

Equality Insights: Demonstrating what is enabled by individual, gender-sensitive, multidimensional measurement of poverty

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Understand Poverty.
Inspire Change.

Equality Insights in brief

- *Equality Insights* program leads **individual-level gender-sensitive** measurement of **multidimensional poverty** and works with partners to collect, analyse and communicate that data
 - **Working to shift global poverty measurement standards** towards disaggregatable, gender-sensitive data as a norm via quantitative measurement of 15 dimensions of life plus assets
- ***Equality Insights Plus*** is the extended and face-to-face survey, developed to inform robust poverty and inequality assessment and response.
- ***Equality Insights Rapid*** is a shorter version of the face-to-face survey, developed to enable surveying by phone in the context of COVID-19.



Equality Insights — key measurement features



Intersectional

- Provides insight into how multiple characteristics such as **gender, disability and age** (all ages over 18) intersect to influence the experience of poverty



Multidimensional

- Assesses 15 dimensions of life. Based on **participatory research** across 6 countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, with some 3000 people with lived experience of poverty



Gender-sensitive

- Includes aspects of life that are shaped by gender, rather than only focusing on what people have in common, and uses **gender-sensitive** indicators where possible



Scalar

- Assesses each dimension on a scale, to show **multiple levels of deprivation**; how poor you are influences what you need to be not poor



Within-household

- Samples **multiple adults in a household** to reveal differences between household members and capture inequalities inside households, where an estimated 1/3 of global inequality is found



Equality Insights: dimensions measured

FINANCIAL INSIGHTS

MULTIDIMENSIONAL INSIGHTS

ASSETS



CLOTHING



EDUCATION



ENERGY



ENVIRONMENT



FAMILY PLANNING



FOOD



HEALTH



RELATIONSHIPS



SAFETY



SANITATION



SHELTER



TIME-USE



VOICE



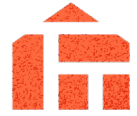
WATER



WORK



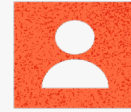
Equality Insights Rapid



Household questionnaire

- Enumeration: ~10 mins
- Min questions: 29
- Max questions: ~52

- Household representative provides demographic information
- Answer questions about circumstances shared by household members (*e.g., Shelter: Floor, roof and wall materials*)



Individual questionnaire

- Enumeration: ~20-25 mins
- Min questions: 72
- Max questions: 103

- Each household member meeting the eligibility criteria
- Measures household members' individual experiences of poverty across each dimension (*e.g., Shelter: access to private spaces to wash and change*)



Dimension	Measured by
Clothing	Sufficiency Appropriateness Protection
Education	Level of educational attainment Degree of functional literacy
Energy	Exposure to unclean fumes Sufficiency of energy supply
Environment	Exposure to natural hazards Exposure to pollution
Family Planning	Unmet need for contraception
Food	Food Security (FIES)
Health	Physical health Mental health (K6)
Relationships	Perceived degree of support available to meet everyday needs and in crisis
Safety	Perceptions of safety
Sanitation	Quality of toilet facility (JMP) Sufficiency of menstrual products Soap for handwashing

Dimension	Measured by
Shelter	Security of tenure Sufficient household items Sufficient privacy Sufficient protection from elements
Time use	Consequences of time poverty Dual burden of un/paid work
Voice	Involvement in community decision making Autonomy Involvement in household decision making
Water	Quality of drinking water Water security (iWISE) Water access during menstruation
Work	Status in paid work Dignity of work Harm from work
Assets	Household asset ownership

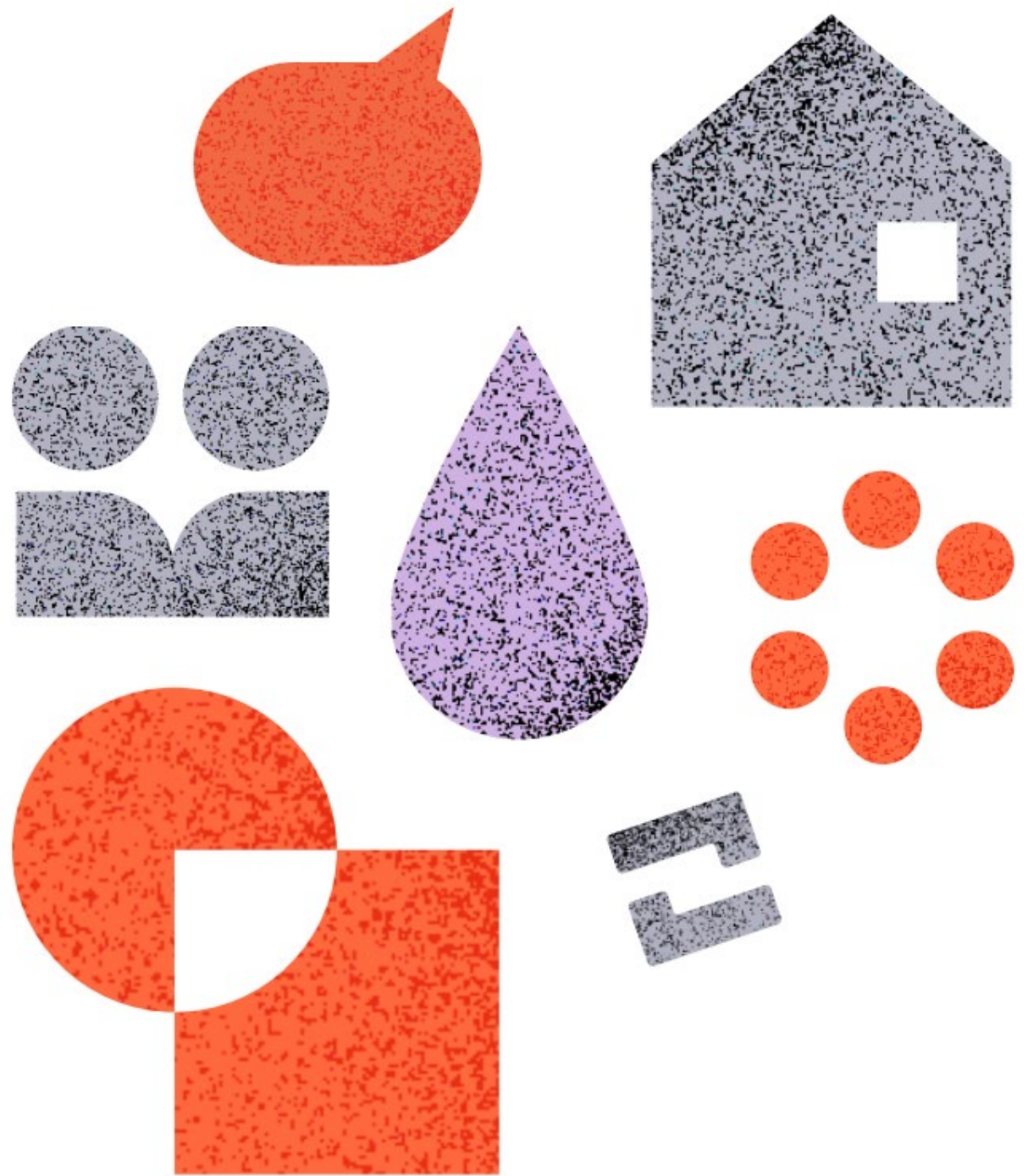
Deprivation categories for Equality Insights Rapid

Severely deprived	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Deprivation in relation to multiple indicators- Deprivation in one indicator that is considered severe
Moderately deprived	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Deprivation in relation to one indicator- Vulnerability that makes deprivation foreseeable
Does not meet threshold	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Does not meet either of the above categories

*There are additional deprivation categories for *Equality Insights Plus*



Equality Insights Rapid: Findings from Tonga



Tonga survey and sample

Representative 3-stage sampling approach

Sample frame

- Based on Census Data 2016

Geography

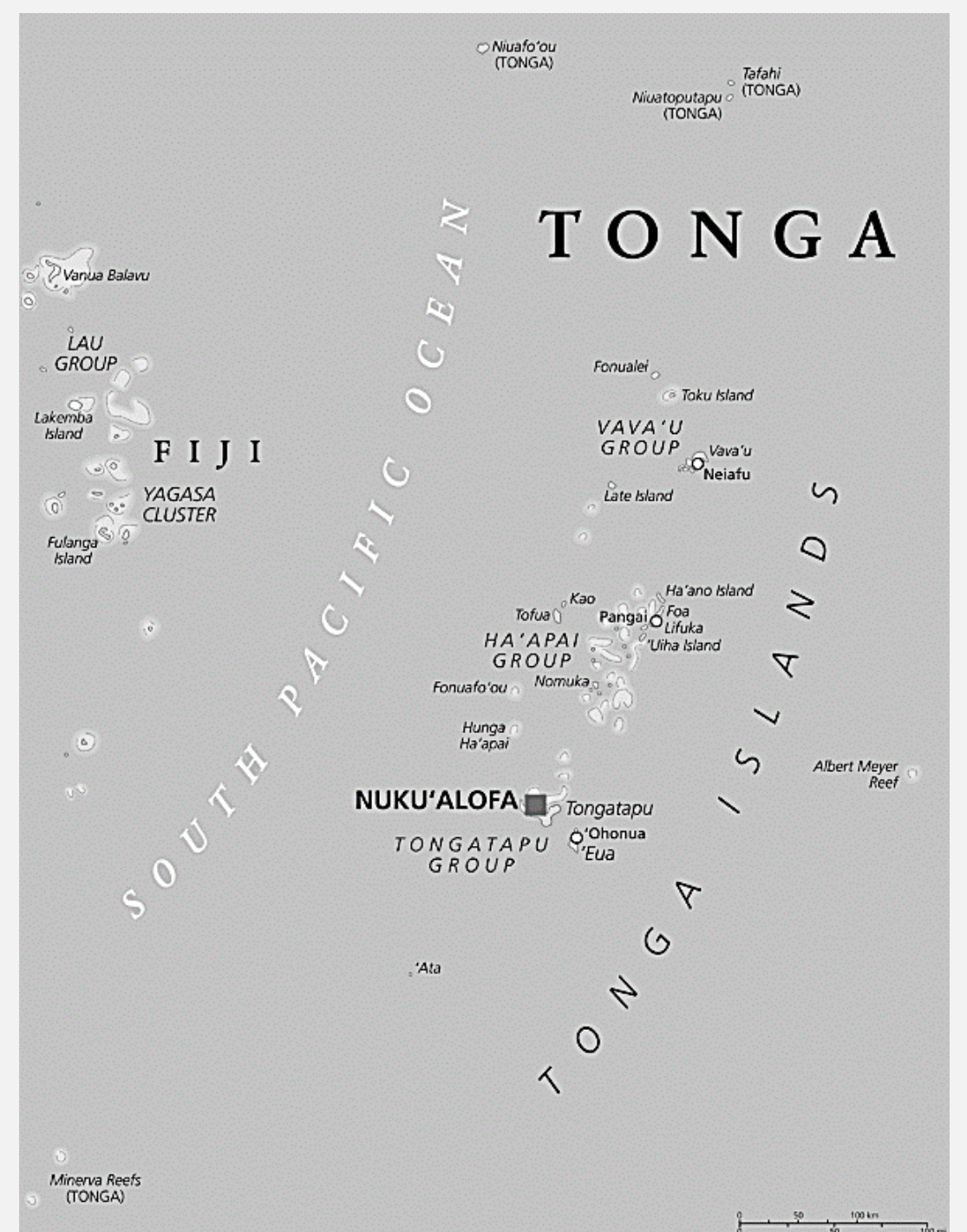
- Nationally representative
- Where phone coverage exists

Final sample size

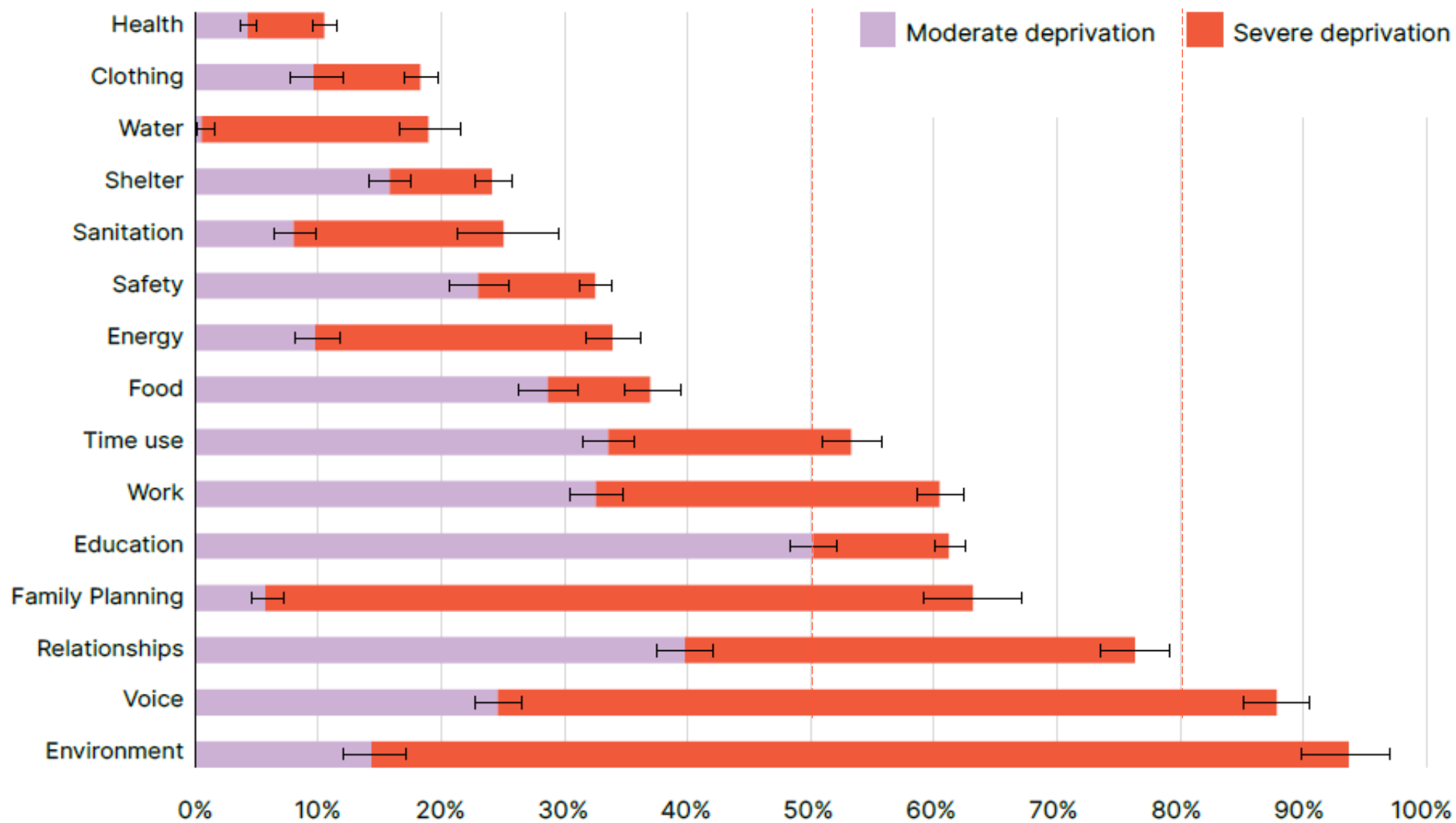
- 2,551 households
- 6,703 individuals

Data collection

- Undertaken by the Tonga Statistics Department
- 17 May - 30 June 2022
- Three months after a significant natural disaster
- First national phone survey in Tonga



Tonga: Percentage of people experiencing deprivation across each dimension



Tonga findings - Overall

Dimension	aOR (Direct association)	aOR (Age x Gender)		aOR (Disability x Gender)	aOR (Location x Gender)
		18-29	60+		
Clothing	0.835**	0.751	1.195	1.191	0.913
Education	0.847**	0.767*	1.429*	0.765	2.241
Energy	0.656***	0.969	1.089	1.454	0.934
Environment	0.966	1.308	1.14	1.692	1.069
Family Planning	0.909	0.886		1.320	1.144
Food	0.944	1.179	1.061	0.766	0.90
Health	1.209*	1.151	1.723*	0.882	1.337
Relationships	0.971	1.095	1.328	0.553*	1.098
Safety	2.193***	1.411**	0.889	1.11	1.013
Sanitation	1.057	0.876	0.88	0.578	1.177
Shelter	1.009	1.002	1.112	1.697	0.944
Time Use	1.410***	1.009	1.160	0.736	1.234
Voice	1.177**	0.929	1.261	0.955	0.646***
Water	0.980	1.361*	1.213	0.823	0.704
Work	1.066	1.312*	1.012	0.740	0.842



Percent of the population in Tonga that would have a deprivation misclassification if based on household survey respondent's classification, by dimension

	Energy	Food	Sanitation	Shelter	Water
Misclassified as not deprived	9%	7%	3%	4%	5%
Misclassified as deprived	8%	10%	5%	5%	6%
Total misclassified	18%	17%	7%	9%	11%



Key Takeaways

- Individual-level, gender-sensitive measurement of multidimensional poverty is vital to move beyond disaggregation and capture lived realities.
 - Both **what** is measured and **how** are important for understanding the implications of gender, age and disability
 - And for accuracy, inclusion and visibility
 - And for evidence-informed action that connects to lived realities
- The results from our analysis using data from the Equality Insights Rapid survey in Tonga in 2022 show that on average, 12% of respondents would be misclassified in their experiences of deprivation in Energy, Water, Sanitation, Food, and Shelter dimensions if household survey responses are used instead of individual responses.
- Household-level data collection masks differences in the extent and composition of multidimensional poverty among household members.





Thank You

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