

**THE INDIVIDUAL DEPRIVATION MEASURE &  
MAKING EVERY WOMAN & GIRL COUNT:  
OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLABORATION**

**MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT STEERING  
COMMITTEE MEETING, 2 NOVEMBER 2018**

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FOR THE IDM PROGRAM

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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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 (LP 0989385).

Subsequent IDM research undertaken in Fiji was led by IWDA in partnership with the Fiji Bureau of Statistics with contributions from the State, Society and Governance Program at the ANU. It was funded by the Australian Government's Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development program.

# BACKGROUND ON THE INDIVIDUAL DEPRIVATION MEASURE

# WHY AN INDIVIDUAL DEPRIVATION MEASURE?



Goal: To end poverty  
**in all its forms**  
**everywhere**

- Gender not yet integrated in how poverty is conceptualised and measured
- Household-level measurement masks the situation of individuals
- Within household analysis key to revealing disparity and providing a more complete understanding of inequality and poverty
- Wording of SDG Goal 1 requires a move beyond income-based, household-level measurement

# TOWARDS GENDER-SENSITIVE MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY MEASUREMENT (2008-2013)

## 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 INDIVIDUAL DEPRIVATION MEASURE

Gender sensitive

Measures at the individual level

Interviews multiple adults in a household

Multidimensional: 15 dimensions  
Material and non-material

Scalar: moves beyond poor/non-poor

Is not limited by existing data

1 FOOD



2 WATER



3 SHELTER



4 HEALTH



5 EDUCATION



6 ENERGY/FUEL



7 SANITATION



8 RELATIONSHIPS



9 CLOTHING



10 VIOLENCE



11 FAMILY PLANNING



12 ENVIRONMENT



13 VOICE



14 TIME-USE



15 WORK



## OVERALL IDM SCORE

Each participant receives an overall score out of 100, which is the sum of the dimension scores and determines their level of deprivation

## DIMENSIONS

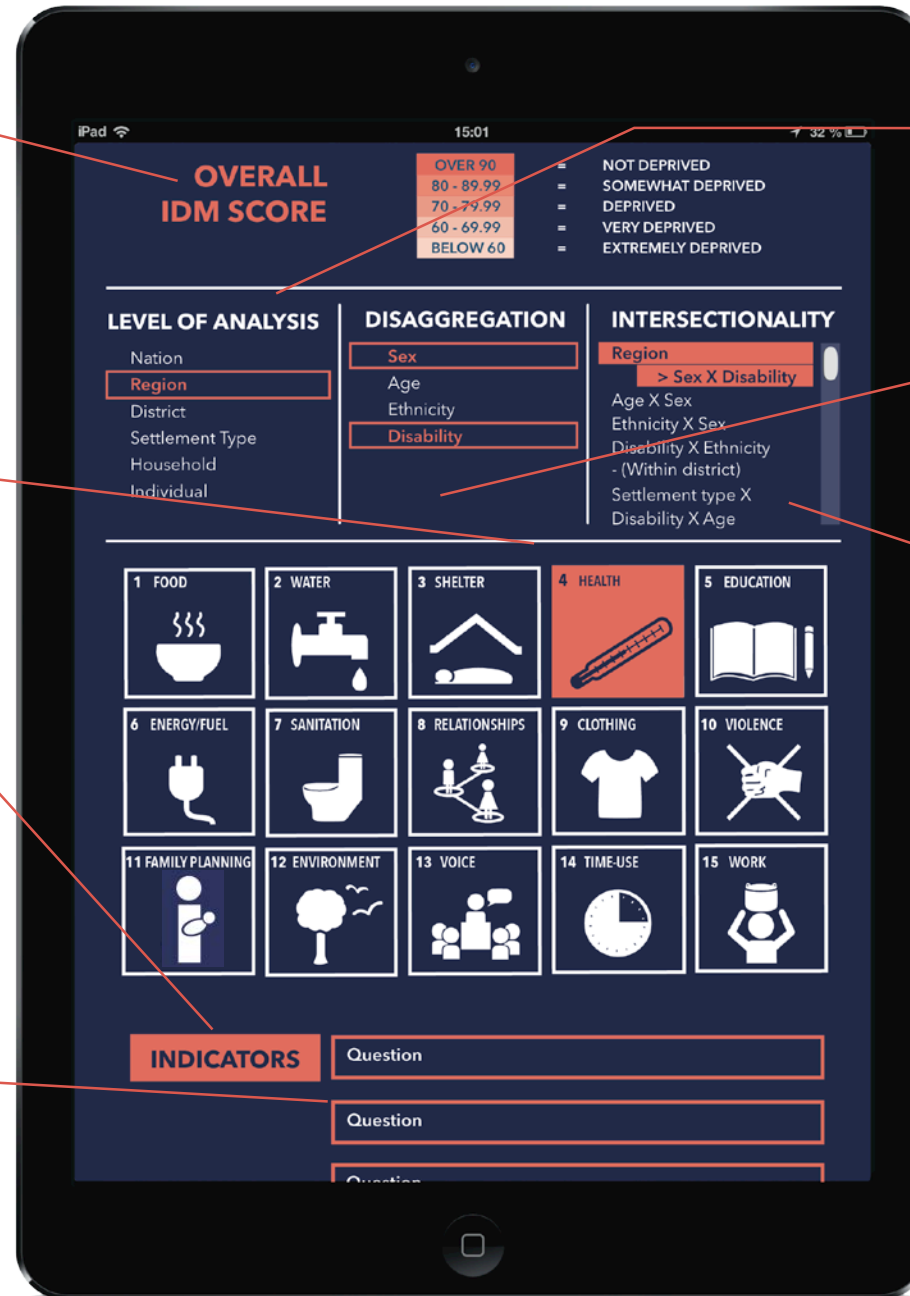
The 15 dimensions reflect the priorities of people with lived experience of poverty

## INDICATORS

Indicators selected are based on information easily and readily collected and draw on best current thinking

## QUESTIONS

Data for each indicator is generated by questions, drawn from well-validated surveys where possible



## LEVEL OF ANALYSIS

Individual-level measurement means data can be explored at any level of analysis

## DISAGGREGATION

Data can be disaggregated to show how various factors influence circumstances

## INTERSECTIONALITY

Data can reveal how factors interact to deepen deprivation

# REVEALING, QUANTIFYING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN DEPRIVATIONS

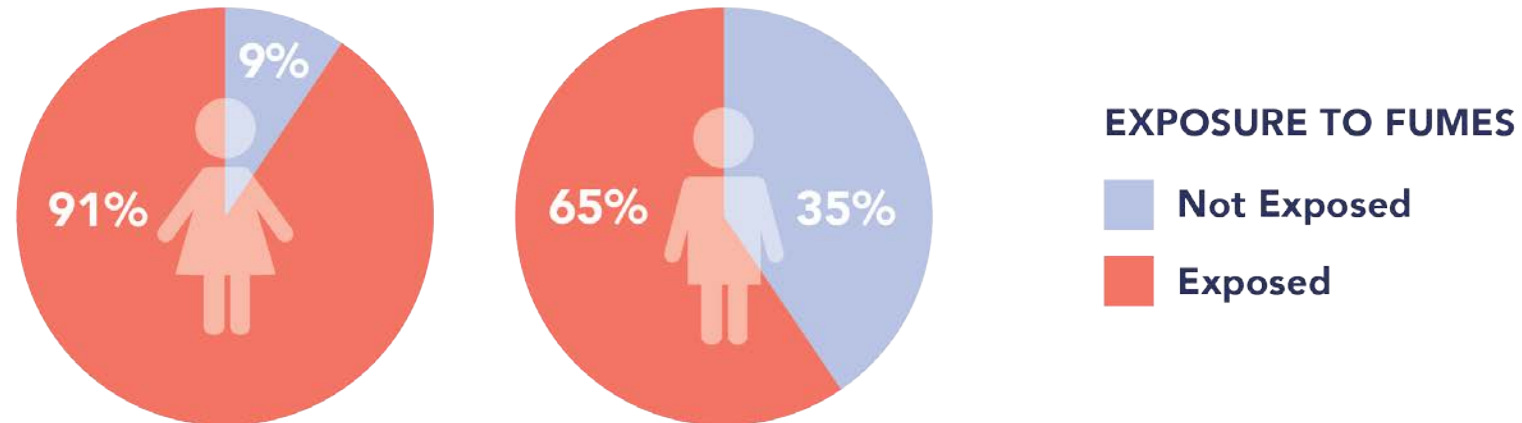




# INSIGHTS INTO WHAT IS DRIVING DEPRIVATION: ITEM-LEVEL RESULTS

## ENERGY/FUEL

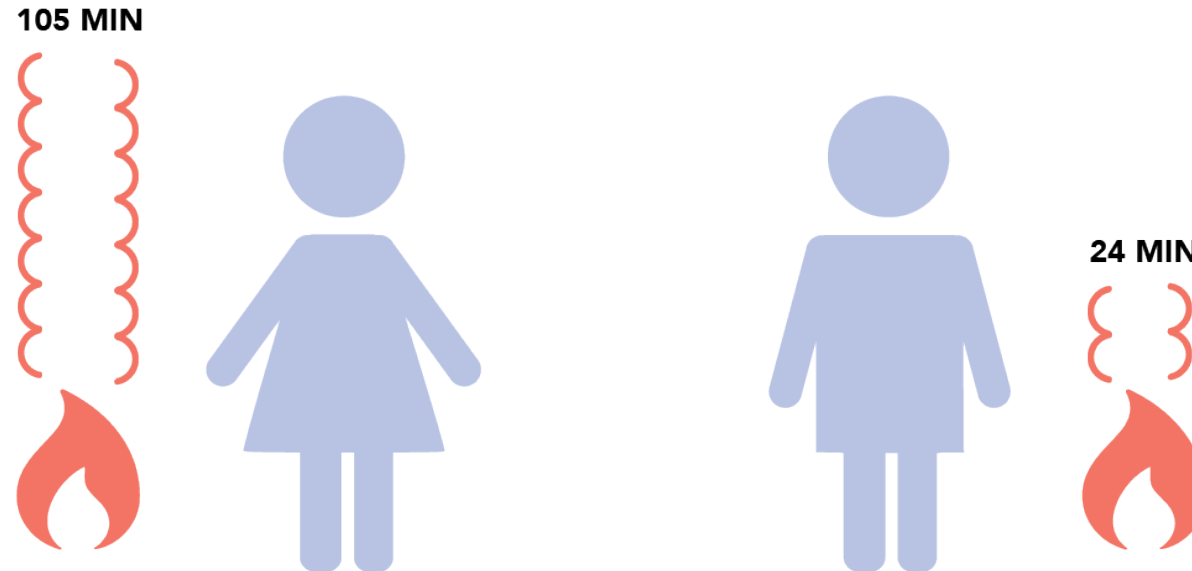
**In Fiji some 91% of women reported exposure to fumes related to cooking and heating, compared to 65% of men.**



# ITEM-LEVEL RESULTS BY SEX

## ENERGY/FUEL

**Women on average were exposed to 1 hr 45 minutes per day of fumes related to cooking and heating, compared to an average of 24 minutes per day for men.**



# ITEM-LEVEL RESULTS

**Women suffered health problems linked to unclean cooking and heating fuel at twice the rate of men (25% cf 12%), and these problems were more likely to be severe.**

Severity of health problems related to exposure to harmful fumes			
	Minor	Moderate	Severe
Women	33%	43%	24%
Men	58%	33%	9%



# POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLABORATION

# IDM-CEGS ENGAGEMENT: LEARNING

- Institution to institution sharing to workshop emerging findings from IDM studies
  - Eg a series of virtual seminars/workshop, Indonesia initially, later on Nepal, South Africa, Myanmar when data available
  - As a basis for a joint public event in late 2019 (webinar or real), potentially on International Poverty Eradication Day
  - IDM data support a wide potential focus, eg
    - Gendered poverty, intersectional impacts (gender/age, gender/disability, gender/rural/urban)
    - Relationships between dimensions and insights to inform targeted action
    - Intrahousehold difference & the value of within household measurement
- Joint analysis, promotion of insights in areas of shared interest

# CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR GENDER STATISTICS?

- Potential to collaborate on professional development / executive education
  - For NSOs, planning agencies, key ministries in MEWGC pathway countries (& beyond)
- Focus could include the gendered nature of poverty; conceptualisation, definition & measurement of poverty; a human rights approach; responses / interventions, including specific coverage of the IDM
  - ANU Crawford School of Public Policy delivers a range of executive education program for senior officials from the Asia Pacific region
  - Would support MEWGC's focus on awareness raising, capacity development, and expand knowledge of the IDM
- More generally, potential for an integrated approach to capacity strengthening
  - Participants in an IDM / MEWGC / common training program gain knowledge & skills relevant to conducting and analysing a range of gender-sensitive surveys

# STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES?

- Potential for the CEGS to provide the basis for a network of geographically distributed centres / hubs, potentially with different foci, to support & strengthen global efforts to close gender data gaps?
  - Could include a hub in the Pacific working on gender & poverty / individual-level poverty measurement
  - If in principle interest in exploring, IDM program will consult, gather requirements, outline options & circulate at the next MEWGC meeting



# ADVOCACY FOR CHANGE

- Potential to collaborate on high-level advocacy for individual-level data to support disaggregation
  - Area of shared interest for a range of institutions and initiatives, but doesn't overlap existing collaborative spaces
- Could build political momentum behind an identified priority
  - Potentially including a pledge mechanism to publicly signal commitment to collect data that makes individuals visible
- Initiatives such as the Inclusive Data Charter & Tobacco Free Portfolios show the potential to accelerate / bring forward action / create political incentives to encourage 'crowding in'
  - Launch at UNGA 2019?



## Supporting Policy Makers to Leave No One Behind

The annual HLPF is currently underway in New York. Find out how the IDM can support policy and decision makers to achieve the SDGs

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SCROLL DOWN