

Poverty - affluence measurement and mapping: comparative analysis

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Presentation outline

Research objectives

Sustainability aspects

Methodology

Case studies

Conclusions and recommendations

Questions and discussion

Research objectives

Part of PhD thesis “Economic tension in Lithuanian social field: Spatial distribution of poverty – affluence”

To make a comparative analysis of different methodologies on poverty – affluence measurement and mapping in different countries and in different scales

To propose applicable methodology for Lithuania

Sustainability aspects

1 % = 40 %

2 % = 50 %

5 % = 71 %

10 % = 85 %

50 % = 1 %

Methodology

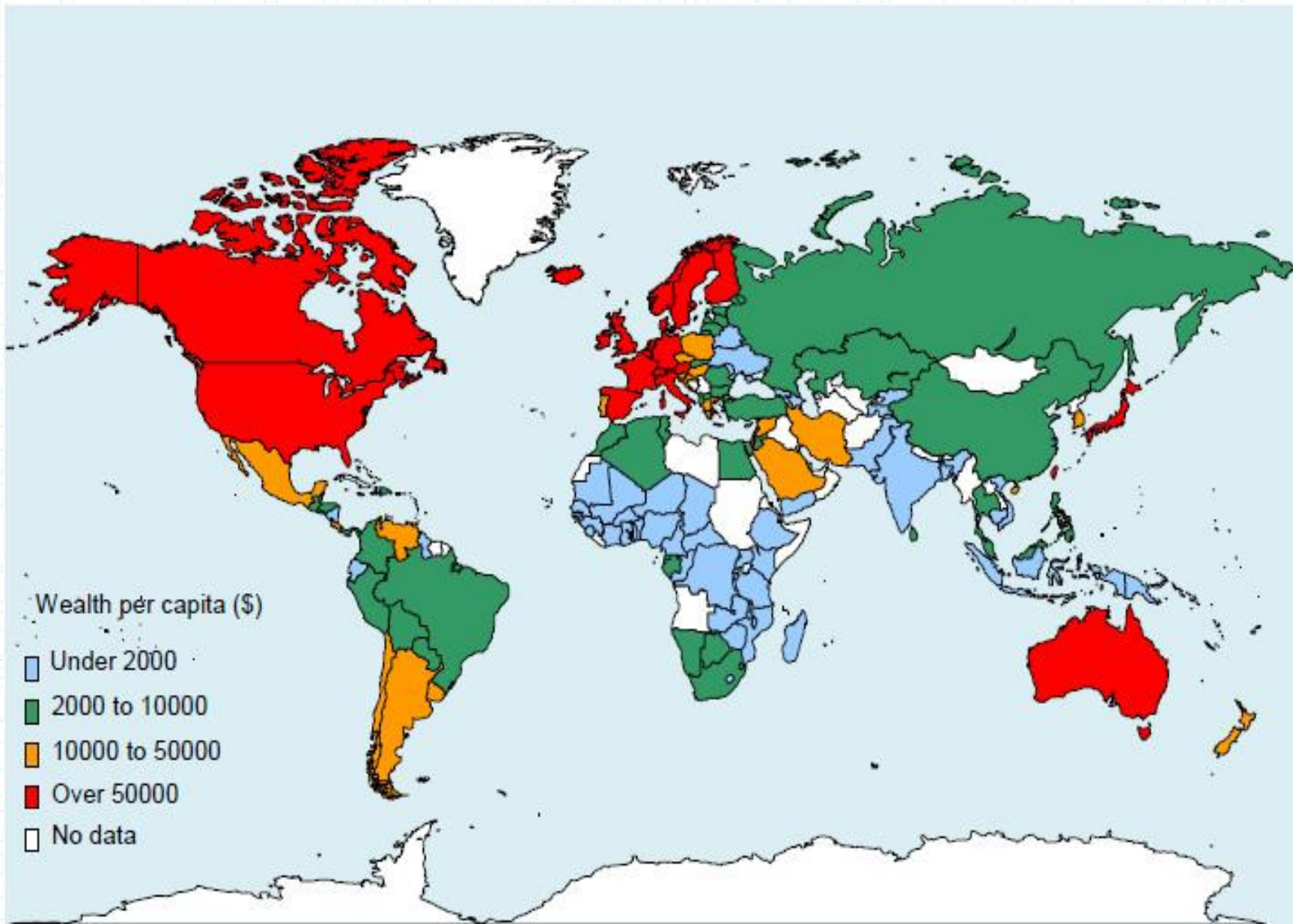
- Different scales
- Methodology:
- Data sources
- Index components
- Threshold
- Categories
- Appliance to Lithuania situation

Case study I

The World Distribution of Household Wealth

J.B. Davies, S. Sandström, A. Shorrocks,
E.N. Wolff, 2008

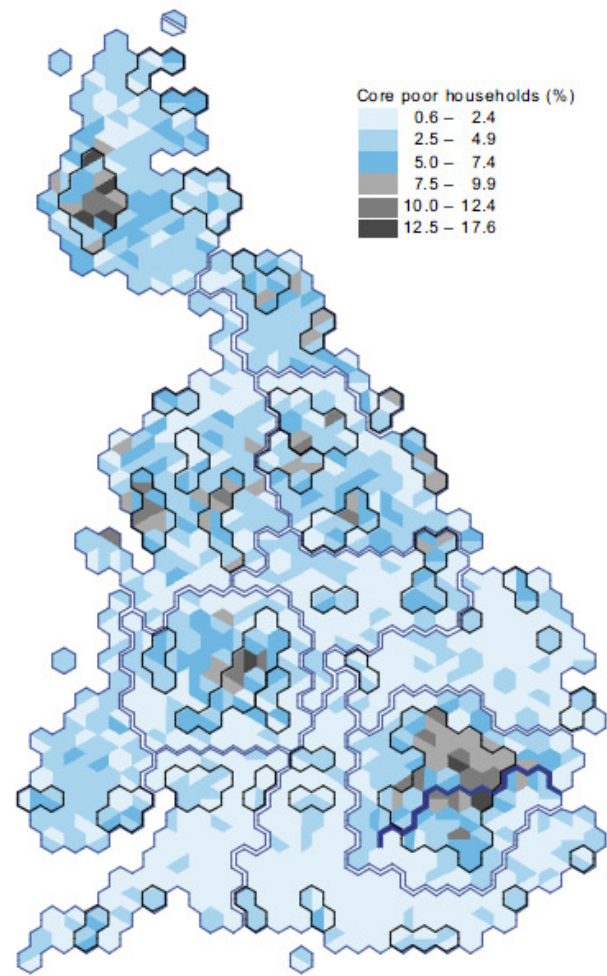
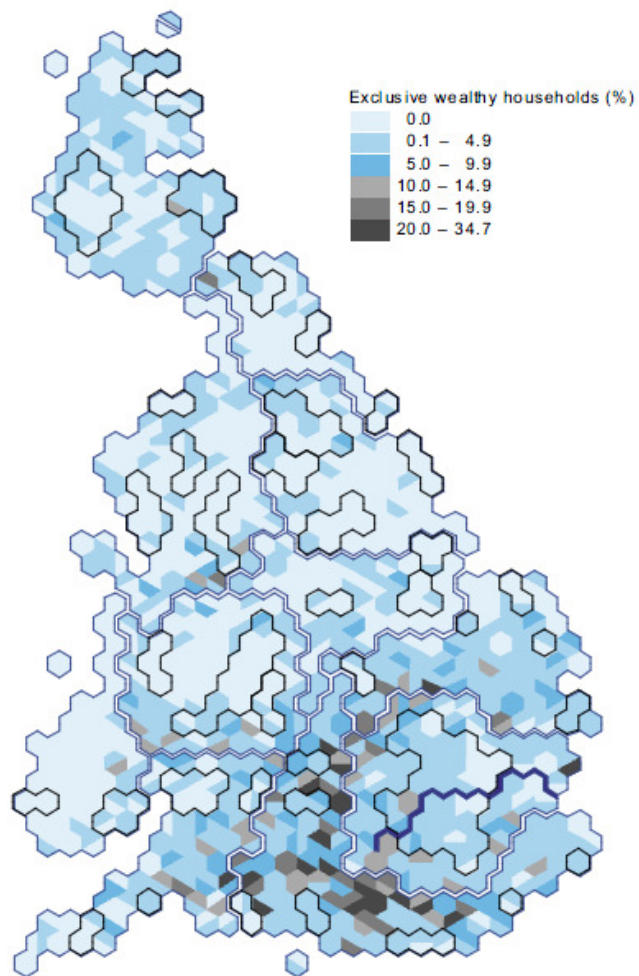
United Nations University, World Institute for
Development Economics Research



Case study II

Poverty, wealth and place in Britain, 1968 to 2005

D. Dorling, J. Rigby, B. Wheeler, D. Ballas,
B. Thomas, E. Fahmy, D. Gordon,
R. Lupton, 2007

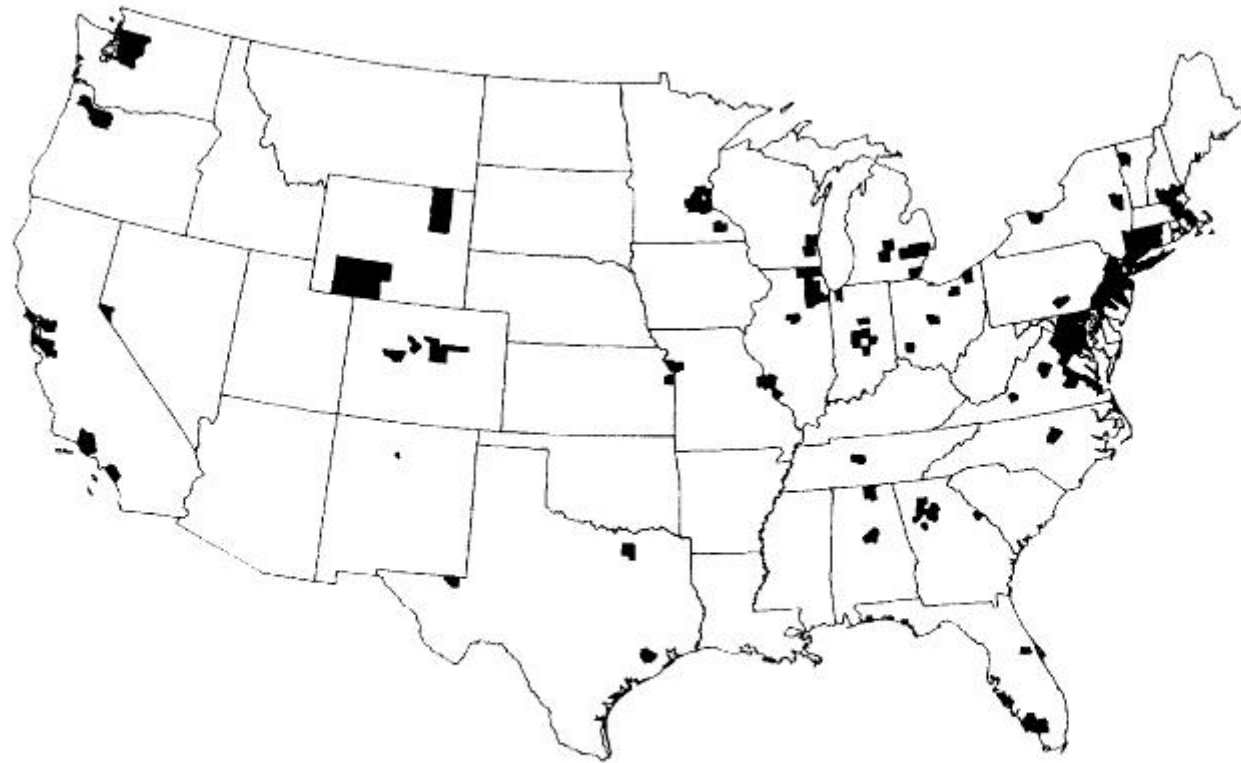


Distributions of the 6 per cent exclusive wealthy and the 11 per cent core poor around the year 2000

Case study III

The Spatial Concentration of Affluence in
the United States

W. Shaw, 1997



The 155 Most Affluent Counties in the United States, 1990

Case study IV

Identifying and comparing changes
in the spatial concentrations of urban poverty
and affluence: a case study of inner London

S. Orford, 2004

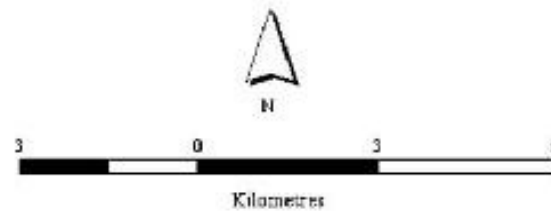
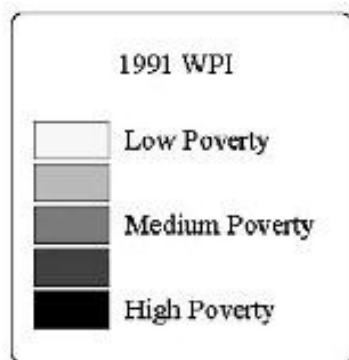
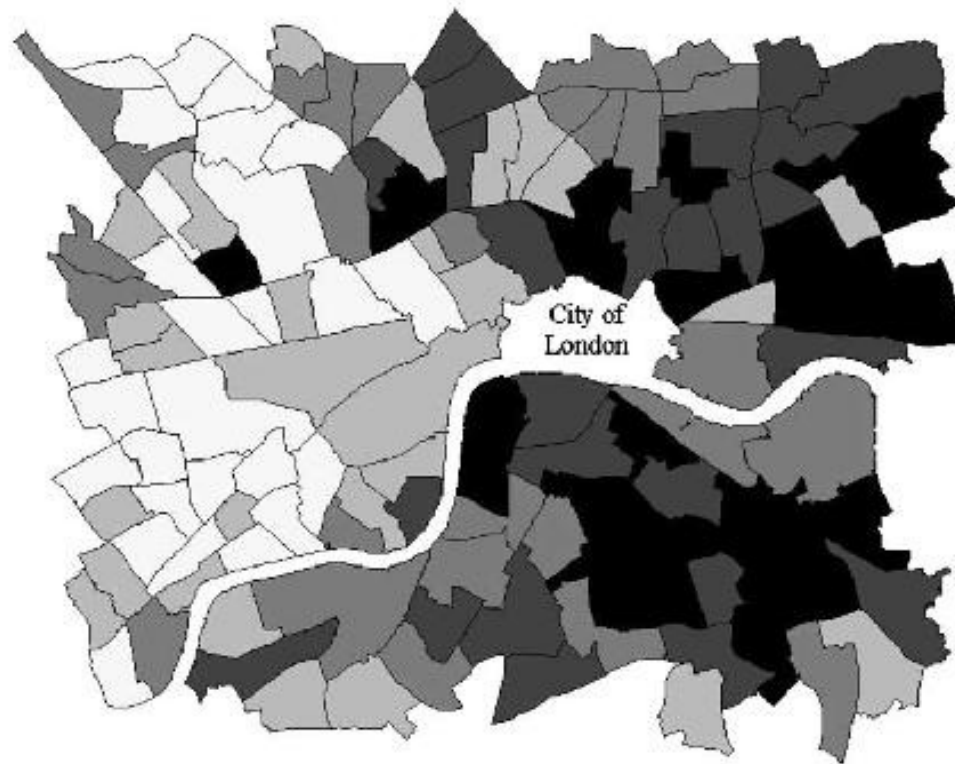


Fig. 2. Geography of WPI in 1991 by 1991 inner London census wards. Wards are classified into quintiles.

Comparative table

Scale	Sources	Index components	Categories
Global	Household surveys, tax records or national balance sheets, household wealth surveys	subcomponents of wealth: non-financial assets, financial assets and liabilities	Housholds wealth distribution
National	UK Censuses of 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001, which are Crown Copyright, the Family Expenditure Surveys and Poor Britain/Breadline Britain Surveys	Rooms in household Cars owned by household Expenditure on a new car Expenditure on (overseas) air-travel Expenditure on private healthcare Expenditure on private health insurance Expenditure on private school fees Expenditure on private domestic services Expenditure on a second home Type of real estate; owned outright or being bought with mortgage Inheritance tax threshold National wealth held as housing	Core poor, Breadline poor, Non-poor, non-wealthy, Asset wealthy, Exclusive wealthy
National	U.S. Census of Population	Median household income minus median housing costs) divided by the average number of persons per household	Wealthiest counties
Local	Charles Booth Inquiry 1896, UK census of population 1991	Local indicators of spatial association	The difference between the richest and poorest ward

Conclusions

- Data sources
- Indicators
- Thresholds
- Modelling of distribution
- Geographical units
- Time trends



Thank you!