Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Eighth annual meeting of the Intersessional Group of Experts on Disability

Measuring the interlinkages between disability and poverty

15 November 2023

UNITED NATIONS
الاسكوا
ESCWA

Shared Prosperity Dignified Life

Multidimensional poverty

SDG1 requires countries to ‘End poverty in all its forms everywhere’

Target 1.2.2 – By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to **national** definitions.

People with Disabilities (PwDs) - implied in principle of ‘LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND’

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Evidence on poverty amongst PwDs

- Disability Data Report (2023) by Mitra et al.: incidence of **multidimensional poverty** amongs PwDs in 15 countries, including in Mauritania.
- PwDs were **more often poor** than people without disabilities. More than half of PwDs were poor.
- People with **high support needs** were more often poor than those with less support needs. Women and those in rural areas were poorer.

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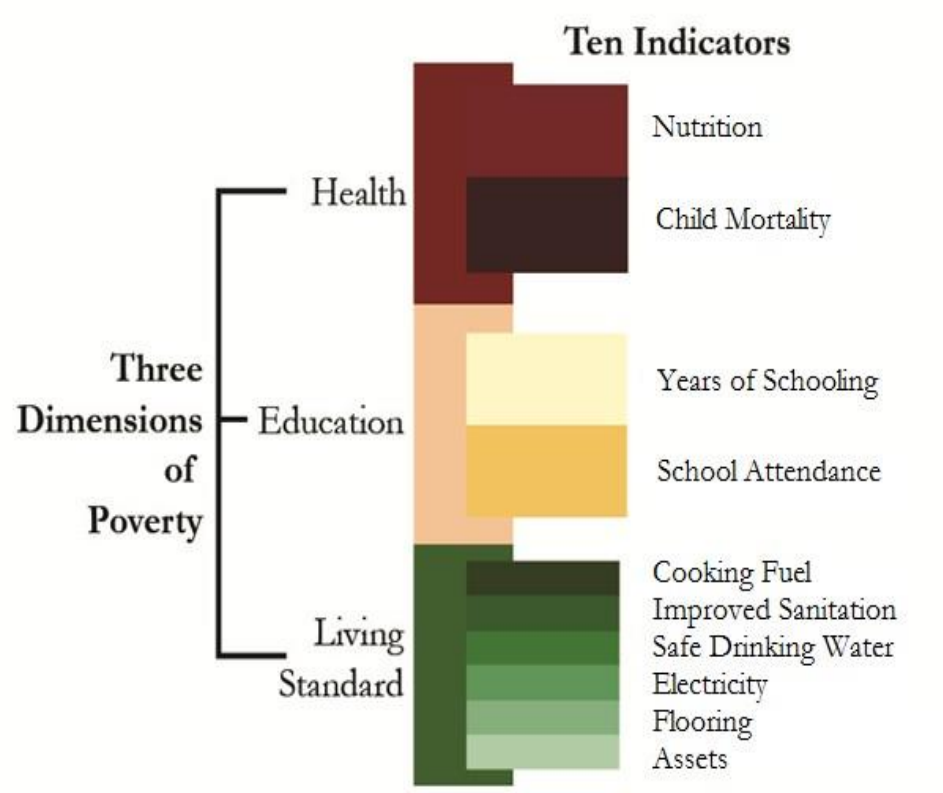
How to measure multidimensional poverty

Select Dimensions, Indicators, Weights



Identify who is Poor:

If they are deprived in at least some share of weighted indicators, such as 25%, 33%, etc. (the 'poverty cut-off')

Compute&disaggregate:

$$\mathbf{MPI} = H \times A$$

H (**Incidence**) = Percentage of people who are poor

A (**Intensity**) = Average deprivation score among poor

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Types of MPIs

- The Global MPI: internationally comparable measure in more than 100 countries. Computed by OPHI, jointly with UNDP. Published annually.

- Arab MPI: Tailored to the region and comparable. Computed by ESCWA.

- National MPIs: Dimensions and indicators tailored to country contexts and reflect national priorities. Official statistics.

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Policy uses of National MPIs

- **Complement** monetary poverty statistics
- **Track poverty** over time (official statistics) as SDG 1.2
- **Allocate resources** by sector and by region
- **Target** marginalized regions, groups, or households
- **Coordinate** policy across sectors and subnational levels
- **Adjust** policies by what works (measure to manage)
- **Leave No One Behind** see the poorest & track trends
- **Be Transparent** so all stakeholders engage

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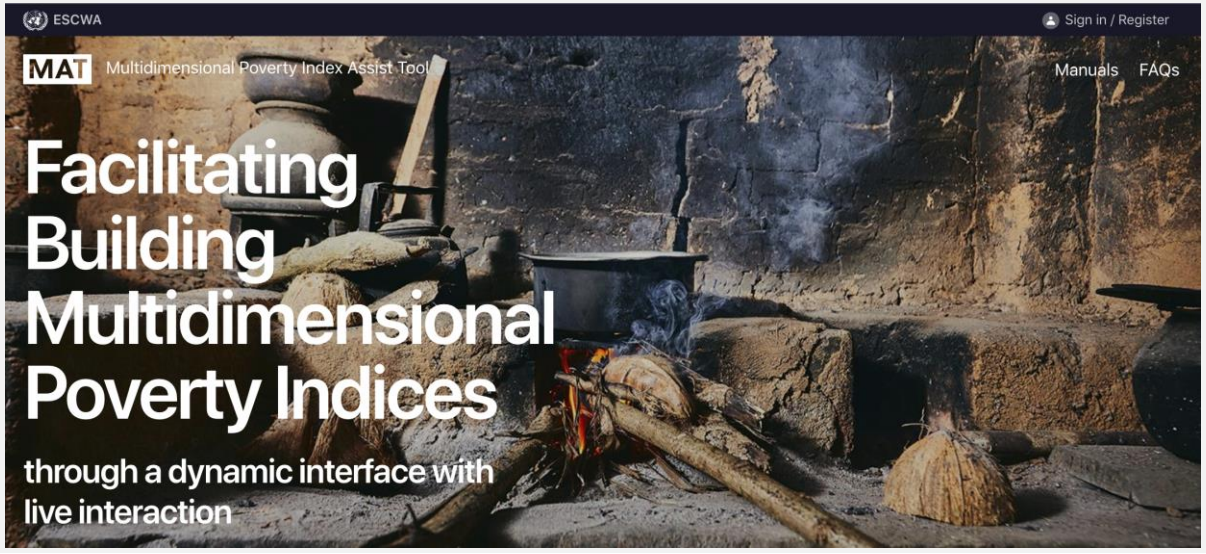
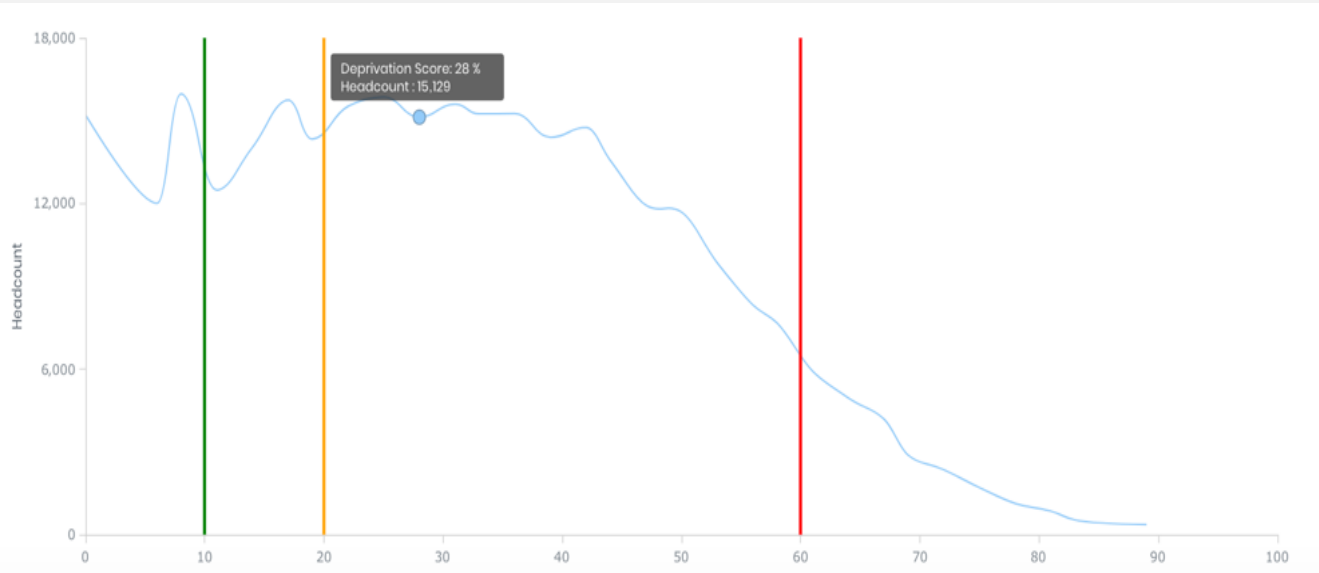
MAT Multidimensional Poverty Index Assist Tool

- ESCWA online tool to help measure the multidimensional poverty, calculate MPIs, and expand on the disaggregation that are essential in interpreting the results. Link: https://mpi.unescwa.org/.
- The state-of-the-art online platform of the MPI Assist Tool (MAT) enables policy makers to construct an appropriate national MPI using advanced diagnostics, with higher ownership, transparency, accountability, and reduced cost/ efforts.





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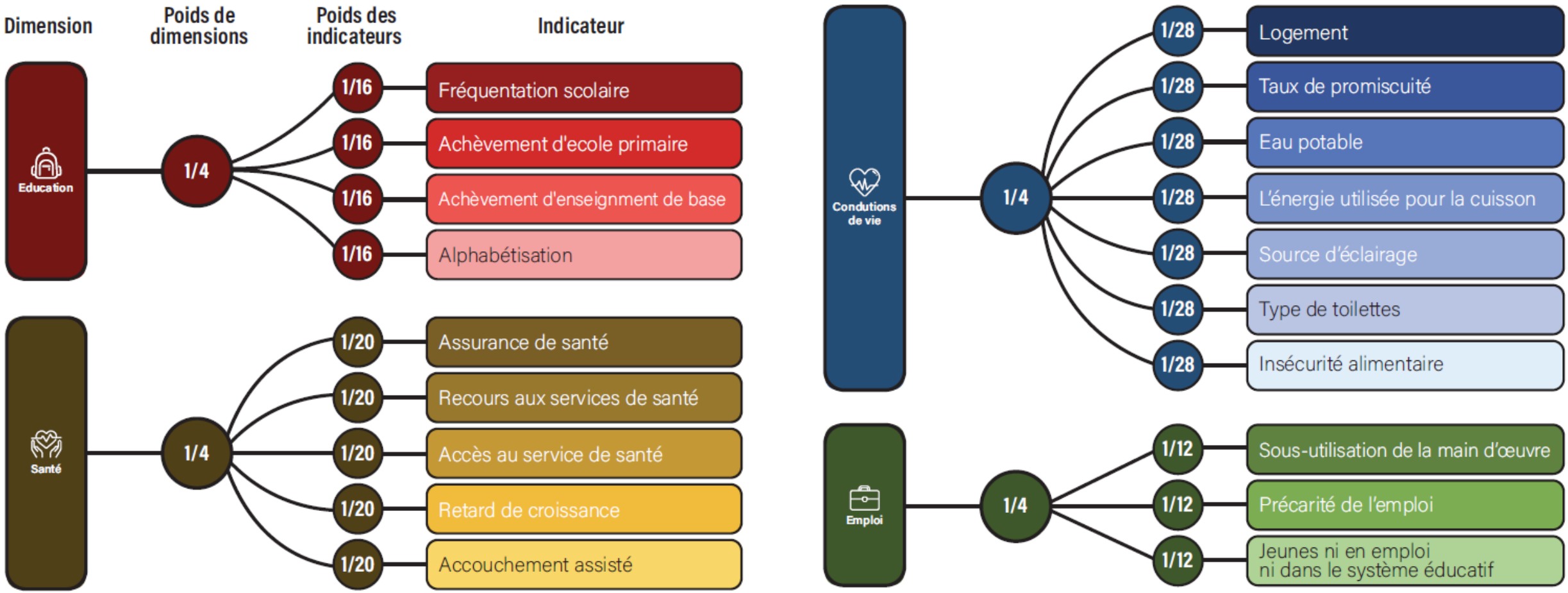
NMPI Mauritania



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Mauritania 2022-DHS : Mauritania 2019 [Edit Mode]

Group indicators of interest by dimension

+ New Dimension

Education

- NMPI_Literacy
- NMPI_Primary school attendance
- NMPI_School attendance
- NMPI_Secondary school attendance

Health

- NMPI_Access to health services
- NMPI_Allowance to health services
- NMPI_Health insurance

drag indicators into dimensions

search indicators

- Allowance to health services
- Cooking fuel
- Drinking water
- Electricity
- Food insecurity
- Literacy_maur
- Maur_Cooking fuel

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Set the deprivation cut-offs

Health

NMPI_Access to health services 18,015 42,585

Household is deprived if the distance between the household's accommodation and the nearest health facility is more than 5 km

NMPI_Allowance to health services 12,163 48,424

Household is deprived if at least one member has been ill in the last two weeks and he did not consult a health service.

NMPI_Health insurance 52,701 7,899

Household is deprived if no one within the household is covered by any form of health insurance

NMPI_Malnutrition 16,527 42,108

Household is deprived if at least one child under the age of 60 months is suffering from malnutrition

NMPI_Skilled birth attendance 12,295 48,305

Household is deprived if at least one child under the age of 5 who was not born with the assistance of qualified personnel or was born at home or otherwise

NMPI_Cooking fuel 32,423 28,177

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Set the weights for the indicators within dimensions

29,930 30,603

Health

1% 25% 100%

25

Indicators Weights **100%**

NMPI_Access to health services
18,015 42,585
1% 20% 100%
20

NMPI_Allowance to health services
12,163 48,424
1% 20% 100%
20

NMPI_Health insurance
52,701 7,899
1% 20% 100%
20

NMPI_Malnutrition
16,527 42,108
1% 20% 100%
20

NMPI_Skilled birth attendance
1% 20% 100%

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Computing Deprivation Scores

Health (weight=25%)	NMPI_Access to health services (weight=20%)	5%	29.7%	Household is deprived if the distance between the household's accommodation and the nearest health facility is more than 5 km
	NMPI_Allowance to health services (weight=20%)	5%	20.1%	Household is deprived if at least one member has been ill in the last two weeks and he did not consult a health service.
	NMPI_Health insurance (weight=20%)	5%	87%	Household is deprived if no one within the household is covered by any form of health insurance
	NMPI_Malnutrition (weight=20%)	5%	27.3%	Household is deprived if at least one child under the age of 60 months is suffering from malnutrition
	NMPI_Skilled birth attendance (weight=20%)	5%	20.3%	Household is deprived if at least one child under the age of 5 who was not born with the assistance of qualified personnel or was born at home or otherwise
	NMPI_Cooking fuel (weight=14.29%)	3.57%	53.5%	Household is deprived if the household does not use adequate energy for cooking
	NMPI_Drinking water (weight=14.29%)	3.57%	61.3%	household is deprived if the household uses an unimproved water source or the time to reach the nearest source is 30 minutes + or the household did not have the necessary quantity of drinking water at least once during the last month

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Calculate MPI

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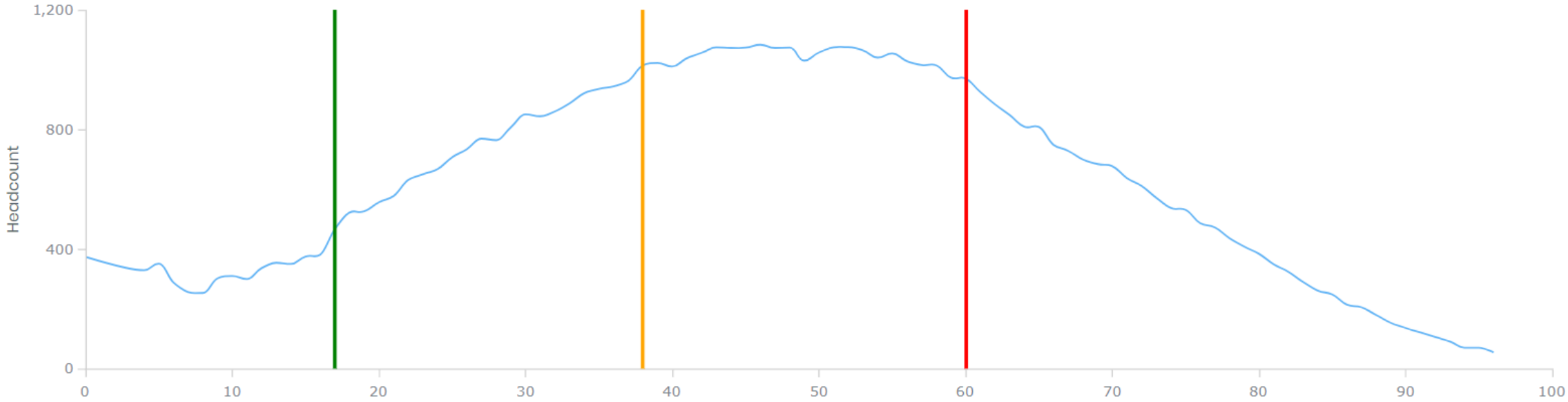
Set the poverty cut-off

60,600
Total Individuals
Total Missing 2,088
Total Remaining 58,512

Vulnerable Level	Poverty cut-off	Extreme Poverty Level
Proposed 17%	Proposed 25%	Proposed 60 %
17%	38%	60%
19,615 vulnerable	33,649 poor	11,638 extreme poor

Show Histogram



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Mauritania

2022

Survey Households: 9,913
Survey Individuals : 60,600

MPI	Poverty Headcount	Average Intensity
0.3199	56.86%	56.26%

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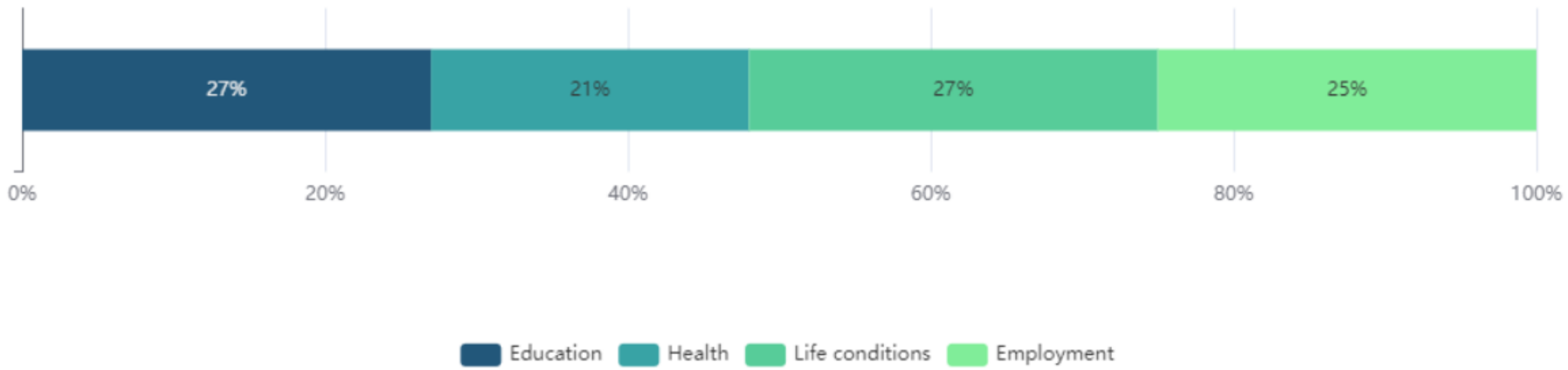
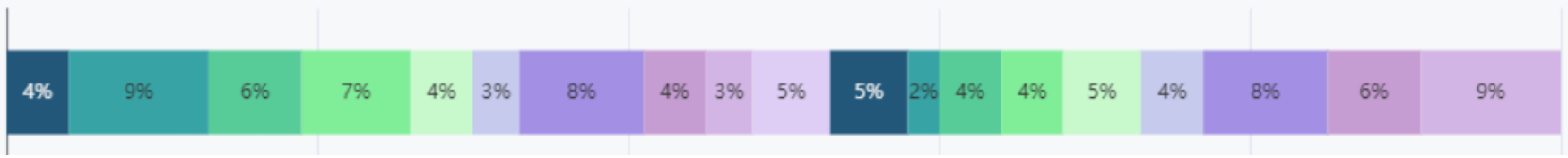
Contribution of Dimensions and Indicators

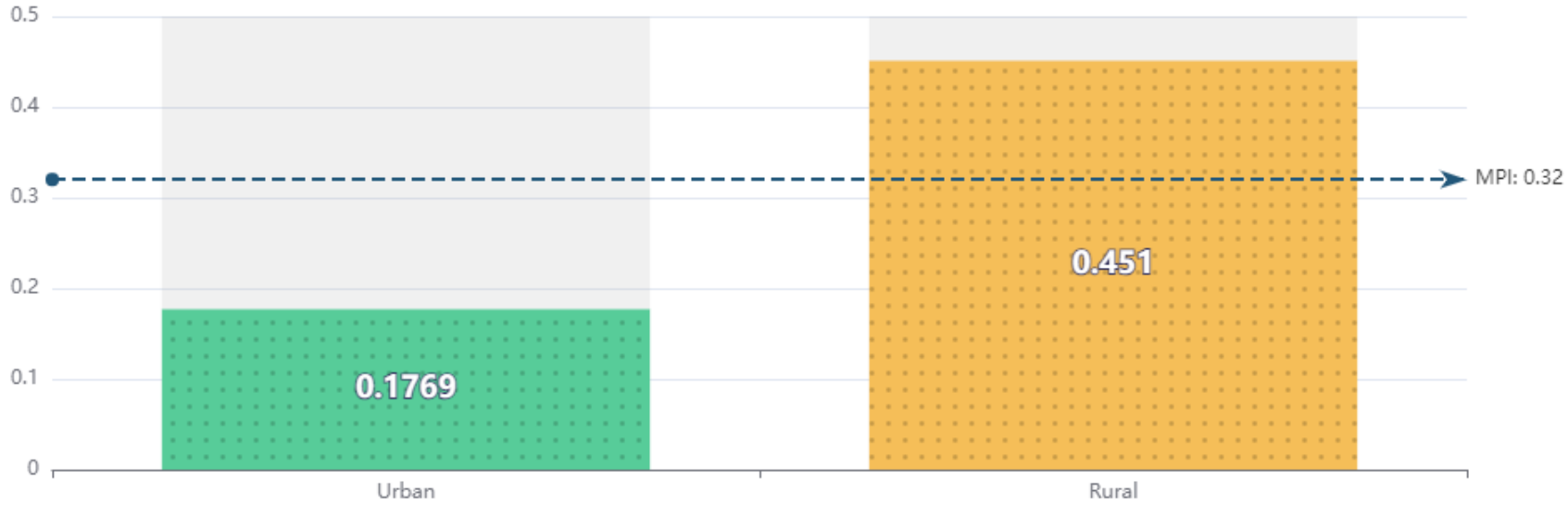
Contribution of Dimensions to the MPI



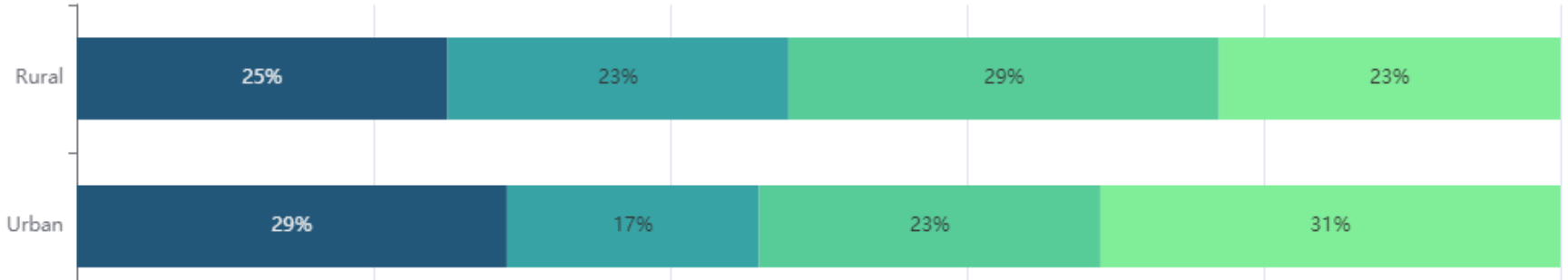
Contribution of indicators to the MPI



MPI Decomposition by Area

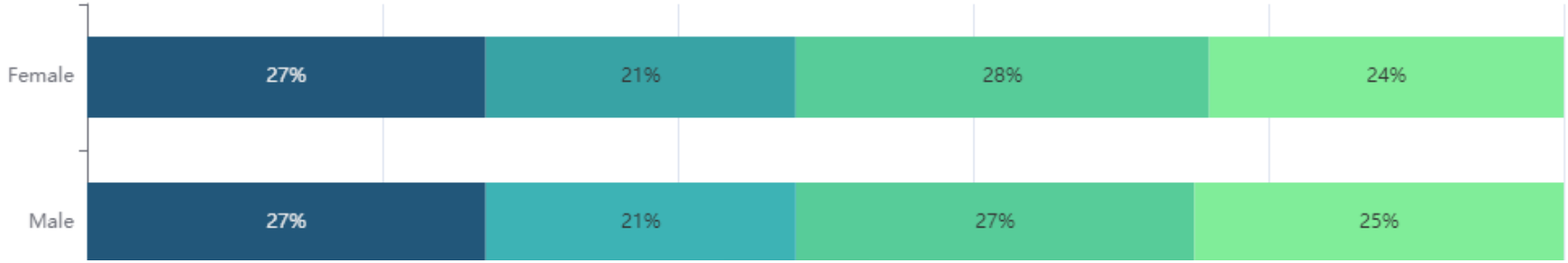


Contribution of dimensions to MPI by Area



MPI Decomposition by gender of household head

Contribution of dimensions to MPI by gender of household head



Recommendations: Measurement and Analysis

- People with disabilities continue to be left behind. Important to **disaggregate** multidimensional poverty for PwDs, by type and severity of the disability.
- Include questions on ***functional*** difficulties, such as the set of Washington Group Questions (difficulties with seeing, hearing, walking, learning, self-care, and communication).
- **Oversample** PwDs in surveys to be able to disaggregate within the group, by gender, location, etc.

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Thank You