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INTRODUCTION
Introduction

Focus

• Nationally representative surveys that give rise to internationally comparable data
• Dimensions of Human Development that are important and missing:
  – Physical Safety
  – Empowerment
  – Ability to go about without Shame
  – Employment
  Psychological & Subjective Well-being
• Interconnections between variables
• Complements MDGs and income/cons data
Introduction

Constraints

- Survey modules to be short (10-15 min).
- Questions must be proven to be effective.
- Our work builds on others’ work & ideas.
- Resulting data to be comparable, able to track change, accurate, reliable, and valid; weaknesses to be explained.
- Data to test key claims and research questions.
Common Issues

- Shortlists intend to catalyse debate & action; they are not final
- ‘Value judgements’ in selecting indicators
- Adaptive Preferences
- Supporting other actors
Missing data: PHYSICAL SAFETY AND SECURITY
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.

Global Estimated Deaths due to Selected Health Problems

- Road traffic injuries: 1.27
- Malaria: 1.08
- Tuberculosis: 1.56
- Violence: 1.62
- HIV/AIDS: 2.77

What violence? between people (including person and property) not against self
Physical Safety and Security

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
   - Sexual violence

3. Incidence of Domestic violence
   - Varied Intensity

4. Perceptions of safety and violence in context

   - Injuries, deaths
   - Perpetrators
   - Weapons
   - Location
   - Reporting (formal/informal)
   - Satisfaction with response

   - Attitudes towards punishment
   - Appropriate realm for punishment,
   - Reporting (formal/informal)
   - Satisfaction with response

   - Likelihood of future victimisation
   - Perception of violence vis a vis other threats
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

Disaggregate and re-aggregate data on violent crime and conflict
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. May consider institutions that make your actions effective.
- 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 coercion or value**.

We propose:
- Indicators of agency
- Indicators of autonomy – capturing (2) above.
- Limited institutional questions
Indicators

1. **Household Decision-Making** with respect to: expenditures, health, marriage, politics, religion, education. If you do not decide, could you?

2. **Domain-specific Autonomy** (Ryan and Deci)

3. **Political Empowerment**

4. **Access to Credit**
What can we do with this data?

- Measure agency and empowerment as missing dimensions of poverty
- Virtuous Circle: Empowerment and Human Development
- Empowerment and Development Outcomes:
  - Governance
  - Pro-poor Growth
  - Project Effectiveness
Missing data: 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value-added</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Motivation</th>
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<tbody>
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</table>

### 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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Missing data: EMPLOYMENT
(QUALITY OF WORK)
• Employment as a prominent economic indicator but ignored in multidimensional approaches to poverty, as an outcome of well-being

• 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 employment
B. Incorporate them into multi-purpose surveys
## Employment

### Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protection</th>
<th>1. Informal Employment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>2. Income from employment (incl. the self-employed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>3. Occupational hazard (accidents, illness, and workplace exposures)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>4. Under- and over-employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>5. Multiple activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Discouraged unemployment</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: PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING
Motivation

**Recent interest in Happiness:**
- Increasingly cited 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…*

Namely a focus on meaning and related indicators.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Psychological</th>
<th>Subjective</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Meaning</td>
<td>5. Life satisfaction (overall)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Relatedness</td>
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</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 psych/subj indicators.
- Obtain richer understanding of (non-material) values and perceptions of ‘objective’ conditions.
- Contribute to – but not dominate – policymaking.