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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INTERNATIONAL WOMEN’S DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
FOR THE IDM PROGRAM
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2016-2020 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 (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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITES</th>
<th>AGE COHORTS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Young women and men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Middle age women and men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highly marginalised</td>
<td>Older women and men</td>
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**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
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

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
ENERGY/FUEL

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity of health problems related to exposure to harmful fumes</th>
<th>Minor</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>Severe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIELDWORK: 2018/2019
2018: Indonesia (completed)
2019: South Africa, Myanmar

COMPLETED IDM STUDIES
PLANNED IDM STUDIES
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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