

Image: Alice Floyd/IWDA

Navigating the politics of open data

New York, 15 July 2019

#HLPFOpenData



Image: Alice Floyd/IWDA

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International Women's Development Agency



THE INDIVIDUAL DEPRIVATION MEASURE

NEW MEASUREMENT APPROACHES AND NAVIGATING THE POLITICS OF OPEN DATA

NAVIGATING THE POLITICS OF OPEN DATA: LEARNING FROM PRODUCERS, USERS AND PARTNERS

15 JULY 2019



**Individual
Deprivation
Measure**

JOANNA PRADELA
INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
FOR THE IDM PROGRAM

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, Good Morning. It is a pleasure to see everyone here today and welcome you to this discussion.

As Jenna said, I'm Joanna Pradela, Director of the Individual Deprivation Measure Team at the International Women's Development Agency (IWDA). My job this morning is to help set the scene for the panel discussion and I will keep my remarks brief, because the intention of today is an opportunity to learn from one another and we want to ensure there is a chance for a real dialogue between our expert panellists, and with you all. To give context I want to share about the IDM's interest in the topic and why we thought talking about the politics of Open Data would help contribute to SDG implementation.

But to tell that story I need to tell you a little bit about the IDM first and why it was developed. So, in my 6 remaining minutes I will share three main points:

- What is the IDM?
- What does it have to do with Open Data?
- And where do politics come in?

So, what is the Individual Deprivation Measure (IDM)?



So what is the IDM?

THE IDM PROGRAM 2016-2020: GETTING READY FOR GLOBAL USE

IWDA INTERNATIONAL
WOMEN'S
DEVELOPMENT
AGENCY

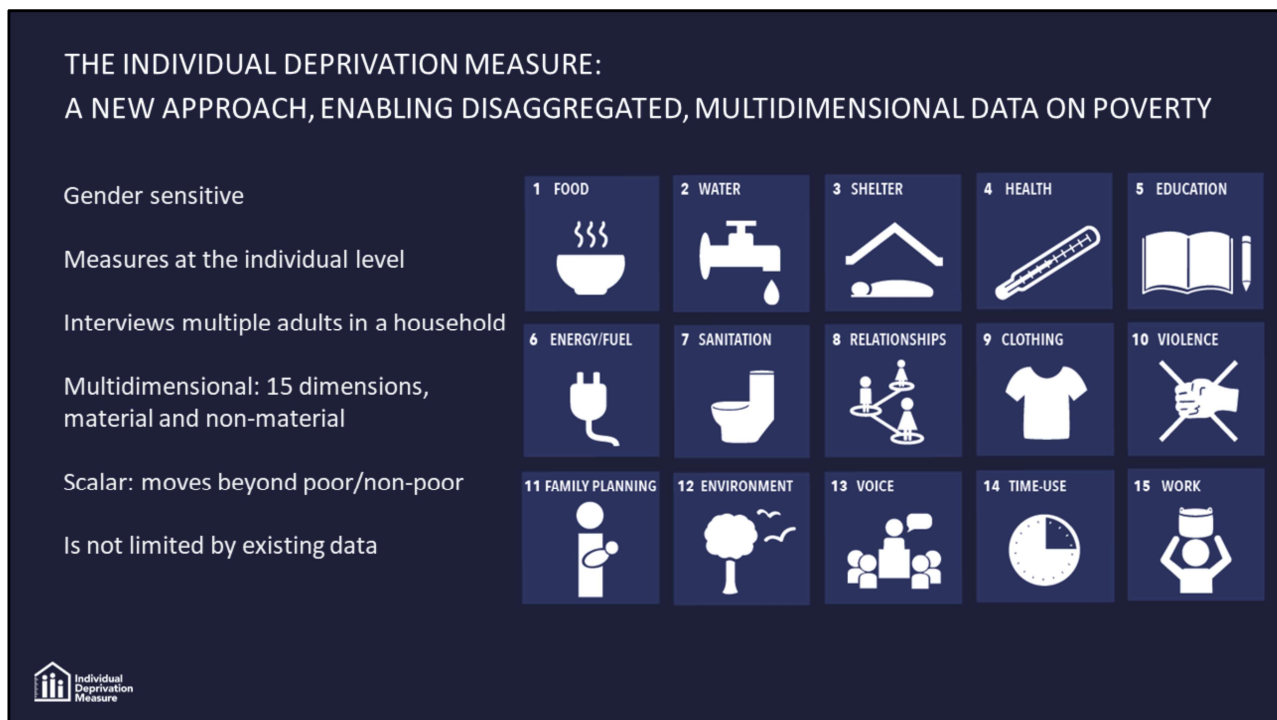


Australian
National
University



5

The IDM *Program* is a multistakeholder partnership between IWDA, an NGO, and the Australian National University, with strategic funding support from the Australian Government, including for this event today, for which we thank them.



The IDM *tool* is a new individual-level, gender-sensitive measure of multidimensional poverty.

It involves collecting primary data from each adult member of a household about 15 dimensions of life to better understand the distribution of deprivation both within and outside the household. The IDM survey tool generates respondent scores on a 0-4 scale, to indicate the extent of deprivation.

Because the IDM collects data on 15 dimension from each individual respondent, the results can be analysed by sex, age, disability, location etc. IDM data can also show how deprivations are related, and support the kind of integrated policy making that is necessary to achieve the SDGs.

TOWARDS GENDER-SENSITIVE MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY MEASUREMENT

6 COUNTRIES, 3 SITES IN EACH, 3 AGE COHORTS

- Pacific (Fiji)
- South East Asia (Indonesia, Philippines)
- Southern Africa (Angola, Malawi, Mozambique)

SITES

Urban
Rural
Highly marginalised

AGE COHORTS

Young women and men
Middle age women and men
Older women and men

PHASE 1: QUALITATIVE

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

PHASE 2: PARTICIPATORY RANKING

Dimension preference, to gauge priorities & gaps
(~ 1,800 people)

PHASE 3: DEVELOPING & TRIALLING THE IDM

Nationally representative survey in the Philippines
(~ 1,800 people)

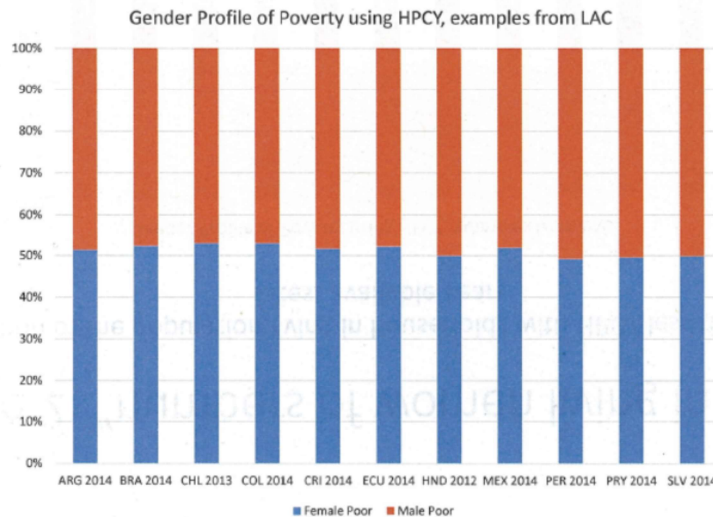


The IDM was developed through an international collaboration of universities and civil society organisations, led by the ANU. Our aim was to answer the question, what is a just and justifiable measure of poverty that is gender sensitive and capable of revealing gender disparities where they exist.

We began with participatory research, and the IDM's 15 dimensions reflect both areas of life that people experiencing poverty said mattered most, as well as the literature on gender and development, and poverty. Interesting, you may be saying. But is it necessary for achieving the SDGs?

THE LIMITATIONS OF HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL DATA

Gender composition of the population living in households with HPCI less than \$1.90/day in LAC, latest available years.



8

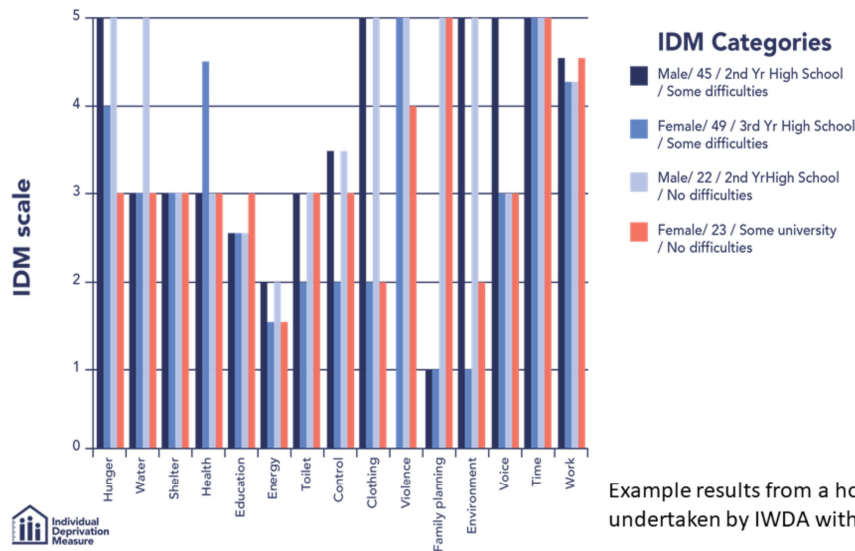
Well, in 2017 the World Bank hosted a symposium on individual level measurement. At that gathering the slide you are looking at was shared. With current household-level data, the disaggregation that is possible shows that within poor households there are both poor women and poor men.

It is not exactly a revolutionary insight if your goal is SDG1, to end poverty in all its forms everywhere.

To see who is poor, in what, ways and to what extent, poverty needs to be measured multidimensionally, at the individual level.

The inclusion of a focus beyond monetary poverty, and inside the household, in the World Bank's 2018 *Poverty and Shared Prosperity* Report confirms approaches are shifting.

INDIVIDUALS INSIDE HOUSEHOLDS ARE NOT THE SAME

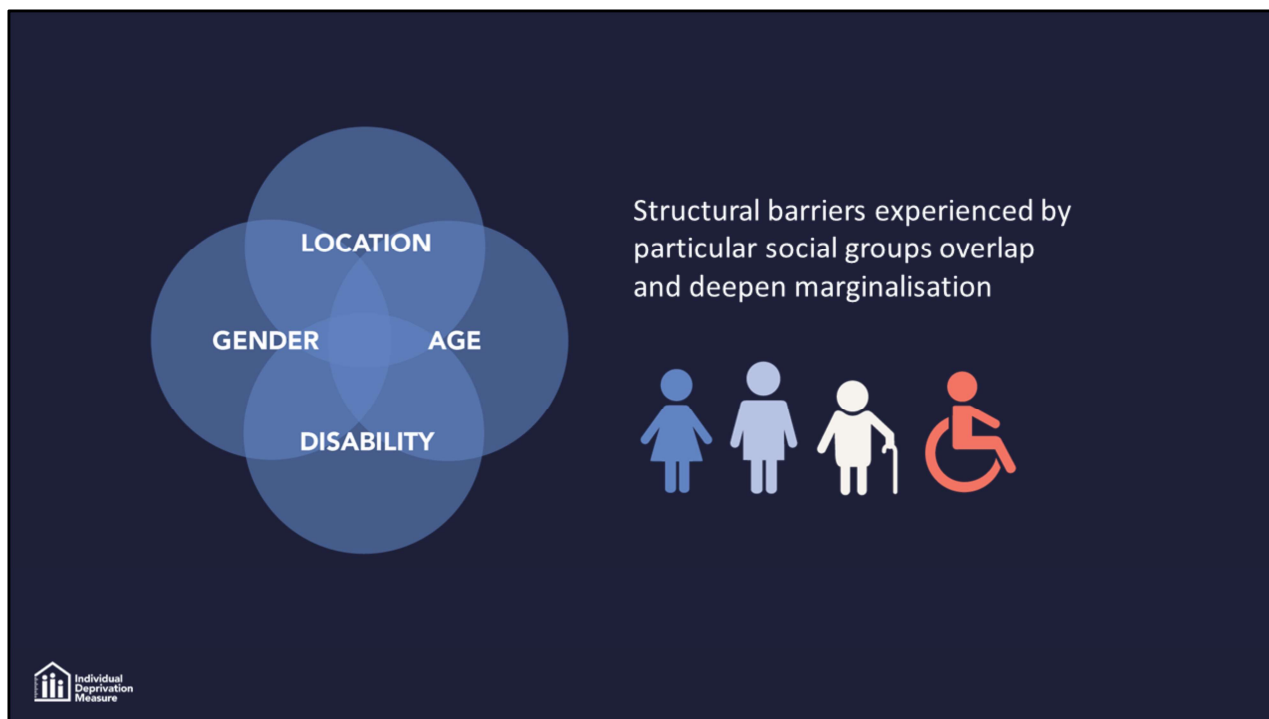


NB: The IDM tool has since been revised to measure on a 1 to 4 scale. Revisions have also been made to the IDM methodology and survey.

Example results from a household in an IDM study in Fiji undertaken by IWDA with the Fiji Bureau of Statistics (2015-16) 9

Measuring at the household level hides the circumstances of individuals inside. And we know that individuals inside households are not all the same.

By measuring multiple dimensions, and sampling all adults in a household, as the IDM does, the data reveals the situation of individuals relative to one another and across dimensions.



This provides a foundation for analysing which groups are deprived, and how barriers linked to individual characteristics can overlap to deepen marginalization.

Understanding differences inside households also provides a more complete picture, as an estimated 1/3 of global inequality sits within households.

So what does this have to do with Open Data?



So what does this have to do with Open Data?

NOT EVERYTHING THAT MATTERS IS CURRENTLY MEASURED



Well, not everything that matters is currently measured.

To leave no one behind, we need data that reflects the realities we see on the ground.

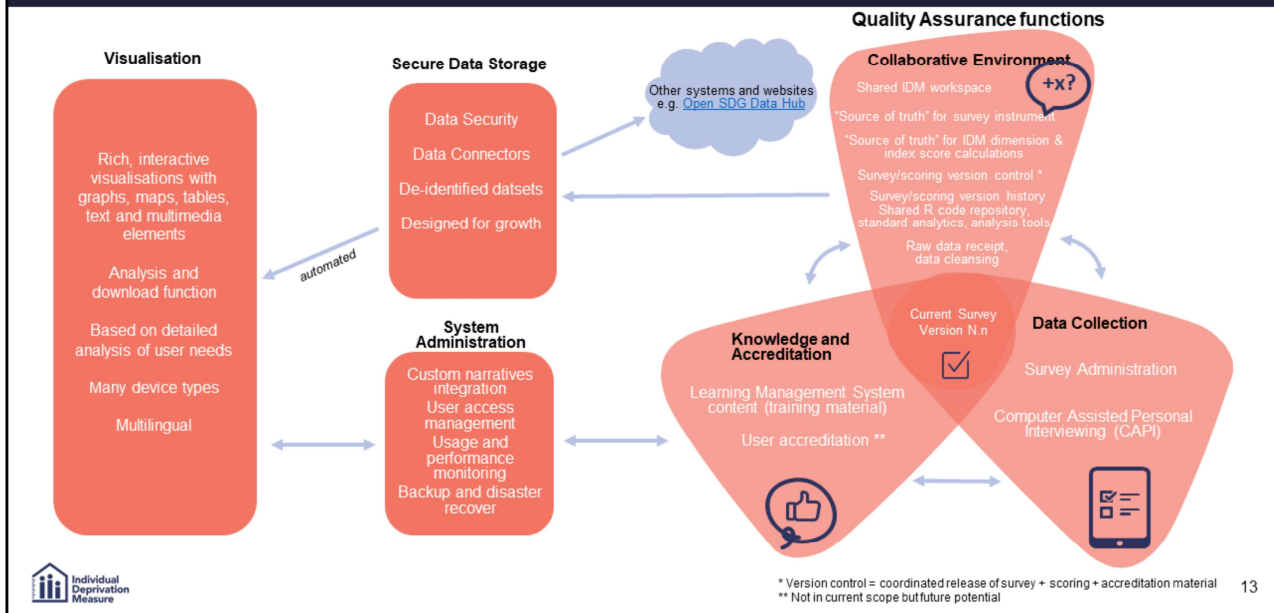
We need new measures to generate the new insights that can guide comprehensive, integrated action and accelerate progress if we are going to meet the 2030 timeline for the SDGs.

While the criteria for the 2020 SDG indicator review precludes the addition of Tier 3 indicators. Nevertheless, the demands on National Statistics Offices, and funding limitations, should incentivize the use of both official and non-official data, where that is enabled by quality standards, interoperability, openness and access.

This matters to us because the IDM is not just a new measure. It's a change program.

Realising the change necessary to move beyond the limitations of current household-level measures requires not just the development of complementary alternatives but that these alternatives gain traction and use.

IDM UPTAKE & OPEN DATA: SECURITY, PRIVACY, TRUST



To respond to this imperative, the IDM program is working to develop an integrated technology system that aims to remove barriers to use and facilitate access to the IDM by deep data experts, policy makers, academia, the private sector and civil society.

The vision for the technology system is to provide both a back-end to securely receive and store a growing dataset, and front-end access for viewing, exploring and engaging with IDM data and analysis in support of uptake and use.

And where are the politics.....?



And where are the politics you may ask?

THE POLITICS OF NEW INSIGHTS



While new measurement approaches and the insights enabled by disaggregated data can show us who is left behind, they can also bring uncertainties and sensitivities. For example, those with a focus on poverty and inequality may ask:

- How do these new insights sit against established understandings of the nature and scope of poverty?
- What do new insights reveal about progress or shortcomings?
- What kinds of accountabilities arise?

It is vital to address these questions because they can act as barriers, limit the uptake of new measures, and reduce the political will to make the results available.

More inclusive, granular data also spotlights the importance of securing privacy, managing risk and promoting trust to enable traction for change.

Which brings us to today



Which brings us to today.

We know as a program we are not alone in confronting these issues, and that there are likely similar challenges and opportunities being navigated by many of you.

We know as well that learning and exchange happens formally and informally across the data community. We saw value in collaborating with a larger group to discuss these opportunities and challenges, surface common themes, and capture and synthesise emerging learning.

If you like – to take an Open Data approach to these issues, in support of each other and accelerated progress on the 2030 Agenda. With this in mind, I am looking forward to today's discussions.

But first I will now hand over to Shaida Badiee, Managing Director of Open Data Watch, to also share some context setting remarks.