

**UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE**  
CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS  
**Group of Experts on Measuring Poverty and Inequality**  
28-29 November 2023  
**Workshop on Harmonization of Poverty Statistics to  
Measure SDG 1 and 10**  
27 November 2023

<b>Title of contribution</b>	<i>Comparable global multidimensional adult and child poverty measurement</i>
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<b>Presenter Organization</b>	<i>Bristol Poverty Institute, University of Bristol</i>
<b>Topic</b>	<i>Multidimensional poverty</i>

**Summary:**

*All countries have agreed to try to eradicate child and adult poverty during the 21st Century. If they are successful, this will represent humanity's greatest achievement. Good anti-poverty policy requires good measurement to help target resources where they are most needed and to monitor progress. It is unlikely that poverty will be eradicated if it cannot be accurately measured. Unfortunately, there are currently no poverty measures which can be used in all countries (low, middle & high income).*

*There are four main prerequisites which are required to produce valid, reliable and comparable individual level multidimensional poverty estimates in all countries - given the huge differences in cultural and living standards between and within countries.*

- 1. A theory and definition of poverty which is universally applicable in all societies*
- 2. A method which automatically adapts to measure the realities of the lives of poor people in the country/society where they live.*
- 3. A method which can produce comparable estimates of the extent and depth of poverty even when the different questions/indicators are used in different countries and/or for different age groups e.g. children, working age adults, older people.*
- 4. A method which produces demonstrably valid/accurate and reliable/precise poverty measurement.*

*This paper will draw on over 50 years of research into measuring multidimensional poverty using consensual deprivation and unmet basic needs methods in the European Union, Oceania and Latin America. It will discuss how multidimensional adult and child poverty can be measured both within and*

*between households.*

*It will discuss how the analytical framework of Guio et al (2012, 2017) can be used to select an optimum subset of comparable indicators which reduce systematic (validity) and random (reliability) measurement error and have good measurement invariance properties.*

### **References**

*Guio, A-C, Gordon, D. Catalan, HN & Pomati, M, (2017) Revising the EU material deprivation variables. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union*

*Guio, A-C, Gordon, D. & Marlier, E. (2012) Measuring material deprivation in the EU indicators for the whole population and child-specific indicators. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union*

### **Please select your preferred contribution (you may select both options):**

Presentation

Paper (to be submitted by 20 October)