

Review

Gini index decomposition by deprivation in multidimensional poverty: evidence from Chad



Themoi Demsou

Faculty of Economics and Management (FSEG), University of N'Djamena, N'Djamena, Chad

A B S T R A C T

Keywords:

Poverty
Socioeconomic factors
Health policy
Income
Drinking water
Family characteristics

Objective: This paper aims the decomposition of the multidimensional Gini coefficient by deprivation to investigate how aggregate multidimensional poverty inequality translates into inequality within each of its components. This approach provides a better understanding of the distribution of deprivations held, the standard of living of the population and makes recommendations on government policies.

Method: We use the method of Lerman and Yitzhaki (1985), which allows us to identify the impact of marginal changes on multidimensional inequality (fuzzy poverty inequality).

Results: The data used come from the Household Budget and Consumption Surveys of 2003 of 6695 households, 2011 of 9259 households and 2018 of 7493 households. Empirical findings suggest that the Gini index in 2003 is 0.229, 0.215 in 2011 and 0.180 in 2018.

Conclusions: The different social policies to reduce multi-inequalities must mainly be oriented towards health policies and access to drinking water, which are unequally distributed during the three periods. And social policies to reduce inequality in education, sanitation and housing are also to be taken into account.

© 2023 SESPAS. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Descomposición del índice de Gini por privación en la pobreza multidimensional: evidencia de Chad

R E S U M E N

Palabras clave:

Pobreza
Factores socioeconómicos
Políticas de salud
Ingresos
Agua potable
Características familiares

Objetivo: Este trabajo busca la descomposición del coeficiente de Gini multidimensional por privación para investigar cómo la desigualdad de pobreza multidimensional agregada se traduce en desigualdad dentro de cada uno de sus componentes. Este enfoque permite comprender mejor la distribución de las privaciones y el nivel de vida de la población, y formular recomendaciones sobre las políticas gubernamentales.

Método: Utilizamos el método de Lerman y Yitzhaki (1985), que permite identificar el impacto de los cambios marginales sobre la desigualdad multidimensional (desigualdad difusa de la pobreza).

Resultados: Los datos utilizados provienen de las Encuestas de Presupuesto y Consumo de Hogares de 2003 en 6695 hogares, de 2011 en 9259 hogares y de 2018 en 7493 hogares. Los hallazgos empíricos sugieren que el índice de Gini en 2003 es 0,229, en 2011 es 0,215 y en 2018 es 0,180.

Conclusiones: Las diferentes políticas sociales para reducir las desigualdades múltiples deben orientarse principalmente hacia las políticas de salud y acceso al agua potable, que se distribuyen de manera desigual durante los tres periodos. También deben tenerse en cuenta las políticas sociales para reducir la desigualdad en la educación, el saneamiento y la vivienda.

© 2023 SESPAS. Publicado por Elsevier España, S.L.U. Este es un artículo Open Access bajo la licencia CC BY-NC-ND (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Introduction

The continuous widening of inequalities in Africa is sometimes accompanied by an increase in poverty. The World Bank also recognizes that inequality can contribute decisively to poverty. Chad, like other African nations, has experienced high and increasing inequality over the years.

As part of policies to reduce poverty and inequality, the social health policy has contributed to improving health indicators: life expectancy of 48.06 in 2003 and 53.80 in 2018. Policies have been committed to ensuring food self-sufficiency, improving nutrition, increasing income and organizing markets. The energy, water and sanitation sectors have seen social actions. In the field of education, the targeted policies are the elimination of the gaps (girls/boys), training and employment.

Finally, specific actions to reduce gender inequalities and disparities have been carried out in favor of disadvantaged groups (women and men).

E-mail address: demsouthemoi@yahoo.fr

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gaceta.2023.102299>

0213-9111/© 2023 SESPAS. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

However, in Chad, social policies for poverty and inequality reduction seem to result in a decline in income poverty: 54.8% in 2003, 46.7% in 2011¹ and 42.3% in 2018, but they are often not sufficient to significantly modify the structure of income distribution (according to World Bank, Gini index: 0.398 in 2003, 0.433 in 2011 and 0.375 in 2018). They must now direct resources towards the underprivileged and target groups at risk. This involves analyzing the multi-inequality of different subgroups of households on the basis of certain criteria, such as place of residence and sex of the head of household. The construction of a profile of poverty inequality facilitates the formulation of targeted measures in the context of the fight against poverty and inequality.

Earlier empirical works on income inequality have tried to decompose using the additive decomposition method of Rao.²⁻⁴ Unlike previous approaches, Shorrocks^{5,6} also proposed a method to decompose inequality, as measured by the squared coefficient of variation.

In 1985, Lerman and Yitzhaki⁷ developed and used a new method to decompose income inequality by factor components in the US (1980). This approach is used in many countries.⁸⁻¹⁵

Chakravarty¹⁶ introduced a method that can be simultaneously decomposed into subgroups and attributes.

The authors¹⁷⁻¹⁹ used the method of Dagum^{20,21} to decompose Gini income inequality.

We use for the decomposition the Gini index proposed by Lerman and Yitzhaki, which allows us to identify the impact of marginal changes on inequality.

Method

Data

The data sources come from harmonized surveys on household living conditions, an initiative of the West Africa Economic Monetary Union (WAEMU) Commission. They are carried out by the National Statistical Institutes (INSEED). Samples of households surveyed: 7493 households in 2018, 9259 in 2011 and 6695 in 2003.

The samples are representative at the national level with stratifications by area of residence (urban/rural) and region. The sampling unit is the ordinary household residing in the field of the survey.

The sampling frames are made up of the exhaustive list of the 6,685 and 12,150 enumeration areas (ZD) taken from the first and second Population and Housing Censuses (RGPH1 [1993]; RGPH2 [2009]). Enumeration areas are distinct, nonempty area units that cover the entire country. They form a partition of the national territory and are constituted in such a way that each contains approximately a thousand inhabitants. A ZD contains an average of 200 households.

These surveys were carried out on the basis of a two-stage area sample with first-stage stratification; ZD was the primary survey unit (584 ZDs in 2003, 850 in 2011 and 625 in 2018). Each region is divided into two strata: urban and rural. Given the specificity of the city of N'Djamena, each of its 10 districts constitutes an urban stratum. At the second level, we proceeded to a systematic selection of households after having carried out an exhaustive enumeration of households in the sample ZD (12 households per ZD in 2003, 2011 and 2018).

The number of households in Chad is estimated to be 1,258,710 in 2003, 1,784,040 in 2011 and 2,931,672 in 2018.

Choice and description of variables

The question of the choice of deprivation indicators has been discussed at length by Cheli et al.²² and by Cheli and Lemmi.²³ These authors note that the choice of deprivation indicators is of funda-

Table 1
List of dimensions and attributes.

Dimensions	Attributes
Education	None of its members can read, write or count A member of school age does not attend The household head is uneducated
Housing	Roofs of his houses are not sheet metal / tile and concrete Wall is not made of cement House has a dirt floor
Health	No Access to health centers At least one child is sick once a week
Sanitation	No access to adequate sanitation No WC
Drinking water	No access to clean drinking water No access to water within 30 minutes
Energy	No electricity Household uses dirty cooking fuel

Note: variables selected by the author.

mental importance. Furthermore, they recommend, in the analysis, clearly distinguishing the effect variables and the cause variables from poverty.

Finally, Miceli²⁴ points out that the choice of deprivation indicators is particularly delicate and cannot intervene without a dose of arbitrary more or less and that the fuzzy measurement obtained is ultimately conditioned by the data availability.

The deprivation thresholds first identify the people experiencing deprivation in each selected indicator. Attribute deprivation is dichotomous and component of dimension. Dimensional deprivation is defined by the total deprivation of its attributes. Table 1 details the variables (dimensions and attributes) used in this paper.

Method

Fuzzy indices of poverty (multidimensional poverty) provide a framework for better understanding poverty through its multiple facets.

Consider a population *P* of *n* households and the attribute *X_j* (*j* = 1, ..., *m*):

$$\mu(X_j) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij} f(a_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n f(a_i)} \tag{1}$$

and *f*(*a_i*) is the weight of household *a_i* in the sample by imposing *x_{ij}* = 1, if the household *a_i* does not have the attribute *j*, else *x_{ij}* = 0.

And *f*(*a_i*)/∑_{*i*=1}^{*n*}*f*(*a_i*) is the relative frequency represented by the sample observation *a_i* in the total population.

The weight of household *a_i* in the sample (extrapolation or dilation coefficient) is defined by:

$$f(a_i) = \frac{M K_i}{m n_i} \tag{2}$$

and *f*(*a_i*) is the inverse of the probability for any household *a_i* to belong to the sample in the county.

M is the total number of ZDs in the county; *m* is the total number of ZDs in the sample (primary units) in county; *n_i* is the number of households *a_i* sampled (secondary units) for the survey in the ZD in the sample; and *K_i* is the number of households obtained during the enumeration of the ZD of the household *a_i*.

ZDs were drawn without replacement with equal probability as well as second-degree households.

The ratio $\mu(X_j)$ reflects the degree of deprivation of attribute *X_j* for the population of *n* households.

Dagum and Costa²⁵ introduced decomposition by attribute by demonstrating that it is possible to calculate the contribution of attribute X_j to the overall fuzzy poverty index.

The fuzzy poverty index is defined as:

$$\eta = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^m \eta(X_j)w_j}{\sum_{j=1}^m w_j} \tag{3}$$

with $w_j = \text{Log} \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f(a_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n f(a_i)} \right)^{26}$. w_j is the weight attached to the attribute $X_j = (x_{1j}, x_{2j}, \dots, x_{ij}, \dots, x_{nj})$.

The authors obtain the (absolute) contribution of attribute X_j to the multidimensional poverty index:

$$\eta = \sum_{j=1}^m \eta_j \tag{4}$$

where $\mu_j = \mu(X_j) w_j / \sum_{j=1}^m w_j$.

We adopt the Gini decomposition method introduced by Lerman and Yitzhaki. The Gini coefficient is treated as an indicator of inequality in the distribution of the fuzzy poverty ratio in the population, and the formula is given as the covariance of the fuzzy poverty index (μ), the cumulative distribution of μ : F and the mean of the fuzzy poverty index (μ) in p of n households: $\bar{\mu} = \sum_{i=1}^n \mu(a_i) f(a_i) / \sum_{i=1}^n f(a_i)$ with $\eta(a_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m x_{ij} w_j / \sum_{j=1}^m w_j$ ²⁷.

The Gini coefficient is defined by:

$$G = \frac{2 \text{cov}(\mu, F)}{\bar{\mu}} \tag{5}$$

Then, following Lerman and Yitzhaki, the fuzzy poverty index is decomposed such that:

$$\mu = \sum_{j=1}^m \mu_j$$

The components are education, housing, health, sanitation, drinking water and energy.

F_j represents the cumulative distribution of μ_j , and $\bar{\mu}_j$ is the mean. Therefore, the Gini coefficient of the j^{th} component is calculated as:

$$G_j = \frac{2 \text{cov}(\mu_j, F_j)}{\bar{\mu}_j} \tag{6}$$

As $\eta = \sum_{j=1}^m \eta_j$, we have $\bar{\eta}_j = \sum_{i=1}^n \eta_j(a_i) f(a_i) / \sum_{i=1}^n f(a_i)$

with $\mu_j(a_i) = x_{ij} w_j / \sum_{j=1}^m w_j$ (see equations 1, 3 and 4).

Then, utilizing the cumulative distributions and averages of the fuzzy poverty ratio. The Gini coefficient of the fuzzy poverty index would be expressed as:

$$G = \sum_{j=1}^m 2 \frac{\text{cov}(\mu_j, F)}{\bar{\mu}} \tag{7}$$

Based on Lerman and Yitzhaki, we combine the equations above and show that the relative Gini coefficient can be decomposed as follows:

$$G = \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\frac{2 \text{cov}(\mu_j, F)}{\text{cov}(\mu_j, F_j)} \frac{\text{cov}(\mu_j, F_j)}{\bar{\mu}_j} \frac{\bar{\mu}_j}{\bar{\mu}} \right) \tag{8}$$

Thus:

$$G = \sum_{j=1}^m R_j G_j S_j = \sum_{j=1}^m C_j \tag{9}$$

where R_j is the correlation between the contribution of attribute X_j and the fuzzy poverty index, G_j is the Gini coefficient for each of the

fuzzy poverty index components and S_j is the contribution to the fuzzy poverty index of the j^{th} component.

Equation 9 indicates that any change in the variables R_j , G_j or S_j will be mirrored by changes in C_j . The higher the value of one of these components, the more C_j increases, and the more the fuzzy poverty index inequality increases since $G = \sum_{j=1}^m C_j$.

A primary reason for using this decomposition approach is its usefulness in examining how marginal changes to the fuzzy poverty index for particular components can affect overall inequality.

If a fuzzy poverty index source represents a large share of total inequality, it may potentially have a large impact on inequality. However, if the fuzzy poverty index is equally distributed ($G = 0$), it cannot influence inequality, even if its magnitude is large. On the other hand, if this fuzzy poverty index source is large and unequally distributed (S_j and G_j are large), it may either increase or decrease inequality, depending on which households (individuals), at which points in the fuzzy poverty index distribution, earn it. If the fuzzy poverty index source is unequally distributed and flows disproportionately toward those at the top of the fuzzy poverty index distribution (R_j is positive and large), its contribution to inequality will be positive.

We also measure the relative effects of inequality by calculating both the relative fuzzy poverty index inequality ($I_j = \frac{C_j}{G}$) and the relative marginal effects ($I_j - S_j$).

The Gini coefficients are popular measures of inequality. Similarly, concentration coefficients ($Conc_j = G_j * R_j$) are often used to measure income-related inequalities in other socially important variables.

The decomposition method discussed above allows for the estimation of bootstrapped standard errors and confidence intervals to ascertain the robustness of the results.

We use the command, `sgini` in `stata`, which decomposes the Gini coefficient by a fuzzy poverty index source and allows the calculation of the impact that a marginal change in a particular fuzzy poverty source will have on inequality.^{7,28}

Empirical results

Analysis of fuzzy poverty

In Table 2, the weight w_j represents the intensity of deprivation linked to the attribute X_j . The weights of Cerioli and Zani²⁶ are defined according to an inverse relation of the average degree of deprivation relative to the indicator j . According to this weighting system, more weight is assigned to the most common indicators.

The fuzzy poverty indices in Chad are 0.487 in 2003, 0.589 in 2011 and 0.642 in 2018. In other words, Chadian households were 48.7% structurally poor in 2003, 58.9% in 2011 and 64.2% in 2018, while the monetary poverty stood at 54.8% in 2003, 46.7% in 2011 and 42.3% in 2018.

According to the decomposition by attribute developed by Dagum and Costa,²⁵ the indices of the dimensions of poverty that have important parts in the construction of the one-dimensional fuzzy index of poverty in 2003 are $\mu(\text{education}) = 0.638$; $\mu(\text{housing}) = 0.808$; $\mu(\text{health}) = 0.389$; $\mu(\text{sanitation}) = 0.727$; and $\mu(\text{drinking water}) = 0.322$ $\mu(\text{energy}) = 0.972$. in 2011, we have $\mu(\text{education}) = 0.643$, $\mu(\text{housing}) = 0.833$, $(\text{health}) = 0.445$; $\mu(\text{sanitation}) = 0.742$; $\mu(\text{drinking water}) = 0.558$; $\mu(\text{energy}) = 0.986$. And in 2018, we have $\mu(\text{education}) = 0.649$, $\mu(\text{housing}) = 0.708$, $\mu(\text{health}) = 0.445$; $\mu(\text{sanitation}) = 0.924$; $\mu(\text{drinking water}) = 0.558$; $\mu(\text{energy}) = 0.928$.

The decrease in the relative contribution of health to multidimensional poverty during these three periods would be justified by the importance that Chad gives to health policy.

Table 2
Fuzzy poverty index in 2003, 2011 and 2018.

Dimensions	2003				2011				2018			
	w_j	$\mu(j)$	μ_j	$\frac{\mu_j}{\mu}$	w_j	$\mu(j)$	μ_j	$\frac{\mu_j}{\mu}$	w_j	$\mu(j)$	μ_j	$\frac{\mu_j}{\mu}$
Education	0.173	0.638	0.110	0.226	0.266	0.643	0.171	0.290	0.270	0.649	0.175	0.273
Housing	0.108	0.808	0.088	0.180	0.101	0.833	0.084	0.143	0.196	0.708	0.139	0.217
Health	0.317	0.389	0.123	0.253	0.319	0.445	0.142	0.240	0.204	0.600	0.123	0.192
Sanitation	0.076	0.727	0.055	0.113	0.076	0.742	0.056	0.096	0.024	0.924	0.022	0.034
Drinking water	0.317	0.322	0.102	0.209	0.233	0.558	0.130	0.221	0.270	0.558	0.151	0.235
Energy	0.010	0.972	0.010	0.021	0.006	0.986	0.006	0.010	0.035	0.928	0.032	0.050
Chad	1.000	0.487	0.487	1.000	1.000	0.589	0.589	1.000	1.000	0.642	0.642	1.000

Note: author's calculations, $\mu = \sum_{j=1}^6 \mu_j$ and $\mu_j = w_j * \mu(j)$.

Gini index decomposition in multidimensional poverty

The Gini coefficient is a ratio between 0 and 1 that measures the distribution of inequality. The rate of inequality increases as it gets closer to 1 and decreases as it gets closer to zero. It is treated as an indicator of inequality in the distribution of the fuzzy poverty ratio in the population.

Table 3 gives the overall Gini coefficients in the fuzzy poverty index at 0.229 in 2003, 0.215 in 2011 and 0.180 in 2018.

In 2003, the increase in Gini coefficients in fuzzy poverty is attributed to drinking water (0.0922) and health (0.081), in 2011, education (0.073), health (0.072) and drinking water (0.044) and in 2018, education (0.067), drinking water (0.044) and housing (0.042).

The main sources of absolute contribution to inequality in 2003 were drinking water (0.092), health (0.0805) and education (0.030) in 2003, education 0.073, health (0.072) and drinking water (0.044) in 2011 and education (0.067), drinking water (0.044) and housing (0.042) in 2018.

The fuzzy share (S_j) and Share Inequality (I_j) sources of fuzzy poverty indices that have large shares of total inequality have a potentially large impact on inequality. In 2003, health and drinking water have a potentially large impact on the inequality, in 2011, we have education, health and drinking water and in 2018, the education, housing and drinking water.

The high concentration coefficients and the correlation with the rank of inequality also contribute to the increase in inequality.

A positive marginal effect coefficient indicates that an increase in the fuzzy poverty ratio for the component will increase inequality: in 2003, health and drinking water, in 2011, education and health and in 2018, education, housing and drinking water.

During the three periods, the Gini coefficients experienced successive declines for health, sanitation and drinking water.

Bootstrap results

The simple bootstrap allows assigning measures of accuracy such as Gini coefficient, variance, and confidence intervals to the sample estimates.²⁹ In Table 4, column 1 shows the fuzzy poverty index components, respectively, and column 5 gives the confidence interval and shows that they are all significant.

Discussion

The series of data presented in this paper is key to understanding the evolution of fuzzy poverty index inequality in Chad in 2003, 2011 and 2018.

According to World Bank data, income inequality was 0.398 in 2003, 0.433 in 2011 and 0.375 in 2018 in Chad, while inequality in fuzzy poverty was 0.229 in 2003, 0.215 in 2011 and 0.180 in 2018.

The Chad's 2018 Gini index dropped sharply to 0.375 (World Bank) and the Gini index in the multidimensional poverty drop to

0.180. The result of our study confirms this decrease. The results in this study show that a 1% increase in this source of the fuzzy poverty index, all else being equal, increases the Gini coefficient of the fuzzy poverty index by 0.098 for health and 0.193 for drinking water in 2003, 0.050 for education and 0.093 for health in 2011 and 0.100 for education, 0.015 for housing and 0.007 for drinking water in 2018.

In Chad, health and drinking water are not evenly distributed (0.485 for health and 0.551 for drinking water), and the Gini correlations between their fuzzy poverty ratios and the fuzzy poverty index (0.656 for health and 0.801 for drinking water) in 2003 indicate that deprivation in health and drinking water affects the disadvantaged more than other sources of deprivation. In 2011, health (0.446) and education (0.354) also show unequal distributions with strong correlations with the rank of inequality. In 2018, education (0.326), housing (0.270), drinking water (0.323) and health (0.292) are unequal distributions with strong correlations with the rank of inequality.³⁰

Using the income distribution or consumption expenditure distribution, work was subsequently carried out on inequalities, Shorrocks^{5,6} propose rules for decomposing measures of income inequality either by subgroup (subpopulation) or by source of income.

The concept of multi-decomposition is well suited to propose new measures of changes in inequality in a context where policy simulations are analyzed using the fuzzy poverty index. The application of these analytical tools can provide rich and useful information in the context of policy impact analysis. These may shed more light on various reforms and help in the design of inequality-reducing tax reforms as well as compensatory targeting policies, which are valuable elements in the implementation process of policy reforms, Mussard and Pi Alperin in Argentina¹⁸ and Mussard and Savard in Phillipines.¹⁹ Unlike the decomposition of monetary inequality using either the distribution of income or consumption expenditure, this method allows us to have the various non-monetary inequalities: education, housing, health, sanitation, drinking water and energy. These indices constitute complementary instruments for the fight against poverty and inequality, including the non-monetary dimensions that escape current instruments. The limits of the reduction of inequality would find its justification in the absence of taking into account the non-monetary dimensions of inequality.

A fuzzy approach is quite appropriate if there are quantitative variables involved in the analysis along with categorical and dichotomous variables. However this is not the case in this paper. The selected variables are the dichotomous variables and the lack of the income dimension would be justified by the fact that it would already act on almost all the other dimensions selected (for example having a permanent home depends on its income, energy, etc.). Finally, Miceli²⁴ points out that the choice of deprivation indicators is particularly delicate and cannot intervene without a dose of arbitrary more or less and that, the fuzzy measurement obtained

Table 3
Inequality effects by deprivation.

Variable	S_j	G_j	R_j	$Conc_j = G_j * R_j$	C_j	$I_j = C_j / G$	$I_j - S_j$
2003							
Education	0.226	0.294	0.445	0.131	0.030	0.129	-0.097
Housing	0.180	0.164	0.426	0.070	0.013	0.055	-0.125
Health	0.253	0.485	0.656	0.318	0.081	0.351	0.098
Sanitation	0.113	0.262	0.486	0.127	0.014	0.062	-0.050
Drinking water	0.209	0.551	0.801	0.441	0.092	0.402	0.193
Energy	0.020	0.028	0.330	0.009	0.000	0.001	-0.019
Total	1.000	0.229	1.000	0.229	0.229	1.000	0.000
2011							
Education	0.290	0.354	0.710	0.251	0.073	0.340	0.050
Housing	0.143	0.159	0.554	0.088	0.013	0.059	-0.084
Health	0.240	0.446	0.666	0.297	0.072	0.333	0.093
Sanitation	0.096	0.250	0.558	0.140	0.013	0.062	-0.033
Drinking water	0.221	0.382	0.522	0.199	0.044	0.205	-0.016
Energy	0.010	0.014	0.654	0.009	0.000	0.000	-0.009
Total	1.000	0.215	1.000	0.215	0.215	1.000	0.000
2018							
Education	0.273	0.326	0.755	0.246	0.067	0.373	0.100
Housing	0.217	0.270	0.713	0.193	0.042	0.232	0.015
Health	0.191	0.292	0.423	0.123	0.024	0.131	-0.060
Sanitation	0.035	0.075	0.529	0.040	0.001	0.008	-0.027
Drinking water	0.235	0.323	0.575	0.186	0.044	0.242	0.007
Energy	0.050	0.071	0.755	0.054	0.003	0.015	-0.035
Total	1.000	0.180	1.000	0.180	0.180	1.000	0.000

Note: author's calculations.

Table 4
Bootstrap results in 2003, 2011 and 2018.

Bootstrap	Results	Number of obs = 6,695			
		Replications	=	250	
	Observed	Bootstrap		Normal-based	
2003	Coef.	SE	z	P > z	95%CI
G	0.229	0.002	108.80	0.000	0.225-0.234
Education	0.294	0.004	70.28	0.000	0.286-0.303
Housing	0.164	0.003	57.08	0.000	0.158-0.170
Health	0.485	0.006	87.22	0.000	0.474-0.496
Sanitation	0.262	0.005	50.36	0.000	0.252-0.272
Drinking water	0.551	0.004	140.70	0.000	0.543-0.559
Energy	0.028	0.002	18.28	0.000	0.025-0.031
Number of obs = 9,259					
Bootstrap	Results	Replications	=	250	
	Observed	Bootstrap		Normal-based	
2011	Coef.	SE	z	P > z	95%CI
G	0.215	0.003	78.32	0.000	0.209-0.220
Education	0.354	0.008	42.39	0.000	0.337-0.370
Housing	0.159	0.004	38.15	0.000	0.151-0.168
Health	0.446	0.006	78.96	0.000	0.435-0.457
Sanitation	0.250	0.006	40.70	0.000	0.238-0.262
Drinking water	0.382	0.006	63.69	0.000	0.371-0.394
Energy	0.014	0.001	17.38	0.000	0.013-0.016
Number of obs = 7,493					
Bootstrap	Results	Replications	=	250	
	Observed	Bootstrap		Normal-based	
2018	Coef.	SE	z	P > z	95%CI
G	0.180	0.002	89.37	0.000	0.176-0.184
Education	0.326	0.005	68.60	0.000	0.317-0.336
Housing	0.270	0.005	59.33	0.000	0.261-0.279
Health	0.292	0.002	147.64	0.000	0.288-0.296
Sanitation	0.075	0.003	27.98	0.000	0.070-0.081
Drinking water	0.323	0.004	87.41	0.000	0.315-0.330
Energy	0.071	0.002	32.55	0.000	0.067-0.075

95%CI: 95% confidence interval; SE: standard error.

Note: author's calculations.

is ultimately conditioned by the data availability. The selection of socio-economic attributes to study the state of poverty was made on the basis of multidimensional notions of poverty, information from the Ecosit4 (2018), Ecosit3 (2011) and Ecosit2 (2003) surveys and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Finally, further research is needed to resolve both fuzzy poverty index disparities across population subgroups, as well as regional disparities in fuzzy poverty. Such subgroup research would facilitate the investigation of changes in the distribution of consumption expenditures over time, as well as the examination of possible factors leading to either the increase or decrease in inequality.

The paper aims the different social policies to reduce multi-inequalities must mainly be oriented towards health policies and access to drinking water, which are unequally distributed during the three periods. And social policies to reduce inequality in education, sanitation and housing are also to be taken into account.

What is known about the topic?

Several studies have been done on monetary poverty, multidimensional poverty and monetary inequality to fight poverty and inequality.

What does this study add to the literature?

The multi-inequality calculated from the fuzzy index of poverty (multidimensional poverty) makes it possible to know the non-monetary sources of multidimensional poverty. Few studies have used the fuzzy poverty index to calculate multi-inequality.

What are the implications of the results?

Knowledge of these sources of fuzzy inequality allows the government and other political decision-makers to orient their policy of the fight against inequality towards these sources of deprivation.

Editor in charge

Carlos Álvarez-Dardet.

Authorship contributions

The data comes from the Institute of Statistics of Chad (INSEED); the statistical analysis and interpretations of the data are my responsibility.

Funding

None.

Conflicts of interest

None.

References

- Gadom GD, Djossou GN, Kane GQ, et al. Multidimensional poverty dynamic in Chad, Analysis of. In: Global Encyclopedia of Public Administration, Public Policy, and Governance. 2019;1–10.
- Rao VM. Two decompositions of concentration ratio. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society Series A (General)*. 1969;132:418–25.
- Fei JC, Ranis G, Kuo SW. Growth and the family distribution of income by factor components. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*. 1978;92:17–53.
- Fields GS. Income inequality in urban Colombia: a decomposition analysis. *Review of Income and Wealth*. 1979;25:327–41.
- Shorrocks AF. Inequality decomposition by factor components. *Econometrica: Journal of the Econometric Society*. 1982;193–211.
- Shorrocks AF. Inequality decomposition by population subgroups. *Econometrica: Journal of the Econometric Society*. 1984;1369–85.
- Lerman RI, Yitzhaki S. Income inequality effects by income source: a new approach and applications to the United States. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*. 1985;151–6.
- Yitzhaki S. On the effect of subsidies to basic food commodities in Egypt. *Oxford Economic Papers*. 1990;42:772–92.
- Yitzhaki S, Thirsk W. Welfare dominance and the design of excise taxation in the Côte d'Ivoire. *J Dev Econ*. 1990;33:1–18.
- Yitzhaki S. On the progressivity of commodity taxation. In: *Models and measurement of welfare and inequality*. New York: Springer; 1994. p. 448–66.
- Keifman S, Maurizio R. Changes in labour market conditions and policies. *ONU-WIDER Working Paper*. 2012 (2012/14).
- Mookodi L. Decomposition analysis of the Gini coefficient of consumer expenditures in Botswana. *Development Southern Africa*. 2021;38:622–42.
- Stark O, Taylor JE, Yitzhaki S. Remittances and inequality. *The Economic Journal*. 1986;96:722–40.
- Podder N. The disaggregation of the Gini coefficient by factor components and its applications to Australia. *Review of Income and Wealth*. 1993;39:51–61.
- Garner TI. Consumer expenditures and inequality: an analysis based on decomposition of the Gini coefficient. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*. 1993;134–8.
- Chakravarty SR. Extended Gini indices of inequality. *International Economic Review*. 1988;147–56.
- Mussard S. The bidimensional decomposition of the Gini ratio. A case study: Italy. *Applied Economics Letters*. 2004;11:503–5.
- Mussard S, Pi Alperin MN. Inequalities in multidimensional poverty: evidence from Argentina. *Applied Economics Letters*. 2008;15:759–65.
- Mussard S, Savard L. The Gini multi-decomposition and the role of Gini's transvariation: application to partial trade liberalization in the Philippines. *Applied Economics*. 2012;44:1235–49.
- Dagum C. A new approach to the decomposition of the Gini income inequality ratio. In: *Income inequality, poverty, and economic welfare*. New York: Springer; 1998. p. 47–63.
- Dagum C. A new approach to the decomposition of the Gini income inequality ratio. *Empirical Economics*. 1997;515–31.
- Cheli B, Ghellini G, Lemmi A, et al. Measuring poverty in the countries in transition via TFR method: the case study of Poland in 1990–91. *Statistics in Transition*. 1994;1:585–636.
- Cheli B, Lemmi A. A "totally" fuzzy and relative approach to the multidimensional analysis of poverty. *Economic Notes by Monte dei Paschi di Siena*. 1995;24:115–34.
- Miceli D. Multidimensional and fuzzy poverty in Switzerland. In: *Fuzzy set approach to multidimensional poverty measurement*. New York: Springer; 2006. p. 195–209.
- Dagum C, Costa M. Analysis and measurement of poverty. Univariate and multivariate approaches and their policy implications. A case study: Italy. In: *Household behaviour, equivalence scales, welfare and poverty*. New York: Springer; 2004. p. 221–71.
- Cerioni A, Zani S. A fuzzy approach to the measurement of poverty. In: *Income and wealth distribution, inequality and poverty*. New York: Springer; 1990. p. 272–84.
- Costa M, De Angelis L. The multidimensional measurement of poverty: a fuzzy set approach. *Statistica*. 2008;68:303–19.
- Van Kerm P. Generalized Gini and concentration coefficients (with factor decomposition) in Stata. 2009. Available at: file:///C:/Users/ccomp/Downloads/Generalized.Gini.and.Concentration.coecients_with_.pdf.
- Mills JA, Zandvakili S. Statistical inference via bootstrapping for measures of inequality. *Journal of Applied Econometrics*. 1997;12:133–50.
- Lopez-Feldman A. Decomposing inequality and obtaining marginal effects. *The Stata Journal*. 2006;6:106–11.