USING THE INDIVIDUAL DEPRIVATION MEASURE TO OBTAIN SDG GENDER DATA

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The most serious problem with current ways of measuring poverty is that the household is the unit of analysis

This assumes that resources are distributed equally within the household – all members are equally poor
And assumes that poverty affects everyone in the same ways – regardless of gender (or any other characteristic)
MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY MEASURES

- Even multidimensional measures cannot reveal when **multiple deprivations are experienced by a single individual** or spread among individuals.
- Do not factor in **dimensions of great significance to women** such as time use, violence, family planning etc.
- Or enable societal level assessment of **group differences**, eg by age, gender, ethnicity, disability & more
- Limited by existing data which poor people have had no say in determining
6 COUNTRIES, 18 RESEARCH SITES
• Pacific (Fiji)
• South East Asia (Indonesia, Philippines)
• Southern Africa (Angola, Malawi, Mozambique)

3 AGE COHORTS
• Young women and men
• Middle age women and men
• Older women and men
THREE-PHASE RESEARCH DESIGN

PHASE 1: QUALITATIVE
Participatory research, to gain insight & understanding (~1,115 people)

PHASE 2: RANKING
Dimension preference, to gauge priorities & gaps (~1,800 people)

PHASE 3: DEVELOPING AND TRIALLING THE IDM
Nationally representative survey in the Philippines (~1,800 people)
SOME GENDER DIFFERENCES

- **Males** more likely to identify formal **employment**, and access to **electricity** as dimensions of deprivation.

- **Females** more likely to discuss **education**, **health care**, and an **inability to care for their families**.

- In terms of assets, **males** were more likely to identify productive **capital** (farm implements, ability to borrow), whilst **females** were more likely to identify lack of **small assets** (eg gold jewellery)

- **Females** more commonly identified **sanitation**, and access to **sanitary pads/products**, as important, and access to adequate **contraception**.
Randomly select dwellings, then aim to interview every member of each household over 16 years of age

- Enables assessment of within-household distribution
- With some challenges for assessing violence dimension
- Gender sensitive
- Measures at individual level
- Multidimensional – 15 dimensions: material and non-material
- Intersectional – illuminates the compounding effect of multiple deprivations
- Scalar – moves beyond a poor/non-poor binary
- Is not limited by existing data
MEETING INFORMATIONAL DEMANDS

LEVEL OF ANALYSIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household</td>
<td>Individual</td>
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</tbody>
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INTERSECTIONALITY

Age x Sex
Age x Sex x Ethnicity
Age x Sex x Ethnicity x Disability
Within geographic locations

LEVEL OF ANALYSIS

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</table>
Target 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions.

Target 2: End hunger, improve food security, improved nutrition…

Target 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all.

Target 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
SDG 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY & EMPOWER ALL WOMEN & GIRLS

**Target 5.1**: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

**Target 5.2**: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres

**Target 5.4**: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work...

**Target 5.5**: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making...

**Target 5.6**: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights...
**Target 6**: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

**Target 7**: Ensure access to affordable, reliable and sustainable modern energy for all.

**Target 8**: Full and productive employment and decent work for all...

**Target 11**: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
Target 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies

IDM Dimension: Clothing is not included in SDGs

IDM Dimension Environment relates to small parts of a number of SDG indicators
ASSETS BY SEX

The IDM measures asset ownership & access to use by sex

- Land – house land, agricultural land
- Mechanised farm equipment – tractor, plough
- Non-mechanized farm equipment – plough, yoke, hand hoe
- Livestock – large (cows, buffalo etc); small (goats, sheep, pigs etc)
- Non-farm business equipment – sewing machine, grain milling
- Large consumer durables – e.g. Fridge, furniture, TV
- Small consumer durables - radio, cell phone, valuable stones, metals, jewellery
- Means of transport – bicycle, motorbike, car, boat ( with or without motor)
- Other – computer, internet connection
CONCLUSION

The IDM is still in development

- It measures multidimensional poverty at an individual level
- It is sensitive to gender as well as able to be gender disaggregated (and by other characteristics, e.g., age, ethnicity, rural/urban etc)
- With sufficient sample it reveals intersectional issues
- It aligns with many aspects of the SDGs relevant to people experiencing poverty
- It will be particularly useful for data-poor areas
- It is contributing to the challenges of measuring non-material aspects of poverty and sampling options
The IDM Program is a partnership between the Australian National University, the International Women’s Development Agency and the Australian Government through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The original research that developed the IDM was a four-year, international, interdisciplinary research collaboration, led by the Australian National University, in partnership with the International Women’s Development Agency and the Philippine Health and Social Science Association, University of Colorado at Boulder, and Oxfam Great Britain (Southern Africa), with additional support from Oxfam America and Oslo University. It was funded by the Australian Research Council and Partner organisations.

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