



Ending World Poverty

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Bristol Poverty Institute Showcase Event 2022

The Bristol Hotel, BS1 4QF

30th June 2022

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2015 to 2030



17 Goals, 169 targets, 232 Indicators

SDG Goal 1 Targets. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

1.2 by 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3 implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

Progress for the Sustainable Development Goals?

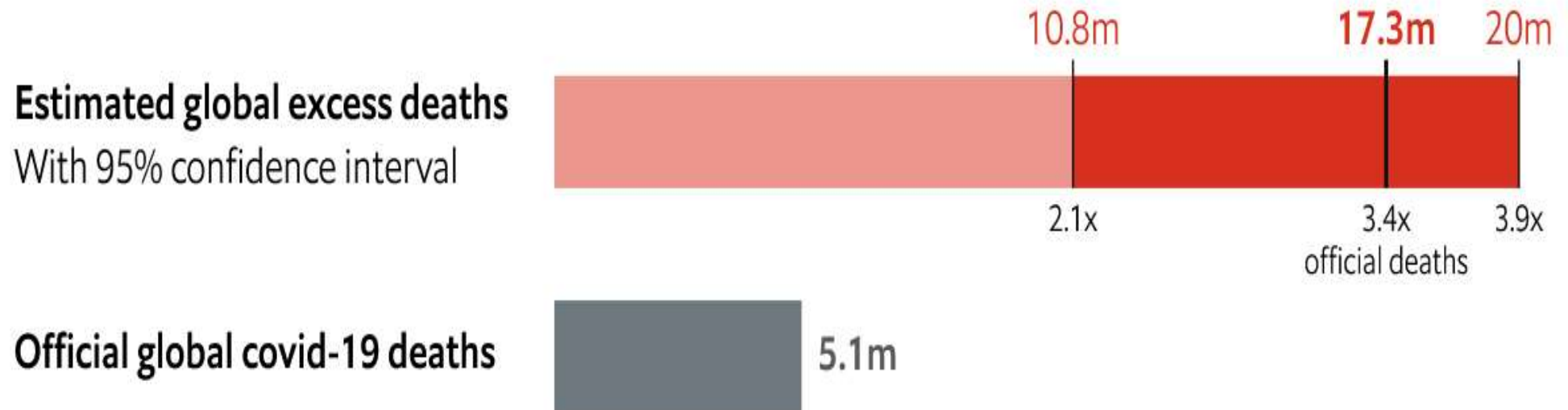
UN SDG Report 2019 key findings:

- 1) Goal 1: The world is not on track to end extreme poverty by 2030
- 2) Goal 2: Millions more are living in Hunger (784 million in 2015, 821 million in 2017)
- 3) Goal 3: There were about 3.5 million more Malaria cases in Africa in 2017 compared with 2016
- 4) Goal 4: One in five children (aged 6 to 17) do not attend a school
- 5) Goal 5: 18% of ever partnered women have experienced physical or sexual partner violence in the past 12 months
- 6) Goal 6: 785 million people do not have basic water services and 673 million have to defecate in the open
- 7) Goal 7: Three billion people lack clean cooking fuels and technology
- 8) Goal 8: One in five young people are not in education, employment or training
- 9) Goal 9: Industrialisation in LDCs is too slow to meet the 2030 targets
- 10) Goal 10: In many countries an increasing share of income goes to the top 1%
- 11) Goal 11: 90% of urban residents breath polluted air
- 12) Goal 12: The global material footprint is increasing rapidly (faster than economic or population growth)
- 13) Goal 13: The global mean temperature was 1°C higher in 2018 than pre-industrial levels.
- 14) Goal 14: Ocean acidity has increased by 26% compared with pre-industrial levels.
- 15) Goal 15: Biodiversity loss is accelerating
- 16) Goal 16: Less than three quarters of children have their birth registered
- 17) Goal 17: In 2018 aid to LDCs fell by 3% and aid to Africa fell by 4% (in real terms)

Covid19 and the need for efficient and effective anti-poverty policies

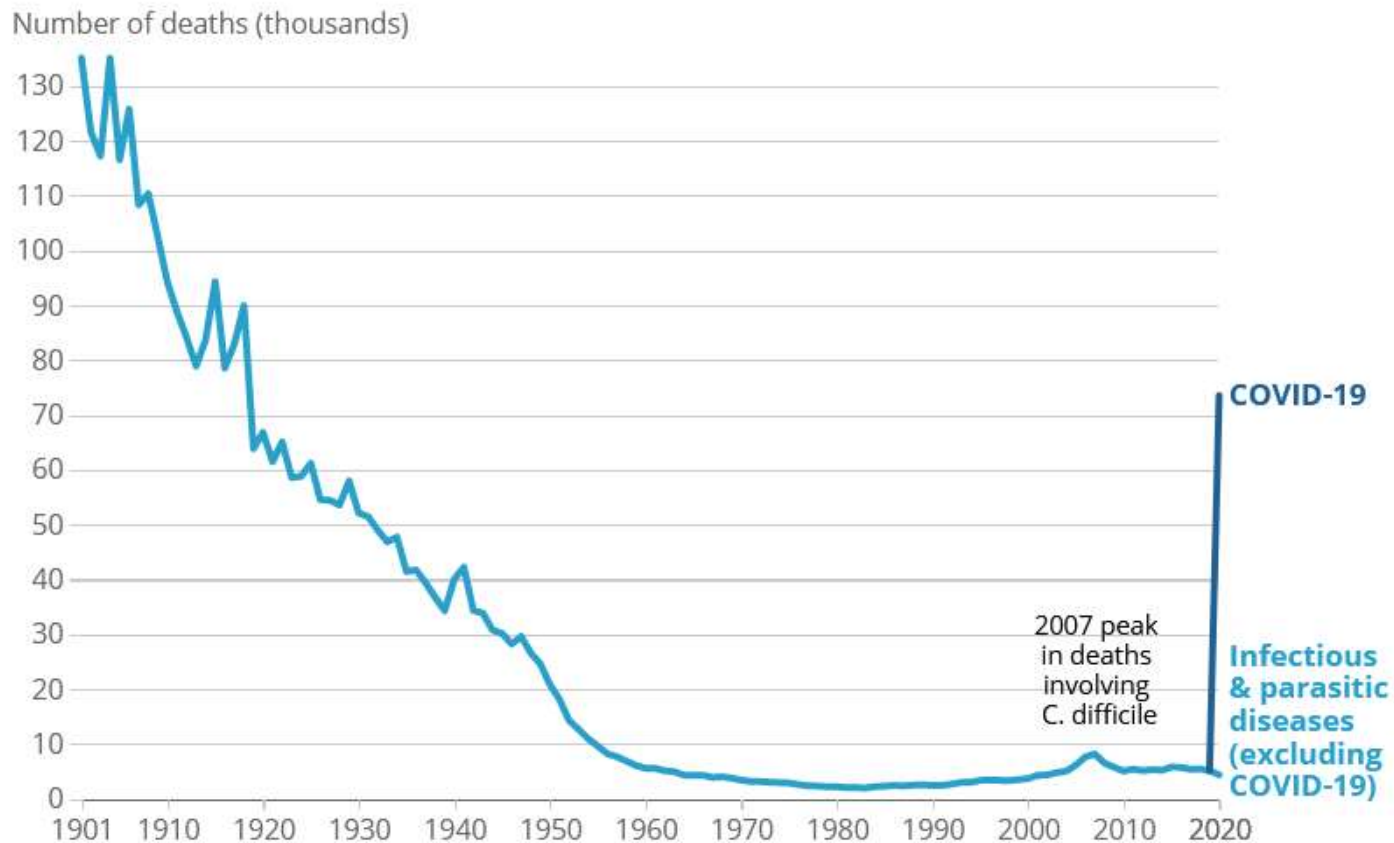
Estimated Global Excess Deaths as a Result of the Pandemic

UPDATED ON NOVEMBER 20TH



The official number of deaths caused by covid-19 is now 5.1m, our single best estimate is that the actual toll is 17.3m people. We find that there is a 95% chance that the true value lies between 10.8m and 20m additional deaths.

Number of deaths registered due to infectious and parasitic diseases, England and Wales, 1901 to 2020 and COVID-19 in 2020



“The COVID-19 pandemic triggered significant mortality increases in 2020 of a magnitude not witnessed since World War II in Western Europe or the breakup of the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe. Females from 15 countries and males from 10 ended up with lower life expectancy at birth in 2020 than in 2015.”

Source: ONS (2021) A Year Like No Other
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/conditionsanddiseases/articles/coronavirusayearlikenoother/2021-03-15>

Source: Aburto et al (2021) Quantifying impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic through life-expectancy losses: a population-level study of 29 countries. *International Journal of Epidemiology*
<https://doi.org/10.1093/ije/dyab207>

Projected Change in Real GDP in 2020



Source: OECD (2020) *Turning hope into reality*. OECD Economic Outlook, December 2020

<https://www.oecd.org/economic-outlook/december-2020/#global-outlook>

Zero Covid is good for health and the economy

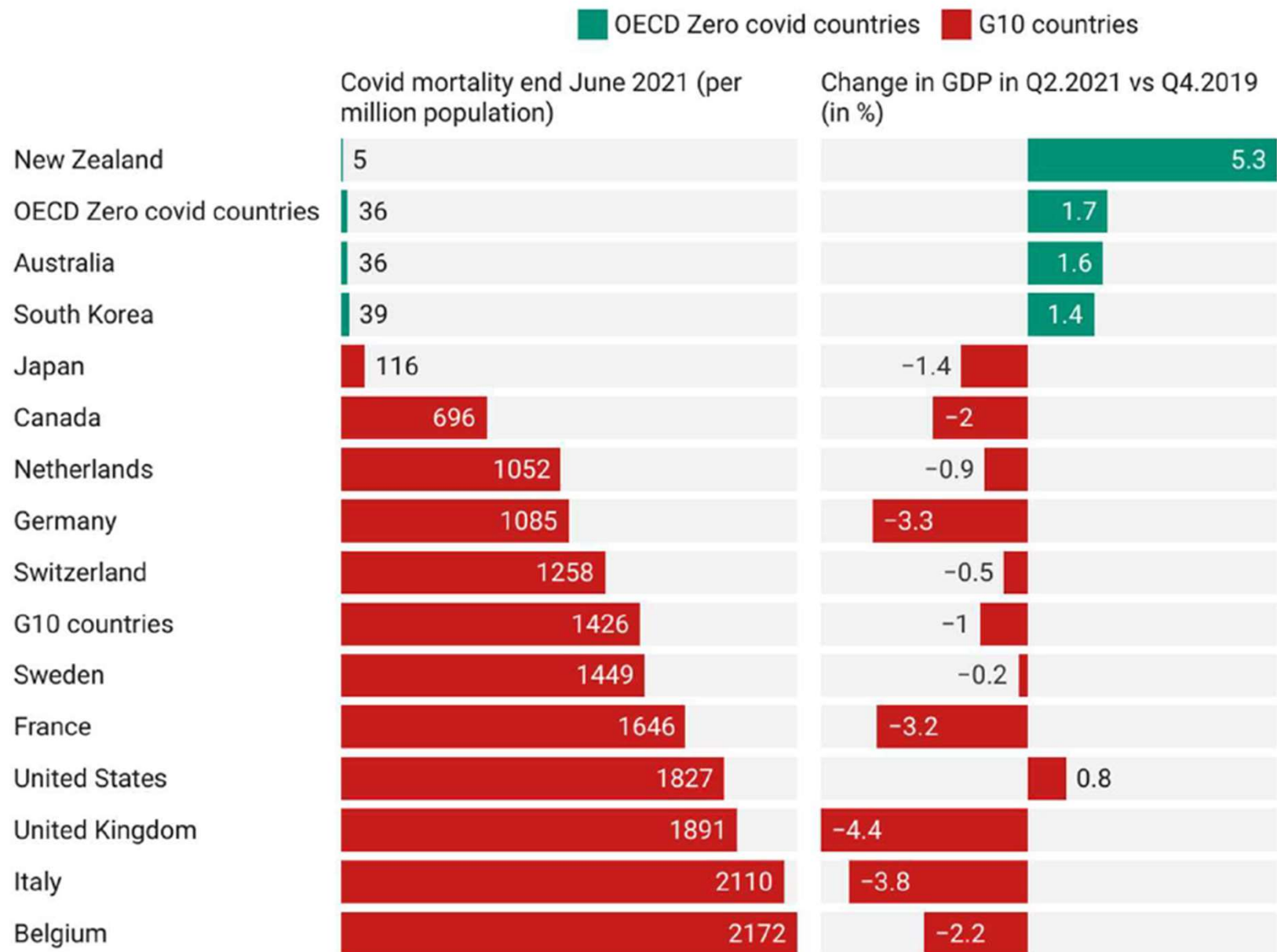
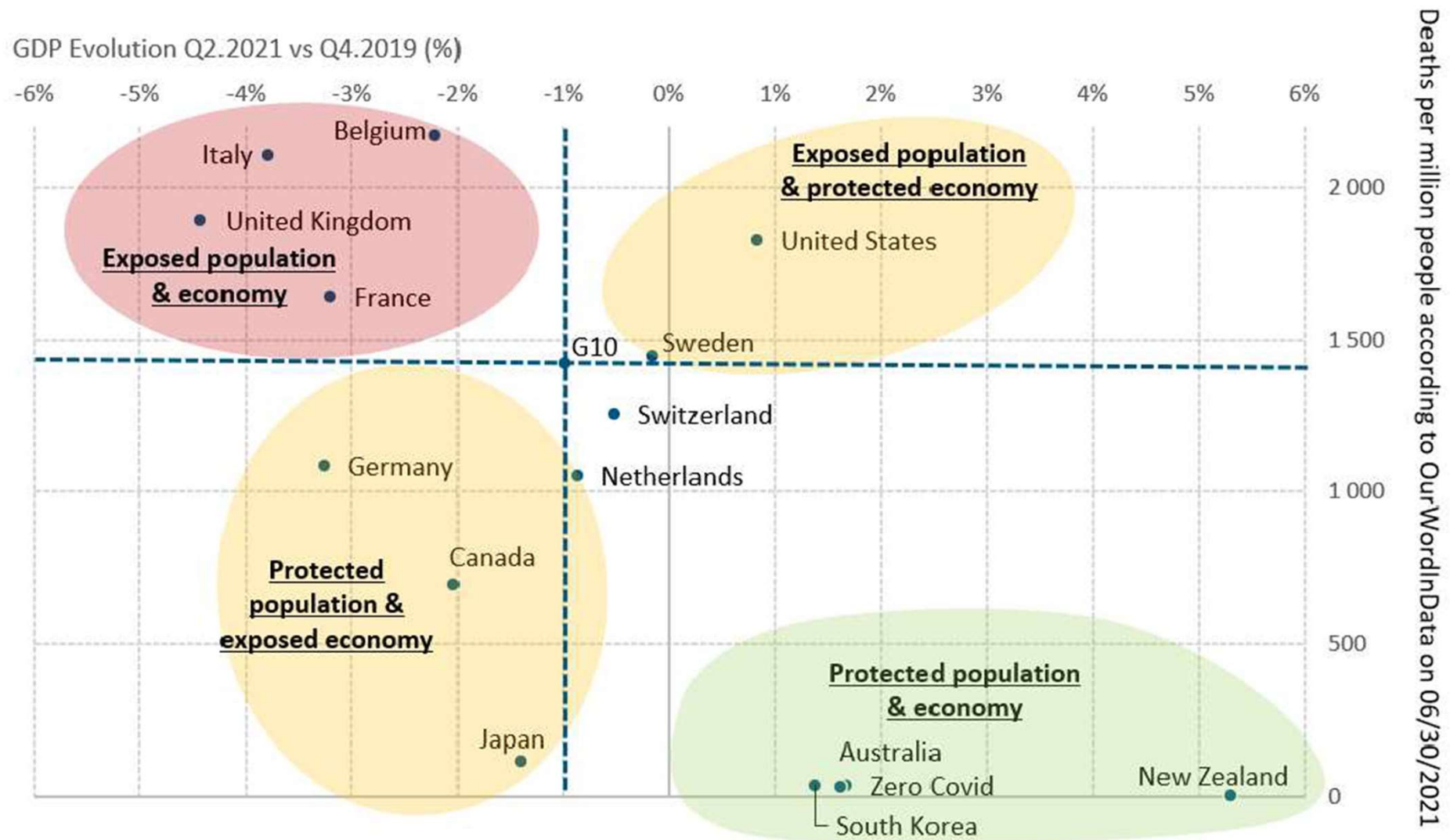


Chart: Institut économique Molinari with OurWorldInData & OECD • Created with Datawrapper

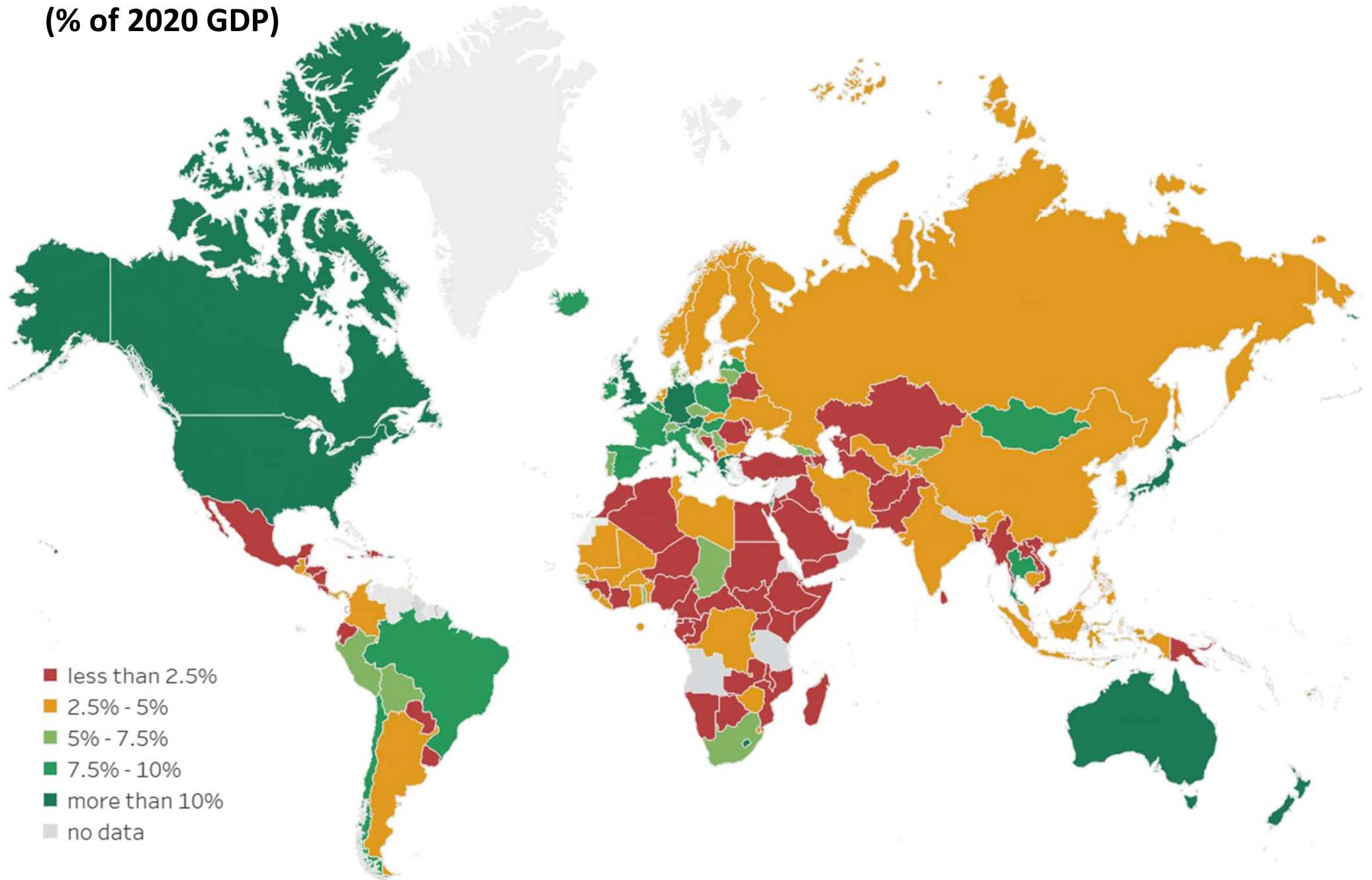
Figure 3 : Covid: The countries that performed best protected both their people and their economies in the second quarter of 2021



Sources: Institut économique Molinari, based on OECD (quarterly accounts, VPVOBARSA series in US dollars, volume, purchasing power parity, seasonally adjusted, extracted on 09/16/2021) and OurWorldData (Cumulative confirmed COVID-19 deaths per million people) for the 11 G10 countries plus Australia, South Korea and New Zealand, which have applied the Zero Covid strategy.

Source: Philippe, C. & Marques, N. (2021) *The Zero Covid strategy continues to protect people, economies and freedoms more effectively*. Institut Économique Molinari | World Health Network. <https://www.institutmolinari.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/zero-covid-whn-sept2021.pdf>

Additional Spending and Forgone Revenue: Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic (% of 2020 GDP)



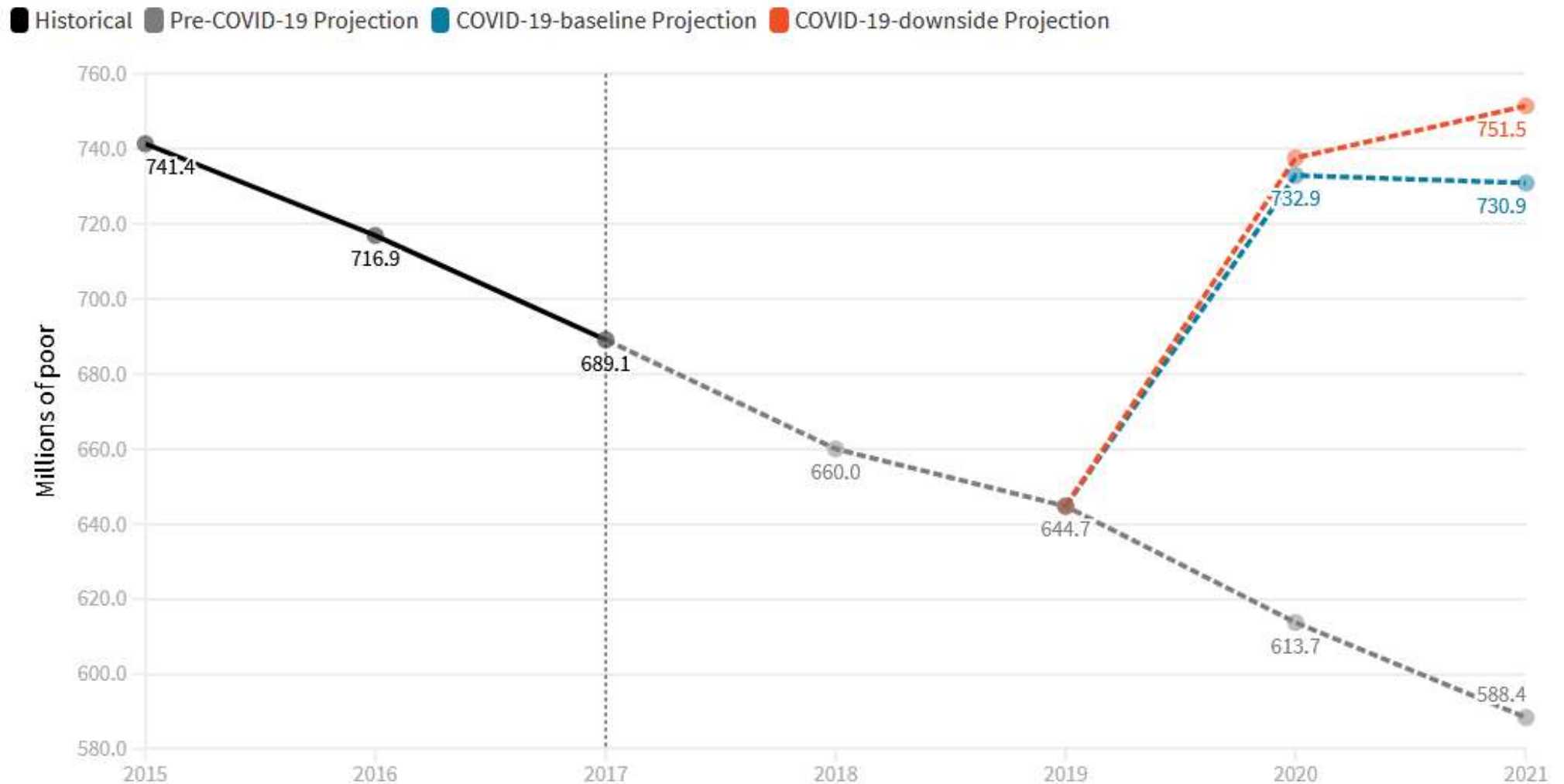
Poverty and Pandemics

Bioarchaeological research has shown that, even in pre-industrial societies, the people at greatest risk during pandemics were:

“often those already marginalized—the poor and minorities who faced discrimination in ways that damaged their health or limited their access to medical care.” (Wade, 2020, p700).

Depending on the extent of the economic damage wrought by the pandemic, it is estimated that extreme income poverty (\$1.90 per day PPP poverty) will increase *“by between 85–135 million under a 5 per cent contraction, by between 180–280 million under a 10 per cent contraction, and, startlingly, between 420–580 million people under a per capita income or consumption contraction of 20 per cent.”* (Sumner, Hoy & Otiz-Juarez, 2020, p5-6).

World Bank Forecast of Number of People in Extreme Poverty: 2015-2021

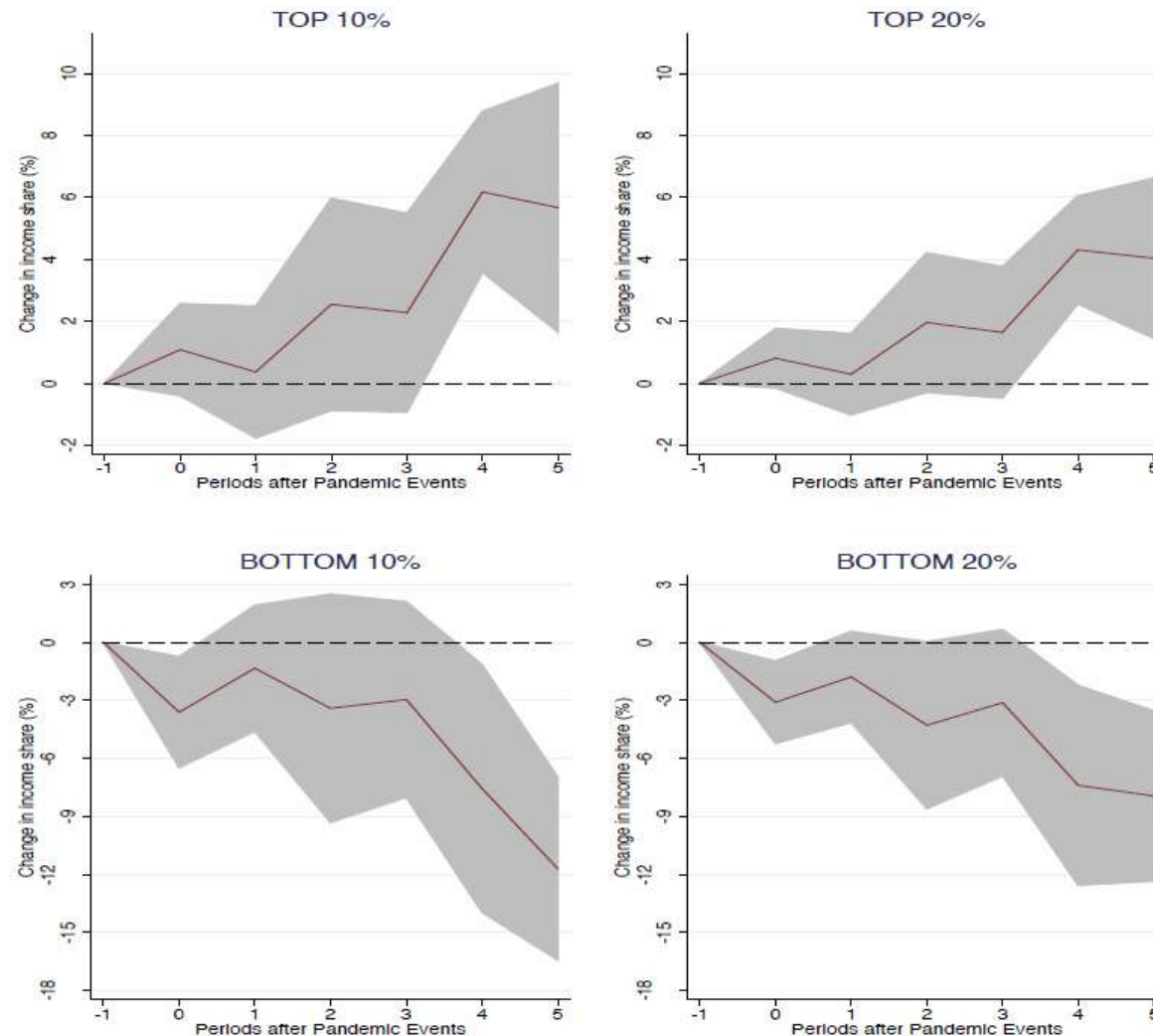


Source: https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/updated-estimates-impact-covid-19-global-poverty-looking-back-2020-and-outlook-2021?cid=ECR_E_NewsletterWeekly_EN_EXT&deliveryName=DM90562 - 11th January 2021

Pandemics have always done greater harm to poor and vulnerable people and resulted in increases in poverty and inequality

Average impact of the last five epidemics on Inequality: Income shares of the richest and poorest in 64 Countries

(SARS in 2003, H1N1 in 2009, MERS in 2012, Ebola in 2014 and Zika in 2016)

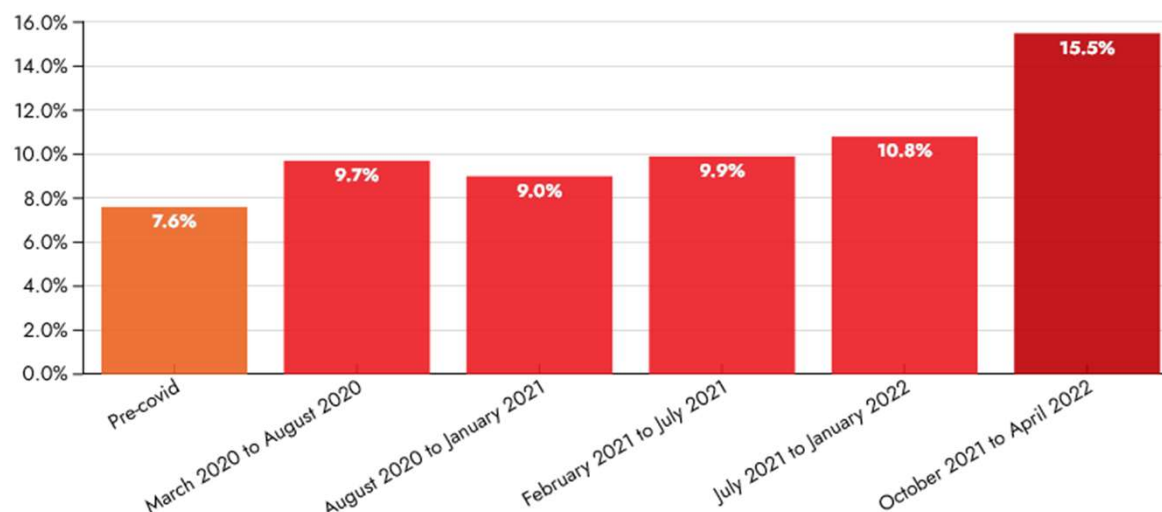


'Periods' are years before & after the epidemic

Source: Furceri et al, (2020) Will Covid-19 affect inequality? Evidence from past pandemics. *Covid Economics*, 12, 138-157

Food Insecurity in the UK has doubled since 2018

Percentage of households experiencing food insecurity*:



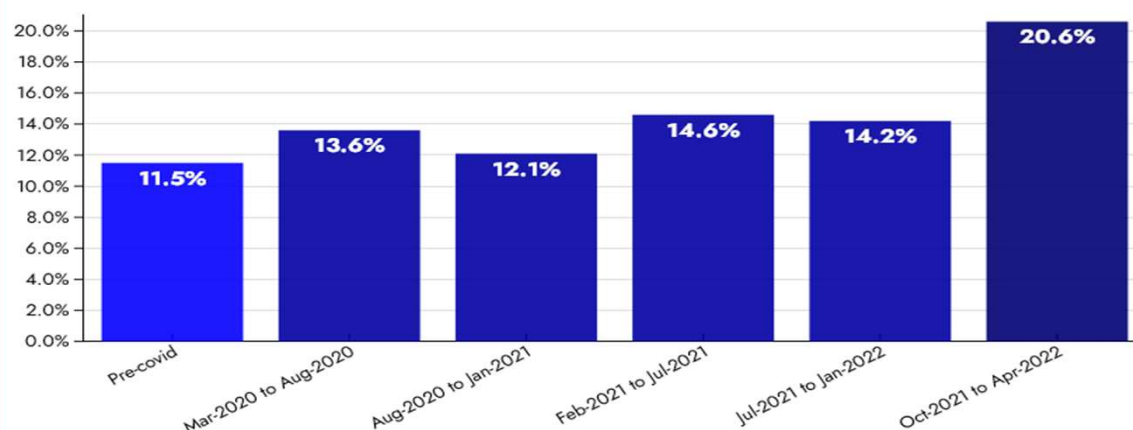
*Food insecurity during the pandemic (6-month recall period) compared with pre-Covid (12-month recall period).

Pre-covid source: Food Standards Agency, Food and You Survey 2018. Re-analysed to allow direct comparison.



1 in 5 households with children have experienced food insecurity in the past six months

Percentage of households with children experiencing food insecurity*:



*6-month recall period

Pre-covid source: Food Standards Agency, Food and You Survey 2018. Re-analysed (to allow direct comparison).



World Inequality Report

The world's ten richest men own more wealth than the bottom 40 percent of humanity, 3.1 billion people

Oxfam (2022) *Profiting From Pain*

The richest 1% continue to own more wealth than the whole of the rest of humanity

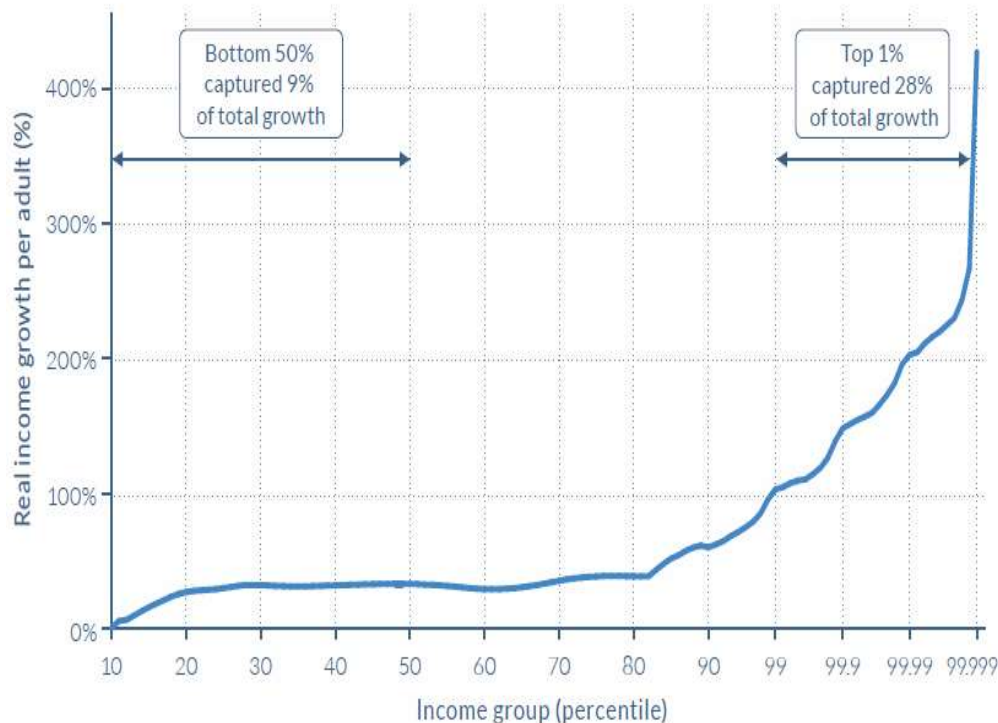
Credit Suisse. (2017). *Global Wealth Databook 2017*

If the pre-pandemic trends continue then the richest 1% will own 64% of the world's wealth by 2030

UK House of Commons Library Research: Inclusive Growth, April 2018

<https://www.inclusivegrowth.co.uk/house-commons-library-research>

Total income growth by percentile in US-Canada and Western Europe, 1980-2016



Estimated distribution of global wealth under different scenarios, 2017-2030

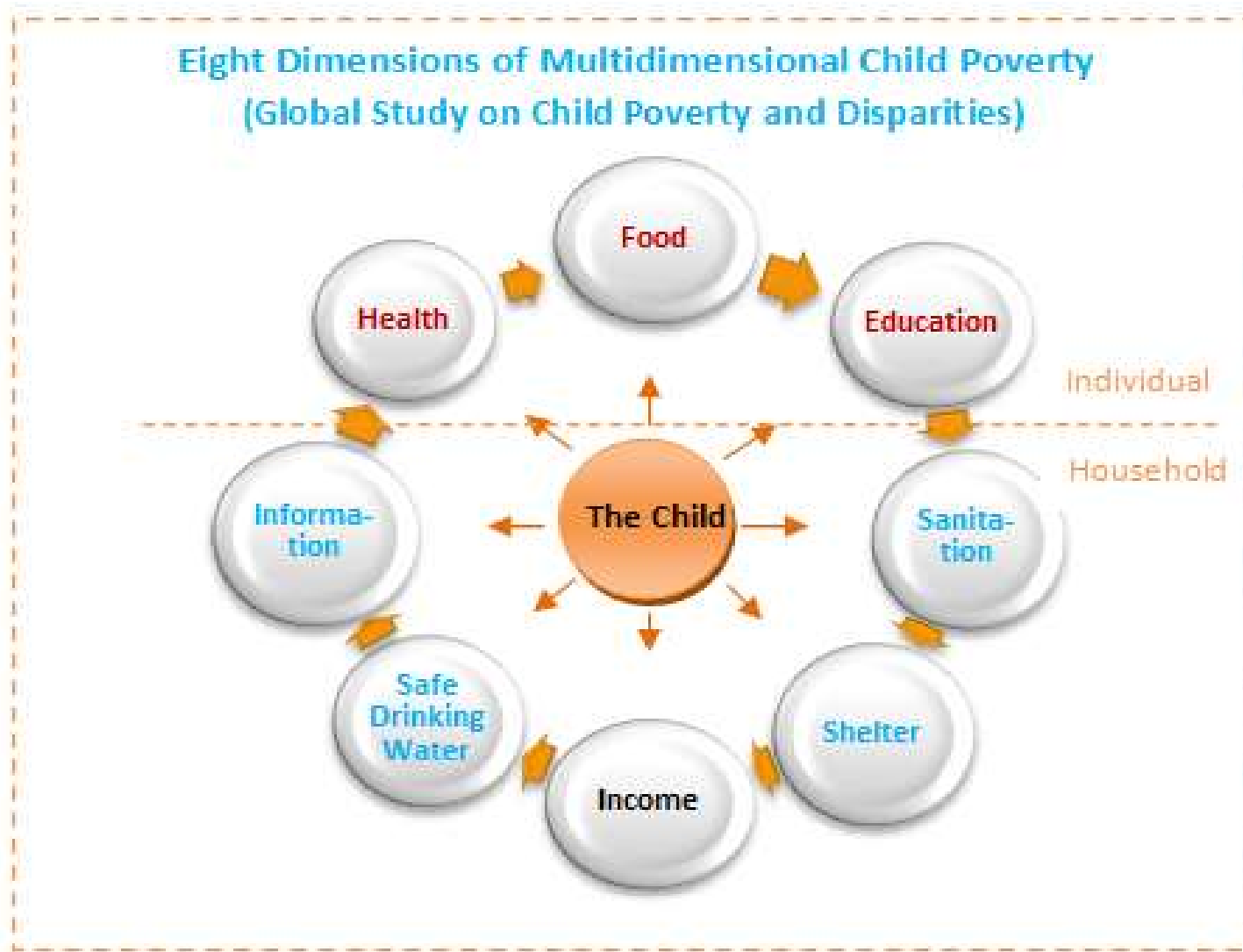
	Wealthiest 1%	Least wealthy 99%
Share of total wealth in 2017	50%	50%
<i>Total wealth, annual rate of increase 2000-17</i>	6%	5%
<i>Total wealth, annual rate of increase 2008-17</i>	6%	3%
Share of total wealth in 2030		
Assuming total wealth grows at 2000-17 annual rate	54%	46%
Assuming total wealth grows at 2008-17 annual rate	64%	36%

Note: the composition of each group will change from year to year. Someone who is in the wealthiest 1% in one year may be in the least wealthy 99% in the next.

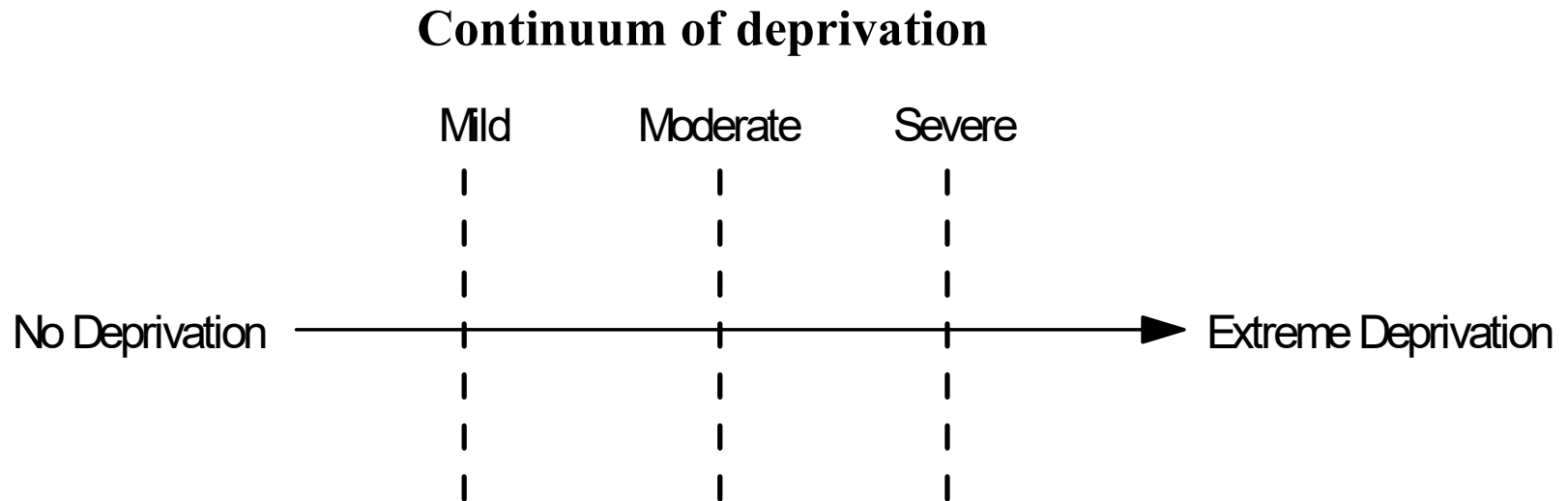
Source: Estimates based on wealth data for 2000-2017 published in Credit Suisse, *Global Wealth Report 2017* and *Global Wealth Databook 2017*

Eradicating Child Poverty: some BPI led work

Dimensions of Child Poverty: 'Bristol' Method



Deprivation can be conceptualised as a continuum which ranges from no deprivation through mild, moderate and severe deprivation to extreme deprivation.



In order to measure absolute poverty amongst children, it is necessary to define the threshold measures of severe deprivation of basic human need for:

1. food
2. safe drinking water
3. sanitation facilities
4. health
5. shelter
6. education
7. information
8. access to service

UNICEF Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparities (2008-2011)



- **Americas and the Caribbean:** Bolivia, Brazil, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua
- **Central and Eastern Europe/Commonwealth of Independent States:** Kosovo, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
- **Eastern and Southern Africa:** Burundi, Indian Ocean Islands, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe
- **East Asia and the Pacific:** Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Viet Nam, Vanuatu
- **Middle East and North Africa:** Djibouti, Egypt, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Yemen
- **South Asia:** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
- **West and Central Africa:** Cameroon, Congo DR, Congo, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

This research

“transformed the way UNICEF and many of its partners understood and measured the poverty suffered by children.... [It] has exposed policy-makers all over the world to a new understanding of child poverty and inequalities. As a consequence, children are more visible in poverty reduction policies and debates”

(UNICEF Press Release 2009)

Researchers at UNICEF Office of Research (Innocenti) and at the University of Oxford (OPHI) drew upon this deprivation approach applied to DHS, MICS and similar survey data to produce multidimensional poverty measures i.e. Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analyses (MODA) and Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

Peter Townsend's concept of relative deprivation

Argues that poverty can only be measured:

*“objectively and applied consistently only in terms of the concept of relative deprivation..... The term is understood objectively rather than subjectively. Individuals, families and groups in the population can be said to be in poverty when they **lack the resources** to obtain the types of diet, participate in the activities and have the living conditions and amenities which are customary, or at least widely encouraged or approved, in the society to which they belong” (1979, p 31)*

Scientific Definitions of Poverty

Poverty can be defined as;

Command over insufficient resources over time

The result of poverty is *deprivation*



‘The work is considered technically as providing a "gold standard" for the list of MD variables and indicator's construction and has unanimous support’

Eurostat Task Force
on Material
Deprivation (2011)

European Union Two Official Child Deprivation Measure March 2018

17 deprivation items (13 Child specific items and 4 household items)

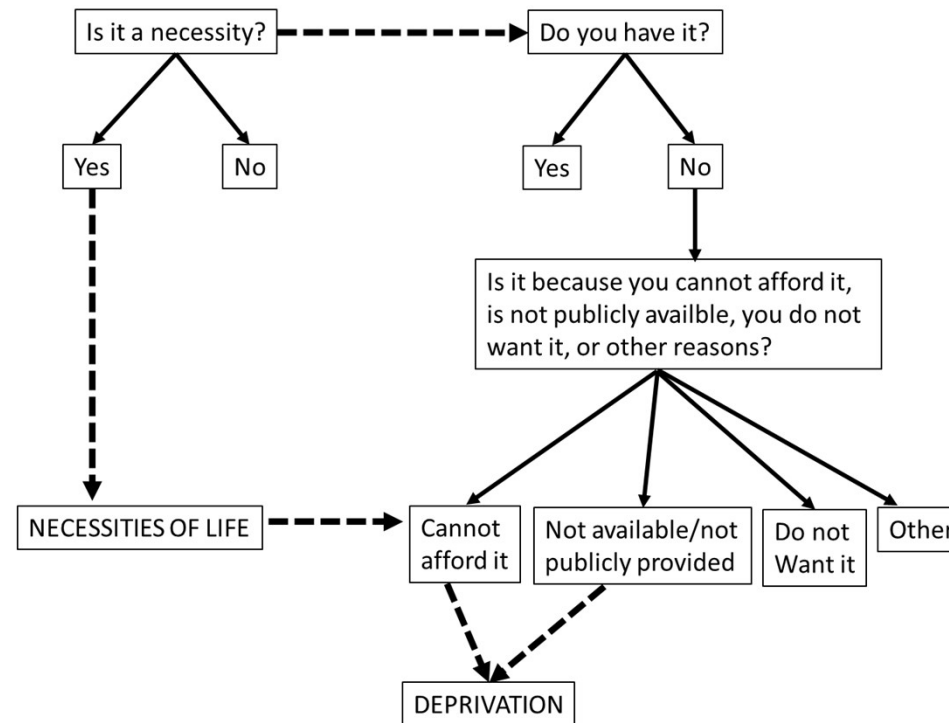
- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Child: Some new clothes | 14. Household: Worn-out furniture |
| 2. Child: Two pairs of shoes | 15. Household: Arrears |
| 3. Child: Fresh fruits & vegetables daily | 16. Household: Computer/internet |
| 4. Child: Meat, chicken, fish daily | 17. Household: Car |
| 5. Child: Books at home suitable for ages | |
| 6. Child: Outdoor leisure equipment | |
| 7. Child: Indoor games | |
| 8. Child: A suitable place to do homework | |
| 9. Child: Leisure activities (e.g. swimming, music, etc.) | |
| 10. Child: Celebrations on special occasions | |
| 11. Child: Invite friends round to play & eat occasionally | |
| 12. Child: School trips that cost money | |
| 13. Child: Holiday one week a year | |

Definition:

1. The **child deprivation rate** is the percentage of children aged between 1 and 15 years who suffer from the enforced lack of at least three items out of the list of 17 (unweighted) deprivations:
2. The **child deprivation intensity** is the average number of enforced lacks among children deprived, i.e. among children lacking at least three items out of the list of 17 (unweighted) deprivations

UNICEF Partnership: Consensual Approach for Global Measurement of Multidimensional Child and Family Poverty

The aim of this initiative is to develop and pilot a short question module which will use the Consensual Approach to produce accurate, precise and comparable measures of multidimensional poverty for children and their families. After piloting the questionnaire, it could be applied in all countries of the world.



Direct comparisons of child poverty in low, middle & high income countries : Uganda, Tonga & UK

Items for children	Uganda	Tonga	UK
	Percentage who can't afford item		
Three meals a day	48%	8%	1%
One meal with meat, fish or vegetarian equivalent daily		8%	3%
Enough beds for every child in the household	74%	11%	-
A suitable place to study or do homework ²	45%	10%	5%
New properly fitting shoes ¹	71%	12%	4%
Some new not second-hand clothes	63%	15%	4%
All school uniform and equipment required ³	38%	6%	-
Participate in school trips and school events that costs money	34%	11%	8%
Celebration on special occasions	70%	17%	1%

¹ Uganda - Two pairs of shoes, ² Uganda - Desk and chair for homework, ³ Uganda - All fees and uniform

Poverty: Key Messages from Research

Poverty is not a Behaviour

Since the work of Charles Booth (1902-03), Seebohm Rowntree (1901) and their Victorian and Edwardian contemporaries repeated studies have shown that the primary cause of poverty is not the ‘bad’ behaviour of the poor.

Poverty is primarily caused by structural factors, such as low wages, a lack of jobs, the lack of state provision to adequately compensate those engaged in unpaid work – particularly caring work, etc.

Despite intensive research by often highly partisan researchers, as far as I am aware there are no credible scientific studies which show that any significant group of people are poor as a result of indolent, feckless, skiving or criminal behaviour.

Poverty is not a Disease

Poverty is not like syphilis a curse across the generations, you cannot catch poverty from your parents nor pass it onto your friends, relatives or children. Research has shown that poor adults and children do not have a 'culture of poverty' and tend to have similar aspirations to the rest of the population.

Poor children are of course more likely, than their richer peers, to become poor adults but this is largely due to structural reasons rather than any 'cycle of poverty' or 'transmission' of poverty.

Redistribution is the only Solution to Child Poverty

The economics are very simple and are entirely concerned with redistribution – where sufficient resources are redistributed from adults to children there is no child poverty; where insufficient resources are redistributed from adults to children child poverty is inevitable

Children cannot and should not do paid work to generate the resources they need to escape from poverty. This is the job of adults.

Children should be spending their time playing and learning not working at paid labour.

Child Poverty Eradication Strategy

1. Increasing the income of poor families with children.
2. Ensure that, as far as possible, children living in low income families are not materially and socially deprived.
3. Ensure that children are not malnourished and food insecure.
4. Provide access to safe drinking water, sanitation and electricity.
5. Provide universal health coverage for children, particularly for children under five years old.
6. Reduce the hidden costs of education and provide free school meals.
7. Help young people participate effectively in education and training – including through the provision of special grants where needed to cover education related costs.
8. Promote and facilitate employment for parents in low-income families.
9. Help low-income parents with the skills needed to secure employment and improve agricultural production.
10. Help young people take advantage of employment opportunities. This is of critical importance as increasing numbers of children reach working age.
11. Protect children from harmful work.
12. Support the parenting of children.
13. Encourage children's participation in cultural, sporting and leisure activities.
14. Help young people participate effectively and responsibly in the life of their community.
15. Ensure that all children grow up in decent housing.
16. Ensure that all children grow up in safe and cohesive communities.

Global Coalition to End Child Poverty

OUR MEMBERS



The Global Coalition to End Child Poverty

The Global Coalition is a global initiative to raise awareness about children living in poverty across the world and support global and national action to alleviate it.

Using the Consensual Poverty Method to Make Better Policy

Example of MEXICO

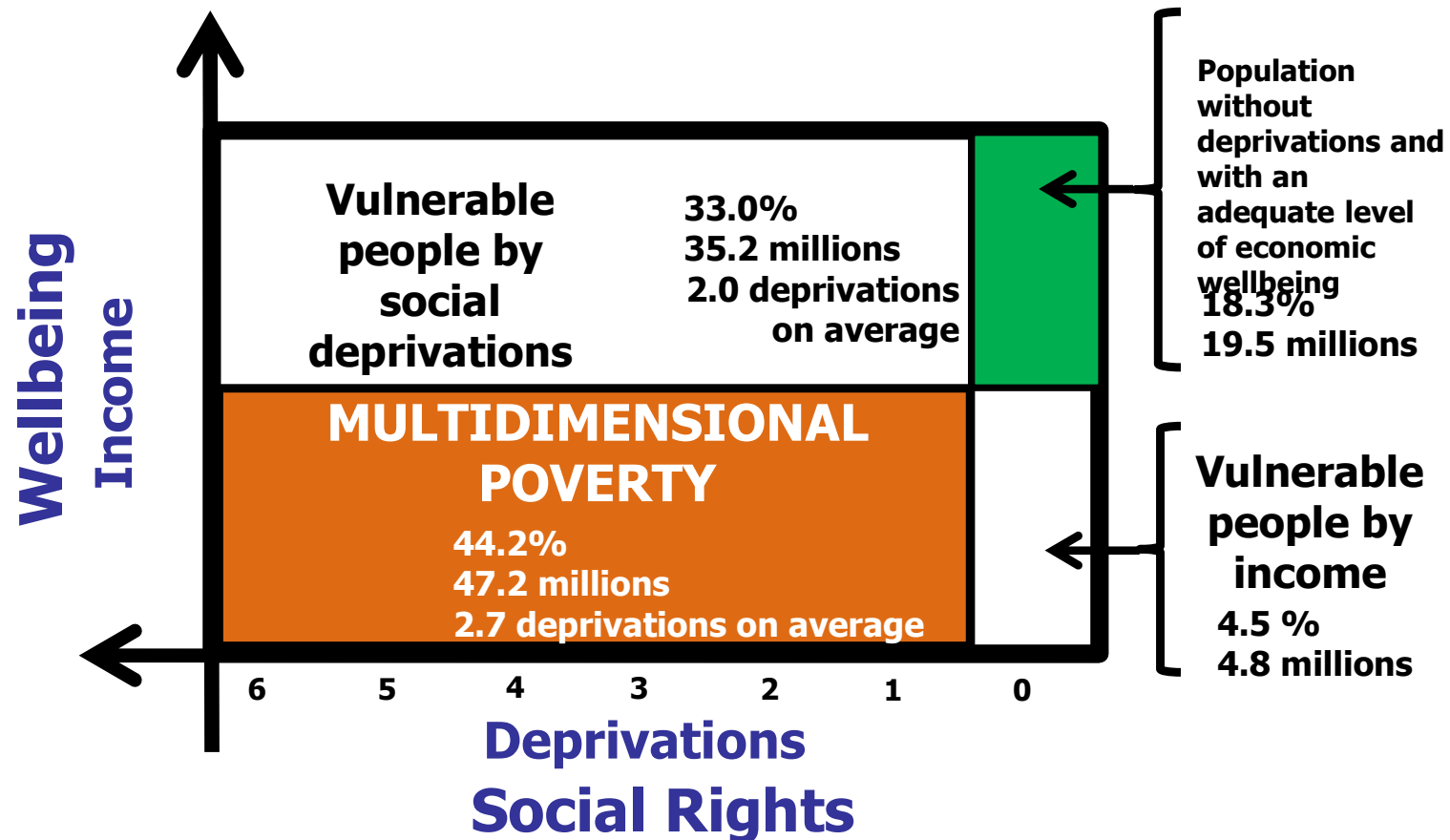
Rights to social development

“..to guarantee the full exercise of the social rights set forth in the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, ensuring access to social development to the population as a whole ”



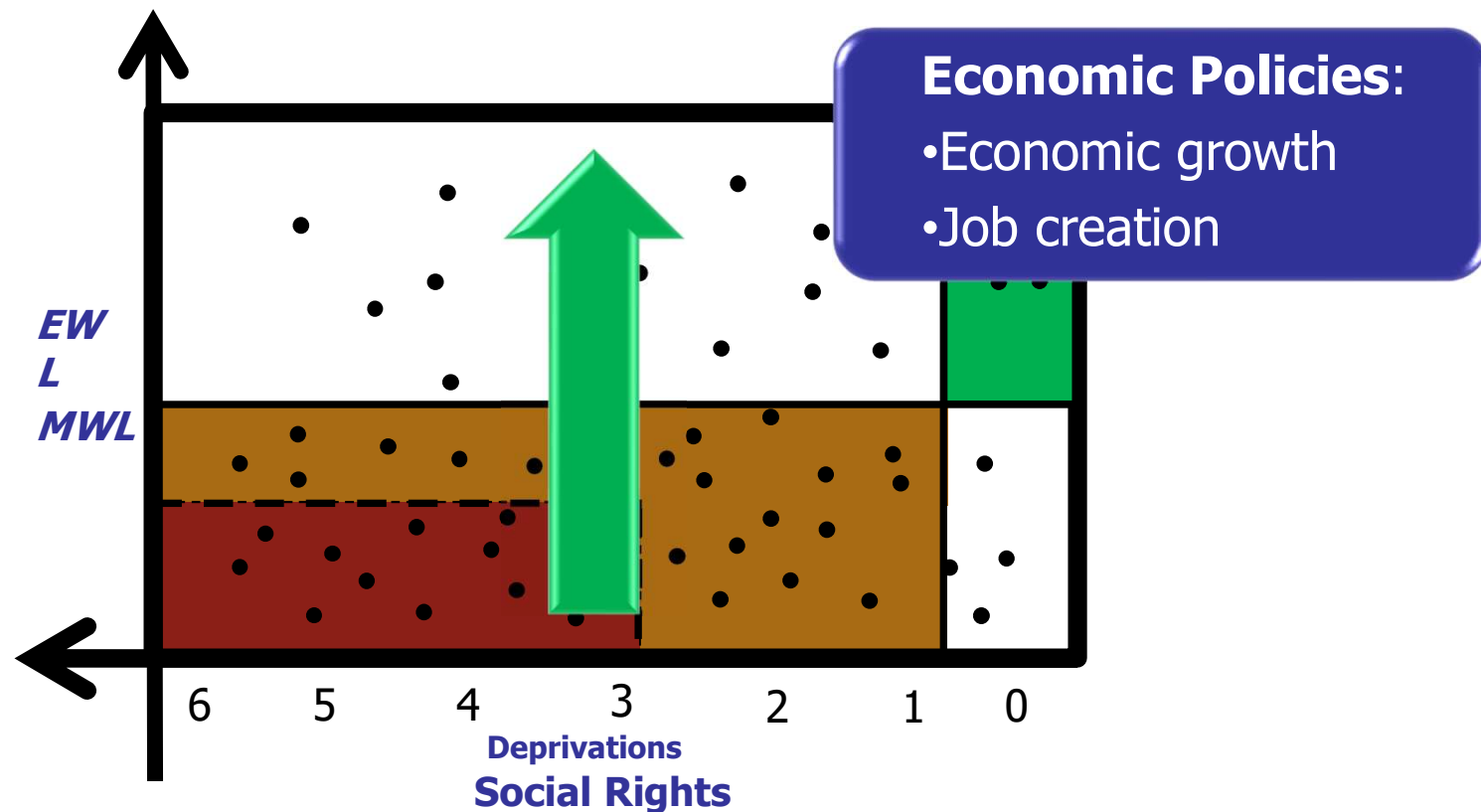
Mexico Poverty Measurement

Total population 2008 (106,680,526)

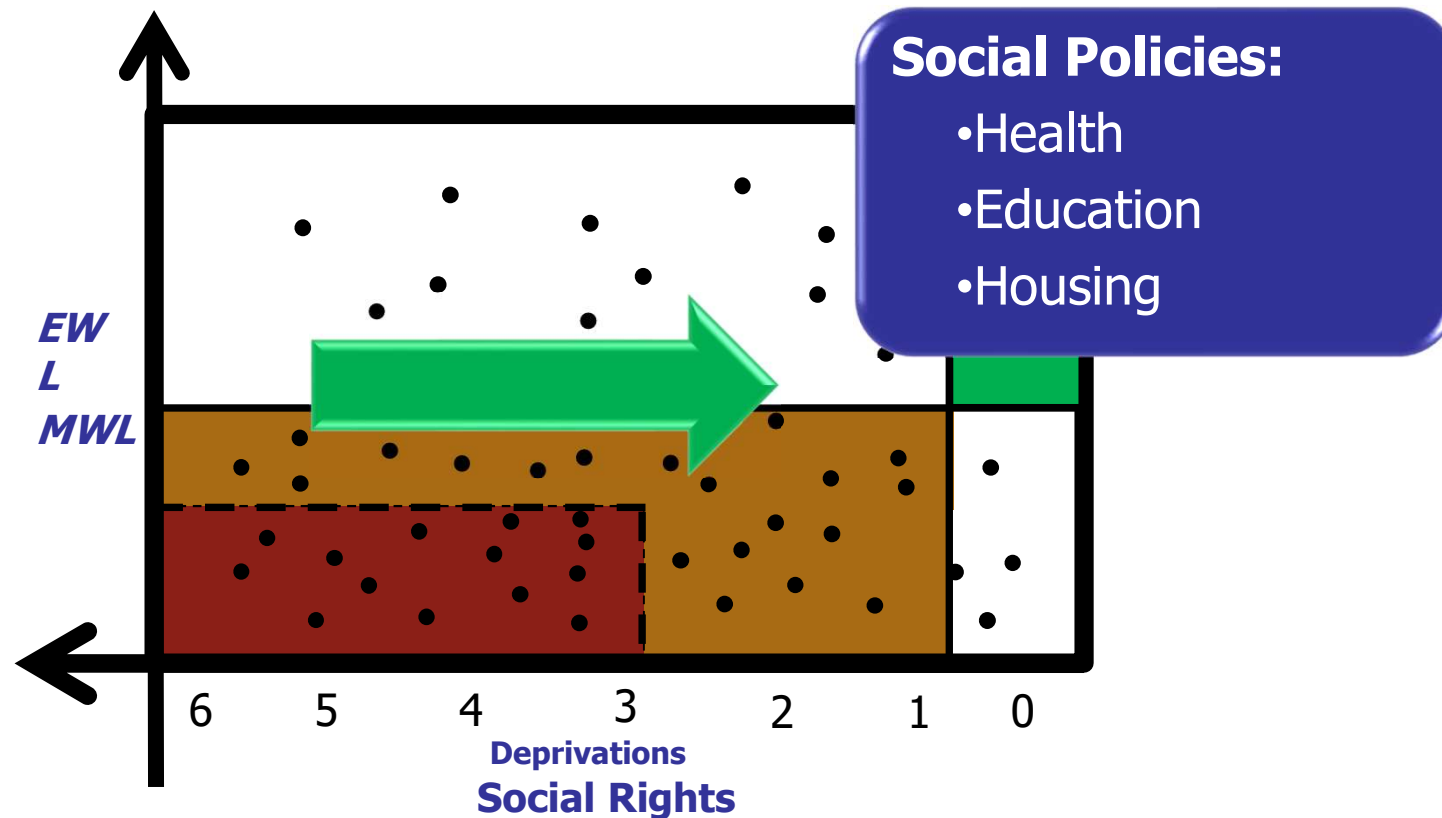


USING THE METHODOLOGY FOR PUBLIC POLICY

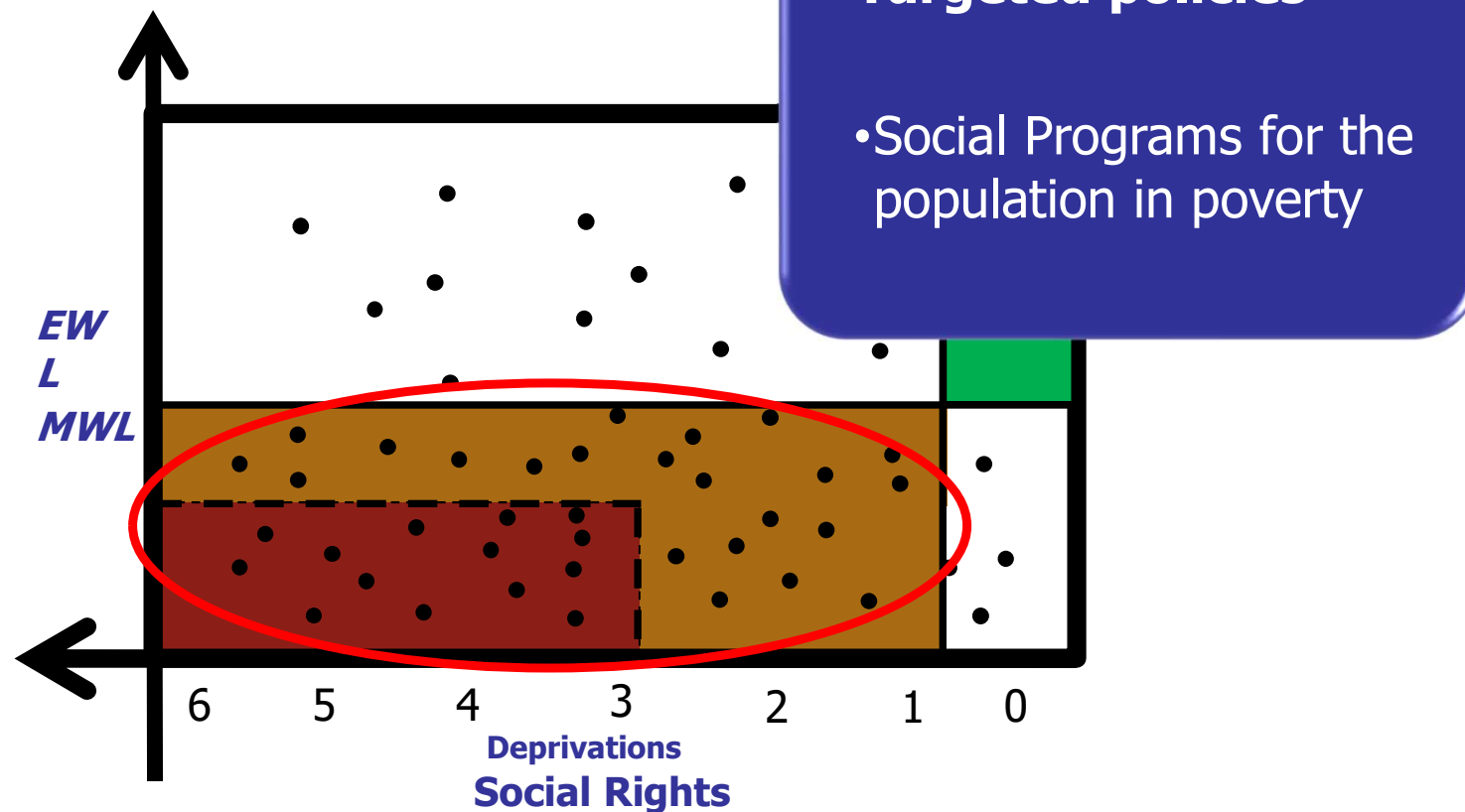
What policies should be carried out?



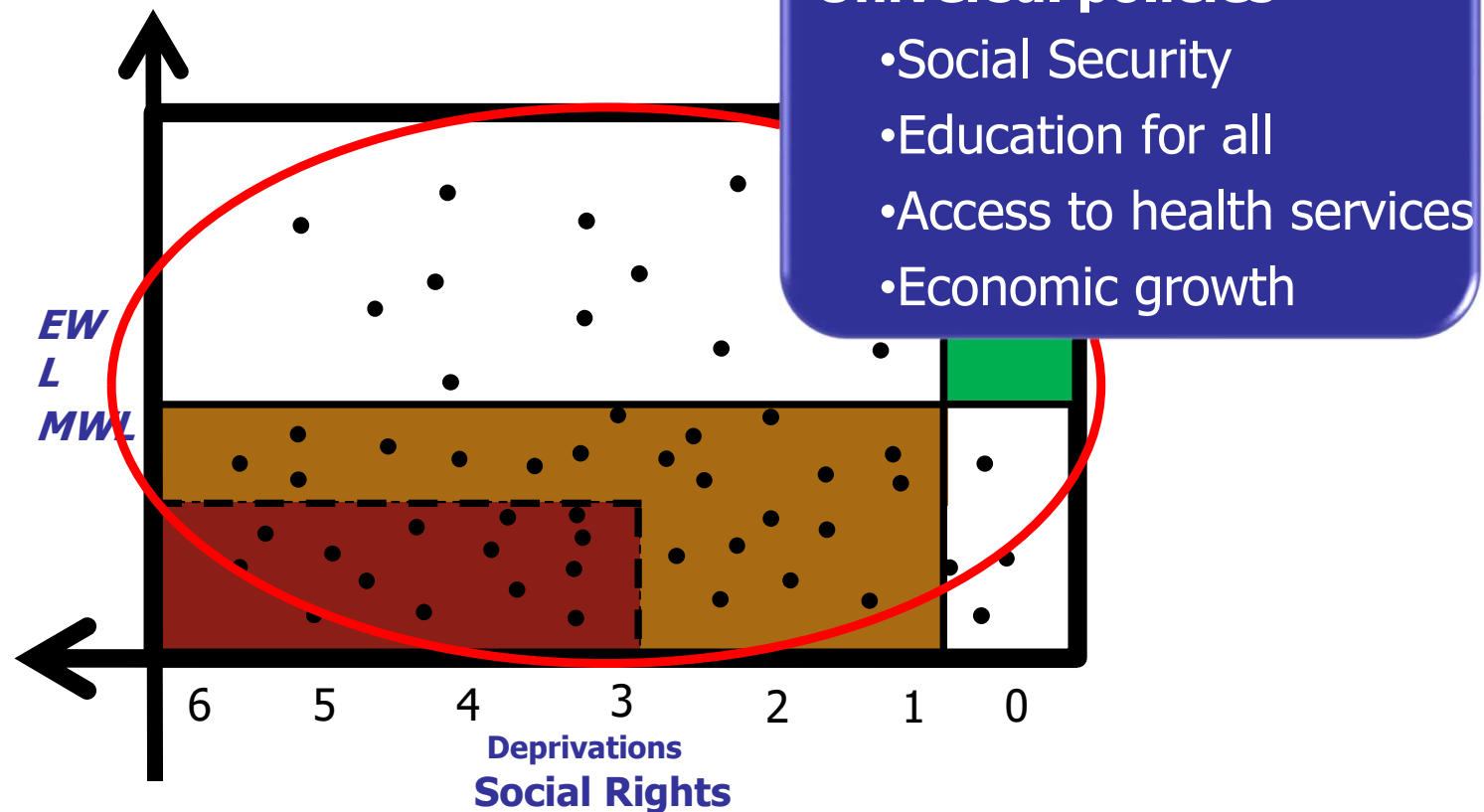
What policies should be carried out?



What policies should be carried out?



What policies should be carried out?



Measuring child & family poverty – the consensual approach

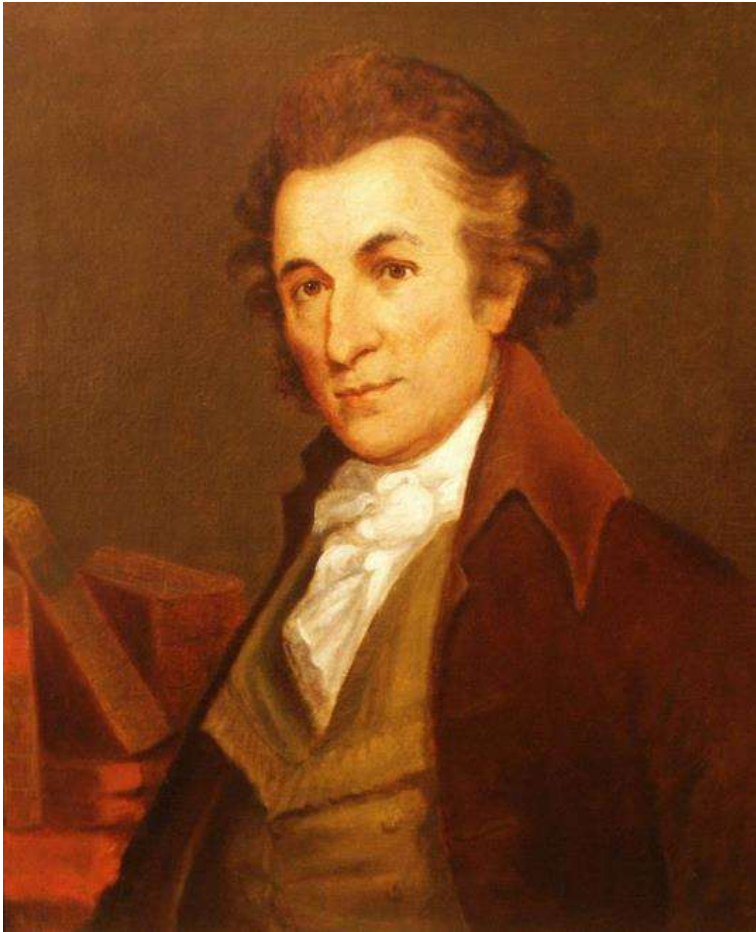
Setting a minimum acceptable way of life

The consensual method allows for measures that:

- Go beyond income to look at deprivation
- Reflect the experiences of the poor
- Reflect the society to which they are applied
- Have appropriate age-related standards
- Provide a clear justification for why these indicators have been chosen
- Are applicable to low, middle and high income countries
- Enable meaningful international comparisons



One Englishman's view on the purpose of government



“When it shall be said in any country in the world my poor are happy; neither ignorance nor distress is to be found among them; my jails are empty of prisoners, my streets of beggars; the aged are not in want; the taxes are not oppressive; the rational world is my friend, because I am a friend of its happiness: When these things can be said, there may that country boast its Constitution and its Government”

— [Thomas Paine](#), [*Rights of Man*](#) (1791)

Today, 230 years later, we have greater ambitions, to eradicate poverty and leave no one behind. To be successful this requires global efforts and global partnerships.