

DATA FOR UNDERSTANDING INEQUALITY AND INTERSECTIONALITY: THE INDIVIDUAL DEPRIVATION MEASURE

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THE INDIVIDUAL DEPRIVATION MEASURE (IDM)

- Primary data collection
- Measures at the individual level
- 15 key dimensions of life, identified by people with lived experience of poverty across 6 countries
- All adult household members (16+ / 18+ in different contexts)
- Standardised dimension indices
- Overall composite index

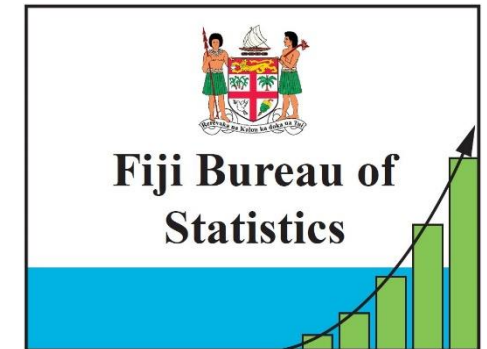


CASE STUDY: FIJI



IDM FIJI SAMPLE (2015)

- 1125 Households; 2966 Individuals
- 1481 Men; 1485 Women
- Age range 18 – 97; mean age 43
- 757 Urban; 2054 Rural; 155 Informal



A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO 'LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND'

Multidimensionality – overlapping deprivations

E.g., deprivation in health, work, and voice

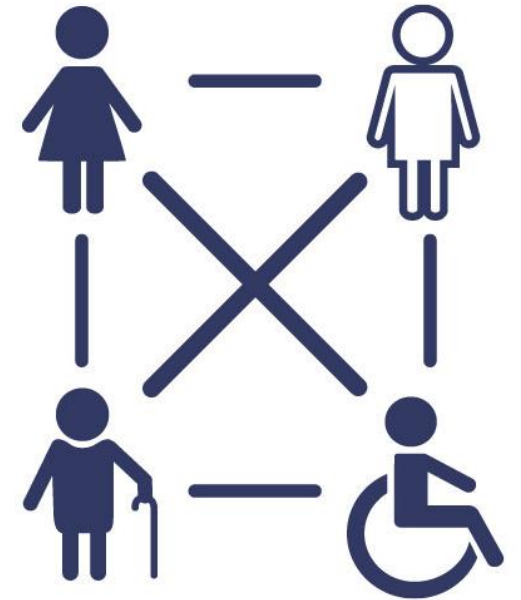
Intersectionality – overlapping group identities

E.g., Rural women with disabilities




Indices – capture multiple pieces of information simultaneously

E.g., 'health' = health status, health care status, health care quality

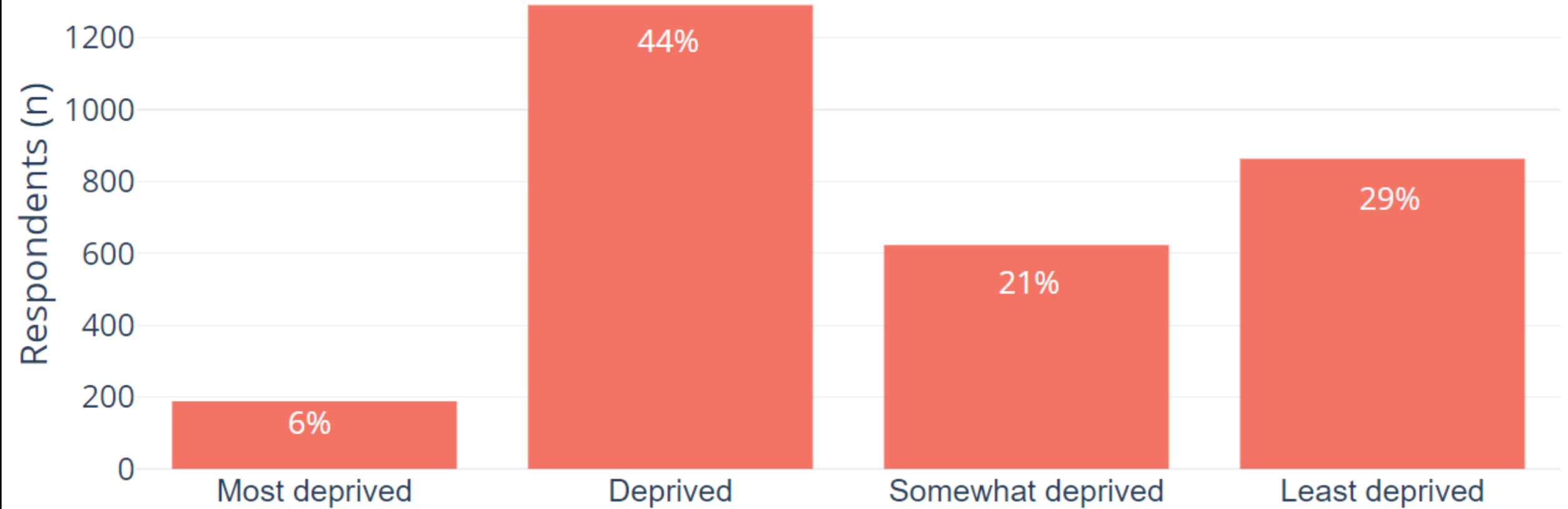
We can apply these approaches to statistical practice to reveal populations where deprivation is concentrated, the factors driving this, and how these interact



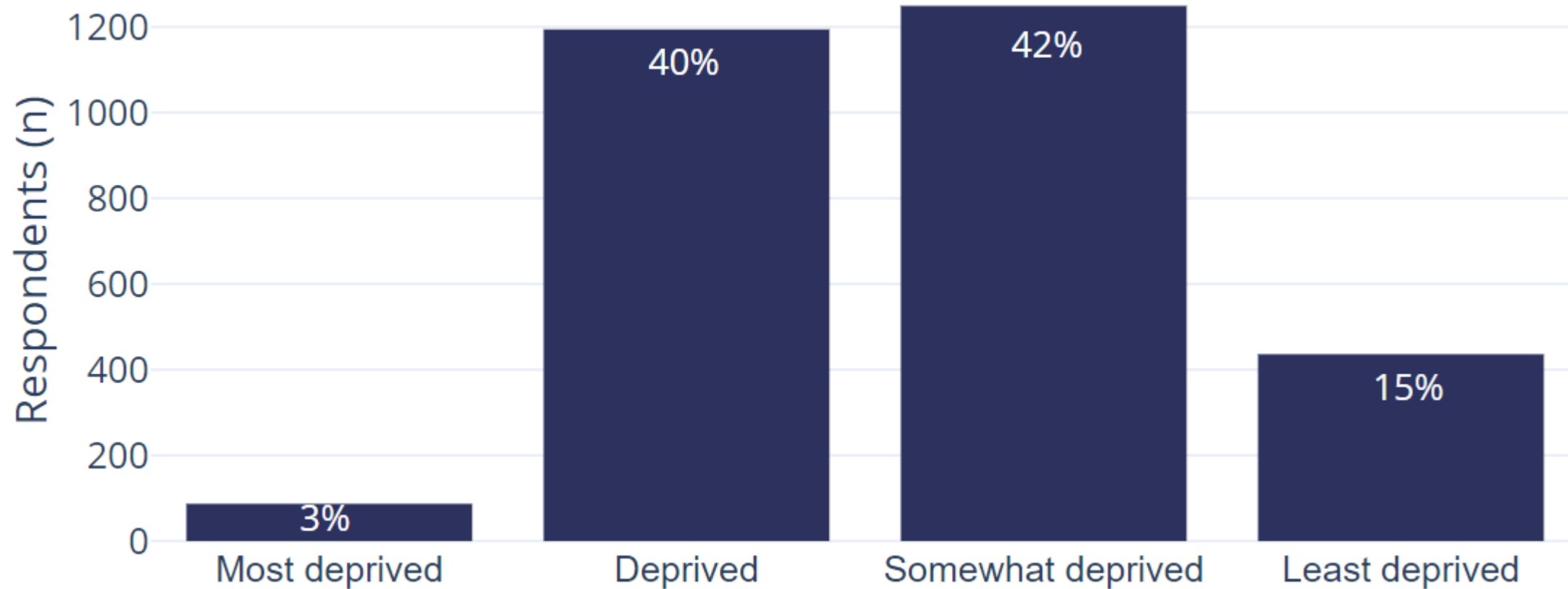
WORK, VOICE & HEALTH DIMENSIONS

Dimension	Themes	Indicators	Items	Aggregate score
 <p>4 HEALTH</p>	Health Status	Health status	When the last sickness occurred and how long this impacted daily activities	0 = Most deprived 3 = least deprived
		Exposure to smoke	Severity of health problems due to smoke exposure from cooking	
	Healthcare	Healthcare access & quality	Receiving healthcare when required and any problems encountered	
 <p>13 VOICE</p>	Voice in the community	Raise opinion	Extent of ability to raise issues/opinions in the community	0 = Most deprived
	Voice in the household	Bring about change	Extent of ability to bring about change in the community	3 = least deprived
		Control	Control over personal decisions	
 <p>15 WORK</p>	Paid work	Type of work	In paid work and the reliability of that work	0 = Most deprived 3 = least deprived
		Security/hazards from paid work	Severity of any physical/mental illness or injury from paid work	
	Unpaid work	Respect	Paid work is respected among community and treated with respect at work	
		Hazards from unpaid work	Severity of any physical/mental illness or injury from unpaid work	
	Respect	Unpaid work is respected among community and treated with respect at work		

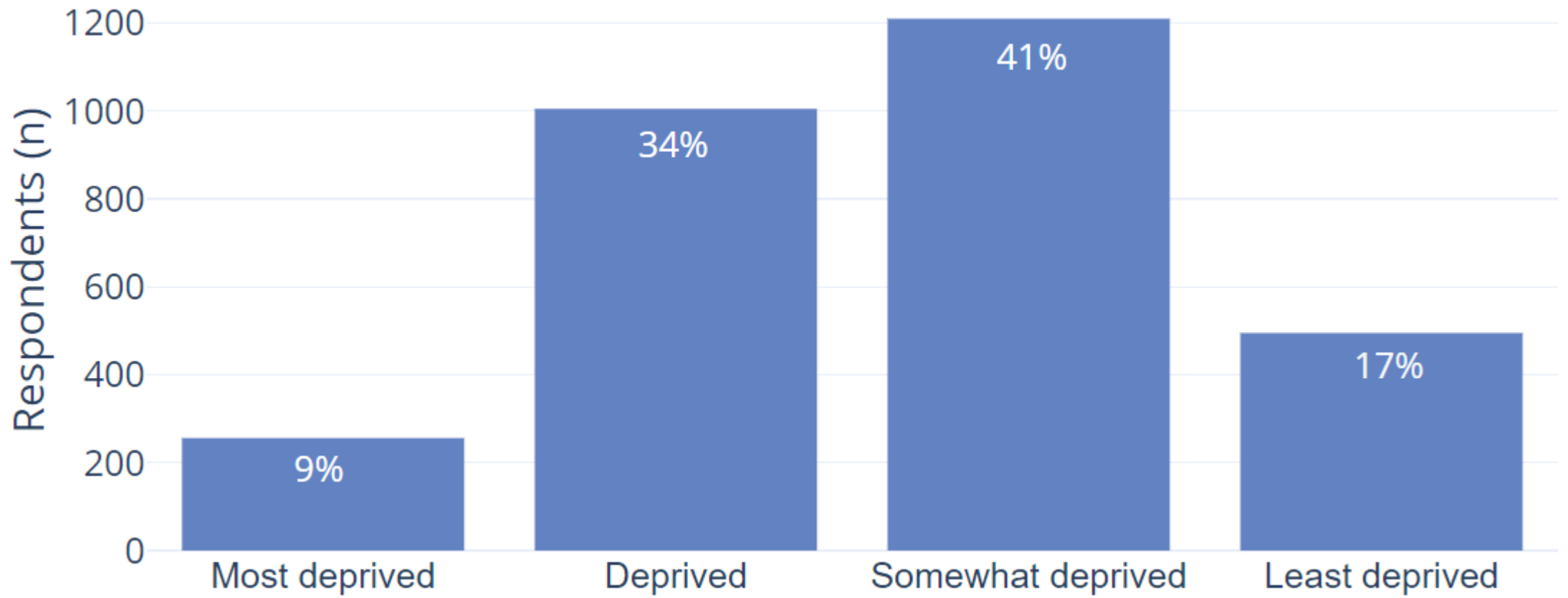
WORK AGGREGATE SCORES



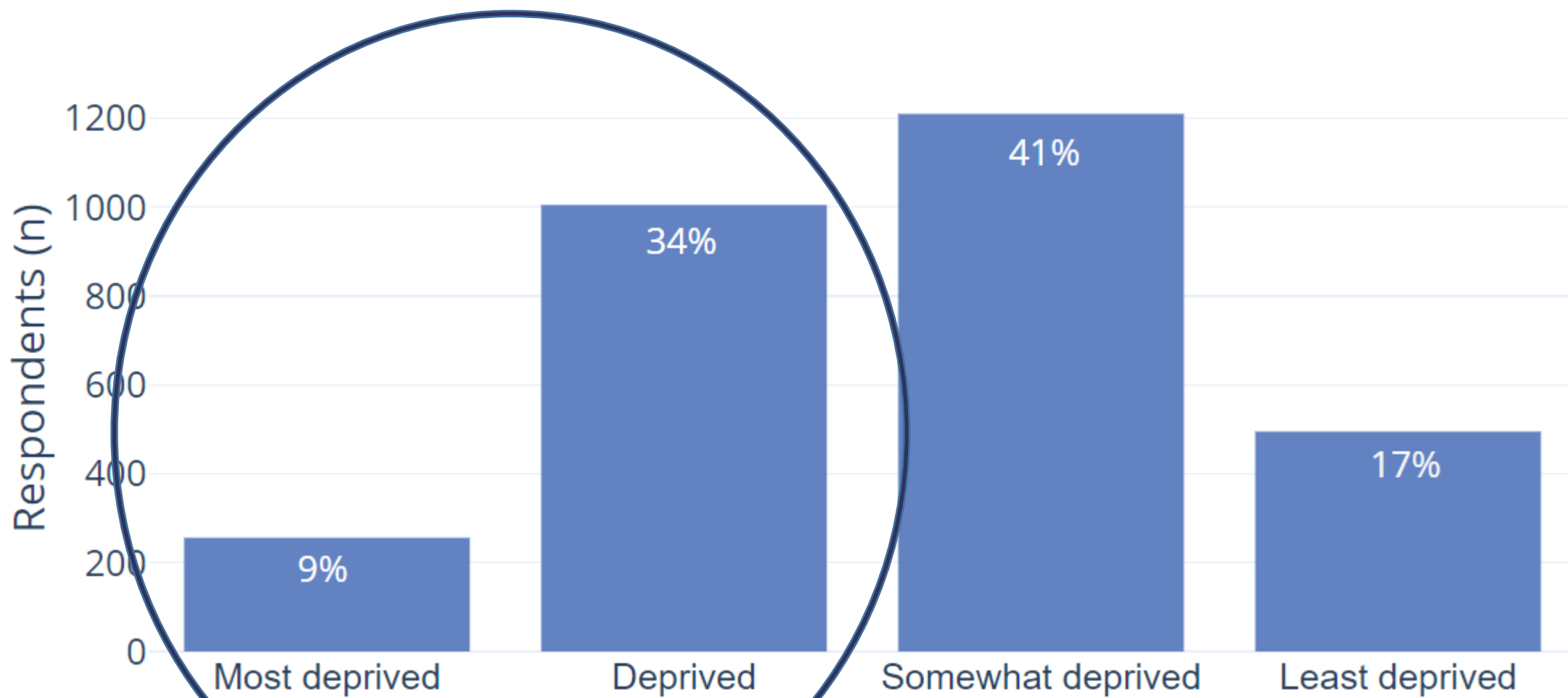
HEALTH AGGREGATE SCORES



VOICE AGGREGATE SCORES



VOICE AGGREGATE SCORES



Work

N = 1,479
50%

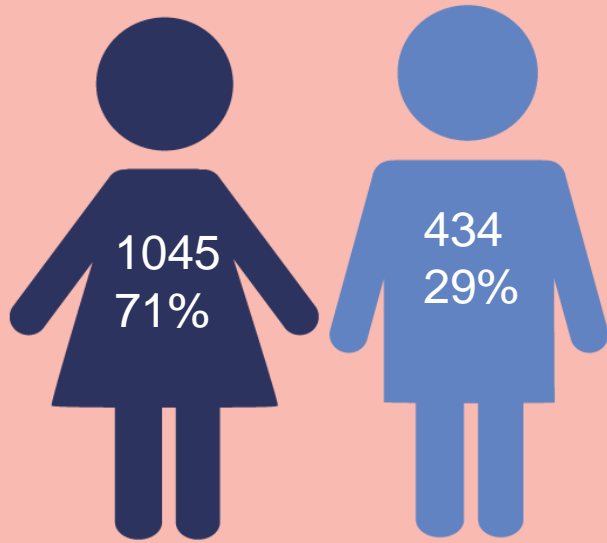
Voice

N = 1,261
43%

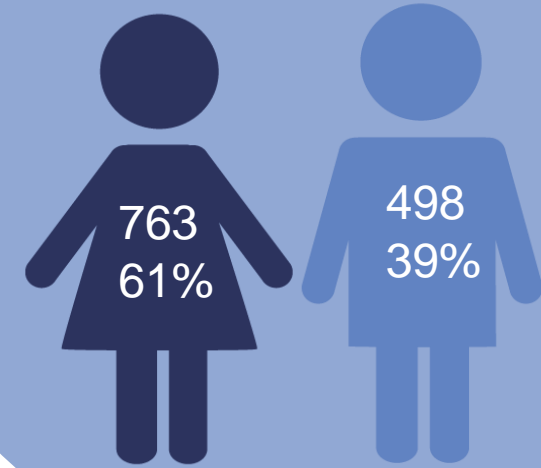
Health

N = 1,281
43%

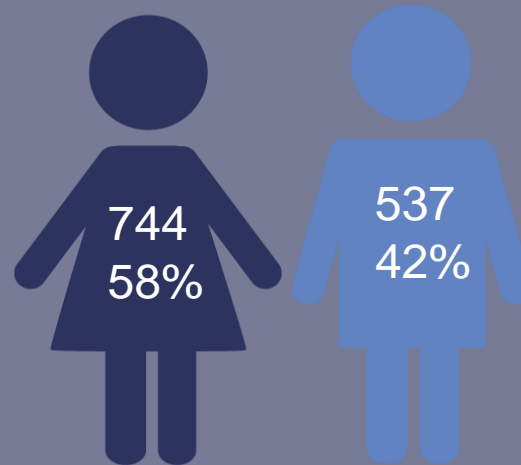
Work



Voice



Health



Work

N = 1,479

50%

Voice

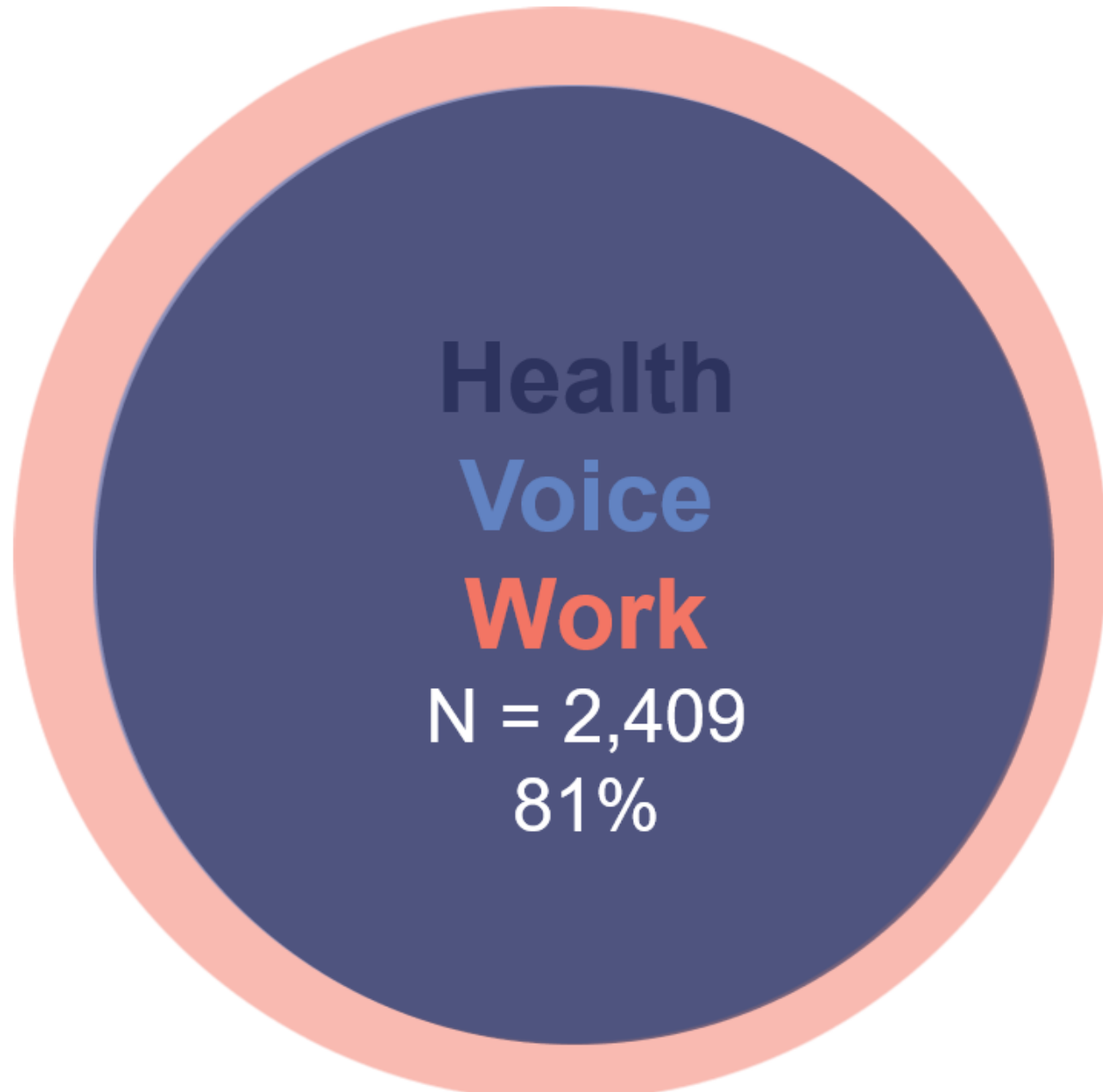
N = 1,261

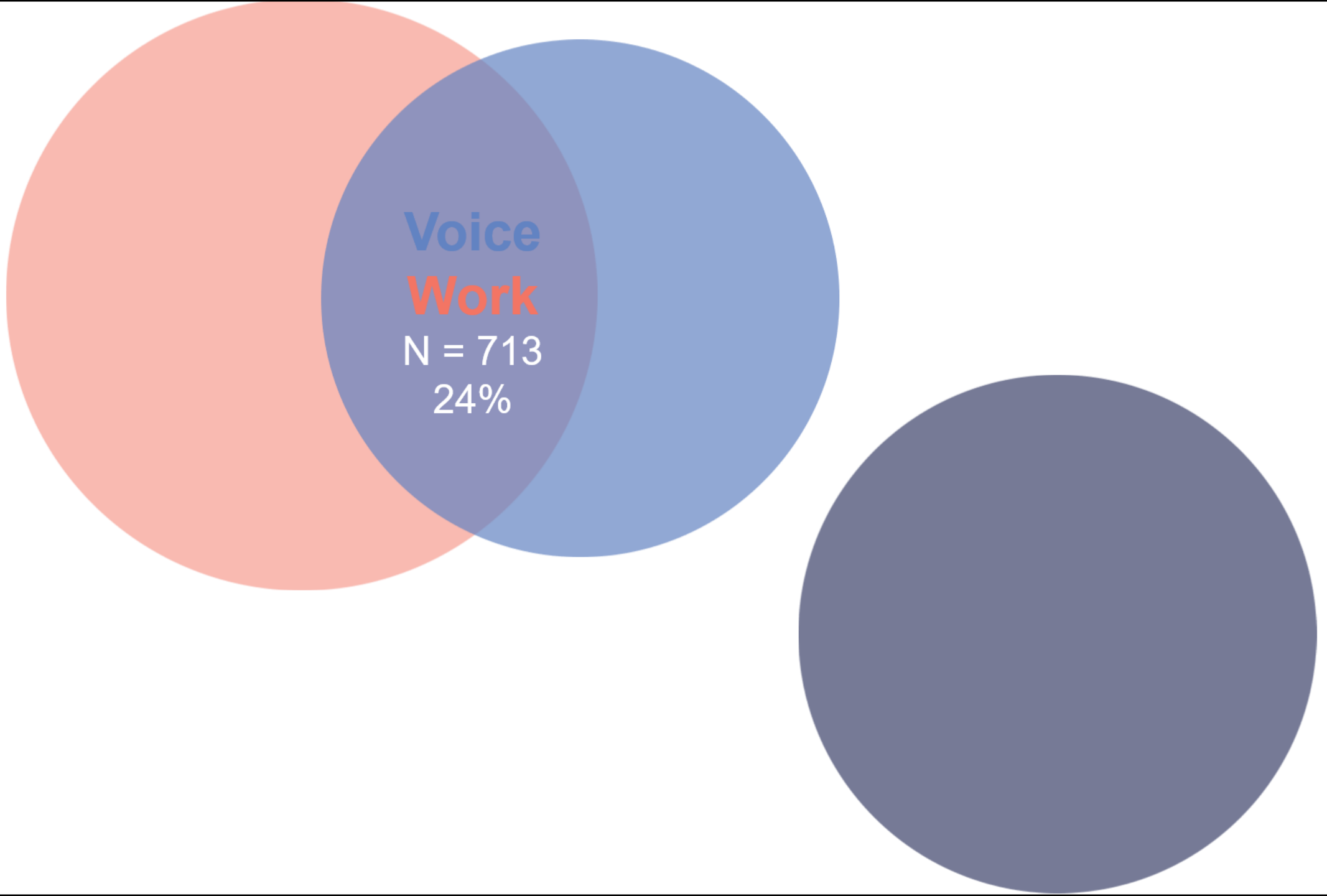
43%

Health

N = 1,281

43%



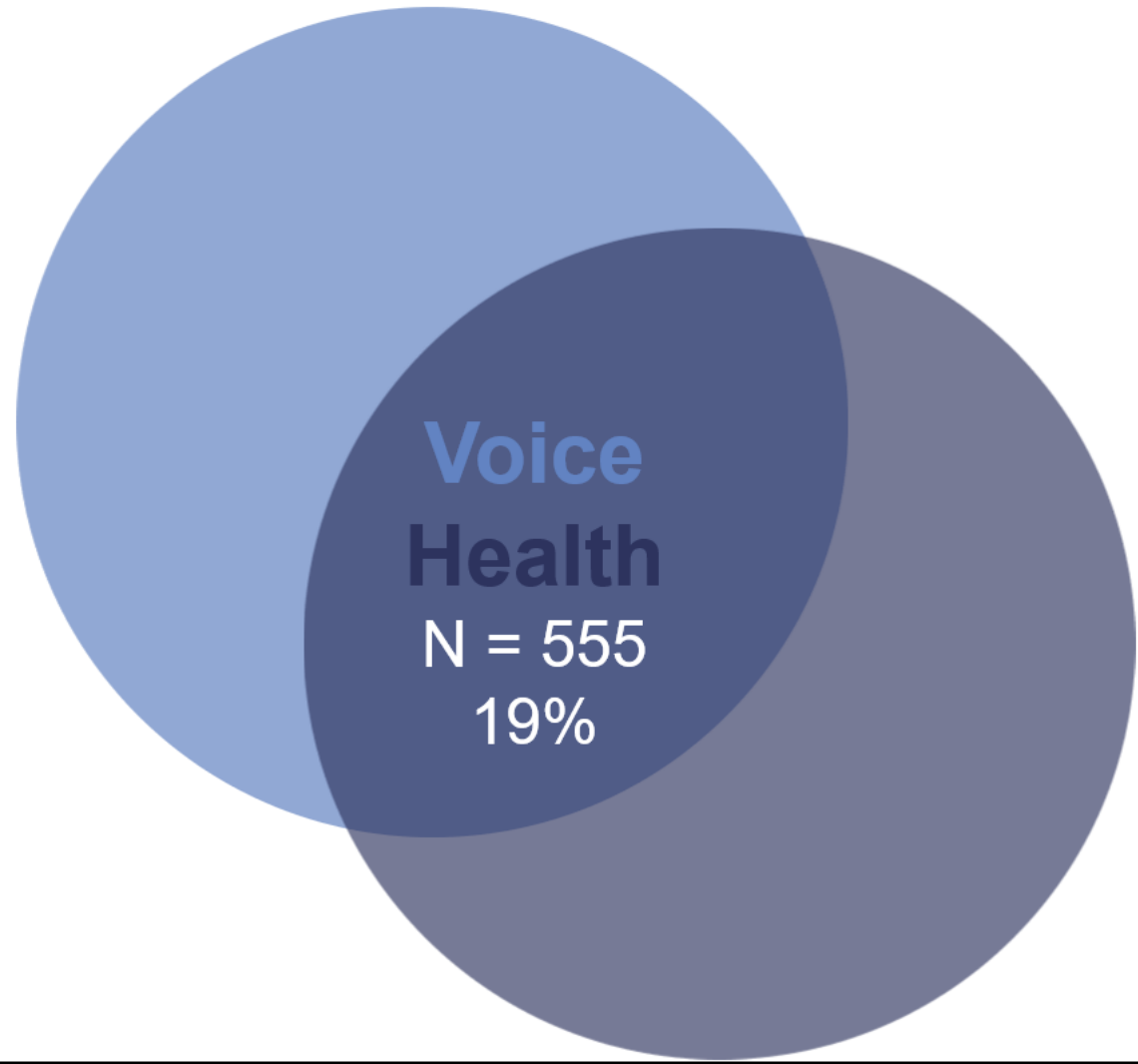
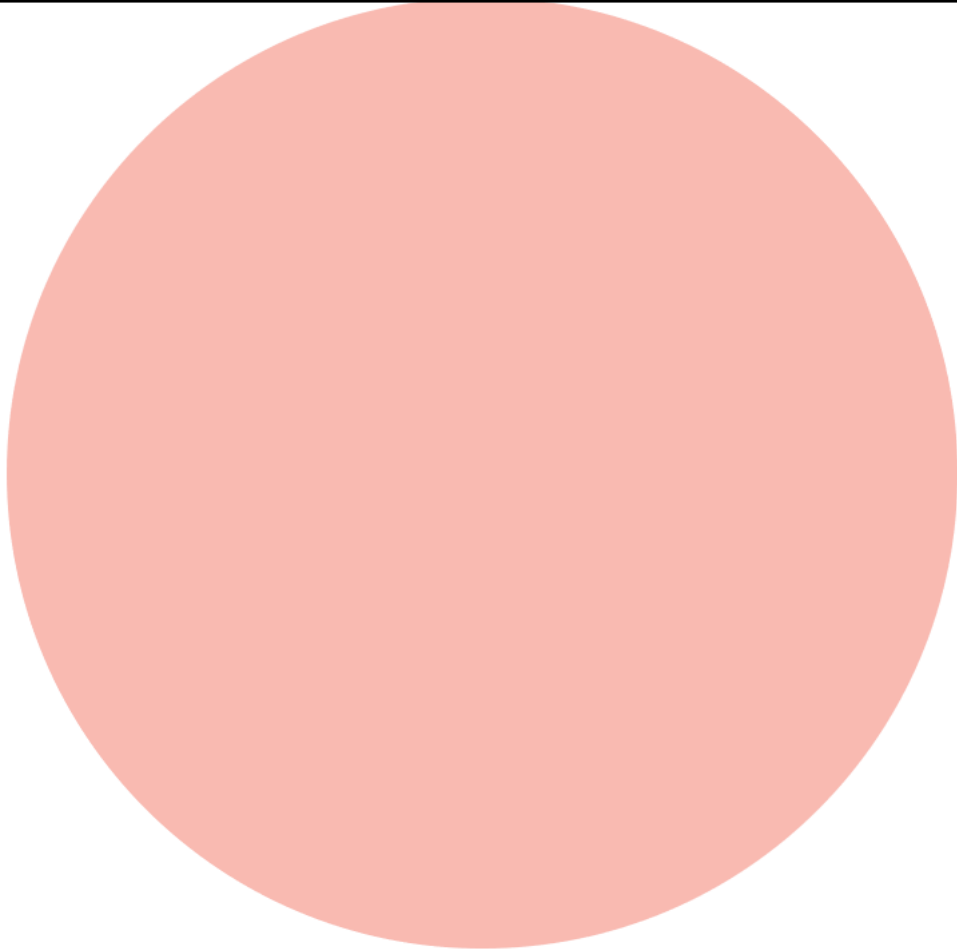


Voice

Work

N = 713

24%





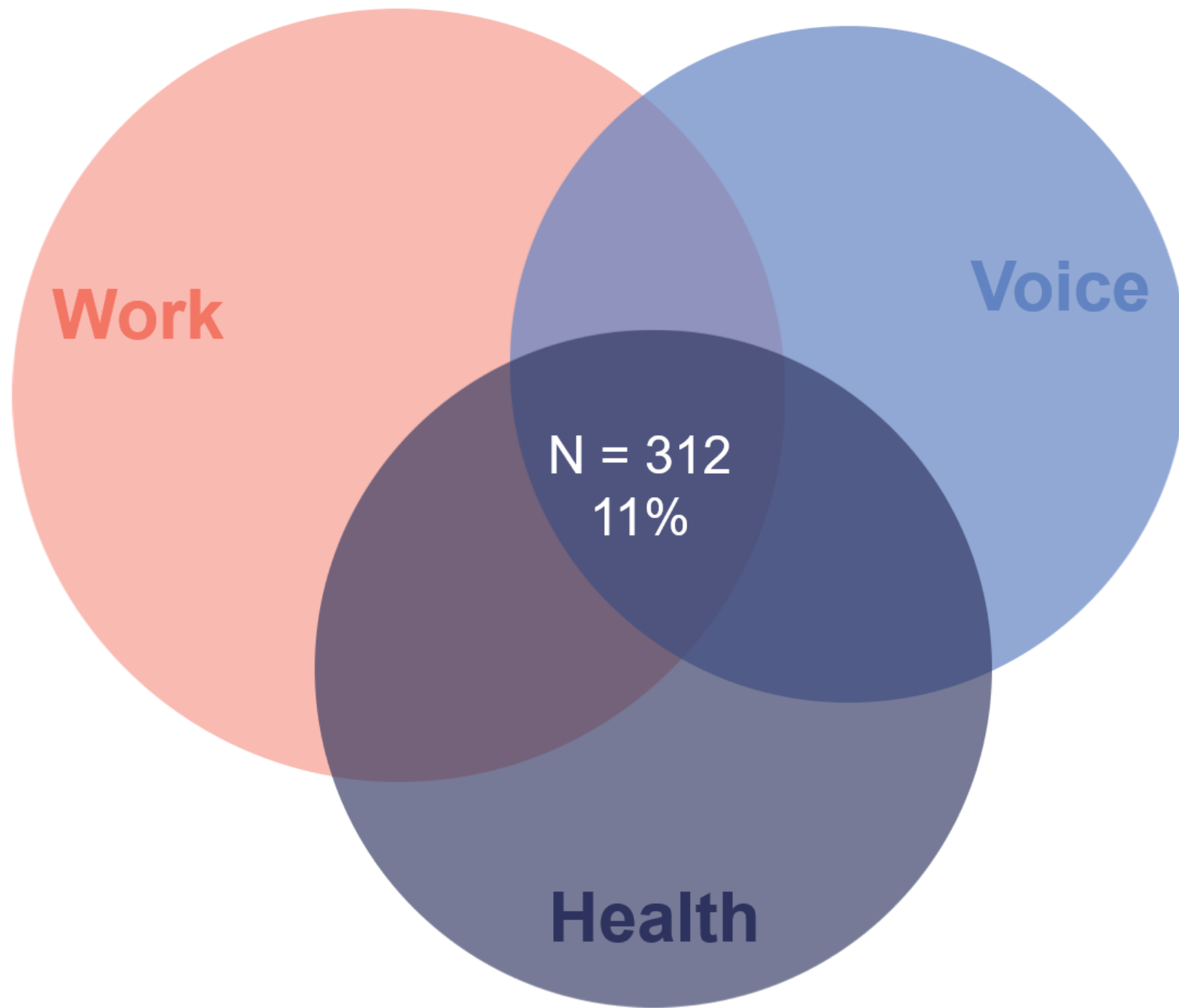
Work
Health

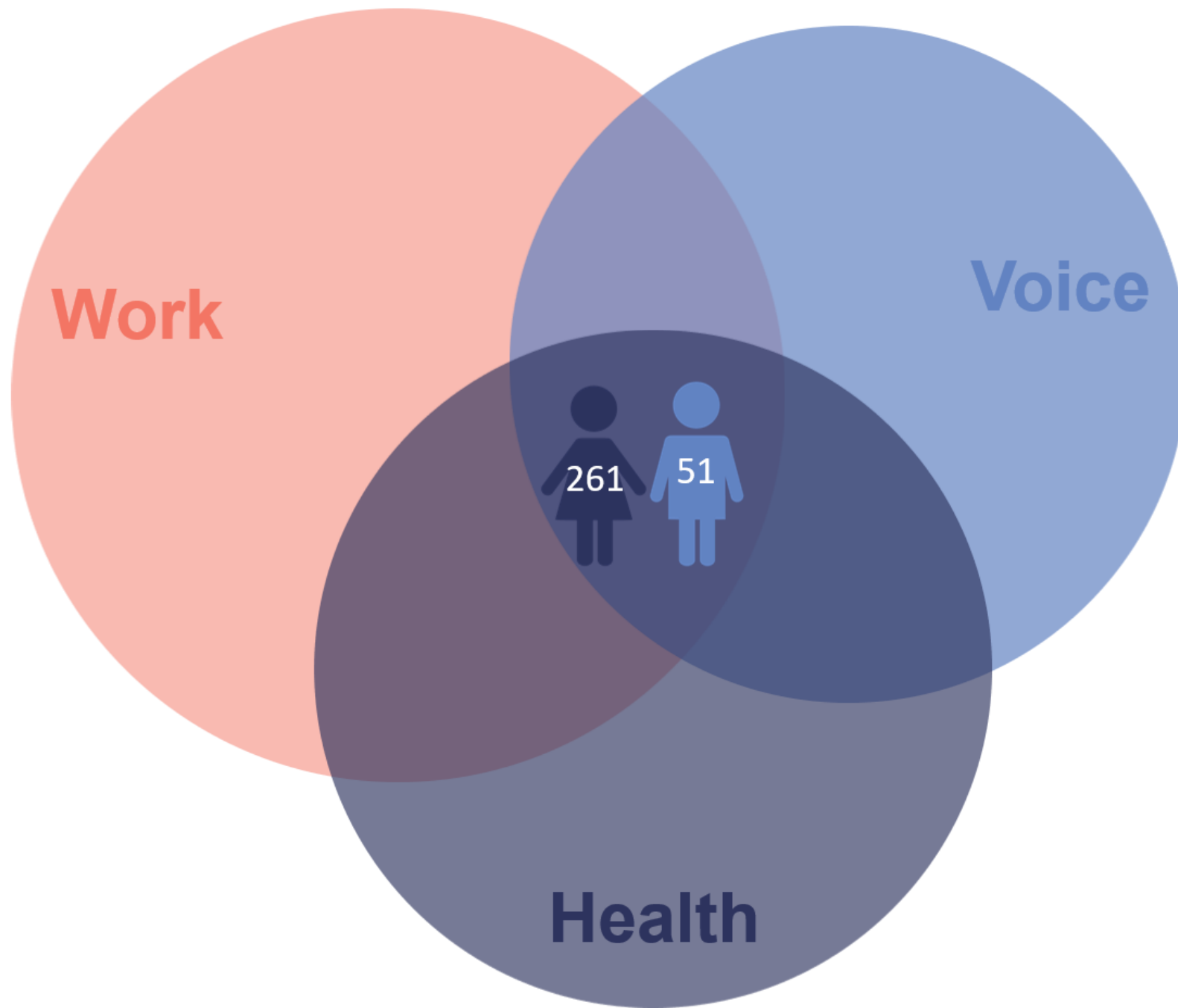
A Venn diagram with two overlapping circles. The left circle is light orange and the right circle is dark blue. The intersection of the two circles is shaded a darker purple. The text 'Work Health' is centered in the intersection, with 'Work' in orange and 'Health' in dark blue. Below it, 'N = 657' and '22%' are written in white.

N = 657

22%

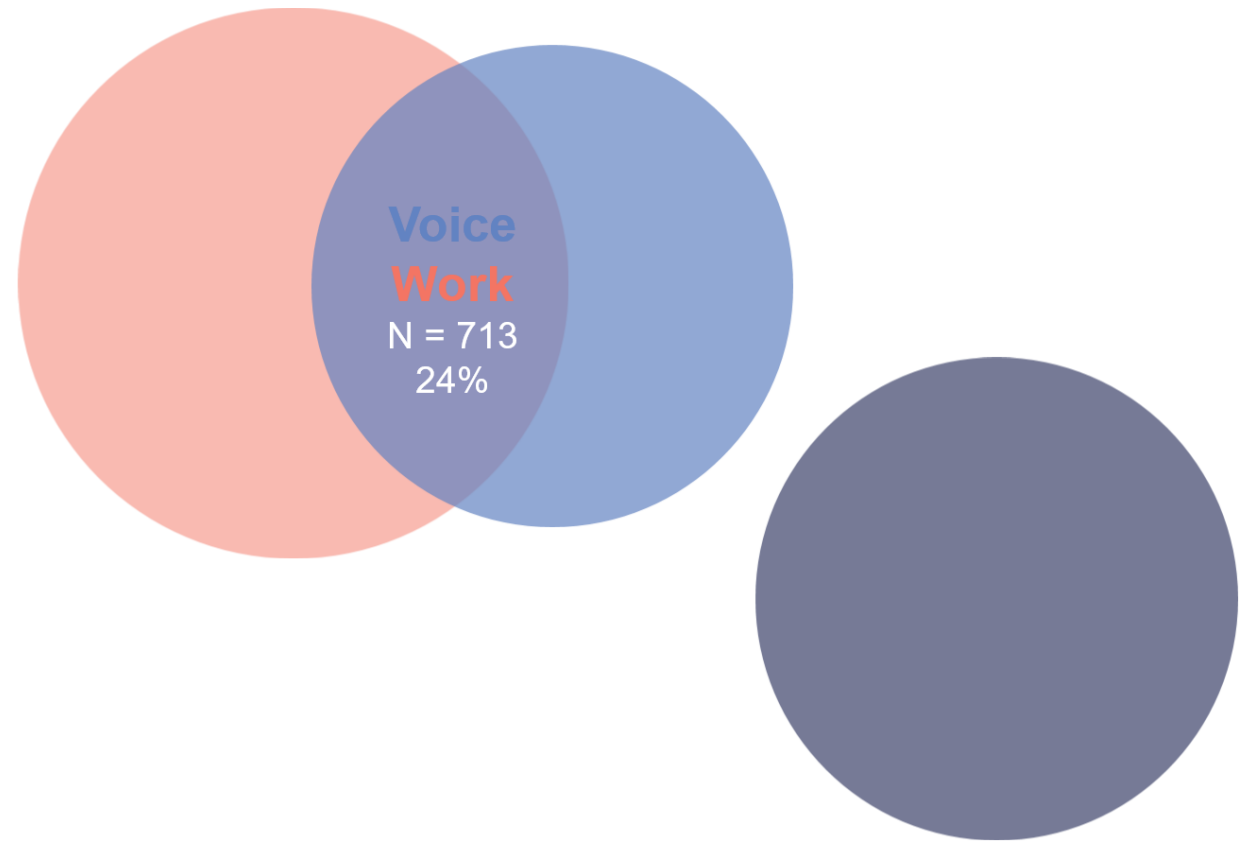






WHO ARE THOSE WITH OVERLAPPING DEPRIVATIONS?

- **Women** are 50.1% of the Fiji sample but **78%** of those deprived in both Work and Voice
- **Women over 50** are 16% of sample but **23%** of those deprived in both Work and Voice
- **Women with a disability** are 4.3% of the Fiji sample but **9.4%** of those deprived in both Work and Voice
- **Women with a disability in rural areas** are 3.6% of sample but **6.9%** of those deprived in both Work and Voice



WHY ARE THOSE EXPERIENCING MULTIPLE DEPRIVATIONS BEING LEFT BEHIND?

Health

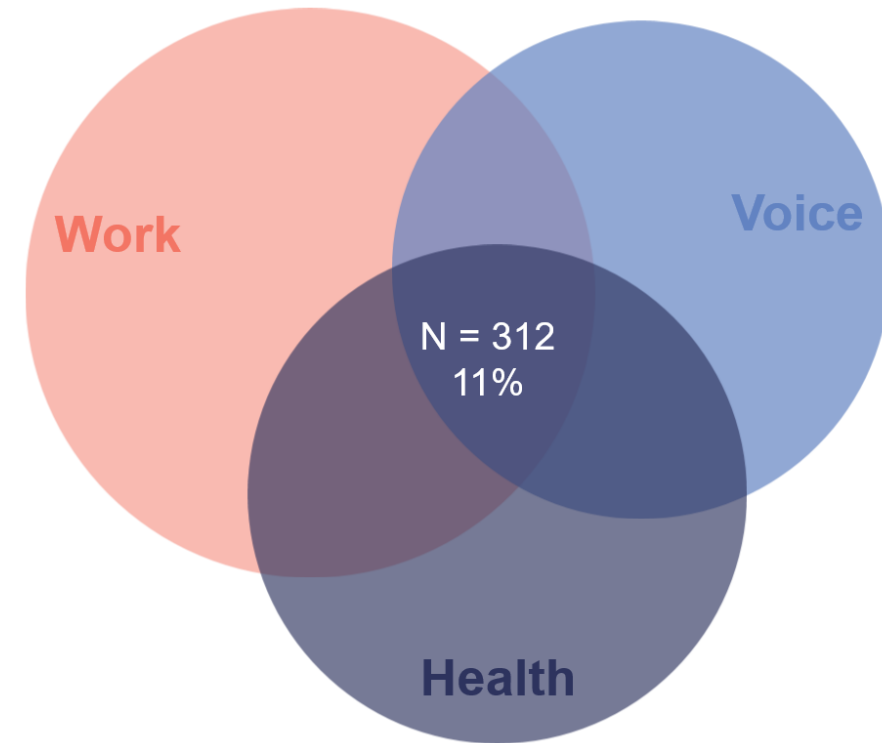
- 52% had a recent significant illness or injury
- 25% were affected by it for a week or longer
- 72% did not receive health care the last time it was required

Work

- 97% did not work for pay
- 28% felt *somewhat* or *very* concerned that their unpaid work would cause them harm in the future

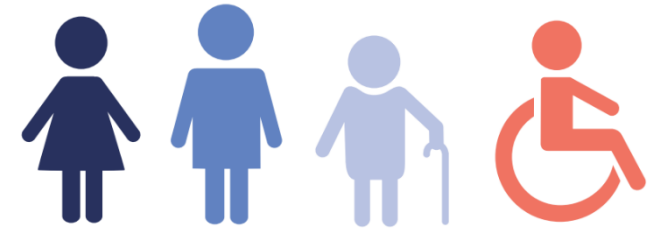
Voice

- 31% did not feel they could raise issues in their community *at all*
- Nearly 30% experienced *little* or *no* control over decisions that affect them



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Forms of deprivation overlap
- Multidimensional deprivation impacts social groups differently
- Multilevel analysis that combines overlapping dimensions and social group analysis can deliver powerful insights into inequalities, to inform priorities
- Using tools like the IDM helps to rapidly identify and define the most marginalized and excluded across multiple parameters simultaneously
- A comprehensive way of conceptualising inequality
- Useful for highlighting SDG interlinkages



THANK YOU



WWW.INDIVIDUALDEPRIVATIONMEASURE.ORG

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