

# Measuring small scale At-Risk-of-Poverty in Germany

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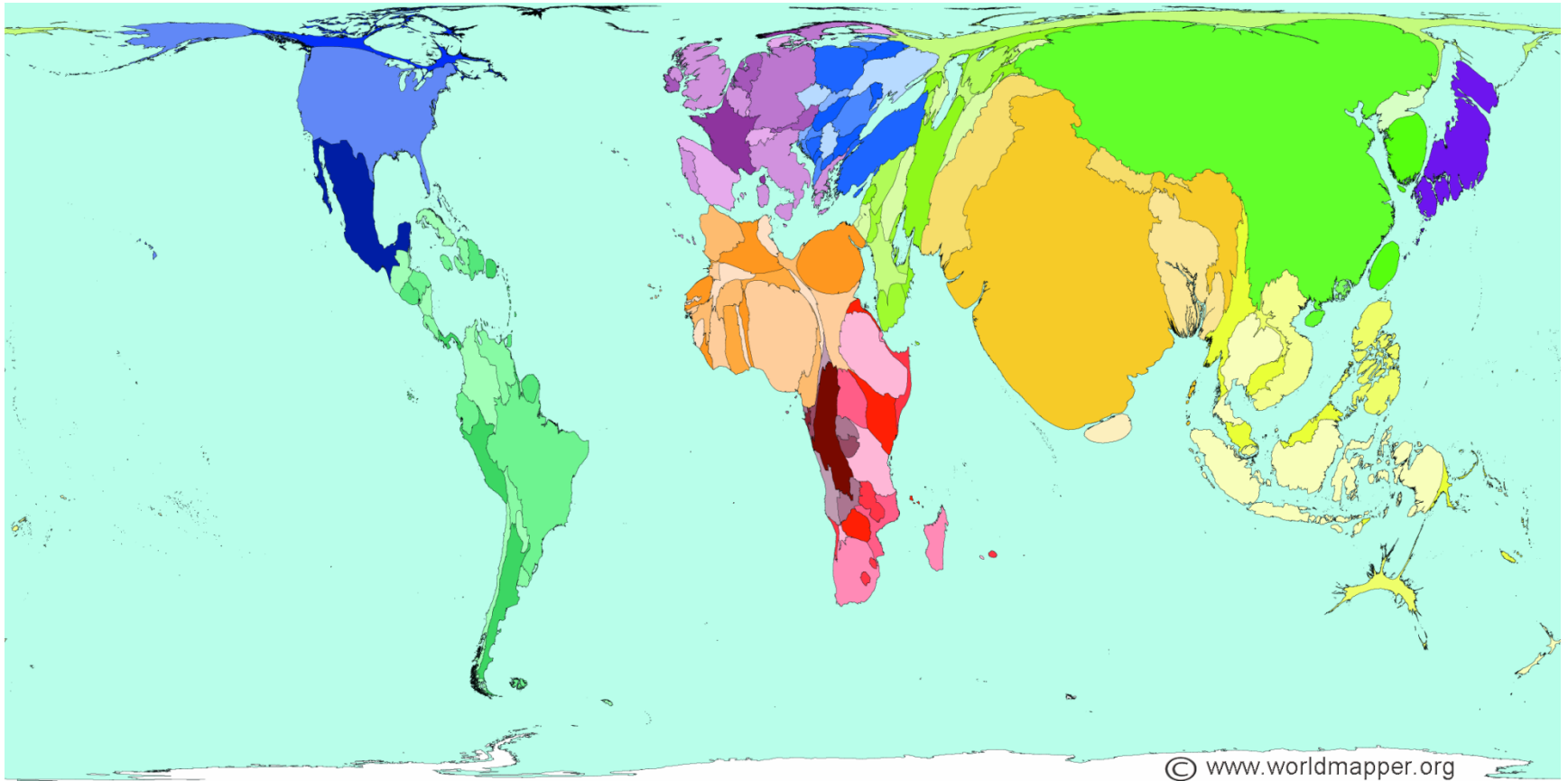
The presentation is based on research carried out in the ESPON (European Observation Network for Territorial Development and Cohesion) 2013 Programme on “The Territorial Dimension of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe (TiPSE)”.

# Overview

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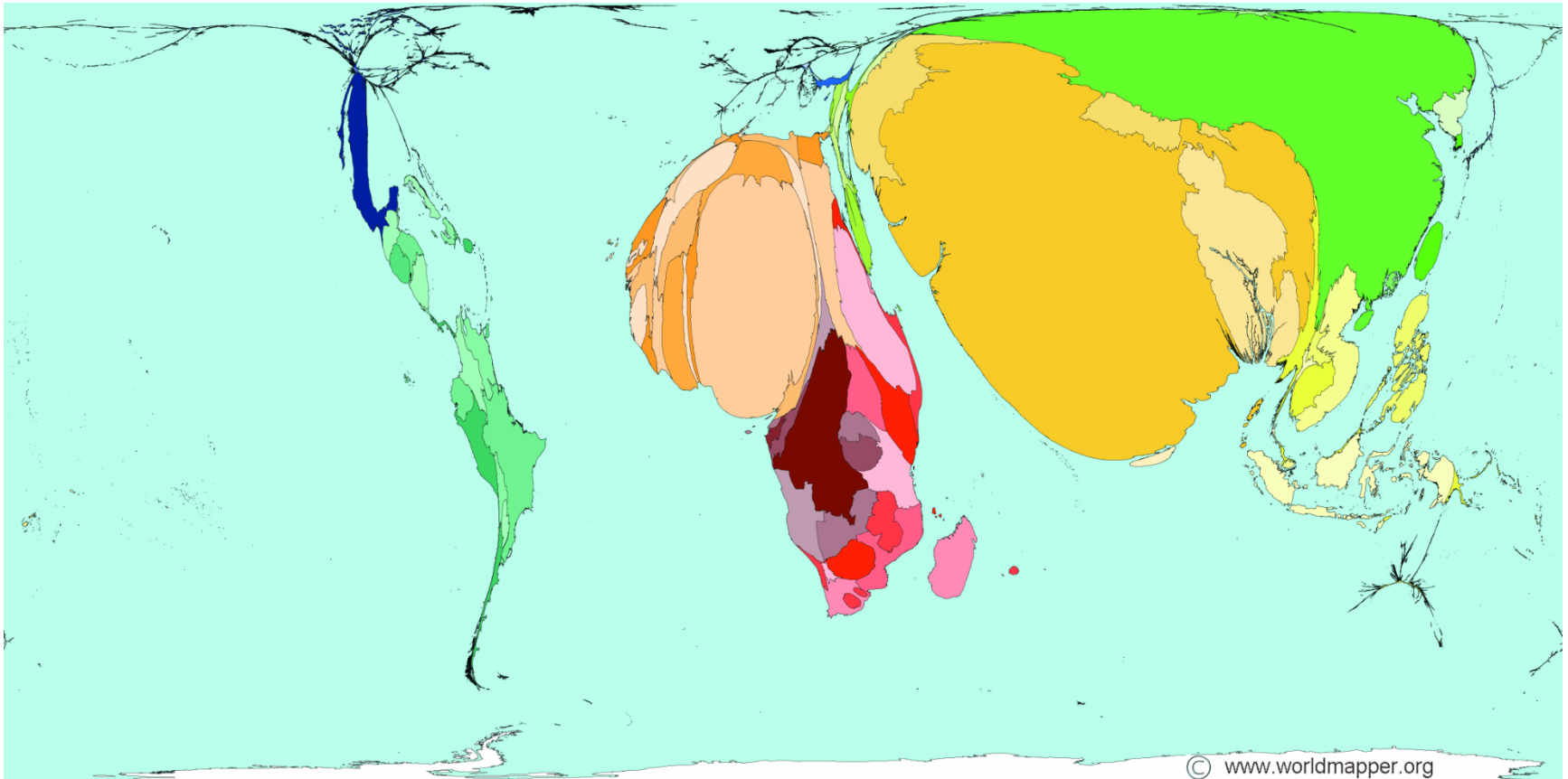
- Theoretical concept and political framework of poverty
- Concept of the measurement of poverty
- Methodologies and data sources
- Two approaches in Germany

# Poverty – The absolute term



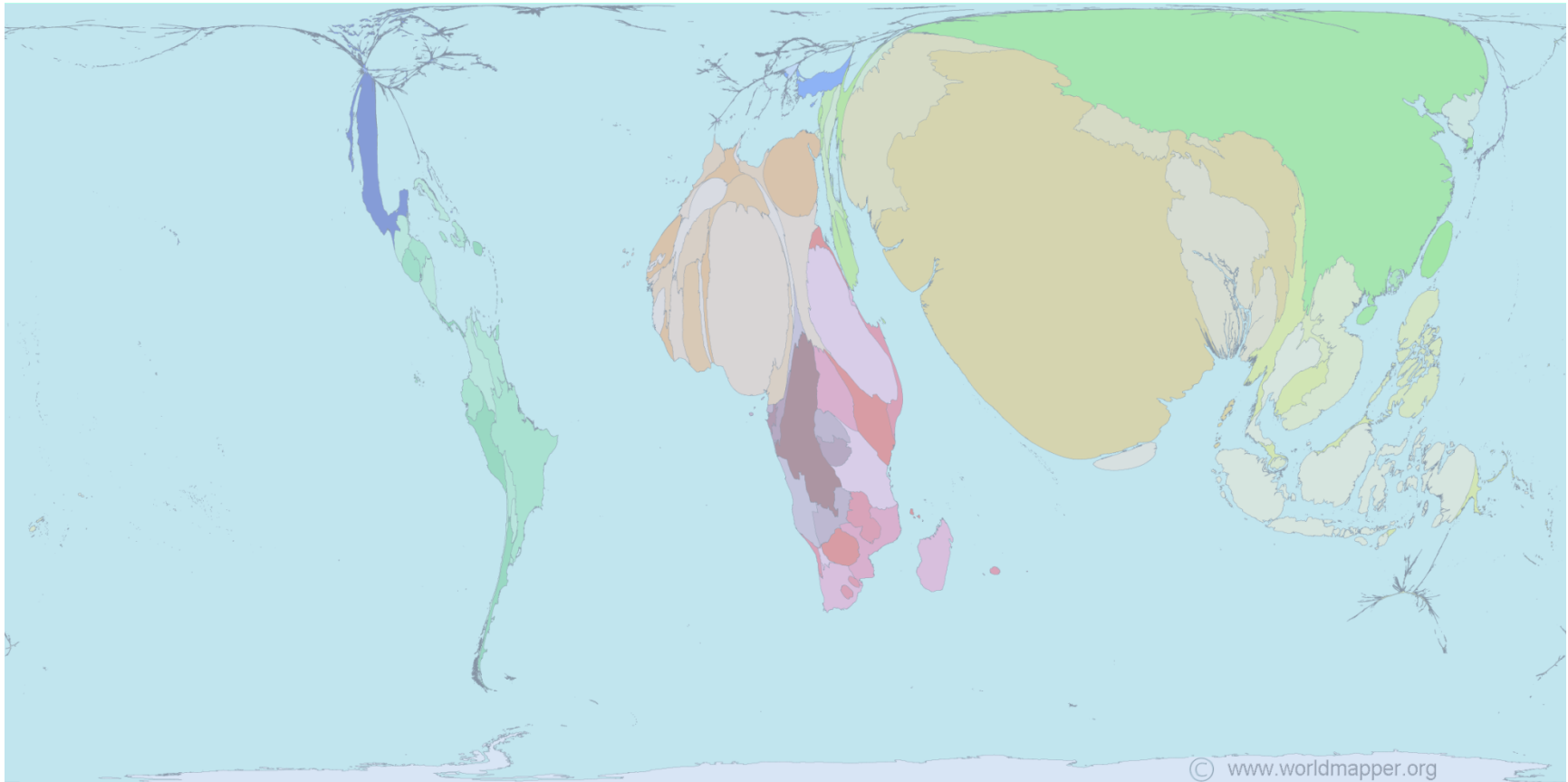
Cartogram: Total population 2002 (source: worldmapper.org)

# Poverty – The absolute term



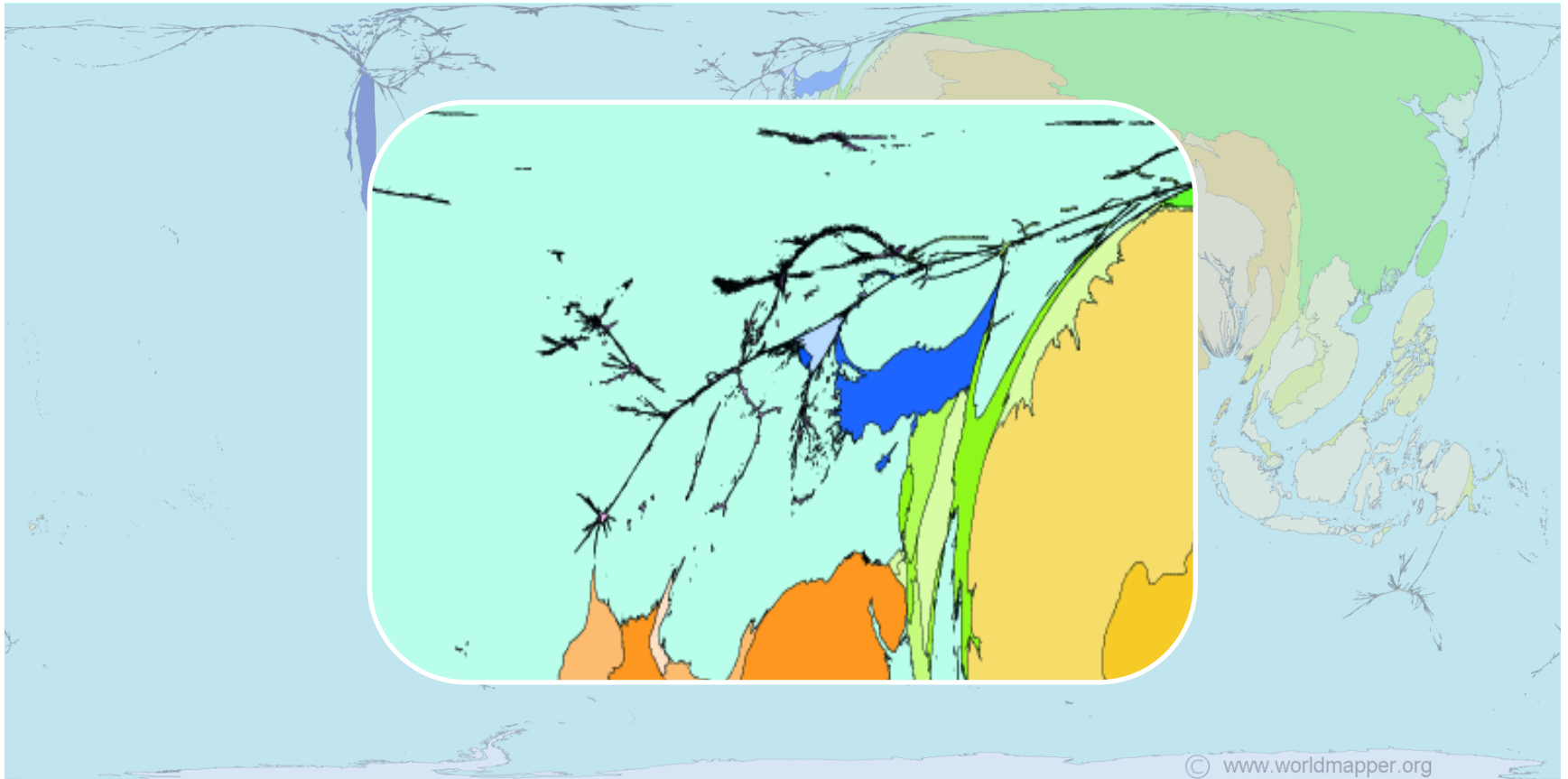
Cartogram: The Wretched Dollar (up to \$1 a day) 2002 (source: worldmapper.org)

# Poverty – The absolute term



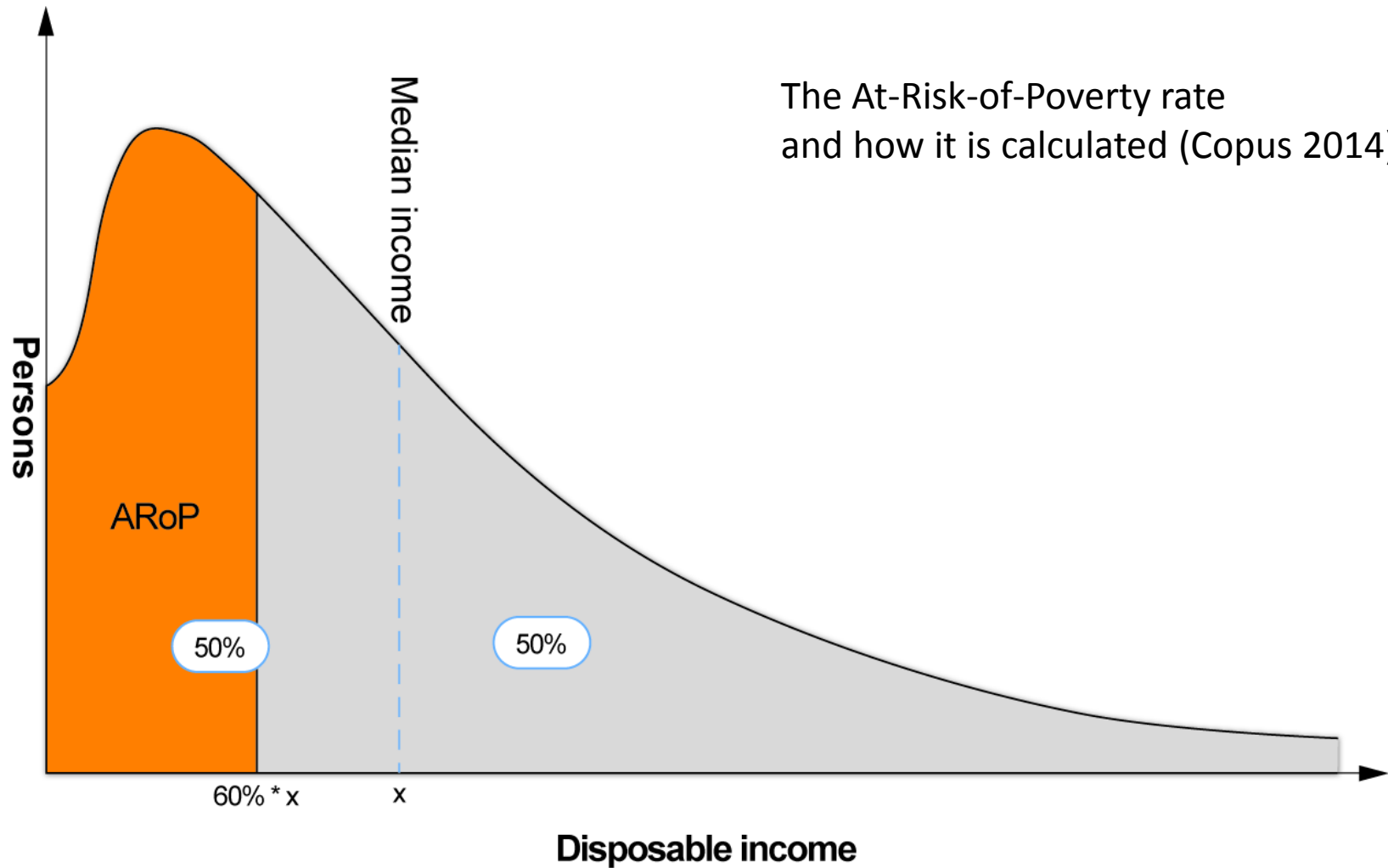
Cartogram: Absolute poverty 2002 – Less than \$2 per day (source: worldmapper.org)

# Poverty – The absolute term

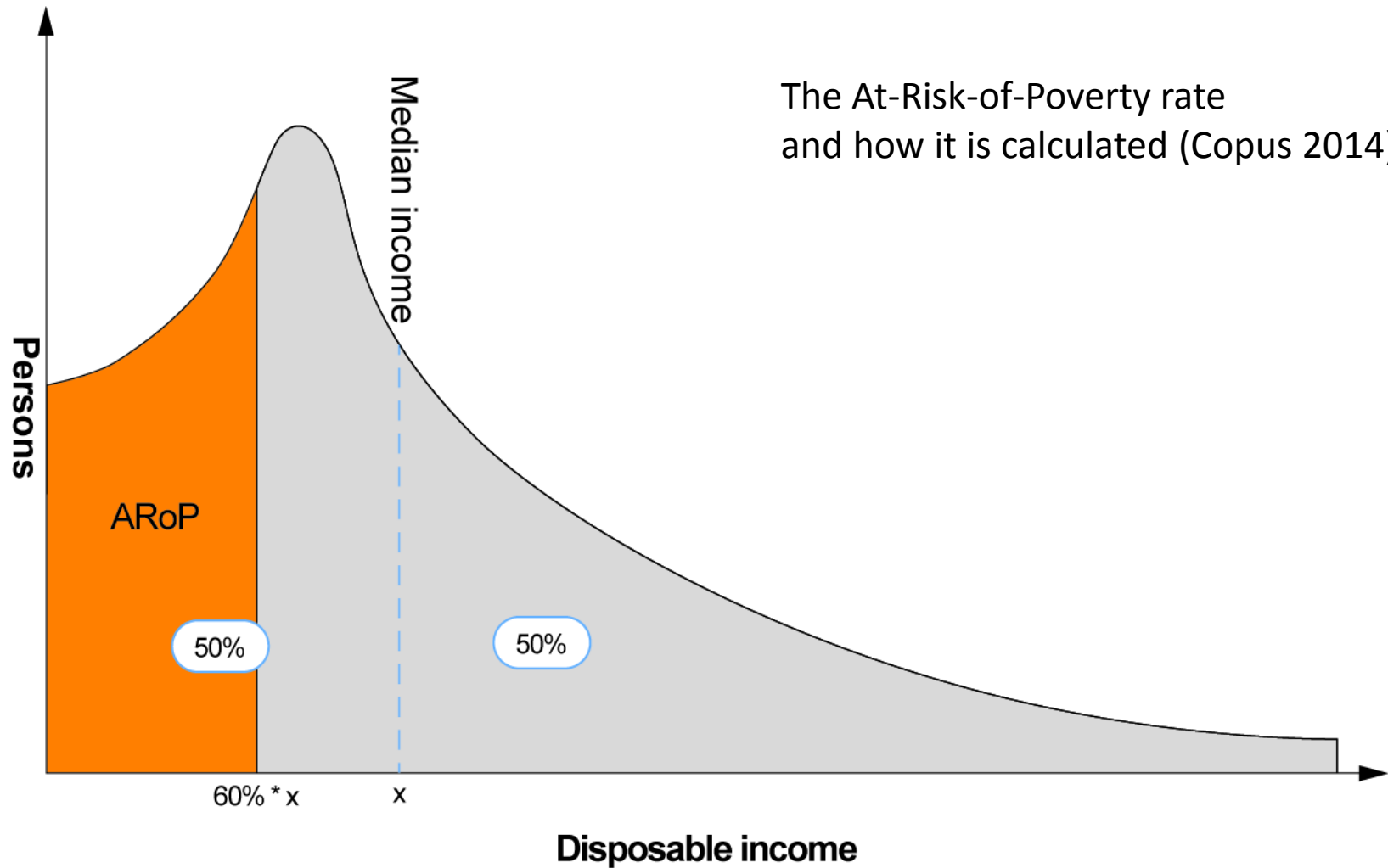


Cartogram: Absolute poverty 2002 – Less than \$2 per day (source: worldmapper.org)

# Poverty – The relative term

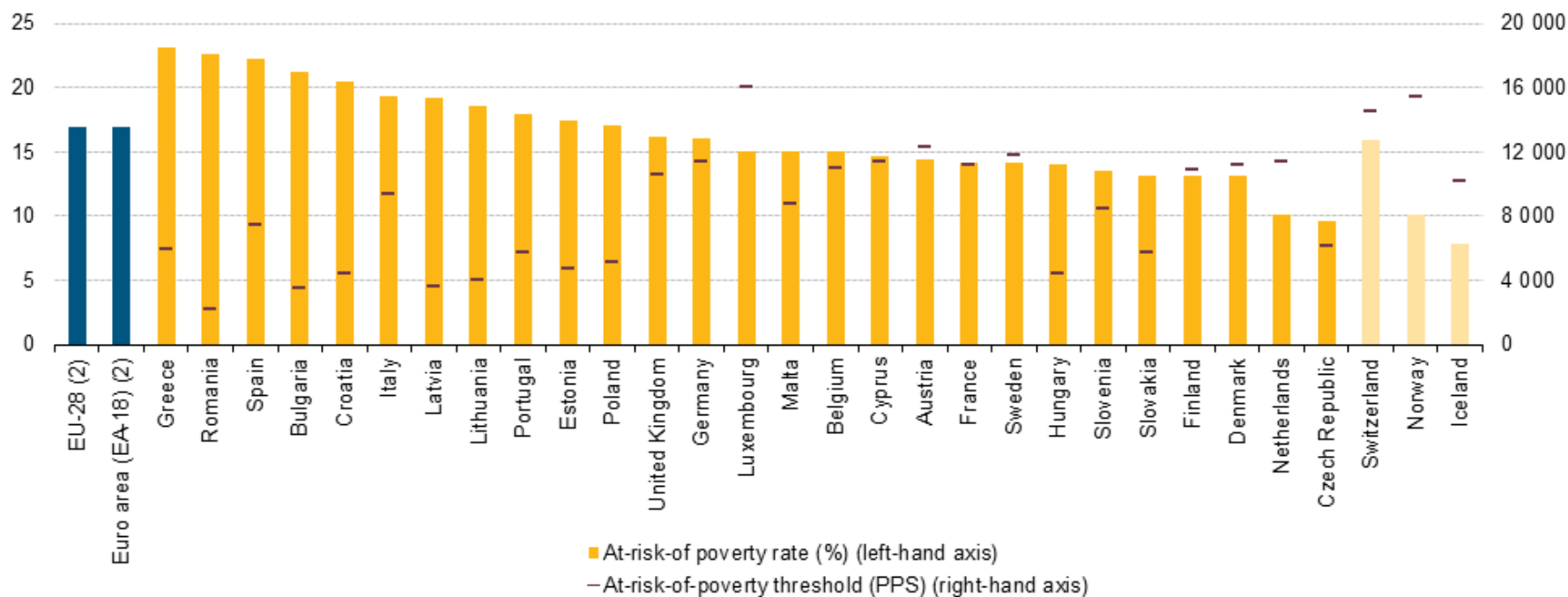


# Poverty – The relative term





# Poverty – The relative term



(1) Ireland not available.

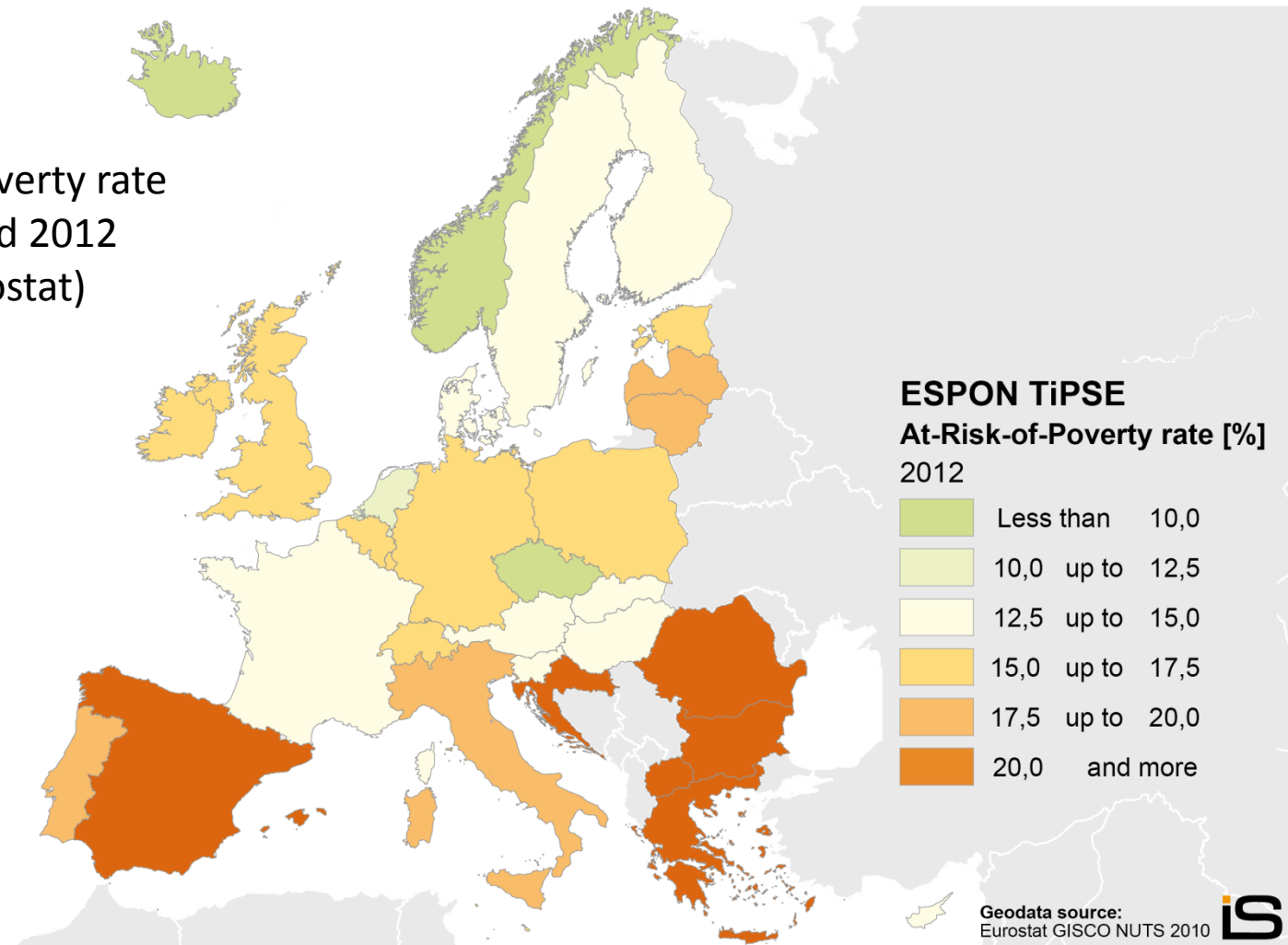
(2) Estimate.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ilc\_li01 and ilc\_li02)

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

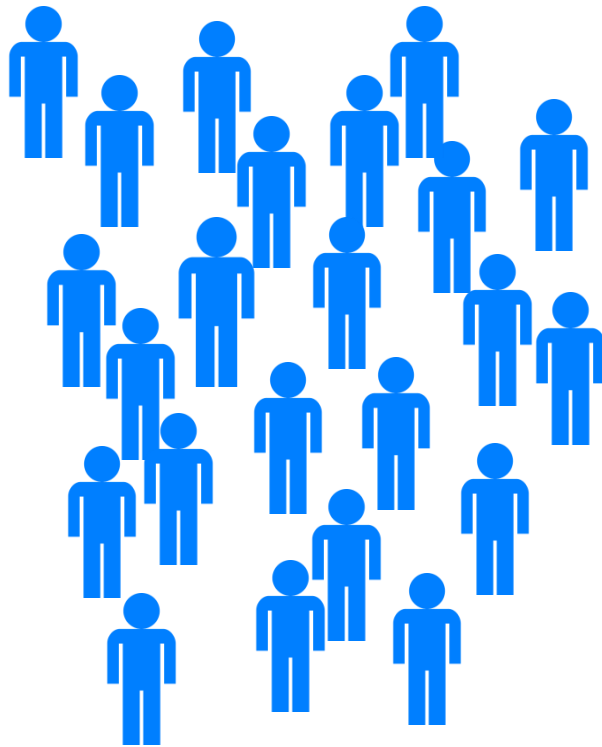
# Poverty – The relative term

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

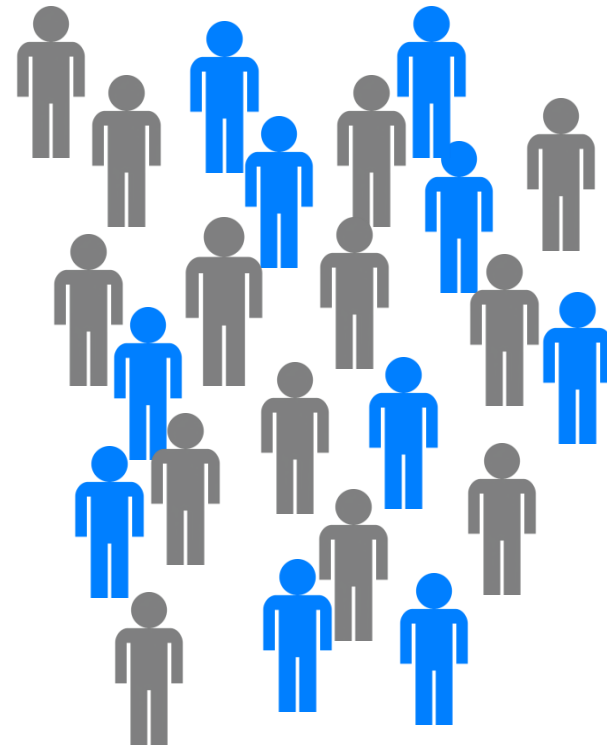


# Data sources

Census



Survey



Many people

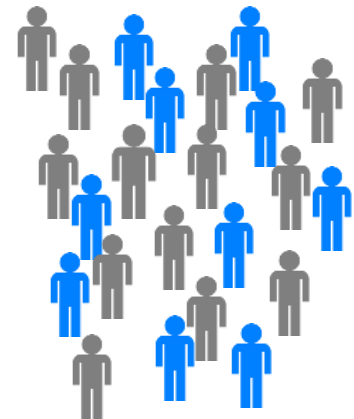
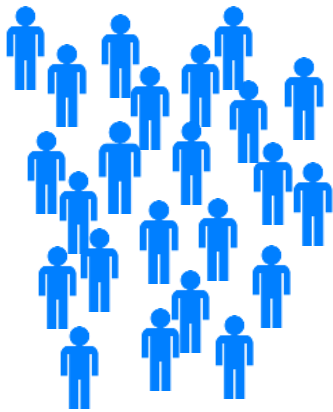
Many items

## Generell overview

- Design based approaches
- Model based approaches
- Mixed models

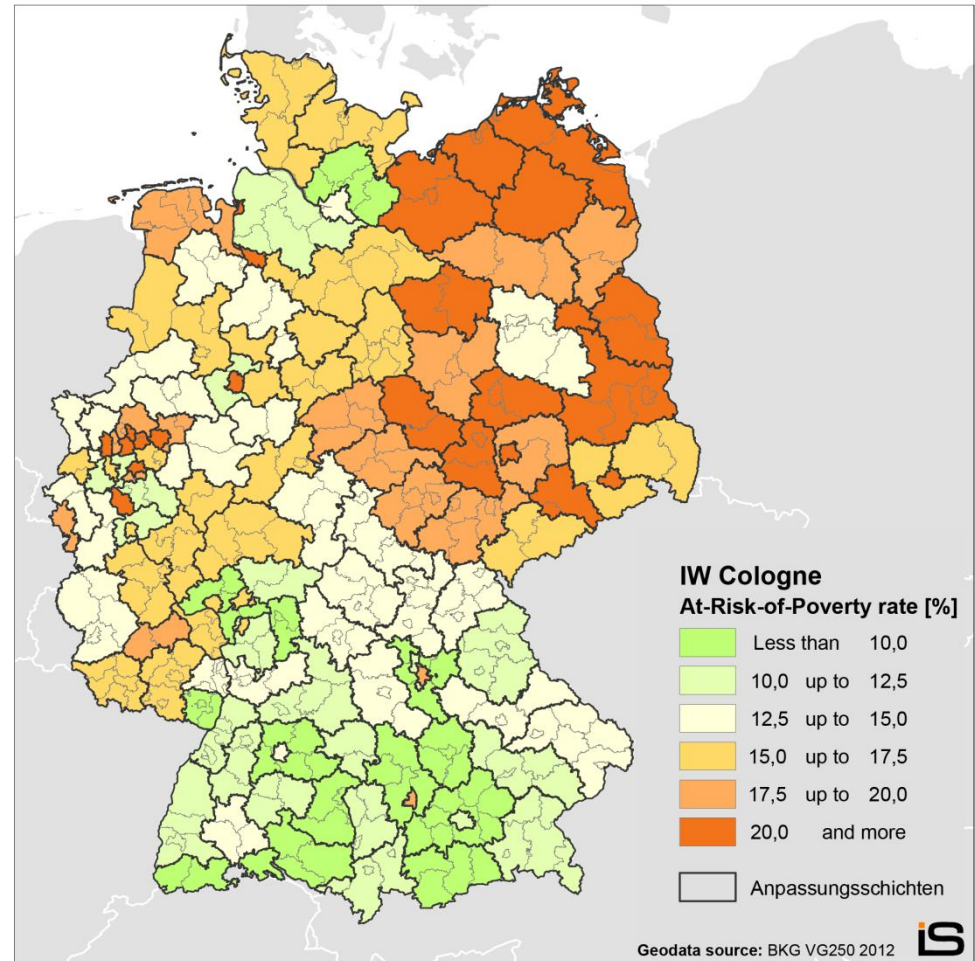
## Used methodologies/tools

- Estimation by using big samples
- World Bank PovMap (Individual data)
- Linear Regression (Cluster data)
- Simple apportionment



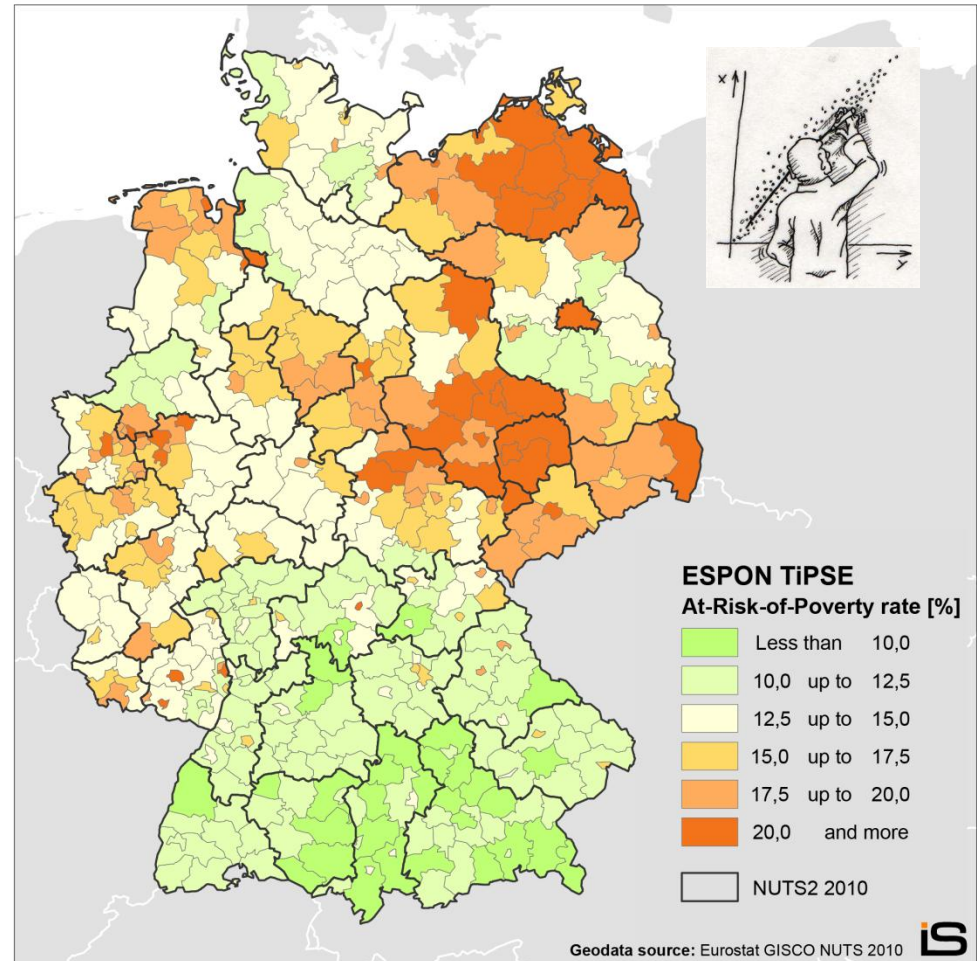
# The approach of IW Cologne

- Based on **Microcensus** (big sample)
- Every region should have more than 500.000 inhab.
- **Level of spatial detail** in some/rural areas quit poor
- Incorporation of living costs

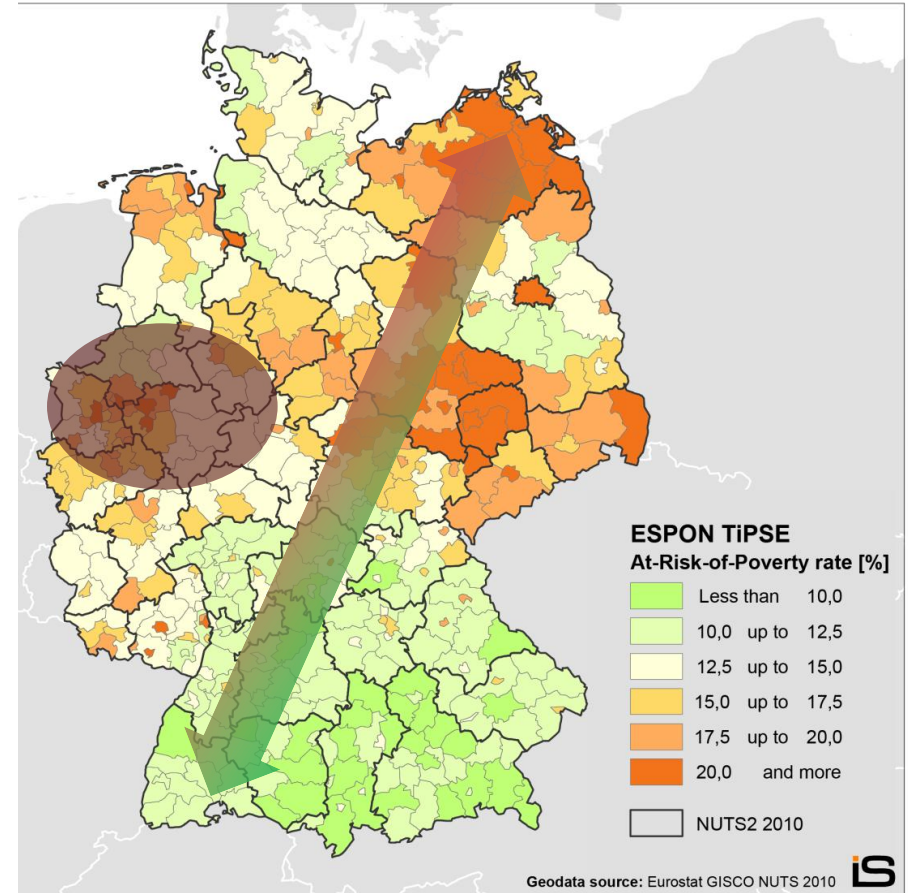
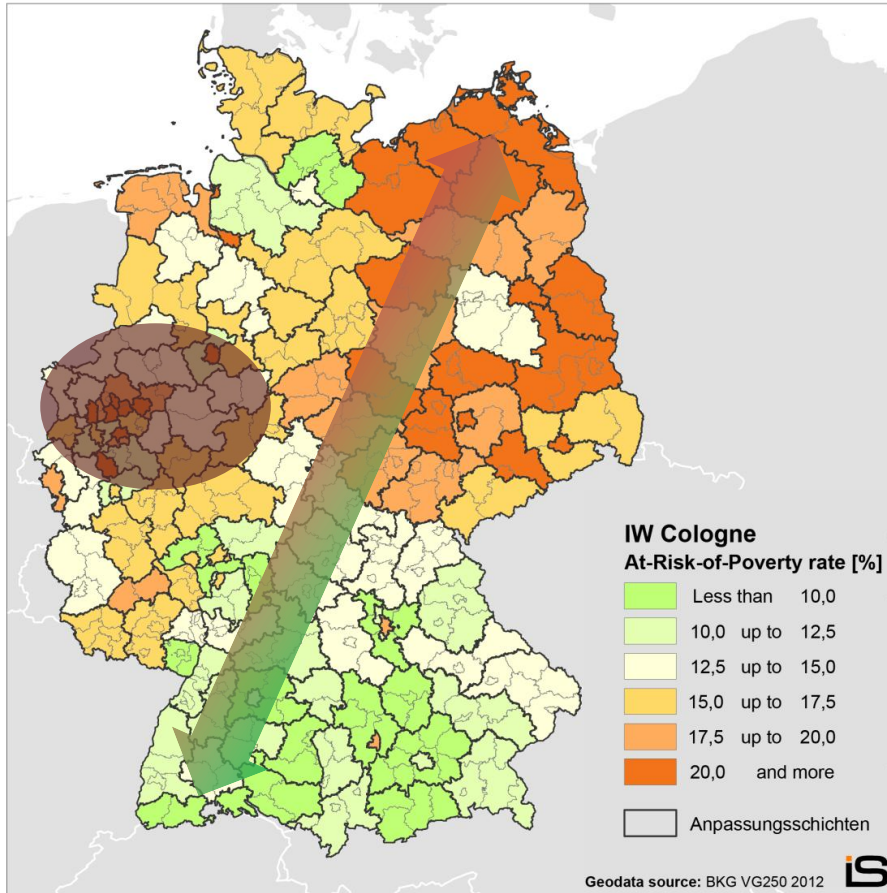


# The approach of TiPSE

- 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



# 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

