

Equality Insights Rapid

TOOL DEVELOPMENT REPORT





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International Women's Development Agency and the *Equality Insights* team express our sincere gratitude to everyone who contributed to the development of *Equality Insights Rapid* – those named here and those who remain anonymous. We especially appreciate the generosity and contributions of the Global Technical Advisory Group (GTAG) and subject matter experts (SMEs) who generously offered their time, expertise, and knowledge providing invaluable guidance, feedback and reflections on our work that has shaped the outcome of this survey. We also acknowledge that this work was conducted during a period of unprecedented global disruption and uncertainty and are particularly grateful for their contributions during this time. We note that input by sectoral experts does not imply endorsement.

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Equality Insights is supported by the Australian Government and implemented by the International Women's Development Agency.

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ABOUT IWDA

IWDA (International Women's Development Agency) is an Australian-based organisation, resourcing diverse women's rights organisations primarily in Asia and the Pacific, and contributing to global feminist movements to advance our vision of gender equality for all. We exist to defend and advance the rights of diverse women and girls. IWDA was established in 1985, through the initiative and insight of three outstanding women - Ruth Pfanner, Wendy Poussard and Wendy Rose - with the aim to progress the rights of women.

IWDA AND EQUALITY INSIGHTS

Research and evidence-based knowledge creation that supports systemic change has been part of IWDA's work since its inception, and a growing focus over the last two decades. So has partnership and collaboration.

In recognition of data's potential for systemic change and importance for visibility and action on gendered poverty and inequality, IWDA invested in the development of the *Individual Deprivation Measure* (IDM) in 2008. This foundational investment, as the industry partner in an Australian Research Council Linkage Grant (LP0989385), to help transform gender-insensitive poverty measurement, remains the organisation's largest ever commitment of community-raised funds to a single initiative. In 2015 IWDA partnered with the Fiji Bureau of Statistics, with funding through Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development, to lead the first IDM study following the initial proof of concept trial in the Philippines in 2013. In 2016 IWDA partnered with the Australian National University to jointly deliver a four-year program of refinement and to ready the tool for global use. In this document, the *Individual Deprivation Measure* or IDM are used when referencing previous work or resources produced under the IDM program until 30 July 2020.

IWDA is now taking forward this world-first measure as a flagship program, *Equality Insights*, and is committed to shifting standards about what counts as adequate data, and moving the measure into regular use.

Individual-level, gender-sensitive poverty measurement is essential to realise the commitments to improve data about gender and poverty made by governments in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.ⁱ

IWDA is also focused on making the measure and associated survey tools usable by a broad array of actors, either with IWDA's technical support or independently, where sufficient capacity exists.

ⁱ In 1995, at the Fourth World Conference on Women, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action emphasised the importance of investing in disaggregated data, to provide data about the circumstances of women. It called on national and international statistical organisations to 'collect gender- and age-disaggregated data on poverty' and 'examine the relationship of women's unremunerated work to the incidence of and their vulnerability to poverty' (para 68 (a) and (b)).

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OVERVIEW

This document provides an overview of process undertaken to develop *Equality Insights Rapid*, a description of the key considerations that informed the item reduction process, and the survey items that will ultimately be included in the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey tool.

The *Equality Insights* team at IWDA has developed *Equality Insights Rapid*, a survey and measurement tool to provide an improved evidence base for implementing COVID-19 recovery that advances gender equality in selected Pacific countries. The initiative is funded by the Australian Government through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (December 2020 - November 2022).

Equality Insights Rapid builds on the foundational research and refinement work of the Individual Deprivation Measure, and on work undertaken in 2020 under the *Equality Insights* program.¹⁻⁴ The *Equality Insights Rapid* survey, like the IDM survey before it, assesses 15 dimensions of life across economic, social and environmental determinants of deprivation, plus assets as a proxy for financial deprivation.

Equality Insights Rapid has been developed for use in the COVID-19 context to provide a shorter survey that can be administered by phone, avoiding face-to-face data collection. *Equality Insights Rapid* is a 'red-flagging tool' that identifies moderate to severe deprivation, to strengthen the evidence available to support a more inclusive response and recovery. The survey adaptation work has been supported by a Global Technical Advisory Group (GTAG), including statistical experts, gender experts, and potential users from an international collection of relevant government, non-government, and multilateral organisations.

EQUALITY INSIGHTS RAPID: ADAPTING FOR A COVID-19 CONTEXT

The COVID-19 pandemic has seen an unprecedented increase in levels of global poverty. The World Bank estimates that in 2020, an extra 97 million people were pushed into poverty,⁵ though it is not possible to accurately disaggregate this estimate to see who these people are, since poverty data continues to be primarily collected at the household level.

To understand how economic recovery is progressing and translating into outcomes for people, and whether, how, and for whom response efforts are leading to recovery, decision makers need data about the circumstances of specific groups—including women and girls, people with disabilities, and people living in poverty. Currently, significant data gaps in the Pacific region limit information about these population cohorts. Such data can support decision makers to focus action where it is most needed to make the most difference, and support accountability. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 context has also increased the difficulties and risks of obtaining up-to-date data via traditional face-to-face data collection methods.

With funding support from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), the *Equality Insights* team responded to this challenge by developing *Equality Insights Rapid*, an adapted survey underpinned by the existing IDM, tailored for remote administration, to enable collection of individual-level, gender-sensitive data on multidimensional poverty and inequality while addressing COVID-19-related health, safety and logistical considerations and constraints. *Equality Insights Rapid* retains key conceptual and methodological strengths of the previous survey, while allowing for remote administration using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). A comprehensive description of the methodological process for item reduction and an overview of the final survey items retained in *Equality Insights Rapid* are included in this report.

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The development of the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey built upon previous development and refinement of the IDM survey. Analyses were performed using data from six countries in which the IDM survey had been previously fielded. The performance of every IDM indicator and question item were assessed for both statistical and normative compatibility with the aims of *Equality Insights Rapid*.

The development of *Equality Insights Rapid* was informed by:

- the original participatory research conducted to develop the IDM;
- use of the IDM survey in six countries;
- statistical review of IDM survey item performance, validity, and reliability in four countriesⁱⁱ;
- a commitment to retain, as far as possible, the strengths and unique features of the IDM as a purpose-built, individual-level, scalar, gender-sensitive measure of multidimensional poverty designed to provide meaningful information about gendered experiences of poverty;
- the practical constraints of phone surveying; and
- normative considerations and judgements to identify how best to reduce items while retaining the power of the survey for all 15 dimensions, assets and demographic indicators.

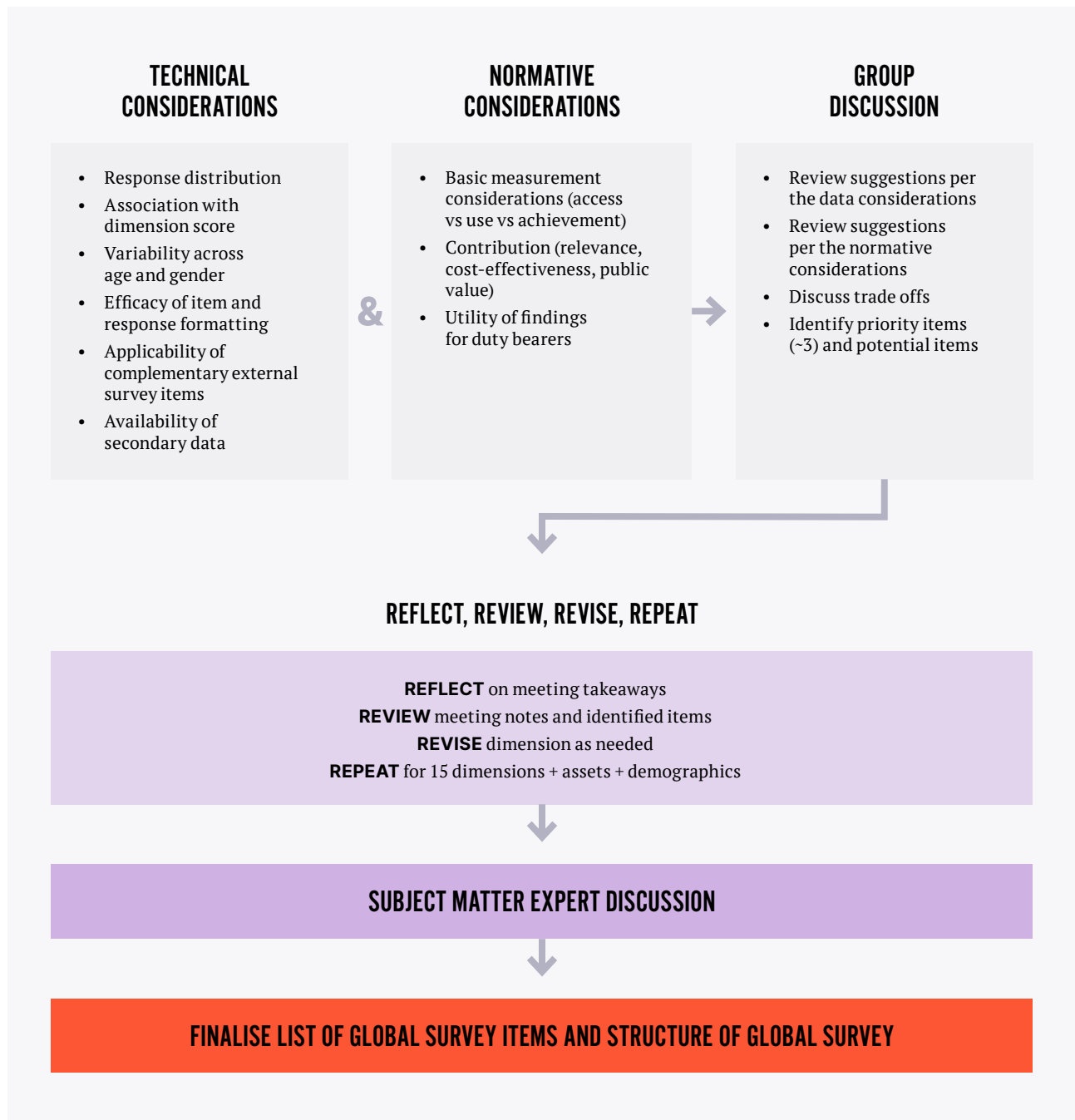
ITEM REDUCTION PROCESS

The *Equality Insights* team convened for 10 weeks, between 10 April 2021 and 22 June 2021, to work systematically, dimension-by-dimension, and examine the performance and utility of each IDM question item to reach consensus on the final questions to be included in the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey. Once a suitable survey item was identified, the question and response options were drafted and re-evaluated within the context of dimension scoring and survey format. All such items were then assessed for validity, reliability, clarity, succinctness, and feasibility, then adjusted accordingly.

In cases where existing survey items were considered inadequate or inappropriate for the *Equality Insights Rapid* variant, additional literature review and analysis were undertaken to explore and develop alternate question options. In such cases, once an alternate set of questions was proposed, the *Equality Insights* team again convened to re-examine the normative and practical considerations associated with the newly proposed set of questions and the decision-making process was repeated until final consensus was reached.

ii The statistical review did not draw on data from the original proof of concept trial in the Philippines (2013) nor data from Nepal (2016).

Figure 1: Overview of item reduction process undertaken in development of Equality Insights Rapid



TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. Distribution of item responses

After identifying potential IDM question items per dimension and country, descriptive analyses of response option frequency (nominal and ordinal items) or mean and standard deviation (interval and ratio items) were conducted. The univariate analysis of each item allowed the team to review the general distribution of responses within an item. The utility of these findings varied between items. For some items, the distribution of categorical responses indicated whether certain response categories could be collapsed. For other items, the mean and standard deviation indicated comparability across contexts, item spread, and/or skew. Overall, the univariate analysis did not weigh heavily on initial decision-making but did inform the broader discussion related to item reduction.

2. Association of item with dimension score

Using the IDM scoring scheme⁶, analysis examined to what extent each IDM item was associated with the overall dimension score using a simple ordinary least squares (OLS) regression. Given the interest for *Equality Insights Rapid* to identify individuals who are most deprived, two sets of dummy variables were also used to conduct a simple logistic regression. The first dummy variable coded 'most deprived' as 1 and 'least deprived', 'somewhat deprived', and 'deprived' as 0. The second dummy variable coded most deprived and deprived as 1 and least deprived and somewhat deprived as 0. These logistic regressions examined the statistically significant ($P < .05$) odds ratio (OR) of item responses with each dichotomous deprivation outcome.

3. Variance of item responses per another variable

Using Pearson's chi-squared (Chi2) test, bivariate analyses examined how/if the response options significantly varied between gender (men/women) and age categories (18-24, 25-59, 60+). Given that *Equality Insights* is underpinned by a commitment to gender-sensitivity in measurement, the team critically considered items with response options that varied by gender. Three separate variables were created to dichotomise age: variable 1 (18-24 & 25-39), variable 2 (18-24 & 60+), variable 3 (25-39 & 60+). Note that Chi2 tests were excluded for items collected within the household survey as disaggregation by age and gender was not possible for household-level items.

4. Item efficacy and response formatting

While overall alignment to previous surveys was sought, items and related response options were reviewed to optimise efficacy and efficiency for the CATI format (while retaining validity and reliability). As much as possible, response options were streamlined across items and limited in breadth. For instance, a free text "other, please specify" response has been replaced with a simplified "other" response option. This small adjustment saves time in both the enumeration and analysis of the survey with minimal effect on the quality of data collected. Other considerations included reducing the number of ordinal response options, shortening the length of questions, standardising response options, and simplifying language with optional enumerator prompts to clarify, as needed.

5. Compatibility of external survey items

Development of *Equality Insights Rapid* required a substantial reduction in question items compared to past IDM surveys. However, simply choosing a subset of questions used within previous surveys was not necessarily the most effective way of concisely measuring the underlying dimension. The item reduction process recognised that questions included within other short surveys available in the literature may provide better coverage of the underlying measurement concept and enable *Equality Insights Rapid* to benefit from the underpinning work of others, including adaptation for remote administration in the COVID-19 context. Alignment with standardised measurement was prioritised.

6. Availability of item in secondary data

Given the focus on optimising survey administration and an interest in exploring the potential to integrate secondary data, items which have already been collected in other recent surveys were identified for potential data integration.

NORMATIVE CONSIDERATIONS

1. Basic measurement considerations

Several normative measurement considerations guided item reduction, including:

- How relevant are the insights gained from the question to the underlying concept being measured?
- How objective or subjective is the question and what is most appropriate for measuring the underlying concept?
- Is the item measuring in the space of access, use or achievement?⁹ Does the survey overall include questions addressing each of these spaces?

2. Contribution

Contribution has conceptual and contextual components. Relevance, public value, and cost-effectiveness are core considerations in assessing the contribution of particular items. At an item level, consideration of the extent to which each survey question could generate data to address gaps in the gender data landscape, for example, by providing unique information not collected, or not well covered by other surveys, or that are particularly relevant for informing gender-responsive action and recovery planning.

Beyond item level consideration, we sought to preserve the features that characterise the unique contribution of *Equality Insights Rapid* as a measure, more broadly. These characteristics include the combination of *what* we measure (15 dimensions, plus assets) with *how* we measure (individual-level, gender-sensitive, within household sampling, scalar). Maintaining these features, or significant parts, has also played a role in our considerations when looking for what and how to reduce from within and across dimensions.

3. Utilisation

A focus on utilisation as a criterion for item reduction involved immediate and longer-term considerations. This required an assessment as to whether and how the data generated by an item, and the dimension overall, could be used to inform gender-responsive advocacy or action that addresses the circumstances of individuals and social groups in the Pacific in 2021–2022. However, there was also the intention to develop a globally relevant survey. More generally, there are challenges in mobilising resources for data collection. Close consideration of how these data would be used helped to keep item reduction work focused on the practical relevance of the data generated for duty bearers and advocates.

REVIEW BY SUBJECT MATTER EXPERTS

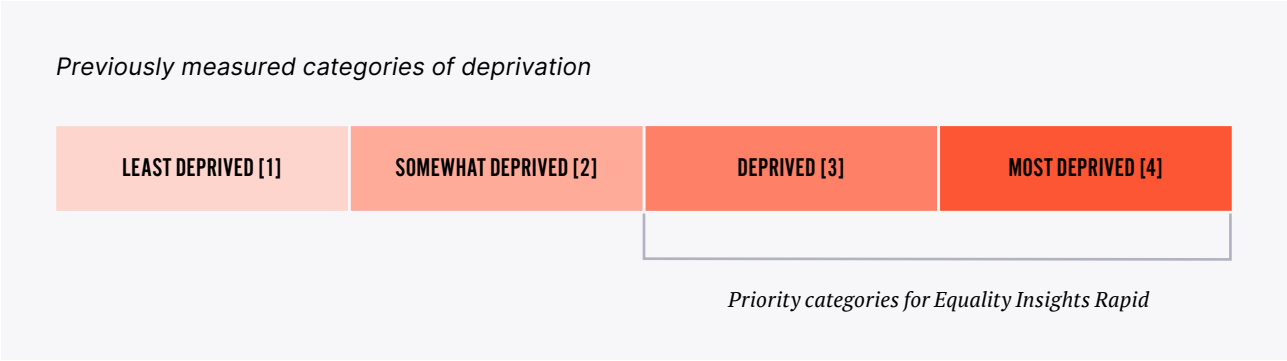
After the technical and normative review, the *Equality Insights* team sought advice and feedback related to each dimension from experts in relevant sectors. Both individual GTAG members and external contacts with subject matter expertise were involved in this process. As feedback was received and incorporated, the *Equality Insights* team reviewed question wording, response order, response coding, and skip patterns to ensure that the survey remained clear, concise, and accurate while retaining its technical validity.

FUNCTION OF THE EQUALITY INSIGHTS RAPID SURVEY

A core characteristic of IWDA’s work on individual-level and gender-sensitive measurement of multidimensional poverty is a commitment to scalar measurement.ⁱ The previous scoring scheme produced four categories of deprivation. This enables more granular measurement, moving beyond a binary approach of identifying people as simply above or below a poverty line. From a policy perspective, a series of thresholds designating categories of deprivation helps to focus anti-poverty policy on the various stages of poverty rather than simply classifying people above a single threshold. It also helps to preserve a commitment to measure the most severe experiences of deprivation.

Developing a much shorter survey brings inevitable limitations, including on the extent of scalar assessment. To meet the objective of a rapid and remotely administered survey, it was not possible to retain the breadth of previous surveys within *Equality Insights Rapid*. The final items included in *Equality Insights Rapid* are intended to identify the most deprived population cohorts while minimising the required trade-offs in terms of statistical and normative performance. *Equality Insights Rapid* is, therefore, conceptualised as a ‘red-flagging tool’, endeavouring to identify moderate to severe deprivation.

Figure 2: Priority measurement for Equality Insights Rapidⁱⁱⁱ



iii Note: a dedicated scoring document will be made available to inform how the measurement of *Equality Insights Rapid* may be utilised.

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The conceptual structural and survey questions of *Equality Insights Rapid* have been broken down by each of the 15 dimensions measured, as well as assets and demographics sections. Each dimension in the subsequent sections includes an overview of the global context, the considerations taken to derive survey questions, and the survey questions and corresponding responses.

The *Equality Insights Rapid* survey includes both a household and an individual instrument. The household-level survey is asked of only one respondent in a sampled household. It is anticipated to take approximately 10-15 minutes to complete. The individual-level survey is asked of all adults in a sampled household. It is anticipated to take approximately 25-30 minutes to complete.

Please note the conventions detailed in Table 1 when reviewing the survey questions in subsequent sections of this report. Question items outlined within this text are accurate at the time of writing, however may undergo slight adjustments when survey piloting is complete. Additionally, while the question items associated with each dimension are presented in the tables that follow, these questions are not necessarily presented in the order in which they will be enumerated, nor have we included clear descriptions of the skip patterns employed during enumeration. Readers with an interest in understanding these details should contact the *Equality Insights* team at info@equalityinsights.org for access to country-specific codebooks and other supplementary materials.

Table 1. Formatting conventions for the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey

| Format | Indication |
|------------------|---|
| Regular text | Text to be read aloud by the interviewer |
| <i>Italics</i> | Text not to be read aloud by the interviewer |
| [ALL CAPS] | Interviewer instruction or aids |
| (Parenthesis) | A choice or a substitution must be made |
| Blue text | Question may be included/excluded as per national circumstances |
| Red text | Text that can or must be adapted as per national circumstances |
| Bold text | Question numbers, section headings, skips, and other structural items |

DIMENSION

Food



Food security is a core dimension of living a life free of poverty. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) describes food security through four key elements: availability, access, utilisation and stability.⁷ Due to the nature of the survey tools and the context of its use, the IDM utilised food access as the sole indicator of food insecurity. Assessing respondents' access to food has been conducted through the use of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)⁸.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOOD DIMENSION OF EQUALITY INSIGHTS RAPID

In developing *Equality Insight Rapid*, we sought to maintain alignment with past work of the IDM, where possible, while significantly reducing the number of question items given the constraints associated with conducting a rapid, multi-topic survey over the phone. It was thus necessary to re-examine whether the FIES remained the preferred measurement tool for assessing deprivation in the Food dimension.

Key Considerations

1. Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)⁹

In order for *Equality Insights Rapid* to contribute to SDG indicator 2.1.2, which refers to the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, it will be necessary to continue to use the FIES as a measure of food insecurity as this is the accepted measurement tool for informing this indicator. However, the eight-item FIES was initially deemed too long for inclusion in *Equality Insights Rapid*, which had a notional goal of including only three questions per dimension. Therefore, the team considered the possibility of utilising a subset of FIES questions, however, this approach is discouraged by the FAO as it can result in a loss of validity of findings. Furthermore, conversations with SMEs in food security measurement in the Pacific region indicated that currently there is a drive to collect FIES data from Pacific Island Countries in order to have comparable data across the region.

2. Alternative measures of food security

A review of past IDM survey questionnaires, and relevant food security literature was performed to determine whether other validated measures of food security existed that more closely align with our 3-question limit. Alternative measures examined included: the reduced coping strategy index (rCSI)¹⁰, the food consumption scale (FCS)¹¹, diet diversity scores (DDS)¹², and the household hunger scale (HHS)¹³. Of these, only the HHS measured food security within the desired 3-item limit, however a review of data collected using the HHS in the IDM study conducted in Fiji in 2016² indicated that the sample size of affirmative responses will likely be too small to provide meaningful population estimates if we utilised this measure in the Pacific region again.

3. Recall period

The FIES tool has been designed for use with two possible recall periods – 12 months or 4 weeks. As food insecurity is highly influenced by seasonal changes, the use of a 12-month recall period allows for more accurate comparisons across time, context, and geographies. Consultation with SMEs indicated that a 12-month recall period also provides greater visibility of gender differences in food insecurity. Additionally, the 12-month recall period is utilised to inform SDG indicator 2.1.2 and is most commonly used by others throughout the Pacific region.

OUTCOME

After reflecting on the key considerations, a review of relevant literature, and consultation with sector experts, the conceptual structure of the Food dimension was designed (Table 2). It was determined that *Equality Insights Rapid* will continue to employ the FIES tool as the sole indicator of food insecurity. The FIES questions will be asked of all respondents within the individual survey (Table 3). A recall period of 12-months has been employed based on the considerations outlined in Key Consideration 3 above.

Table 2. Conceptual structure of the Food dimension of Equality Insights Rapid survey

| Intended Measurement | Actual Measurement | Variable | Question Items | Source |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|--------|
| Food security | Severity of food insecurity | Worried about lack of food | r_ind_fd_01 | FIES |
| | | Lack of nutritious food | r_ind_fd_02 | |
| | | Lack of variety of food | r_ind_fd_03 | |
| | | Had to skip a meal | r_ind_fd_04 | |
| | | Ate less | r_ind_fd_05 | |
| | | Ran out of food | r_ind_fd_06 | |
| | | Hungry but did not eat | r_ind_fd_07 | |
| | | Whole day without eating | r_ind_fd_08 | |

Table 3. Survey questions to measure the Food dimension in Equality Insights Rapid **individual survey**

| Item Code | Survey question | Response |
|-------------|--|---|
| r_ind_fd_01 | During the last 12 months, was there a time when: You were worried you would not have enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_fd_02 | Still thinking about the last 12 months, was there a time when: You were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_fd_03 | You ate only a few kinds of foods because of a lack of money or other resources? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_fd_04 | You had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources to get food? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |

| Item Code | Survey question | Response |
|-------------|---|---|
| r_ind_fd_05 | Still thinking about the last 12 months, was there a time when: You ate less than you thought you should because of a lack of money or other resources? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | Yes No <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_fd_06 | Your household ran out of food because of a lack of money or other resources? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | Yes No <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_fd_07 | You were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | Yes No <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_fd_08 | You went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | Yes No <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |

DIMENSION

Water



Recognised explicitly as a human right by the United Nations General Assembly in 2010,¹⁴ every person is entitled to sufficient, affordable, safe, and accessible water for both drinking and domestic needs. The Joint Monitoring Program (JMP), an initiative of the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF to create a global WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) database, defines safely managed drinking water as an improved water source that is accessible on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination.¹⁵ People in poverty tend to travel further to access water sources than people not in poverty, indicating both a constraint on time and a potential safety concern. Moreover, individuals with mobility challenges may encounter increased barriers to access, and use of, safe water. A lack of sufficient, affordable, safe, and accessible water can have negative health impacts, including dehydration or water poisoning, and exacerbate social constraints faced if water is insufficiently available for washing related to menstrual health and hygiene.¹⁶

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WATER DIMENSION OF EQUALITY INSIGHTS RAPID

Key Considerations

1. Alignment with SDGs⁹

Sustainable Development Goal 6 calls for access to clean water and sanitation for all. The questions included in *Equality Insights Rapid* can provide data to broadly inform understanding related to the use of drinking water at the household-level to inform indicator 6.1.1 - proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services. It is important to note, however, that it will not be possible to accurately measure whether respondents' water is 'safely managed' in a short and remotely administered survey such as *Equality Insights Rapid* (see Key Consideration 3).

2. Measuring quality of water source

The remote data collection method for *Equality Insights Rapid* requires simplification of the complex question formats used in the IDM to identify water source. Furthermore, past iterations of the IDM survey collected data on

water source for both drinking and domestic purposes. The brief nature of the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey, and its focus on identifying moderate and severe deprivation prompted consideration of whether measurement of both types of water sources were necessary. A review of past IDM survey data indicated that, in the vast majority of cases, respondents indicated their drinking and domestic water were obtained from the same source. This revelation, combined with the criticality of drinking water to individual circumstance, provided strong rationale to only include a measure of drinking water source in the Water dimension of *Equality Insights Rapid*.

3. Identifying 'safely managed' water sources

Equality Insights Rapid will utilise definitions of improved and unimproved water sources as outlined by the JMP (Table 4). Following the JMP methodology, the classification of improved/unimproved water sources combined with the time it takes to collect drinking water for the household will be used to determine where the drinking water source falls within the JMP drinking water service ladder (Table 5). In a short

and remotely administered survey it will not be possible to accurately assess whether the drinking water source is “free from faecal and priority chemical contamination” as is required to assign a designation of ‘safely managed’. Therefore, for the purposes of *Equality Insights Rapid*, it will be possible to determine whether a water source is classified as, at best, ‘basic’ on the JMP service ladder for drinking water. Therefore, it will not be possible to differentiate between ‘basic’ and ‘safely managed’.

4. Water collection

In order to classify a water source within the JMP drinking water service ladder, it is necessary to determine whether collection of water takes someone in the household longer than 30 minutes round-trip. It is preferable to enumerate water collection time by asking the respondent who is responsible for water collection how long it takes them. However, if the individual who collects the water for the household is not surveyed (they are younger than 18 years old, or not available/willing to participate in the survey), then it may not be possible to get an estimation of water collection time to inform deprivation scoring for drinking water. To address this issue, water collection time will be enumerated in the household survey. In this way, an estimation of water collection time is more likely to be captured.

There are two main limitations to measuring water collection time in this manner, however, both have minimal impact on deprivation measurement. First, if the household respondent is not responsible for collecting water, it is possible that their estimate of the time it takes to collect water may be less accurate than if the individual responsible for water collection was

asked the question, particularly if water collection takes an extended amount of time. However, for the purposes of scoring, *Equality Insights Rapid* focuses on whether collection time is greater than 30 minutes, which means the potential lack of accuracy is expected to have minimal impact on scoring. Secondly, it will not be possible to determine who within the household is responsible for collecting water, and thus, unable to incorporate the individual burden of water collection into the Water dimension score. This individual-level burden will, however, be indirectly measured within the Work and Time Use dimensions as an activity conducted during unpaid domestic work. In this manner we will be able to indirectly measure deprivation related to the time spent collecting water, as well as any physical injury that may have occurred as a result of this burden.

5. Measuring individual-level deprivation

As an individual measure of multidimensional poverty, it was important that *Equality Insights Rapid* Water dimension include an individual-level measurement of deprivation. A review of past IDM survey data indicated that, in the vast majority of cases, household members drink from the same household water source, therefore measurement of drinking water quality will be measured at the household level. In order to include an individual-level assessment of deprivation, the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey will include questions related to individual water insecurity, and access to sufficient water to wash with during menstruation. Individual-level water insecurity will be assessed using questions modelled after the Individual Water Insecurity Experiences scale (IWISE)¹⁷.

Table 4. WHO/UNICEF JMP definitions of water sources

| SOURCE | DESCRIPTION |
|--|---|
| Improved drinking water sources | |
| Piped water to dwelling | Also called a household connection, is defined as a water service pipe connected with in-house plumbing to one or more taps (e.g., in the kitchen and bathroom). |
| Piped water to yard/plot | Also called a yard connection, is defined as a piped water connection to a tap placed in the yard or plot outside the house. |
| Public tap or standpipe | A public water point from which people can collect water. A standpipe is also known as a public fountain or public tap. Public standpipes can have one or more taps and are typically made of brickwork, masonry or concrete. |

| SOURCE | DESCRIPTION |
|--|--|
| Improved drinking water sources | |
| Borehole or tubewell | A deep hole that has been driven, bored or drilled, with the purpose of reaching groundwater supplies. Boreholes/tubewells are constructed with casing, or pipes, which prevent the small diameter hole from caving in and protects the water source from infiltration by run-off water. Water is delivered from a tubewell or borehole through a pump, which may be powered by human, animal, wind, electric, diesel or solar means. Boreholes/tubewells are usually protected by a platform around the well, which leads spilled water away from the borehole and prevents infiltration of run-off water at the well head. |
| Protected dug well | Is a dug well that is protected from runoff water by a well lining or casing that is raised above ground level and a platform that diverts spilled water away from the well. A protected dug well is also covered, so that bird droppings and animals cannot fall into the well. |
| Protected spring | The spring is typically protected from runoff, bird droppings and animals by a “spring box”, which is constructed of brick, masonry, or concrete and is built around the spring so that water flows directly out of the box into a pipe or cistern, without being exposed to outside pollution. |
| Rainwater | Refers to rain that is collected or harvested from surfaces (by roof or ground catchment) and stored in a container, tank or cistern until used. |
| Cart with small tank/drum | This refers to water sold by a provider who transports water into a community. The types of transportation used include donkey carts, motorized vehicles and other means. |
| Tanker-truck | The water is trucked into a community and sold from the water truck. |
| Bottled water | Considered an improved source of drinking-water only when there is a secondary source of improved water for other uses such as personal hygiene and cooking. Production of bottled water should be overseen by a competent national surveillance body. |
| Unimproved drinking water sources | |
| Bottled water | Considered an unimproved source of drinking water when there is no secondary source of improved water for other uses such as personal hygiene and cooking. |
| Unprotected spring | This is a spring that is subject to runoff, bird droppings, or the entry of animals. Unprotected springs typically do not have a ‘spring box’. |
| Unprotected dug well | This is a dug well for which one of the following conditions is true: 1) the well is not protected from runoff water; or 2) the well is not protected from bird droppings and animals. If at least one of these conditions is true, the well is unprotected. |
| Surface water | Water located above ground and includes rivers, dams, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, and irrigation channels. |

Table 5. WHO UNICEF JMP Service Ladder for Drinking Water¹⁵

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Drinking water ladder | |
| SAFELY MANAGED | Drinking water from an improved water source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination. |
| BASIC | Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. |
| LIMITED | Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. |
| UNIMPROVED | Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring. |
| SURFACE WATER | Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal. |

OUTCOME

The conceptual structure of the Water dimension was designed (Table 6) and related question items were developed (Table 7 and Table 8) after reflecting on the key considerations, a review of relevant literature, and consultation with sector experts. The Water dimension is comprised of three measurement areas: quality of main household drinking water source, severity of water insecurity, and frequency of sufficient water to wash with during menstruation. The quality of water source measurement is modelled after the JMP service ladder for drinking water (Table 5) and includes a maximum of six questions asked within the household questionnaire. Water security will be measured using the Water Insecurity Experience (WISE) scale.¹⁸ The WISE measurement consists of four questions asked within the individual survey. Finally, all respondents who indicated that they have menstruated within the last 12 months will be asked a single question about how frequently they had enough water to wash with during menstruation.

Table 6. Conceptual structure of the Water dimension of Equality Insights Rapid survey

| Intended Measurement | Actual Measurement | Variable | Question Items | Source |
|--|--|--|----------------|--------------------|
| Quality of drinking water | Quality of main household drinking water source | Improved/unimproved drinking water source | r_hh_wtr_01 | JMP service ladder |
| | | | r_hh_wtr_02 | |
| | | | r_hh_wtr_03 | |
| | | | r_hh_wtr_04 | |
| | | | r_hh_wtr_05 | |
| | | Drinking water collection time | r_hh_wtr_06 | JMP service ladder |
| Water security | Severity of water insecurity | Worried about water | r_ind_wtr_02 | WISE |
| | | Change behaviours due to lack of water | r_ind_wtr_03 | |
| | | Lack of hand washing | r_ind_wtr_04 | |
| | | Not enough water to drink | r_ind_wtr_05 | |
| Water access and utilisation during menstruation | Frequency of enough water to wash with during menstruation | Frequency of enough water to wash with during menstruation | r_ind_wtr_01 | IDM |

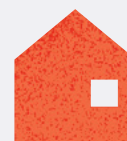
Table 7. Survey questions used to measure the Water dimension in Equality Insights Rapid **household survey**

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|-------------|--|---|
| r_hh_wtr_01 | What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household when they are at home? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | <i>Piped water</i> <i>Borehole or tubewell</i> <i>Dug well</i> <i>Spring</i> <i>Rainwater</i> <i>Tanker/truck</i> <i>Cart with small water tank</i> <i>Water kiosk</i> <i>Surface water</i> <i>Bottled water</i> <i>Other</i> <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_hh_wtr_02 | If drinking water source is piped water. Is the water piped into your home? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | <i>Yes</i> <i>No</i> <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_hh_wtr_03 | If drinking water source is dug well or spring. Is the (dug well/spring) protected from runoff water, bird droppings, and animals? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | <i>Yes</i> <i>No</i> <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_hh_wtr_04 | If drinking water source is bottled water. What is the main source of water for other purposes such as cooking, cleaning, and personal hygiene? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | <i>Piped water</i> <i>Borehole or tubewell</i> <i>Dug well</i> <i>Spring</i> <i>Rainwater</i> <i>Tanker/truck</i> <i>Cart with small water tank</i> <i>Water kiosk</i> <i>Surface water</i> <i>Bottled water</i> <i>Other</i> <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_hh_wtr_05 | If drinking water source is bottled water and secondary water source is dug well or spring. Is the (dug well/spring) protected from runoff water, bird droppings, and animals? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | <i>Yes</i> <i>No</i> <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_hh_wtr_06 | If drinking water source is not bottled water or piped to dwelling. How long does it take someone to travel to that water collection point, collect the water and come back? | <i>Number of minutes</i> <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |

Table 8. Survey questions used to measure the Water dimension in Equality Insights Rapid **individual survey**

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|-----------------|--|---|
| r_ind_wtr_01 | If respondent has menstruated in the last 12 months. In the last 12 months, how often did you have enough water to wash with when you were menstruating? Would you say...[READ RESPONSES] | Always Often Sometimes Never <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_wtr_intro | Next, I will ask you about your experience with water. For each experience, we want to know in how many months it happened to you during the LAST 12 MONTHS. Even if it happened once during a month, we'd like you to count that as a month. | <i>PROMPT</i> |
| r_ind_wtr_02 | In the last 12 months, how frequently did you worry you would not have enough water for all of your household needs? Would you say...[READ RESPONSES] | 10 to 12 months 6 to 9 months 3 to 5 months 1 or 2 months Never <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_wtr_03 | How often have you had to change schedules or plans due to problems with your water situation? (Activities that may have been interrupted include caring for others, doing household chores, agricultural work, income-generating activities, sleeping etc.) [ONLY READ RESPONSE IF NECESSARY] | 10 to 12 months 6 to 9 months 3 to 5 months 1 or 2 months Never <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_wtr_04 | How often have you had to go without washing hands after dirty activities (e.g., defecating or changing diapers, cleaning animal dung) because of problems with water? [ONLY READ RESPONSE IF NECESSARY] | 10 to 12 months 6 to 9 months 3 to 5 months 1 or 2 months Never <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_wtr_05 | How often have has there not been as much water to drink as you would like? [ONLY READ RESPONSE IF NECESSARY] | 10 to 12 months 6 to 9 months 3 to 5 months 1 or 2 months Never <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |

Shelter



Sufficient housing is recognised in international human rights law, because every person has the right to “an adequate standard of living for himself and his family including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions [art. 11.1].”¹⁹ Much as that quotation presents a male perspective as though it were universal, shelter considerations often ignore that “...women’s equal ownership, access to and control over land and the equal right to own property and to adequate housing contribute to the full realisation of human rights.”²⁰ While shelter may be a shared resource for household members, control over that resource is not always shared across household members.²¹ For example, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women identified that limited housing options can exacerbate violent situations, and forced evictions have a disproportionate impact on women.²² Thus, it is critical to move beyond a household-level understanding of shelter and examine how shelter may vary among individuals of certain groups. The SPHERE standards include:²³

1. *Planning:* Shelter and settlement interventions are well planned and coordinated to contribute to the safety and well-being of affected people and promote recovery.
2. *Location and settlement planning:* Shelters and settlements are located in safe and secure areas, offering adequate space and access to essential services and livelihoods.
3. *Living space:* People have access to living spaces that are safe and adequate, enabling essential household and livelihoods activities to be undertaken with dignity.
4. *Household items:* Household item assistance supports restoring and maintaining health, dignity and safety and the undertaking of daily domestic activities in and around the home.
5. *Technical assistance:* People have access to appropriate technical assistance in a timely manner.
6. *Security of tenure:* The affected population has security of tenure in shelter and settlement options.
7. *Environmental sustainability:* Shelter and settlement assistance minimises any negative program impact on the natural environment.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SHELTER DIMENSION OF EQUALITY INSIGHTS RAPID

Key Considerations

1. *Alignment with SDGs⁹*
SDG 11 aims to “make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” with the first target inclusive of access to adequate, safe and affordable housing. By collecting information on housing conditions, *Equality Insight Rapid* can contribute data towards indicator 11.1.1 which includes measurement of the proportion of the population living in inadequate housing per UN-Habitat’s definition. The indicator is specific to urban populations and also measures the proportion of the urban population living in slums and informal settlements. While not holistically capturing the SDG indicator, findings from *Equality Insights Rapid* may inform indicator 11.1.1 and can be disaggregated into urban and rural subgroups.
2. *Enumerator observation vs respondent reporting*
Previously, several of the Shelter questions required enumerator observation to indicate housing materials and quality. Since enumerator observation is not possible through a remote

survey, we explored the extent to which these questions could be reported by respondents. It was determined that questions about shelter materials and quality could be answered by the respondent if response options were simplified and objective. For example, analysis of IDM data indicated that enumerators were more likely to report objective indicators such as a leaky roof and holes in walls than subjective indicators such as an unsafe housing structure. On this basis, subjective response categories have been removed.

3. *Housing materials*

The notional goal to limit items to three per dimension was particularly difficult to realise for Shelter since standard measures assess multiple forms of household materials (e.g. floor, roof, and walls). To reduce this, the team explored alignment with the Poverty Probability Index (PPI) materials, however, this idea was abandoned on further investigation as the single PPI indicator used for housing material varies between contexts. For example, the Fiji PPI uses wall materials while the Colombia PPI includes roofing materials. Moreover, reducing the materials assessed would impact the ability to use the resulting data to generate a wealth index that is comparable to the Demographic Health Survey (DHS) wealth index.²⁴ Thus, the housing materials were retained for the purpose of wealth index construction but were excluded from the Shelter dimension scoring due to a lack of global standards for shelter materials.

4. *Questions asked in the Household vs Individual Survey*

Given the focus on individual-level measurement, the household-level survey is very short and asked of only one household member to efficiently gather information about resources shared by all household members. The overall impact on a sampled household of a slightly longer set of questions about Shelter could be contained if

more of the questions are asked in the household survey. Asking questions about housing materials in the household survey, moreover, may be a way to build rapport at the onset of surveying engagement, given they are straightforward questions. This would also enable space for questions on the security of tenure within the individual survey, which is important given the highly gendered nature of responses during the secondary analysis of IDM data from Fiji (2015), Indonesia (2018), and Solomon Islands (2020).

5. *Homelessness*

Including an indicator to capture periods of homelessness is important for measurement of multidimensional poverty. In the original IDM, homelessness was captured if people had more than seven days in a year of experiencing homelessness. However, homelessness is difficult to measure, both because there is no currently available, global definition, and also because the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey includes households as part of the sampling strategy. While excluded from the present version of *Equality Insight Rapid* for reasons of brevity, the *Equality Insights* team is committed to an inclusive survey and thus will continue to investigate methods of measuring homelessness in future iterations of *Equality Insights Rapid* surveys.

6. *Correspondence with shelter standards*

Three of the seven SPHERE shelter standards – planning, technical assistance, and environmental sustainability – are less pertinent to household surveys as they correspond with coordination and implementation of interventions. An additional standard, location and settlement planning, is more appropriately covered in the Safety and Environment dimensions. Thus, *Equality Insights Rapid* endeavoured to measure the three remaining SPHERE standards for Shelter: living space, household items, and security of tenure.

OUTCOME

After reflecting on the key considerations, a review of the literature, and consultation with sector experts, the conceptual structure of the Shelter dimension was designed (Table 9) and related question items were developed (Table 10 & Table 11). The Shelter dimension will assess whether a respondent has enough bedding (sufficiency of household items), whether a respondent is fearful of eviction (security of tenure), as well as two questions to measure adequacy and privacy of the living space. Household-level questions related to shelter materials were retained for wealth index construction, however, due to a lack of globally comparable standards, they will not be integrated into the scoring of the Shelter dimension.

Table 9. Conceptual structure of the Shelter dimension of Equality Insights Rapid survey

| Intended Measurement | Actual Measurement | Variable | Question Items | Source |
|---|--|--|----------------|-------------|
| Security of tenure | Frequency of eviction concerns | Frequency of eviction concerns | r_ind_sh_01 | IDM |
| Sufficient household items | Availability of sufficient bedding | Availability of sufficient bedding | r_ind_sh_02 | SPHERE |
| Sufficient privacy | Frequency of access to private spaces to wash and change | Frequency of access to private spaces to wash and change | r_ind_sh_03 | IDM, SPHERE |
| Sufficient protection from the elements | Extent of protection from the elements | Extent the home provides protection from the elements | r_hh_sh_04 | IDM, SPHERE |

Table 10. Survey questions used to measure the Shelter dimension in Equality Insights Rapid **household survey**

| Item code | Survey Question | Response |
|------------|--|--|
| r_hh_sh_01 | What is the main material of the floor in the home in which you normally reside? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | <i>Earth/sand</i> <i>Dung</i> <i>Wood planks</i> <i>Palm/Bamboo</i> <i>Polished wood</i> <i>Vinyl</i> <i>Ceramic tiles</i> <i>Cement</i> <i>Carpet</i> <i>Other</i> <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_hh_sh_02 | What is the main material of the roof in the home in which you normally reside? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | <i>Thatch/palm leaf</i> <i>Sod/turf</i> <i>Mat</i> <i>Palm/bamboo</i> <i>Wood planks</i> <i>Cardboard</i> <i>Metal/zinc</i> <i>Wood</i> <i>Cement fibre</i> <i>Ceramic tiles</i> <i>Cement</i> <i>Roofing shingles</i> <i>Plastic sheeting</i> <i>Other</i> <i>No roof</i> <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |

| Item code | Survey Question | Response |
|------------|--|--|
| r_hh_sh_03 | What is the main material of the exterior walls of the home in which you normally reside? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | <i>Cane/thatch/palm leaf</i> <i>Dirt</i> <i>Bamboo with mud</i> <i>Stone with mud</i> <i>Uncovered mudbrick</i> <i>Plywood</i> <i>Reused wood</i> <i>Cardboard</i> <i>Cement</i> <i>Stone with lime</i> <i>Bricks or cement blocks</i> <i>Covered mud</i> <i>Wood planks/shingles</i> <i>Metal/zinc</i> <i>Plastic sheeting</i> <i>Other</i> <i>No walls</i> <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_hh_sh_04 | To what extent has your dwelling protected you from the outside elements, including <i>rain, wind, and cold</i> ? Would you say... <i>[READ RESPONSES]</i> | <i>Completely</i> <i>Mostly</i> <i>Minimally</i> <i>Not at all</i> <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |

Table 11. Survey questions used to measure the Shelter dimension in Equality Insights Rapid **individual survey**

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|-------------|---|---|
| r_ind_sh_01 | In the last past 12-months, how often have you worried you might be evicted from, or forced to leave, your home or land? Would you say... <i>[READ RESPONSES]</i> | <i>Always</i> <i>Often</i> <i>Sometimes</i> <i>Never</i> <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_sh_02 | Do you have enough bedding such as blankets, mats, and/or mattresses for yourself to sleep comfortably? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | <i>Yes</i> <i>No</i> <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_sh_03 | While at home, how often do you have a private place to do things like wash and change? Would you say... <i>[READ RESPONSES]</i> | <i>Always</i> <i>Often</i> <i>Sometimes</i> <i>Never</i> <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |



Health

In 1948 the WHO defined health as “[a] state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity” and avowed that “[t]he enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being”.²⁵ However, people living in poverty continue to suffer worse health outcomes²⁶ and die younger than more affluent populations,^{26–28} experience higher rates of child and maternal mortality,^{29,30} higher levels of disease³¹, and limited access to health care and social protections.³² Health is also a vitally important economic asset, especially for poor people whose livelihoods depend on it. Moreover, structural health disadvantages exist for those in poverty where the conditions in which they are born, grow, live, work, and age are shaped by the distribution of money, power and resources at global, national and local levels.³³ The COVID-19 pandemic has made clear the interconnectedness of poverty, inequality, and poor health, as it has highlighted huge disparities in the ability of countries to cope with, and recover from, the COVID-19 crisis.³⁴

DEVELOPMENT OF THE HEALTH DIMENSION OF EQUALITY INSIGHTS RAPID

Key Considerations

1. Prioritising Health Status

The concept of health is complex and multidimensional in nature which presents significant challenges for measuring it briefly as one dimension of multidimensional poverty within a multi-topic survey. The Health dimension in the IDM is among the most extensively covered dimensions, collecting data on health status, health care access and quality of health care, both in terms of general health care and prenatal care. Unfortunately, it is not possible to include all of these themes in a short, remotely administered survey. The decision was taken to restrict *Equality Insights Rapid* to assessing health status and prioritise the assessment of both physical and mental health.

2. Physical Health

People living in poverty often experience

ill-health because they cannot access the things that support good health, such as sufficient quantities of healthy food, clean water, adequate sanitation, and quality health care.

Consequently, it was deemed necessary to continue to include a measure of physical health in *Equality Insights Rapid*. Previously the survey has assessed both acute and chronic conditions. However, given the brevity of the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey, it was determined to only include one indicator of physical health. Therefore, the decision was taken to focus measurement of physical health within a four-week reference period and use question wording that captures experiences of illness, injury, and persistent pain.

This is an acknowledged limitation. This survey is not designed to provide prevalence or incidence estimates of acute or chronic conditions and will not be able to differentiate between respondents suffering from either or both types of conditions. Additionally, it will not be possible to separate individuals suffering from poor physical health due to illness or injury.

However, given the abridged nature of the survey and its goal of providing a 'red flagging' tool to rapidly identify multidimensional deprivation, such limitations were considered acceptable.

3. Mental Health

The 2019 Global Burden of Disease Study estimates that 13% of the global population is living with one or more mental health disorders, most commonly anxiety or depression.³⁵ Current evidence suggests that adverse mental health disproportionately affects people living in poverty, especially women.³⁶ Thus, it is prudent that *Equality Insights Rapid* include an indicator

of mental health status. Several measures of mental health were considered including the Patient Health Questionnaire-2 (PHQ-2)³⁷, the Generalised Anxiety Disorder-2 (GAD-2)³⁸, and the Kessler Screening Scale for Psychological Distress.³⁹ While the PHQ-2 and GAD-2 instruments offer the ability to assess mental health status with a minimal amount of questions, they were ultimately rejected out of concern that they may not adequately capture individuals experiencing mild and moderate mental health conditions as they are designed to identify individuals with clinical illness.

OUTCOME

After reflecting on the key considerations listed above, expert consultation, and review of the literature, the conceptual structure of the Health dimension was developed (Table 12) and associated survey items were composed (Table 13). *Equality Insights Rapid* will include two survey items assessing physical health status and will employ the Kessler 6 (K6) screening scale as an indicator for mental health status. The dimension will include a total of eight items, asked of all respondents within the individual survey.

Table 12. Conceptual structure of the Health dimension of *Equality Insights Rapid* survey

| Intended Measurement | Actual Measurement | Variable | Question Items | Source |
|------------------------|---|---|----------------|--------|
| Physical health status | Frequency of negative effects of poor physical health | Experience of illness, injury, or persistent pain | r_ind_hlt_01 | IDM |
| | | Frequency of illness, injury or persistent pain negatively affecting ways of living | r_ind_hlt_02 | IDM |
| Mental health status | Severity of psychological distress | Feelings of nervousness | r_ind_hlt_03 | K6 |
| | | Feelings of hopelessness | r_ind_hlt_04 | |
| | | Feelings of restlessness | r_ind_hlt_05 | |
| | | Unable to be cheered up | r_ind_hlt_06 | |
| | | Feeling everything is an effort | r_ind_hlt_07 | |
| | | Feelings of worthlessness | r_ind_hlt_08 | |

Table 13. Survey questions to measure the Health dimension in Equality Insights Rapid Individual survey

| Item Code | Survey question | Response |
|-----------------|---|---|
| r_ind_hlt_intro | To get a better understanding of how you have been feeling recently, I would like to ask you some questions about your health. | <i>PROMPT</i> |
| r_ind_hlt_01 | During the last 4 weeks, have you experienced any illness, injury, or persistent pain? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | Yes No <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_hlt_02 | If respondent has experienced illness, injury or persistent pain. During the last 4 weeks, about how often has illness, injury, or persistent pain had a negative effect on how you live your life? Would you say... <i>[READ RESPONSES]</i> | All of the time Most of the time Some of the time A little of the time None of the time <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_hlt_03 | About how often during the past 4 weeks did you feel nervous? Would you say... <i>[READ RESPONSES]</i> ? | All of the time Most of the time Some of the time A little of the time None of the time <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_hlt_04 | During the past 4 weeks, about how often did you feel hopeless? <i>[READ RESPONSES]</i> | All of the time Most of the time Some of the time A little of the time None of the time <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_hlt_05 | During the past 4 weeks, about how often did you feel restless or fidgety? <i>[IF NEC: READ RESPONSES]</i> | All of the time Most of the time Some of the time A little of the time None of the time <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_hlt_06 | How often did you feel so depressed that nothing could cheer you up? <i>[IF NEC: READ RESPONSES]</i> | All of the time Most of the time Some of the time A little of the time None of the time <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |

| Item Code | Survey question | Response |
|--------------|--|---|
| r_ind_hlt_07 | During the past 4 weeks, about how often did you feel that everything was an effort? <i>[IF NEC: READ RESPONSES]</i> | All of the time Most of the time Some of the time A little of the time None of the time <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_hlt_08 | During the past 4 weeks, about how often did you feel worthless? <i>[IF NEC: READ RESPONSES]</i> | All of the time Most of the time Some of the time A little of the time None of the time <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |



Education

Quality education can enable upward socioeconomic mobility and is key to escaping poverty, however, poverty itself is a major barrier to education. Over the past decade, significant progress has been made towards increasing access to education for the world's children. Nevertheless in 2018 nearly 260 million children were still out of school.⁴⁰ The disruption to schooling caused by COVID-19 will only increase this figure. Historically, and persistently, large gender gaps exist in educational access, learning achievement, and continuation in education, most often at the expense of girls.⁴¹ These gaps result in current estimates that indicate women account for more than two-thirds of the world's nearly 800 million illiterate people.⁴²

Equality Insights, as the IDM before it, recognises the inadequacy of enrolment indicators since there is a gap between school enrolment, and achievement of anticipated learning outcomes.⁴³ Enrolment does not tell you about completion rates nor what educational attendance has enabled – an estimated 617 million children and adolescents globally are unable to reach minimum proficiency levels in reading and mathematics, even though two-thirds of them are in school.⁴⁴

The participatory research at the heart of the development of the IDM revealed that a lack of quality education, for either one's self or one's children, as one of the most commonly mentioned dimensions of poverty, and an area where gender differences in education access and achievements shaped other life options.¹

DEVELOPMENT OF THE EDUCATION DIMENSION OF EQUALITY INSIGHTS RAPID

Key Considerations

1. Priority themes

In maintaining alignment with previous IDM surveys and the underpinning participatory work, *Equality Insights Rapid* will retain two themes: education level and functional assessment. The adaptation to a remote survey modality necessitates an adjustment to the way in which functional skills will be measured. For example, past IDM surveys were administered

face-to-face and included functional assessments of reading, numeracy, and writing skills. However, due to the logistical challenges presented by telephone administration, the decision was taken that the functional assessment theme of *Equality Insights Rapid* will be comprised of a reading assessment only.

2. Alignment with SDGs⁹

The relevant SDG indicator for the *Equality Insights Rapid* Education dimension is 4.6.1 - proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex. Unfortunately, the limitations of a phone-based survey prevent the tool from effectively assessing respondents' numeracy skills, therefore it will not be possible to wholly contribute to the measurement of this indicator.

3. International comparability

In striving to ensure that *Equality Insights Rapid* is an internationally comparable measure of multidimensional poverty, considerable reflection was given to the items contained within the Education dimension evaluating whether and how comparable they are across contexts and countries. Several considerations pertain to each theme:

a. Education level

The question item utilised to measure education level was informed by its

allocation as one of the three best questions to capture information on a person's schooling in a report published by the International Household Survey Network (IHSN).⁴⁵ In order to increase the international comparability of this item, response options have been designed to align with the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).⁴⁶ The response categories can be adapted to mirror the terminology used in any local education system. It is expected that this design will reduce misinterpretation of the question by both respondents and enumerators, while improving comparability of findings across time and context.

b. Functional assessment

The IHSN report also recommends direct testing of literacy and numeracy, rather than self-reporting.⁴⁵ While SDG 4.6.1 indicates a need to measure 'a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy and numeracy skills', our research and consultation with experts did not find any globally agreed upon standardised minimum level of proficiency. In the absence of an internationally recognised standard, a detailed literature review was conducted to explore commonly used methods of measuring functional literacy and numeracy. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC)⁴⁷ and the World Bank's Skills Toward Employability Productivity (STEP)⁴⁸ are two examples of commonly used tools employed to measure progress against SDG 4.6.1, however neither was found to be appropriate for use within a remotely administered survey.

4. Type of functional assessment

a. Reading assessment

Recognising the gap between school enrolment and educational achievement, there was a strong preference to include a measure of functional literacy in the *Equality Insights Rapid* Education dimension. Unfortunately, the standardised approaches used globally (discussed in Key Consideration 3b) were found to be inappropriate for telephone enumeration. As an alternative, consideration was given to the inclusion of a reading competency question similar to that used in past IDM studies where respondents read a simple

sentence and enumerators record whether they were able to read all, part, or none of the sentence. In the case of *Equality Insights Rapid*, it will be necessary to text the sentence to each respondent and ask that they read it back to the enumerator. A limitation of this approach is that responses will inherently be influenced by the respondents' ability to receive and read text messages. To limit the possibility of shared answers among household members, multiple sentences of similar difficulty will be employed and assigned randomly to each survey participant.

b. Writing assessment

Although the retention of a writing skills assessment was preferred, validated measures of such proficiency were found to be inappropriate for phone-based administration. This finding in combination with the challenge of measuring writing ability remotely without also measuring the digital literacy of picture taking or texting, resulted in the item related to writing competency being excluded from *Equality Insights Rapid*.

c. Numeracy assessment

A review of the literature and consultation with sector experts highlighted many challenges administering a functional numeracy test remotely. The preferred method for assessing functional numeracy is by use of a mathematical word problem assessing application of knowledge and not only rote learning.^{47,48} However, it is not possible to administer such a test over the phone. It would be possible to ask respondents to solve a mathematical equation, similar to the methodology used in past IDM studies. Although, this would be necessary for enumerators to either read or text the equation to the respondent and such a method raises a number of issues.

Firstly, given the sampling strategy of surveying all household members, it will be difficult to ensure responses are not shared amongst household members. Secondly, it will not be possible for enumerators to know whether, or which, respondents used assistive materials such as pen and paper or a calculator. Thirdly, texting the equation also tests respondents' technological capabilities, while reading the equation aloud tests their memory and ability to perform mental maths. Finally, there is a risk

that respondents are uncomfortable being asked such a question – either because the question is so simple as to induce insult, or too difficult, possibly resulting in embarrassment. In either case, the resulting reaction from respondents may have detrimental effects on our ability to

administer the remainder of the survey. Given that the data obtained from such an item are likely of questionable validity, the determination was made that the risks of including a measure of functional numeracy too greatly outweighed the benefits.

OUTCOME

After reflecting on the key considerations, a review of relevant literature, and consultation with sector experts, the conceptual structure of the Education dimension was designed (Table 14). It includes two themes – education level and functional assessment. The Education dimension within *Equality Insights Rapid* will include two questions – one for each theme (Table 15). These questions are contained within the individual survey and asked of all respondents.

The first item assesses the respondent's highest level of educational completion. The response categories have been designed to align with ISCED levels of education.⁴⁶ Prior to survey administration it will be necessary to identify nationally-appropriate terminology that aligns with each ISCED level and adjust the response wording accordingly.

The item used to assess functional literacy was modelled after a similar question asked within UNICEF's MICS tool.⁴⁹ Enumerators will introduce this question by informing respondents that they would like to ask them to read a short sentence and then request that they choose which language they prefer to use for this exercise. A response option has been included to capture respondents whose preferred language is not available.

Respondents willing to read in the available languages will be randomly assigned one the following sentences:

1. The child is reading a book.
2. The rains came late this year.
3. Parents must care for their children.
4. Farming is hard work.

Enumerators will then record whether the respondent was able to read all, some, or none of the sentence. Additional response options have been designed to record when respondents cannot read the phrase due to visual impairment or difficulty using the text function on their phone.

Table 14. Conceptual structure of the Education dimension of Equality Insights Rapid survey

| Intended Measurement | Actual Measurement | Variable | Question Items | Source |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| Formal educational attainment | Level of educational attainment | Highest level of education completed | r_ind_edu_01 | ISCED |
| Functional educational acquisition | Degree of functional literacy | Ability to read a simple sentence | r_ind_edu_02 | MICS |

Table 15. Survey questions used to measure the Education dimension in the Equality Insights Rapid **individual** survey

| Item Code | Survey question | Response |
|--------------|--|---|
| r_ind_edu_01 | What is the highest level of education you have completed? Would you say...[READ RESPONSES] | No formal schooling level completed Completed primary education Completed lower secondary Completed upper secondary Completed post-secondary, non-tertiary education, or short-cycle tertiary education Completed Bachelor's degree or higher Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_edu_02 | I will now text you a statement in [insert national language(s)]. Can you please read one of these statements aloud for me? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] [IF THE RESPONDENT CANNOT READ THE WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read part of the sentence to me?] | Unable read any of the sentence Able to read only part of sentence Able to read the whole sentence Unable to read due to visual impairment Unable to read due to technological difficulties Unable to read due to language barrier Respondent refused to answer |

Energy



While the concept of “fuel poverty” has been defined since the early 1980s⁵⁰ and refined in the early 1990s,⁵¹ its definition often centres around the costs of fuel sources at the household level, however, the implications of energy/fuel on poverty extend beyond finances. An energy insecurity framework includes multidimensional considerations for energy and moves beyond a ‘fuel poverty’ approach.⁵² Unaffordable and unclean energy can have adverse consequences for individuals (including health concerns) and communities (including climate change and pollution). Despite energy which is affordable, accessible, and sufficient being critical to maintaining wellbeing, millions of households across the globe do not have their minimum energy needs met.⁵³ Vulnerable communities are more likely to encounter energy deprivation in conjunction with other challenges.⁵⁴ For example, poorer households are likely to use unclean energy sources such as biomass which require fuel collection and result in harmful fumes when burned. Women and girls are often responsible for collecting biomass and cook using biomass, thus are exposed to increased harms.⁵⁵

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENERGY DIMENSION OF EQUALITY INSIGHTS RAPID

Key Considerations

1. Alignment with SDGs⁹

For *Equality Insights Rapid*, only cooking fuel source will be collected and categorised in accordance with WHO’s distinction of clean and unclean cooking fuel.⁵⁶ When unclean cooking fuel is used within shared spaces, its anticipated implications will be considered for all household members. Otherwise, if cooking outside or in a separate dwelling, the deprivation scores of only those who are responsible for cooking will be influenced by the cleanliness of the cooking fuel. As cooking fuel is only one type of several possible sources of fuel, it will therefore not be possible to wholly inform SDG indicator 7.1.1 – Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology.

2. Energy Sufficiency

To keep alignment with previous work, *Equality Insight Rapid* will retain a measure of both energy source and sufficiency related to both

cooking and lighting needs. An additional question assessing the sufficiency of energy to meet heating needs has also been developed, but will not be employed within the first phase of enumeration as the countries the survey will be fielded in generally do not have climates that require household heating. The question will remain as an optional item to be included in future *Equality Insights Rapid* surveys when contextually appropriate.

3. Energy accessibility

Equality Insights Rapid does not ask about the amount of time required to collect cooking fuel, a responsibility that often falls on women. While this question was fielded in previous iterations of the survey, this indicator was not included in *Equality Insights Rapid* given the need for concision, and also because the collection of fuel is understood to be an unpaid work task that is captured in the Work dimension. The time and physical risk involved in fuel collection will be indirectly captured in the Time Use and Work dimensions, respectively.

OUTCOME

After reflecting on the key considerations, a review of relevant literature, and consultation with sector experts, the conceptual structure of the Energy dimension was designed (Table 16) and survey questions were composed (Table 17 and Table 18). Energy dimension questions are included in both the household and individual surveys. Questions relating to cooking location and whether cooking device includes a fan or a chimney will be asked of the household respondent, all other energy questions will be asked of each adult household member within the individual survey. A focus on energy sufficiency for lighting and cooking purposes is retained. Energy accessibility, in terms of fuel collection, has been excluded as its contents are included, though less explicitly, within the Time Use and Work dimensions. Individual-level hazard associated with unclean cooking fuel will be ascertained through triangulating responses to the source of cooking fuel, location of cooking, whether cooking devices include a fan or chimney, and frequency of performing cooking duties.

Table 16. Conceptual structure of the Energy dimension of Equality Insights Rapid survey

| Intended Measurement | Actual Measurement | Variable | Question Items | Source |
|---------------------------|--|--|----------------|--------|
| Quality of fuel source(s) | Exposure to unclean cooking fuel/source | Main cooking fuel source | r_ind_ener_03 | MICS |
| | | Cooking frequency | r_ind_ener_02 | - |
| | | Cooking location | r_hh_ener_01 | MICS |
| | | Cooking device includes fan/chimney | r_hh_ener_02 | MICS |
| Sufficient energy supply | Sufficiency of energy to meet lighting needs | Sufficiency of energy to meet lighting needs | r_ind_ener_01 | IDM |
| | Sufficiency of energy to meet cooking needs | Sufficiency of energy to meet cooking needs | r_ind_ener_04 | IDM |

Table 17. Survey questions used to measure the Energy dimension in the Equality Insights Rapid **household survey**

| Item Code | Question | Response |
|--------------|---|--|
| r_hh_ener_01 | Where is the cooking for your household usually done? Would you say...[READ RESPONSES] | In the main house, no separate room In the main house, in a separate room Outside the main house, in a separate room On the veranda/ covered porch Outdoors/open air Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_hh_ener_02 | Does the device that is usually used to do the cooking have a fan or chimney? | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |

Table 18. Survey questions used to measure the Energy dimension in the Equality Insights Rapid **individual** survey

| Item Code | Question | Response |
|---------------|--|--|
| r_ind_ener_01 | In the past 4 weeks, how often have you had enough energy supplies to meet your lighting needs? Would you say... <i>[READ RESPONSES]</i> | <i>Always</i> <i>Often</i> <i>Sometimes</i> <i>Never</i> <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_ener_02 | How often do you cook for yourself and/or members of your household? Would you say... <i>[READ RESPONSES]</i> | <i>Always</i> <i>Often</i> <i>Sometimes</i> <i>Never</i> <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_ener_03 | What is the main fuel or energy source you use for cooking? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | <i>Electricity</i> <i>Natural gas/LPG</i> <i>Biogas</i> <i>Diesel/gasoline [i.e. generator]</i> <i>Alcohol/ethanol</i> <i>Kerosene/paraffin</i> <i>Coal/lignite</i> <i>Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips</i> <i>Charcoal</i> <i>Wood</i> <i>Straw/shrubs/grass/crop residue</i> <i>Animal dung</i> <i>Garbage/plastic</i> <i>Sawdust</i> <i>Solar</i> <i>Other</i> <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_ener_04 | In the past 4 weeks, how often have you had enough energy supplies to meet your cooking needs? Would you say... <i>[READ RESPONSES]</i> | <i>Always</i> <i>Often</i> <i>Sometimes</i> <i>Never</i> <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |

Sanitation



While global unmet sanitation needs remain stark,⁵⁷ sanitation is particularly challenging for certain populations. For example, access to safe sanitation facilities is critical during menstruation, along with access to sufficient and appropriate sanitation products. The lack of access to sanitation facilities or sanitary products can result in shame and hygiene concerns, which may prevent those menstruating from going to school or work, or participating in community activities, extending deprivation.^{58,59} These challenges become more pronounced when considering migration status, disability, and age. However, evidence has demonstrated that institutional and localised change can ameliorate sanitation gaps and reduce inequality when appropriate data are available.⁶⁰

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SANITATION DIMENSION OF EQUALITY INSIGHTS RAPID

Key Considerations

1. Alignment with SDGs⁹

The Sanitation dimension within *Equality Insights Rapid* has been designed in such a way as to inform, at least in part, SDG indicator 6.2.1 – Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water. Previously, the IDM surveys included questions of access to sufficient toiletries. Given the brevity requirement of *Equality Insights Rapid* and the direct impact a lack of effective hand-washing can have on public health, the toiletry question has been replaced with a question item designed to assess access to soap for hand-washing and bathing.

2. Toilet facilities

Remote enumeration requires a simplified question set that allows the survey to assess the quality of toilet facilities without direct

enumerator observation. *Equality Insights Rapid* will classify sanitation facilities in alignment with the JMP service ladder for sanitation (Table 20). Similar to the Water dimension, it will not be possible to accurately differentiate between sanitation facilities classified as 'basic' or 'safely managed'. Therefore, for the purposes of *Equality Insights Rapid*, it will only be possible to determine whether sanitation facilities are classified as at least 'basic'. The JMP service ladder for sanitation is comprised of two main indicators: whether the facilities are considered improved (Table 19), and whether the sanitation facilities are shared with other households.

3. Menstrual hygiene

Given the brevity of the survey, a selection among the several questions related to menstrual hygiene was required. Data on question performance in previous IDM studies informed decision-making, with priority given to questions that best identified severity of deprivation (normative) and produced variability of responses between age categories (technical).

Table 19. List of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

| FACILITY | DEFINITION |
|--|---|
| Improved sanitation facilities | |
| FLUSH/POUR-FLUSH TOILET | A flush toilet has a cistern or holding tank to store water for flushing and has a water seal (which is a u-shaped pipe below the seat or squatting pan) to prevent the passage of flies and odours. A pour-flush toilet also has a water seal but has no cistern and water is poured by hand for flushing. |
| PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB | A dry sanitation system that collects excreta in a pit in the ground. The pit is covered by a squatting 'slab' or platform that is constructed from materials that are durable and easy to clean. The 'slab' has a small drop hole, or is fitted with a seat, allowing excreta to be deposited directly into the pit. |
| COMPOSTING TOILET | A dry toilet into which carbon-rich material (vegetable wastes, straw, grass, sawdust, ash) is added to the excreta and special conditions maintained to produce inoffensive compost. A composting latrine may or may not have a urine separation device. |
| FLUSH/POUR TO DON'T KNOW WHERE | Indicates that the household uses an improved sanitation facility, but does not know whether it flushes to a sewer, septic tank or pit latrine. |
| Unimproved sanitation facilities | |
| FLUSH/POUR FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN | Refers to households using toilets that discharge into uncovered drains which do not effectively contain excreta thereby exposing the community to faecal pathogens. |
| PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PIT | A dry sanitation system that uses a pit in the ground for excreta collection and does not have a squatting slab, platform or seat. An open pit is a rudimentary hole in the ground where excreta is collected. |
| BUCKET | Refers to the use of a bucket or other container for the retention of faeces (and sometimes urine and anal cleaning material), which are periodically removed for treatment, disposal, or use as fertilizer. |
| HANGING TOILET/ HANGING LATRINE | A toilet built over the sea, a river, or other body of water, into which excreta drops directly. |
| NO FACILITY/BUSH/ FIELD | Includes defecation in the bush or field or ditch; excreta deposited on the ground and covered with a layer of earth (cat method); excreta wrapped and thrown into garbage; and defecation into surface water (drainage channel, beach, river, stream or sea). |

Table 20. JMP Service Ladder for Sanitation⁶¹

| Sanitation Service Ladder | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| SAFELY MANAGED | Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other household and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite |
| BASIC | Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households |
| LIMITED | Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households |
| UNIMPROVED | Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines |
| OPEN DEFECATION | Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste |

OUTCOME

After reflecting on the key considerations, a review of relevant literature, and consultation with sector experts, the conceptual structure of the Sanitation dimension was designed (Table 21) and related question items were developed (Table 22 and Table 23). The Sanitation dimension will include three areas of measurement: quality of main household toilet facility, frequency of enough menstrual products, and sufficiency of soap for handwashing. Assessment of toilet facility quality will be conducted at the household level using a total of five question items, however due to skip patterns, household respondents will not be asked more than four questions. Questions related to use of menstrual hygiene products and access to soap for handwashing will be asked within the individual survey. The menstrual hygiene question will only be asked to respondents who indicated having a menstrual period in the past 12 months.

Table 21. Conceptual structure of the Sanitation dimension of Equality Insights Rapid survey

| Intended Measurement | Actual Measurement | Variable | Question Items | Source |
|--|---|---|----------------|---------|
| Quality of toilet facility | Quality of main household toilet facility | Improved/unimproved toilet facility | r_hh_san_01 | JMP2018 |
| | | | r_hh_san_02 | |
| | | | r_hh_san_02 | |
| | | | r_hh_san_03 | |
| | Shared toilet facility | | r_hh_san_04 | JMP2018 |
| Sufficient menstrual sanitary products | Frequency of enough menstrual sanitary products | Frequency of enough menstrual sanitary products | r_ind_san_01 | IDM |
| Sufficient soap for handwashing | Sufficiency of soap for handwashing | Sufficiency of soap for handwashing | r_ind_san_02 | IDM |

Table 22. Survey questions used to measure the Sanitation dimension in the Equality Insights Rapid **household survey**

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|-------------|--|--|
| r_hh_san_01 | What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use when they are at home? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | <i>Flush/pour flush toilet</i> <i>Pit latrine</i> <i>Composting toilet</i> <i>Hanging toilet/latrine</i> <i>Bucket/pan/tray/other container</i> <i>No facility/bush/field/ocean</i> <i>Other</i> <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_hh_san_02 | If using a flush toilet. Does the toilet flush into an open drain? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | <i>Yes</i> <i>No</i> <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|-------------|--|--|
| r_hh_san_03 | If using a pit latrine toilet. Does the pit latrine have a squatting slab, platform or seat? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_hh_san_04 | If NOT using 'No facility/bush/field/ocean'. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_hh_san_05 | If NOT using 'No facility/bush/field/ocean'. Where is this toilet facility located? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | In own dwelling In own yard/plot Elsewhere Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |

Table 23. Survey questions used to measure the Sanitation dimension in the Equality Insights Rapid **individual** survey

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|--------------|--|---|
| r_ind_san_01 | If respondent has menstruated in the last 12 months. How often do you have enough sanitary products such as sanitary pads, tampons or clean and dry cloth to meet your needs? Would you say... <i>[READ RESPONSES]</i> | Always Often Sometimes Never Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_san_02 | How often have you had sufficient soap for handwashing and bathing? <i>[ONLY READ RESPONSE IF NECESSARY]</i> | 10 to 12 months 6 to 9 months 3 to 5 months 1 or 2 months Never Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |



Relationships

A lack of social engagement can result in a withdrawal from society or exclusion by others. In fact, this relational nature of poverty is centralised within social exclusion literature, which perceives poverty within multiple, interlinked disadvantages.^{62,63} Thus, strained relationships and social isolation can be indicative of poverty and inequality.^{64–66} Conversely, a strong social support system can foster resilience to episodic stressors and is critical to moving out of poverty.⁶⁷ Moreover, strong social support can ameliorate health concerns due to its indirect influence on stress hormones.⁶⁸ In the context of measuring multidimensional poverty, someone with access to relationships of support that can be drawn on routinely and in emergencies, is likely better off than someone without such support, all other things being equal.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE RELATIONSHIPS DIMENSION OF EQUALITY INSIGHTS RAPID

Key Considerations

1. *Learnings from standardised measurement of social support*

Standardised social support measures exist and have been globally validated. The most concise and common of these measures is the ENRICH Social Support Instrument (ESSI), which includes seven items to measure perceived availability of functional social support.⁶⁹ Discussions reflected whether to include a global measure or align *Equality Insights Rapid* with previous survey items, which would enable comparison with existing IDM data. Given the statistically significant gender-sensitivity of the questions the IDM fielded in Fiji, Indonesia, and Solomon Islands, a decision was taken to align with previously fielded questions in the Relationships dimension.

2. *Cultural considerations*

A key consideration in measuring Relationships for *Equality Insights Rapid* was assessing the cultural aspect of needing and receiving support from non-household members, while avoiding classifying more communal-based societies as implicitly severely deprived. Thus, it was determined that the need for social support

should not be used as a standalone item for severe deprivation. Rather, assessing both the need for, and receipt of, support was identified as integral to culturally-sensitive measurement of severe deprivation.

3. *Receipt of support from organisations*

Community aid organisations may be embedded support systems within communities or for certain groups. This “formal” support system may provide ongoing or emergency support for which individuals rely. While this may be something to integrate within future *Equality Insights* surveys, it was decided that *Equality Insights Rapid* would focus on personal support systems in alignment with previously fielded IDM surveys.

4. *Receipt of support within the household*

Support between household members is an important component of daily functioning and a critical risk factor for those who require caregiving or “personal assistance” by household members. However, there are challenges to asking questions that assess receipt of such support while ensuring the privacy and safety of all individuals who answer the survey, particularly if a respondent requires caregiving and that caregiving is being neglected. Respondents will be asked to participate in a safe and private space, but there

is no way to be completely certain that such a space is available or being used during remote survey administration and, therefore, this line of questioning was excluded from *Equality Insight Rapid*.

5. Provision of support

The ability of a respondent to provide support, if needed, to non-household members was not

included in *Equality Insights Rapid* given limited potential policy responses to data this question may elicit. However, it remains a priority to explore in future iterations of *Equality Insights* surveys as the ability to reciprocate may also address differences across cultural contexts. An inability to reciprocate in a society where reciprocation is of high importance may impact social standing and individual circumstances.

OUTCOME

After reflecting on the key considerations, a review of relevant literature, and consultation with sector experts, the conceptual structure of the Relationships dimension was designed (Table 24) and related question items were developed (Table 25). The Relationships dimension intends to measure two main areas: receipt of support for basic needs and receipt of support during times of crises. A total of three question items will be employed to inform these measurements, all of which will be asked of all respondents within the individual survey.

Of three question items included in the *Equality Insights Rapid* Relationships dimension, the first two (r_ind_rel_01 and r_ind_rel_02) were retained, verbatim, from previous IDM studies. They have been designed to capture the frequency of need for support. The third question (r_ind_rel_03) was also retained from the IDM studies, however slight modifications to response options have been employed to protect confidentiality during remote data collection. A fourth question was asked within IDM studies that measured ability to provide support. It has not been included in *Equality Insights Rapid* as it was beyond the scope of this measure which prioritises moderate to severe deprivation.

Table 24. Conceptual structure of the Relationships dimension of *Equality Insights Rapid* survey

| Intended Measurement | Actual Measurement | Variable | Question Items | Source |
|-------------------------|--|---|----------------|--------|
| Support for basic needs | Frequency of need for support from non-household members to meet basic needs | Frequency of need for support from non-household members to meet basic needs | r_ind_rel_01 | IDM |
| | | | r_ind_rel_02 | IDM |
| Support in a crisis | Degree of support available from non-household members in times of crisis | Perceived degree of support available from non-household members in times of crisis | r_ind_rel_03 | IDM |

Table 25. Survey questions used to measure the Relationships dimension in the Equality Insights Rapid individual survey

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|--------------|---|--|
| r_ind_rel_01 | In the past 12-months, how often have you needed people not living with you to provide you with food, water, shelter, or money to buy these things because you cannot provide them yourself? Would you say... [READ RESPONSES] | Always Often Sometimes Never <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_rel_02 | How often did you have enough of this support? Would you say... [READ RESPONSES] | Always Often Sometimes Never <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_rel_03 | If you were in trouble or facing a crisis, how much support could you count on from people outside of your household, such as your family or social network? Would you say... [READ RESPONSES] | All the support that I need A lot A little None <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |

Clothing



Article 25.1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights indicates that adequate clothing is a right of all people,⁷⁰ yet clothing is not explicitly included in many multi-topic surveys of poverty and inequality. Clothing is, however, included in minimum standards for humanitarian response.²³ Clothing influences both physical and social circumstances. For example, a lack of adequate footwear can lead to injury and a lack of protective clothing can lead to unhealthy sun, wind, or cold exposure. Moreover, one's physical presentation – inclusive of clothing – can provide a proxy for social standing. An inability to present as socially acceptable has been adversely linked with stigma, employment, and educational attainment.⁷¹ These social expectations of appearance are highly gendered, conditioned early in life, and often more nuanced for women and girls.^{72–74} Variations in the social and natural environment can influence the clothing needs of a context, so it is challenging to consider the universal measurement of Clothing.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CLOTHING DIMENSION OF EQUALITY INSIGHTS RAPID

Key Considerations

1. Inclusivity of questions

The general trend of statistical findings from IDM studies conducted in Indonesia, and Solomon Islands, indicated that men were more deprived in Clothing, however, women in the Solomon Islands were significantly less likely than men to indicate having clothing that was acceptable in the community and clothing that was seasonally protective. Clothing expectations and needs are highly gendered, and vary across ages. Yet, the rapid nature and remote administration required for *Equality Insights Rapid* does not allow for nuanced questions that are particular to certain groups. Instead, all questions need to be inclusive.

2. Global applicability of questions

Given the goal of a universal measure, questions need to be globally appropriate/inclusive, which is challenging given the varying social and environmental contexts in the Pacific region and globally. Weather considerations, such as extreme heat or cold, cannot be directly

integrated given the variability in clothing needs for different weather conditions. Similarly, social expectations regarding clothing cannot be directly integrated as expectations vary across contexts. This limits the focus for *Equality Insights Rapid* to subjective assessment of appropriateness in the cultural context; the nuanced clothing needs in certain contexts (for example, social events or work) cannot be completely measured in a rapid instrument.

3. Availability, acceptability, and sufficiency of clothing

The *Equality Insights Rapid* survey focuses on the connection between clothing and social and physical circumstances. However, there are challenges in determining which elements of each should be considered. Availability and sufficiency of clothing are captured for physical circumstances and acceptability of clothing is captured for social standards. There was also a challenge to avoid subjective measurement, particularly for questions related to social acceptability of clothing (see above consideration related to cultural considerations).

OUTCOME

After reflecting on the key considerations and a review of relevant literature, the conceptual structure of the Clothing dimension was designed (Table 26) and related question items were developed (Table 27). The Clothing dimension intends to measure three main areas: ownership of sufficient clothing/footwear, social appropriateness of the clothing/footwear available, and the extent to which available clothing/footwear provides protection from the weather. A total of four question items will be employed to inform these measurements. However, the first question (r_ind_clo_01), which assesses ownership of sufficient clothing, has been designated as optional and will not be utilised in the Pacific region as previous IDM studies in the region indicated that this question does not adequately differentiate between degrees of Clothing deprivation, in which the vast majority of surveyed populations responded affirmatively to this question. Therefore, three questions (r_ind_clo_02, r_ind_clo_03, and r_ind_clo_04) will be included in the first fielding of the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey. All three questions will be asked of all respondents within the individual survey.

Table 26. Conceptual structure of the Clothing dimension of Equality Insights Rapid survey

| Intended Measurement | Actual Measurement | Variable | Question Items | Source |
|---|---|---|----------------|-------------|
| Ownership of sufficient clothing and footwear | Ownership of two sets of clothing | Ownership of two sets of clothing that meet daily needs | r_ind_clo_01 | IDM, SPHERE |
| | Ownership of two pairs of footwear | Ownership of two pairs of footwear that meet daily needs | r_ind_clo_02 | |
| Social appropriateness of available clothing and footwear | Frequency of wearing appropriate clothing/footwear within the community | Frequency of wearing appropriate clothing/footwear within the community | r_ind_clo_03 | |
| Protection of available clothing and footwear | Extent clothing/footwear protect from weather | Extent clothing/footwear protect from weather | r_ind_clo_04 | |

Table 27. Survey questions used to measure the Clothing dimension in the Equality Insights Rapid **individual** survey

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|--------------|--|---|
| r_ind_clo_01 | Do you have at least two pairs of clothing that are the right size and appropriate for your needs? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_clo_02 | Do you have at least two pairs of footwear that are the right size and appropriate for your needs? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|--------------|---|--|
| r_ind_clo_03 | How often is the clothing and footwear you wear outside your home appropriate within your community? Would you say... <i>[READ RESPONSES]</i> | Always Often Sometimes Never <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_clo_04 | To what extent does the clothing and footwear you have protect you from the weather in all seasons and from hazards? Would you say... <i>[READ RESPONSES]</i> | Excellent Good Some No protection <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |

Safety



Threats to one's safety and physical integrity constitute a substantial deprivation to an individual. Physical violence, psychological intimidation, economic deprivation, and sexual abuse are just a few of the threats to safety that people can encounter inside the home and within the community. Individuals' experiences of violence and their resulting perceptions of safety differ widely, often on the basis of gender. Men are more likely to encounter violence in the public space than in the domestic space.⁷⁵ Yet, women experience higher rates and prevalence of violence than men in both the domestic and public space.⁷⁶ Gender-based violence also extends to individuals of the LGBTIQ+ community who are often under-researched and overlooked in studies examining safety.⁷⁷ There are a myriad of implications of violence, impacting daily and long-term functioning.⁷⁸

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SAFETY DIMENSION OF EQUALITY INSIGHTS RAPID

Key Considerations

1. *Asking sensitive questions through the phone*

Enumerating a survey by phone raises specific concerns and difficulties regarding how and if respondents should be asked questions regarding their safety. Importantly, respondents will need to be allowed to indicate if they are not in a private environment at any point during the enumeration of this dimension. Finally, response options should be non-specific to avoid indicating to non-surveyed listeners which dimension is being enumerated or question is being asked.

2. *Measuring safety within the home*

The *Equality Insights Rapid* Safety dimension is not designed to assess violence inside the home, given that the sampling approach of measuring multiple adults in a household may invertedly put respondents at risk of retaliatory violence from perpetrators from the household. However, given the frequency of violence against women in the home, the *Equality Insights* team was concerned that *Equality Insights Rapid* may underreport safety issues and needs by excluding consideration of a key safety factor that is particularly relevant for women and/or

disproportionately emphasise safety outside the home as a component of overall safety. Post-study reports will make clear that the focus on lack of safety in public spaces does not diminish lack of safety within the home, noting that intimate partner violence is the most prevalent type of violence women experience.

3. *Measuring safety in public spaces*

For *Equality Insights Rapid*, the Safety dimension will include two areas of focus for measuring safety in public spaces: perceptions of safety, and experiences of harassment. In regard to perceptions of safety, the *Equality Insights* team decided to focus on community-level experiences. While the collection of fuel and water also include gendered risks to safety, such risks are broadly captured within the unpaid work section of the Work dimension. In addition to perceptions of safety in public spaces, measurement of experiences of harassment in public spaces was also considered. The team discussed the ethical considerations of whether there is a reasonable chance respondents could face retaliatory violence for participating in our survey. Follow-up research undertaken in Indonesia and South Africa as part of the IDM phase of work indicated that respondents were not fearful in answering questions not specific to domestic violence,

including experiences of community violence.⁷⁹ However, this fear may differ across settings, so the inclusion of any questions related to personal safety were considered on a case-by-case basis

and respondents will be reminded of the ongoing consent procedure prior to being asked sensitive questions.

OUTCOME

After reflecting on the key considerations, a review of relevant literature, and consultation with sector experts, the conceptual structure of the Safety dimension was designed (Table 28) and related questions were developed (Table 29). The Safety dimension for *Equality Insights Rapid* will focus on measuring perceptions of safety and experiences of harassment in public spaces. There are five required questions asked in the Safety dimension, as well as five potential follow-up questions. All questions will be asked within the individual survey. Questions in this dimension have been designed using a 12-month recall period so as to align with the practice of the Australian Personal Safety Survey⁸⁰ and allow for improved measurement of chronic deprivation.

Table 28. Conceptual structure of the Safety dimension of *Equality Insights Rapid* survey

| Intended Measurement | Actual Measurement | Variable | Question Items | Source |
|-----------------------------|--|--|---|---------|
| Harassment in public spaces | Frequency of experiencing unwanted behaviours in public spaces | Frequency of experiencing unwanted behaviours in public spaces | r_ind_saf_01 r_ind_saf_02 | SSPPS |
| Perceptions of safety | Degree of safety in public spaces after dark | Perception of safety when walking alone in the community after dark | r_ind_saf_03 r_ind_saf_04 | Aus-PSS |
| | | Perception of safety when using public transportation | r_ind_saf_05 r_ind_saf_06 | Aus-PSS |
| | | Perception of safety when home alone after dark | r_ind_saf_07 r_ind_saf_08 | Aus-PSS |
| | Degree of safety in the household after dark | Perception of safety when using household toilet facility after dark | r_hh_san_05 r_ind_saf_09 r_ind_saf_10 | IDM |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Table 29. Survey questions proposed to measure the Safety dimension in the Equality Insights Rapid **individual** survey

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|-----------------|---|---|
| r_ind_saf_intro | PROMPT. The following questions ask you about your perceptions of safety in the past 12-months. | PROMPT |
| r_ind_saf_01 | Thinking about the time you've spent in public spaces in the past 12 months, how frequently has anyone made you feel unsafe or uncomfortable by giving you unwanted attention, physical contact, gestures, or comments? Would you say... [READ RESPONSES] | All of the time Most of the time Some of the time A little of the time Only once I did not have this experience in the last 12 months I did NOT access public spaces in the past 12 months Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer Privacy interrupted |
| r_ind_saf_02 | If respondent did not access public spaces in the last 12 months. Is a reason that you did not access public spaces because they are unsafe? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer Privacy interrupted |
| r_ind_saf_03 | Still thinking of the last 12 months, how safe have you felt walking alone in your community after dark? Would you say... [READ RESPONSES] | Very safe Safe Unsafe Very unsafe I did NOT walk alone in my community after dark in the past 12 months Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer Privacy interrupted |
| r_ind_saf_04 | If the respondent did not walk alone in community after dark in the past 12 months. Is a reason that you do not walk alone in your community after dark because it is unsafe? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer Privacy interrupted |
| r_ind_saf_05 | How safe have you felt using or waiting for public transportation such as buses, trains, and taxis alone after dark? Would you say... [READ RESPONSES] | Very safe Safe Unsafe Very unsafe I did NOT use public transportation after dark in the past 12-months Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer Privacy interrupted |
| r_ind_saf_06 | If the respondent did not use public transportation in the last 12 months. Is a reason that you did not use public transportation after dark because it was unsafe? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer Privacy interrupted |

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|--------------|--|--|
| r_ind_saf_07 | How safe have you felt when home alone after dark? Would you say... [READ RESPONSES] | Very safe Safe Unsafe Very unsafe I was NOT at home alone after dark in the past 12 months <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> <i>Privacy interrupted</i> |
| r_ind_saf_08 | If the respondent was never at home alone after dark in the past 12 months. Is a reason that you did not stay home alone after dark because it was unsafe? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> <i>Privacy interrupted</i> |
| r_ind_saf_09 | How safe have you felt going to the bathroom when you're at home after dark? Would you say... [READ RESPONSES] | Very safe Safe Unsafe Very unsafe I did not go to the bathroom when at home after dark in the past 12 months <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> <i>Privacy interrupted</i> |
| r_ind_saf_10 | If respondent did not go to the bathroom when at home after dark in the past 12 months. Is a reason that you did not go to the bathroom after dark because it was unsafe to do so? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> <i>Privacy interrupted</i> |

Family Planning



Reproductive health and rights, including family planning are crucial to achieving gender equality and women's empowerment. They are also a critical factor in reducing poverty. The ability to control fertility influences women's economic circumstances through education and employment opportunities.⁸¹ These outcomes can in turn lead to improvements in their economic security and the overall wellbeing of their households. Yet, in 2020, estimates indicated that 172 million women worldwide had an unmet need for family planning (i.e. wanting to avoid or postpone pregnancy but not using any form of contraception).⁸² The proportion of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern contraceptive methods (SDG indicator 3.7.1) has increased over the last two decades from 72.6% in 2000 to 76.8% in 2020. However, in sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand), only half of all women who wanted to avoid pregnancy were using modern contraceptive methods.⁸² The unmet need for contraception in these regions, among women who are more likely to be living in poverty, serves only to create further barriers to their ability to build a better future for themselves, their families, and their communities.

Women are often seen as responsible for family planning. Women's control over their own fertility is a core concern from a human rights perspective and has particular relevance for women in the context of multidimensional poverty given "she faces the direct physical and health implications of an unwanted pregnancy and a disproportionate share of the unpaid care work associated with an additional child, with flow-on implications for her ability to undertake paid work."¹ However, the burden of responsibility for family planning continues to be placed on women and has resulted in very little research on the current and potential role of men in family planning. This has implications when seeking to effectively measure deprivation in family planning for women and men in ways that are informed by evidence.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FAMILY PLANNING DIMENSION OF EQUALITY INSIGHTS RAPID

Key Considerations

1. *Pertinence of family planning across populations*

Measuring family planning as a dimension of multidimensional deprivation for both women

and men raises the wider issue of whether access to contraception for women and men should be treated equally when "it is arguably a much greater deprivation for women than men to be without contraception and to face the burdens of unwanted pregnancy."¹ Thus, weighting may need to be considered to address this issue.

2. *Asking sensitive questions through the phone*

Questions related to contraception use can be quite sensitive in some contexts. As *Equality Insights Rapid* will be enumerated over the phone, questions should consider that respondent privacy cannot be ensured. Similar to other, more sensitive, dimensions (such as Safety), respondents will need to be provided an opportunity to indicate if they are not in a private environment and/or become uncomfortable answering further questions related to contraception use at any point during enumeration. Further, verbal responses provided by respondents should remain non-specific so as to avoid indicating to non-surveyed listeners which dimension is being enumerated.

3. *Traditional and modern contraception methods*

In order to address the concerns presented above in Key Consideration 1 and adhere to the condensed nature of the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey, questions have been designed in a way that ensures respondents are not required to verbally declare which method of contraception they are currently using. Therefore, all questions will be formatted in a way that allows the respondent to reply with a simple yes/no response. For scoring purposes, it is important to

differentiate between individuals who are using modern versus traditional methods of contraception. Based on literature review and discussions with sector experts, for the purposes of this measure, and to allow for the scoring of deprivation levels, types of contraception have been grouped into four categories: higher-efficacy modern methods, lower efficacy modern methods, traditional methods with some proven efficacy, and traditional methods with no proven efficacy (Table 30).

Table 30. *Classification of contraceptive methods in Equality Insights Rapid survey*

| |
|--|
| Higher-efficacy modern methods |
| Female sterilization/tubal ligation; male sterilization/vasectomy; IUD; injectables (depo-provera); implants; birth control pill; male condoms; female condoms; emergency methods (morning after pill); diaphragm; foam/jelly; vaginal ring; other country-specific high-efficacy modern methods, if applicable. |
| Lower-efficacy modern methods |
| Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)/breastfeeding; standard days method (SDM). |
| Traditional methods with some proven efficacy |
| Periodic abstinence (rhythm or calendar method); withdrawal; other country-specific traditional methods with some proven efficacy, if applicable. |
| Traditional methods with no proven efficacy |
| Herbs, amulets, gris-gris, and other country-specific traditional methods with no proven efficacy. |

4. *Classification of lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and the standard days method (SDM)*

Previous iterations of the IDM survey have classified both LAM and SDM as traditional methods of contraception, however, a review of the literature indicated that commonly used definitions of modern contraceptive methods often include both LAM and SDM.^{82,83} After consultation with sector experts, the decision has been made to design the survey in a way that will allow the measure to score the use of LAM and SDM as traditional methods with some proven efficacy (moderate deprivation) while maintaining the ability to group these two methods into the list of modern methods for the creation of statistics comparable to global indicators of contraceptive prevalence.

5. *Ensuring brevity*

In keeping alignment with our goal of brevity, it is necessary to ask as few questions related to type of contraceptives as possible. This dimension requires maximising the ability to measure deprivation with as few questions as possible. To achieve this, respondents will be

asked about their use of higher-efficacy modern methods first, as use of such methods will indicate a lack of deprivation in this dimension. If respondents indicate that they, or their partner, are currently using one of these methods they will not be asked any further questions about their use of contraceptives. If respondents indicate they, or their partner, are not using higher-efficacy modern methods, they will be asked the subsequent question assessing use of lower-efficacy modern methods. This same skip logic will apply for all questions assessing type of contraception used.

The disadvantage of this approach is that it will not be possible to determine specifically which type(s) of contraception are employed. Further, it will not be possible to calculate an accurate prevalence of the use of traditional methods, nor determine whether respondents are using a combination of modern and traditional methods. However, given the purpose and scale of the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey, such disadvantages have been assessed as acceptable.

OUTCOME

After reflecting on the key considerations, a review of relevant literature and consultation with sector experts, the decision was taken to keep the conceptual structure of the Family Planning dimension (Table 31) aligned with that of the IDM survey and include only one area of measurement – unmet need for contraception. *Equality Insights Rapid* will include seven survey questions (Table 32), all asked within the individual survey. Depending on responses given, all respondents will be asked a minimum of two and maximum of five questions in this dimension.

As most women have experienced menopause by the age of 55,⁸⁴ we will take a conservative approach and exclude women over the age of 60 from responding to the Family Planning questions. Additionally, respondents who have indicated that they or their partner are currently pregnant will also be exempt from this question set.

The first item in this module will assess whether the respondent or their partner are currently using any methods of contraception. Respondents who indicate that neither they nor their partner are using any form of contraception will be asked the final item. This item will assess reasons why the respondent is not

currently using any methods of contraception. Responses to this question will be used to determine whether or not there is a need for contraception that has not been met.

Respondents who respond ‘yes’ to the first item will be asked follow-up questions assessing whether they are using modern or traditional methods of contraception.^{82,83,85} In all cases the enumerator will read aloud the relevant list of contraception methods and ask the respondent to indicate whether they are using any of the aforementioned methods with a simple yes or no answer.

Table 31. Conceptual structure of the Family Planning dimension for the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey

| Intended Measurement | Actual Measurement | Variable | Question Items | Source |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------|----------|
| Unmet need for contraception | Need for contraception | Need for contraception | r_ind_intro_03 | IDM |
| | | | r_ind_demo_05 | |
| | | | r_ind_fp_01 | |
| | | | r_ind_fp_07 | |
| | Typology of contraception method | Use of higher efficacy modern method(s) of contraception | r_ind_fp_02 | IDM, DHS |
| | | | r_ind_fp_03 | |
| | | Use of lower efficacy modern method(s) of contraception | r_ind_fp_02 | |
| | | | r_ind_fp_04 | |
| | | Use of traditional method(s) with some proven efficacy of contraception | r_ind_fp_02 | |
| | | | r_ind_fp_05 | |
| | | Use of traditional method(s) with no proven efficacy of contraception | r_ind_fp_02 | |
| | | | r_ind_fp_06 | |

Table 32. Survey questions used to measure the Family Planning dimension in the Equality Insights Rapid individual survey

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|--------------------|---|---|
| r_ind_fp_intro | Question asked of all respondents EXCEPT women age 60 and over. Now I would like to ask you some questions about contraceptive use. | PROMPT |
| r_ind_fp_01 | Are you or your partner currently pregnant? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_fp_01 | If neither respondent nor their partner are currently pregnant. Are you or your partner currently doing anything to postpone or avoid pregnancy, such as using contraception of any kind, for example: taking herbs or medicine, using certain materials or devices, or practicing certain behaviours? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_fp_prompt_01 | I will now read four lists of common methods people use to avoid or delay pregnancy. Please tell me whether you or your partner are using any of the methods I read aloud with a yes or no answer. You do not have to tell me the name of the method you are using. I would also like to remind you that you can choose not to respond to my questions if you do not feel comfortable doing so. | PROMPT |
| r_ind_fp_03 | Are you or your partner currently using any of the following methods to postpone or avoid pregnancy: female sterilization/tubal ligation; male sterilization/vasectomy; IUD; injectables (depo-provera); implants; birth control pill; male condoms; female condoms; emergency methods (morning after pill); diaphragm; foam/jelly; vaginal ring; List other country-specific modern methods? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_fp_04 | Are you or your partner using any of these methods: lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)/breastfeeding standard days method (SDM) [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_fp_05 | Are you or your partner using any of these methods: periodic abstinence (rhythm or calendar method); withdrawal; List other country-specific traditional methods with proven efficacy? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|-------------|---|--|
| r_ind_fp_06 | <p>Are you or your partner using any of these methods:</p> <p>List country-specific traditional methods with unproven efficacy? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</p> | <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Respondent does not know</p> <p>Respondent refused to answer</p> |
| r_ind_fp_07 | <p>Are any of the following the main reason that you or your partner are not using any method to delay or avoid pregnancy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you or your partner want to become pregnant • you or your partner are unable to become pregnant • you are not sexually active • [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Respondent does not know</p> <p>Respondent refused to answer</p> |



Environment

Environment can impact an individual's safe access to, and utilisation of, various resources including transportation, schooling, and employment. Environmental shocks (such as natural hazards including cyclones and droughts) and general pollution (such as land, water, air, and soil pollution) can impact safety and health. Those living in poverty are more likely to experience environmental harms, such as pollution or climate change.^{86,87} Moreover, environmental shocks have been demonstrated to push people into poverty.⁸⁸⁻⁹⁰ Inclusive development can reduce the impact of harmful environmental factors on poverty,⁹¹ which is why it is critical to understand where environmental concerns are the most pronounced.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION OF EQUALITY INSIGHTS RAPID

Key Considerations

1. Alignment with SDGs⁹

While there are no SDG indicators that explicitly link with the Environment dimension, its contents align best with Goal 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages and Goal 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. Although *Equality Insights Rapid* does not measure deaths, findings can contribute to target 3.9 (“substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination”) by measuring the number of individuals affected by pollution and indicator 13.1.1 (“Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population”) by measuring the number of individuals affected by natural hazards.

2. Data integration

The *Equality Insights Rapid* survey does not currently integrate data from secondary sources, but there is potential to explore this approach for several dimensions. Specific to Environment, available geographic information system (GIS) data on the locations of natural hazards may be advantageous (e.g. OCHA, UNOSAT and CSIRO data). While this may save time in data collection and improve accuracy of natural hazard reporting, it may be challenging to consistently apply across settings where national-level data on natural hazards may not be universally available and/or not regularly collected. Thus, there is a risk that relying on data integration will result in varied datasets per context, based on the quality and availability of secondary data.

OUTCOME

After reflecting on the key considerations, a review of the literature, and consultation with sector experts, the conceptual structure of the Environment dimension was designed (Table 33) and related survey questions were developed (Table 34 and Table 35). The Environment dimension within *Equality Insights Rapid* will focus on measuring respondents' exposure to natural hazards and pollution. Exposure to natural hazards will be assessed via two survey items. The first item (r_hh_env_01) will be asked in the household survey. It serves to assess the severity of impact natural hazards have on household property. The second item (r_ind_env_01), asked within the individual survey, has been designed to assess severity of impact of natural hazards on respondents' daily activities.

A third question has been included to assess the extent to which household members are exposed to pollution around the home. This question (r_hh_env_02) is modelled after previously employed IDM Environment dimension question items. Due to brevity requirements, assessment of pollution exposure has been limited to air, water and soil pollution in alignment with SDG target 3.9, discussed above.

Due to a range of technical and logistical constraints, the *Equality Insights* team opted not to utilise secondary data within this dimension. However, the team remains committed to exploring opportunities in future iterations of *Equality Insights* surveys.

Table 33. Conceptual structure of the Environment dimension for the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey

| Intended Measurement | Actual Measurement | Variable | Question Items | Source |
|-----------------------------|---|---|----------------|-----------|
| Exposure to natural hazards | Severity of natural hazard exposure on home | Severity of natural hazard exposure on home | r_hh_env_01 | IDM |
| | Severity of natural hazard exposure on daily activities | Severity of natural hazard exposure on daily activities | r_ind_env_01 | |
| Exposure to Pollution | Extent of exposure to pollution | Exposure to air, water and soil pollution | r_hh_env_02 | IDM, SDGs |

Table 34. Survey questions used to measure the Environment dimension in the *Equality Insights Rapid household survey*

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|-------------|--|---|
| r_hh_env_01 | Natural hazards are extreme events that occur naturally, they can include events such as cyclones/typhoons/hurricanes, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, fires, landslides/avalanches/mudslides, floods, blizzards, droughts , and others. In the past 12 months, how severe have the harmful impacts of natural hazards been to your household's property? Would you say... [READ RESPONSES] | Severe Moderate Mild No impact on property No natural hazards have occurred in past 12 months Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |

| | | |
|-------------|--|---|
| r_hh_env_02 | In the past 12-months, have any of the following been a significant problem either at or near your home? [READ RESPONSES, SELECT ALL THAT APPLY] | <p>Air pollution: such as air that smells bad or makes your eyes or throat sting?</p> <p>Water pollution: such as water that smells, makes you sick when you drink it, or itchy when you wash in it; open drains with sewage; or pools of water where mosquitoes or other disease-carrying insects breed?</p> <p>Soil pollution: such as large amounts of rubbish or a waste disposal site; storage or disposal sites of unsecured agricultural or industrial chemicals or other hazardous waste?</p> <p>Respondent said "no" to each</p> <p>Respondent does not know</p> <p>Respondent refused to answer</p> |
|-------------|--|---|

Table 35. Survey questions used to measure the Environment dimension in the Equality Insights Rapid individual survey

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|--------------|--|---|
| r_ind_env_01 | Natural hazards are extreme events that occur naturally, they can include events such as cyclones/ typhoons/hurricanes, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, fires, landslides/avalanches/mudslides, floods, blizzards, droughts, and others. In the past 12-months, to what extent have your daily activities been impacted by natural hazards? | <p>Severely impacted</p> <p>Moderately impacted</p> <p>Mildly impacted</p> <p>Not at all impacted</p> <p>Respondent does not know</p> <p>Respondent refused to answer</p> |

Voice



For individuals, the capability to influence decisions inside households about resource allocation, access to services, and opportunities to be pursued, shapes current and future circumstances. In particular, earning income does not equate to being able to determine the purposes for which it is used. The capability to influence community decisions shapes the context in which a household lives, and current and future circumstances that are subject to collective decision making. The ability to have your feelings and opinions understood and respected by others is a manifestation of agency.⁹² Having access to, and control over, social and productive assets can in turn expand one's agency and empowerment. Social norms can influence how a person's opinions may be more easily expressed, understood, and respected by others based on their gender.⁹³ Inside and outside the household, patriarchal expectations can limit the scope of influence that women may have on decision-making, as well as the general acceptability of women to express their perspectives.⁹⁴ On average, women in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) indicate having less control and decision-making compared to men in the same countries.⁹⁵ Limitations to one's voice act as a barrier to being able to improve one's own circumstances and these restrictions can influence the extent to which individuals can realise improvements in other areas of life. This makes it a critical component of understanding multidimensional poverty.⁹⁶ Voice in the public domain and voice within the household are key aspects of voice identified in development, gender and participation literature.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE VOICE DIMENSION OF EQUALITY INSIGHTS RAPID

Key Considerations

1. *Measuring voice in the public domain*

In the IDM survey, questions relating to voting freedom and participation are included in the Voice dimension. Due to *Equality Insights Rapid*'s requirements of brevity and universality, it was decided that such questions would be excluded from this rapid variant given that democratic elections are not universal. After significant discussion regarding the subjective nature of measuring respondents' participation and influence in local decision-making, a decision was made to include a question assessing a respondents' self-reported likelihood of raising

issues with local authorities. Consideration was given whether to include questions that distinguished between local leaders who hold the most power and access to resources (often men) and local leaders from community groups who hold some influence and access to power (more likely to include women). However, given the need to limit the scope of the survey, it was ultimately decided that the measurement benefit achieved by such a distinction would not sufficiently justify the resulting increase in survey length.

2. *Measuring autonomy*

Personal autonomy is crucial to understanding gender equality, particularly the empowerment of women. While there remains no established framework to succinctly measure autonomy, a

broad measurement of perceived control over daily activities was included in *Equality Insights Rapid* in an effort to elucidate who may be experiencing constrained autonomy.

3. *Measuring personal control over decision making*

The questions in the IDM Voice dimension centre around financial decision-making in three forms. When analysing these questions in existing IDM data, there were significant differences between men and women but those differences were not consistent. For example, daily purchases – which likely include purchases of low monetary value and influence – were more likely to be made by women while men were more likely to make decisions in relation to large purchases. Moreover, the responses related to childrearing were gendered in that women were more likely to report making those decisions. The phrasing of the questions is also limited as it illuminates who makes the decision but it does not identify who can influence the decision. For example, men may be able to influence daily purchases if they wanted while women may not be able to influence large purchases if they wanted. Though an interesting area for future exploration, the *Equality Insights* team determined *Equality Insights Rapid* would focus only on who makes the decision. Thus, the team opted to align questions with other standard questions of decision-making that have been tested and validated in various contexts. For

Equality Insights Rapid, questions related to personal control over decision making will align with the DHS, asking about household finances, personal healthcare, and social activities.⁹⁷ Although DHS response options and question wording were slightly modified to simplify each question for remote surveying, including these questions will provide comparable data to that collected by other surveys and contribute to the broader data landscape on decision-making.

4. *Asking sensitive questions through the phone*

Questions related to voice, particularly those relating to decision-making within the household, can be sensitive in some contexts. As *Equality Insights Rapid* will be enumerated over the phone, questions should consider that respondent privacy cannot be ensured. Respondents will need to be provided an opportunity to indicate if they are not in a private environment and/or become uncomfortable answering further questions related to voice within the household at any point during enumeration. Further, verbal responses provided by respondents should remain non-specific so as to avoid indicating to non-surveyed listeners which dimension is being enumerated. To address this issue, response options will be numbered and stated aloud by enumerators, the respondent will then be asked to state the number associated with their preferred response, rather than the response itself.

OUTCOME

After reflecting on the key considerations, consulting relevant literature and discussions with sector experts, the conceptual structure of the Voice dimension was designed (Table 36) and related questions were developed (Table 37). The Voice dimension for *Equality Insights Rapid* will focus on measuring Voice inside and outside the household through three key areas: likelihood of raising concerns with local leaders, degree of personal control over daily life, and extent of involvement in household decision-making. The dimension is comprised of five question items, asked of all respondents within the individual survey.

Table 36. Conceptual structure of the Voice dimension for the Equality Insights Rapid survey

| Intended Measurement | Actual Measurement | Variable | Question Items | Source |
|--|--|---|----------------|--------|
| Involvement in community decision making | Likelihood of raising concerns with local leaders | Likelihood of raising concerns with local leaders | r_ind_voi_01 | IDM |
| Autonomy | Degree of personal control over daily life | Degree of personal control over daily life | r_ind_voi_02 | - |
| Involvement in household decision making | Extent of involvement in household decision making | Type of involvement in decisions about household finances | r_ind_voi_03 | DHS8 |
| | | Type of involvement in decisions about own healthcare | r_ind_voi_04 | DHS8 |
| | | Type of involvement in decisions about participating in social activities | r_ind_voi_05 | DHS8 |

Table 37. Survey questions proposed to measure the Voice dimension in the Equality Insights Rapid **individual** survey

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|--------------|--|--|
| r_ind_voi_01 | How likely are you to go to local leaders or decision makers to get support if you had a problem in the community, with your neighbours, or with your family? Would you say... [READ RESPONSES] | Very likely Moderately likely Minimally likely Not at all likely Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_voi_02 | How much say or control do you have in your daily life? Would you say... [READ RESPONSES] | A lot of control Some control A little control No control Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_voi_03 | Who in your household most commonly makes the decision about household finances? Which number would you say it is ... [READ RESPONSES] | 1. Your own decision 2. A shared decision 3. Someone else's decision Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_voi_04 | Who in your household most commonly makes the decision about your healthcare? Which number would you say it is... [READ RESPONSES] | 1. Your own decision 2. A shared decision 3. Someone else's decision Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_voi_05 | Who in your household most commonly makes the decision about participating in social activities? Which number would you say... [READ RESPONSES] | 1. Own decision 2. Shared decision 3. Someone else's decision Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |



Time Use

Time is an important and finite resource, and how individuals spend their time is highly gendered.^{98–102} Time use statistics are useful for a range of policy concerns including analysing the division of labour between people by gender and improving estimates of paid and unpaid work.^{100,103–106} They are also necessary for monitoring progress towards the achievement of SDG Target 5.4: Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.⁹

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TIME USE DIMENSION OF EQUALITY INSIGHTS RAPID

Key Considerations

1. Definition of time poverty

For the purposes of *Equality Insights Rapid*, when measuring deprivation in Time Use, the construction of the measure attempts to differentiate between individuals who do not have sufficient time for rest and leisure due to personal choice and those who lack rest and leisure time but cannot reduce their working time without increasing their household's level of poverty due to the loss in income associated with reduced working time.

2. Challenge of measuring time poverty in hours in a short survey

In many studies, an assessment of time poverty is performed with the use of time diaries where respondents record the number of hours spent on activities defined in the International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016)¹⁰⁷ within a 24-hour timeframe. In a short survey, such as *Equality Insights Rapid*, there is insufficient space to administer a detailed time use diary. As such, the *Equality Insights* team considered collecting information on the number of hours spent performing a select few ICATUS activities. This option was ultimately rejected due to the likelihood that *Equality Insights Rapid* Time Use data would vary too substantially from the results of other surveys collecting data against all ICATUS activities.

A further alternative was explored where respondents would be asked to estimate the average number of hours spent on specified activities on a typical working day. This option too was ultimately abandoned, due to three main concerns: 1) that the level of numeracy required to make an accurate estimation was too high for the average respondent; 2) challenge of defining a recall period as a 'typical workday' varies depending on economic industry and cultural norms; and 3) the bias introduced in our measurement from not capturing activities performed on non-workdays or weekends.

Ultimately, the decision was made to avoid the use of question items that measure time use in hours and seek alternative methods for measuring time poverty in *Equality Insights Rapid*.

3. Functional numeracy and recall biases

The inability to collect data face-to-face restricts the ability to measure Time Use as conducted in previous IDM studies. Questions posed over the phone without the use of time diaries or other enumeration tools increase the risk that recall bias and a lack of numeracy skills will impede the validity of response estimates. Experience measuring time use in past IDM surveys suggests that respondents might over- or under-estimate the amount of work hours performed in a given reference period, and that this inaccuracy may vary by gender.

4. Measuring the consequences of time poverty

Equality Insights Rapid will include questions that

intend to measure the consequences of not having enough discretionary time, rather than estimating a respondent's amount of discretionary time or work hours directly. The questions will focus on three areas of life that are roughly aligned with the DHS and other sections of the survey. Inspired by substantial research exploring the health effects of time poverty,¹⁰⁸ the measures of the effect of insufficient time will include:

- financial circumstance (i.e. ability to earn income)
- social interactions (i.e. ability to visit with friends and family); and
- personal care (i.e. ability to attend medical care).

5. *Measuring leisure time*

The gendered nature of leisure time, or rather, lack of leisure time, lead the *Equality Insights* team to consider the inclusion of a measure of leisure time in *Equality Insights Rapid*.¹⁰⁹ After much consideration and discussion, the team decided that such an inclusion was not feasible at this time. Some of the rationale for excluding questions specifically related to leisure time included recognising that:

- a. defining leisure time is challenging and would likely require development of either a question

that would be long and difficult to understand or the use of multiple questions to get to a single, scorable response;

- b. how much leisure time one needs or wants is subjective and may discount gendered experiences;
- c. the nuance between choosing to forgo leisure time in preference of paid/unpaid work and being unable to make that choice directly due to financial hardship would not be adequately captured;
- d. the nature of leisure time likely varies substantially for individuals with and without caring responsibilities – such responsibilities impact the quality and distribution of leisure hours and constrain the autonomy of the carer to decide how to make use of any leisure time when they are required to be at home to care for their dependent(s), those without caring responsibilities do not experience such constraints on their leisure time; and
- e. there are no internationally recognised standards estimating thresholds for what amounts to deprivation in leisure and devising bespoke thresholds will pose significant challenges and will likely result in poor comparability across *Equality Insights'* surveys.^{110,111}

OUTCOME

After reflecting on the key considerations, a review of relevant literature, and consultation with sector experts, the conceptual structure of the Time Use dimension was designed (Table 38) and related questions were developed (Table 39). The Time Use dimension focuses measurement on assessing the dual burden of paid/unpaid work and the financial, social and physical consequences of time poverty. Depending on respondents' individual work and life circumstances, they may be asked between five and 14 questions, all enumerated within the individual survey. It is anticipated that only a small proportion of respondents in any sample would meet the criteria for responding to the maximum possible number of questions. Given the desired brevity of the survey, analyses of *Equality Insights Rapid* pilot studies will include an investigation into the number of time use questions an average respondent is asked in order to inform future iterations of the work.

Questions contained within the Time Use dimension are closely intertwined with those of the Work dimension and, as a result, include several repeated questions (as indicated with an asterisk in Table 39) and complicated skip patterns. Further, Time Use questions measuring the social and physical/health consequences of time poverty will be asked alongside questions within the Relationships and Health dimensions, respectively. For a more detailed understanding of question order and skip patterns, refer to the relevant country-specific codebook.

The Time Use dimension in *Equality Insights Rapid* presents a novel method for the *Equality Insights* program to assess time poverty. As such, we have included an additional question (r_ind_time_01), borrowed from the ABS Time Use Survey¹¹² that explores, in a general sense, how rushed or pressed for time the respondent feels. Currently there is no intention to use this question in scoring, however, the question can be used as a performance indicator for the dimension where *Equality Insights'* analysts can explore the correlation between deprivation in Time Use and respondents' own sense of time poverty.

Table 38. Conceptual structure of the Time Use dimension for the Equality Insights Rapid survey

| Intended Measurement | Actual Measurement | Variable | Question Items | Source |
|------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|--------|
| Dual burden of un/paid work | Assessment of the dual burden of un/paid work | Care for dependents during own use production | r_ind_time_04 r_ind_time_05 | - |
| | | Care for dependents during paid work | r_ind_time_06 r_ind_time_07 | - |
| | | Care for dependents during unpaid work outside the home (family business, apprenticeship, volunteering) | r_ind_time_09 r_ind_time_10 | - |
| | | Care for dependents during unpaid work within the home | r_ind_time_11 r_ind_time_12 | - |
| Consequences of time poverty | Financial consequence of time poverty | Loss/reduction of income due to inadequate time for paid work | r_ind_time_08 | |
| | Social consequence of time poverty | Loss/reduction in social interactions with friends and family due to inadequate time | r_ind_time_13 | |
| | Physical/health consequence of time poverty | Loss/reduction in medical care due to inadequate time | r_ind_time_14 | |

Table 39. Survey questions used to measure the Time Use dimension in the Equality Insights Rapid **individual** survey

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|----------------|---|---|
| r_ind_time_01 | How often do you feel rushed or pressed for time? Would you say...? [READ RESPONSES] | Always Often Sometimes Never Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_time_02 | In the last 7 days, did you provide unpaid care for children under the age of 15? By care I mean meeting the needs of others, including activities such as feeding, bathing, playing, supervising, or keeping them safe from harm or injury. [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_time_03 | In the last 7 days, did you provide unpaid care for any persons age 15 years or older who were sick, disabled or elderly? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_time_04* | Did you provide unpaid care for any children under 15 years of age during any of this work? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_time_05* | Did you provide unpaid care for any persons age 15 years or older who were sick, disabled, or elderly during any of this work? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|---------------|---|---|
| r_ind_time_08 | During the past 12 months, were you ever unable to engage in paid work because you didn't have enough time in your day to do so? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | Yes No <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_time_13 | During the past 12 months, how frequently have you delayed or skipped participating in social interactions such as <i>[list examples]</i> , because you didn't have enough time in your day? Would you say... <i>[READ RESPONSES]</i> | All of the time Most of the time Some of the time None of the time No <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_time_14 | During the past 12 months, have you delayed or skipped medical care because you didn't have enough time in your day? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | Yes No <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |

*Repeated question

Work



Both forms of work, paid and unpaid, are linked with poverty.¹¹³ However, the focus of traditional poverty measures on assessing income and expenditure ignores both the contributions and constraints provided by unpaid work. Combined with the historic exclusion of unpaid household and care work from the standard definition of national economic activity, the result is that unpaid work – both its value and its opportunity costs – continues to be under-represented in routine data collection, despite being identified as a priority in the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action. Data gaps make it more difficult to develop evidence-informed action to value, support and more equitably share unpaid household and work, and expand women’s paid work opportunities in ways that do not leave them with a significantly increased overall labour burden. Without visibility of both forms of work, gender inequalities will persist in the division of labour inside the household and in the labour market with lifelong implications for women’s financial circumstances. Effective policy action that supports women’s economic pathways to empowerment requires understanding that the relationship between paid and unpaid work in specific contexts are gendered.¹¹⁴ Thus, empirical knowledge of paid and unpaid work is useful to inform gender conscious labour and social policy.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORK DIMENSION OF EQUALITY INSIGHTS RAPID

Key Considerations

1. Alignment with SDGs⁹

While SDG 5 calls for the recognition of unpaid work, the only corresponding indicator (5.4.1) examines the “[p]roportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location” which is best captured through the Time Use dimension. However, there are two SDG 8 indicators that *Equality Insights Rapid* could inform. These include 8.5.2 - unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities – and 8.8.1 - frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status. Fully informing 8.8.1 will be

difficult. Currently, *Equality Insights* does not solicit information about migration status within its Demographics section, although this could be addressed. Data about fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries is not appropriately measured at the individual-level.

2. Priority Themes

There are myriad elements that are relevant to work. Thus, the team conducted an extensive literature review to identify priority themes. These themes were prioritised based on frequency and importance within secondary literature (especially ILO and World Bank sources), existence within, or comparability with, past IDM surveys, and relevance for both paid and unpaid work.

Table 40. Themes prioritised to measure the Work dimension in the Equality Insights Rapid survey

| Priority Themes | Status / availability | Dignity | Safety |
|--------------------|--|--|--|
| Paid Work | | | |
| More deprived | Unemployed and in potential labour market | Not at all or only somewhat proud of paid work | Experienced work-related injury/illness |
| Less deprived | Employed or not in potential labour market | Completely or mostly proud of paid work | No experience of work-related illness/injury |
| Unpaid Work | | | |
| More deprived | Want to be engaged in labour force | Not at all or only somewhat proud of unpaid work | Experienced work-related injury/illness |
| Less deprived | Not interested in engaging in labour force or employed | Completely or mostly proud of unpaid work | No work-related injury/illness |

3. Definitions

To support alignment across dimensions the Work dimension utilises the same definitions for paid and unpaid work as are used in the Time Use dimension.¹¹⁵

Paid work is defined as work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit. Activities include: working in a wage or salary job; working in a business, shop, taxi/carrier business, or repair shop; growing things or producing goods for sale; raising animals or catching fish for sale; or providing paid-for services.

Unpaid work (non-domestic and non-care) is defined as activities that you are not provided money to perform including own-use production

work, unpaid trainee work, volunteer work, and unpaid compulsory work. Unpaid compulsory work is also included in the ICATUS; however, it was excluded from Rapid given the rarity and sensitivity of asking about such forms of labour (including prison labour).

Unpaid work (domestic and care) is defined as activities that you are not provided money including food preparation, dishwashing, cleaning and upkeep of the dwelling, laundry, ironing, gardening, caring for pets, shopping, installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods, and childcare, and care of household or family members who are sick, disabled or elderly.

OUTCOME

After reflecting on the key considerations, a review of relevant literature, and consultation with sector experts, the conceptual structure of the Work dimension was designed (Table 41) and related questions were developed (Table 42). *Equality Insights Rapid* will include survey items that measure key elements for both paid and unpaid work, including: status/availability of work, dignity of work, and harm experienced at work. Respondents will be asked a minimum of six and a maximum of 11 questions, all of which will be asked within the individual survey. Similar to the Time Use dimension, it is anticipated that relatively few respondents will be required to answer all 11 questions, however the frequency of such an occurrence will be monitored to inform future iterations of the survey.

Table 41. Conceptual structure of the Work dimension for the Equality Insights Rapid survey

| Intended Measurement | Actual Measurement | Variable | Question Items | Source |
|-------------------------|--|--|----------------|--------|
| Status of paid work | Employed in paid work | Currently in paid employment | r_ind_wrk_01 | ILO |
| | | | r_ind_wrk_02 | |
| | | | r_ind_wrk_03 | |
| | Part of potential workforce (including unemployed people, and potentially under-employed people) | No income generating activity | r_ind_wrk_01 | ILO |
| | | | r_ind_wrk_02 | |
| | | | r_ind_wrk_03 | |
| | | Looking for work | r_ind_wrk_06 | ILO |
| | | Available to start work | r_ind_wrk_07 | ILO |
| | | Participation in unpaid own use production, family business, apprenticeship, or volunteer work | r_ind_wrk_01 | ILO |
| | | | r_ind_wrk_02 | |
| | | | r_ind_wrk_08 | |
| | Outside the workforce | No income generating activity | r_ind_wrk_01 | ILO |
| | | | r_ind_wrk_02 | |
| | | | r_ind_wrk_03 | |
| | | Not looking for work | r_ind_wrk_06 | ILO |
| | | Unable to start working | r_ind_wrk_07 | ILO |
| Dignity of un/paid work | Extent of pride in un/paid work | Pride in paid work | r_ind_wrk_05 | IDM |
| | | Pride in unpaid work | r_ind_wrk_11 | IDM |
| Harm from un/paid work | Experience of physical injury, illness, or mental harm as a result of work in past 12-months | Harm during paid work | r_ind_wrk_04 | IDM |
| | | Harm during unpaid work | r_ind_wrk_10 | IDM |

Table 42. Survey questions used to measure the Work dimension in the Equality Insights Rapid **individual survey**

| Item Code | Survey question | Response |
|--------------|---|--|
| r_ind_wrk_01 | In the last 7 days, did you do any of the following activities on your own-account or help the family with: [READ RESPONSES AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY] | MULTISELECT Farming or growing food in a plot or kitchen garden Raising or tending farm animals Fishing, fish farming, collecting shellfish Hunting or gathering wild foodstuff Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |

| Item Code | Survey question | Response |
|--------------|--|--|
| r_ind_wrk_02 | Are the farming, animal, or fishing products that you worked on intended...? [READ RESPONSES] | Only for sale Mainly for sale Mainly for family consumption Only for family consumption <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_wrk_03 | Last week, did you...? [READ RESPONSES AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY] | MULTISELECT Do any (other) work to generate an income, even for 1 hour Have a paid job or business activity, but were temporarily absent <i>Respondent said 'no' to each</i> <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_wrk_04 | In the last 12 months, have you experienced any physical injury, illness, or mental harm as a result of any of your paid work? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_wrk_05 | To what extent do you feel pride in your paid work? Would you say...? [READ RESPONSES] | I am completely proud of this work I am mostly proud of this work I am somewhat proud of this work I am not proud of this work <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_wrk_06 | In the last 4 weeks, did you look for (a/another) paid job or try to start a business? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_wrk_07 | If (a/another) job or business opportunity became available, could you start working? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_wrk_08 | In the last 7 days, did you do any unpaid work outside the home, such as...? [READ RESPONSES AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY] | MULTISELECT Helping, without pay, in a family business Participating in an unpaid apprenticeship or training program Volunteering <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_wrk_09 | In the last 7 days, did you do any unpaid domestic work, such as...? [READ RESPONSES AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY] | MULTISELECT Preparing food or shopping Dishwashing, laundry, or ironing Cleaning or upkeep of the dwelling Servicing or repairing personal and household goods <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |

| Item Code | Survey question | Response |
|--------------|--|--|
| r_ind_wrk_10 | In the past 12 months, have you experienced any physical injury, illness, or mental harm as a result of your unpaid work, including domestic, care work, and other unpaid work outside the home? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_wrk_11 | To what extent do you feel pride in your unpaid work, including domestic, care work, and other unpaid work outside the home? Would you say...? [READ RESPONSES] | I am completely proud of this work I am mostly proud of this work I am somewhat proud of this work I am not proud of this work at all <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |

Assets



Equality Insights Rapid aims to assess asset ownership as a proxy for financial status as income and consumption/expenditure are difficult to measure reliably in a short survey. Measuring financial status separately from multidimensional deprivation recognises that while monetary deprivation is an important component of poverty, not all aspects of multidimensional deprivation can be addressed by improving an individual's financial circumstances. Measuring financial and multidimensional deprivation separately enables policy makers to monitor how, and under what conditions, multidimensional deprivation is related to monetary poverty.⁹

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ASSETS SECTION OF EQUALITY INSIGHTS RAPID

Key Considerations

1. Measuring ownership vs. control

For *Equality Insights Rapid*, measurement of asset ownership will be preferred over measurement of financial control over assets. The rationale for this decision is largely based on the requirement of brevity. It is not possible to measure financial control of assets without also measuring asset ownership, thus including both measures would require inclusion of twice the number of survey items. Consideration was given to measuring both ownership and control within a small subset of assets, however, available data were not sufficient to inform such asset selection. Therefore, to avoid inclusion of ineffectual survey items within a tool that aims to be as concise as possible, it was determined that collecting data on both ownership and control of assets would not be possible within *Equality Insights Rapid*.

2. Inclusion of common assets only

Within the confines of a very short survey, it was decided to only include assets where the relationship between asset ownership and wealth were unlikely to be confounded by factors such as geographic location, demographic characteristics, or specific skillset. Further, assets that are likely to be differentially associated with poverty depending on context were also considered for exclusion. For example,

the ownership of small livestock, such as chickens, is likely to be associated with wealth in a rural setting, but is more likely to be associated with poverty in an urban setting, thus small livestock have not been included in the list of assets assessed. Finally, the list of included assets for *Equality Insights Rapid* should, as far as possible, be applicable across regional and national contexts. Therefore, items that are common only in specific parts of the world were considered for exclusion from the assets list.

3. Removal of assets with low frequency of ownership

The *Equality Insights* team reviewed data from past IDM surveys and examined the frequency of ownership of each previously assessed asset. A determination was made that if fewer than 5% of the sample owned a specific asset, across all locations where that item was fielded, then the prevalence of ownership for that asset should be considered too low for inclusion in *Equality Insights Rapid*.

4. Assets as an indicator of wealth

Given the brevity requirements of *Equality Insights Rapid*, and our focus on measuring multidimensional poverty, we elected to include only a very concise list of assets. As such, it is imperative that the chosen assets are strong indicators of financial wealth. In order to determine which assets are best suited to this purpose, an analysis was conducted using IDM data collected in Fiji and the Solomon Islands where asset data was utilised to create a

household-level wealth index, following the methodology of the DHS.²⁴ This methodology categorises households into five wealth quintiles indicating increasing levels of asset ownership, and therefore, by proxy, increasing levels of wealth. We explored what proportion of households within each wealth quintile owned each individual asset. For some assets, such as refrigerators, there was a clear differentiation of ownership across quintiles – the vast majority of households classified into the wealthiest quintiles own a fridge, compared to only a small proportion of households classified into the poorest quintiles. For other assets, such as furniture, this trend was not observed, rather the proportion of households owning furniture was similar across all wealth quintiles, indicating that furniture ownership was not as strong an indicator of asset wealth in the surveyed populations. Therefore, only assets that were well correlated with the wealth quintiles will be included in *Equality Insights Rapid*.

5. Access to electricity

Although access to electricity is not a fungible asset, it has been included in the asset section because the structure of asset questions

facilitates the capture of the information in a quick and easy format in alignment with other multi-topic surveys. The conceptual structure of the Energy dimension does not account for a household's access to electricity, however, this indicator remains valuable as it can be used to inform SDG indicator 7.1.2 – Proportion of population with access to electricity.

6. Individual vs. household measurement

In the interests of brevity and maintaining focus on measuring multidimensional poverty, it has been determined that, for the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey, data on asset ownership will be collected at the household-level. Asking asset questions within the household survey will increase the available space within the individual survey for items related to measuring individual-level multidimensional poverty. With this methodology, it will not be possible to explore financial wealth at the individual level, as was possible in previous iterations of the survey, however we will retain the ability to explore how individual deprivation relates to household-level indicators of wealth.

Table 43. List of assets excluded from *Equality Insights Rapid* and the criteria for exclusion

| CRITERIA FOR EXCLUSION | ASSETS |
|---|--|
| Not common across contexts or population groups | Agricultural land Tractor Hand hoe |
| Differentially associated with poverty depending on context | Small livestock Radio Furniture Jewellery |
| Low prevalence of ownership in past IDM surveys | Large livestock Motorbike |
| Associated with a specific skillset or employment type | Sewing machine |

OUTCOME

After reflecting on the key considerations listed above, the time constraints of enumerating *Equality Insights Rapid*, and the judgement that, for this tool, measuring financial status is secondary to measuring multidimensional poverty, a substantial reduction in the number of survey items included in this section was made. The assets section will include a total of four question items. All questions will be asked within the household survey of only one respondent per household.

Table 44. Survey questions proposed to measure asset ownership in the Equality Insights Rapid **household survey**

| Item Code | Survey question | Response |
|---------------|--|---|
| r_hh_asset_01 | Does any member of your household own the home in which you live? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | Yes No <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_hh_asset_02 | Does any member of your household own the land on which that home sits? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | Yes No <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_hh_asset_03 | Does your household have... <i>[READ RESPONSES AND CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]</i> | MULTISELECT QUESTION Electricity A refrigerator A television <i>Respondent said "no" to each</i> <i>Respondent does NOT know</i> <i>Respondent REFUSED to answer</i> |
| r_hh_asset_04 | Does any member of your household own... <i>[READ RESPONSES AND CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]</i> | MULTISELECT QUESTION A vehicle such as a car, van, or motorbike A mobile phone A desktop computer, laptop, or tablet <i>Respondent said "no" to each</i> <i>Respondent does NOT know</i> <i>Respondent REFUSED to answer</i> |

Demographics



The *Equality Insights Rapid* survey will include a select set of demographic questions that will be used for various purposes including: disaggregating results by population cohorts of interest, data quality assurance when linking household- and individual-level survey data, screening respondents for survey inclusion and general survey implementation. As with all sections of this survey, maintaining brevity is key, and as such the *Equality Insights* team has taken great care and consideration when determining what demographic information will be collected from respondents in *Equality Insights Rapid*.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEMOGRAPHICS SECTION OF EQUALITY INSIGHTS RAPID

Key Considerations

1. Gender, sex, and sexuality

The ability to disaggregate data by sex and gender is critically important. Most population-based surveys focus on sex disaggregation, but identifying gender is crucial to influencing gender-specific policy making. Sex, on the other hand, is important when biological sex is directly relevant to the measure, such as menstruation and pregnancy. Transgender and intersex individuals may experience deeper exclusion or marginalisation linked to the divergence in their biological characteristics and their gender identity.

As a gender-sensitive measure of multidimensional poverty, *Equality Insights* surveys prioritise gender-disaggregation over sex-disaggregation, however, given that sections of our surveys specifically address issues related to biological characteristics of female bodies such as menstruation, pregnancy, and childbirth, therefore careful consideration was given to determining how to safely, respectfully, and inclusively, ask questions related to gender and sex within *Equality Insights Rapid*.

The survey will ask respondents to share their gender¹¹⁶ then, depending on the perceived appropriateness of these questions among in-country steering committees, ask if their sex assigned at birth accords with their gender identity. In contexts where there are known third genders, those categories will be included and

the *Equality Insights* team will endeavour to work with partners who work with persons of diverse gender identities in each country of application. If a respondent indicates that neither classification of man nor woman aligns with their gender identity, or that their sex assigned at birth is dissimilar to their gender identity, then the respondent will be asked whether they are comfortable disclosing their sex assigned at birth. Regardless, this measurement data should not be considered indicative of the prevalence of transgender and gender-diverse people within communities.

If identifying as neither man nor woman or reporting dissimilar gender and sex assigned at birth, then the survey will ask the following question to determine if questions regarding menstruation and pregnancy should be asked: "This survey includes questions that ask about your personal experience of menstruation and pregnancy. Is it appropriate to ask those questions to you?"

To address the sensitivity of these questions, a prompt will be read by the enumerator to remind respondents that any question can be refused and to indicate that the enumerator has to ask all of these questions, regardless of gender identity. In contextualising the survey for use in particular countries, the legal context will be considered in finalising question wording, to ensure that survey wording does not create additional risks for respondents. Furthermore, given the sensitivities related to gender nonconformity in some communities, questions related to sex identification will be classified as optional and

considered for survey inclusion on a case-by-case basis.

As sexual orientations other than heterosexuality are illegal in some countries, sexuality will not be a core question for *Equality Insights Rapid*. Rather, survey questions related to sexuality will be discussed with national steering committees to be considered for integration. Translation of these questions in a way that is meaningful to respondent populations and aligned with *Equality Insights Rapid*'s measurement interests will need to be carefully reviewed in each context.

2. Disability status

One in four persons with disabilities live in low- and middle-income countries, and around 15% of the entire world population has a disability.¹¹⁷ Given its importance, measurement of disability status was prioritised for *Equality Insights Rapid* using the 6-item Washington Group Short Set of Disability Questions (WGQ).¹¹⁸ While not exhaustive, these questions identify whether a person experiences challenges performing basic daily activities, including: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care and communication. At present, one of the eligibility criteria is independent communication abilities ("Are they able to communicate without help from other people?"); however, there is strong interest to consider how the survey may also include individuals who are not able to independently communicate due to non-cognitive disabilities.

3. Migration status

Migration status is an important characteristic in certain settings and it is relevant to the SDGs. Migration status was asked in the IDM study in Nepal in 2016 but has not been routinely included elsewhere. For *Equality Insights Rapid*, national steering committees could determine if a migration status question should be added, and how migration should be defined. However, in regard to the core set of questions for *Equality Insights Rapid*, the decision has been taken to omit questions related to migration status given the challenge of developing a universally applicable item.

4. Linking Household and Individual surveys

A central logistical challenge to an individual-level survey that includes all adult household members is linking individuals with their households. Linking individuals with households is critical to ensuring all household members are surveyed and that response rates are included

within sampling weights. Thus, there are several questions that are included both in the household and individual surveys to support the creation of a unique ID per respondent that matches household information. Several linking questions have been simplified for *Equality Insights Rapid*, including marital status.

5. Personally Identifiable Information

The *Equality Insights Rapid* survey will capture several forms of personally identifiable information (PII), including name and phone number. In order to protect the confidentiality of respondents, only the first name and last initial will be asked. Collecting phone numbers of all household members will support follow up calls. While collecting this PII is critical to survey implementation, it requires specific ethical considerations. The *Equality Insights* team will work closely with national steering committees to ensure the protection of all data and remain compliant with the Australian Privacy Act.

6. Other characteristics

The screening and consent process will include several important demographic characteristics, particularly age ("How old are you"), household membership ("Over the last four weeks, did they sleep in the same home as you for at least four nights a week, on average?") and independent communication abilities ("Are they able to communicate without help from other people?"). Primary language of communication will also be asked during the household survey to determine which enumerator should be used for each individual-level survey.

The remaining demographic characteristics align with pertinent information found during intersectional analysis for *Equality Insights* as well as with common questions in population-based surveys, including education level and marital status. Other context-specific demographic questions may be added, such as voter registration, based on the interests and needs of national stakeholders.

OUTCOME

After reflecting on the key considerations and reviewing demographic questions asked within past IDM surveys, a list of requisite demographic questions was developed for both the household (Table 45) and individual (Table 46) surveys. Survey questions are not necessarily presented in the order in which they will be enumerated. Questions r_hh_demo_05 to r_hh_demo_11 in the household survey will be asked of the household respondent about each of their household members. The demographic data provided for each household member will be used to organise follow-up surveys, match household members with individual surveys, and contribute to sampling weights.

Table 45. Current list of questions for the demographics section of Equality Insights Rapid **household survey**

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|---|--|---|
| r_hh_intro_03 | In which language are you most comfortable communicating? [NOTE: IF POSSIBLE, CONDUCT SURVEY IN SELECTED LANGUAGE] | List common languages |
| r_hh_intro_04 | If preferred language is not available. Unfortunately, we are unable to conduct this survey in (language). Which of the following languages would you be most comfortable using for this survey? | English List enumerator languages |
| r_hh_demo_prompt_01 | The next section includes a few questions about your household composition. | PROMPT |
| r_hh_demo_01 | What is your first name and last initial? | Text |
| r_hh_demo_02 | How old are you? | Integer |
| r_hh_demo_03 | This is a question where your response should be a number. Do you identify as a man or woman? Which number would you say... [READ RESPONSES] | 1. Man 2. Woman 3. That categorisation does not apply to me Respondent does NOT know Respondent REFUSED to answer |
| r_hh_demo_04 | In what [location] do you currently live? | [List locations] 996 - [Respondent does NOT know] 997 - [Respondent REFUSED to answer] |
| r_hh_demo_prompt_01 | I would now like to ask you some questions about the other people who live in your household. For the purpose of this survey, we only want you to count individuals who sleep in the same home as you for at least four nights per week, on average. | PROMPT |
| r_hh_demo_05 | How many people age 17 years or younger live in your household? | Integer |
| r_hh_demo_06 | How many adults age 18 years or older, including yourself, live in your household? | Integer |
| Note: The following questions will be repeated until information on all adult household members is collected. | | |
| r_hh_demo_07a-i | Not including you, can you please list the first name and last initial of all adults who live in your household? | Text |

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|---------------------|--|---|
| r_hh_demo_08a-i | Is (name of household member) able to communicate without help from other people? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_hh_demo_09a-i | If the household member needs support to communicate. What kind of support does (name) require to communicate? | Text |
| r_hh_demo_10a-i | How old is (name)? | Integer |
| r_hh_demo_11a-i | This is a question where your response should be a number. Does (name) identify as a man or a woman? Which number would you say... [READ RESPONSES] | 1. Man 2. Woman 3. That categorisation does not apply Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_hh_demo_12a-i | What is (name)'s primary language of communication? Would you say... [READ RESPONSES] | List common languages |
| r_hh_demo_prompt_02 | To be read before first household member only. As I mentioned earlier, we are interested in understanding the experience of all adult household members and would like to ask each of them some further questions. | PROMPT (ONLY ONCE) |
| r_hh_demo_13a-i | Can you please share with me the best phone number to use to contact (name)? | Integer |

Table 46. Current list of questions for the demographics section of Equality Insights Rapid **individual survey**

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|----------------------|---|---|
| r_ind_intro_02 | What language are you most comfortable communicating with? [NOTE: IF POSSIBLE, CONDUCT SURVEY IN SELECTED LANGUAGE] | List common languages |
| r_ind_intro_03 | If preferred language is not available. Unfortunately, we are unable to conduct this survey in (language). Which of the following languages would you be most comfortable using for this survey? | English List enumerator languages |
| r_ind_intro_05 | How old are you? | Integer |
| r_ind_demo_01 | What is your first name and last initial? | Text |
| r_ind_demo_02 | Are you married or living with someone as though you are married? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES] | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_demo_prompt_01 | The following questions ask about gender. I'd like to remind you that you are not required to answer any questions in this survey. Following are standard questions that I have to ask of all respondents, as I cannot enter my own assumptions. I appreciate your patience with these questions. | |

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|-----------------|--|---|
| r_ind_demo_05 | Do you identify as a man or woman? Which number would you say... <i>[READ RESPONSES]</i> | 1. Man 2. Woman 3. That categorisation does not apply to me <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_demo_06 | If identifying as man or woman. <i>Does this align with your sex assigned at birth? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | Yes No <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_demo_07 | If indicating that man/woman binary does not apply or that sex assigned at birth does not align with gender identity. <i>Are you comfortable disclosing your sex assigned at birth? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | Yes No <i>Respondent does NOT know</i> <i>Respondent REFUSED to answer</i> |
| r_ind_demo_08 | If sex assigned at birth does not align OR if identifying as neither man nor woman AND comfortable disclosing sex assigned at birth. <i>Which sex were you assigned at birth? Which number would you say... [READ RESPONSES]</i> | 1. Male 2. Female 3. Intersex <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_demo_09 | If identifying as neither man nor woman OR dissimilar gender and sex assigned at birth AND assigned female at birth AND <60 years of age. <i>This survey includes questions regarding your experience of menstruation and pregnancy. Is it appropriate to ask those questions to you? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | Yes No <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_demo_10 | If cisgender woman age 18-59 or r_ind_demo_09 is 'yes'. <i>Have you menstruated in the past year? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | Yes No <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |
| r_ind_dis_intro | The next few questions ask about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities because of your health status. There are four possible answers: No, no difficulty at all Yes, some difficulty Yes, a lot of difficulty Cannot do it at all Please tell me... | PROMPT |
| r_ind_dis_01 | Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | <i>No, no difficulty at all</i> <i>Yes, some difficulty</i> <i>Yes, a lot of difficulty</i> <i>Cannot do it at all</i> <i>Respondent does not know</i> <i>Respondent refused to answer</i> |

| Item Code | Survey Question | Response |
|--------------|--|---|
| r_ind_dis_02 | Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | No, no difficulty at all Yes, some difficulty Yes, a lot of difficulty Cannot do it at all Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_dis_03 | Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | No, no difficulty at all Yes, some difficulty Yes, a lot of difficulty Cannot do it at all Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_dis_04 | Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | No, no difficulty at all Yes, some difficulty Yes, a lot of difficulty Cannot do it at all Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_dis_05 | Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | No, no difficulty at all Yes, some difficulty Yes, a lot of difficulty Cannot do it at all Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_dis_06 | Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | No, no difficulty at all Yes, some difficulty Yes, a lot of difficulty Cannot do it at all Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |
| r_ind_dis_07 | Do you use any assistive devices, such as a walking cane, wheelchair, eyeglasses, or hearing aids? <i>[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]</i> | Yes No Respondent does not know Respondent refused to answer |

Acknowledgments

Introduction

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