Multidimensional poverty amongst women: The Case of Bangladesh

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Background

- Data on women education is available for women who are older than 15 years.
- Our analysis has been restricted only to these people.
- No information on income.
- Wealth excluded because it is a combination of other variables.
Indicators

✓ Education
1 if attended school, school years > 5 and can read (ability to read is a functioning, depending on how question about it was asked)

✓ Water
1 if the sources are piped, public tap, tube well, and protected spring (MDG standard)

✓ Sanitation
1 if types are: piped, sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine (MDG Standard)

✓ Electricity
1 if Hh has electricity
## Weights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>Deprived</th>
<th>Weights normalized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We assigned weights according to population share of the deprived as it gives less weight to a situation in which people are less deprived. This is of a value judgement we make.
Results

✓ Since we have binary variables, we should see no change in M1 and M2 comparing to M0 and there is not any

✓ The results for H0 and M0:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>H0</th>
<th>M0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.754</td>
<td>0.466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.478</td>
<td>0.372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.174</td>
<td>0.171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results for dim 1+

- 75% of population is deprived
- Average deprivation share is 2,5 weighted dimensions
- 80% of deprived come from rurals
- People are mostly deprived in sanitation (46% of total deprivation as to dimension contribution)
- Comparison with wealth poverty: if we set poverty line at the second quintile then 38% of women are deprived but actually we did not have data on income
Results

- The appropriate $k$ is 2 if we want to be consistent with the wealth ranking, but for $k=3$ still 17% of population is deprived.
- The deprivation in sanitation is the highest (46%) and then electricity (28%) and education (25%).