



Data to inform policy: who is being left behind in Asia?

Examples from Bangladesh and Vietnam

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Sex-disaggregated data for the SDG indicators in Asia and the Pacific: What and how?

Outline

- The SDGs and ‘leave no one behind’
- Methodology used to identify marginalisation
- Results in Bangladesh and Viet Nam
- Data gaps: what we don’t know
- The way forward

The SDGs and ‘leaving no one behind’

“As we embark on this great collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind...And we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first”

“[Follow up and review processes at all levels] will be people-centred, gender-sensitive, respect human rights and have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind”

About the study

- Surveys
 - Bangladesh (HIES) for 2005 and 2010
 - Vietnam (MICS) for 2006 and 2011
- Descriptive statistics on extent and trends in disparities
- Estimate the impact of group characteristics to the probability of experiencing a certain outcome
 - Results reported in terms of the predicted probability holding a range of factors constant

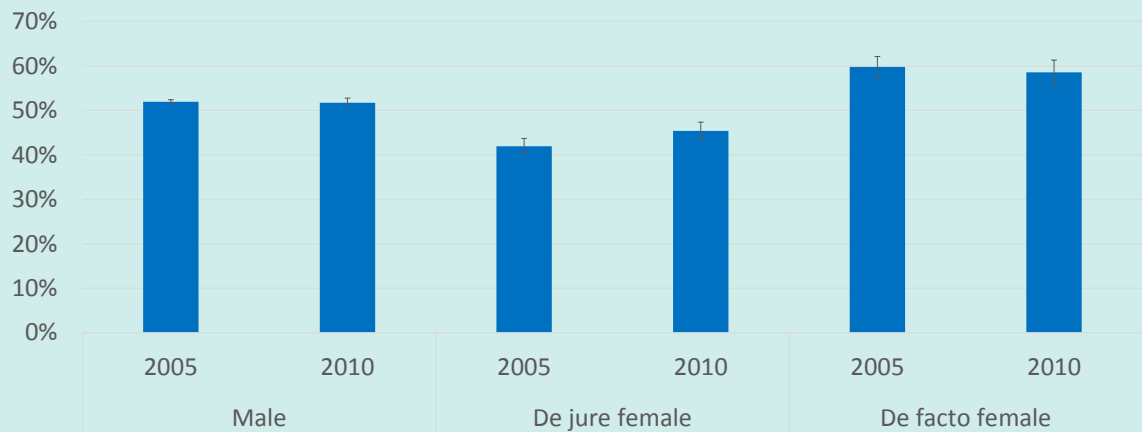
Some results: Bangladesh

Table 7: Electricity coverage by location and gender of household head, 2005 and 2010 (%)

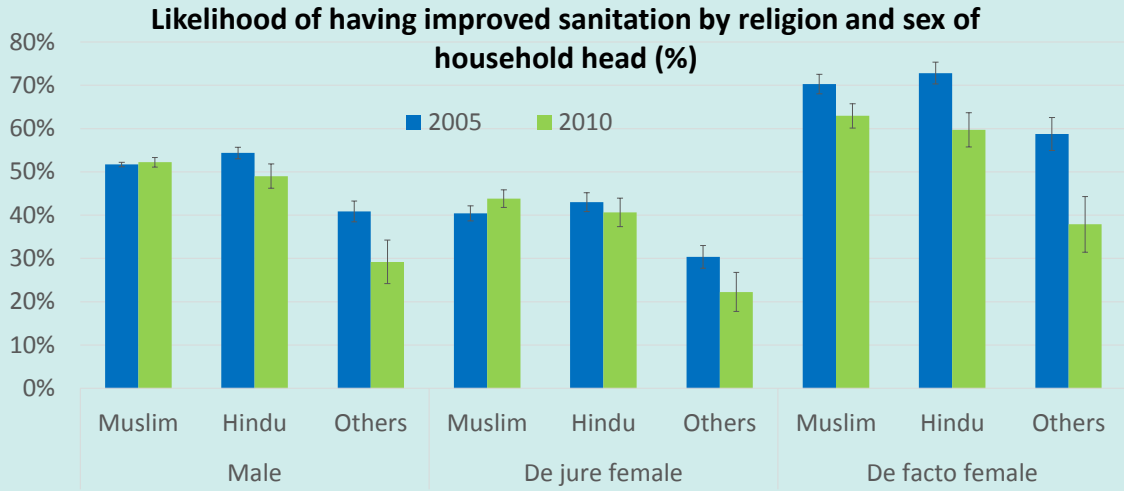
Household head	Location	2005		2010			
		Share	95% Confidence interval		Share	95% Confidence interval	
Male	Rural	31	30	32	42	39	45
	Urban	84	82	85	90	88	92
De jure female	Rural	23	19	26	34	29	39
	Urban	67	60	74	85	80	89
De facto female	Rural	54	47	60	59	52	65
	Urban	84	78	90	96	93	98

Some results: Bangladesh

Likelihood of having improved sanitation by gender of household head (%)

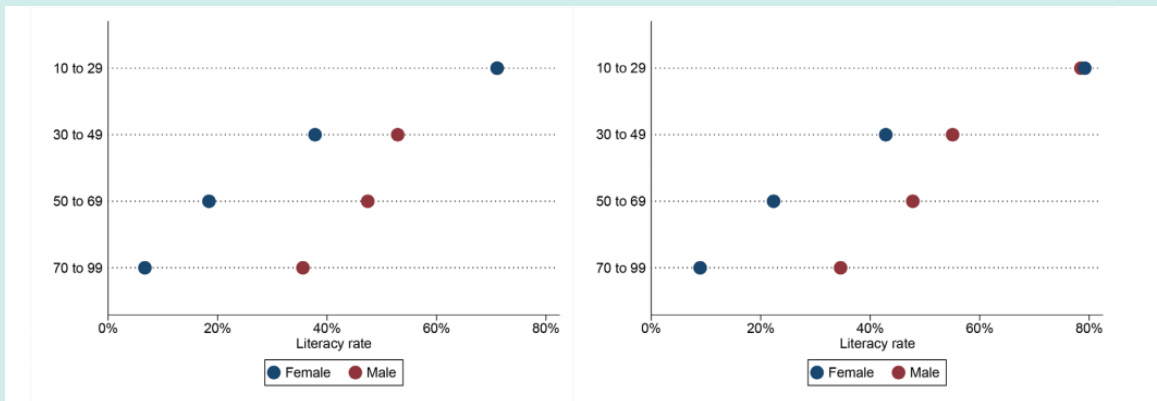


Intersecting inequalities: Bangladesh



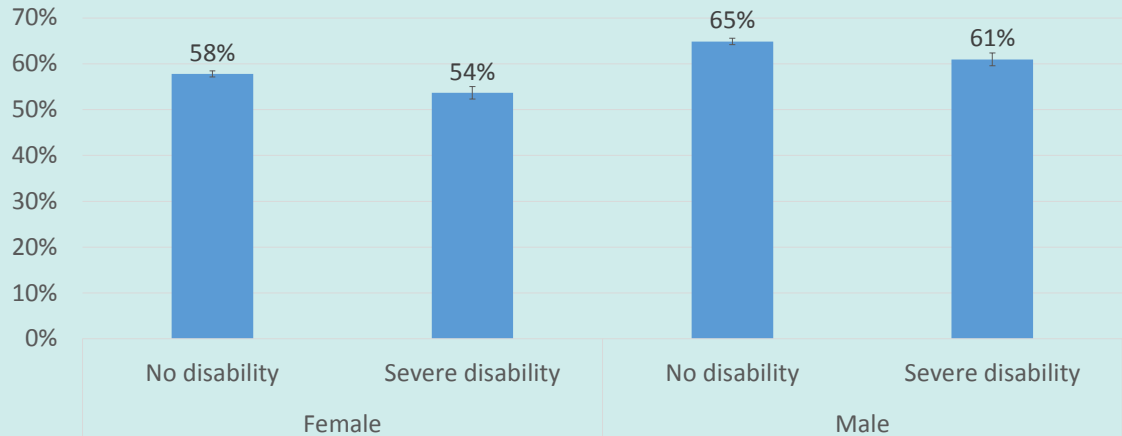
Some results: Bangladesh

Literacy rate by age group and gender (2005 and 2010)



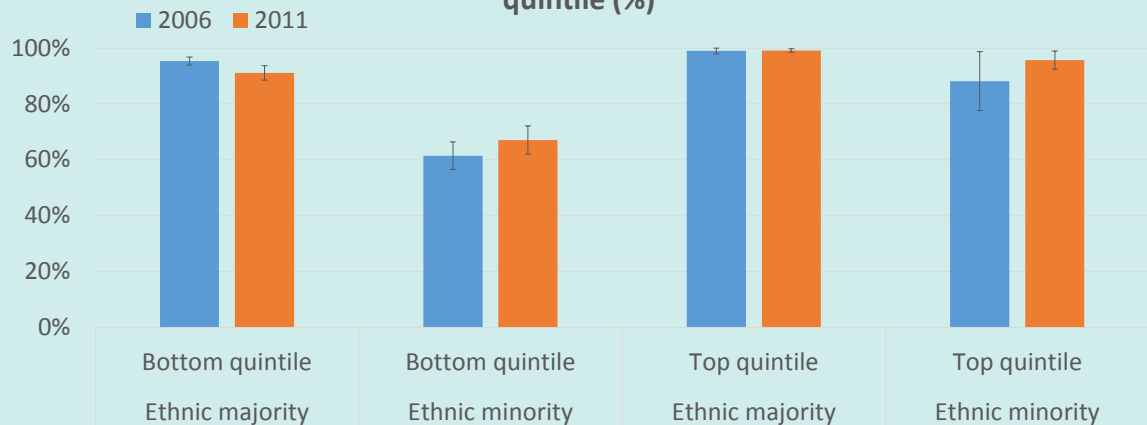
Some results: Bangladesh

Likelihood of being literate by gender and disability status (%)

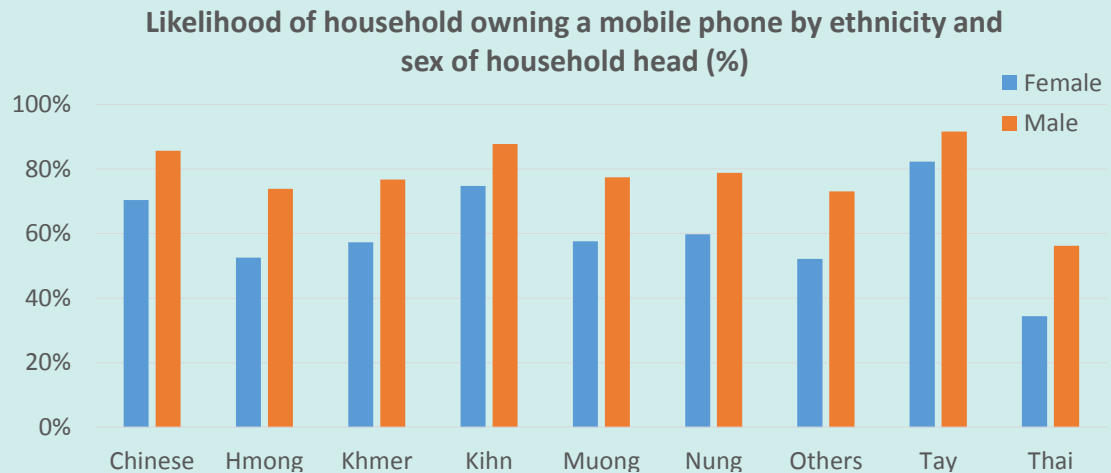


Vietnam: Ethnicity and marginalisation

Likelihood of receiving antenatal care by ethnicity and wealth quintile (%)



Some results: Vietnam



Data gaps: issues

- Frequency
 - Infrequent household surveys and censuses
 - Inadequate administrative data
- Granularity
 - Ethnic minorities
 - Disability

The data gap: how many women died in childbirth in 2013?
Even our best estimate could be nearly 40% too low.

Estimate

179,000

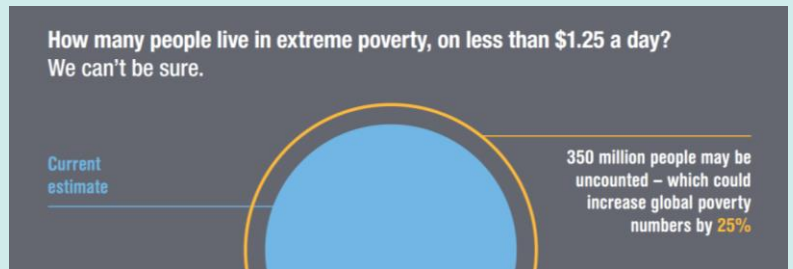


High estimate

256,000

Data gaps: issues

- Coverage
 - Sampling frames exclude many of the poorest by design or in practice
 - Indicators covered
- Accessibility



Thank you!