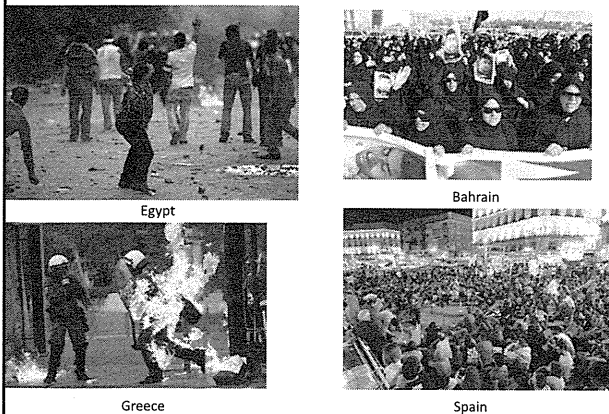
21st Century: The concept of freedom from poverty and hunger as a human basic right. Sufficient resources to participate fully as a citizen

The Present Day Context

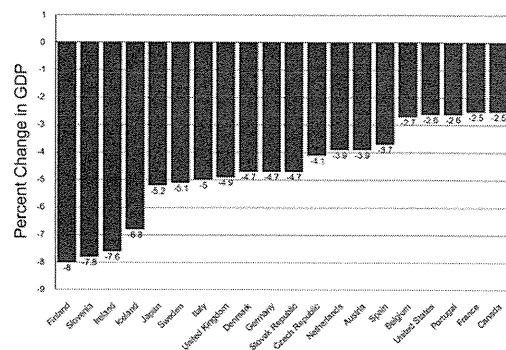
England Civil Unrest ('riots') 2011



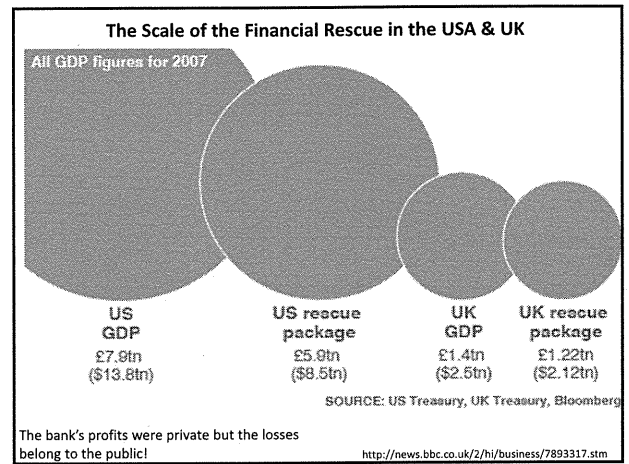
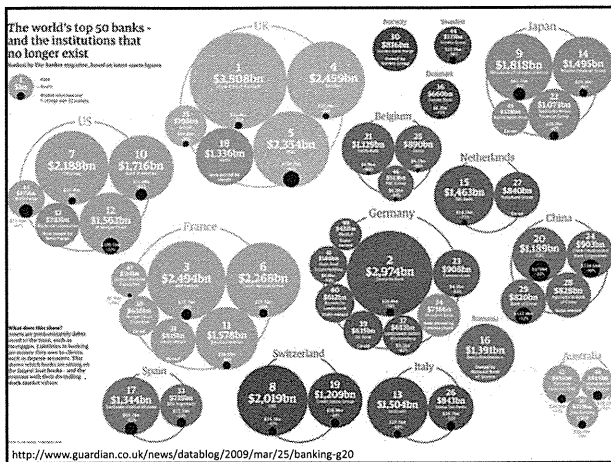
Europe & Middle East Civil Unrest, 2011



The Effects of the Global Economic Crisis



Source: IMF - 2009 GDP Change



PSE UK

Poverty and Social Exclusion in the UK

E·S·R·C
 ECONOMIC & SOCIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

The research grant

- Funded by the ESRC
- Major grant – £4.3 million
- The UK's largest ever research project on poverty and social exclusion
- Start April 2010
- End October 2013

The Research team

- University of Bristol
- Heriot-Watt University
- The Open University
- Queen's University Belfast
- University of Glasgow
- The University of York

The research aims

1. To improve the measurement of poverty, deprivation, social exclusion and standard of living.
2. To measure the change in the nature and extent of poverty and social exclusion over the past ten years.
3. To produce policy-relevant results about the causes and outcomes of poverty and social exclusion.



International Advisory Board

- 1) Dr Aya Abe (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan)
- 2) Professor Julio Boltvinik (El Colegio de México, Mexico)
- 3) Dr Petra Böhnke (WZB, Germany)
- 4) Madior Fall (Afristat, Mali & INSEE, France)
- 5) Professor Bjorn Hallerod (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)
- 6) Dr Daniel He-chiun Liou (Asia University, Taiwan)
- 7) Professor Brian Nolan (University College Dublin, Ireland)
- 8) Bryan Perry (Research Manager, Ministry of Social Development, New Zealand)
- 9) Professor Veli-Matti Ritakallio (University of Turku, Finland)
- 10) Pedro Sáinz - Secretary of the UN Expert Group on Poverty Statistics (Rio Group, Brazil)
- 11) Professor Peter Saunders (University of New South Wales, Australia)
- 12) Dr Gemma Wright (University of Oxford) – work in South Africa



Background

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 and colleagues),
- 1983 *Poor Britain* survey (Joanna Mack, Stewart Lansley)
- 1990 *Breadline Britain* survey (Joanna Mack, Stewart Lansley)
- 1999 *Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey* (Jonathan Bradshaw and colleagues) and its 2002 counterpart in Northern Ireland (Paddy Hillyard and colleagues)
- 2011 *Poverty and Social Exclusion in the UK*



Survey Data

Omnibus Survey: Necessities of Life – A systematic random achieved sample of adults (16+) of about 1,860 interviews in Britain and 1,400 in Northern Ireland.

Main Survey: Poverty & Social Exclusion – A follow-up survey to the 2010/11 Family Resources Survey (circa 47,000 households). The main survey in Britain will aim for an achieved sample of 4,000 households and 6,000 individuals – with approximately 1,000 households in the 'ethnic' strata and 1,000 households in Scotland. In Northern Ireland, the achieved sample will be 800 households and 1,250 individuals.

The survey will be divided into a household questionnaire which will be answered by the Household Reference Person (HRP) and an individual questionnaire which will be answered by all adult household members (aged 16 and over).



Qualitative Data

British Impoverishment Survey, a qualitative survey of 72 respondents to explore the 'life stories' of participants experiencing poverty, in order to understand poverty persistence and the significance of key 'life events' in shaping current circumstances and prospects.

Northern Ireland Family Solidarity Survey, a qualitative survey of 100 respondents to explore the role of family in coping with poverty.

In Northern Ireland, the nature of the social divisions were such that there was a high degree of reliance on family. Northern Ireland therefore presents an opportunity to explore the continuing role of family in the transmission of poverty and in coping with it.

The study will have a material focus – examining the extent to which resources are transferred among family members (both nuclear and extended) - and it will also explore family cultures and relationships as factors affecting poverty and social exclusion. This will help to reveal the extent and limits of family solidarity



Dissemination

A major new website – www.poverty.ac.uk

Full results of the 2011 Survey

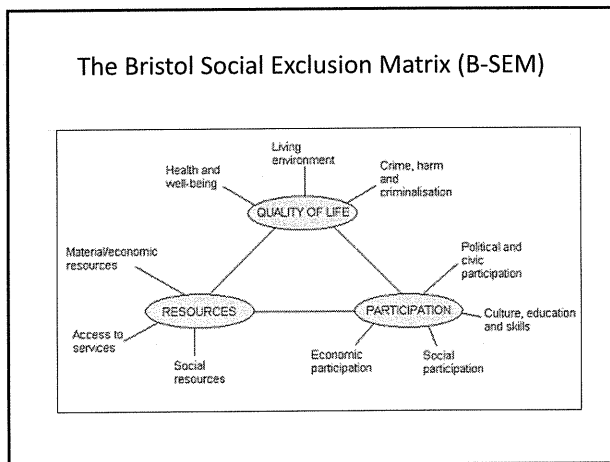
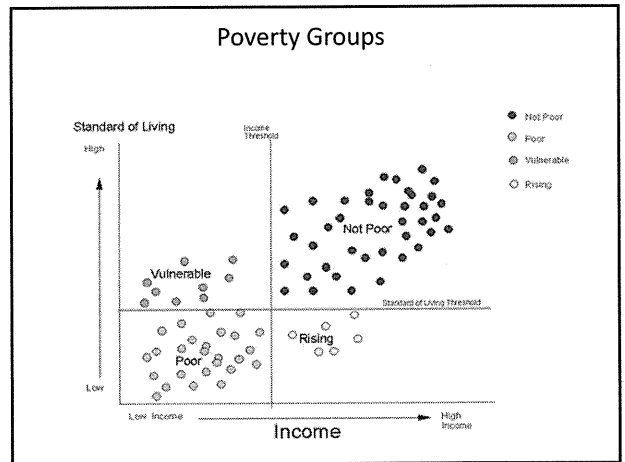
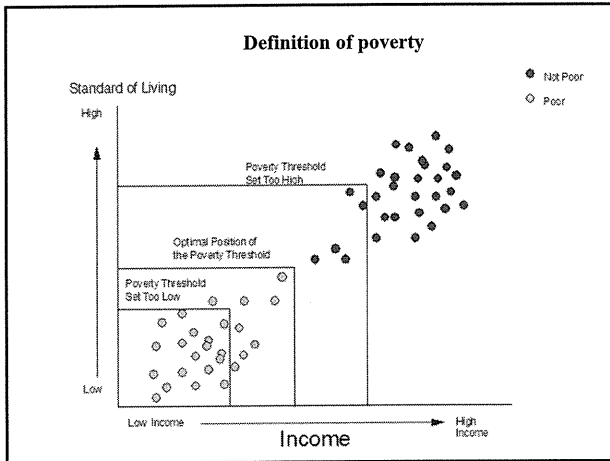
Comparisons with the earlier surveys in 1983, 1990 and 1999

Development of new graphic visualisation tools enabling access to more complex datasets and richer comparisons between datasets across time

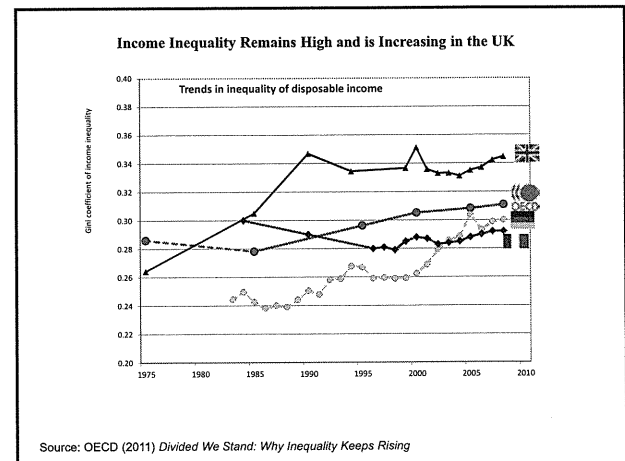
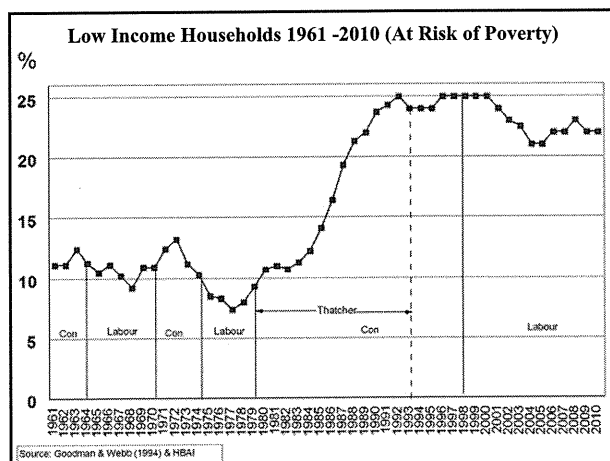
Video clips of what it means to live in poverty for key groups in 2011 (e.g. young, elderly, unemployed, disabled) and comparisons from the two broadcast documentary series accompanying the 1983 and 1990 surveys (*Breadline Britain* and *Breadline Britain in the 1990s*) to illustrate changing circumstances and attitudes

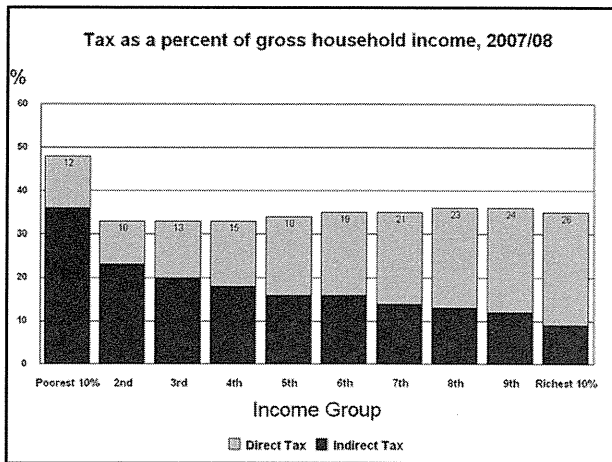
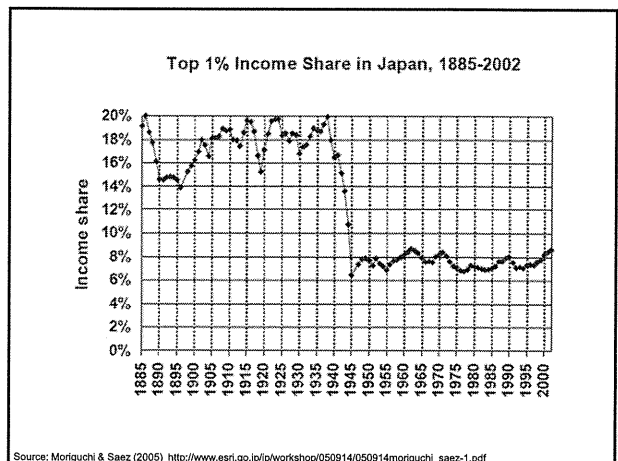
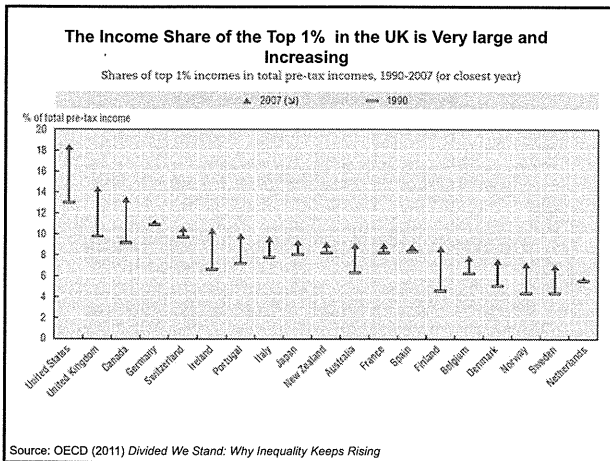
Narrowcast on OpenLearn, i-tunes U and You-tube

PSE Measurement Theory



Measurement





PSE^{UK} Survey Development

Rigorous qualitative & quantitative methods were used in developing and analysing the quality of the survey questionnaire;

- 1) Systematic literature reviews
- 2) Focus groups
- 3) Expert review
- 4) Cognitive interviews
- 5) Survey pilots
- 6) Behaviour coding

As far as possible comparability was maintained with UK & EU official poverty measures.

Primary Analytical Aim

To identify two optimal deprivation indices;

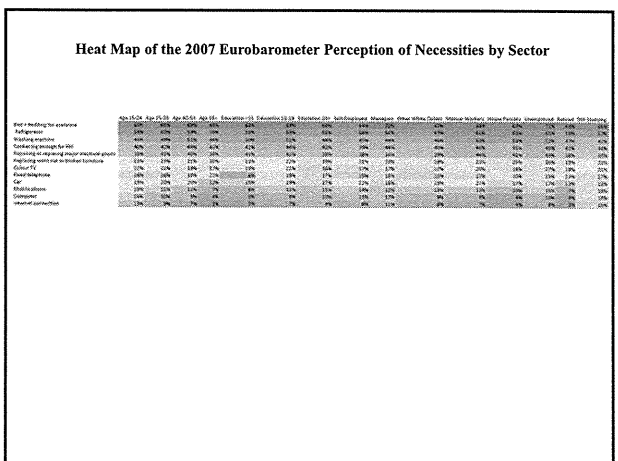
- 1) All persons deprivation index
- 2) Child deprivation index (under 16)

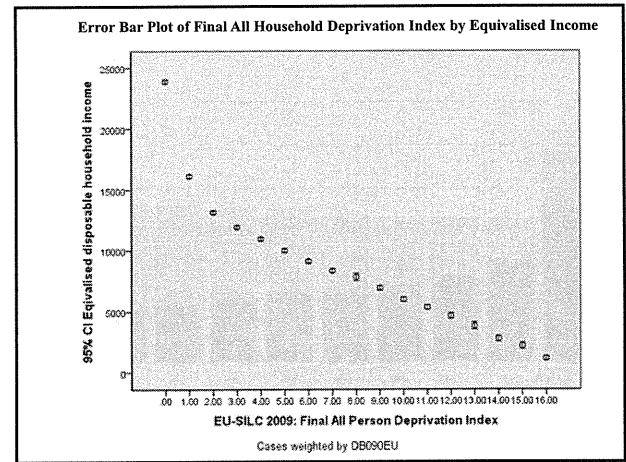
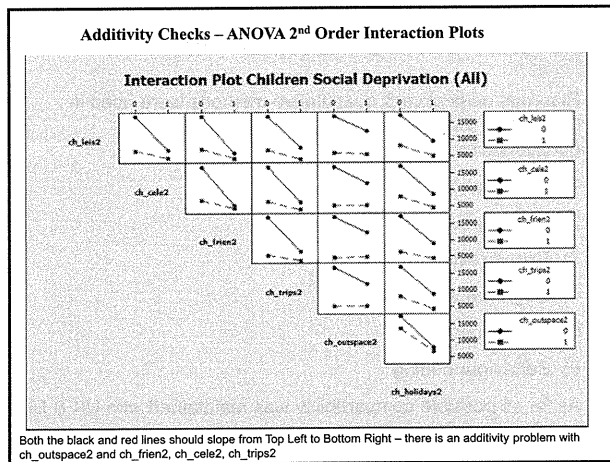
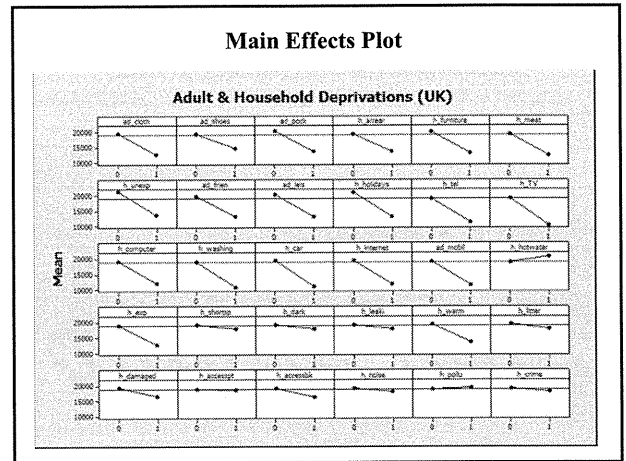
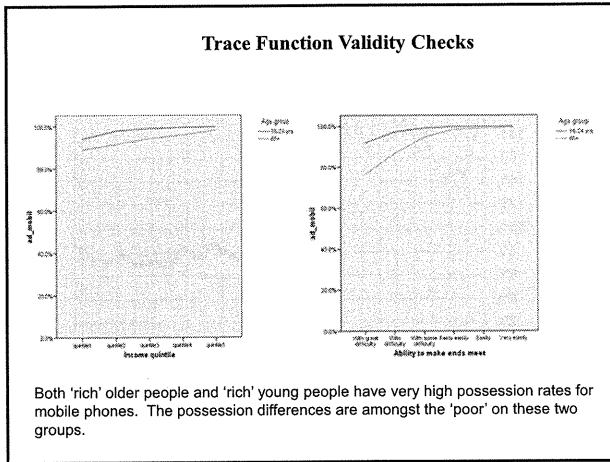
Each index needs to be;

- 1) Reliable
- 2) Valid
- 3) Additive

Reliability – Classical Test Theory & Latent Trait Models
 Validity – Logistic Regression of each deprivation indicator by Subjective Poverty (ends meet), General Health (controlling for age & gender), also AROP
 Additivity – ANOVA model, second order interactions of deprivation items by equalised disposable household income

A common analytical framework was agreed based on the 1999 Poverty & Social Exclusion Survey deprivation index construction methodology (Pantazis *et al.*, 2006).





Should a Deprivation Index be Weighted?

Differential weighting of Deprivation Indicators

While much effort goes into discussing and determining differential item weights, Ghiselli, Campbell, and Zedek (1981) are persuasive in arguing that differential item weighting has virtually no effect on the reliability and validity of the overall total scores. Specifically, they say that "empirical evidence indicates that reliability and validity are usually not increased when nominal differential weights are used" (p. 438). The reason for this is that differential weighting has its greatest impact when there (a) is a wide variation in the weighting values, (b) is little intercorrelation between the items, and (c) are only a few items. All three are usually the opposite of what is likely to occur in test development. That is, if the test is developed to assess a single construct, then if the developer has done the job properly, items will be intercorrelated. As a result, the weights assigned to one item over another are likely to be relatively small. In addition, tests are often 15 or more items in length, thus rendering the effects of differential weighting to be minimized. Finally, the correlation between weighted and unit-weighted test scores is almost 1.0. Thus, the take-home message is pretty simple—don't bother to differentially weight items. It is not worth the effort. (Kline, T.J.B. (2005) Psychological Testing: A Practical Approach to Design and Evaluation. London, Sage. Page 105.)

Ghiselli, E.E., Campbell, J.P. and Zedek, S. (1981) Measurement theory for the behavioral sciences San Francisco: W.H. Freeman and Company

Why would differential weighting make little difference the deprivation index results?

It is intuitively obvious that some kinds of deprivation are worst/more severe than others i.e. it is worse not to be able to afford to feed you children than not to be able to have a computer. So should differential weights be applied to the individual deprivation items to reflect their different severities? The surprising answer is this is not necessary!

Classical Test Theory assumes that there are an infinite (or very large number) of measures of deprivation. If you could have answers to this infinite number of deprivation questions then you would have perfect knowledge (know everything) about each person's deprivation. No set of weights could add any additional information as you would already know everything i.e. the infinite deprivation index is self-weighting.

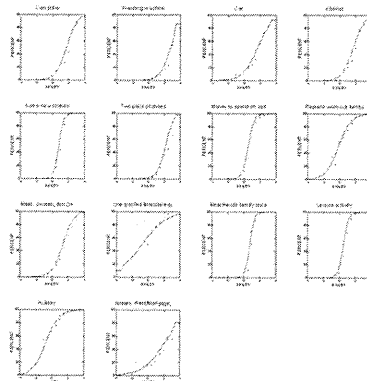
The square root of the Chronbach's Alpha statistic can be considered to be the correlation between the index you have and the 'perfect' index made from the answers to the infinite set of deprivation questions.

The Chronbach's Alpha for the pooled EU-SILC All person Index at household level is 0.863 and for the Child index at household level it is 0.890. Therefore the correlations with the perfect infinite deprivation indices are respectively 0.929 and 0.943, so there is little additional information that any differential weights could add.


Even if perfect error free differential weights could be developed the results from the current deprivation index and the weighted index would be essentially identical

Summary Results: Two Parameter Latent Trait Model

Latent Trait Model Item Plots



Deprivation	Discrimination	Discrimination
	Severity	Index
H_BARRERS	0.78	0.39
H_ARREARS	2.05	0.45
H_CAR	1.65	0.65
H_DISHWASHER	0.75	0.73
H_FRIDGEFREEZER	0.16	0.76
H_INTERNET	1.65	0.86
H_WASHINGM	2.75	0.86
H_MOBILE	1.4	0.89
H_COMPUTER	1.69	0.90
AD_SHOES	2.11	1.16
AD_POCK	0.52	1.61
AD_LENS	0.99	1.95
AD_CLOTH	0.78	2.00
AD_EYES	0.76	2.10

THE UNIVERSITY of York  spru Social Policy Research Unit

Child Poverty and Social Exclusion

Jonathan Bradshaw

Research Seminar
The State of the Art of Measuring Poverty and Social Exclusion in the UK and Japan
IPSS
Tokyo
January 6 2012

State of child poverty is not good

- ◆ In the UK child poverty targets missed – child poverty now increasing again – no chance of meeting 2020 target
- ◆ In Japan child poverty higher than UK according to latest data
- ◆ All but seven OECD countries increased their child poverty 1995-2005
- ◆ In EU 2005-2009 child poverty increased in SE, DE, FR, IT, GR and IE
- ◆ Child poverty higher than pensioner poverty in most countries
- ◆ In developing world despite economic growth – child poverty flat lining.

Outline

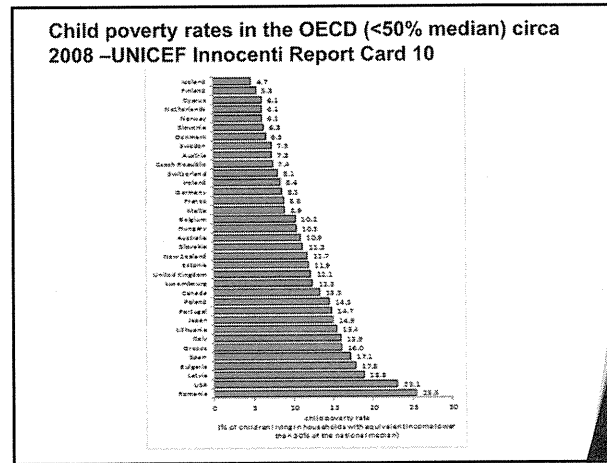
- ◆ Measurement of child poverty in the
 - ◆ UK
 - ◆ EU (and OECD)
- ◆ Shift from income to deprivation
 - ◆ PSE surveys
 - ◆ EU SILC
- ◆ Shift from poverty to material well-being
- ◆ Asking children
- ◆ Well-being

(Official) Child Poverty measurement in the UK

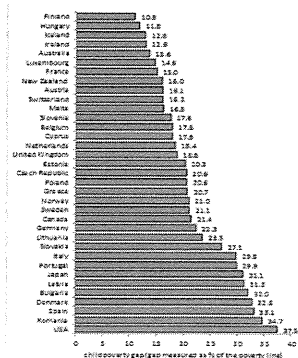
- ◆ Relative low income = Equivalised net household income less than 60% median
 - ◆ 2020 target: <10% of children
- ◆ Combined low income and material deprivation = Material deprivation >20% and equivalised net household income less than 70% median
 - ◆ 2020 target: <5% of children
- ◆ 'Absolute' low income = Equivalised net household income falling below 60% of the 'adjusted base amount'
 - ◆ 2020 target: <5% of children
- ◆ Persistent poverty = Equivalised net household income less than 60% of median for 3 years prior to current year
 - ◆ 2020 target: not yet set

Child Poverty in the EU and rich nations

- ◆ Sources:
 - ◆ OECD *Growing unequal* - every five years (sooner)
 - ◆ Luxembourg Income Study - every five years
 - ◆ EU SILC now annually
- ◆ EU social inclusion indicators from SILC – child poverty key focus
 - ◆ At risk of poverty rate <40,50,60,70% of national median
 - ◆ At risk of poverty gap 60%
 - ◆ <60% anchored
 - ◆ Lacking 3+ (out of 9) deprivation items
 - ◆ Persistent – to be developed
 - ◆ Now 2020 target = <60% median or lacking 4+ deprivation items or workless
- ◆ SILC 2009 includes special module on child poverty/well-being



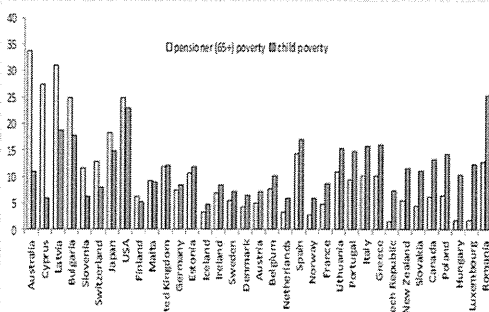
Child poverty gaps in OECD circa 2008



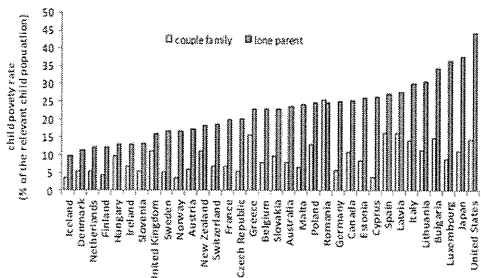
Child poverty rates circa 2008

	Poverty Line at 50 percent	Poverty Line at 40 percent	Poverty Line at 60 percent
1 Iceland	4.7	1.3	10.1
2 Finland	3.3	1.5	11.8
3 Cyprus	6.1	1.3	22.5
4 Netherlands	6.1	2.9	15.4
5 Norway	6.1	3.1	11.3
6 Slovenia	6.3	2.9	11.1
7 Denmark	6.5	3.5	11.4
8 Sweden	7.3	3.7	12.7
9 Austria	7.3	3.2	13.6
10 Czech Republic	7.4	3.6	13.0
11 Switzerland	8.1	3.5	17.9
12 Ireland	8.4	3.3	18.3
13 Germany	8.5	4.0	14.9
14 France	8.5	3.7	18.8
15 Malta	8.9	2.9	20.3
16 Belgium	10.2	4.1	16.8
17 Hungary	10.3	3.0	20.6
18 Australia	10.8	4.3	17.5
19 Slovakia	11.2	6.6	17.0
20 New Zealand	11.7		16.4
21 Estonia	11.9	6.1	20.6
22 United Kingdom	12.1	5.7	20.5
23 Luxembourg	12.3	4.2	22.4
24 Canada	13.3	7.3	21.9
25 Poland	14.5	7.5	22.9
26 Portugal	14.7	9.0	22.7
27 Japan	14.9	9.8	20.5
28 Lithuania	15.4	8.8	24.3
29 Italy	15.9	8.7	24.2
30 Greece	16.0	8.1	23.5
31 Spain	17.1	11.5	23.8
32 Bulgaria	17.8	12.2	24.4
33 Latvia	18.8	12.0	25.0

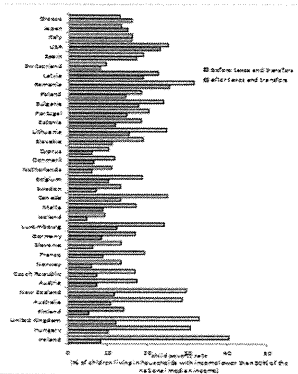
Child poverty higher than pensioner poverty in most countries (but not Japan)



Child poverty much higher in lone parent families especially in Japan



Transfers reduce child poverty but not by much in Japan



Problems with relative income poverty measure

- ◆ Income indirect indicator
- ◆ Reporting unreliable – gifts, dissavings, home produce
- ◆ Threshold arbitrary – usually relative and too low in poor countries
- ◆ Equivalence scale no basis in science
- ◆ Deprivation more direct

From income to deprivation

- ◆ Peter Townsend *Poverty in the UK*
- ◆ Mack and Lansley *Breadline Britain*
- ◆ PSE x 2
- ◆ Aya Abe in Japan
- ◆ Child deprivation index in PSE 1999 not very discriminating
 - ◆ Every item a necessity
 - ◆ Lacking 1 or more the threshold

Items: PSE 2011

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>From PSE99 (Items considered necessities and lacked by 3%+):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Celebrations on special occasions ◆ Hobby or leisure activity ◆ Educational games ◆ Meat, fish or vegetarian equivalent at least twice a day ◆ Bedroom for every child of different sex over 10 years ◆ At least 4 pairs of trousers ◆ Swimming at least once a month ◆ Garden to play in ◆ Some new, not second hand, clothes ◆ Construction toys ◆ Holiday away from home at least one week a year ◆ Bike (new/second hand) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Leisure equipment ◆ Friends round for tea/snack fortnightly <p>For consideration from PSE99:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ At least 50p a week for sweets (considered necessary by poorer parents) ◆ Computer suitable for schoolwork (considered necessary by poorer parents, more universal now) ◆ Computer games (more universal now) <p>From FRS 2008-9 (higher proportion lacking than in 1999):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Play group at least once a week ◆ School trip at least once a term |
|---|--|

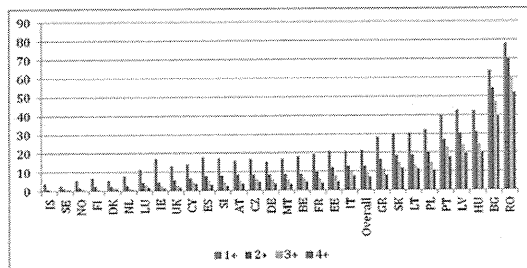
Items: PSE 2011

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>From EU SILC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ A suitable place to study or do homework ◆ Access to all the GP/specialist treatment needed ◆ Access to all the dental examinations/treatment needed <p>From Children's Society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Pocket money ◆ Money to save ◆ Designer/brand name trainers ◆ Treats/snacks once a week ◆ Being part of a club | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ iPod/similar ◆ Mobile phone ◆ Computer and internet ◆ Games console ◆ Cable/satellite TV ◆ Their own bedroom ◆ Presents on special occasions ◆ A family car ◆ Access to public transport ◆ Clothes to fit in with their peers ◆ Books of their own ◆ Day trips with their family once a month |
|--|--|

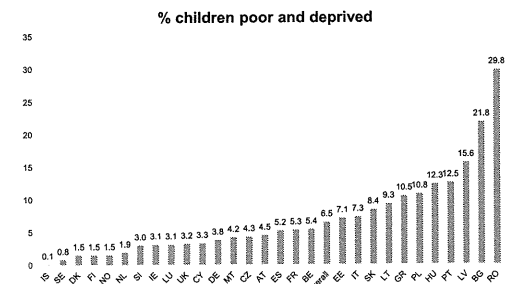
SILC 2009 child deprivation indicators. Items dropped for UNICEF index

- ◆ Clothes: Some new (not second-hand) clothes
- ◆ Shoes: Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)
- ◆ Fruit: Fresh fruit and vegetables once a day
- ◆ Three meals: Three meals a day
- ◆ Meat: One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day
- ◆ Books: Books at home suitable for their age
- ◆ Leisure: Regular leisure activity (swimming, playing an instrument, youth organization etc.)
- ◆ Equipment: Outdoor leisure equipment (bicycle, roller skates, etc.)
- ◆ Outdoor: Outdoor space in the neighbourhood where children can play safely
- ◆ Games: Indoor games (educational baby toys, building blocks, board games, etc.)
- ◆ Festivity: Festivity on special occasions (birthdays, name days, religious events, etc.)
- ◆ Friends: Invite friends around to play and eat from time to time
- ◆ School trips: Participate in school trips and school events that cost money
- ◆ Home work: Suitable place to study or do homework
- ◆ Internet
- ◆ Holidays: Go on holiday away from home at least 1 week per year
- ◆ Unmet need for GP specialist
- ◆ Unmet need for dentist

% children lacking deprivation items



% Children poor and deprived



Two developments

- ◆ Children as respondents
 - ◆ Children actors in their own lives
 - ◆ Children deprived in rich households and not deprived in poor households
 - ◆ Closer association with child well-being
- ◆ Broader conceptions
 - ◆ Bristol Social Exclusion matrix (B-sem)
 - ◆ Child well-being

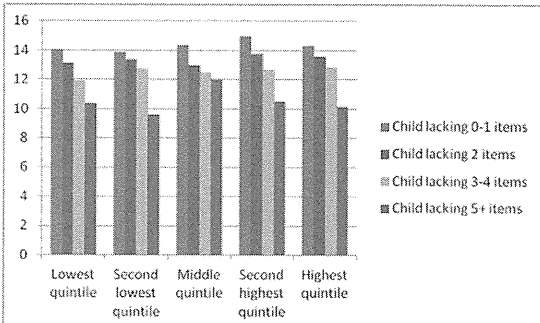
Child deprivation measure

- ◆ List of 20 items identified in focus groups. Reduced through pilot data to list of 10, based on scalability and strength of relationship to traditional poverty variables
- ◆ 10 items included in main-stage and quarterly surveys:
 - ◆ Some pocket money each week
 - ◆ Some money to save each month
 - ◆ A pair of brand-named trainers
 - ◆ An iPod or similar MP3 player
 - ◆ Cable or satellite TV at home
 - ◆ A garden or somewhere similar nearby to spend time safely
 - ◆ Access to a family car
 - ◆ Clothes to fit in with other people their age
 - ◆ A holiday away from home for one week each year
 - ◆ Monthly day-trips with family

Children's Society surveys

- ◆ In a sample of 1800 children aged 10-15 we found that
 - ◆ 43% of children living in families in the lowest equivalent income quintile were deprived on 1 or fewer items. **Non deprived poor.**
 - ◆ However there were 12% of those in the highest quintile deprived on 3+ items and 2% deprived on 5+ items. These are deprived children in rich households. **Non poor but deprived**

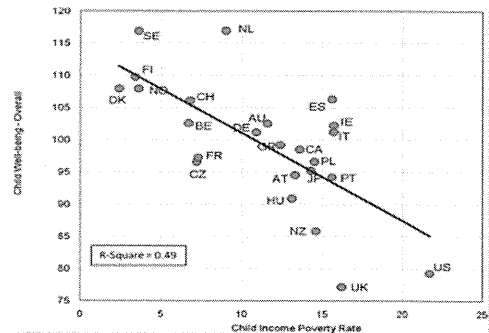
Child subjective well-being varies more by child deprivation than parental income

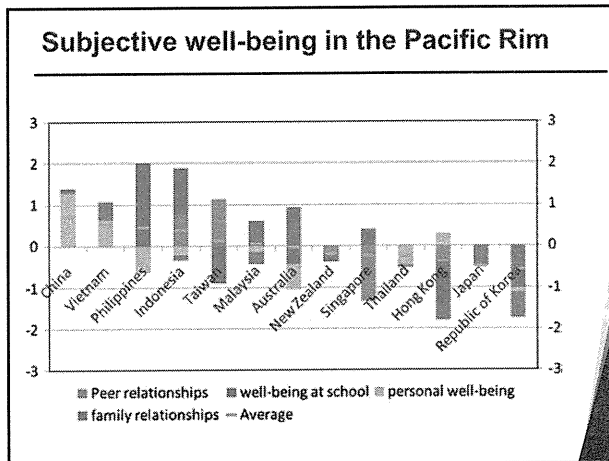


OECD Doing Better for Children (2009)

Country	Average score	Material well-being	Housing and equipment	Educational well-being	Health and safety	Risky behaviour	Quality of school life
1 Sweden	4.5	5	3	9	3	1	5
2 Iceland	2.2	3	4	14	2	5	1
3 Norway	0.7	1	1	15	16	4	2
4 France	0.8	3	1	2	15	2	1
5 Denmark	0.0	2	0	7	4	21	8
6 Netherlands	0.9	9	17	4	8	9	3
7 Finland	10.3	4	7	11	6	25	15
8 Australia	11.0	15	4	5	15	17	1
9 Switzerland	11.2	7	1	10	21	5	13
10 Luxembourg	12.0	3	3	17	1	14	20
11 Japan	12.8	22	15	11	13	2	1
12 Canada	13.0	14	1	3	22	10	15
13 Korea	13.5	17	2	4	25	19	10
14 Germany	14.2	15	15	15	5	15	5
15 Spain	15.3	24	13	21	12	15	2
16 Italy	16.0	13	15	23	15	12	22
17 Hungary	16.0	25	21	12	11	24	7
18 Austria	16.2	6	9	19	27	27	11
19 Belgium	16.7	11	11	20	21	15	19
20 United Kingdom	16.8	12	15	20	25	13	19
21 Czech Republic	17.7	16	24	15	6	23	11
22 Poland	17.8	28	22	5	14	22	15
23 United States	18.8	21	15	25	24	15	14
24 Portugal	19.3	25	20	23	18	6	21
25 New Zealand	19.7	13	22	28	17	11	20
26 Slovenia	20.2	21	14	11	26	24	1
27 Slovak Republic	20.7	27	25	24	1	22	15
28 Greece	21.0	20	18	21	23	7	24
29 Turkey	22.2	10	13	10	20	22	12
30 Mexico	23.4	29	20	19	28	30	1

Child income poverty and child well-being






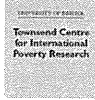
The End

- ◆ jonathan.bradshaw@york.ac.uk
- ◆ <http://www-users.york.ac.uk/~jrb1/>



State-of-the Art Measurement of Poverty and Social Exclusion: Comparison of the UK and Japan Seminar



The Necessities of Life in the UK
6th January 2012

Christina Pantazis



Acknowledgements


Acknowledgements

- ❖ Shaileen Nandy (Bristol)
- ❖ Eldin Fahmy, Eileen Sutton and Simon Pemberton (Bristol)
- ❖ Grace Kelly (Queens' University)
- ❖ Stuart Lansley and Joanna Mack (Open University)



Outline of Presentation


- ❖ Background studies (Rowntree and Townsend)
- ❖ The Consensual Approach to Poverty (Mack and Lansley)
- ❖ The Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey Necessities Results (Northern Ireland)
- ❖ A European-wide Consensus ? (2007 Eurobarometer)



Background studies

Investigations of 'necessities' and 'need' have a long history in UK poverty research:

- ❖ Seebohm Rowntree's *A Study of Town Life*, published in 1901 (and subsequent studies)
- ❖ Peter Townsend's *Poverty in the UK*, published in 1979



Rowntree's Measurement of Dietary Needs

Box 2 Rowntree's 1899 diet

For a man Rowntree's 1899 diet comprised the following (the days from Wednesday to Saturday were no different):

	<i>Breakfast</i>	<i>Dinner</i>	<i>Supper</i>
Sunday	Bread, 8 oz Margarine, ½ oz Tea, 1 pt	Boiled bacon, 3 oz Pease pudding, 12 oz	Bread, 8 oz Margarine, ½ oz Cocoa, 1 pt
Monday	Bread, 8 oz Porridge, 1½ pts	Potatoes with milk, 24 oz Bread, 2 oz Cheese, 2 oz	Bread, 8 oz Vegetable broth, 1 pt Cheese, 2 oz
Tuesday	Porridge, 1½ pts Skim milk, 1 pt	Vegetable broth, 1 pt Bread, 4 oz Cheese, 2 oz Dumpling, 8 oz	Bread, 4 oz Porridge, 1½ pts

7

Definition of Relative Poverty

Individuals, families and groups in the population can be said to be in poverty when they lack the resources necessary to obtain the type of diet, participate in the activities and have the living conditions which are customary, or at least widely encouraged or approved, in the societies to which they belong. Their resources are so seriously below those commanded by the average individual or family that they, are in effect, excluded from ordinary living patterns, customs and activities.

School for Policy Studies

Peter Townsend (1979) *Poverty in the UK*, p 31

8

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 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

9

Consensual Approaches to Poverty

The 'consensual' approach to poverty measurement pioneered by Mack & Lansley aimed to:

"discover whether there is a public consensus on what is an unacceptable standard of living for Britain in 1983 and, if there is a consensus, who, if anyone, falls below that standard. The idea underlying this is that a person is in 'poverty' when their standard of living falls below the minimum deemed necessary by current public opinion."



Joanna Mack and Stuart Lansley (1985) p50

School for Policy Studies

10

Significance of Approach

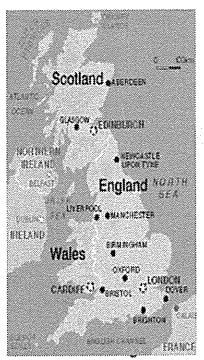
- ❖ Increasing role of the public in the conceptualisation and measurement of poverty (vis-à-vis role of poverty 'expert')
- ❖ Public opinion confirmed the importance of social roles and participation
- ❖ Changed the way the Government measures child poverty
- ❖ Consensual method was used in subsequent local, regional, and national UK/British studies and also adopted/modified for use in other countries.

School for Policy Studies

11

The UK Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey

Necessities of Life Omnibus Survey (Northern Ireland, 2011; Britain, 2012)



Main Survey on the Extent and Nature of Poverty and Social Exclusion in the UK (2012)

12

PSE Necessities Indicators

Existing Indicators

Focus Group research across the UK




Expert Review

School for Policy Studies

13

PSE Necessities Indicators

86 questions in total:
46 relating to adults;
30 to children;
10 on services

School for Policy Studies

14

PSE Survey Questions

The interviewer asks the respondent:

On these cards are a number of different items which relate to our standard of living. I would like you to indicate the living standards you feel all adults should have in Britain today by placing the cards in the appropriate box.

BOX A is for items which you think are necessary – which all adults should be able to afford and which they should not have to do without.

BOX B is for items which may be desirable but are not necessary.

School for Policy Studies

15

PSENI Adult Indicators (50% plus)

Indicator	Necessary %
Damp-free home	92
Heating to keep home adequately warm	92
Two meals a day	88
Visiting friends or family in hospital or other institutions	86
Washing machine	84
Replace or repair broken electrical goods e.g. washing machine	80
A warm waterproof coat	80
Celebrations on special occasions such as Christmas	79
Fresh fruit and vegetables every day	78
All recommended dental work/treatment	78
Attending weddings, funerals and other such occasions	75
Meat, fish or vegetarian equivalent every other day	72
Telephone at home (landline or mobile)	72
Enough money to keep your home in a decent state of decoration	71
Household contents insurance	70
A table, with chairs, at which all the family can eat	68
A hobby or leisure activity	67
Curtains or window blinds	66
Appropriate clothes to wear for job interviews	60
Regular savings (of at least £20 a month for rainy days)	57
Attending church, mosque, synagogue or other places of worship	56
Television	55
Taking part in sport/exercise activities or classes	55
Two pairs of all-weather shoes	54
To be able to pay an unexpected expense of £500	51
Replace worn out clothes with new (not second hand) ones	51
Car	50

School for Policy Studies

16

PSENI Adult Indicators (< 50%)

Indicator	Necessary %
Replace any worn out furniture	44
A small amount of money to spend each week on yourself, not on your family	44
Friends or family round for a meal or drink at least once a month	43
Presents for friends or family once a year	43
Regular payments into an occupational or private pension	43
An outfit to wear for social or family occasions such as parties and weddings	41
A holiday away from home for one week a year, not staying with relatives	40
A roast joint (or its equivalent) once a week	40
Mobile phone	36
Hair done or cut regularly	36
Home computer	30
Internet connection at home	28
Going out socially once a fortnight (evening meal)	28
Visits to friends or family in other parts of the country 4 times a year	26
A meal out once a month	21
Holidays abroad once a year	20
Going to the cinema, theatre or music event once a month	17
Going out for a drink once a fortnight	17
Dishwasher	14

School for Policy Studies

17

PSENI Children's Indicators

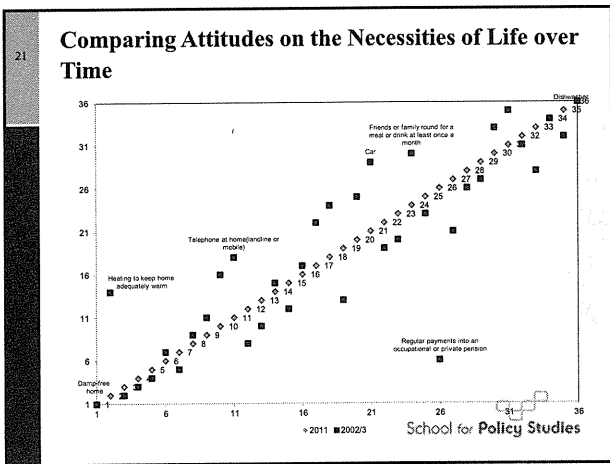
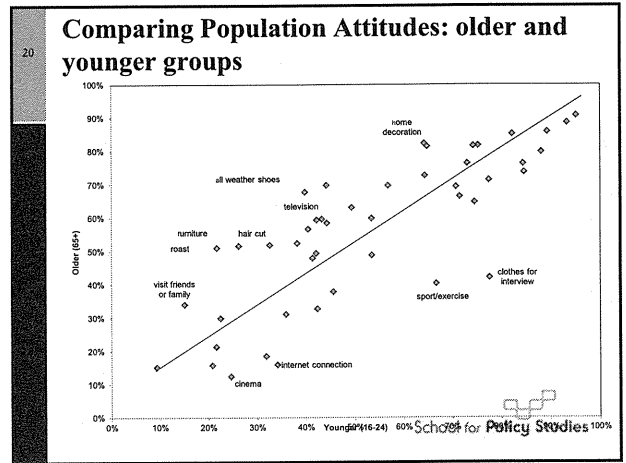
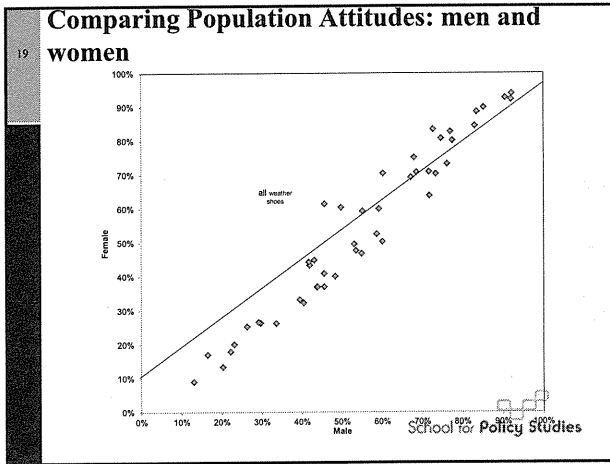
Indicator	Necessary %
A warm winter coat	93
Three meals a day	93
New, properly fitting shoes	91
Fresh fruit or vegetables at least once a day	91
Celebrations on special occasions such as birthdays, Christmas or other religious festivals	87
A hobby or leisure activity	87
Meat, fish or vegetarian equivalent at least once a day	87
A garden or outdoor space nearby where they can play safely	87
Books at home suitable for their ages	84
A suitable place at home to study or do homework	81
Toddler group or nursery or play group at least once a week for pre-school aged children	78
Children's clubs or activities such as drama or football training (youth club or similar activity)	76
Indoor games suitable for their ages (building blocks, board games, computer games etc)	71
Some new, not second-hand clothes	69
Enough bedrooms for every child of 10 or over of a different sex to have their own bedroom	67
Computer and internet for homework	60
Day trips with family once a month	58
Outdoor leisure equipment such as roller-skates, skateboards, footballs etc.	54
Pocket money	55
Money to save	53
Going on a school trip at least once a term	52
At least 4 pairs of trousers, leggings, jeans or jogging bottoms	52
Construction toys such as Duplo or Lego	51
Bicycle	47
A holiday away from home for at least one week a year	47
Friends round for tea or snack once a fortnight	44
Clothes to fit in with friends	29
Mobile phone for children aged 11 or older	10
MP3 player such as an iPod	10
Designer/brand name trainers	8

School for Policy Studies

18

PSENI Indicators

Indicator	Male	Female	Younger (16-24 years)	Older (65+ years)	Managerial and professional occupations	Partly skilled and unskilled manual	Tertiary	Primary	Catholic	Protestant
Damp-free home	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heating to keep home adequately warm	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Two meals a day	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
Washing machine	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
Replace or repair broken electrical goods	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
A warm waterproof coat	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Fresh fruit and vegetables every day	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
All recommended dental work/treatment	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
Telephone at home (landline or mobile)	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
Keep home in a decent state of decoration	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
Meat, fish or vegetarian equivalent every other day	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
Household contents insurance	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
A table, with chairs, at which all the family can eat	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
Curtains or window blinds	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
Appropriate clothes to wear for job interviews	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Regular savings (of at least £20 a month) for rainy days	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Television	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Two pairs of all-weather shoes	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
To be able to pay an unexpected expense of £500	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Car	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Replace worn out clothes with new (not second hand) ones	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
A small amount of money to spend each week on yourself	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Replace any worn out furniture	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Presents for friends or family once a year	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
Regular payments into an occupational or private pension	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
An outfit to wear for social or family occasions	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
A holiday away from home for one week a year, not staying with relatives	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
A roast joint (or its equivalent) once a week	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Hair done or cut regularly	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Mobile phone	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Home computer	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Internet connection at home	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Dishwasher	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14



22 EU Definition of Poverty

The poor are “persons whose resources (material, cultural and social) are so limited as to exclude them from the minimum acceptable way of life in the Member State to which they belong”

(Council, 1985)

School for Policy Studies

23 Children's Necessities Across the European Union (2007)

	France	Germany	Italy	Spain	UK	Belgium	Netherlands	Austria	Sweden	Denmark	Finland	Portugal	Greece	Poland	Czech	Slovakia	Slovenia	Malta	Lithuania	Latvia	Estonia
MEDICAL CARE	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
MEDICINES	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
MEDICAL CHECKUPS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
EDUCATION	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
HOUSING	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
HEALTHY DIET	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
NEW FURNITURE	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
HAIR/BEAUTY	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
TOYS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
OUTDOOR PLAY SPACE	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
INDOOR PLAY SPACE	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
TOYS/STUFF	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
CHILD NEW CLOTHES	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
CHILD CLOTHING	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
WATER	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
PRE-SESSION	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
EDUCATION	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
SPORTS/GAMES	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
FOOD	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
RECREATION	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
TOYS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
CELEBRATIONS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
PARTICIPATION	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
LEISURE/ACT	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
TRAVEL/COMPACT	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
LEISURE	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ENTERTAINMENT	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
NOTE FRIENDS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
HOLIDAY WITH FRIENDS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
REGULAR	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
POCKET MONEY	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

