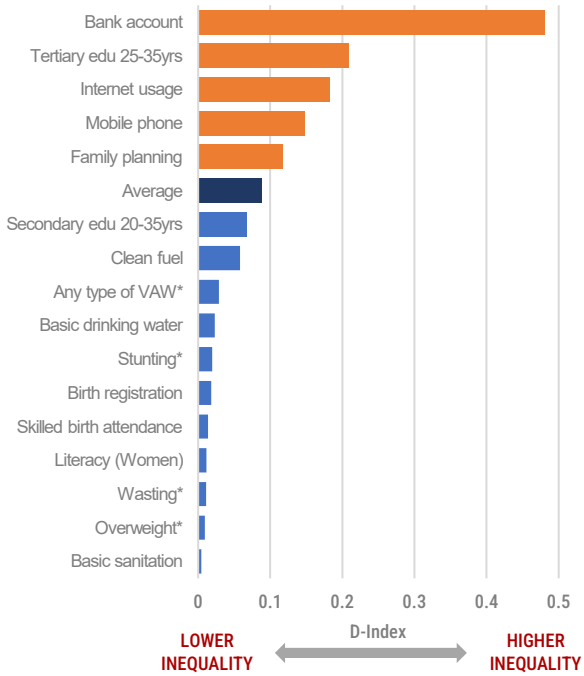
LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND (LNOB)
TAJIKISTAN

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

DISSIMILARITY INDEX (D-INDEX)



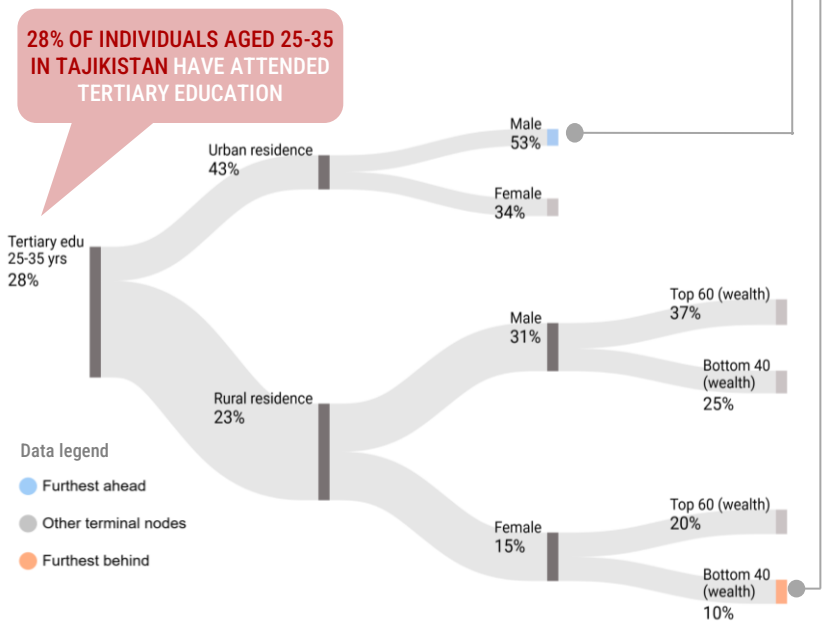
SOURCE: DHS 2023
NOTE: STANDARD ANALYSIS WITH UP TO 10,486 OBSERVATIONS.
* TO KEEP THE SAME INTERPRETATION AS FOR OTHER POSITIVELY DEFINED INDICATORS (OPPORTUNITIES), THE ABSENCE OF THE BARRIER IS CALCULATED.

BASED ON D-INDICES,
IN TAJIKISTAN, **INEQUALITY IS HIGHEST** IN

- BANK ACCOUNT OWNERSHIP
- TERTIARY EDUCATION
- INTERNET USE

AMONG INDIVIDUALS AGED 25-35 IN TAJIKISTAN, ONLY 10% OF POORER WOMEN LIVING IN RURAL AREAS HAVE ATTENDED HIGHER EDUCATION, COMPARED TO 53% OF MEN LIVING IN URBAN AREAS

CLASSIFICATION AND REGRESSION TREE (CART) IN TERTIARY EDUCATION



SOURCE: DHS 2023
NOTE: STANDARD ANALYSIS WITH 7,166 OBSERVATIONS. THE CART MODEL INCLUDES HOUSEHOLD WEALTH, LOCATION AND SEX OF INDIVDUAL AS CIRCUMSTANCES.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS AGED 25-35 WHOSE HIGHEST EDUCATION ATTAINMENT IS TERTIARY EDUCATION OR ANY EDUCATION BEYOND UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION.

RESIDENCE, **SEX** AND **WEALTH** ARE KEY FACTORS EXPLAINING INQUALITY IN TERTIARY EDUCATION ATTAINMENT IN TAJIKISTAN. RURAL-URBAN DIVIDE AND GENDER GAP IN EDUCATION ARE PROMINENT AND INTERSECTING. IN RURAL AREAS, MEN ARE MORE THAN TWICE AS LIKELY AS WOMEN TO HAVE ATTENDED HIGHER EDUCATION, SHOWING A WIDER GAP THAN THAT IN URBAN AREAS. HOUSEHOLD WEALTH ALSO MATTERS, ESPECIALLY IN RURAL AREAS, WHERE POORER INDIVIDUALS ARE LESS LIKELY TO HAVE ATTENDED HIGHER EDUCATION.

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Reducing multiple dimensions of inequality

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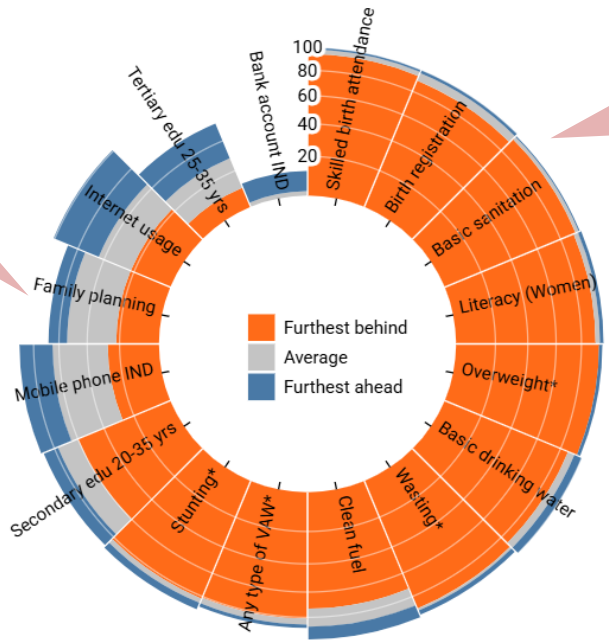
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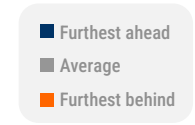
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TAJIKISTAN

DISPARITIES BETWEEN THE FURTHEST BEHIND AND THE FURTHEST AHEAD GROUPS

THE LARGEST GAPS ARE FOUND IN INTERNET USAGE, MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING

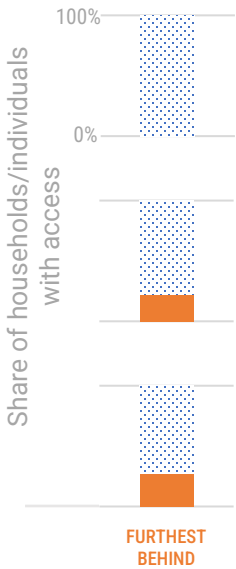
IN TAJIKISTAN, SMALLEST GAPS ARE FOUND IN BASIC SANITATION, CHILD OVERWEIGHT AND SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDACE.





SOURCE: DHS 2023
NOTE: STANDARD ANALYSIS WITH UP TO 10,486 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.

MANY PEOPLE ARE **LEFT BEHIND** IN ACCESS TO OPPORTUNITIES



AMONG WOMEN IN THE YOUNGER AGE GROUP (15-24) LIVING IN RURAL AREAS, LESS THAN 1% HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT. THIS FURTHEST BEHIND GROUP REPRESENTS 24% OF ALL WOMEN AGED 15-49 IN TAJIKISTAN.

AMONG WOMEN WITH ONE OR NO CHILDBIRTH, 22% HAVE THEIR FAMILY PLANNING NEEDS MET WITH MODERN METHODS, WHILE 78% STILL HAVE UNMET NEEDS. THIS FURTHEST BEHIND GROUP REPRESENTS 9% OF ALL MARRIED OR IN-UNION WOMEN AGED 15-49 WHO HAVE A DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING.

AMONG POORER YOUNGER WOMEN (15-34) WITH SECONDARY OR LOWER EDUCATION, 22% HAVE USED THE INTERNET IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, WHILE 78% HAVE NOT. THIS FURTHEST BEHIND GROUP REPRESENTS 22% OF ALL WOMEN AGED 15-49.

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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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