



ESPO N TIPSE

The **T**erritorial **D**imension of **P**overty and **S**ocial **E**xclusion in Europe

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Poverty Mapping

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ARoP – At Risk of Poverty Rate (Eurostat)

Source: Eurostat Regio database
Table ilc_li41

Year: 2012, except; BE (2011), DE, EL, NL, (2010), FR, UK, (2009) TR, (2006), PT (2005).

Region Level:

NUTS 0 - EE, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT, IS, HR, TR

NUTS 1 - BE, EL, HU, PL, UK

NUTS 2 - BG, CZ, DK, DE, IE, ES, FR, IT, NL, AT, PT, RO, SI, SK, NO, CH

ARoP – At Risk of Poverty Rate (TiPSE - NUTS 3)

Sources:

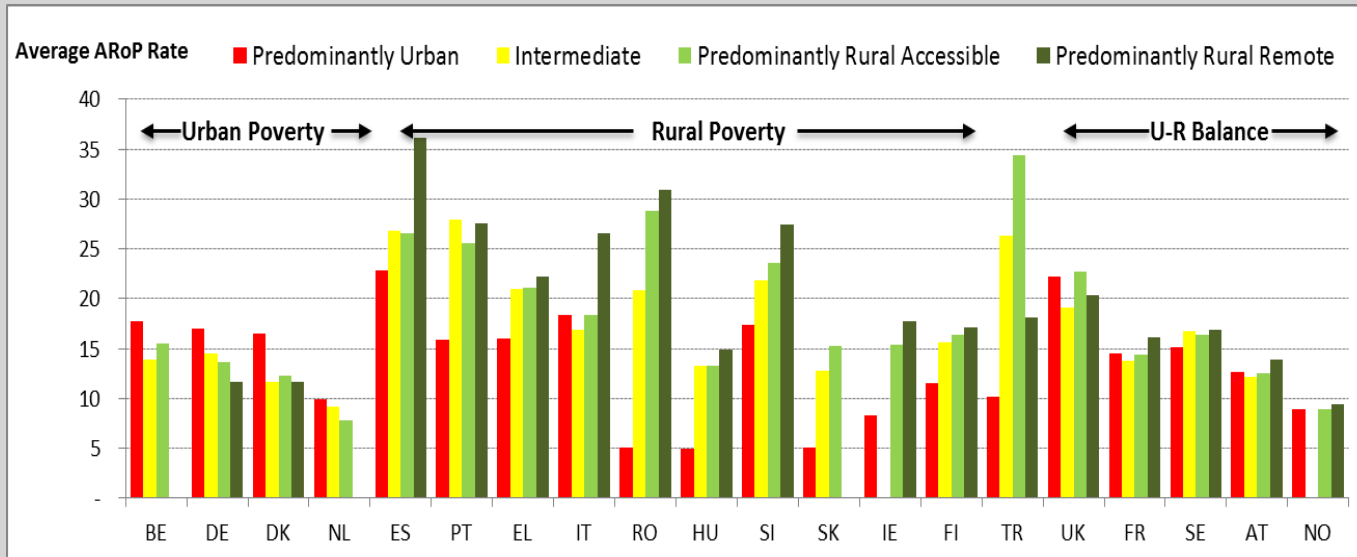
BE, DE, EL, ES, IT, AT, PT, TR, CH -
ESPON TiPSE project.

DK, SE, FI, NO, IE, NL, FR, UK, HR -
National Statistical Institutes

LV, HU, RO, SI, SK - **World Bank.**

BG, CZ, EE, CY, LT, LU, MT, PL, LI -
Eurostat Regio Database (NUTS 0-2)

What can we learn from this map?



Income poverty rates are;

- higher in urban areas in 4 countries (the centre)
- higher in rural/intermediate areas in 11 countries (Med. and East)
- No clear U-R difference in 5 countries (mostly NW)

What socio-economic indicators seem to be associated with income poverty?

- Correlation analysis: ARoP rates X 32 socio-economic indicators
- Indicators relating to: agglomeration, productivity, labour market, sectoral structure and human capital
- Regression across ESPON countries, EU15, EU12, Welfare regime groups, PSE clusters.
- Some key results:
 - Unemployment (total, youth and long-term) is closely associated with ARoP throughout Europe
 - Profiles of relationships in EU15 and EU12 are slightly different:
 - EU15 – labour market characteristics, elementary occupations
 - EU12 – accessibility, primary sector, education and skills, productivity.
 - GDP per capita
 - strong negative correlation in EU12 (i.e regional performance drives poverty rates).
 - weak relationship in EU15 (intra-regional distributional effects more important than inter-regional variation in overall performance)

ARoP – Can we improve on it?

1. 28 different poverty lines...?
2. EU-SILC – sample size issue:
 - regression modelling is a problematic short term fix
 - longer term solution is to develop EU-wide register data.
Eurostat “Register Hub”?
3. Income is only one aspect of poverty, living costs also vary substantially
Housing cost adjustment is not enough (urban bias)

National
Medians

National
Quintiles

Median
= 100

Some Policy Implications

1. Use ARoP rate for ESIF targeting/eligibility?
2. Need to address SE/NW inequalities – macro region tailored policies.
3. Interventions designed to address rural poverty as well as urban poverty
4. Take account of variations in living costs as well as income.

Thank you for your attention!