Disaggregation for Redressing Inequalities

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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 <u>and</u> also go beyond the household level?
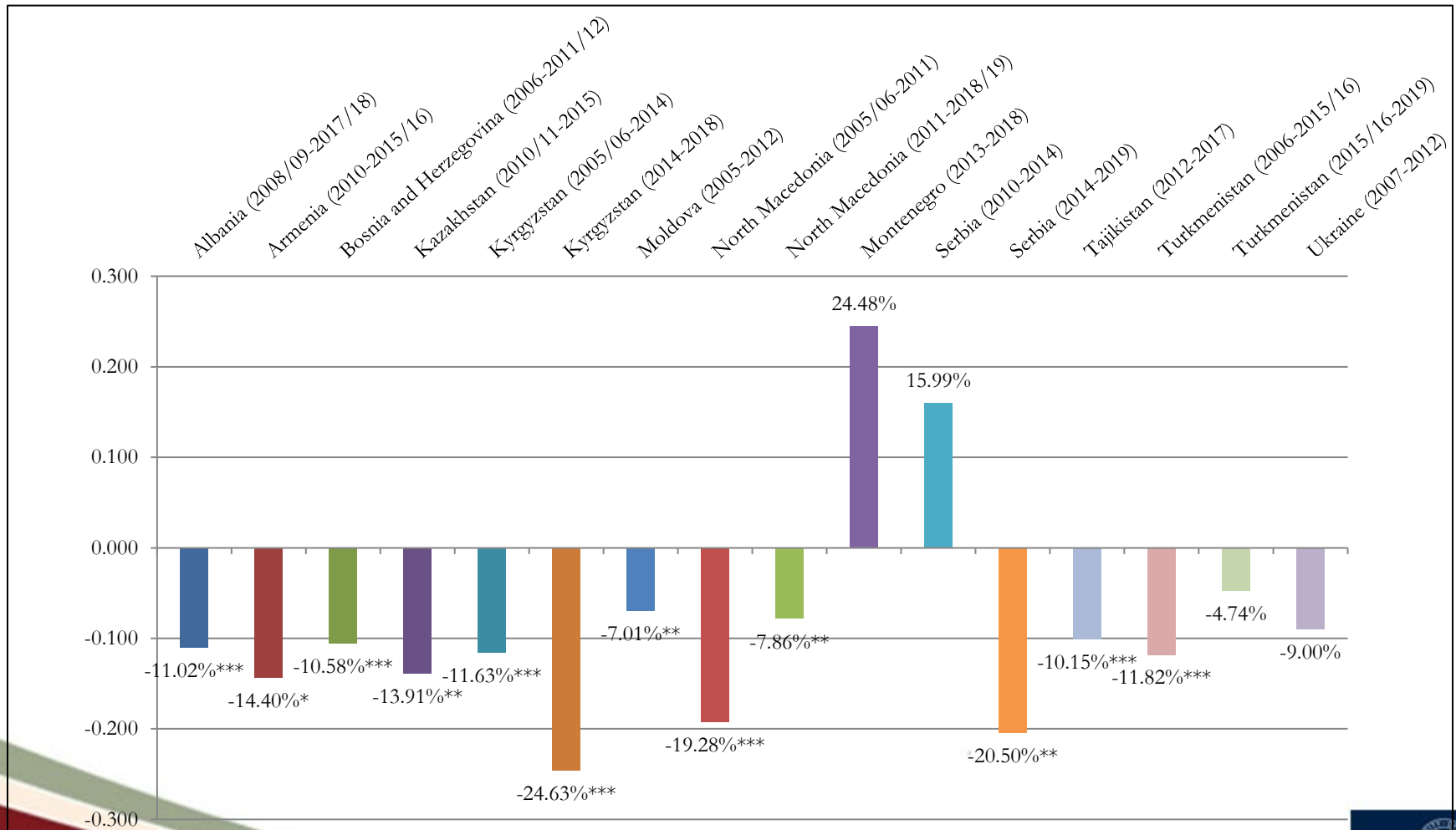
Agenda 2030

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
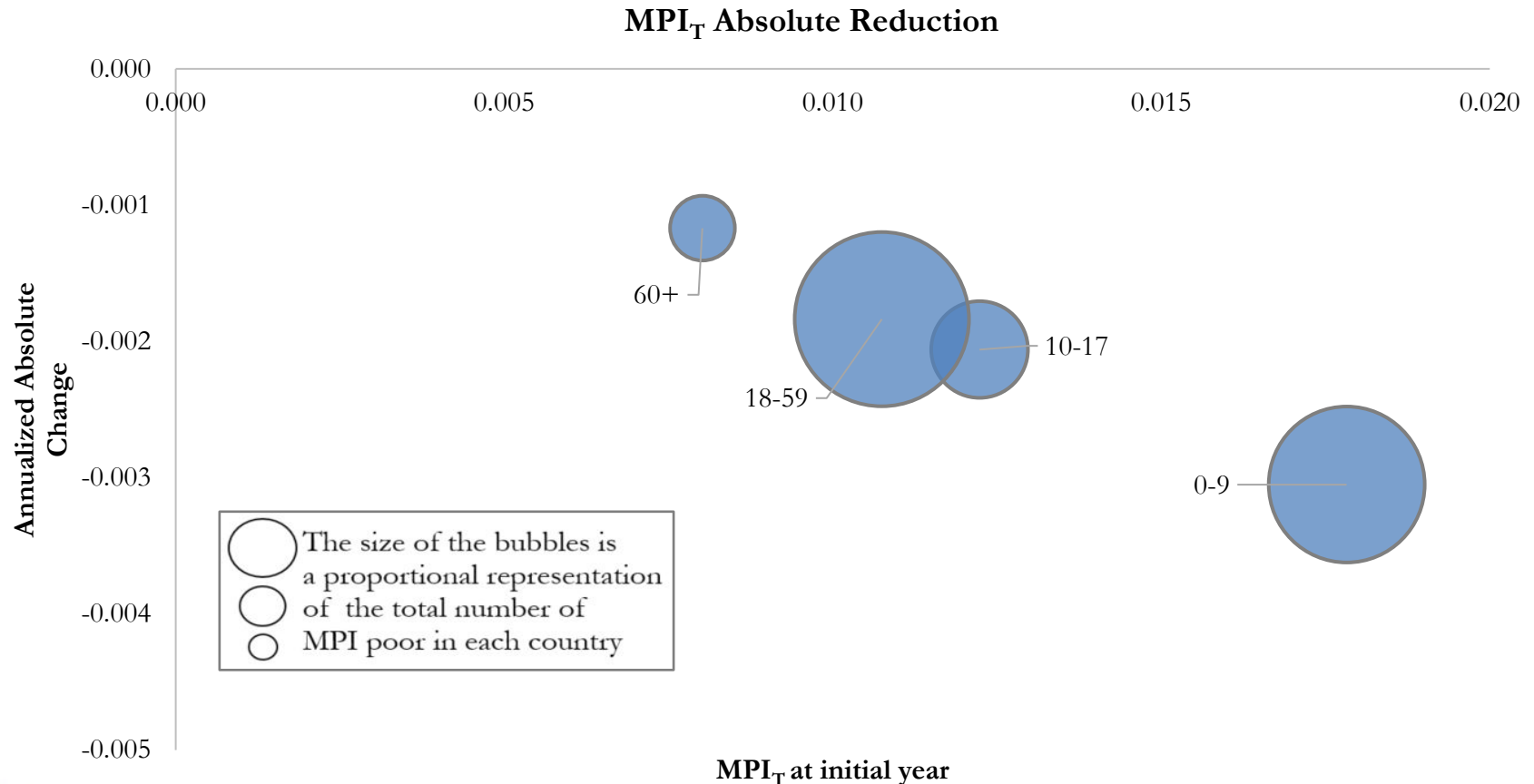- Ethnicity, race, and caste (in selected countries)

→ In addition, gendered and intrahousehold analysis for key indicators to reveal policy-relevant disparities

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Global MPI Trends for Europe and Central Asia:
Percentage Change in MPI

Kyrgyzstan (MICS 2014 - 2018)
Absolute Reduction in global MPI by Age Group

MPI_T Absolute Reduction

Annualized Absolute Change

60+

18-59

10-17

0-9

The size of the bubbles is a proportional representation of the total number of MPI poor in each country

MPI_T at initial year

Note: Unshaded bubbles indicate a statistically insignificant change.

Tajikistan (DHS 2012 - 2017)
Absolute Reduction in global MPI by <u>Subnational Region</u>

MPI_T Absolute Reduction

The size of the bubbles is a proportional representation of the total number of MPI poor in each country

Annualized Absolute Change

0.01
0.00
-0.01
-0.01
-0.02

0.000   0.020   0.040   0.060   0.080   0.100   0.120   0.140

Dushanbe
Sughd
DRS
Gbao
Khatlon

MPI_T at initial year

Note: Unshaded bubbles indicate a statistically insignificant change.

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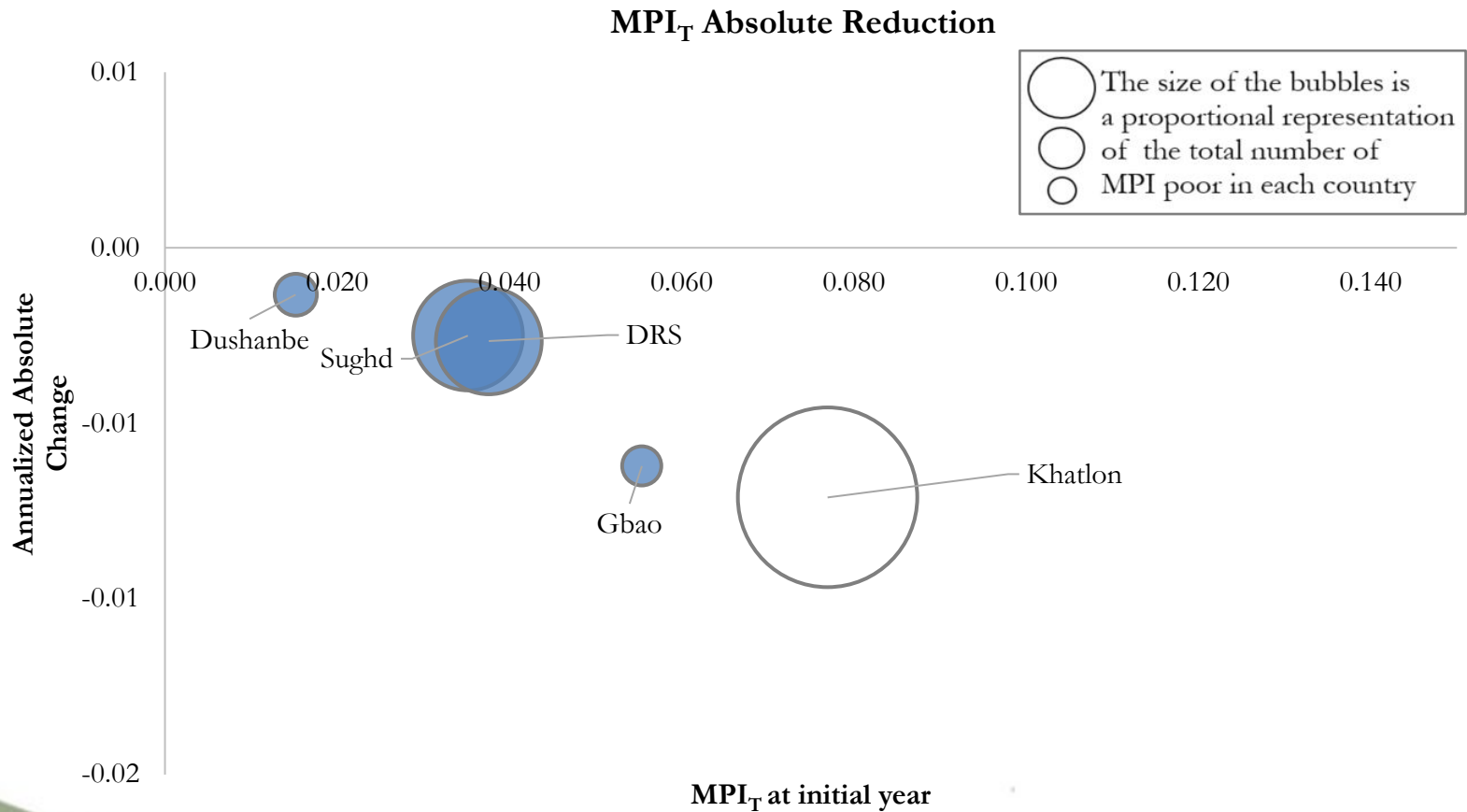
Turkmenistan (MICS 2006 - 2015/16 - 2019)

Censored Headcount Ratios across Time
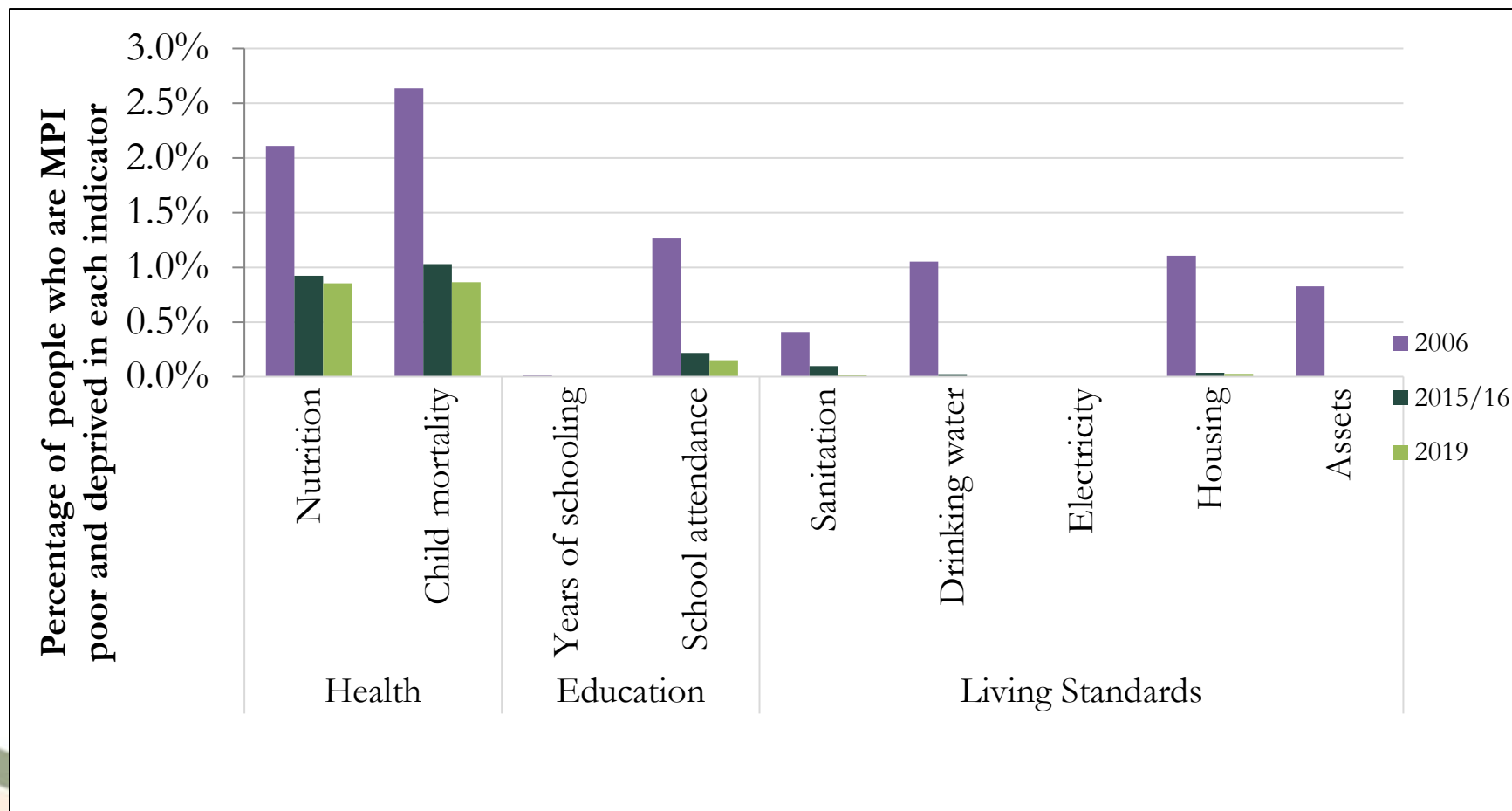
Global MPI – Intrahousehold analysis

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
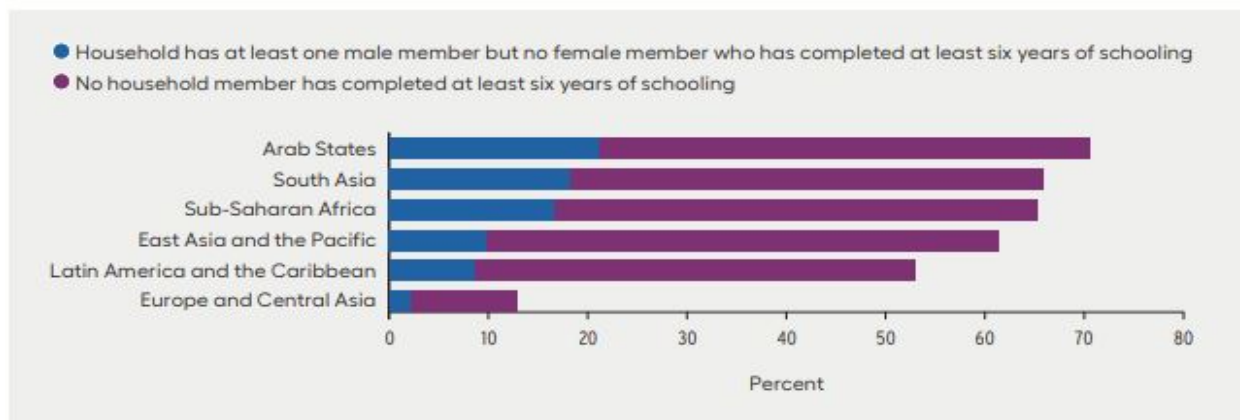- lower child mortality

But globally, women's education lags behind men's

→ Underlying MPI microdata offers an in-depth, gendered, and intrahousehold analyses of such deprivation patterns

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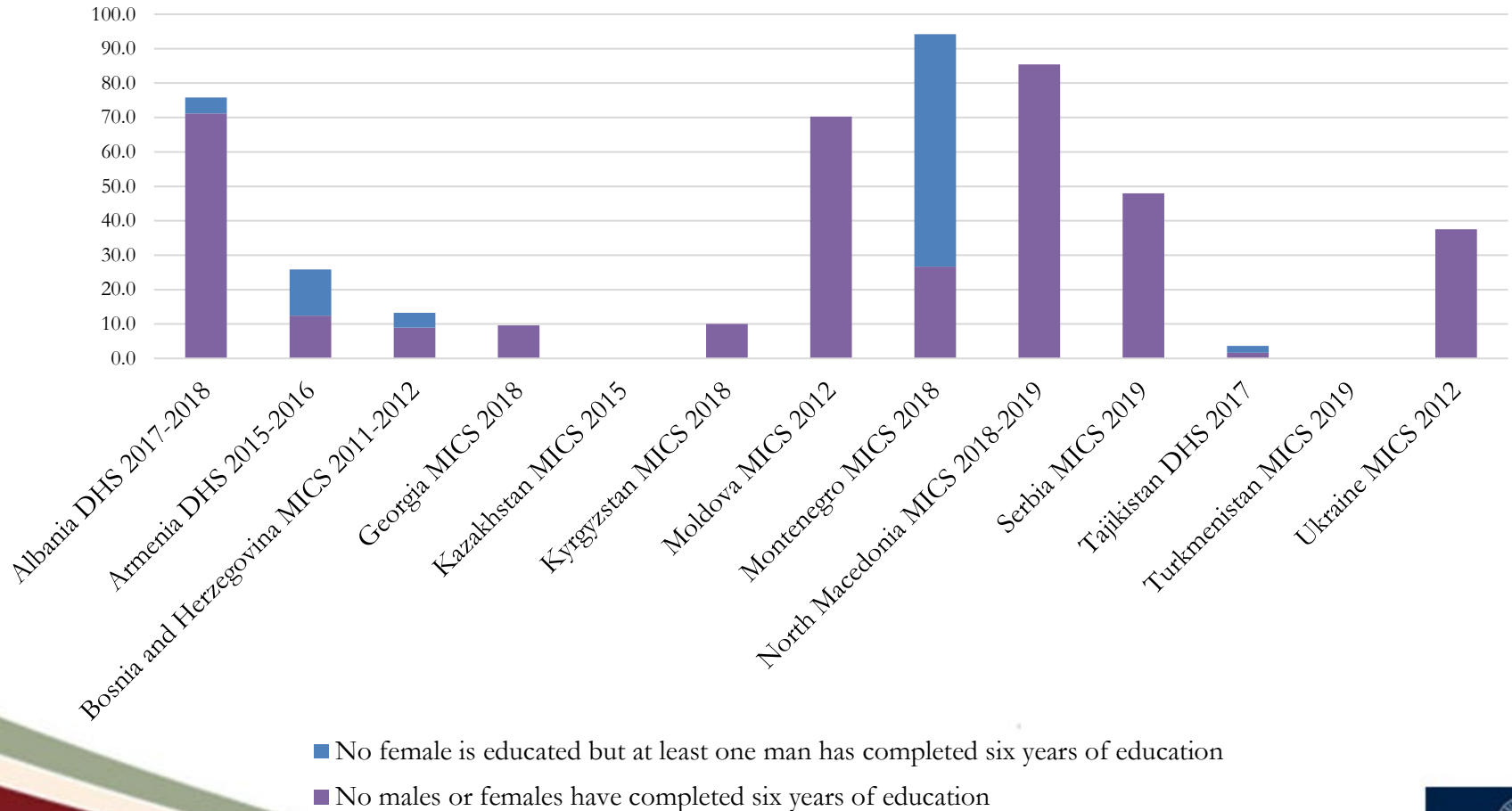# Multidimensional Poverty through a Gendered and Intrahousehold Lens

- 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.

● Household has at least one male member but no female member who has completed at least six years of schooling
● No household member has completed at least six years of schooling

Source: Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa forthcoming.

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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
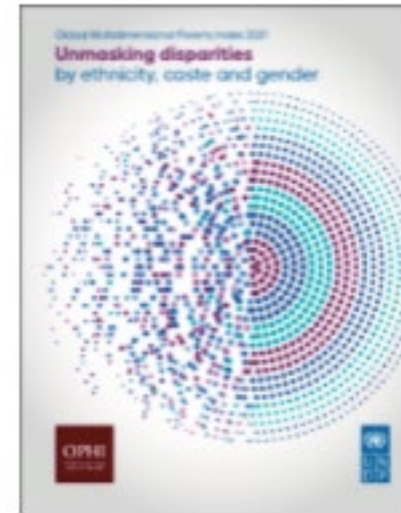
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