MY410 Week 9 Seminar

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Lecture takeaways

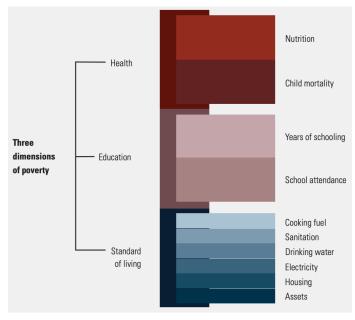
- Many empirical studies involve the construction of indicators to abstract concepts.
- ► The decisions to create indicators are justified with reference to theory, literatures (prior studies), interlocutors, and pragmatic concerns.
- ▶ The measures you choose will often determine the answers you get.
- A good measure has high validity and reliability.
 - Validity (accurate): Does the measure capture what one seeks to capture?
 - Reliability (precise): Does the measure generate consistent results every time?

Measuring poverty and conceptualization

Each conceptualization of poverty implies different underlying theoretical perspectives and aisms at answering a different question.

- Monetary approach (World Bank) do people have enough money?
- Capability approach (Amartya Sen) do people have the range of capabilities they need to adequately function in the world?
- Social exclusion approach are people excluded from full participation in society?
- ▶ Participatory approach do people think they are poor?

Aggregation of different poverty indicators



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OF POVERTY	INDICATOR	SDG AREA	DEPRIVED IF	WEIGHT
Health	Nutrition ¹	SDG 2	Any person under 70 years of age for whom there is nutritional information is undernourished.	1/6
	Child mortality ²	SDG 3	Any child has died in the family in the five-year period preceding the survey.	1/6
Education	Years of schooling	SDG 4	No household member aged 10 years or older has completed six years of schooling.	1/6
	School attendance ³	SDG 4	Any school-aged child ⁺ is not attending school up to the age at which he/she would complete class 8.	1/6
Living Standards	Cooking fuel	SDG 7	A household cooks with dung, agricultural crop, shrubs, wood, charcoal or coal.	1/18
	Sanitation ⁴	SDG 11	The household's sanitation facility is not improved (according to SDG guidelines) or it is improved but shared with other households.	1/18
	Drinking water ⁵	SDG 6	The household does not have access to improved drinking water (according to SDG guidelines) or safe drinking water is at least a 30-minute walk from home, roundtrip.	1/18
	Electricity	SDG 7	The household has no electricity.	1/18
	Housing ⁶	SDG 11	The household has inadequate housing: the floor is of natural materials or the roof or walls are of rudimentary materials.	1/18
	Assets	SDG 1	The household does not own more than one of these assets: radio, TV, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, or refrigerator, and does not own a car or truck.	1/18

Exercise: Create a women empowerment index (WEI)

- Conceptualization: Concepts and definition? Any theoretical foundation? For what end? Why?
- Measurement: Key indicators of empowerment? Validity and reliability.
- ► Aggregation: How will you bring together and weight the different attributes?
- Context: Where, when, and why?
- Data sources and collection?
- Political and policy implications?
 - How do you reach a consensus about the above?
 - What influence, if any, the funding agency might have in your research? Any other stakeholders that can influence your research?
 - How do you make sure your index helps with policy making?

Suggested data sources

- International organizations
 - WHO (http://www.who.int/gho/en/)
 - UN (http://data.un.org/)
 - ILO (http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/)
 - World Bank (http://data.worldbank.org/)
- Cross-national surveys
 - European Social Survey (https://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/)
 - World Values Survey (http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/)
 - Afrobarometer (http://www.afrobarometer.org/)
 - Demographic & Health Surveys (https://dhsprogram.com/data/)

Additional references

➤ Stiglitz, Joseph E. 2021. "GDP Is the Wrong Tool for Measuring What Matters." *Scientific American*. https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/gdp-is-the-wrong-tool-for-measuring-what-matters/ (November 29, 2021).