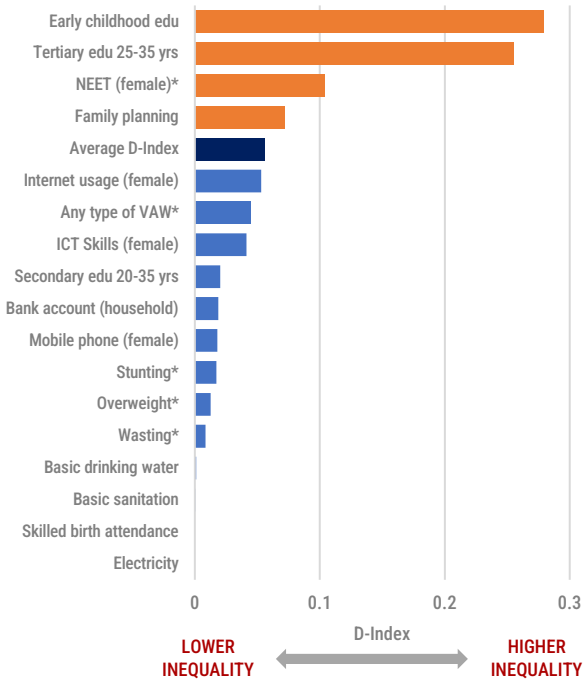
ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

DECADE OF ACTION

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND (LNOB)
TURKMENISTAN

REDUCING INEQUALITY IN ALL ITS FORMS IS AT THE HEART OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

DISSIMILARITY INDEX (D-INDEX)



SOURCE: MICS 2024
NOTE: STANDARD ANALYSIS WITH UP TO 7,714 OBSERVATIONS.
* TO KEEP THE SAME INTERPRETATION AS FOR OTHER POSITIVELY DEFINED INDICATORS (OPPORTUNITIES), THE ABSENCE OF THE BARRIER IS CALCULATED.

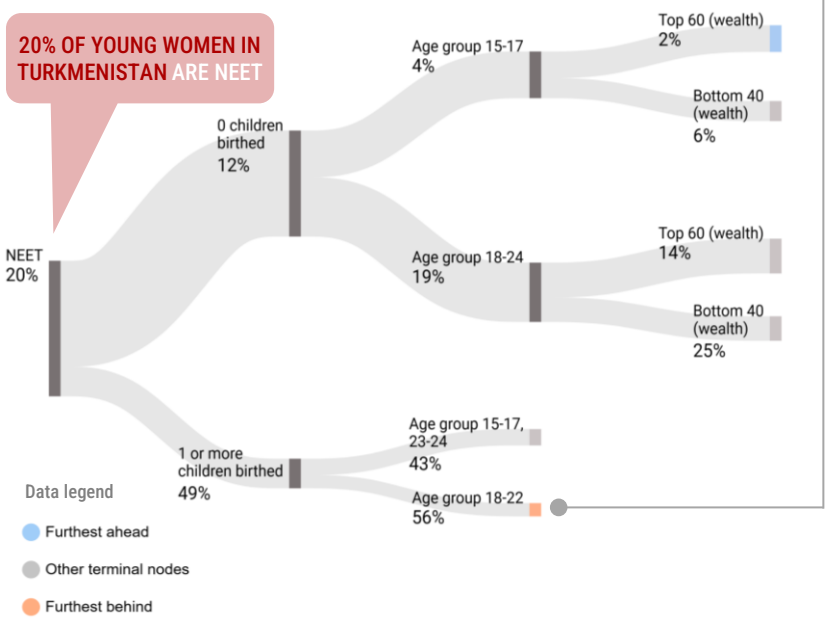
BASED ON D-INDEX VALUES,
IN TURKMENISTAN, **INEQUALITY IS HIGHEST** IN

- EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION
- TERTIARY EDUCATION
- YOUTH NEET

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND
Reducing multiple dimensions of inequality

AMONG WOMEN AGED 15-24 IN TURKMENISTAN, 49% OF WOMEN WHO HAVE BIRTHED AT LEAST ONE CHILD ARE NEET, COMPARED TO 12% OF WOMEN WHO HAVE NEVER GIVEN BIRTH. THE HIGHEST RATE IS OBSERVED AMONG WOMEN AGED 18-22 WITH AT LEAST ONE CHILD, AT 56%.

CLASSIFICATION AND REGRESSION TREE (CART) IN YOUTH NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING (NEET)



SOURCE: MICS 2024
NOTE: STANDARD ANALYSIS WITH 1,983 OBSERVATIONS. THE CART MODEL INCLUDES HOUSEHOLD WEALTH, LOCATION, AGE GROUP AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN AS CIRCUMSTANCES.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: PROPORTION OF WOMEN AGED 15-24 WHO ARE NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING (NEET).

CHILDBIRTH AND **AGE** ARE KEY FACTORS EXPLAINING VARIATION IN PREVALENCE OF NEET AMONG YOUNG WOMEN IN TURKMENISTAN. WOMEN WITH CHILDREN ARE FOUR TIMES MORE LIKELY TO BE NEET THAN THOSE WITH NO CHILDREN HIGHLIGHTING THE BURDEN OF CARE WORK AMONG YOUNG MOTHERS. WOMEN AGED 18-24 ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE NEET. HOUSEHOLD WEALTH ALSO MATTERS AMONG WOMEN WITHOUT CHILDREN. WOMEN LIVING IN RICHER HOUSEHOLDS ARE LESS LIKELY TO BE NEET THAN WOMEN LIVING IN POORER HOUSEHOLDS IN EITHER AGE GROUP.

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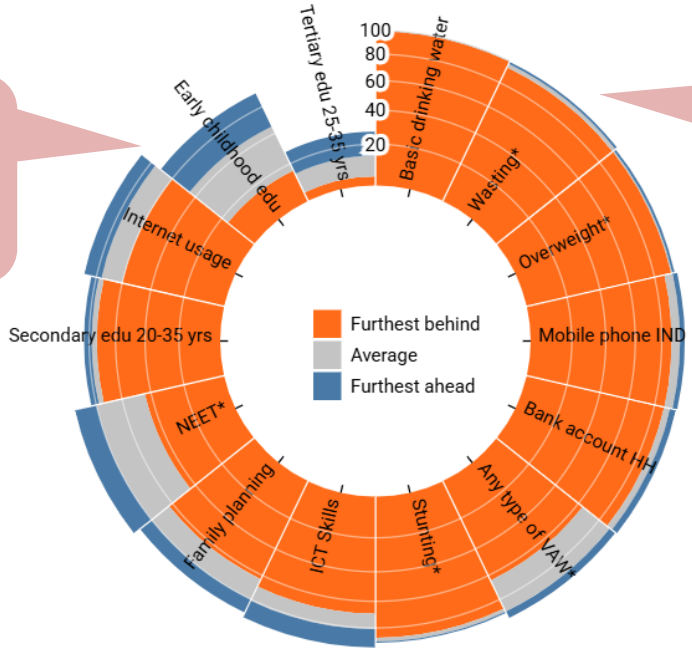
CONTACT INFORMATION: ESCAP-LNOB@UN.ORG

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND (LNOB)
TURKMENISTAN

DISPARITIES BETWEEN THE FURTHEST BEHIND AND THE FURTHEST AHEAD GROUPS

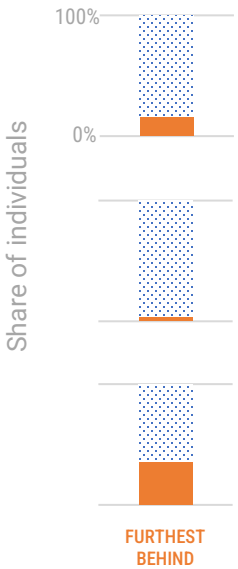
THE LARGEST GAPS ARE FOUND IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND YOUTH NEET.

IN TURKMENISTAN, SMALLEST GAPS ARE FOUND IN BASIC WATER AND CHILD NUTRITION.



SOURCE: MICS 2024
NOTE: STANDARD ANALYSIS WITH UP TO 7,714 OBSERVATIONS. THE ORANGE BAR REPRESENTS THE AVERAGE RATE OF THE FURTHEST BEHIND GROUP. THE BLUE BAR REPRESENTS THE AVERAGE RATE OF THE FURTHEST AHEAD GROUP. THE GRAY BAR IS THE AVERAGE RATE OF THE POPULATION, BY WHICH OPPORTUNITIES AND/OR BARRIERS ARE SORTED.
*TO KEEP THE SAME INTERPRETATION AS FOR OTHER POSITIVELY DEFINED INDICATORS (OPPORTUNITIES), INEQUALITY IN THE ABSENCE OF THE BARRIER IS CALCULATED.
ELECTRICITY, SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANCE AND BASIC SANITATION ARE NOT SHOWN IN THE CHART DUE TO 100% ACCESS OR NO SIGNIFICANT GAP IDENTIFIED BY THE CART MODEL.

MANY PEOPLE ARE LEFT BEHIND IN ACCESS TO OPPORTUNITIES



AMONG YOUNG CHILDREN LIVING IN RURAL AREAS AND POORER HOUSEHOLDS WITH YOUNG SIBLINGS, ONLY 16% ATTEND EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION. THIS FURTHEST BEHIND GROUP REPRESENTS 20% OF ALL CHILDREN AGED 3-4 IN TURKMENISTAN.

AMONG WOMEN LIVING IN RURAL AREAS, ONLY 4% HAVE ATTENDED TERTIARY EDUCATION. THIS FURTHEST BEHIND GROUP REPRESENTS 27% OF ALL INDIVIDUALS AGED 25-35 IN TURKMENISTAN.

AMONG WOMEN LIVING IN URBAN AREAS WITH ONE OR MORE CHILDREN UNDER 5, 36% EXPERIENCED INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, FOUR TIMES HIGHER THAN THE NATIONAL PREVALENCE. THIS FURTHEST BEHIND GROUP REPRESENTS 8% OF EVER PARTNERED WOMEN AGED 15-49.

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND
Reducing multiple dimensions of inequality

DISCOVER HOW DIFFERENT CIRCUMSTANCES INTERACT TO CREATE UNEQUAL ACCESS TO BASIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC. EXPLORE MORE ABOUT OUR LNOB ANALYSIS AT LNOB.UNESCAP.ORG

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