Stefan Kaup

ILS – Research Institute for Regional and Urban Development

Dortmund / Germany

The presentation is based on research carried out in the ESPON (European Observation Network for Territorial Development and Cohesion) 2013 Programme on “The Territorial Dimension of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe (TiPSE)”. 
Overview

- Theoretical concept and political framework of poverty
- Concept of the measurement of poverty
- Methodologies and data sources
- Two approaches in Germany
Poverty – The absolute term

Cartogram: Total population 2002 (source: worldmapper.org)
Poverty – The absolute term

Cartogram: The Wretched Dollar (up to $1 a day) 2002 (source: worldmapper.org)
Poverty – The absolute term

Cartogram: Absolute poverty 2002 – Less than $2 per day (source: worldmapper.org)
Poverty – The absolute term

Cartogram: Absolute poverty 2002 – Less than $2 per day (source: worldmapper.org)
Poverty – The relative term

The At-Risk-of-Poverty rate and how it is calculated (Copus 2014)
Poverty – The relative term

The At-Risk-of-Poverty rate and how it is calculated (Copus 2014)
Poverty – The relative term

At-risk-of-poverty rate and threshold 2012 (source: Eurostat)

(1) Ireland not available.
(2) Estimate.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ilc_li01 and ilc_li02)
Poverty – The relative term

At-risk-of-poverty rate and threshold 2012
(source: Eurostat)

ESPON TiPSE
At-Risk-of-Poverty rate [%] 2012

- Less than 10.0
- 10.0 up to 12.5
- 12.5 up to 15.0
- 15.0 up to 17.5
- 17.5 up to 20.0
- 20.0 and more

Geodata source: Eurostat GISCO NUTS 2010
Data sources

Census

Survey

Many people

Many items

Many people

Many items
Methodologies

Generell overview

- Design based approaches
- Model based approaches
- Mixed models

Used methodologies/tools

- Estimation by using big samples
- World Bank PovMap (Individual data)
- Linear Regression (Cluster data)
- Simple apportionment
The approach of IW Cologne

- Based on **Microcensus** (big sample)
- Every region should have more than 500,000 inhabitants.
- **Level of spatial detail** in some/rural areas quite poor
- Incorporation of living costs
The approach of TiPSE

- Based on **EU-SILC** (small sample) and area based indicators
- **Linear Regression** model on NUTS2 regional level
- Estimation of ARoP rates on NUTS3 regional level using regression coefficients
Comparison

- Clearly there are errors
- IW Cologne estimates higher
  - Suburban Berlin
  - Rural areas
- TiPSE estimates higher
  - Urban regions but not core cities
  - Middle sized solitary cities