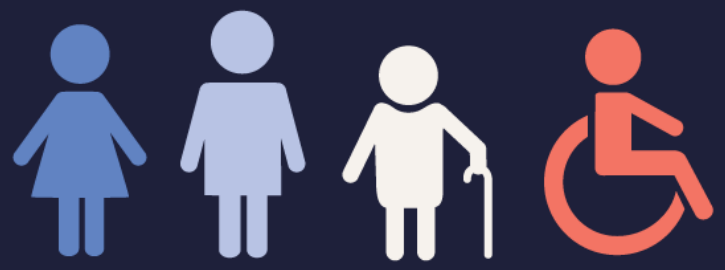
DEVELOPING AND USING A NEW **GENDER DATA** TOOL: THE INDIVIDUAL DEPRIVATION MEASURE



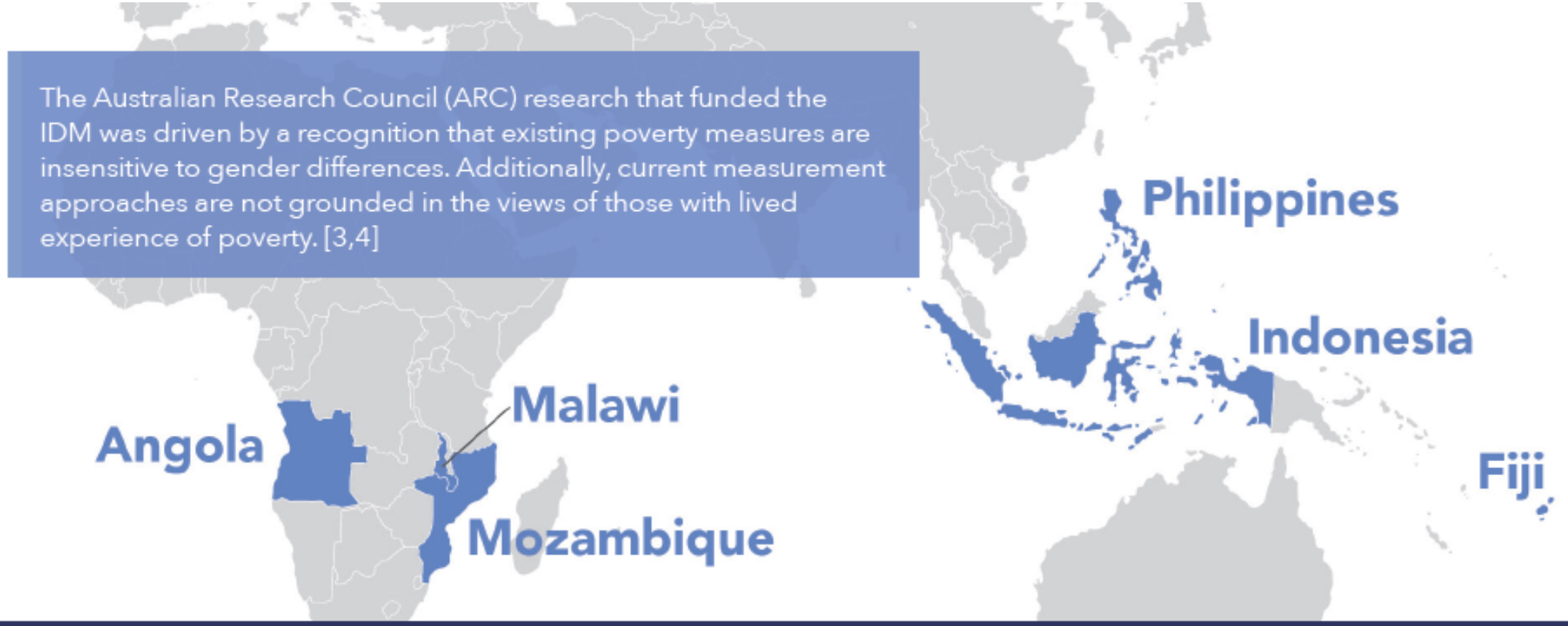
Dr Kylie Fisk, Research Fellow
International Women's Development Agency

Dr Helen Suich, Senior Research Fellow
The Australian National University

7th Global Forum on Gender Statistics, Tokyo
14-16 November 2018

Individual Deprivation Measure

DIMENSION IDENTIFICATION



The research to develop the IDM was conducted over three phases. It began with participatory fieldwork in six contries with women and men with lived experience of poverty.

PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3
QUALITATIVE	RANKING	DEVELOPING AND TRIALLING THE IDM

Individual Deprivation Measure

15 DIMENSIONS OF DEPRIVATION

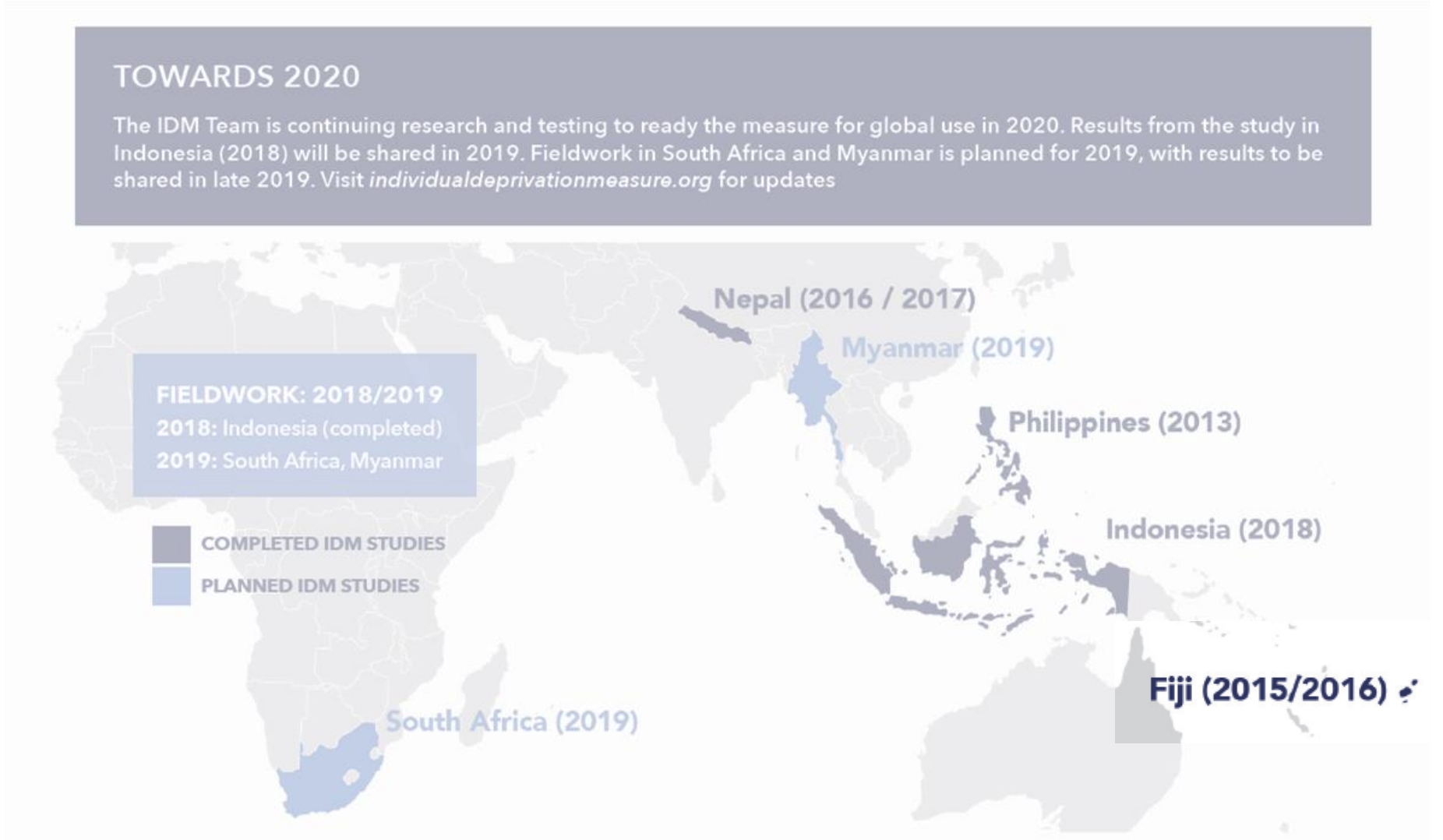
Individual Deprivation Measure

DATA AND ANALYSIS

- Measure at the individual level
- Dwelling as PSU – randomly select dwelling, then interview all household members 16+ from all households living in the dwelling
- Standardised dimension scores (0-4 = more deprived to less deprived)
- Construction of composite index, calculation of ‘IDM index score’
- Enables group analysis and intrahousehold analysis (also individual analysis, when household clustering is controlled)

Individual Deprivation Measure

CASE STUDY: FIJI



Individual Deprivation Measure

CASE STUDY: FIJI

Fiji survey

- 15 dimensions
- Indicators from original research
- Approx. 1 hour to administer – simultaneous interviewing

Fiji sampling

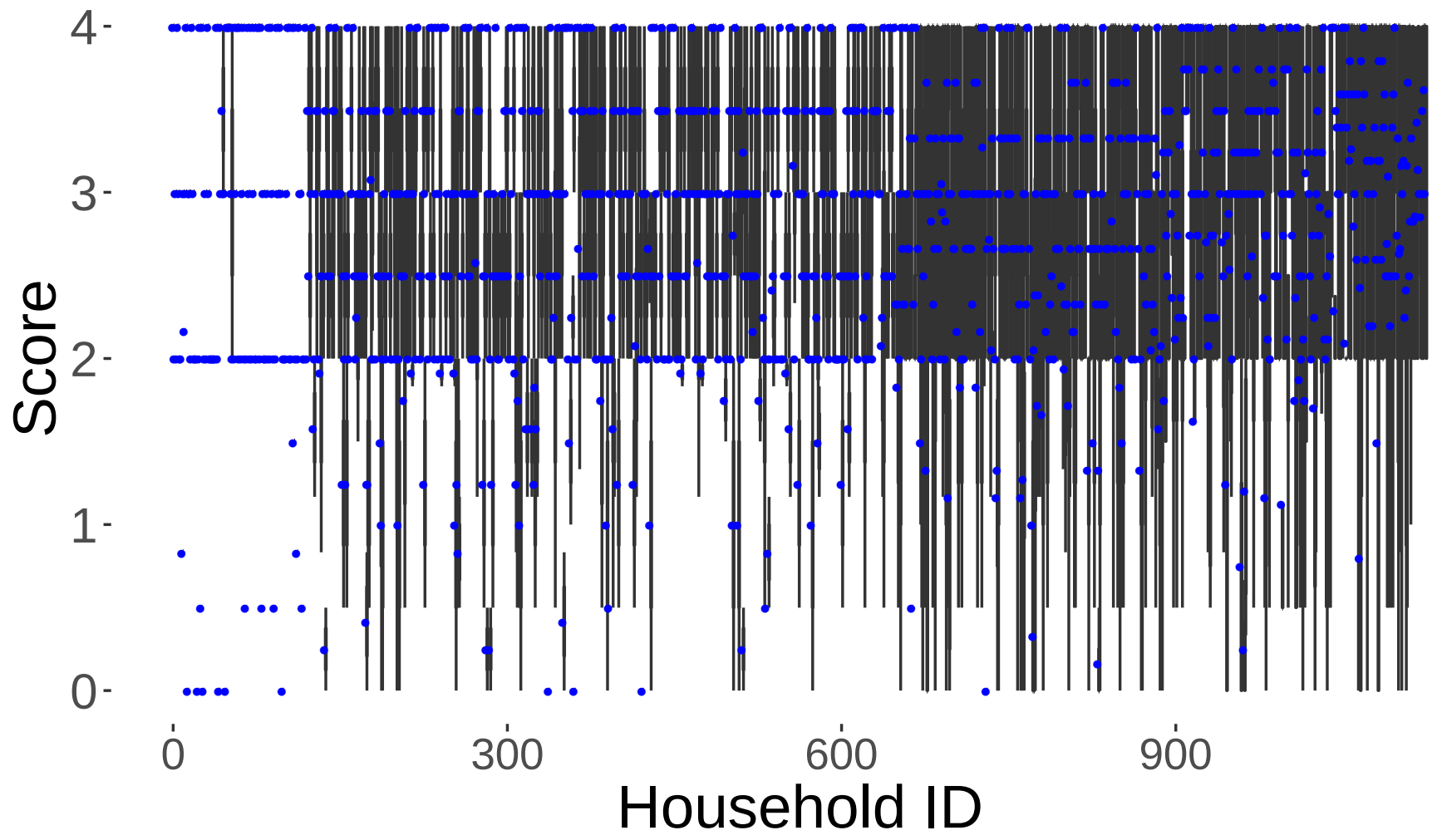
- Sampling frame – WB poverty hotspots
- Representative at Tikina level – 12 tikinas
- All above 18 in HH
- Ethnic & gender representative
- Total approx. 3000 individuals in 1125 households

Fiji scoring

- By principle and in partnership with FBOS
- Iterative – item analysis, scoring example, adjust, re-analyse, consult again with stakeholders

Individual Deprivation Measure

EDUCATION DIMENSION, FIJI



Increasing household size

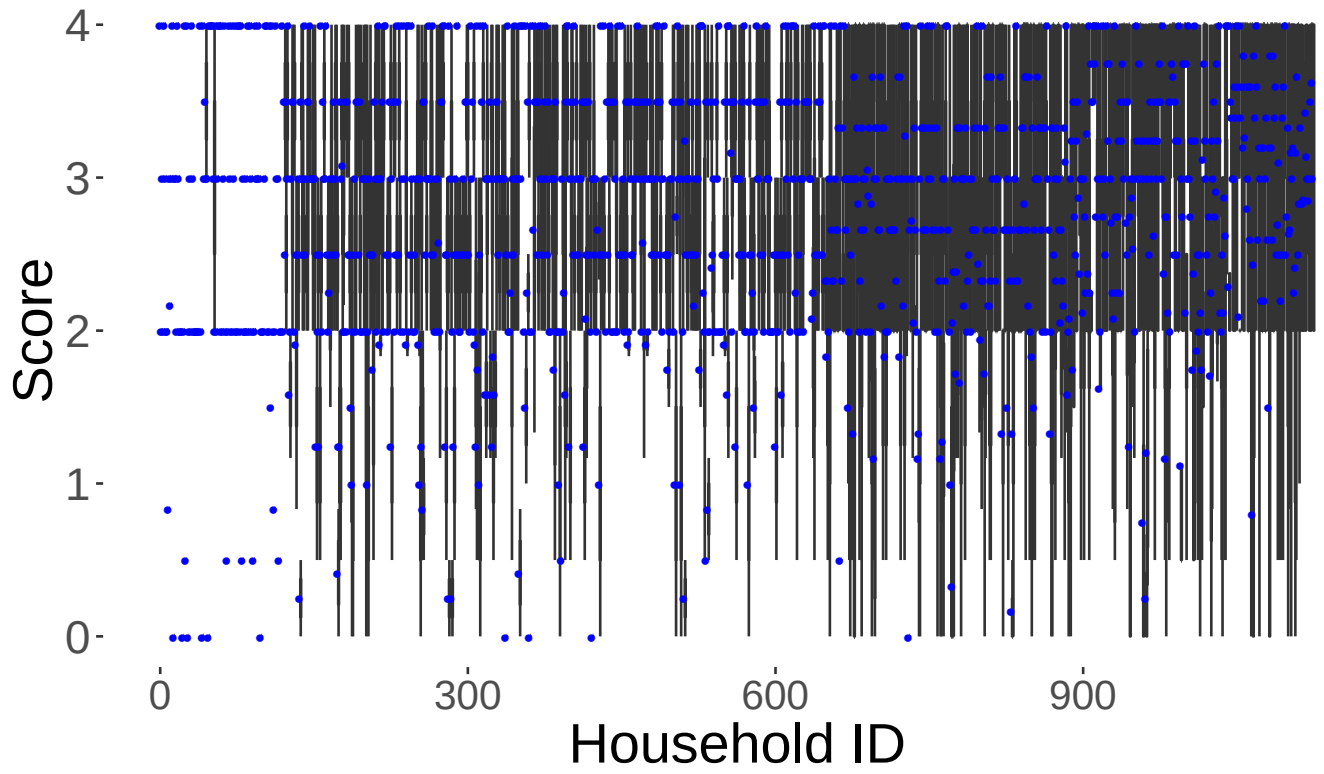
Individual Deprivation Measure

EDUCATION DIMENSION, FIJI

1. High average education scores (y-axis)

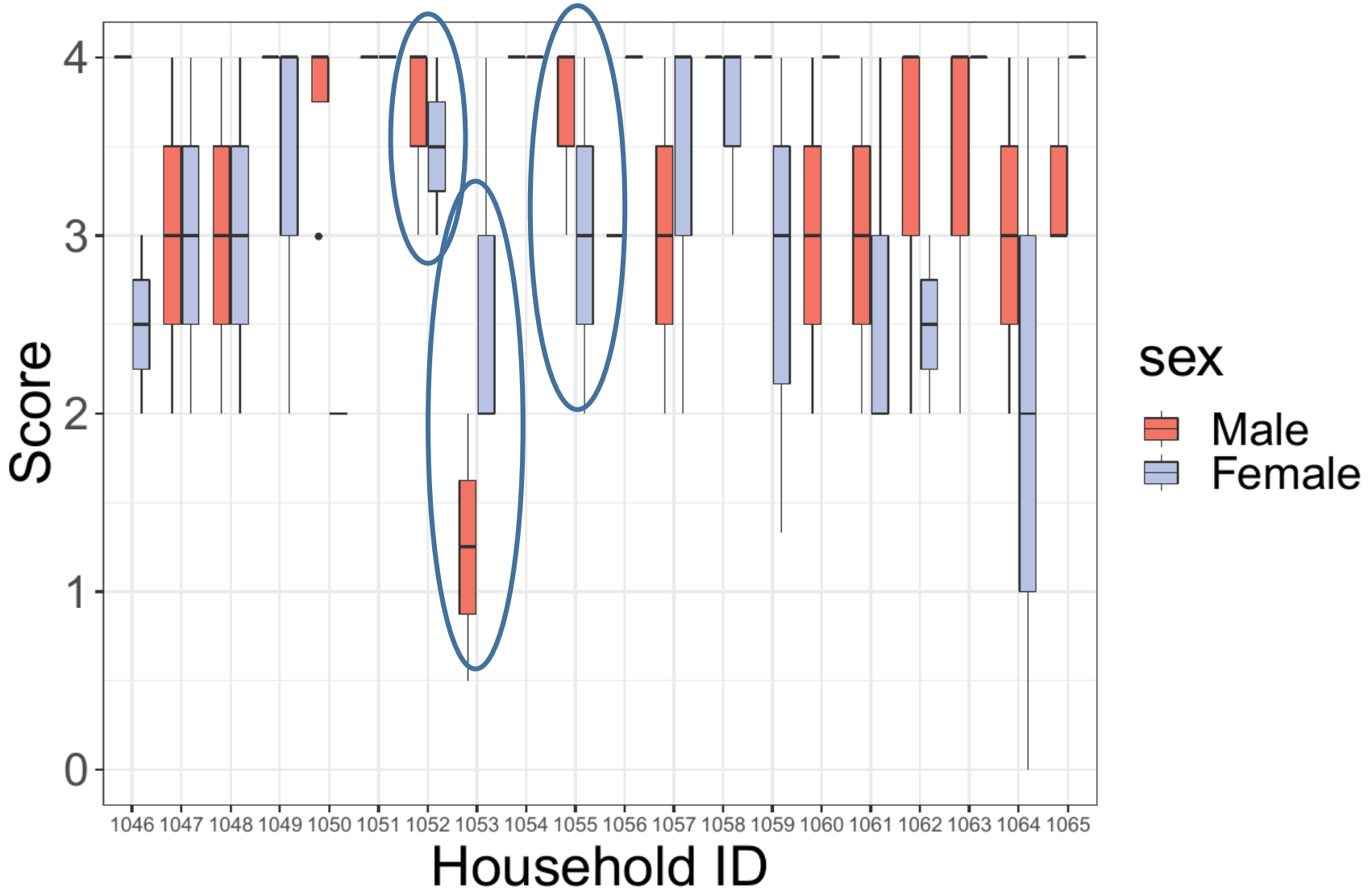
2. Moderate *between-household variance* (blue dots)

3. Moderate *within-household variance* (black lines)



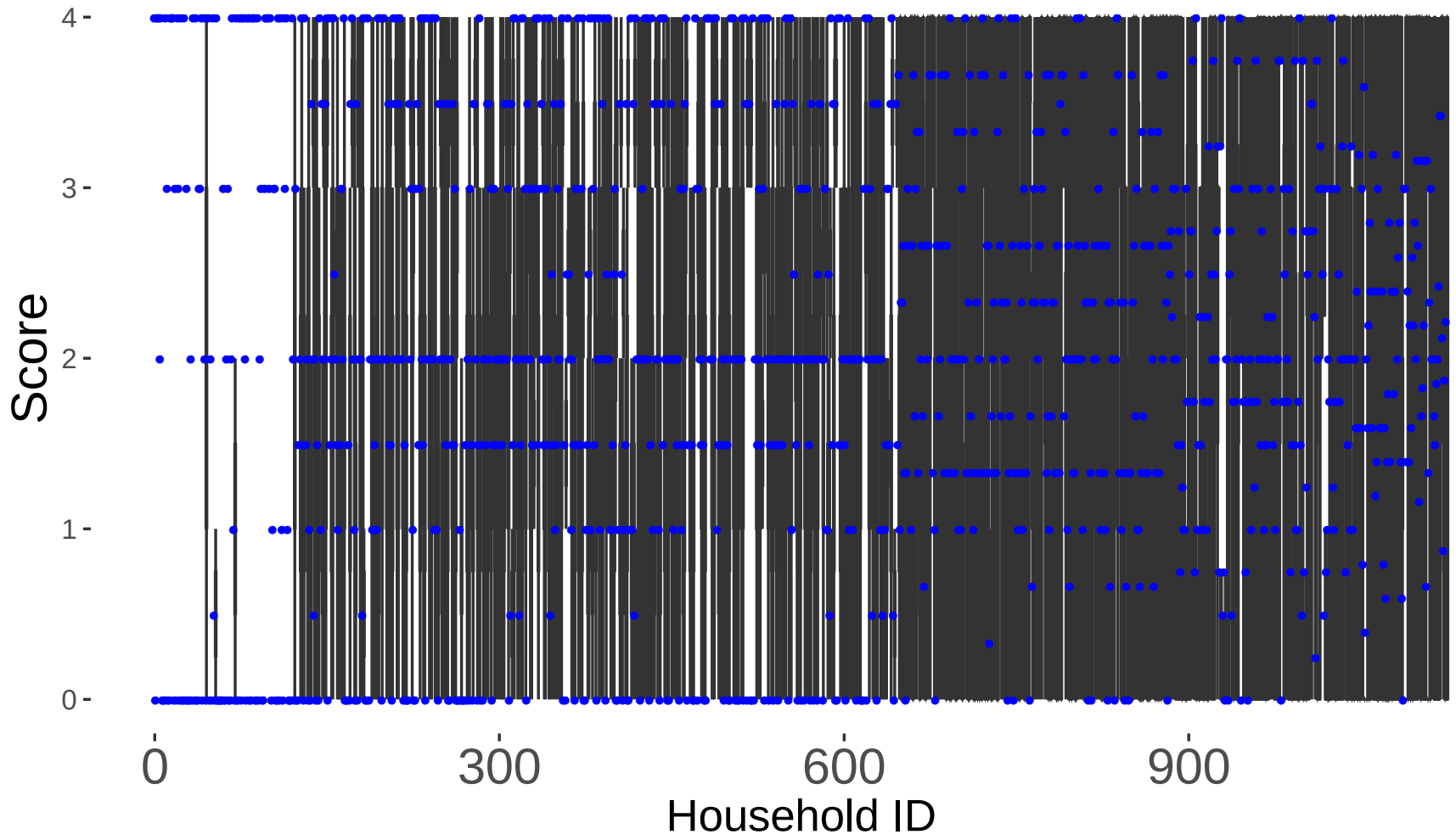
Individual Deprivation Measure

EDUCATION DIMENSION, FIJI



Individual Deprivation Measure

TIME USE DIMENSION, FIJI



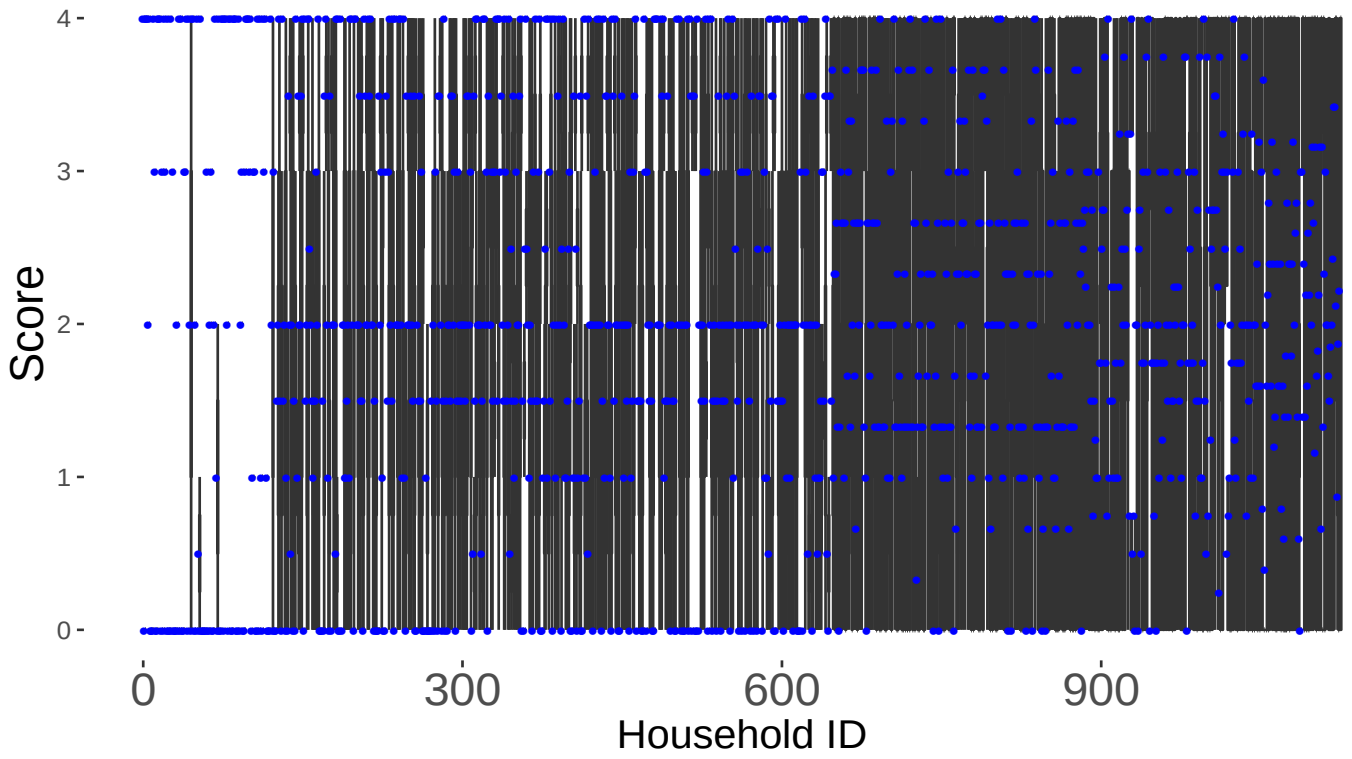
Individual Deprivation Measure

TIME USE DIMENSION, FIJI

1. High spread in levels of time use deprivation (y-axis)

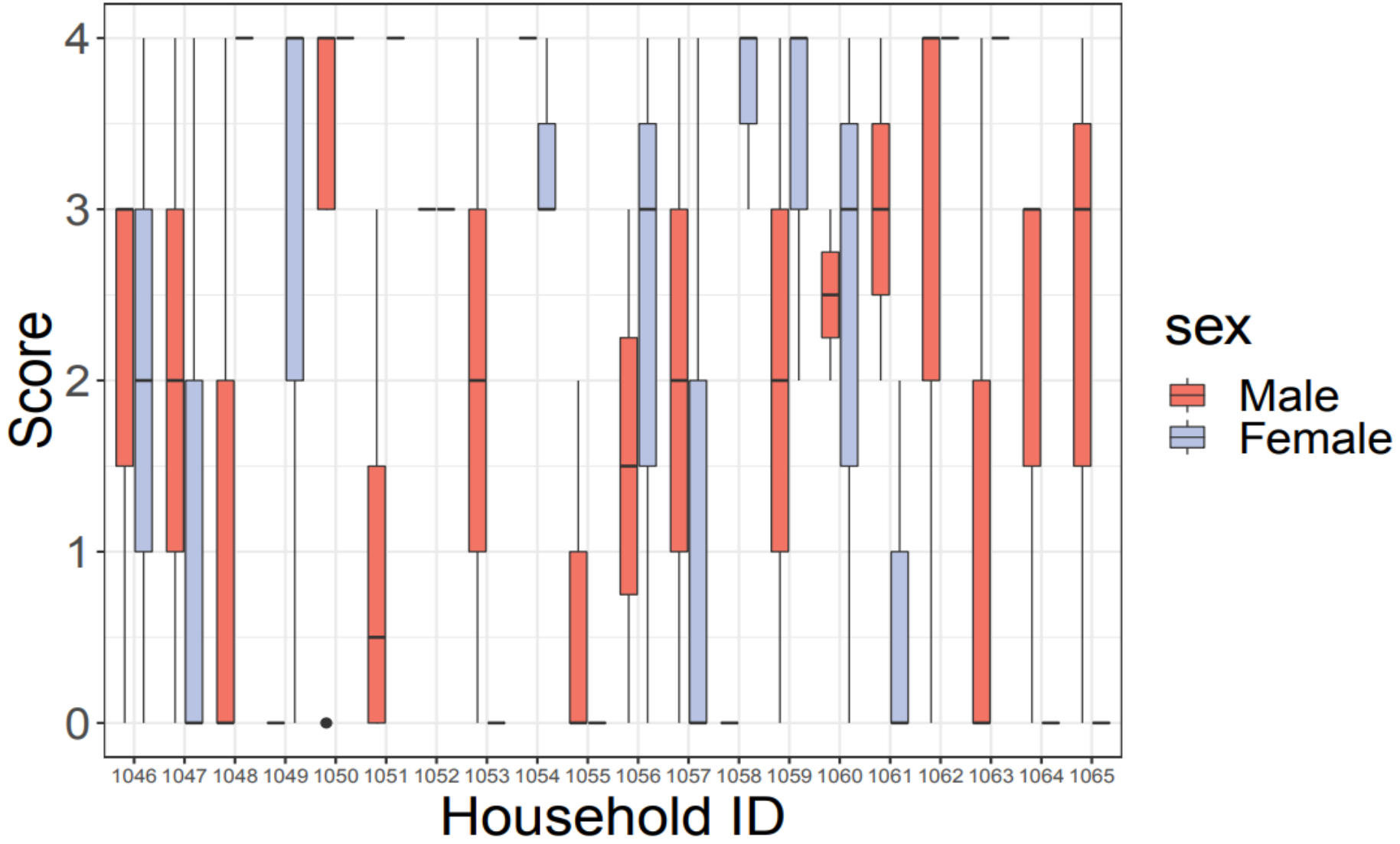
2. High *between-household* variation (blue dots)

3. High *within-household* variation (black lines



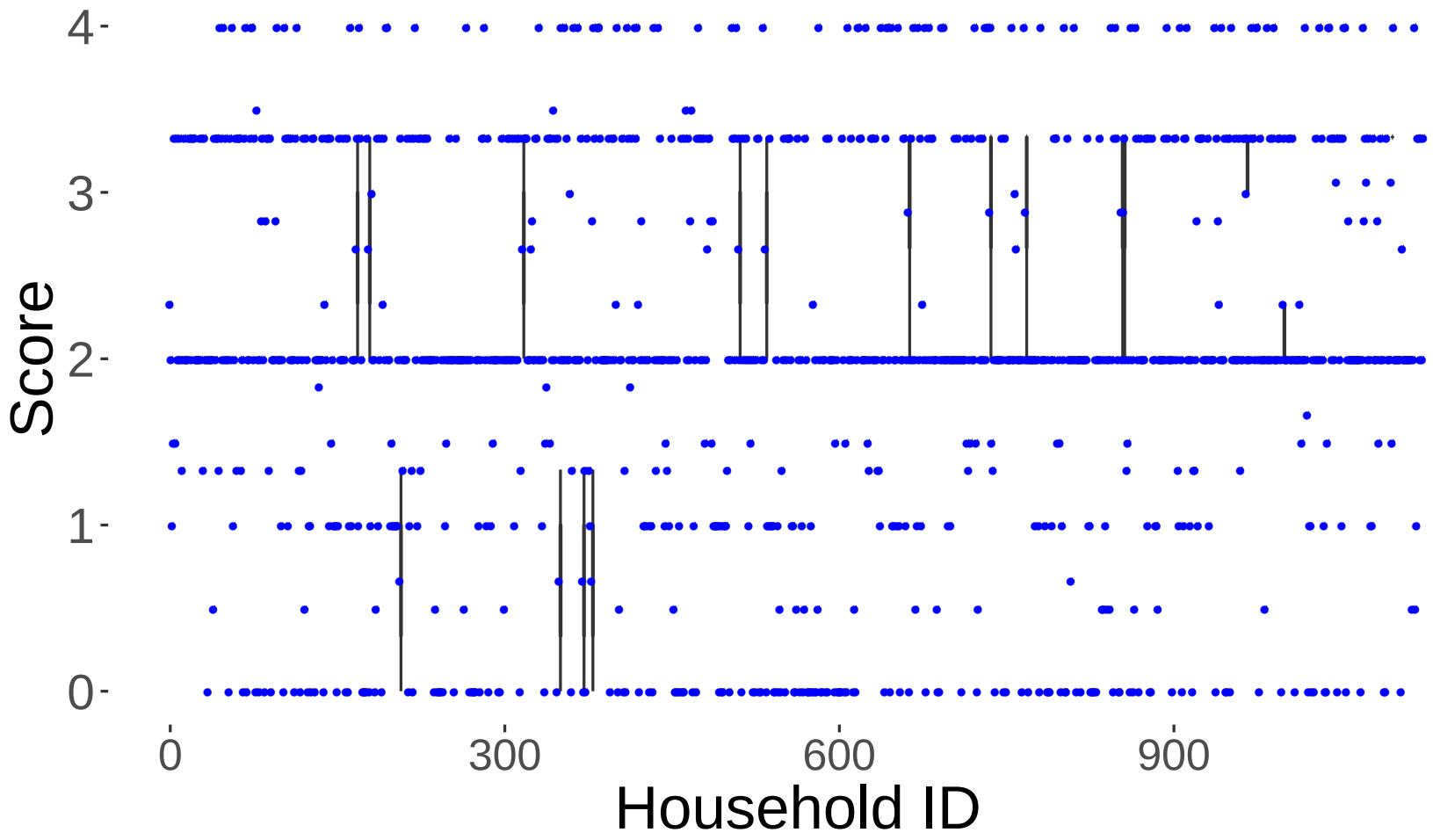
Individual Deprivation Measure

TIME USE DIMENSION, FIJI



Individual Deprivation Measure

ENERGY DIMENSION, FIJI



Increasing household size

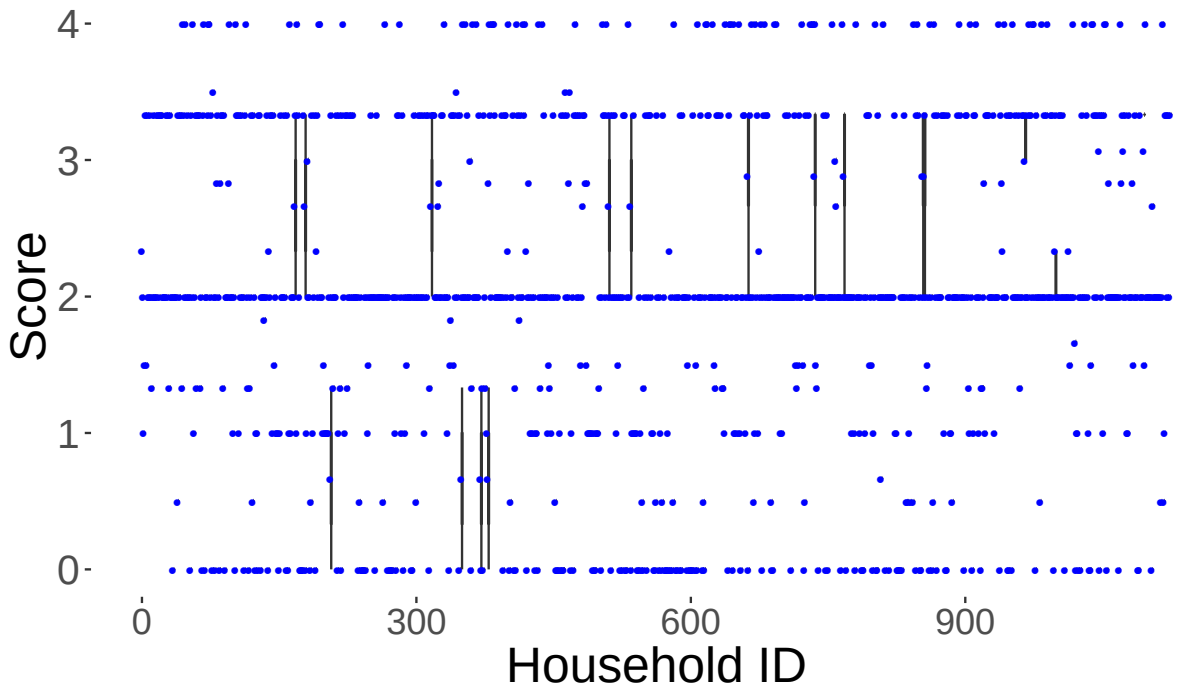
Individual Deprivation Measure

ENERGY DIMENSION, FIJI

1. Spread of energy deprivation levels (y-axis)

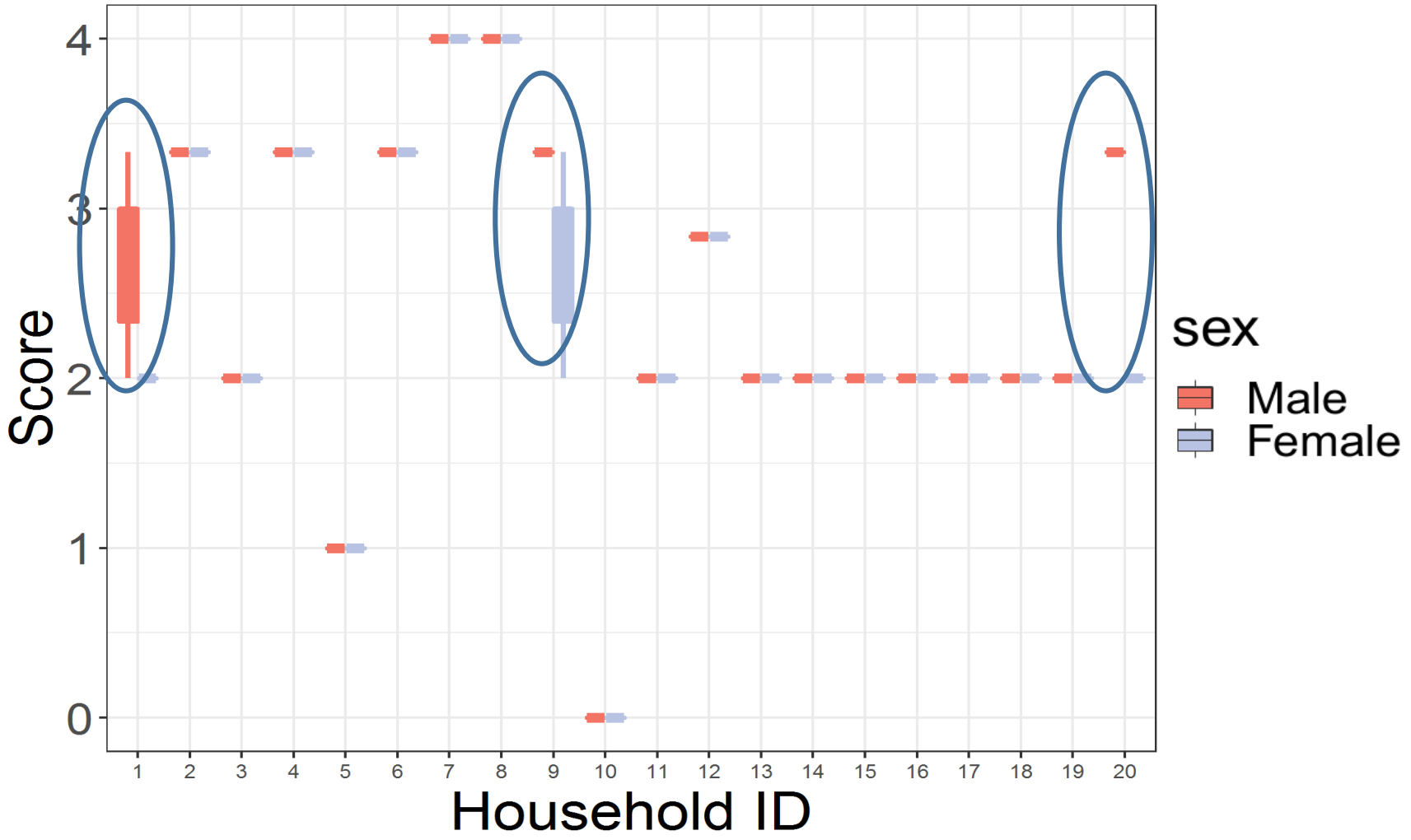
2. High *between-household variance* (blue dots)

3. Low *within-household variance* (black lines)



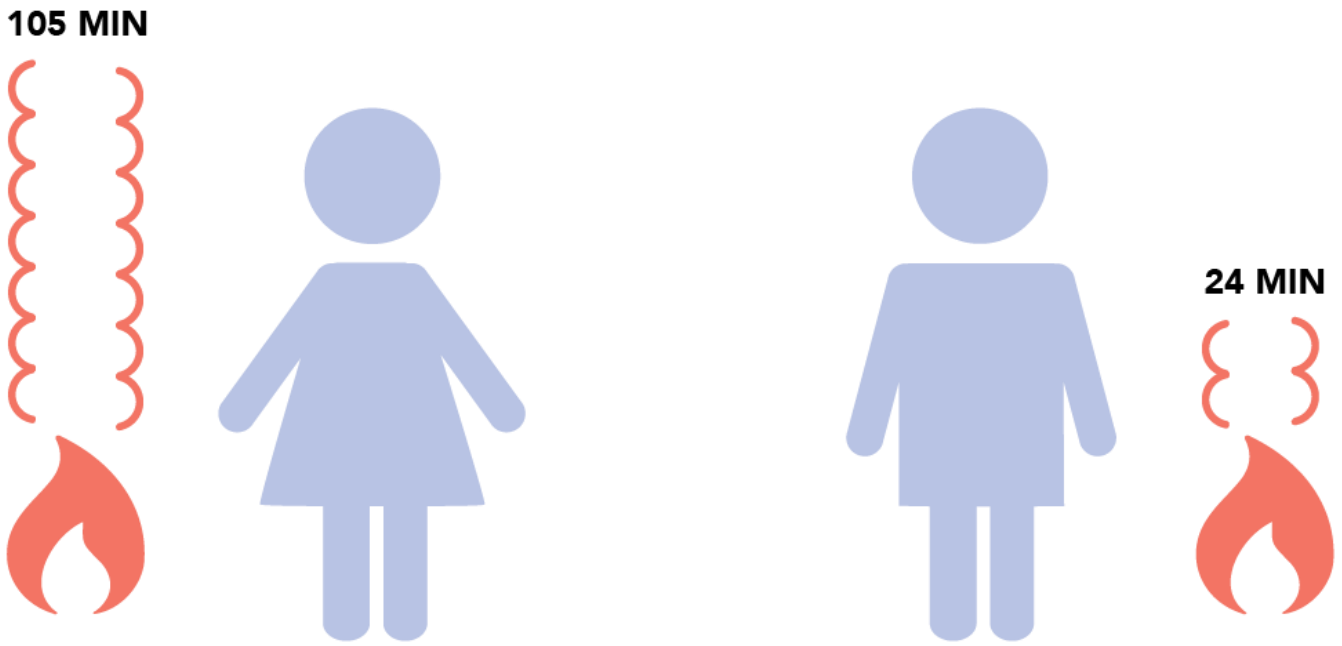
Individual Deprivation Measure

ENERGY DIMENSION, FIJI



Individual Deprivation Measure

ENERGY DIMENSION, FIJI



1. More women than men were exposed to smoke and fumes from unclean fuel sources

2. Women were exposed to smoke/fumes for longer times

3. Longer exposure times were linked to higher frequency and severity of health problems.

Individual Deprivation Measure

APPLICATIONS AND LEARNINGS, FIJI

- Fijian Bureau of Statistics (FBOS) capacity building
- Cyclone Winston humanitarian response
- Fiji Women's Rights Movement (FWRM) budget response
- Ministry of Health – Family planning data
- SOGIE focus
- Communications

Individual Deprivation Measure

IMPROVING THE IDM: TIME USE

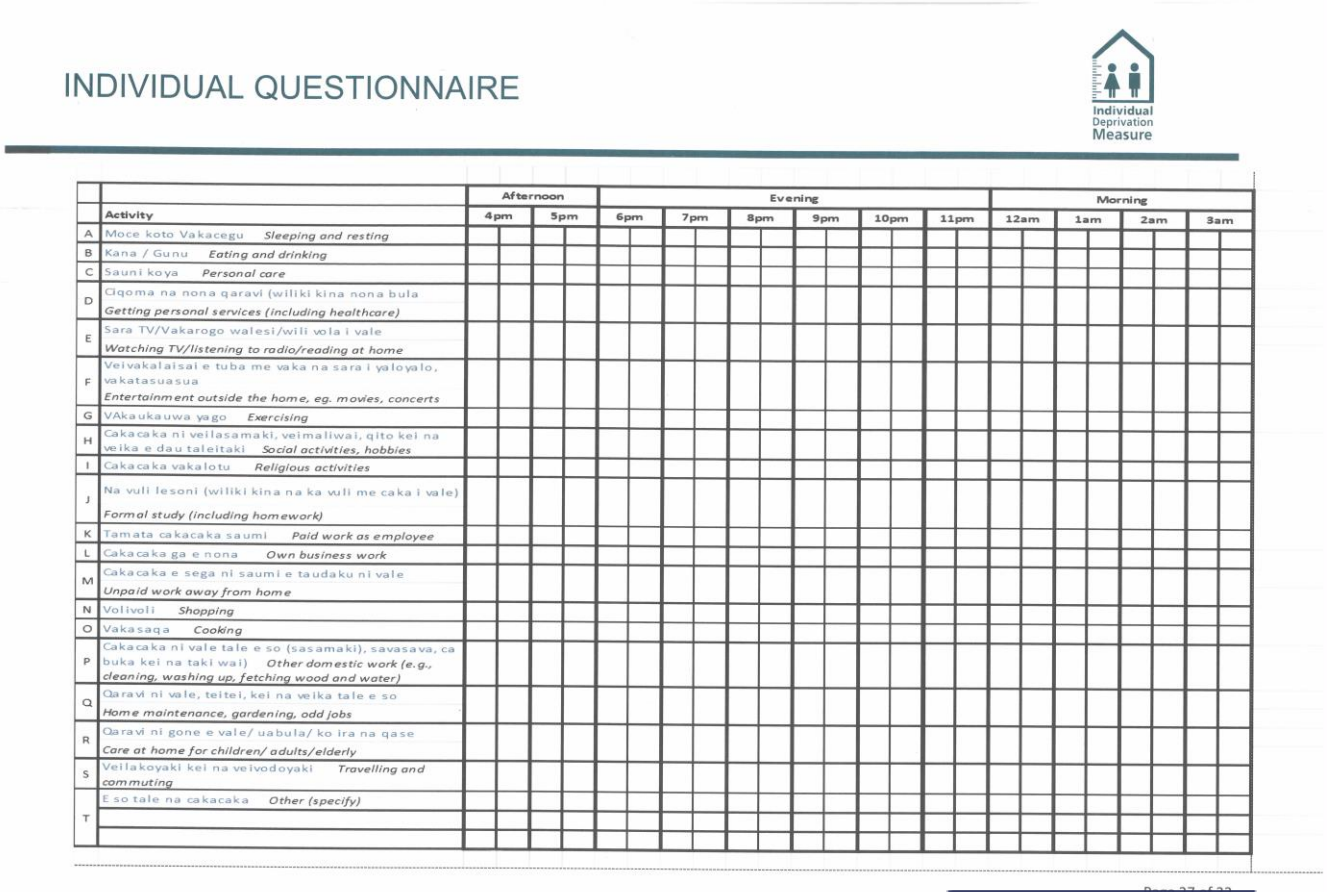
- The primary aim of this dimension is to understand labour burden, by measuring categories of time use, focusing in particular on:
  - work for pay and profit (including subsistence production);
  - unpaid domestic and care work;
  - personal care and rest;
  - social and leisure time.

- Changes have been iterative – in terms of what is measured, the way in which it's measured and the way in which it's analysed.

IMPROVING THE IDM: TIME USE

Philippines and Fiji

- Results recorded in prepared tables in paper survey booklets
- Time allocated in 30 minute blocks
- Recall over previous 24 hours for various activity categories
- Also asked about concurrent secondary activities



INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Individual Deprivation Measure

	Activity	Afternoon 4pm	Afternoon 5pm	Evening 6pm	Evening 7pm	Evening 8pm	Evening 9pm	Evening 10pm	Evening 11pm	Morning 12am	Morning 1am	Morning 2am	Morning 3am
A	Moce koto Vakacegu *Sleeping and resting*												
B	Kana / Gunu *Eating and drinking*												
C	Sauni koya *Personal care*												
D	Ciqoma na nona qaravi (wiliki kina nona bula *Getting personal services (including healthcare)*												
E	Sara TV/Vakarogo walesi/wili vola i vale *Watching TV/listening to radio/reading at home*												
F	Veivakalaisai e tuba me vaka na sara i yaloyalo, vakatasuasua *Entertainment outside the home, eg. movies, concerts*												
G	VAkaukauwa yago *Exercising*												
H	Cakacaka ni veilasamaki, veimaliwai, qito kei na veika e dau taleitaki *Social activities, hobbies*												
I	Cakacaka vakalotu *Religious activities*												
J	Na vuli lesoni (wiliki kina na ka vuli me caka i vale) *Formal study (including homework)*												
K	Tamata cakacaka saumi *Paid work as employee*												
L	Cakacaka ga e nona *Own business work*												
M	Cakacaka e sega ni saumi e taudaku ni vale *Unpaid work away from home*												
N	Volivoli *Shopping*												
O	Vakasaqa *Cooking*												
P	Cakacaka ni vale tale e so (sasamaki), savasava, ca buka kei na taki wai) *Other domestic work (e.g., cleaning, washing up, fetching wood and water)*												
Q	Qaravi ni vale, teitei, kei na veika tale e so *Home maintenance, gardening, odd jobs*												
R	Qaravi ni gone e vale/ uabula/ ko ira na qase *Care at home for children/ adults/elderly*												
S	Veilakoyaki kei na veivodoyaki *Travelling and commuting*												
T	E so tale na cakacaka *Other (specify)*												

Individual Deprivation Measure

IMPROVING THE IDM: TIME USE

Nepal

- Tablets used for data collection
- Recall over previous 24 hours
- Reframed approach to questions – more a narrative-based approach
- Activity categories refined
- Asked about secondary and tertiary activities
- Respondents also asked about how typical the day was

Individual Deprivation Measure

IMPROVING THE IDM: TIME USE

Indonesia:

- tablet used for data collection;
- adapted participatory method to determine proportions of time spent on different activities;
- recall for yesterday or previous working day;
- time use categories refined;
- asked if respondent looked after a child under the age of 13;
- asked if they also did another activity at the same time.

Individual Deprivation Measure

IMPROVING THE IDM: TIME USE

South Africa and Myanmar

- Tablet for data collection
- Retain adapted participatory method
- Time use categories further refined
- Multitasking questions replaced by further detail on ‘on-call’ time

Individual Deprivation Measure

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON TIME USE

Will have some understanding of the consequences of time-use deprivation:

Voice: Why did you not vote?

Health: Why did you not access health care facilities?

Relationships: Why did you not attend community event(s)? and Why did you not make a contribution?

Work: Why do you want to work less?

Individual Deprivation Measure

LESSONS LEARNED: TIME USE

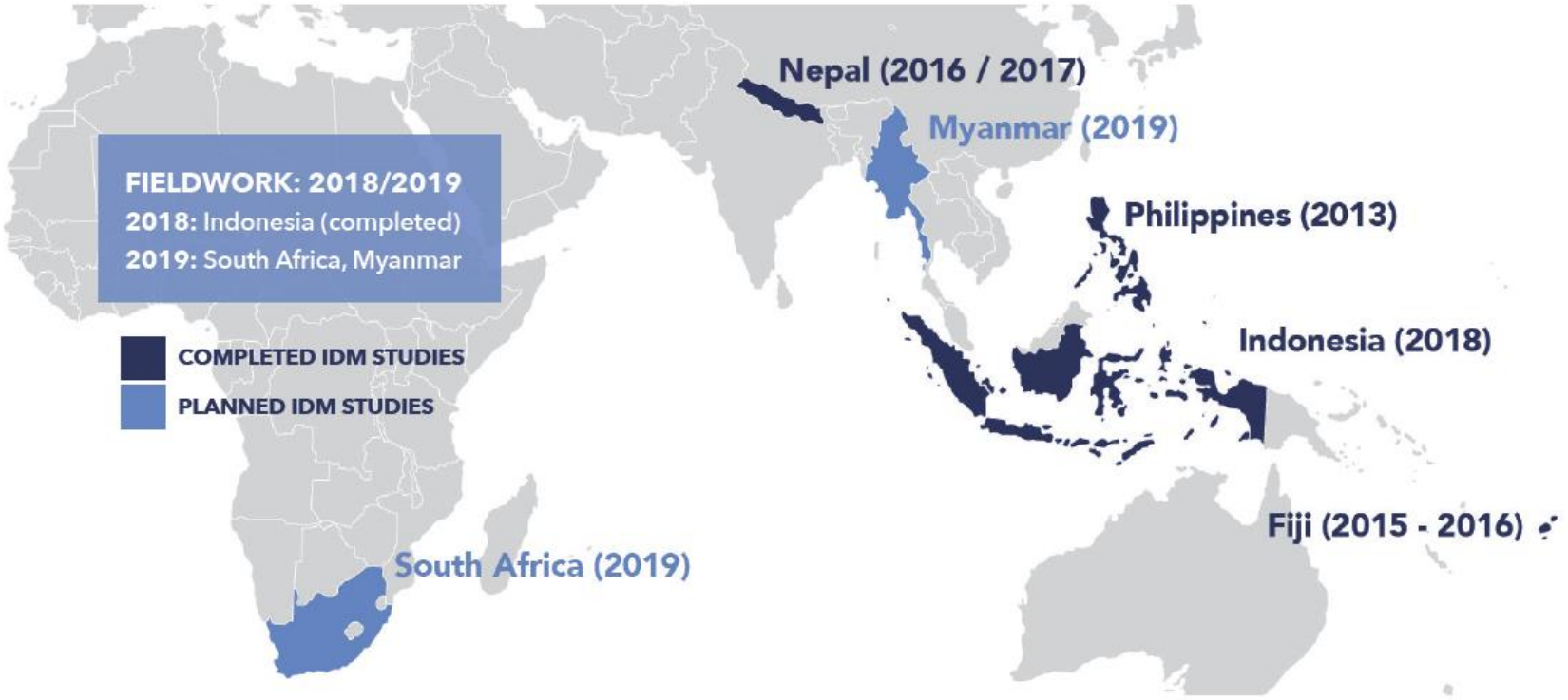
- Framing of the time use - e.g. typical day, yesterday, last working day or week.
- Blurred boundaries between different time use categories.
- Accuracy and error of estimation on the respondent/ enumerator side and the implications for analysis.
- Shift to using tablets for more accurate data collection.

Individual Deprivation Measure

NEXT STEPS

TOWARDS 2020

The IDM Team is continuing research and testing to ready the measure for global use in 2020. Results from the study in Indonesia (2018) will be shared in 2019. Fieldwork in South Africa and Myanmar is planned for 2019, with results to be shared in late 2019. Visit *individualdeprivationmeasure.org* for updates



Individual Deprivation Measure