The Basic Necessities Survey (BNS)

Description

On this page:

2024 10 21 UPDATE: There is now a Google Groups email list [link now corrected] for discussions about the BNS: its origins, design, modifications, uses and futures. Ask for member access by emailing rick.davies@gmail.com See also below information on how to access the online Zotero BNS bibliography.

1. What is it?

The Basic Necessities Survey (BNS) is a method of measuring poverty that is:

- Simple to design and implement. The results are easy to analyse and to communicate to others
- Democratic in the way that it identifies what constitutes poverty and who is poor
- Rights-based, in its emphasis on entitlement

The Basic Necessities Survey (BNS) builds on and adapts earlier methods that have been used to measure poverty by measuring deprivation and which emphasise the â??consensualâ?• definition of poverty (See below). However, the BNS is innovative in the way in which respondentsâ?? survey responses are used to generate: (a) individual poverty scores and (b) a poverty line.

Basic necessities are democratically defined as those items in a survey instrument that 50% or more of respondents agree â??*are basic necessities that everyone should be able to have and nobody should have to go without*â?• Items are weighted for importance according to the percentage of respondents who say an item is a basic necessity (i.e. between 50% and 100%). Respondentsâ?? poverty (BNS) scores are based on the sum of the weightings of the basic necessities they have, as a percentage of the total they could have if they had all basic necessities. The identification of a poverty line is described below.

The BNS combines two aspects of peoples lives: (a) their material conditions, (b) their perceptions of these material conditions. Both have consequences for the quality of their lives.

The BNS was developed by Rick Davies in 1997, and implemented by ActionAid Vietnam in 1997, 1998, 1999 and by the Pro Poor Centre (a Vietnamese NGO) in 2006 (See below). Its design built on earlier work by poverty researchers in the UK and Sweden (See below)

2. How does it work? The basics of the Basic Necessity Survey (BNS)

Caveat: The BNS is a survey method, but this section does not explain how to do surveys. It only explains the central part of the BNS method

At the planning stage

1. Develop a *menu* of things, activities and services that *could be* considered as basic necessities.
   1. In the BNS, â??*Poverty is defined as the lack of basic necessities. Basic necessities are those things that everyone should be able to have and no one should have to go without*â??
      - This is a rights-oriented view, focusing on perceived entitlements.
   2. Ideally the items to be included on this menu should be identified through consultation with a range of people, including potential survey respondents. Small group discussions may be the best means of generating potential menu items.
   3. Examples of things, activities and services could include: having a bicycle, going on a holiday for a week once a year, and being able to obtain vaccination for oneâ??s children at a health centre in oneâ??s district.
      - The items on the menu should be easily and reliably observed, not vague or subjective, like â??high self-esteemâ?•, or â??a sustainable livelihoodâ?•
      - They can include things, activities and services available within the respondentâ??s community as well as being available within the respondentâ??s house. For example, a health centre that is open seven days a week.
   4. The items on the menu should range from those that almost everyone might agree are basic necessities to those that few will think are basic necessities, but perhaps more people will think so in the future. For example items like a television or a mobile phone.

During the survey

1. In household survey ask people three questions
   1. â??*Which of these items do you think are basic necessities*, *things that everyone should be able to have and no one should have to go without*â??
      - This can be done by reading items out one at a time, or by asking people to sort cards into two piles, with one menu item written on each card
   2. â??*Which of these items does your household have*?â?•
      - This can also be done by reading items out one at a time, or by asking people to sort cards into two piles, with one menu item written on each card
   3. *â??Compared to other people in this x area* (same as area sampled), do you think your household is poor or not poor?â?•
      - This third question is optional. It is useful because it helps to define a poverty line using the BNS survey results, but it is not essential. More on this belowâ?¦

Here is an example survey form, as used in Vietnam in 2006

KHAO SAT VE NHUNG NHU CAU CO BAN

	Tên người phỏng vấn	Loại hộ gia đình	Tên, tuổi người ...
TT			

	Tên đồ vật	Chúng là cần thiết	Những thứ gia đình đang c
1	Nhà xây kiên cố		
2	Xe máy		
3	Chăn bông		
4	Mỗi năm có 1 bộ quần áo mới		
5	Một bộ bàn ghế bằng gỗ tốt		
6	Xe đạp		
7	Quạt điện		
8	Giếng nước xây		
9	Ti vi		
10	Đồng hồ		
11	Nhà vệ sinh xây		
12	Nhà tầm		
13	Đất sản xuất 1 sào/người		
14	Trâu, bò		
15	Đài		
16	Được vay vốn		
17	Sập đựng lúa bằng gỗ		
18	Sân phơi xây		
19	Bình bơm thuốc trừ sâu		
20	Vắc xin tiêm phòng cho gia súc		
21	Tủ gỗ 2 buồng		
22	Cơm ngày 3 bữa		
23	Mỗi tuần có 1 bữa cơm thịt		
24	Chơi thể dục 1 tiếng/ngày		
25	Điện thoại bàn		
26	Mỗi năm đi du lịch 1 lần		
27	Xem ti vi 1 tiếng/ngày		
28	Nồi cơm điện		
29	Máy bơm nước		
30	Con cái được học hết cấp 3		
31	Bếp ga		
32	Tủ lạnh		
33	Giống cây con tốt		

Lưu ý: Ghi tên cả vợ và chồng đánh dấu người được phỏng vấn vào danh sách

The survey form: One A4-page

1. The identifiers
Location of interview
Date of interview
Respondent(s) names

2. Menu of items (things & events)

3. "Which of these do you think are *basic necessities* (that everyone should be able to have and no one should have to go without)?"
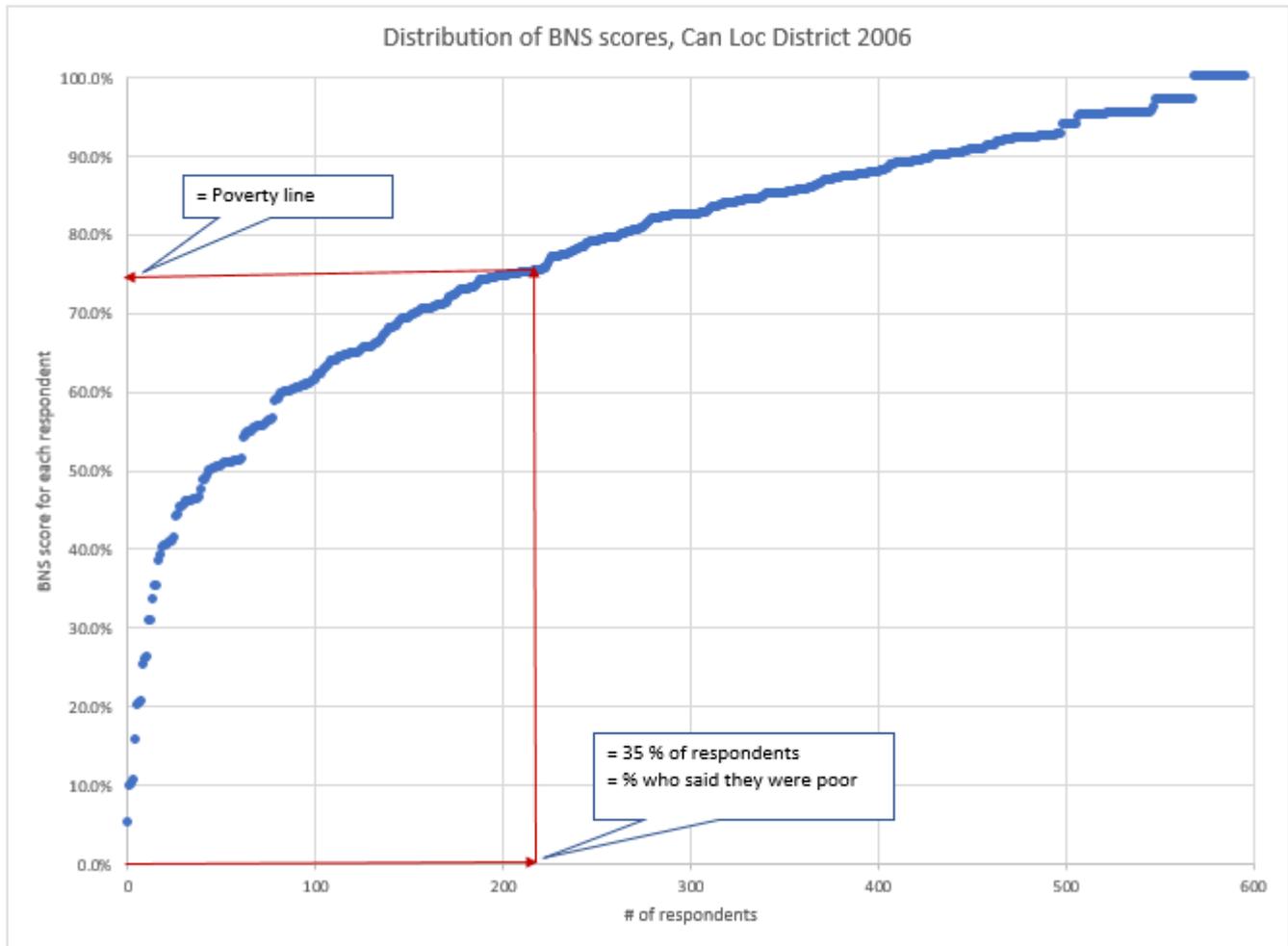
4. "Which of these do you have?"

5. "Do you think your household is poor or not poor, compared to others in the commune?"

...nes, CID Bologna   4

After the survey

1. For each item, calculate the percentage of the respondents who say that item is a basic necessity
   1. Exclude those items where less than 50% of people said it was a basic necessity
      - This is a democratic approach. A decision by majority rule. Most people did not consider these items as basic necessities.
   2. For all the rest give each item a weighting, which is equal to the percentage of people who said it is a basic necessity. This percentage could range from 50% to 100%.
   3. Add up the weightings for all these items. This figure would represent the raw BNS score for an imagined household that had everything on the menu that has been democratically defined as a basic necessity.
2. For each actual household, add up the weightings for all the items on the menu (now defined as basic necessities) that they said they had. This is their raw BNS score
   1. Convert this raw score into a percentage of the maximum possible raw score (step 1.3 above)

       1. A household with a low percentage would have very few basic necessities, and a household with a high percentage would have most of them
3. Summarise the results
    1. Calculate the average BNS % score for all the surveyed households. This describes the average depth or degree of poverty.
    2. Make a graph showing the frequency distribution of BNS (%) scores, to visualise the distribution of poverty. Typically many will be poor in some respect (lacking a few basic necessities, and a few will be poor in many respects (lacking most basic necessities). However, the specific shape of the distribution will vary from community to community, and over time.
4. Optional: Identify a poverty line, defined as a specific BNS (%) score. This enables a head-count measure of poverty, which can complement the depth-of-poverty measure which 3.1 and 3.2 provide.
    1. Identify the percentage of respondents who said they were poor, relative to others in the surveyed community of interest (we will call this x%).
    2. Move from the bottom of the curve describing the distribution of BNS % scores, (step 3.2 above) up to the point where now x% of the respondents are on the bottom half of the curve. Read off the BNS % score at that point. This BNS % score can now used as the poverty line. People below it are defined as poor.
    3. This method assumes that while individual respondents may make errors of judgement about their poverty status, these errors are equally distributed. Some â??actuallyâ?• poor people class themselves as not-poor, and some â??actuallyâ?• not-poor describe themselves as poor. There are two other assumptions that can be made about the distribution of judgement errors, which are discussed in the report on the 2006 BNS in Vietnam. The following graph uses the 2006 data.

Distribution of BNS scores, Can Loc District 2006

- BNS score for each respondent (y-axis): 0.0% to 100.0%
- # of respondents (x-axis): 0 to 600
- = Poverty line
- = 35 % of respondents
- = % who said they were poor

3. Potential limitations?

1. **Do different sections of the community have different views about what things are basic necessities? For example, women may have different views to men?**
   - High levels of agreement were found across age groups and gender in the UK. In South Africa high levels of agreement were found across age groups, gender, urban/rural, families with and without children â?? statistically significant correlations at level of p<0.01. See the graph below showing men versus womenâ??s judgements of basic necessities in the 2006 Vietnam (Can Loc) BNS.
   - In societies without pervasive mass media, or with more fragmented and isolated communities, there might be less consensus on expectations.
2. **Do peopleâ??s views of what are basic necessities reflect their bounded realities? If they donâ??t know how others live, how can they have such expectations?**
   - In the UK the expectations of poorest respondents were not significantly different from those of the richer respondents
   - In South Africa â??If people were only influenced by their own circumstances then there would not be so much agreement about what the necessities in life are between the different subgroups in the populationâ? ([Wright, Noble, Magasela, 2010](#))
3. **Do people limit their view of what are necessities when** they **cant achieve them?**

- In South Africa "Almost all respondents who lacked a socially perceived necessity said that they didn't have it and couldn't afford it. That is, there is very little evidence of people reporting that they had chosen not to possess any of the socially perceived necessities." (Wright, Noble, Magasela, 2010)

Gender differences in views of basic necessities
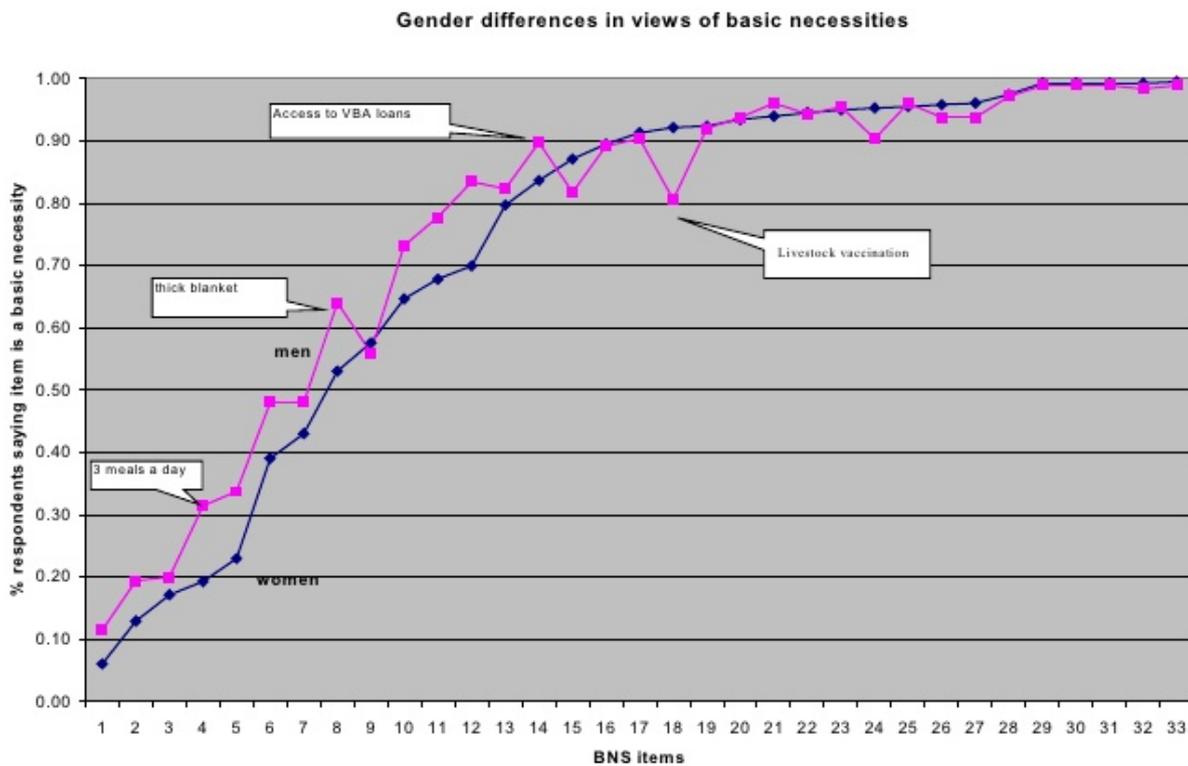
Correlation between men and women's views of what are basic necessities = 0.99

4. Further optional analyses

Please note: These are not an essential part of the BNS process. They are simply extra options for analysis of BNS data, once collected.

Measuring inequality

The BNS scores for each household can easily be sorted by size then cut and pasted into an online Gini Coefficient calculator, such as http://shlegeris.com/gini When the Vietnam 2006 BNS data were used the online calculator generated the following result:

$G = 0.167$

cumulative share of income

fraction of population
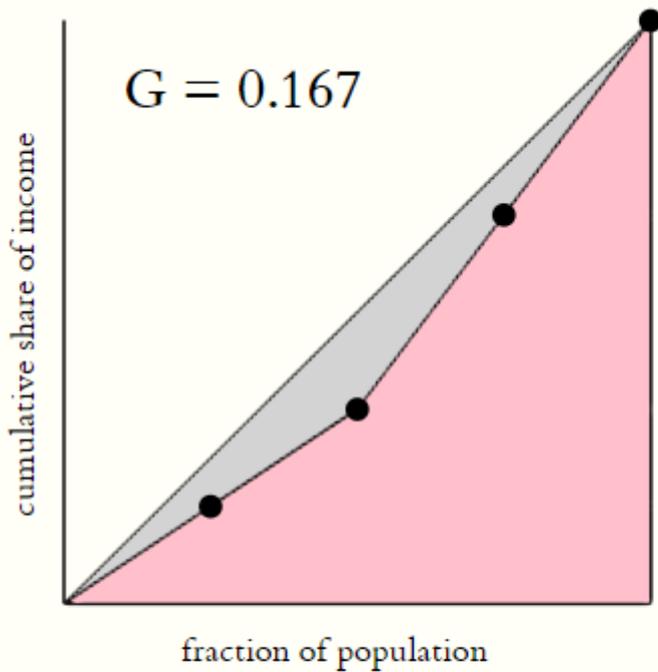
The Gini coefficient G is the area of the grey section of the Lorenz curve divided by the sum of the re[d] and grey areas. If everyone has the same income, then it will be 0. If one person has all the money, it w[ill] be 1.

The 2006 BNS survey was of a rural community in central Vietnam. While poor by national standards there were not big differences in household wealth within the community. The Gini coefficient for the country as a whole in the same year was 0.358 (though that comparison is not without its problems)

Identifying needs

The following graph uses data from the 1997 Vietnam (Can Loc) BNS. The X axis represents the proportion of respondents who said an item was a basic necessity. Needs scores for individual items = (the necessity score for that item) â?? (proportion of respondents possessing that item)

Needs Distribution

Figure axes: Y-axis: "Needs score (= Necessity score - Possession score) for each item" ranging from -10 to 50; X-axis: "Necessity score for each item on the BNS menu" ranging from 0 to 100. Labeled points: Pesticide pump, Holiday once a year, Electric rice cooker.
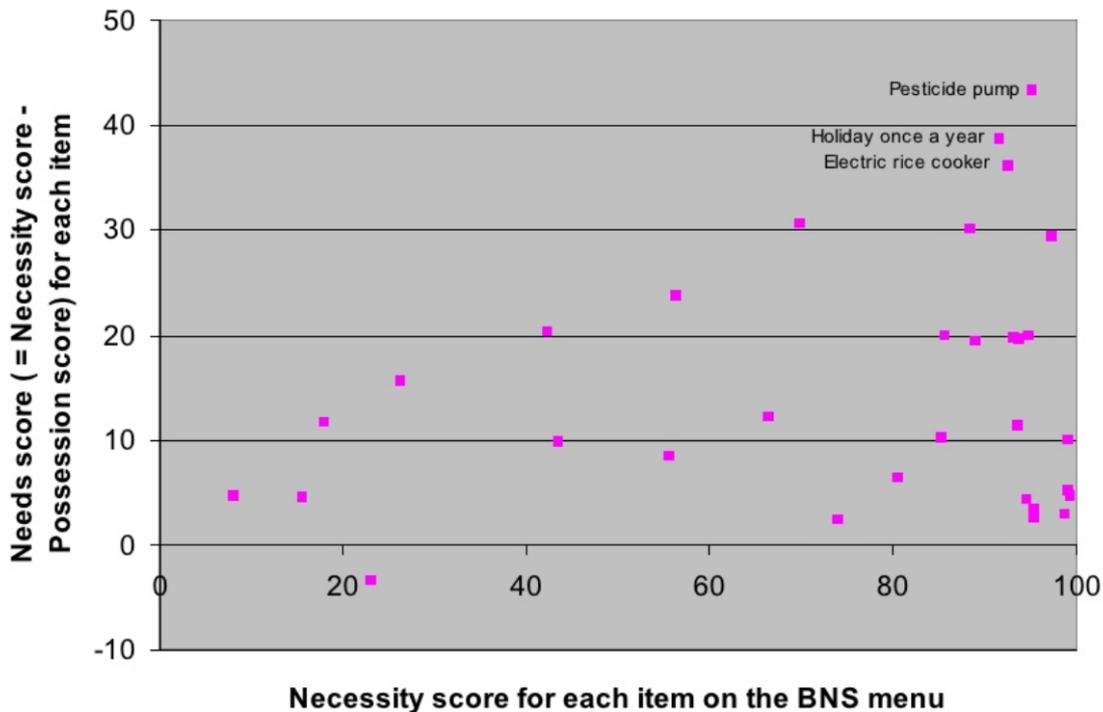
DEVELOPING Simpler predictive models of poverty status

There may be times when development project staff want to quickly identify the poverty status of a household, without going through a whole survey process. For example, to check the entitlement of a household to be included in an activity, or to check whether their status has changed as a result of inclusion. In these situations, all that may be needed is knowledge of whether a household is poor or not, not a more specific measure of their degree of poverty.

One way of doing this is to use a much shorter checklist, which can be derived from prior survey findings like the 2006 Vietnam BNS. One way of constructing such a checklist is in the form of a Decision Tree. A series of questions are asked and depending on the answers, the household concerned is classified as poor or not poor. The issue then is how to design such a Decision Tree. One means of doing so is to use a Decision Tree algorithm, usually found within more generic data mining packages such as RapidMiner. I have written a detailed account of the uses of Decision Trees as representations, and how to develop them, here. A Decision Tree algorithm can be used to find associations between survey responses, for example between specific items a household said they have, and their overall BNS poverty score. It then represents these associations in the form of a Decision Tree.

Here below is a Decision Tree model produced by RapidMiner. Each branch is a different predictive model, that applies to a different sub-set of households. They can be read as follows:

- If a household does not have a â??toilet made of stoneâ?• and does not have â??an electric rice cookerâ?• then it will be poor. When this prediction rule is applied to the BNS

> dataset 112 households were actually poor and 15 were not
>> If a household does have a â??toilet made of stoneâ?• and does have â??a thick blanketâ?•
>> then it will be not poor. When this prediction rule is applied to the BNS dataset 334
>> households were not poor and 59 were poor

That mix is in effect a probability statement that respondents with those possessions will be poor or not.
For example, at the end of the far right branch, the mix of 334 and 59 households means there is an
85% (334/393) likelihood that households with that branchâ??s combination of possessions will not be
poor
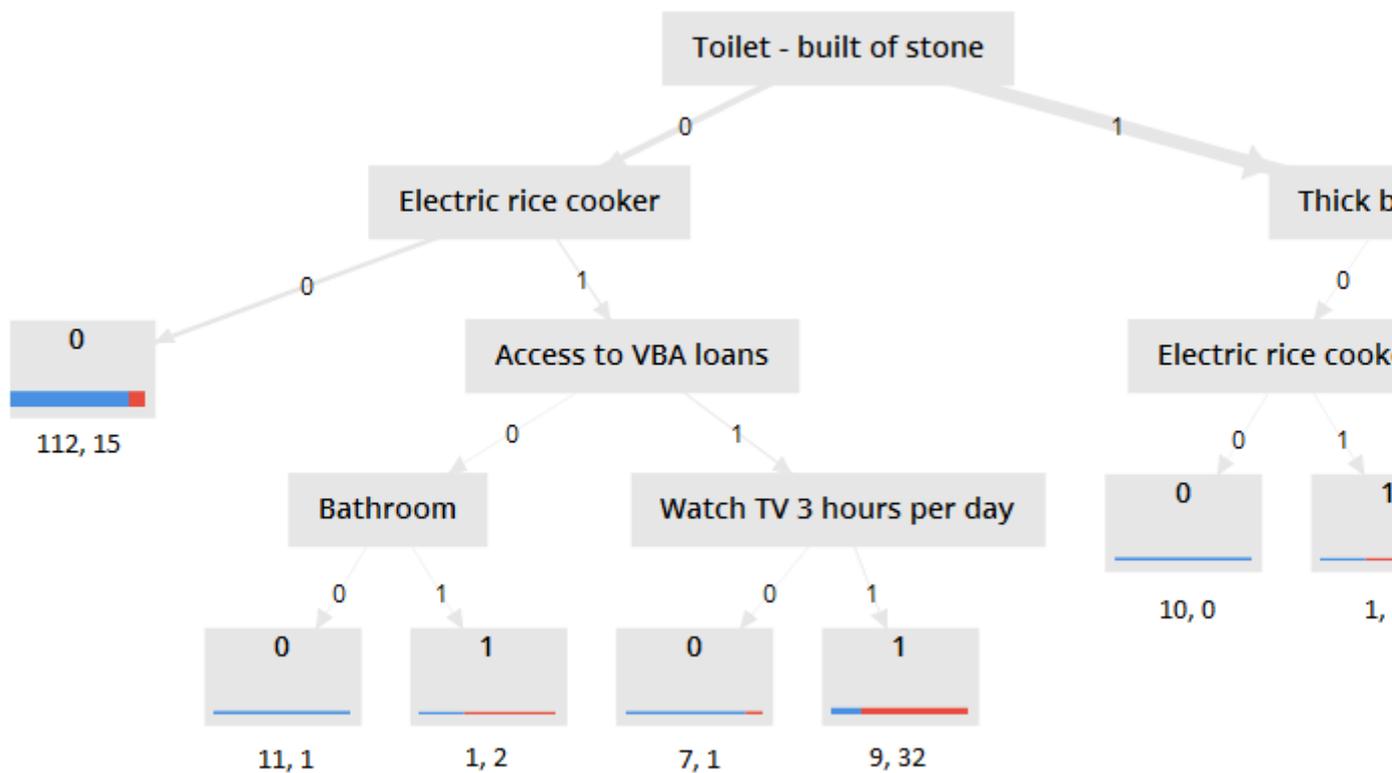
We can also measure the overall accuracy of the whole tree, made up of 8 different models (branches).
This Decision Tree has an overall accuracy of 85%, with 3% False Positives (classified as poor but not
really poor) and 12% False Negatives (classified as not-poor but not really not-poor).

By the way, how does this compare to other efforts to do similar things? The World Bank has tested out
a battalion of different algorithms to find which would produce the best predictive model of household
poverty status in 3 countries, using national household surveys as the source of outcome status to be
predicted. Their models ranged from 80% to 91% accuracy. See video and PowerPoint slides of a
World Bank policy research talk in February 2018 by Olivier Dupriez on â??Machine Learning and the
Future of Poverty Predictionâ?•

Network visualisation of relationships

Households surveyed with the BNS can be seen as connected to each other by similarity, to the extent that they possess the same sets of items on the BNS menu. Clusters of such households can be visualised and identified using social network analysis (SNA) software, such as UCINET&Netdraw.

For this visualisation below I imported the Vietnam 2006 BNS data in a matrix form, where rows = respondents representing households and columns = items on the BNS menu, with cell contents of 0 or 1 representing the row household's possession, or lack of, the column item. I then carried out these steps: (a) converting this two mode matrix into a one mode matrix showing households x households, where cell values represented the number of the same items they both possessed; (b) calculated the maximum number of items households shared with others; (c) displayed the matrix as a network diagram using NetDraw, showing only those relationships with the maximum number of shared items on the menu used in this BNS survey. These households represented about 18% of the households surveyed.

A second type of network visualisation is also possible using BNS data.This would show households linked by shared views of what are and are not basic necessities. The literature that does exist on BNS and other â??consensualâ?• measures of poverty indicates that gender and other differences do not make a big difference to what people perceive as necessities. But these are single factor theories. It may be that combinations of respondent attributes are associated with differences in perceptions of necessities. A network visualisation is one way of potentially finding such groups. Cluster analysis algorithms are another way.

5. Research which informed the design of the BNS

These documents informed the design of the BNS in 1997 :

1. Mack, J., and Lansley, S. (1985) [Poor Britain](). Allen and Unwin. London. This reports on a 1983 survey.
   - â??Only those items seen as a necessity by a majority of the population are classed as a â??necessity'â?•. **The BNS adopted this feature.**
   - The survey asked people to distinguish between items they lacked because they could not afford and those they lacked because they did not want them. **The BNS does not make this distinction.**
   - They defined poverty as â??an enforced lack of socially perceived necessitiesâ?•. Households lacking three or more necessities were deemed poor because deprivation on this scale was judges as likely to be enforced rather than chosen. **The BNS does not use this criteria.**
2. Frayman, H (1991) [Breadline Britain 1990s](). Booklet by London Weekend Television. This repeats the same survey in 1990, using the same definition and measurement approach
3. Gordon, D., Pantazis, C (eds) (1997) [Breadline Britain 1990s.]() Ashgate Publishers Ltd. UK. This reports further analysis of the 1983 and 1990 surveys
4. Hallerod, B. (1994) *[A New Approach to the direct consensual measurement of poverty]()*. Social Policy Research Centre Discussion Paper No. 50. University of New South Wales.
   - Hallerod constructed a â??Proportional Deprivation Indexâ?• **uses weightings from all items.**
5. Hallerod, B. (1994) *Poverty in Sweden: A New Approach to the Direct Measurement of Consensual Poverty.* UMEA Studies in Sociology No. 106. Umea University. Umea.

The BNS is innovative in that it combines: (a) the use of Mack and Lansleyâ??s 50% cut-off point AND (b) Hallerodâ??s weighting for items based on the proportion of respondents saying an item is a basic necessity. In addition, the method used to define a poverty line, within a range of BNS scores, is also unique to the BNS. Combined together, the BNS provides both a *headcount* **measure and a** *depth-of-poverty* **measure.**

6. Reports on its use

Use In Vietnam â?? 1997 and 2006

1. [The 2006 Basic Necessities Survey (BNS) in Can Loc District, Ha Tinh Province, Vietnam]()A report by the Pro Poor Centre and Rick Davies.
   - There is also an [online PowerPoint presentation]() of the results of this survey, 2007
2. [Beyond Wealth Ranking: The Democratic Definition and Measurement of Poverty]() A Briefing Note prepared by [Rick Davies]()(CDS Swansea for the ODI Workshop â??*Indicators of Poverty: Operational Significance*â??, held on Wednesday, 8 October 1997 in London.
3. [The Basic Necessities Survey:. the experience of ActionAid Vietnam](). Rick Davies and William Smith, Hanoi, Vietnam September, 1998.

AN online bibliography on the use of the BNS

There is now an online bibliography of papers referring to the use of the BNS, available here:
[https://www.zotero.org/groups/2440491/basic_necessities_survey/items/order/year/sort/desc]()

There were 66 items in the bibliography, as of mid 2021. Many of these only refer to the use of the BNS in specific sub-sections, in the context of a wider process of research.

Manuals on the use of a BNS

1. Detoeuf, D., Wieland, M., & Wilkie, D. (2020). Guide 2.0 to the Modified Basic Necessities Survey: Why and How to Conduct Digital-Based BNS in Conservation Landscapes.
2. USAID (2015) A guide to the modified Basic Necessities Survey: Why and how to conduct BNS in conservation landscapes. New York, USA
3. WCS (2013) REDD and Livelihoods. Includes 8 slides explaining how to do a BNS
4. Wilkie, D. (2012). Assessing the impact of conservation and development on rural livelihoodsâ??Using a modified Basic Necessities Survey (BNS) in experimental and control communities. Wildlife Conservation Society.
5. USAID Wildlife Conservation Society Technical Manual 4 (2007) Household surveys â?? a tool for conservation design, action and monitoring. Pages 8-11 describe the use of the BNS

Related methods and sources

1. The use of weighted checklists to assess the performance of services having more than one dimension to their performance. Such as health centres or schools. These can combine measures of expectations and actual performance, and combine both in an aggregate performance score
2. The Poverty and Social Inclusion website has a large amount of material in the definition and measurement of poverty
3. Schreinerâ??s Simple Poverty Scorecard (SPS). See my comparison of the SPS with the BNS
   - The Grameen Foundation has subsequently developed and widely promoted, the Progress Out of Poverty Score, based on Schreinerâ??s method
     - There has been some questioning about the applicability of the Progress out of Poverty Index, particularly from NGOs. â??For instance, there is only one PPI Index for India, yet everyone knows that poverty lines are much different in the North vs. South and rural vs. urbanâ?•

Category

1. Uncategorized

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