**Developing-country studies using minimum-income question to estimate subjective poverty lines**

Recent studies successfully estimate household-level subjective poverty lines (SPLs) using the minimum income question (MIQ) in multiple developing countries—especially Latin America and rural China—consistently finding that subjective poverty lines are substantially higher than official objective poverty thresholds and identify a broader set of households as poor

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.

**Key Findings on MIQ-Based Subjective Poverty Lines in Developing Countries**

**1. Empirical Applications and Geographic Scope**

* **Latin America**:
  + **1**

 provides the most comprehensive recent study, estimating MIQ-based SPLs for seven countries and comparing them to official poverty lines, finding subjective rates are consistently higher.

* + Colombia receives particular focus, with national and regional/city SPL estimates (

**3**

**4**

), revealing subnational variations.

* **China**:
  + Rural China studies (

**2**

**6**

) use nationally representative household survey data (2016 and recent waves) to estimate household-level SPLs. Both confirm the substantial gap between subjective and official lines.

* **Albania and Hong Kong**:
  + **7**

 (Albania) applies MIQ methods to link subjective poverty to socioeconomic correlates.

* + **8**

 (Hong Kong), while not a developing country, critically interrogates MIQ methodology; key methodological critiques may inform future studies in developing settings.

* **No recent MIQ-based SPL study from Africa** was identified within the last 5–10 years.

**2. Methodological Approaches**

* **Standard Estimation**:
  + All core studies apply the classic regression of stated minimum income (**M\_i**) on actual income (**Y\_i**), extracting the SPL at the 45° intersection, often with additional controls (

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).

* **Functional Variations**:
  + Some studies experiment with log-transformed models (

**8**

), multiple approaches (

**4**

), or consider weighted averages, but the field remains dominated by regressions.

* **Machine Learning**:
  + **6**

 introduces supervised ML (random forest, LASSO, SVM) to predict subjective poverty status, demonstrating improved predictive accuracy for classification, but not supplanting the regression method for SPL estimation.

**3. Comparisons: Subjective vs. Objective Poverty**

* **Systematic Findings**:
  + MIQ-based lines always exceed official thresholds, leading to higher reported subjective poverty rates

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* **Overlap Analysis**:
  + There is only partial overlap; many households are subjectively poor but not objectively poor—a robust and replicated result

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**2**

.

* **Subnational and SES Differentiation**:
  + SPLs vary by region and socioeconomic status, with higher SES linked to lower subjective thresholds (

**3**

**4**

).

**4. Determinants and Correlates of Subjective Poverty**

* **Primary Predictors Identified**:
  + Lower actual income, unemployment, informality, low assets, and higher volatility expenditures increase the probability of subjective poverty (

**1**

**2**

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).

* + Non-income factors (economic insecurity, region, education level) are frequently significant.
* **Modeling of Predictors**:
  + Most studies employ standard multivariate regression or logit models;

**6**

 is distinctive in testing machine-learning predictors.

**5. Methodological Critique and Open Issues**

* **Sensitivity to Specification**:
  + **8**

 warns that model choice (linear vs. log, regression vs. aggregation) can substantially shift SPL estimates, sometimes causing MIQ-based methods to grossly overstate poverty compared to traditional lines.

* **Lack of Methodological Rigor in Most Recent Developing Country Studies**:
  + Despite consensus on main findings, few studies adequately address endogeneity, errors-in-variables, or context/interviewer effects.
* **Validation Gaps**:
  + Direct validation of SPLs against non-monetary deprivation, life satisfaction, or panel outcomes remains rare or absent.

**6. Gaps and Future Directions**

* **African Evidence Deficit**:
  + No recent African-country studies using MIQ for SPL at the household level were found—this remains a striking evidence gap.
* **Advanced Methods Underutilized**:
  + Very limited experimentation with advanced estimation (splines, semi-parametric, multilevel, robust errors) in developing country contexts.
* **Interpretation Ambiguity**:
  + The substantive meaning of the subjective–objective poverty line gap is debated; whether it signals “aspiration,” deprivation, or measurement/method bias is unresolved.

**Summary Table: Most Relevant Studies**

| Reference | Region | Core Contribution | Notable Features |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | Latin America (7 nations) | Multicountry SPL estimation, comparison | Overlap analysis, determinants |
| **2** | Rural China | National SPL estimation, comparison | Subjective > objective poverty |
| **3** | Colombia (national/regional) | SPL by SES/region | Polychoric PCA for SES |
| **4** | Colombia (Tunja/city) | SPL estimation via 3 methods | DANE underestimation shown |
| **6** | Rural China | ML prediction of subjective poverty | New methods, subgroup accuracy |
| **7** | Albania | SPL, determinants, correlations | Multi-dimensional subjective view |
| **8** | Hong Kong | Methodological critique, modeling impact | Log-linear, ML sensitivity |

**Key Takeaways for Researchers**

* The MIQ-based SPL methodology is robustly implemented and consistently yields higher poverty lines than official measures in recent developing country studies, but interpretive, methodological, and validation challenges remain.
* African country evidence is notably missing in this literature, and future research should prioritize both geographical expansion and methodological rigor—including sensitivity analysis, corrections for context bias, and stronger links between SPL status and later material outcomes.
* For policy and diagnostics, the broadened coverage of subjective poverty warrants attention—though whether SPL accurately measures deprivation, relative aspiration, or community norm adaptation is yet to be determined.

**References:**

**1**

 Amarante et al. (2025);

**2**

 Wang et al. (2020);

**3**

 Castro et al. (2015);

**4**

 Jiménez & Casas (2017);

**6**

 Maruejols et al. (2022);

**7**

 Bici (2018);

**8**

 Cheng et al. (2025)  
*(See above for detailed citations.)*

**Categories**

**Overview**

Below is a comprehensive comparison of the key findings, scope, and methodological choices in studies (from the last 5–10 years) estimating subjective poverty lines (SPLs) at the household level using the minimum income question (MIQ) in developing countries. The comparison emphasizes empirical strategies, context, and methodological nuances relevant to SPL estimation. Where relevant, studies outside the developing country context but with methodological import are noted but distinctly separated.

**1. Core Aspects of SPL/MIQ Studies**

| Aspect | **1**  Amarante et al (2025) | **2**   Wang et al (2020) | **6**  Maruejols et al (2022) | **3**   Castro et al (2015) | **4**  Jiménez & Casas (2017) | **7**   Bici (2018) | **8**   Cheng et al (2025) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Geographic Focus** | 7 Latin American countries | Rural China | Rural China | Colombia (national/regional) | Colombia (Tunja city) | Albania | Hong Kong (not developing) |
| **Year/Data Period** | Recent survey waves | 2016 survey | Not specified (recent) | 2008 survey | 2015 | Recent LSMS | 2023 survey |
| **Level of Estimation** | Household | Household | Household | Household | Household | Household | Individual/HH |
| **MIQ Used** | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| **SPL Estimated by 45° Intersection** | Yes | Yes | Implied, possibly direct min income self-classification | Yes | Partially | Not fully clear | Yes (log function) |
| **Objective/Subjective Comparison** | Yes | Yes | Yes (classification accuracy; not explicit comparison of rates/lines) | Yes | Yes | Yes (correlation) | Yes |
| **Subgroup/National Analyses** | Yes (cross-country) | Noted subgroup differences (objective vs subjective poor) | Yes (middle- vs low-income) | Yes (regional/National status effect) | No | No (national only) | Not specified |
| **Methodological Innovations** | Overlap, determinants | SPL substantially above objective line, drivers of subjective poverty | Machine learning (RF, SVM, LASSO) applied to subjective poverty prediction | Polychoric PCA for SES | 3 estimation methods (not all specified) | Multiple subjective indicators | Comparison of functional forms and aggregation |
| **Developing-Country Focus** | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | **No** (for reference) |
| **Africa Coverage** | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |

**2. Summary of Unique Findings and Comparative Insights**

**A. SPL Estimation and Methodological Choices**

* **Standard MIQ-based SPL Estimation:**  
  Most studies (

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) use regression of MIQ-declared minimum income on actual household income, extracting the SPL at intersection with the 45° line (**M\_i = Y\_i**).

* **Alternative Modeling:**

**6**

 augments this by applying machine learning (RF, SVM, LASSO) to predict subjective poverty status (MIQ-based), providing predictive accuracy comparisons by income subgroup.

* **Variations in Functional Form:**

**8**

 uses a log function for MIQ-based estimation, then explores alternatives including weighted averages and ML, highlighting the influence of modeling choices on resulting SPLs.

**4**

 tries three different methods but does not detail all;

**3**

 uses a polychoric PCA approach to SES alongside MIQ regression.

* **Determinants of SPL/Subjective Poverty:**  
  Several studies (

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**6**

) explicitly model predictors of subjective poverty status, often reporting that unemployment, informality, low endowments, and unusual expenditures increase subjective poverty, while higher SES reduces it.

**B. Contextual Scope and Subgroup Analysis**

* **Geographic Breadth:**

**1**

 covers seven Latin American countries,

**2**

 and

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 focus on rural China,

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**4**

 are Colombia (national, regional, city),

**7**

 is Albania,

**8**

 Hong Kong.

* **Subgroup Analysis:**

**1**

 considers country variation and overlapping poor/non-poor groups;

**6**

 distinguishes results by income groups (low vs. middle);

**3**

 analyses regional differences and finds higher SES leads to lower SPLs,

**4**

 is city-level for subnational specificity.

**C. Comparative Analysis: SPLs vs. Objective Poverty Lines**

* **SPLs are Typically Higher:**  
  Strong agreement across all recent developing-country studies (

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) that MIQ-based SPLs exceed officially recognized (objective) poverty lines.

* **Mismatch in Classification:**  
  Notably, as in

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 and

**2**

, a significant portion of respondents are subjectively poor while not objectively poor, highlighting the broader coverage of subjective poverty.

**D. Methodological Critiques and Sensitivities**

* **Model and Context Dependence:**

**8**

 highlights sensitivity of SPL rates to modeling (log function vs. alternatives) and aggregation strategy; shows that SPLs can grossly overstate poverty relative to traditional benchmarks, applicable to both developed and developing contexts.

* **Measurement and SES Effects:**

**3**

 explores subjective SES measurement via polychoric PCA and relates SES directly to differences in SPL by region.

* **Data and Survey Limitations:**  
  Some studies (e.g.,

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) discuss practical impediments and limits of “objectivity” in SPL estimation.

**3. Comparison Table: Core Technical Features**

**Table: Technical Comparison – SPL Estimation via MIQ in Recent Developing-Country Studies**

| Study Ref | Region | Year/Data | HH-Level SPL Est.? | MIQ Formulation | 45° Intersection Used | Objective Line Comparison | ML/Advanced Methods | Key Determinants/Findings | Subgroup/Disagg. Analysis | Notable Critiques or Innovations |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | LatAm (7 countries) | ~2025 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | SPL>SPL\_obj; subjective>objective poor | Countries | Stigma absent; overlap patterns analysed |
| **2** | Rural China | 2016 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | SPL far above national line | Objective vs. subjective | Subjective poverty persists post-alleviation |
| **6** | Rural China | recent | Yes | Yes | Implied/Yes | Yes (via ML prediction) | Yes (RF, SVM, LASSO) | ML ~85% accuracy; income dominance for poor | Income groups | ML vs. regression, accuracy comparison |
| **3** | Colombia | 2008 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Polychoric PCA | Higher SES ⇒ lower SPL | Regions, SES | Regional SPLs, PCA on SES |
| **4** | Colombia (Tunja) | 2015 | Partial (? 3 methods) | Yes | At least one | Yes | No | DANE underestimates poverty by 30% | City | Multiple estimation methods |
| **7** | Albania | Recent | Yes | Yes | Not fully detailed | Yes (correlations) | No | SPL correlates w/ life satisfaction, SES | None specified | 3 subjective dimensions evaluated |
| **8** | Hong Kong | 2023 | Yes | Yes | Yes (log fn + alts) | Yes (relative income) | ML | CSPL overstates poverty; modeling matters | None specified | Highlights model/aggregation impact |

**4. Gaps and Contextual Constraints**

* **Africa:**  
  None of the listed studies provide disaggregated estimates for African countries within the reviewed window, despite general references to subjective poverty in developing regions.
* **Methodological Critique with Developing-Country Data:**  
  Very little critical appraisal of MIQ/SPL methodology is done using African or lower-income Asian microdata. Most innovations (e.g.,

**6**

 with ML,

**8**

 with aggregation/functional comparisons) are for China or developed economies.

* **Cross-method Comparisons:**  
  Few studies apply or critique advanced functional forms such as splines, semi-parametric models, or correction for bias due to measurement errors specifically in developing country settings; most employ straightforward linear/log-linear models.

**5. Summary of Key Contributions Relevant to the Field**

* **Best Cross-Country Empirical Reference:**

**1**

 (Amarante et al. 2025) – for its comparative analysis across seven Latin American countries using MIQ, intersection-based SPL estimation, and overlap with objective poverty.

* **Subnational and SES Perspective:**

**3**

**4**

 (Colombia) – detailed subnational analysis, SES-based gradients in SPL.

* **China as an Emerging Reference Case:**

**2**

**6**

 (Wang et al. 2020; Maruejols et al. 2022) – recent rural household-level SPL/MIQ approaches, with

**6**

 advancing the use of contemporary ML for prediction.

* **Methodological Sensitivity:**

**8**

 (Hong Kong) – demonstrates strong model dependence of SPL estimates, relevant for methodological critique wherever MIQ is used.

**6. Expert-Focused Comparative Notes**

* **All recent developing-region studies agree SPLs from MIQ substantially exceed objective lines, leading to broader definitions of ‘poor’** (

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).

* **Consensus exists on principal covariates of subjective poverty (low income, low assets, unemployment, informality) across national contexts.**
* **Methodological sophistication varies: only**

**6**

**applies advanced (ML) prediction methods, and only**

**8**

**(non-developing) directly assesses methodological sensitivity to analytic choices.**

* **Limited practical uptake of corrections for simultaneity, endogeneity, or heteroscedasticity in MIQ-based SPL models in the reviewed literature.**
* **No direct African case study in recent 5–10 years with MIQ-based SPL regression is evident in this sample.**

**References**

**1**

 Amarante et al. (2025)

**2**

 Wang et al. (2020)

**3**

 Castro et al. (2015)

**4**

 Jiménez & Casas (2017)

**6**

 Maruejols et al. (2022)

**7**

 Bici (2018)

**8**

 Cheng et al. (2025)

*Please see detailed reference list above for full citations.*

**Timeline**

**Top References Over Time**

Relevance

158

146

145

159

116

151

157

162

58

47

160

53

51

147

148

161

102

67

62

26

20

149

150

121

96

92

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124

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12

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1

**Timeline and Development of Research on Subjective Poverty Lines via the Minimum Income Question (MIQ) in Developing Countries**

**1. Origins and Foundation of MIQ-Based SPL Estimation**

While this review focuses on the past 5–10 years, the tradition of estimating subjective poverty lines using the MIQ derives from foundational research in the 1980s–1990s (not directly cited here). Early work set the standard: **regressing declared “minimal income needed” on actual income and solving at the 45° intersection**. This approach is the backbone for all recent studies and underpins the field's empirical core.

**2. Recent Empirical Expansions (2014–2025): Key Phases and Geographic Spread**

**A. Expansion in Developing World Contexts (2014–2020)**

* **Latin America and China as Early Adopters:**
  + **Colombia** (

**3**

, 2015;

**4**

, 2017): First systematic regional/subnational application in Latin America, refining SPL estimation for varied contexts.

* + **China** (

**2**

, 2020): Landmark rural application, showing SPL > official poverty line and illuminating substantial “subjective poor” not captured by objective metrics.

* + **South Africa** (

**9**

, 2014, outside main search window): Pioneering subjective–objective poverty comparison, but actual use of MIQ for SPL extraction remains unclear.

* **Key Contributions:**
  + **Overlap analysis**: Recognizing and empirically dissecting the discordance between subjective and objective poverty classifications.
  + **Subnational specificity**: Enhanced survey granularity (region, city, SES), foreshadowing future attention to heterogeneity.

**B. Cross-Country and Comparative Synthesis (2020–2025)**

* **Comprehensive Latin American Analysis** (

**1**

, 2025):

* + First to derive and directly *compare* MIQ-based SPLs for **seven countries**, allowing robust cross-national insight and identification of large, consistent SPL–objective line differentials.
  + Analysis of determinants (unemployment, informality, SES) extended in a comparative framework.
* **Broader Global and Methodological Extensions:**
  + **Europe/EU, Albania, Hong Kong** (

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): Serve as global referents, though non-developing settings (e.g.,

**8**

) also highlight universal methodological tensions.

**C. Methodological Diversification and Critique (2020–2025)**

* **Machine Learning & Predictive Analytics** (

**6**

, 2022):

* + Groundbreaking in applying supervised machine learning (random forest, LASSO, SVM) to subjective poverty classification, departing from classical regression but *not* fundamentally changing SPL estimation itself.
  + Highlights growing interest in predictive rather than solely inferential approaches.
* **Aggregation and Model Sensitivity Critique** (

**8**

, 2025;

**12**

, 2024):

* + Challenge to the default functional forms, demonstrating that log-linear modeling and aggregation choices have a large impact on SPL levels and resultant poverty rates.
  + Raise concerns regarding overstatement of poverty, convergence with relative measures, and the construction of consensus lines.
  + Although

**8**

 is not a developing country, lessons about method susceptibility to specification error are germane to all regions.

**3. Trends and Patterns: Evolution of Focus, Methods, and Critique**

**A. Trends in Focus**

* **From Single-Country to Cross-National Comparative Analyses**  
  Early studies (

**3**

**4**

) focused on national/regional estimation within one country. By 2025, cross-national comparisons (

**1**

) emerged as the gold standard, deepening insight into context-specific vs. universal aspects of subjective poverty.

* **Moving Beyond Pure Description**  
  There is a clear movement towards exploring **determinants** of subjective poverty (

**1**

**2**

**6**

) and examining the overlap/mismatch with objective lines.

**B. Trends in Methodological Development**

* **Classic MIQ Regression Remains Dominant**  
  Despite new forays, the OLS (sometimes log-linear) MIQ regression is the mainstay. Advanced functional forms (splines, semi-parametric, IV approaches) remain rare in practice.
* **Adoption of Predictive and Machine Learning Methods**

**6**

 is the first developing-country study to systematically apply machine learning to the prediction of subjective poverty status, demonstrating accuracy but not supplanting the role of regression-based SPL estimation.

* **First Methodological Critiques and Sensitivity Tests**  
  Methodological reflections in

**8**

 reveal that SPL estimates may be heavily model dependent, sparking calls for robustness checks and caution in their interpretation.

**C. Shifts in Thematic Emphases**

* **Comparison and Overlap between Subjective and Objective Poverty**  
  Overlap analysis and discussion of “only subjective poor” vs. “only objectively poor” are a prominent, recent thematic concern (

**1**

**2**

**4**

).

* **Expanding Determinants of SPL/Subjective Poverty**  
  Increasing sophistication in understanding which factors (informality, unemployment, SES, expenditures, etc.) drive subjective poverty, with some studies employing innovative methods (e.g., polychoric PCA for SES,

**3**

).

**4. Collaborator Clusters and Key Contributors**

* **Verónica Amarante and Federico Scalese (**

**1**

**):**  
Leaders of the multicountry Latin America comparative effort, providing a pivotal reference point for cross-regional SPL analysis.

* **Xiaohua Yu (**

**2**

**), Linxiu Zhang (**

**6**

**):**  
Significant contributors to the empirical evidence from China, progressing from classic regression (

**2**

) to predictive analytics (

**6**

).

* **Colombian Research Cluster (**

**3**

**4**

**):**  
Continuity in regional Colombian research with recurring use of MIQ-based SPL methods and extensions to subnational and SES analysis.

* **Methodological Innovators (**

**8**

**12**

**):**  
Method-centered work (Cheng, Saunders, Wong et al.) pushing the field toward critical reappraisal of model sensitivity, though largely in non-developing country settings.

**Implications:**  
While there is not a dominant global “school,” the field is characterized by several geographic research clusters (Latin America, China, Colombia), and recent advances stem from both those focused on empirical application and those seeking to critique or innovate methods. Importantly, no strong African research cluster or sustained pan-African empirical effort is evident in the past decade.

**5. Significance of Trends and Implications for the Future**

* **Methodological Sophistication Is Increasing**—but slowly; the dominance of simple regression may be supplanted as awareness of specification, endogeneity, and model sensitivity issues grows.
* **Comparative Analyses Across Contexts** are becoming the norm, allowing for more nuanced understanding of MIQ-based SPL’s limitations and potentials.
* **Predictive Methods and Critical Appraisal** are new but promising directions, suggesting the next wave will blend improved diagnostics (machine learning, robust statistics) with richer, external validation and theoretical critique.
* **Lack of African SPL Research** is a glaring gap; future research will likely (and should) prioritize filling this void.

**6. Milestones and Open Questions**

* **Milestones:**
  + First large-scale multicountry SPL comparison in Latin America (

**1**

, 2025).

* + Methodological turn towards machine learning in a developing context (

**6**

, 2022).

* + Public methodological critique of SPL model-dependence (

**8**

, 2025).

* **Open Questions:**
  + What explains the gap between subjective and objective poverty lines? (Norm adaptation, aspirations, model bias?)
  + How robust are SPLs to different model specifications, data collection modes, and local context factors?
  + What prevents African empirical adoption, and how can that barrier be addressed?
  + Can SPL-based subjective indicators be validated against future outcomes or multidimensional deprivation metrics?

**Summary Table: Timeline & Thematic Trends**

| Period | Key Trend/Innovation | Exemplary Papers |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Pre-2014 | Foundation of MIQ/SPL method; single-country | (Not in list) |
| 2014–2017 | Latin America, China, Colombia adaptation | **3**  **4**  **2** |
| 2018–2020 | Expansion to more regions, determinants | **2**  **7** |
| 2021–2025 | Cross-country, critical and ML approaches | **1**  **6**  **8** |

**Conclusions**

The field of subjective poverty lines via the MIQ is:

* **Empirically mature** for several developing countries, especially in Latin America and China.
* **Methodologically convergent** but beginning to diversify, with early use of machine learning and sensitivity critique.
* **Becoming more comparative**, with the first genuine multicountry efforts emerging in the last five years.
* **Underdelivering on methodological critique and African context**, representing priorities for future research.

**Reference clustering suggests the field is moving toward international synthesis and methodological innovation, but regional leadership (especially in Africa) and sharper critical tools are outstanding needs.**

**Foundational Work**

**Which papers form the foundational references on this topic?**

The below table shows the resources that are most often cited by the relevant papers on this topic. This is measured by the **reference rate**, which is the fraction of relevant papers that cite a resource. Use this table to determine the most important core papers to be familiar with if you want to deeply understand this topic. Some of these core papers may not be directly relevant to the topic, but provide important context.

| Ref. | Reference Rate | Topic Match | Title | Authors | Journal | Year | Total Citations | Cited By These Relevant Papers |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2** | 0.83 | 100% | Poverty and Subjective Poverty in Rural China | Hanjie Wang, ..., and Xiaohua Yu | Social Indicators Research | 2020 | 73 | **1**  **6**  **10** |
| **53** | 0.47 | 0% | Measuring Poverty Using Qualitative Perceptions of Consumption Adequacy | M. Pradhan and M. Ravallion | Review of Economics and Statistics | 2000 | 358 | **1**  **2**  **7**  **9**  **10** |
| **10** | 0.42 | 22% | Trends in Subjective Income Poverty Rates in the European Union | Tomáš Želinský, ..., and T. Garner | The European Journal of Development Research | 2021 | 15 | **1** |
| **9** | 0.36 | 24% | Measured as Poor versus Feeling Poor: Comparing Money-metric and Subjective Poverty Rates in South Africa | D. Posel and M. Rogan | Journal of Human Development and Capabilities | 2014 | 74 | **1**  **2** |
| **32** | 0.28 | 0% | Do the Poor Really Feel Poor? Comparing Objective Poverty with Subjective Poverty in Pakistan | T. Mahmood, ..., and Stephan Klasen | Social Indicators Research | 2019 | 42 | **2** |
| **141** | 0.23 | Not measured | What Do Self-Reports of Wellbeing Say About Life-Cycle Theory and Policy? | Angus Deaton | NBER Working Paper Series | 2018 | 62 | **2** |
| **142** | 0.18 | Not measured | Absolute Poverty: When Necessity Displaces Desire | R. Allen | The American Economic Review | 2017 | 152 | **2** |
| **143** | 0.18 | Not measured | Regional Heterogeneity of Life Satisfaction in Urban China: Evidence from Hierarchical Ordered Logit Analysis | Shaojie Zhou and Xiaohua Yu | Social Indicators Research | 2016 | 1 | **2** |
| **144** | 0.18 | Not measured | On testing the scale sensitivity of poverty measures | M. Ravallion | Economics Letters | 2015 | 27 | **2** |
| **26** | 0.18 | 1% | Robustness of subjective welfare analysis in a poor developing country: Madagascar 2001 | Michael Lokshin, ..., and S. Paternostro | The Journal of Development Studies | 2004 | 69 | **1**  **3**  **9** |
| **145** | 0.17 | Not measured | Poverty and Adequacy of Social Security in Europe: a Comparative Analysis | H. Deleeck and Karel Van den Bosch | Journal of European Social Policy | 1992 | 34 | **2**  **10** |
| **146** | 0.17 | Not measured | The Direct Measurement of Welfare Levels: How Much Does It Cost to Make Ends Meet? | S. Danziger | The Review of Economics and Statistics | 1984 | 60 | **2**  **10** |
| **147** | 0.17 | Not measured | Economic Transition and Subjective Poverty in Urban China | J. Bishop, ..., and Xinglin Pan | SRPN: Poverty (Topic) | 2006 | 34 | **2**  **10** |
| **92** | 0.15 | 0% | Poverty Lines Across the World | M. Ravallion | Development Economics eJournal | 2010 | 128 | **1** |
| **62** | 0.15 | 0% | Can a subjective poverty line be applied to China? Assessing poverty among urban residents in 1999 | B. Gustafsson, ..., and H. Sato | Journal of International Development | 2004 | 45 | **2** |
| **148** | 0.15 | Not measured | Subjective well-being poverty vs. Income poverty and capabilities poverty? | G. Kingdon and J. Knight | The Journal of Development Studies | 2006 | 260 | **2** |
| **149** | 0.15 | Not measured | Understanding Ppps and Ppp-Based National Accounts | A. Deaton and A. Heston | NBER Working Paper Series | 2008 | 426 | **2** |
| **150** | 0.15 | Not measured | Price Indexes, Inequality, and the Measurement of World Poverty | Angus Deaton | The American Economic Review | 2010 | 407 | **2** |
| **151** | 0.15 | Not measured | Stagnation Without Equity: Patterns of Growth and Inequality in China's Rural Economy | S. Rozelle | The China Journal | 1996 | 206 | **2** |
| **152** | 0.15 | Not measured | Multidimensional Poverty Reduction in India between 1999 and 2006: Where and How? | S. Alkire and S. Seth | Sustainability & Economics eJournal | 2013 | 257 | **2** |

**Adjacent Work**

**These papers cite the same foundational papers as relevant papers.**

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| Ref. | Adjacency score | Topic Match | Title | Authors | Journal | Year | Total Citations | References These Foundational Papers |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **174** | 1.37 | Not measured | Objective and Subjective Poverty in Russia: What the Last 20 Years Have Brought | Polina Belopashentseva, ..., and S. Mareeva | Vestnik instituta sotziologii | 2024 | 0 | **2**  **9**  **10** |
| **175** | 1.37 | Not measured | Ubóstwo subiektywne i relatywne w krajach środkowoeuropejskich – według grup wiekowych | Małgorzata Kalbarczyk, ..., and L. Morawski | Nierówności Społeczne a Wzrost Gospodarczy | 2024 | 0 | **2**  **9**  **10** |
| **118** | 1.06 | 0% | Institutional Development in Main Colombian Cities: What Is Its Relation to Subjective Poverty? | Diana Niño-Muñoz | Latin American Research Review | 2023 | 1 | **2**  **9**  **53** |
| **176** | 0.99 | Not measured | Does rural tourism reduce relative poverty? Evidence from household surveys in western China | Peiying Dang, ..., and Jie Li | Tourism Economics | 2023 | 4 | **2**  **10** |
| **42** | 0.98 | 0% | Determinants of Subjective Poverty in Rural and Urban Areas of South Africa | Santos Bila and Mduduzi Biyase | Journal Not Provided | N/A | 2 | **2**  **10** |
| **36** | 0.98 | 0% | How does household welfare vary in response to changes in food prices? Poor vs. non-poor households | Lucía Echeverría and J. Molina | Applied Economics Letters | 2022 | 2 | **2**  **10** |
| **21** | 0.88 | 1% | How do public services supply, livelihood capital, and livelihood strategies affect subjective poverty? | Yuanquan Lu, ..., and Yuan Meng | PLOS ONE | 2023 | 2 | **2**  **9** |
| **179** | 0.74 | Not measured | Perceptions of economic well‐being in the Western Balkans | Z. Kóczán | Economics of Transition and Institutional Change | 2022 | 1 | **9**  **26**  **53** |
| **10** | 0.63 | 22% | Trends in Subjective Income Poverty Rates in the European Union | Tomáš Želinský, ..., and T. Garner | The European Journal of Development Research | 2021 | 15 | **2**  **53** |
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