Disaggregation for Redressing Inequalities

Fanni Kovesdi & Sophie Scharlin-Pettee (OPHI)

December 1st 2021

UNECE Conference of European Statisticians
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and going beyond averages:

How can multidimensional poverty measures contribute to reduce inequalities between groups and also go beyond the household level?
Pledge to ‘Leave No One Behind’ requires detailed and careful monitoring

Global MPI tracks changes in multidimensional poverty over time and can be disaggregated by

- Age group
- Subnational regions
- Urban-rural area
- Gender of the household head
- Ethnicity, race, and caste (in selected countries)

In addition, gendered and intrahousehold analysis for key indicators to reveal policy-relevant disparities
Global MPI Trends for Europe and Central Asia: Percentage Change in MPI
Kyrgyzstan (MICS 2014 - 2018)
Absolute Reduction in global MPI by Age Group

Note: Unshaded bubbles indicate a statistically insignificant change.
Tajikistan (DHS 2012 - 2017)
Absolute Reduction in global MPI by Subnational Region

Note: Unshaded bubbles indicate a statistically insignificant change.
Turkmenistan (MICS 2006 - 2015/16 - 2019)

Censored Headcount Ratios across Time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Living Standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Child mortality</td>
<td>Years of schooling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School attendance</td>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>Assets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of people who are MPI poor and deprived in each indicator

- Nutrition
- Child mortality
- Years of schooling
- School attendance
- Sanitation
- Drinking water
- Electricity
- Housing
- Assets

2006
2015/16
2019
Providing inclusive and equitable quality education (SDG 4) is a key goal of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Education is often associated with gains across the household:

- higher school attendance for children
- lower nutritional deprivations
- lower child mortality

But globally, women’s education lags behind men’s.

→ Underlying MPI microdata offers an in-depth, gendered, and intrahousehold analyses of such deprivation patterns.
Multidimensional Poverty through a Gendered and Intrahousehold Lens

• Of the 1.3 billion multidimensionally poor, two-thirds - 836 million - live in households in which no girl or woman has completed at least six years of schooling.

• The percentage of multidimensionally poor people living in households in which no girl or woman has completed at least six years of schooling ranges covers 12.8% of the poor population in Europe and Central Asia.

Source: Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa forthcoming.
Multidimensional Poverty through a Gendered and Intrahousehold Lens

Percentage of individuals living in MPI poor households where:

- No female is educated but at least one man has completed six years of education
- No males or females have completed six years of education
For more information…

Visit our website at ophi.org.uk
- 2021 Global MPI report
- Country briefings
- Data tables & Do files
- Methodological note

Follow OPHI on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram

Contact details
fanni.kovesdi@qeh.ox.ac.uk  sophie.scharlin-pettee@qeh.ox.ac.uk