

IDM Findings: Multidimensional Poverty and Disability in Indonesia



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The Individual Deprivation Measure provides individual measurement of multidimensional poverty, across fifteen dimensions. It is designed to be sensitive to gender and to provide information for decision-making on poverty eradication policies and programs.

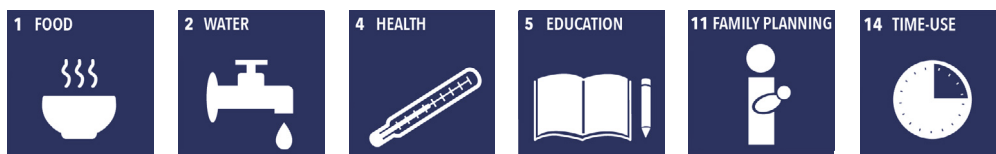
In 2018, a research team from the Australian National University undertook an Individual Deprivation Measure (IDM) study of multidimensional poverty in South Sulawesi in Indonesia.

The findings of the IDM study in Indonesia demonstrate that:

Poverty is experienced by men and women with disability more deeply than those without disability.

Men and women with disability both experience acute deprivation, but this deprivation is gendered, with men and women with disability experiencing poverty differently.

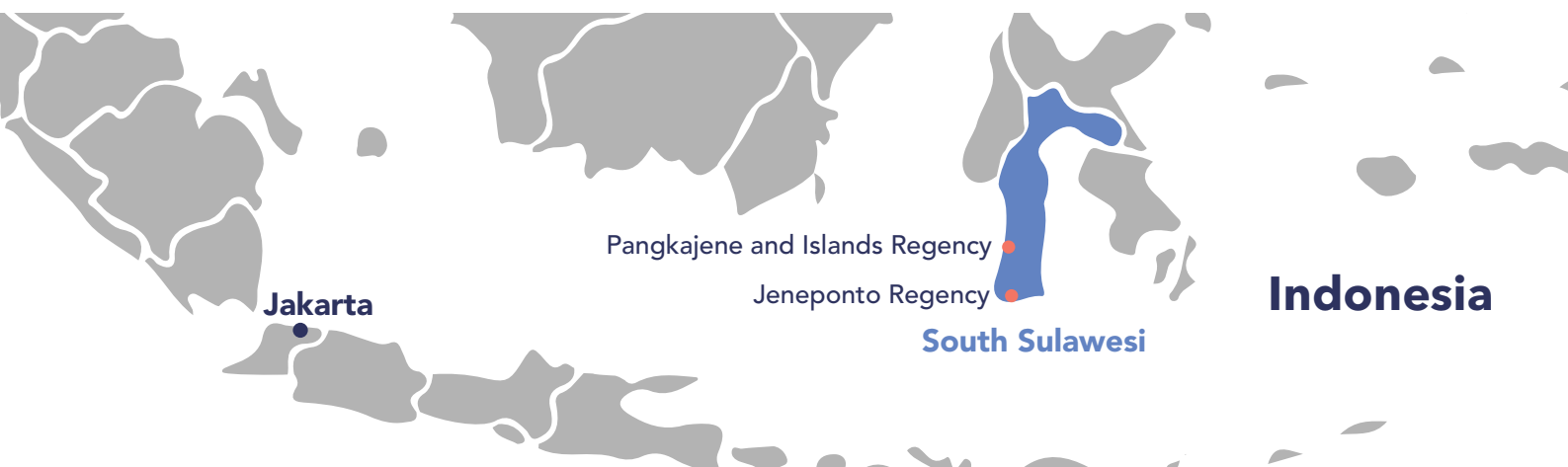
This briefing paper provides an overview of Disability in the Indonesia IDM Study. It then uses descriptive analysis of the data from the IDM Indonesia study to outline the nature of poverty for women and men with disability in relation to food and water, health, education, family planning, and time use.



DISABILITY IN THE INDONESIA IDM STUDY

In both Pangkep and Jeneponto, the IDM study used the [Washington Group Short Set](#) questions to identify people living with disability. These questions ask whether people have difficulty in walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care or communication. For the purposes of the IDM study, people were assessed as having disability if they reported experiencing a lot of difficulty in one or more of these domains. For the purposes of this brief, the findings from Jeneponto are discussed, while the findings for Pangkep continue to be analysed.

In Jeneponto, a total of 306 people with disability were included in the survey; 234 women and 72 men. The findings should be treated with some caution, given the small numbers. Nevertheless, they indicate the ways in which people with disability experience poverty more deeply than those without disability. The findings also suggest that women and men with disability experience both material and non-material poverty, and these experiences of poverty are gendered.



DISABILITY IN INDONESIA

Disability affects more than 10 million people in Indonesia (Population Census, 2010). The existing data from the Indonesian Government illuminates patterns that show people living with disability have a lower monthly expenditure per capita, lower education attainment, fewer economic opportunities and reduced access to public services.

The IDM study provides complementary disaggregated data on the:

- **Multidimensional nature of poverty experienced by people with disability**
- **Differences between women with disability and men with disability**

Inclusive policy and programming responses require individual measurement of multidimensional poverty – to identify who is left behind, how, and what governments can do to respond appropriately. This is particularly urgent for men and women with disability, and these findings indicate the need for further research including an IDM study using a purposive sample of people with disability.

REVEALING THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL NATURE OF POVERTY FOR MEN AND WOMEN WITH DISABILITY

Within all aspects of the IDM, men and women with disability show more deprivation than people without disability.



FOOD AND WATER DEPRIVATION

For example, from the data on food, people with disability reported the most acute deprivation across all eight variables. Women with disability experienced deep deprivation across many of the variables. Similarly, results from the data on water revealed that people with disability experience acute deprivation; for instance, men with disability were more likely to report having inadequate treatment for drinking water. However, it was women with disability who bore the disproportionate responsibility for collecting water and subsequent threats while doing so.



DISABILITY AND HEALTH DEPRIVATION

Men and women with disability were more likely to access health care, but to also have more problems while doing so. A total of 78.4 percent of men and women with disability had accessed health care, compared to 57 percent of people without disability. People with disability also experienced more mental health issues. A total of 27 percent of people with disability experienced worry, nervousness and anxiety on a daily level, compared to 14.3 percent of people without disability. This was disproportionately felt by women with disability, with 31 percent experiencing these feelings on a daily basis.

7 SANITATION



MENSTRUATION DEPRIVATION

Women with disability were more than twice as likely as those without disability to report not using any sanitary products during their last menstrual period. Similarly, 11.6 per cent of women with a disability reported experiencing stigma because of menstruation, compared to 7.2 per cent of women without a disability.

5 EDUCATION



DISABILITY AND EDUCATION

Across all of the data on education, people with disability were far more deprived, men with disability most acutely. Over 38 percent of people with disability had received no formal education, this is compared with 19 percent of those without disability. Over 44 percent of men with disability had not received a formal education, compared to 36.8 percent of women with disability. Over 61 percent of people with disability were unable to read; this was compared to 29.3 percent of those without disability. Furthermore, over 92 percent of people with disability were unable to write, and again, this was more acute amongst men with disability.

In regard to basic arithmetic, people with disability were far more deprived than those without disability, with over 72 percent of people with disability unable to correctly answer addition and subtraction questions.

11 FAMILY PLANNING



DISABILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING

In relation to family planning, over 77 percent of people with disability reported not using any method of birth control, compared to 45.3 percent of those without disability. Over 83 percent of men with disability reported not using any method to postpone or avoid having children. Over 74 percent of women with disability reported the same. This is compared to 46.1 percent of women without disability and 44.5 percent of men without disability.

14 TIME-USE



DISABILITY AND TIME-BURDENS

Women and men with disability work long hours and experience heavy time burdens. There was no difference between those with and without disability in terms of the average hours spent in paid work. Respondents living with and without disability reported spending 11 hours in paid and unpaid work. Typically, women with disability reported spending 11 hours in both paid and unpaid work, compared to 10 hours for men with disability. A typical person with disability reported spending 7 hours in unpaid work, half an hour more than reported by a typical person without disability (6.5 hours). Typically, women with disability reported spending 7.5 hours in unpaid work, compared to 5.5 hours worked by a typical man with disability.

Similarly for on-call time, our analysis shows that people with disability were just as likely as people without disability to have children in their care while undertaking other activities. A total of 34.4 percent of all women with disability reported caring for a child while doing half or more of their other activities, and 39.5 percent of women without disability reported the same. Men with disability (78.3 percent) were the most likely to have no child in their care while undertaking other activities.

DISABILITY AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

These findings point to severe areas of deprivation where gender and disability intersect. Furthermore, experiences of work and related time burdens highlight the gendered nature of deprivation among people living with disability. Effectively addressing poverty means understanding the needs of women and men living with a disability and responding accordingly.

Policymakers must address the deep multidimensional poverty experienced by people with a disability if the benefits of development are to be shared by all.

DISABILITY AND THE SDGS

SDG1: ENDING POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

Sustainable Development Goal 1 aims to reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions. SDG indicators for ending poverty and ensuring gender equality and women's empowerment call for data that are disaggregated by sex, age, disability status, and geographic location. Disability is specifically referenced in SDG4 on inclusive and equitable quality education; SDG8 inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work; SDG 10 on reducing inequalities; and SDG 11 on Sustainable cities and communities. For each of these goals, better data – of the kind provided by the IDM – are needed.



The findings of the IDM study in Indonesia demonstrate the importance of assessing multidimensional poverty at the individual level, and the intersections of gender and disability. The results provide evidence to inform efforts to achieve both SDG1 and other key goals and national poverty eradication objectives. Crucially, the results provide information to better and more inclusive support for people living in poverty.

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From June 2020, the research reported here will be taken forward under the name Individual Measure of Multidimensional Poverty (IMMP). The IMMP Program will be housed in the Poverty and Inequality Research Centre at the Crawford School of Public Policy, The Australian National University.

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