

Wealth quintile analysis



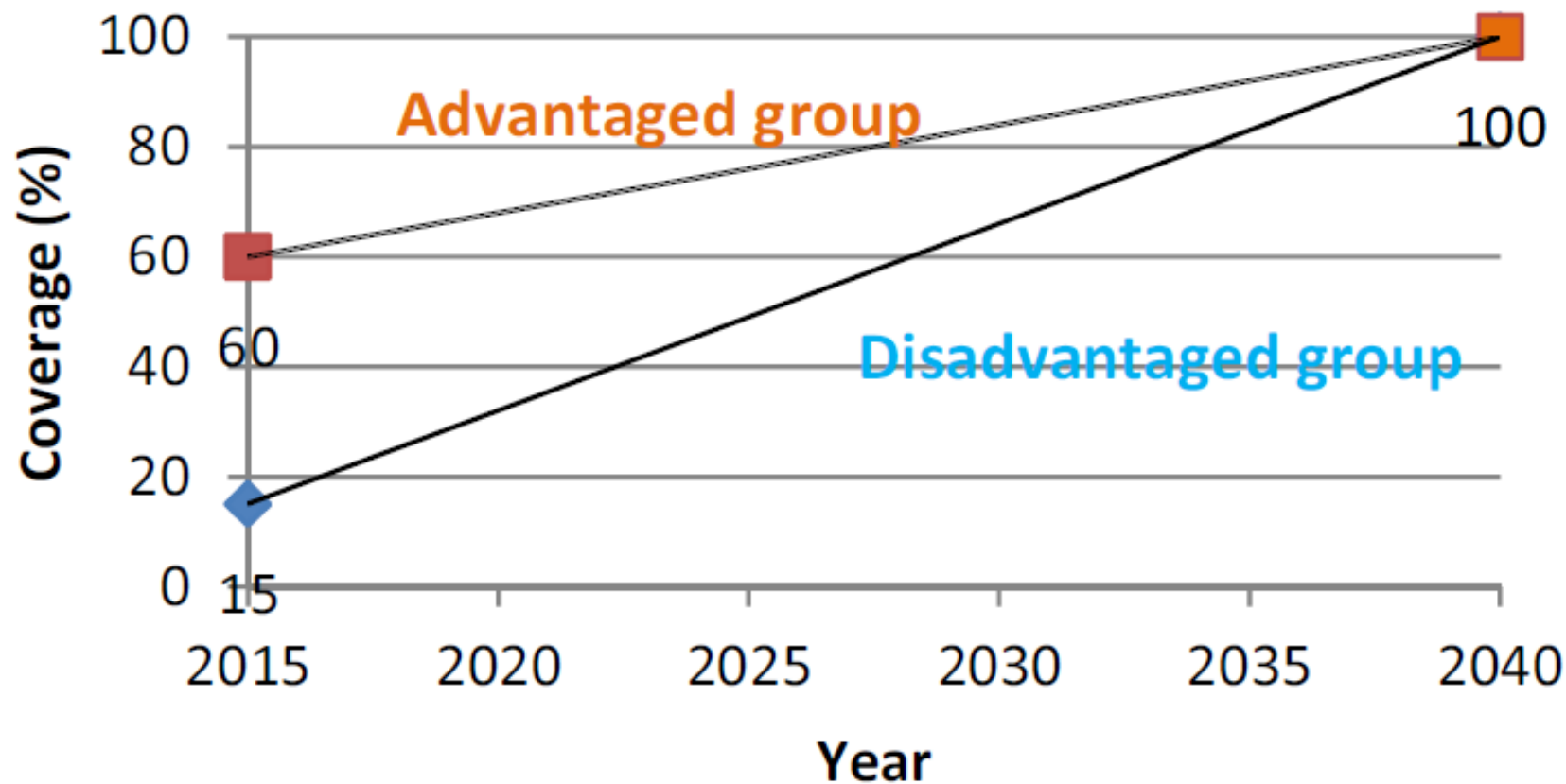
Oliver Schmoll
on behalf of WHO HQ

WHO/UNICEF
Joint Monitoring Programme

Why Equity?

- Focus on average attainment: MDGs are silent on discrimination, inequalities and disparities
 - Is it progress when significant parts of the population are left behind?
 - Targets must ensure that the most disadvantaged, marginalized and discriminated against are reached
- Disaggregation needs to go beyond rural-urban
- “Wealth quintile analysis”:
 - First step in monitoring non-discrimination and equality
 - Case study in three Eastern European countries

Progressive reduction of inequalities



Monitoring of inequalities

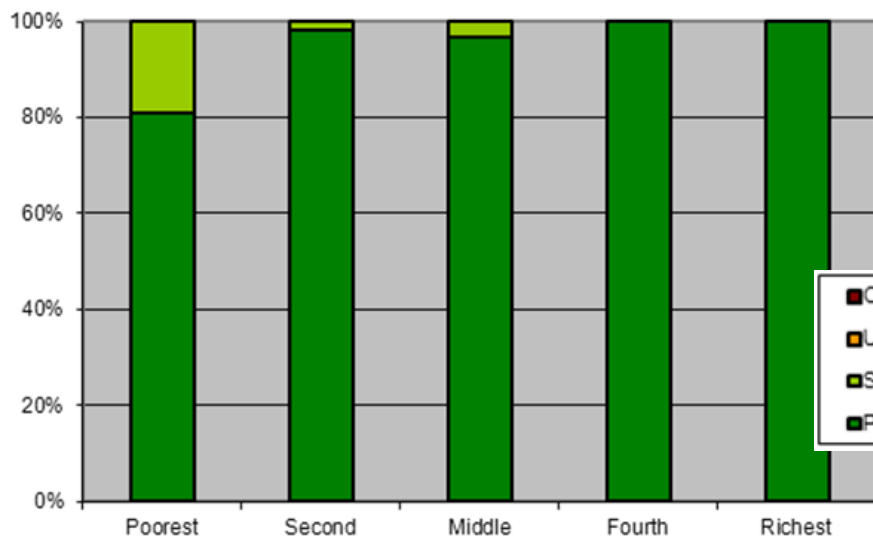
- Rural and urban (JMP)
- Rich and poor (Wealth Quintile Analysis)
- Informal and formal urban settlements
- Disadvantaged groups and the general population

Wealth quintile analysis

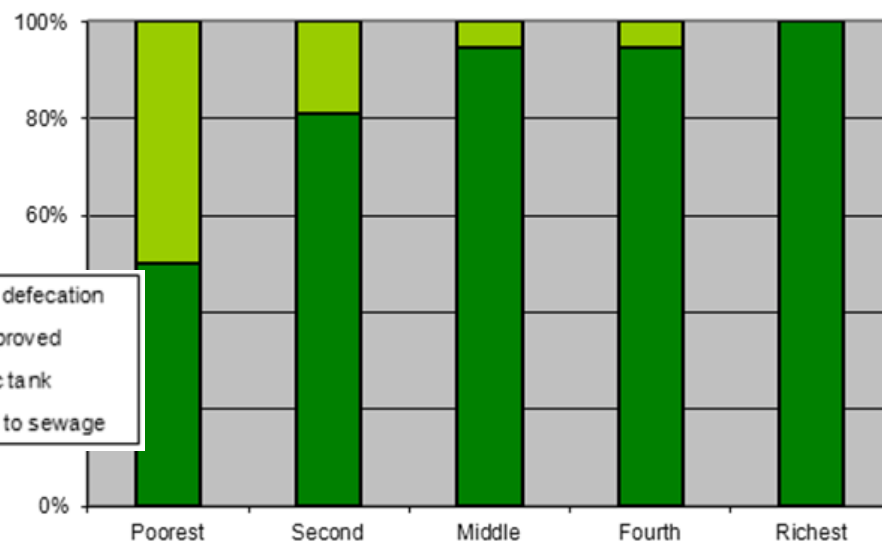
- JMP: Nationally representative household surveys:
 - Use of water and sanitation facilities
 - Economic status of households (**proxy: asset variables**)
- Households are categorized in five groups (from poorest to richest)
- Analysis of the results of the particular use of water and sanitation facilities
- If enough data sets available, analysis of the trends of access into each quintile

Hungary - Sanitation

HUNGARY - Urban Sanitation



HUNGARY - Rural Sanitation

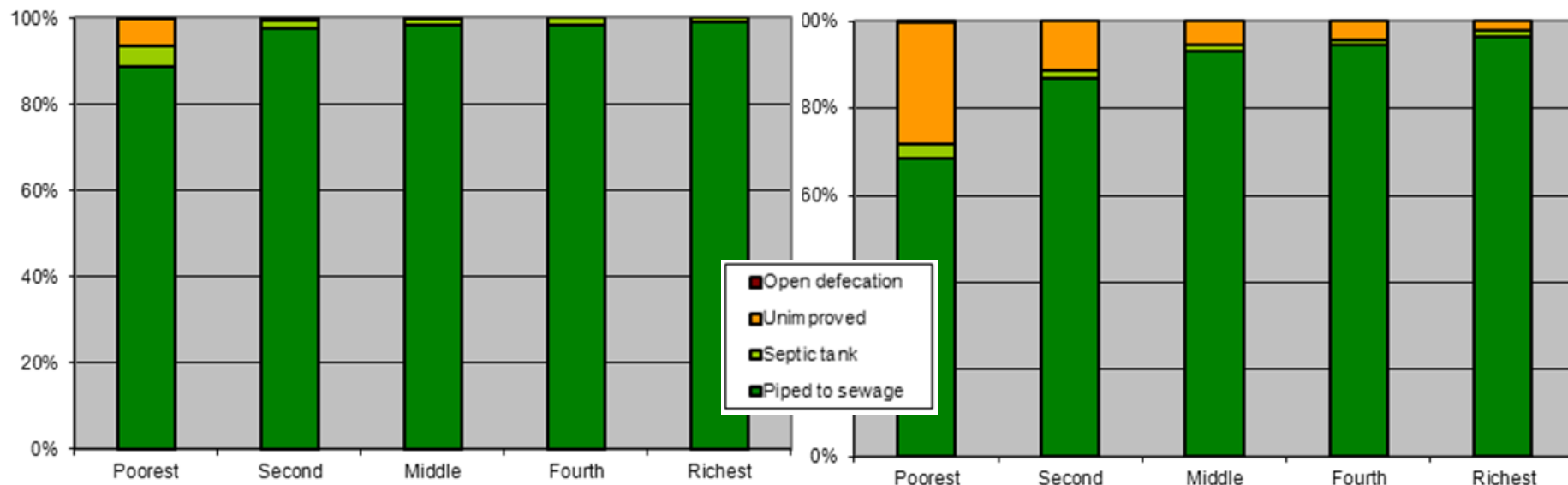


- Use of improved is 100% for both urban and rural
- Differences in level of service: piped to sewerage
 - Urban richest: 100% Urban poorest: 81%
 - Rural richest: 100% Rural poorest: 50%

Serbia - Sanitation

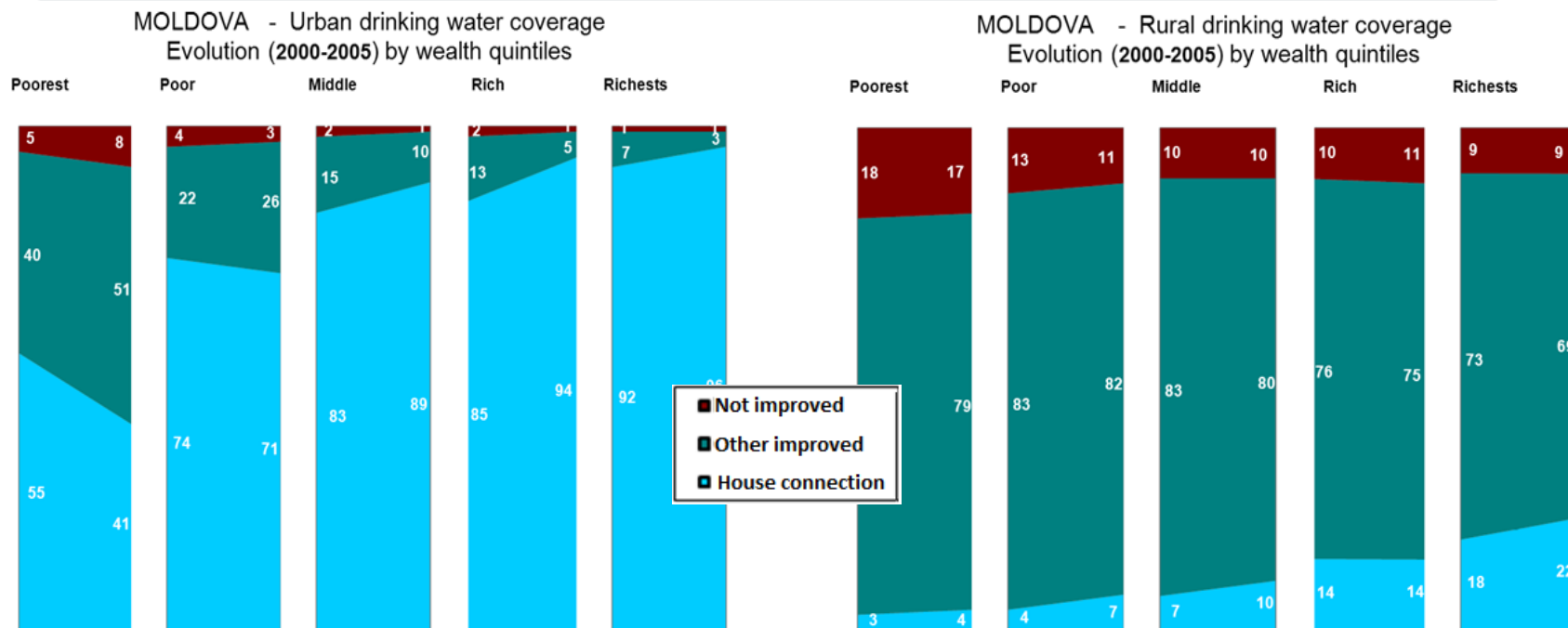
SERBIA - Urban Sanitation

SERBIA - Rural Sanitation



- Urban has a better level of access than rural
- Unimproved in urban only with lowest quintile (7%)
- Unimproved in rural is higher in lowest quintile (31% for poorest versus 2% for richest)

Moldova - Water



- Access to improved is higher in urban: little difference between quintiles
- Gaps in level of services (piped connection)
- Progress in urban piped affects the poorest: decreasing level of connection
- Progress in rural is similar in all quintiles

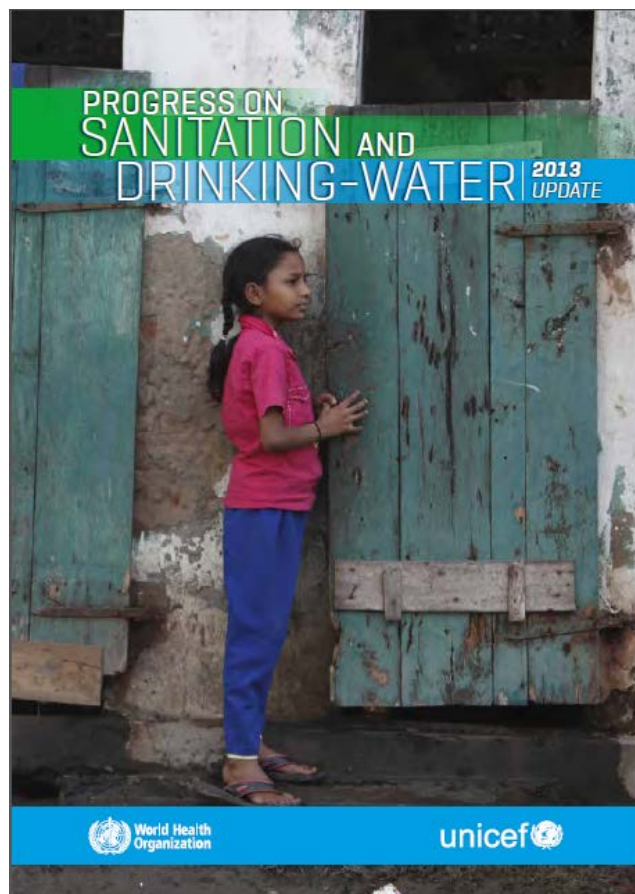
Lessons learned and way forward

- Wealth quintiles analysis demonstrated to be useful to assess disparity between rich and poor:
 - Access
 - Level of service
 - Inequality evolution over time

Vision

Incorporation of such analysis in future JMP reporting should increase attention of national policy makers towards better policy and targeting of resources to improve equity and to accelerate progress

Thank you for listening



WHO / UNICEF
Joint Monitoring Programme
www.wssinfo.org

World Health Organization
Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health
www.who.int/water_sanitation_health

UNICEF
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
www.unicef.int