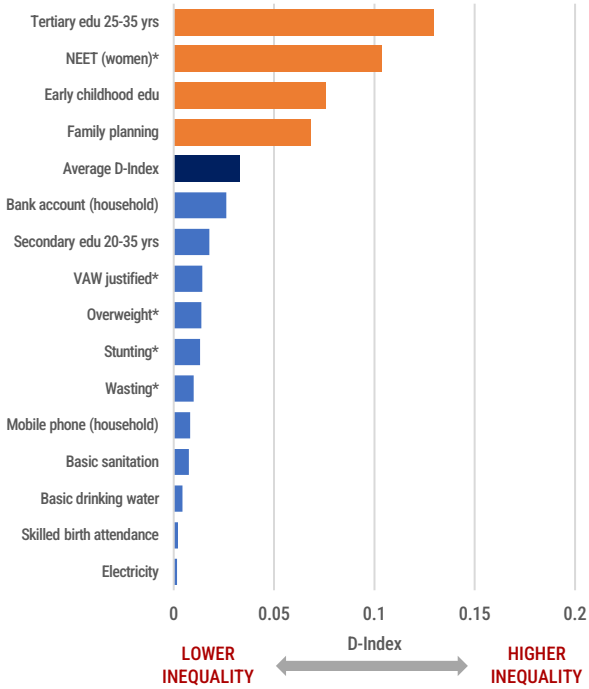
ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

DECADE OF ACTION

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND (LNOB)
KAZAKHSTAN

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 22,454 OBSERVATIONS.
* TO KEEP THE SAME INTERPRETATION AS FOR OTHER POSITIVELY DEFINED INDICATORS (OPPORTUNITIES), THE ABSENCE OF THE BARRIER IS CALCULATED.

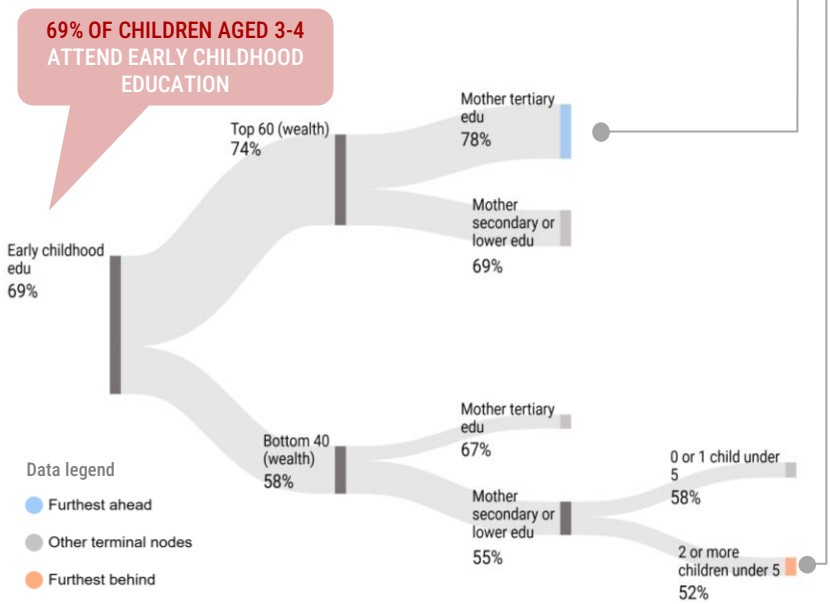
BASED ON D-INDEX VALUES,
IN KAZAKHSTAN, **INEQUALITY IS HIGHEST** IN

- TERTIARY EDUCATION
- YOUTH NEET
- EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND
Reducing multiple dimensions of inequality

AMONG CHILDREN AGED 3-4 IN KAZAKHSTAN, 52% OF THOSE FROM POORER HOUSEHOLDS WITH SIBLINGS AND WHOSE MOTHERS HAVE SECONDARY OR LOWER EDUCATION ATTEND EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION, COMPARED TO 78% OF CHILDREN FROM RICHER HOUSEHOLDS WITH TERTIARY-EDUCATED MOTHERS.

CLASSIFICATION AND REGRESSION TREE (CART) IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION



SOURCE: MICS 2024
NOTE: STANDARD ANALYSIS WITH 2,895 OBSERVATIONS. THE CART MODEL INCLUDES HOUSEHOLD WEALTH, LOCATION, SEX OF CHILD, MATERNAL EDUCATION AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 IN THE HOUSEHOLD AS CIRCUMSTANCES.

INDICATOR DEFINITION: PROPORTION OF CHILDREN AGED 36-59 MONTHS WHO ARE ATTENDING ORGANIZED EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.

WEATLH AND **MOTHER'S EDUCATION** ARE KEY FACTORS EXPLAINING INQUALITY IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ATTENDANCE IN KAZAKHSTAN. HAVING MULTIPLE YOUNG CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD IS ALSO ASSOCIATED WITH LOWER ATTENDANCE, PARTICULARLY AMONG CHILDREN LIVING IN POORER HOUSEHOLDS AND WHOSE MOTHERS HAVE LESS THAN TERTIARY EDUCATION.

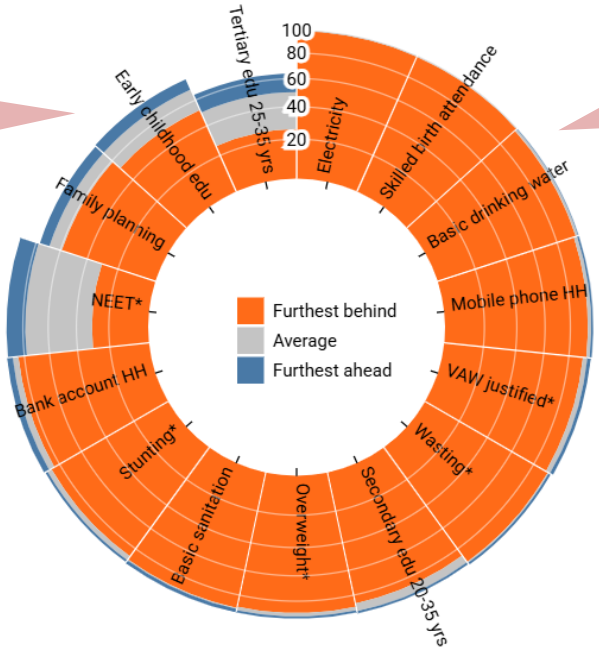
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CONTACT INFORMATION: ESCAP-LNOB@UN.ORG

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND (LNOB)
KAZAKHSTAN

DISPARITIES BETWEEN THE FURTHEST BEHIND AND THE FURTHEST AHEAD GROUPS

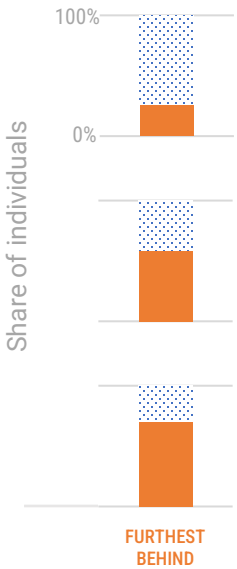
THE LARGEST GAPS ARE FOUND IN EDUCATION AND YOUTH NEET (NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING).



IN KAZAKHSTAN, GAPS ARE MINIMAL IN ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES AND CHILD MALNUTRITION.

SOURCE: MICS 2024
NOTE: STANDARD ANALYSIS WITH UP TO 22,454 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 MEN AGED 25-35 FROM POORER HOUSEHOLDS, 26% HAVE ATTENDED TERTIARY EDUCATION, NEARLY HALF THE NATIONAL RATE. THIS FURTHEST BEHIND GROUP REPRESENTS 17% OF INDIVIDUALS AGED 25-35 IN KAZAKHSTAN.

AMONG WOMEN AGED 15 TO 34 WITH ONE OR NO CHILD, 59% HAVE THEIR FAMILY PLANNING NEEDS MET WITH MODERN METHODS, WHILE 41% RELY ON TRADITIONAL METHODS OR HAVE UNMET NEED. THIS FURTHEST BEHIND GROUP REPRESENTS 14% OF ALL MARRIED OR IN-UNION WOMEN AGED 15-49 WITH FAMILY PLANNING DEMAND.

AMONG WOMEN AGED 15-24 WHO HAVE ANY CHILD, 70% ARE NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING (NEET), OVER THREE TIMES HIGHER THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE. THIS FURTHEST BEHIND GROUP REPRESENTS 14% OF YOUNG WOMEN OF THIS AGE GROUP IN KAZAKHSTAN.

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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