

## Chapter 14 International context

The UK's EHRC and GEO are not alone in intending to expand the set of indicators available to monitor desired social outcomes for social groups. A recent review of similar initiatives identifies a number of national and international initiatives that are exploring broadly similar aims (Alkire and Sarwar 2009). None of these initiatives shares the exact focus of the Equality Measurement Framework (EMF) and most have an inadequate coverage of minorities. Yet a few examples will serve to illustrate the generalized increase in interest in a) indicators that go beyond the traditional areas of public interest, and b) methodologies of measurement and analysis that can inform policy.

### Interest - international

- The 'Millennium Development Goals' (MDGs) launched in 2015 require the simultaneous advancement of multiple interconnected outcomes. The effect of the MDGs has been to accentuate interest in the usefulness of indicators to set targets and monitor social outcomes
- The Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) *Measuring the Progress of Societies* initiative has generated significant interest from international agencies, NGOs, statistical agencies, and country governments, and is developing portals for data, surveys, and measures, as well as training materials. The bi-annual conferences attract over 1200 participants internationally.
- The 2010 *Human Development Report* of the United Nations Development Programme will take as its theme *Rethinking Human Development* and is likely to reflect on the surge of interest in new indicators and measurement techniques.
- The European Union group on Social Cohesion is reviewing other experiences in developing alternative instruments for the assessment of desired outcomes.
- A great many groups have drawn attention to the detrimental impact of inequalities in one or more of the constituent domains of the EMF on outcomes in another domain. One recent prominent example in 2009 was the Commission on the Social Determinants of Health led by Michael Marmot.

### Interest - national

- The ongoing 'Sarkozy Commission' [The Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (CMEPSP)] chaired by Joe Stiglitz and Amartya Sen is proposing a set of alternative indicators or measures for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Quality of life.

- The Government of Mexico is moving by law to a multidimensional measure of poverty, has identified the dimensions, and is selecting the indicators and measurement methods.
- In November 2008, the Kingdom of Bhutan released a multidimensional measure of Gross National Happiness.
- The government of Bolivia is exploring indicators to better capture their national goal of *para vivir bien* – which includes aspects of social and environmental harmony alongside material and economic conditions.
- The Philippines is extending a multidimensional approach of data gathering and analysis to all barangays (communities) by 2010. It has 8 dimensions and 14 core indicators.
- The UK and South Africa both compute indices of multiple deprivation that map the incidence and patterns of multiple deprivation in different communities.

#### **Composite measurement - international:**

- The literature on quantitative multidimensional methods of analyzing poverty and well-being has surged since 2000. Examples documenting recent developments are found in two volumes on multidimensional poverty published by Kakwani and Silber (2008). See also Grusky and Kanbur *Poverty & Inequality* (2006).
- Bandura (2006) found that of 165 composite indices she identified, over 50 per cent had been constructed in the past 5 years.
- Alkire found that of 38 indices that address multidimensional poverty and well-being, governance, culture, and decent work, 28 have been developed since 2000 (Alkire 2009).

As these examples show, the EMF is part of a generalized trend towards the collection and analysis of multiple social and economic outcomes, and their interconnections. The development of the EMF has been informed by the best practices used in these other initiatives. These have complemented the UK consultations and discussions with relevant UK agencies.

The remainder of this note focuses on similarities and differences between the EMF and one related initiative to expand the data available for the measurement and analysis of capability poverty and deprivation outcomes in developing countries. Recall that the proposed EMF includes a set of statistical indicators corresponding to the ten domains, and focusing on outcomes, processes, and autonomy. We compare the EMF with one other related effort.

Led by the Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI), researchers have identified a set of domains that seem of intrinsic value and pertain to core freedoms and capabilities. Like the EMF, attention is given to the capability approach as a conceptual framework. Further, the selection of domains was informed by participatory exercises – this time, occurring internationally, and involving poor and deprived persons in particular (but not necessarily all relevant minority groups). Existing internationally comparable surveys in developing countries were reviewed initially, such that indicator development was confined to those domains for which insufficient data are available. Because of a strong interest in analyzing interconnections among domains for the same persons and/or households, greater prominence was given to implementing the new indicators within existing survey instruments that already included indicators on other key domains. Finally, indicator development has occurred, leading to proposed brief survey modules in five domains.

The findings on each of the points above will be sketched briefly.

### **Data availability**

The first four columns of Table 14.1 provide a list of the modules and optional modules (*italicized*) that are present in the four major nationally representative household surveys from which data on poverty are gathered in developing countries. The modules are organized according to EMF categories. As we see from the Table, the domains that have little or no data from these sources include:

- Physical security
- Individual, family and social life
- Participation, influence and voice
- Identity, expression and self-respect
- Legal security

In addition to data from these four major survey instruments, developing countries also regularly execute nationally designed multi-topic household questionnaires. Hence Table 14.1 also includes the major search engines by which data from multi-topic household questionnaires in developing countries may be searched. The keywords present in the search engines are also categorized according to EMF domains, as these keywords give some indication of the content of the multi-topic household surveys. We note the same lacks in most of the above categories once again. Thus there is the need to collect more and better data in these domains internationally in developing countries.

### **Selection of domains and international participatory exercises**

Table 14.2 presents a synthesis of major sources of analyses that are based on the analyses by poor people of their situation, and in particular of the domains they use to articulate poverty and deprivation. The first column presents results from *Voices of the Poor*, a study in 60 countries drawing on 60,000 poor respondents. The second column presents the analysis of Robert Chambers and associates, who have implemented thousands of participatory analyses with communities in all continents. The third column presents the domains identified by Mark McGillivray following a recent survey of the dimensions used in measuring and evaluating well-being. The fourth presents the search words that are used for the *National Human Development Reports*. These reports are drafted by country teams, and represent the localized analyses of these teams of their own situation. The final column presents the dimensions put forward in Duncan Green's new book *Poverty & Power*, based on his analysis of Oxfam UK's field experiences.

In each case, the domains identified through these extensive 'bottom-up' type consultative processes and analyses are categorized as well as possible according to the EMF domains.

These measures provide broad support for the EMF domains internationally. The *Voices of the Poor* analysis identified elements for each of the EMF domains, for example, and Chambers' analysis has no element only for expression. Note that the category 'life' is often empty, as the domain largely refers to mortality figures that are not gathered, by definition, from living respondents. Table 14.3 schematically extends this analysis to include a number of composite indices of well-being, suffering, and poverty. The indices are less reliable because, as quantitative exercises they rely on existing data. However they likewise show broad support for the EMF domains.

### **Indicators of desired outcomes**

Table 14.4 provides an overview of the comparison between the questions developed in OPHI modules and the finalized indicators for the EMF framework. OPHI's modules were developed for a different but related purpose: to fill the gaps in the existing international household survey instruments, pertaining to five areas: physical security, valued and productive activities, self-respect, psychological and subjective well-being, and participation, voice and autonomy.

Clearly there are a number of distinctions between the two exercises. The EMF focuses specifically on gathering data that can distinguish relevant UK minority groups. It is to be used across Britain, which has a great diversity of contexts, but perhaps less diversity than international instruments, and of course the focus on developing countries is not relevant to the EMF. Furthermore, the existing data drawn

from many surveys that are available in the UK surpasses the data available for developing countries, which reduces the need to design new questions.

However in developing the modules, OPHI, like GEO and EHRC, surveyed the relevant literature, identified indicators that had been previously fielded and had given rise to data that were useful for policy analysis, were sensitive to changes, and were able to distinguish relevant groups. Thus in those subdomains where UK data were not available and new questions must be designed, the OPHI questions, alongside other resources, were consulted.

**Table 14.1 Dimensions of major national household surveys and as presented in search engines**

Modules of nationally representative household surveys in developing countries					Searches <sup>1</sup>			
	LSMS <sup>2</sup>	DHS <sup>3</sup>	CWIQ <sup>4</sup>	MICS <sup>5</sup>	ICPSR <sup>6</sup>	UNdata <sup>7</sup>	CCPR <sup>8</sup>	IPUMS International <sup>9</sup>
<b>Life</b>		<i>Maternal Mortality</i>	Access to water Safe water source	Child mortality Water and sanitation <i>Maternal mortality</i>				Fertility and mortality
<b>Health</b>	Health Fertility Anthropometrics	Nutritional status and anemia Breastfeeding and nutrition Children's health Reproduction Reproductive behaviour and intentions Contraception Knowledge and use of contraception Antenatal, delivery, and postpartum care AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections <i>Female Genital Cutting</i>	Health access Health need Health use Stunted Wasted Underweight	Vitamin A Breastfeeding Care during illness <i>Disability</i> Malaria Immunization Anthropometry Contraceptive use HIV/AIDS knowledge Malaria Polygyny Female genital mutilation Sexual behaviour Salt iodization Insecticide mosquito nets Support to vulnerable children due to HIV/AIDS <i>Source &amp; cost of ORS supplies</i> Antibiotics, antimalarials <i>Source &amp; cost of ITN supplies</i> Tetanus toxoid Maternal/ newborn health	Health Care and Facilities	Health HIV/AIDS	Birth History Marital History Health Measurements Health Self-Assessments Contraception	Nativity and birthplace Disability Fertility and mortality

<b>Physical Security</b>		<i>Domestic Violence</i> Husband's background <i>Women's Status</i>		Attitudes toward domestic violence	Conflict, Aggression, Violence, Wars	Refugees Population		
<b>Legal Security</b>	Economy and Infrastructure				Legislative/deliberative bodies Legal systems			
<b>Education and learning</b>	Education		Adult literacy rate Primary school Secondary school	Education <i>Child development</i> Birth registration and early learning	Education	Education Human development Information and Communication Technology	Education	Education
<b>Standard of Living</b>	Food Expenditures Non-Food Expenditures Other income Housing Migration Saving and credit Durable Goods		Poor (Rural and Urban)				Assets Consumption Income	Appliances, mechanicals, other amenities Economic Income
<b>Productive &amp; Valued activities</b>	Non-farm self-employment Agro-pastoral activities Economic Activities Market, shops Household Composition Agriculture	Employment and gender roles	Unemployed	Child labour	Economic Behaviour and Attitudes Organizational Behaviour Social Indicators Social Institutions and Behaviour	Employment Food and Agriculture Industry Tourism	Migration History Time Allocation	Technical Utilities Work Migration

<b>Individual, family and social life</b>			Marriage/union Child discipline	Community and Urban Studies		Parent Child	Constructed family interrelation- ship Constructed household
<b>Identity, expression and Self-respect</b>							
<b>Participation Influence and voice</b>				Mass political behaviour and attitudes Elites and leadership			
<b>Other</b>	Demographics	Background characteristics Household listing Household characteristics	Household characteristics Household listing <i>Security of tenure and durability of housing</i> Women's characteristics Children's characteristics <i>Unmet needs</i>	Geography and environment Census Enumerations External data Resources Government structures, policies, and capabilities Instructional packages International systems Publication- related archive	Indicator Databases Energy Environment National Accounts Trade	Roster	Core demographic Ethnicity and language Other Group quarters Geography Dwelling characteristics

1 The Suntory and Toyota International Centres for Economics and Related Disciplines (STICERD) website lists questionnaires and databases from social science subjects. It does not provide search options to sort surveys and databases, particularly by category, and therefore could not be added to the table. It is, however, a useful website for links to data. <http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/FIELDWORK/question.html> (Accessed March 28, 2009). Similarly, the International Household Survey

Network provides a catalog of 3620 major surveys from around the world, but does not have a categorical classification of these surveys. <http://www.internationalsurvenetwork.org/home/?lvl1=activities&lvl2=catalog&lvl3=surveys#> (Accessed March 28, 2009).

<sup>2</sup> (Grosh and Glewwe 1995) Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) contains 85 surveys from 31 countries on 21 topics and subjects from 1985 to present day. The above are standard modules listed in the LSMS guide for the general household surveys. Some individual countries have developed additional modules. These are not included in the table.

<sup>3</sup> Demographic Health Survey (DHS) contains 203 surveys ranging between 5,000 and 30,000 households from 81 countries on 53 topics. Three types of questionnaires exist in the DHS: 1) household questionnaire; 2) women's or men's questionnaires; and 3) questionnaire (optional) modules. Listed above are topics from all three. Duplicate topics were excluded. Current optional modules for this phase of the survey are italicized.

<sup>4</sup> The Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ).

<sup>5</sup> The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) has been carried out every five years since 1995. To date, 200 surveys in approximately 100 countries have been implemented. MICS modules exist under three main areas: 1) household; 2) women; and 3) children. Modules from all three are presented above. Duplicates were excluded. Optional modules are italicized.

<sup>6</sup> Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), established in 1962, contains an archive of over 2000 surveys and datasets in the area of social science.

<sup>7</sup> UNdata provides archive of 22 databases with 60 million records.

<sup>8</sup> The California Center for Population Research (CCPR) survey database, supported by the Macsrthur Foundation, lists over 500 datasets. The Bureau for Research in Economic Analysis of Development (BREAD), provides listings of international surveys and questionnaires, but does not have a searchable database. It links to the CCPR for this reason. [http://ipl.econ.duke.edu/dthomas/dev\\_data/index.html](http://ipl.econ.duke.edu/dthomas/dev_data/index.html) (Accessed March 28, 2009).

<sup>9</sup> The Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) International stores 111 censuses data from 35 countries, holding 263 million person records.

**Table 14.2 Dimensions of deprivation – Syntheses of participatory experiences and EMF dimensions**

	Overall well-being				
	Narayan <i>et al.</i> (2000)	Chambers (2008)	McGillivray (2007)	NHDR (1990)	Duncan Green (2008)
<b>Life</b>			Survival	Survival and health Food security Water	
<b>Health</b>	Bodily well-being: appearing well	Physical ill-being	Health services Health status	Health HIV/AIDS	Vulnerability
<b>Physical security</b>	Security: civil peace, a physically safe and secure environment, Personal physical security	Insecurities		Peace and personal security Peace and security	Vulnerability
<b>Legal security</b>	Security: Lawfulness and access to justice	Ascribed and legal inferiority	Gender bias	Millennium development goals Globalization Role of State	State effectiveness
<b>Education and learning</b>		Lack of education/capabilities Lack of information	Education status	Knowledge Education Science & Technology ICT	
<b>Standard of living</b>	Material well-being: Having enough food Assets Security: security in old age, Confidence in the future	Material poverties Institutions and access Seasonal dimensions Places of the poor	Income inequality Human poverty	Incomes Economic crisis Economic growth Economic reform Inequity Poverty	Income poverty
<b>Productive and valued activities</b>	Material well-being: having enough work	Poverty of time	Human poverty	Migration Employment Sustainable livelihoods	Orthodox economic activity
<b>Individual, family and social life</b>	Social well-being: Being able to care for, bring up, marry and settle children; Self-respect and dignity; Peace, harmony, good relations in the family/ community	Social relations		Social cohesion Social exclusion Gender Youth	Social sustainability Equity
<b>Identity, expression</b>	Psychological well-being:		Happiness	Culture	

Overall well-being					
	Narayan <i>et al.</i> (2000)	Chambers (2008)	McGillivray (2007)	NHDR (1990)	Duncan Green (2008)
<b>and self-respect</b>	Peace of mind, Happiness, Harmony (including a spiritual life and religious observance)				
<b>Participation influence and voice</b>	Freedom of choice and action	Lack of political clout	Gender empowerment Governance	Human rights & participation Civil society Decentralization Democracy Participation Governance	Rights and citizenship
<b>Other</b>				Regional/rural development Environment Climate change Sustainable human development	Environmental sustainability

**Table 14.3 Dimensions and indices of multidimensional poverty and well-being**

	Life & Standard of living	Health	Physical security	Legal security	Education and learning	Productive and valued activities	Individual, family and social life	Identity, expression and self-respect	Participation, influence and voice
Narayan and Petesch (2002)	X		X					X	
Chambers (2008)	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
Deci and Ryan (1985)							X		X
McGillivray (2007)	X	X		X	X	X		X	X
Human Suffering Index (HSI) (1987)	X	X		X	X	X			X
NHDR (1990)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MQOL (Kreitler & Kreitler, 2006)	X				X	X	X	X	
Green (2008)			X	X		X	X		X
Calvert-Henderson Quality of Life Indicators (2000)		X	X		X	X			X
Quality of Life Index (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2005)		X	X			X	X		X
Quality of Life Index (International Living, 2008)	X		X	X		X			X
Quality of Life Index (Ferrans & Powers, 1984)		X				X	X	X	
State of the World's Mothers (Save the	X	X			X	X			X

	Life & Standard of living	Health	Physical security	Legal security	Education and learning	Productive and valued activities	Individual, family and social life	Identity, expression and self-respect	Participation, influence and voice
Children, 2000)									
Personal Well-being Index (Cummins, 2002; International Well-Being Group)	X		X			X	X	X	
WHOQOL-BREF (2004)	X						X	X	X

**Table 14.4 Domains, indicators and OPHI modules**

Key to OPHI modules:

- E Employment quality
- EMP Empowerment
- V Physical safety
- SH The ability to go about without shame
- MV Meaning and value

For a full list of the questionnaires, see

[http://ophi.qeh.ox.ac.uk/pubs/JUNE\\_Missing%20Dimensions\\_formatted\\_English.pdf](http://ophi.qeh.ox.ac.uk/pubs/JUNE_Missing%20Dimensions_formatted_English.pdf)

DOMAINS	FINAL INDICATORS	OPHI MODULES
<b>Life</b>		
A Avoid premature mortality through disease, neglect, injury or suicide	1.1 Period life expectancy by age	
B Be protected from being killed or murdered	2.1 Homicide rate (all) 2.2 Homicide rate (involving knives and guns) 2.3 Homicide rate (domestic)	V6C, V7C, V8C, V9C, V10C (Assault without a weapon/ with a weapon not gun / Shot with a gun or firearm / Kidnap / Injured by bomb, landmine etc) in past 5 years resulting in death, together with V6F, V7F, V8F, V9F, V10F (perpetrator) to identify domestic homicide
A	3.1 Age-standardised cardiovascular mortality rate	
B	3.2 Age-standardised cancer mortality rate	
	3.3 Suicide mortality rate	
	3.4 Accident mortality rate	
A	4.1 Deaths from non-natural causes for people resident or detained in institutions as a proportion of resident or detained population	
B		

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**Health**


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C. Attain the highest possible standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health C	1.1 Self-reported health  2.1 Proportion who report a long-standing health problem or disability that substantially limits their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities 2.2 Mental health problems (GHQ12 / SF36)	
D. Access to timely and impartial information about healthcare options, including contraception	3.1 Dignity and respect in health treatment	SH4, SH5: Treated with respect; treated unfairly
E. Access to healthcare without discrimination and in a culturally sensitive way	3.2 Proportion needing support with feeding and nutrition in hospital who receive it	SH6: Treated with prejudice in last 3 months, who by/ where, and reason
F. Be treated medically, or subject to experiment, only with informed consent	4.1 Proportion with any: alcohol over limit, smoking, obesity, < 5 fruit/veg pd, < 30 mins exercise 5 pw	
G. Be assured of patient confidentiality and be free from stigmatisation	5.1 Proportion living in an area with less favourable environmental conditions	See below E21, 22 Hazards at work and likely impact
H. Maintain a healthy lifestyle including exercise, sleep and nutrition	5.2 Accident rate	E6 Health insurance or free medical care
I. Live in a health and safe environment including clean air, clean water, and freedom from pollution and other hazards		

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**Physical security**

<p>A. Be free from violence including sexual and domestic violence and violence based on who you are</p>	<p>1. Risk of being a victim of violent crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- all</li> <li>- involving guns and knives</li> <li>- rape and serious sexual assault</li> <li>- domestic violence (all types)</li> <li>- intimate partner</li> </ul>	<p>V6 Assault without a weapon in past 5 years (A incidence, B frequency, [C death], D injury, E location, F perpetrator, [G reporting, H satisfied with response])</p> <p>V7 Assault with a weapon not gun (ditto)</p> <p>V8 Shot with a gun or firearm (ditto)</p>
<p>A. B. Be free from cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment</p>	<p>2. Risk of being victimised due to religion and belief / ethnicity / sexual orientation / age / disability / transgender / sex</p>	
<p>C. Be protected from physical or sexual abuse (especially by those in positions of authority)</p>	<p>3. Physical security for people resident or detained in institutions</p>	
<p>D. To go out and use public spaces safely and securely without fear</p>	<p>4. Fear of crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- fear of walking alone in local area after dark</li> <li>- fear of walking alone in area during day</li> <li>- fear of being alone in home at night</li> <li>- worried about being insulted or pestered by anybody, while in the street or any other public place</li> <li>- worried about being subject to a physical attack because of your skin colour, ethnic origin or religion</li> </ul>	<p>V11 Likelihood of becoming a victim in next 12 months</p> <p>V13 How safe walking down street after dark</p>
<p>A</p>		<p>V9 Kidnap</p> <p>V10 Injured/killed by bomb, landmine etc</p>
<p>D</p>		<p>V12 Compared to 5 years ago, level of violence locally has increased/</p>

D

decreased/ stayed the same  
V14 Two most important threats**Legal security**

<p>A. Knowing you will be treated with equality and non-discrimination before the law</p> <p>B. Being secure that the law will protect you from intolerant behaviour and from reprisals if you make a complaint</p>	<p>1. The police and criminal justice system – equal protection and support: For:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- rape and serious sexual assault</li> <li>- domestic violence [intimate partner violence for Scotland]</li> <li>- hate crime</li> </ul>	<p>V6-8 part H</p>
<p>A</p> <p>C. Being free from arbitrary arrest and detention</p> <p>D. Having fair conditions of detention</p> <p>E. Having the right to a fair trial</p> <p>G. Having freedom of movement</p>	<p>a:b:c a=population prevalence b= police-recorded crimes c= legal outcome [cases successfully prosecuted]</p> <p>2. Stop and search (gender, age, ethnic, religion/belief disproportionality)</p>	<p>V6-V8 part G</p>
<p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>D</p> <p>E</p>	<p>3. Perceptions of unfair treatment by the CJS (subjective measures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- expect to be treated worse than other races / religions by CJS etc</li> <li>- confidence that CJS respects the rights of people accused of committing a crime and treats them fairly</li> </ul>	<p>V6-8 part H SH4, SH5: Treated with respect / unfairly SH6: Treated with prejudice in last 3 months, who by/ where, and reason SH8, 9: Perceptions of ethnic, racial, cultural or economic background-related discrimination in access to services</p>
<p>C</p>	<p>4. Deprivation of liberty</p>	

D	- % of popn in prison
G	- conditions in detention
F. Access to affordable and high-quality information and advocacy as necessary	5. Equal protection and support for individuals with justiciable civil justice problems
I. Owning property and financial products including insurance, social security, and pensions in your own right	- % with problems for which respondents gave up or did nothing - % tried but failed to get advice
H. Having the right to name, gender and nationality	[gap]
J. Knowing your privacy will be respected	[gap]

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**Education and learning**

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C. Develop the skills for participation in productive and valued activities, including parenting	1.1 Proportion of people with functional literacy and numeracy 1.2 Proportion who can speak, read and write English or Welsh very or fairly well
A. Attain the highest possible standard of knowledge, understanding and reasoning	2.1 Proportion of each age group with no educational qualifications 2.2 Proportion of each age group with degree level qualification
C.	
E. Access education, training and lifelong learning that meets individual needs	
B. Be fulfilled and stimulated intellectually, including being creative if you so wish	3.1 Proportion who have participated in formal or informal learning in last 12 months
E	
F. Access information and technology necessary to participate in society	4.1 Proportion who have used the internet for any purpose within the last 3 months
C	

A E	5.1 Proportion of those attending who say they are treated with respect at school or college	SH4, SH5: Treated with respect; treated unfairly SH6: Treated with prejudice in last 3 months, who by/ where, and reason
D. Learn about a range of cultures and beliefs and acquire the skills to participate in a diverse society, including learning English	[see IFS, IES]	

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**Standard of living**


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A. Enjoy an adequate and secure standard of living, including nutrition, clothing, housing, warmth, social security, social services and utilities, and be cared for and supported when necessary	1.1-1.3 Proportion of individuals living in sub-standard, overcrowded or unadapted accommodation 1.4 Proportion who were a victim of domestic burglary or vandalism to the home in the last 12 months	V1 Burglary (incidence, frequency, who, reporting, satisfaction with response) V5 Criminal damage (ditto)
C. Live with independence, dignity and self-respect		
F. Enjoy your home in peace and security		
A C	2.1 Proportion of individuals living in households below 60 per cent of contemporary median income, after housing costs 2.2 Mean deprivation score among those above the income poverty threshold 2.3 Share of total personal wealth relative to share of population	E8 If lost job, would savings be enough to cover 3 months
A B. Get around inside and outside the home, and access transport and public places	3.1 Proportion of disabled people who do not receive practical support that meets their needs 3.2 Proportion of disabled people	

C	<p>(including older people) who do not receive practical support, or lack equipment/adaption</p> <p>3.3 Proportion of disabled people (including older people) who do not receive practical support that meets their needs</p> <p>3.4 Proportion of parents who do not have access to childcare which meets their and their children’s needs</p> <p>3.5 Proportion of parents who would prefer to change their childcare arrangements but are unable to do so</p>	
G Access green spaces and the natural world	<p>4.1: Proportion living in an area with ‘unsatisfactory’ or ‘poor’ local environmental conditions</p> <p>4.2: Proportion citing two or more problems with local environmental quality</p> <p>4.3: Proportion citing two or more problems with local environmental quality (Wales)</p> <p>4.4: Proportion able to reach local facilities in reasonable time / fairly easily without private transport (England, Scotland, Wales)</p>	
B		
A	<p>5.1 Proportion who report being treated badly by financial institutions, utility companies, housing officials or private landlords, social services, Jobcentre Plus or the Pension Service, or who have avoided contacting them for fear of being treated badly</p>	<p>SH4, SH5: Treated with respect; treated unfairly</p> <p>SH6: Treated with prejudice in last 3 months, who by/ where, and reason</p> <p>SH8, 9: Perceptions of ethnic, racial, cultural or economic background-related discrimination in access to services</p>

A			E5 Social security benefits
A			E9, 10 In past 12 mths / 5 yrs, have you fallen sick or had accident that prevented work for a whole month? What did you do in response?
A			E11, 12: Other shock to income-generating activity (fall in demand/price, drought or flood, death or theft of livestock, loss of emp, business failure); what response
A	D. Have choice and control over where and how you live	[autonomy indicators]	V2 Mugging; V3, V4 Theft [EMP1, 2, 7]
	E. Have control over personal spending		
	H. Share in the benefits of scientific progress including medical advances and information and technology	[gap]	

### **Productive and valued activities**

A. Have a decent paid job, with support where nec	1. Employment rate (working age)	(E32 Reason for not looking for work)
A		
F. Work in just and favourable conditions, including health and safety, fair treatment during pregnancy, maternity and paternity, fair pay, reasonable hours, and freedom from harassment or discrimination	2.1 Proportion earning less than 60 per cent of median hourly earnings of employees (excluding overtime) 2.2 Median hourly earnings of employees (excluding overtime) (pay gaps)	E13 Regular take home pay
H. Not be prevented from working in a particular occupation without good reason	3.1 Difference in proportions of group x and group y (for instance men and women) in each occupation, summed across all occupations (horizontal	E16-20 Have you suffered any accidental injury, illness, disability, or other physical or mental health problem caused by work during the
A		

<p>F</p>	<p>segregation) 3.2 Average health and safety risk of occupation</p>	<p>past 12 months? How many..? Loss of work for &gt; 1 day? Permanent effect...? Type of impairment...? E21 Hazards at work [manual / industrial] E22 How concerned this job might cause you harm?</p>
<p>F H E. Choose a balance between paid and unpaid work, care and leisure on an equal basis with others B. Care for others, including children and parents C. Do something useful and have the value of your work recognised even if unpaid D. Have rest and leisure, including holidays, and respite from caring responsibilities</p>	<p>2. Discrimination in employment - experience of unfair treatment, bullying or harassment at work</p> <p>3. Unpaid care and free time - recognition of unpaid work (is it rewarding and recognised) - free time</p>	<p>E25, 26 Treated with respect at work / Treated unfairly at work</p>
<p>C</p>		<p>MV3 Competence: people I know tell me I am competent at what I do / most days I feel a sense of accomplishment / I often feel very capable</p>
<p>F</p>		<p>E1-E4 Pension, sick leave, paid holidays, maternity leave</p>
<p>F</p>		<p>E7 How likely to lose your job in next 3 months</p>
<p>F E D F</p>	<p>[autonomy indicators]</p>	<p>E14 Would you like to work fewer hours at expense of reduction in income E15 Number of occupations in last 12 months</p>

F		E27 Make good use of your knowledge at work?
H		E28 Opportunity to advance and improve at work
F		E29-31 Job satisfaction / Motivation / Autonomy [EMP6, 11]
E. Choose a balance between paid and unpaid work, care and leisure on an equal basis with others	[autonomy indicators]	
G. Not be forced to work in a particular occupation or without pay	[separate monitoring required]	

### Individual, family and social life

C. Formulate and pursue goals and objectives for yourself	[autonomy indicators]	[EMP 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 14, 16]
H. Form intimate relationships, friendships and a family	1.1 Percentage of people meeting relatives or friends at least once a week, or talking to them on the phone	MV4 Relatedness (get along well with people I come into contact with / consider regular interaction friends / people in my life care about me)
K. Spend time with, and care for, others, including wider family	1.2: Percentage of people meeting family members at least once a week, or talking to them on the phone	
G. Access emotional support	2.1 Score on five yes/no questions about availability of support	MV4
O. Know that someone will look out for you	2.2: Score on three agree/disagree questions about availability of support	
P. Have peace of mind	3.1 Percentage who say they have been unable to participate in one or more social or cultural occasions which mattered to them in the last three years, such as the celebration of a birthday, wedding or civil partnership, or attending a religious or cultural festival, or a funeral (exact question to be	
I. Celebrate on special occasions		

A. Develop as a person	developed)	
B. Develop your moral outlook and other beliefs	4.1 Do you feel able to be yourself?	
C.	a. with your family	
F. Have a private life and some personal space, including protection of personal data	b. with friends	
H.	c. in public	
J. Be confident that your primary relationships will be treated with dignity and respect	(exact question to be developed)	
L. Enjoy independence and equality in primary relationships including marriage	5.1 Do you feel able to form and pursue the relationships you want?	
M. Be free in matters of sexual relationships and reproduction	(exact question to be developed)	
C		MV1 Meaning in life (clear sense of purpose / what makes my life meaningful / satisfying life purpose)
C		MV6 What three things would you most like to preserve in your life
?		MV7 Life satisfaction
?		MV8 Happiness
D. Hope for the future	[gap]	
E. Develop and maintain self-respect, self-esteem and self-confidence	[see IES]	[see SH]
N. Enjoy special support during pregnancy, maternity, and paternity	[gap]	See E4

**Identity, expression and self-respect**

A. Freedom of conscience, belief and religion	1.1 Proportion of people who feel they are able to practice their religion or	(MV5 How important is religion in your life)
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B. Freedom of cultural identity and expression of gender	beliefs freely	
E. Engage in cultural practices, in community with other members of your chosen group or groups, and across communities	2.1 Proportion of people who believe that people with diverse backgrounds, beliefs and identities get on well together a. where you live, b. where you work or study	
D. Communicate, including using information and communication technologies and use your own language	3.1 Do you have the opportunity to communicate in the language of your choice a. at work/study, b. when accessing services?	
F. Self-respect	4.1 Average score on Rosenberg self-esteem scale	
G. Live without fear of humiliation, harassment, or abuse based on who you are	5.1 Internal humiliation = SH10 [see also hate crime in Physical Security]	SH10 Throughout life, how seriously harmed by being excluded, put down...etc
H. Be confident that you will be treated with dignity and respect		
F		
G		
H		
F		
G		SH1, 2: Own / community perceptions of shame associated with being poor
H		SH3 Shame-proneness (10 item index)
C. Freedom of expression	[gap]	
I. Access and use public spaces freely	[see Physical Security]	

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### Participation, influence and voice

D. Participate in democratic free and fair elections	1.1: Proportion who voted in most recent General, national or local election
A. Participate in decision-making and make decisions affecting your own life independently	1.2: Equality characteristics of elected representatives in House of Commons, Scottish Parliament, National Assembly

B. Participate in the formulation of government policy, locally and nationally	for Wales and local councils, relative to national population	
B. F. Participate in the local community	2.1 – 2.2 Percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area	EMP15 Do you feel that people like yourself can generally change things in your community if they want to?
B. E. Get together with others, peacefully	3.1 Proportion undertaking at least one of the following activities in the last 12 months: contacting a councillor, local official, government official or MP (other than in relation to personal issues); attending public meeting or rally; taking part in demonstration or signing petition. 3.2: Proportion who have ever contacted an MP or MSP, government official, or media outlet about a government action that s/he felt was harmful or unjust	
G. Form and join civil organisations and solidarity groups, including trade unions	4.1 Proportion member of a local decision-making body in last 12 months	
C. E.	4.2: Proportion active in a local or national campaigning or solidarity organisation or group in last 12 months	
	4.3: Proportion active in a local or national campaigning or solidarity organisation or group in last 3 years	
A. [Participate in decision-making and] make decisions affecting your own life independently	[autonomy indicators]	[EMP 1-11]