

**UNITED NATIONS**  
**ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE**  
 CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS  
**Group of Experts on Measuring Poverty and Inequality**  
 28-29 November 2024  
**Workshop on Harmonization of Poverty Statistics**  
 27 November 2024

<b>Title of contribution</b>	<i>Assessing the extent of misclassification of individual circumstances from multi-person households through use of household-level surveys of poverty</i>
<b>Author Name(s)</b>	<i>Megan CARROLL, Yolanda RIVEROS-MORALES, Gayatri RAMNATH, Amelia GREAVES, Joanne CRAWFORD, and Joanna PRADELA.</i>
<b>Presenter Name</b>	<i>Yolanda RIVEROS-MORALES</i>
<b>Presenter Organization</b>	<i>International Women's Development Agency (IWDA)</i>
<b>Topic</b>	<i>Intra-household poverty</i>
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p><i>Household-level data collection masks differences in the extent and composition of multidimensional poverty among household members. Disaggregation of these data can result in inaccurate and misleading statistics regarding individual experiences of poverty and inequality and the extent of poverty and inequality in the household as a whole. This Working Paper examines the potential extent of deprivation misclassification of individuals residing in multi-person households arising from the use of household-level surveys of poverty, using data from the Kingdom of Tonga's 2022 <b>Equality Insights Rapid survey</b>. Equality Insights Rapid is an individual-level, gender-sensitive measure of multidimensional poverty developed by the International Women's Development Agency (IWDA), assessed via a phone survey, and utilised for the first time in two Pacific Island nations in 2022. We compare individual-level results of each household member to those of a proxy respondent, the individual who completed questionnaire A of our survey that collects information about the household, including the household roster. By treating the respondent to questionnaire A of our survey as the likely respondent to a household-level survey, we can assess the circumstances of all adults in the surveyed household against that profile to ascertain the extent of misclassification of other household members' experiences in fifteen dimensions of life. We explore this potential misclassification of individual circumstances by gender, age, and differences in ability, and the intersection of these personal characteristics. Demonstrating the potential for misclassification through the use of household-level surveying also demonstrates the extent to which global assessments of poverty and inequality that rely on these data misrepresent the phenomena, and the potential for individual-level measurement of multidimensional poverty to contribute to a greater understanding of the extent of poverty and inequality, the nature and scope of differences by social characteristics, and the opportunities to address persistent global poverty and inequality.</i></p>	
<b>Please select your preferred contribution (you may select both options):</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Presentation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Paper (to be submitted by 18 October)