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Aporophobia –a neologism formulated by the Spanish philosopher Adela Cortina (2017) that means "rejection of the poor"- is a practically non-existent term in the poverty literature. Although the concept has been quickly assimilated into public policy in Spain (for instance, it was elected 'the word of the year' in 2017 and it was adopted by the Ministry of the Interior), it has not benefited from a proper scrutiny of its theoretical properties, giving rise to poor an imprecise data that has been used only to address the difficulties faced by homeless people (Hatento, 2015). Given this context, the objective of this paper is to offer the first theoretical model for aporophobia that can be translated into metrics for economic, social and legal policy-making. The main assumption behind this work is that measurement cannot be carried out without proper conceptual and methodological scrutiny.

The model follows a dimensional approach (Ekkekakis, 2013), articulating the different aspects of aporophobia along (a) an evaluative factor (valence), (b) a potency factor (dominance) and (c) an activity factor (activation). Thus, the various heterogeneous aporophobic states are conceived as combinations of these three basic ingredients in different degrees. They cannot be easily ordered, relative to one another, in a simple linear fashion. But by using some of Amartya Sen's social choice measurement techniques, such as partial and meta-rankings (Gaertner and Schokkaert, 2012 and Comim, 2018) these elements can be better visualised.

It investigates the connections between 'beliefs', 'choices' and 'actions' and their 'enabling conditions' such as levels of poverty and inequality. It is suggested that aporophobia is a useful concept to understand the links between poverty and inequality phenomena, because the rejection of the poor is higher in more unequal environments with higher poverty rates.

Given this context, this paper is divided into four parts. The first part puts forward the theoretical model for measuring aporophobia, with some illustrative examples. The second part explores its psychometric properties, providing an empirical model that can be tested at micro and macro level. The third part focuses on the available macro evidence for the existence of aporophobia. Finally, the article explores the use of different partial and meta-ranking with aporophobia

indicators. By doing so this paper suggests that public policies towards the poor depend on the level and evolution of aporophobia in different countries.

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