MISSING DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY DATA
Towards a multidimensional concept of wellbeing

Does adding data reflecting additional dimensions change how we conceive of and measure poverty/wellbeing?

- Which dimensions?
- Which indicators?
- Practical illustrations
WHY MULTIDIMENSIONAL MEASURES?

• Traditional approach: Income=Development; Low income=poverty. Poverty= Σ(Unmet Basic Needs)

• Human Development approach: HDI=Income+Health+Education  
  ...
“The ‘Human Development Index’…has been remarkably successful in serving as a measure of development, rivaling the gross national product (GNP). Based on three components, viz. indicators of basic education, longevity and income per head, it is not exclusively focused on economic opulence (as the GNP is), and it certainly has served to broaden empirical attention in assessing the process of development. However it is a very limited indicator of development” (Sen 2004).
Review: Choice of Dimensions

- Existing Data or Convention
- Theory
- Public ‘consensus’
- Ongoing Deliberative Participatory Processes
- Empirical Evidence regarding people’s values
Review: Types of Indicators

RESOURCES: income or other goods

FUNCTIONINGS: what a person is able to do or be

Capabilities: “alternative combinations of functionings that it is possible for a person to achieve”

UTILITY: measures happiness or desire fulfillment
### Examples: Types of Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>OBJECTIVE</strong></th>
<th><strong>SUBJECTIVE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resources:</strong></td>
<td>p/c income, caloric intake, perceived poverty line</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Functioning:</strong></td>
<td>Median education, perceived control over household decision-making</td>
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<td><strong>Utility:</strong></td>
<td>Life satisfaction</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Choice of indicators

What criteria are important in selecting indicators?

- Coverage of dimensions and within dimensions
- Creation of composites (choice, combining, weights)
- Parsimony (Simplicity, policy, measurement error, collection issues)
- Validity
- Comparability?
- Change over time?
- Sample size
What techniques can be used to select representative indicators?

- Correlation analysis (McGillivray 1991, Ranis et al. 2006)
- Normative principles

*Be transparent and explicit!*
Motivation: Does the HDI offer insights into inter-country development levels which pre-existing indicators cannot?

Intuition: “A necessary though insufficient property of a good ‘composite’ indicator is that its components are themselves insignificantly correlated. It is not sufficient in the sense that combining uncorrelated variables can still produce values which are correlated with any one of the variables individually” (p. 1462).

Technique: Calculates correlation coefficients among HDI components & HDI for 130 countries and compares them.
Table 2. Spearman rank-order correlation coefficients between HDI variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Low Human Development Countries ($n = 44$)</th>
<th>Medium Human Development Countries ($n = 40$)</th>
<th>High Human Development Countries ($n = 46$)</th>
<th>Developing Countries ($n = 99$)</th>
<th>Industrial Countries ($n = 31$)</th>
<th>All Countries ($n = 130$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HDI &amp; Life Expectancy</td>
<td>0.799*</td>
<td>0.774*</td>
<td>0.819*</td>
<td>0.951*</td>
<td>0.871*</td>
<td>0.971*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDI &amp; Adult Literacy</td>
<td>0.717*</td>
<td>0.572*</td>
<td>0.761*</td>
<td>0.880*</td>
<td>0.640*</td>
<td>0.938*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDI &amp; GDP per capita</td>
<td>0.518*</td>
<td>0.464*</td>
<td>0.368*</td>
<td>0.883*</td>
<td>0.846*</td>
<td>0.893*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy &amp; Adult Literacy</td>
<td>0.397*</td>
<td>0.246</td>
<td>0.396*</td>
<td>0.767*</td>
<td>0.283</td>
<td>0.867*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy &amp; GDP per capita</td>
<td>0.378*</td>
<td>0.299</td>
<td>0.355*‡</td>
<td>0.831*</td>
<td>0.735*</td>
<td>0.859*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Literacy &amp; GDP per capita</td>
<td>-0.086</td>
<td>-0.255</td>
<td>0.196</td>
<td>0.607*</td>
<td>0.517*</td>
<td>0.743*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at the 99% level.
†Significant at the 95% level.

Two-tailed t test employed. All input variables are expressed as one minus their scaled values with the exception of GDPs per capita of industrial countries. GDPs per capita are purchasing power adjusted and were converted to logarithms. All data used in calculation of coefficients taken from UNDP (1990).
CONCLUSIONS

Using various country samples, the HDI is shown to reveal little more than any of the pre-existing indicators alone…

“The HDI is largely judged as yet another redundant composite development index”
McGillivray (2005)

- Extracts using PCA the maximum possible information from various standard national non-economic wellbeing achievement measures.
- Regresses this variation against (log of) p/c GDP to identify variation in this extraction NOT accounted for by variation in income per capita - i.e., wellbeing obtained indp. of income ($\mu$).
- Correlates $\mu$ with other wellbeing indicators in order to find variable(s) that best capture non-economic wellbeing achievement:
  - Adult literacy (**), Gender empowerment, Educational attainment.
Critiques of McGillivray

- Critiques of correlation (correlated variables may still have value)
- Critiques of PCA (esp. comparing btw dimensions)
- Normative evaluation also important
Ranis et al. (2006)
Secondary data

- Identification of dimensions - philosophical sources
- Collection of data - comprehensive review of secondary country aggregates
- Method of analysis
- Main findings regarding HD and HDI
Identification of Dimensions & Indicators

• Philosophical accounts of the components of a good life: suggest considerable agreement
• Selection of twelve dimensions
• Selection of wide range of indicators to represent each dimension
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Defining concepts</td>
<td>Primary goods</td>
<td>Basic human values</td>
<td>Basic Needs and Intermediate needs</td>
<td>Central human functional capabilities</td>
<td>Dimensions of well-being</td>
<td>Quality of life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material well-being</td>
<td>Income and wealth</td>
<td>Protective housing Economic security</td>
<td>Material well-being Food Assets</td>
<td>Food Shelter</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental development</td>
<td>Knowledge Practical reasonableness</td>
<td>Basic education</td>
<td>Senses, Imagination, Thought Emotions Practical reason Play</td>
<td>Education (Bangladesh and Ethiopia, not Thailand or Peru)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work</td>
<td>Freedom of occupation</td>
<td>Skilful performance in work and play</td>
<td>Work</td>
<td>Work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Physical security</td>
<td>Civil peace Physically safe environment Lawfulness (access to justice) Personal physical security Security in old age</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social relations</td>
<td>Social bases of self-respect</td>
<td>Friendship</td>
<td>Significant primary relationships Affiliation Social bases for self-respect</td>
<td>Social well-being -Family -Self-respect and dignity -Community relations</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritual well-being</td>
<td>Self-integration Harmony with ultimate source of reality</td>
<td>Autonomy of agency Civil and political rights Political participation</td>
<td>Control over one’s environment</td>
<td>Freedom of choice and action</td>
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<tr>
<td>Empowerment and political freedom</td>
<td>Rights, liberties, opportunities Powers and prerogatives of office and positions of responsibility Freedom of movement</td>
<td>Autonomy of agency Civil and political rights Political participation</td>
<td>Control over one’s environment</td>
<td>Freedom of choice and action</td>
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<tr>
<td>Respect for other species</td>
<td>Other species</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


EXPANDING NOTIONS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Online secondary data sources

2. World Values Survey data (http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/)
3. World databank of happiness (http://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl/)
4. UN Millennium Goals Indicators (http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx)
5. World Health Organization (grouped by topic/disease) http://www.who.int/globalatlas/DataQuery/default.asp
7. ILO Laborsta (http://laborsta.ilo.org/)
8. World Bank: Governance Indicators, Trade Data, Misc. data sets

OPHI  Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative
### Table 2. Categories and indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mental wellbeing</th>
<th>Empowerment</th>
<th>Political freedom</th>
<th>Social relations</th>
<th>Community well-being</th>
<th>Inequality</th>
<th>Work conditions</th>
<th>Leisure conditions</th>
<th>Economic stability</th>
<th>Political security</th>
<th>Environmental conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male suicide rate</td>
<td>Poverty rates:</td>
<td>Political and civil liberties</td>
<td>Friends very important</td>
<td>Crime rate</td>
<td>Income Gini</td>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>Telephone availability</td>
<td>GDP cycle</td>
<td>Political stability</td>
<td>Environmental sustainability index</td>
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<td>• $1 a day</td>
<td>• national HPI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female suicide rate</td>
<td>GEM Freedom of worship</td>
<td>Family very important</td>
<td>Alcohol use</td>
<td>Horizontal inequalities</td>
<td>Employment conditions</td>
<td>Internet use</td>
<td>CPI fluctuations</td>
<td>Refugee flows</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life satisfaction</td>
<td>Female/male secondary education enrolment</td>
<td>Political terror index</td>
<td>Tolerance of neighbors</td>
<td>Corruption Rural/urban inequality</td>
<td>Informal employment</td>
<td>Radio use</td>
<td>Manufactured/total exports</td>
<td>Collective violence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prisoners/population</td>
<td>Unmet need for contraceptives</td>
<td>Political freedom</td>
<td>Crude divorce rate</td>
<td>Orphan rate</td>
<td>GDI</td>
<td>Child labor</td>
<td>Cinema attendance</td>
<td>Foreign portfolio investment/GDP</td>
<td>Political violence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Married girls, 15–19</td>
<td>Freedom of the press</td>
<td></td>
<td>AIDS deaths</td>
<td>Happiness inequality</td>
<td>Minimum wage policy</td>
<td>Newspaper circulation</td>
<td>Terms of trade fluctuations</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ratio of females in parliament</td>
<td>Juridical independence</td>
<td></td>
<td>Membership in civic associations</td>
<td>Trust in others Rule of law</td>
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<td>Television ownership</td>
<td>Social security coverage</td>
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<td>Union density</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Analysis of value added

- Correlation analysis within and between domains
- Poorly correlated indicators selected to represent domains
- Representative indicators correlated with HDI, income and child mortality
- Non-correlated indicators retained
Main findings

• We retained 31 variables, each representing an independent aspect of human development.
• HDI performs better than income.
• Difference between rich and poor countries

The HDI is not adequate as a measure of a broad definition of HD.
Inequality across HD dimensions (Available micro data)

- Selection of dimensions (based on lists) and indicators (iterative process)
- Pre-existing micro data sources
- Data sources: DHS and World Values Survey
- Calculation of Gini coefficient for each indicator
- Which indicators are more and less correlated with each other?
Tentative conclusions

- Education and empowerment tend to be more correlated with multiple dimensions of inequality than the income Gini; and

- Taking multiple dimensions into account, SSA countries may be more unequal than those in Latin America…
EXPANDING NOTIONS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OPHI: The Missing Dimensions
Primary data collection

(1) What data are needed to evaluate the richer concept of multidimensional poverty and deprivation found in the capability approach?

(2) What indicators and questions representing the “missing dimensions” will shed light on research and policy questions that require cross-national comparisons?

(3) How might a preliminary data collection and research effort be carried forward?
An Overview

- Focus: Nationally representative surveys that give rise to internationally comparable data
- Identification of dimensions: Aspects of wellbeing that people value & have reason to value (but for which data not currently available)
- Identification of indicators and questions (5-8 minute modules for each dimension)
- Shortlists not intended to be final but rather to spark debate and deliberation
The ‘Missing’ Dimensions (Collecting primary data)

Focus on participatory & normative accounts of good life:

– Employment (focus on quality)
– Empowerment
– Physical safety/security
– The ability to go about without shame
– Also, psychological and subjective wellbeing (but not a dimension)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>Ranis Stewart &amp; Samman</th>
<th>Voices of the Poor</th>
<th>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</th>
<th>HDR 1994 Human Security</th>
<th>Rawls Political Theory</th>
<th>Fiamis—Philosophy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work</td>
<td>Work</td>
<td>Material well-being—having enough work</td>
<td>Employment, trade union and rest</td>
<td>Economic security</td>
<td>Freedom of movement and choice of occupation</td>
<td>Meaningful work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Empowerment</td>
<td>Freedom of choice and action</td>
<td>Freedom of expression/consience/religion</td>
<td>Political security and conscience</td>
<td>Opportunities, liberties (plan of life), positions of responsibility</td>
<td>Authentic self-direction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Respect</td>
<td>Social relations</td>
<td>Social well-being</td>
<td>Dignity, equality non-discrimination</td>
<td>Community security</td>
<td>Social bases of self-respect</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Spiritual well-being</td>
<td>Psychological well-being</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Harmony, meaning and value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>Bodily well-being</td>
<td>Bodily well-being: being and appearing well</td>
<td>Slavery/trade</td>
<td>Environmental security</td>
<td>Income and wealth</td>
<td>Life—health, reproduction Knowledge</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Material well-being</td>
<td>Material well-being: having enough food and assets</td>
<td>Torture</td>
<td>Health security</td>
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<td>Knowledge</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mental development</td>
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<td>Legal rights</td>
<td>Food security</td>
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<td>Self-integration</td>
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<td>Political freedom</td>
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<td>Interference</td>
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<td>Respect for other species</td>
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<td>Movement</td>
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<td>Asylum</td>
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<td>Nationality</td>
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<td>Marriage</td>
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<td>Property</td>
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<td>Peaceful assembly</td>
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<td>Political rights</td>
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<td>Social security and socio-economic rights</td>
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<td>Standard of living</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<td>Cultural life</td>
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<td>International order</td>
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<td>Limitations (Morality/public order/general welfare)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Value of Missing Dimensions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensions (and indicators for each D)</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Educat’n</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Physical Safety</th>
<th>Informal Employment</th>
<th>Empowerment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual 1</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>Individual 2</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>NP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Individual 3</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>NP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Individual 4</td>
<td>P</td>
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</table>
Four major survey instruments producing MDG-style data

- World Bank Living Standards and Measurement Survey (LSMS) and Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ);
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Demographic and Health Survey (DHS);
- UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS).
Five standard multi-topic survey search engines

- **BREAD**: [http://zim.sscnet.ucla.edu:8080/survey](http://zim.sscnet.ucla.edu:8080/survey)
- **STICERD**: [http://rlab.lse.ac.uk/data/content/](http://rlab.lse.ac.uk/data/content/)
- **ICPSR**: [http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/](http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/)
- **CCPR**: [http://www.ccpr.ucla.edu/asp/sde.asp](http://www.ccpr.ucla.edu/asp/sde.asp)
- **IHSN**: [http://www.internationalsurveynetwork.org/home/](http://www.internationalsurveynetwork.org/home/)
Criteria for indicator selection

- International comparability
- Measure intrinsic as well as instrumental value of the dimensions proposed
- Identify changes in dimensions over time
- Experience with particular indicators to date:
  How frequently have they been fielded previously and found to be adequate measures for research purposes?
Missing data: EMPLOYMENT
Employment quality

Motivation

- Prominent economic indicator but ignored in multidimensional approaches to poverty, as an outcome of well-being (ie its intrinsic value)
- 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. **Separation of work and family spheres**: LFS vs. LSMS

We therefore propose:
A. Indicators for **quality** and quantity of empl.
B. Stress linking of LFS and multi-purpose surveys
### Employment Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protection</th>
<th>1. Informal Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Ability to withstand shocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>3. Income from employment (incl. the self-employed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>4. Occupational hazard (accidents, illness, and workplace exposures)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>5. Under- &amp; over-employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>6. Multiple activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>7. Discouraged unemployment</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Perceived meaning/value</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
What can we do with this data?

- Extent of gender disparities
- Household strategies to deal with risk (diversification in work; educational choices)
- Relation to other outcomes such as consumption, life-satisfaction, empowerment
- Effects of globalisation, market liberalisation
Missing data: EMPOWERMENT
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.
Empowerment

- Control over personal decisions
- **Household Decision-Making** wrt: minor expenditures, health, safety, religion, work...
  Who decides/If you do not decide, could you?
- **Domain-specific Autonomy** (Ryan and Deci)
- Ability to change aspects in life
- Ability to change aspects in one’s community
- Global empowerment
What can we do with this data?

- Measure agency as an constituent of poverty.
- Virtuous Circle: Empowerment and Human Development
- Empowerment and Development Outcomes:
  - Governance
  - Pro-poor Growth
  - Project Effectiveness
Missing data: PHYSICAL SAFETY AND SECURITY
Motivation

Why violence?
- Violence is not a given.
- Many multi-ethnic, multi-religious, and poor peoples live together peacefully.
- Violence undermines development gains, sustains poverty traps.
- Violence impedes human freedom to live safely and securely.
- Which poor groups are most vulnerable to violence.

WHO definition: The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation.
Violence & Physical Safety

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 can we do with this data?

Vulnerable groups by:
- gender, age, ethnicity, religion, level of education, rural-urban status, migration status, etc (informs programs design/targeting)

Relationships between:
- Shame and humiliation and types of violence
- Violence and income/consumption
- Violence and health impacts
- Violence and eudemonia

Perpetrator profiles

Correlations between:
- attempted rape and rape
- attempted theft and theft/robbery
- geographic location and risk of violence, by type
- injury and likelihood of death by type of violence
- violence outside the home and inside the home
- Use of weapons and likelihood of injury
- Perceived threat vis a vis history of incidents

Be able to disaggregate and re-aggregate data on violent crime and conflict
Missing data: SHAME AND HUMILIATION
Shame and Humiliation

Motivation

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

- 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 affect many aspects of social life.

- They are related to poverty and a myriad of psychosocial maladies.
Shame and Humiliation

Definition

• Shame: a “...global, painful, and devastating experience in which the self, not just behavior, is painfully scrutinized and negatively evaluated. ... is often accompanied by a sense of shrinking and being small, and by a sense of worthlessness and powerlessness. ... [it] is likely to be accompanied by a desire to hide or escape from the interpersonal situation in question. ...” (Tagney).

• Humiliation refers to two different forms of experiences: an act (to humiliate someone or feeling humiliated) or a feeling.
  – An act (an external event): “humiliation means the enforced lowering of a person or group, a process of subjugation that damages or strips away their pride, honor or dignity.” (Lindner)
  – The feeling (an internal event): “the deep dysphoric feeling associated with being, or perceiving oneself as being, unjustly degraded, ridiculed, or put down--in particular, one’s identity has been demeaned or devalued” (Hartling and Luchetta)
## Shame and Humiliation

**Domains and value-added of data**

### 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. |

### Shame

- Identify vulnerable groups
- Increase our understanding regarding:
  - If shame is an aspect of absolute poverty
  - If lower economic levels and shame-proneness are related.
  - If shame increases if poverty worsens, or vice versa, over time.
  - If the stigma of poverty is related to shame-proneness
  - If ashamed people are less likely to take actions to change their lives

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**OPHI** Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative
Missing data: SUBJECTIVE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL 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.
• Adds richer perspective to understanding human experience.

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
## Subjective and Psychological Well-being

### Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Psychological</th>
<th>Subjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Meaning</td>
<td>5. Life satisfaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Autonomy</td>
<td>(overall)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Relatedness</td>
<td>(domains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Happiness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What can we do with this data?

- Identify vulnerable groups
- Explore inter-group relationships (psych and subj indicators)
- Explore relationships between ‘objective’ indicators – particularly those pertaining to poverty – and subj/psych indicators.
- Obtain richer understanding of (non-material) values and perceptions of ‘objective’ conditions.
- Contribute to – but not dominate – policymaking.
Data Collection Efforts

- Design of indicator shortlists
- Design of survey modules
- Piloting of survey modules
- Validation: Focus groups and analysis of pilot data
- Advocacy: Persuade international organizations to adopt modules in major survey instruments
Potential value added

- Illustrate interconnections between variables
- Inform nationally representative surveys that give rise to internationally comparable data
- Complement MDGs and income/cons data
- Provide valuable inputs into multidimensional poverty measures.

Aim: To develop richer concept and measure of poverty rooted in capability approach.