

The Government of Mali conducts an annually Modular and Permanent Household Survey (EMOP) which collects information on: Household budgets Household health spending



Ménages(EMC	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
la Statistique (INSTAT) avec l'accom développement (Asd) et la Statistique ces 8 régions du Mai et la Wille de Bi résidence de la population (urbain et Au premier degré, les unités primaire taille en ménages. Au second degré, unité primaire (UP), un nombre const L'enquête est réalisée annuellement 13 mars de l'anaue en 1. Chaque pas	s statifiée à deux degrés à allocation proportionnelle au premier degré. pagnement technique et financier de la Suède à travers l'Agence suèdo le Suède (SCB). unako constituent les domaines d'études. L'échantillon estimé à 7200 r rurai) et réparti sur 17 strates proportionnellement à de leur poids en (sections d'anumetation) sont trièse indépendamment dans chaque les ménages sont triés à probabilité égale dans la liste des ménages é ant de six (6) ménages est tiré au second degré. en quatre phase de collecte appélées pasages calées sur les trimest sage dure trois mois. Les résultats de l'enquête sont significatifs au ni- liteu de residence (urbain et rurai).	ise de coopération internationale au ménages, est représentatif selon le milieu de ménages. strate avec une probabilité proportionnelle à leur tabil après dénombrement de la SE. Dans chaque res de l'année entre le 1er avril de l'année n et le
EMOP 2019		
Rapport analyse passach 3 Santé, ménages Rapport analyse passaget Access prioritaires à entreprendre t déper	on, pauvreté et bien-être des ménages emploi, sécurité allimentaire et dépenses de consommation des sibilité aux soins de santé, appréciation de la population sur les actions ses des consommation des ménages ion et alphabétisation, conditions de vie de la population et dépenses	Télécharger Télécharger Télécharger Télécharger
EMOP 2018		
EMOP 2017		
EMOP 2016		
EMOP 2015		

The Government of Mali conducts an annually Modular and Permanent Household Survey (EMOP) which collects information on: Household budgets Household health spending

Proportion of households that spend 10% or more of their budget on health care costs direct payments)

	2011		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Budget share of health		Budget share of health		Budget share of health		Budget share of health	% spending 10% or more of their budget on health	Budget share of	% spending 10% or more of their budget on health	Budget share of health	% spending 10% or more of their budget on health	Budget share of	% spending 10% or more of their budget on health
Mali	7.	2.6	5.1	1.7	7.7	3.5	6.2	2.1	1 7.2	2.0	7.3	3 1.5	8	
Q1 (poor)	11.4	4 3.5	6.3	1.6	10.0	5.2	8.0	3.7	7 8.6	3.5	5 9.4	2.9) 🤇 12.7	5.5
Q2	10.3	3 3.4	5.5	1.9	9.2	4.7	7.1	2.8	8.6	5 2.8	3 7.8	3 2.1	9.6	5 2.1
Q3	7.1	2.5	5.2	1.3	8.1	3.3	6.5	1.7	7.3	8 1.3	3 7.4	l 1.1	8.6	5 1.5
Q4	5.8	3 2.0	4.5	1.1	6.8	2.1	5.4	1.3	3 6.7	' 1.1	6.6	0.3	3 7.4	0.6
Q5 (Rich)	4.3	3 1.4	4.1	2.5	4.6	2.0	4.2	1.1	4.7	' 1.1	5.4	l 1.1	5.4	0.6
Urban	5.4	1.6	5.7	1.6	4.7	1.3	4.9	1.7	7 5.0) 1.4	4.9	0.9) 5.5	5 1.3
Rural	8.3	3 2.9	4.8	1.7	8.7	4.1	6.6	2.3	3 7.9	2.2	2	1.7	9.9	2.3

• The average budget share allocated to health has increased slightly since 2011 (8.7% in 2018), but the proportion of households spending more than 10% of their budget on health has decreased slightly (2.1% on average in 2018).

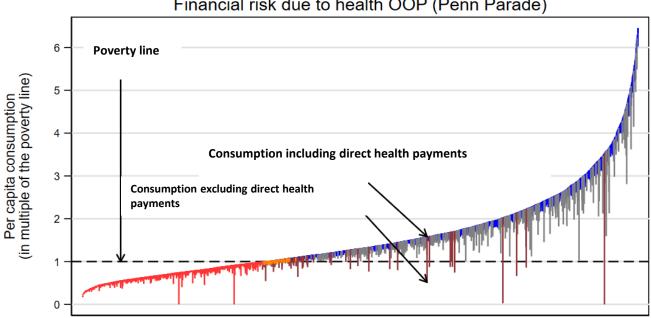
Proportion of households that spend 10% or more of their budget on health care costs) direct payments)

	2011 201		13	13 2014			2015			2016 20			2018	
	Budget share of health		Budget share of health		Budget share of health		Budget share of	% spending 10% or more of their budget on health	Budget share of health	% spending 10% or more of their budget on health	Budget share of health	% spending 10% or more of their budget on health	Budget share of	% spending 10% or more of their budget on health
Mali	7.6	2.6	5.1	1.7	7.7	3.5	6.2	2.1	7.2	2.0	7.3	3 1.5	5 8	.7 21
Q1 (poor)	11.4	3.5	6.3	1.6	10.0	5.2	8.0	3.7	8.6	3.5	9.4	2.9) 12	.7 5.5
Q2	10.3	3.4	5.5	1.9	9.2	4.7	7.1	2.8	8.6	2.8	7.8	3 2.1	9	.6 2.1
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Q4	5.8	2.0	4.5	1.1	6.8	2.1	5.4	1.3	6.7	1.1	6.6	0. 3	3 7	.4 0.6
Q5 (Rich)	4.3	1.4	4.1	2.5	4.6	2.0	4.2	1.1	4.7	1.1	5.4	1. 1	5	.4 0.6
Urban	5.4	1.6	5.7	1.6	4.7	1.3	4.9	1.7	5.0	1.4	4.9	0.9	9 5	.5 1.3
Rural	8.3	2.9	4.8	1.7	8.7	4.1	6.6	2.3	7.9	2.2	8.1	1.7	' 9	.9 2.3

• The average budget share allocated to health has increased slightly since 2011 (8.7% in 2018), but the proportion of households spending more than 10% of their budget on health has decreased slightly (2.1% on average in 2018).

- However, the share of households exposed to financial risk is more than twice as high among the poorest 20% of households (5.5% in 2018)
- •

Proportion of households pushed below the poverty line due to direct health payments



Financial risk due to health OOP (Penn Parade)

Households classified as the level of their total consummation, from the poorest to the richest)

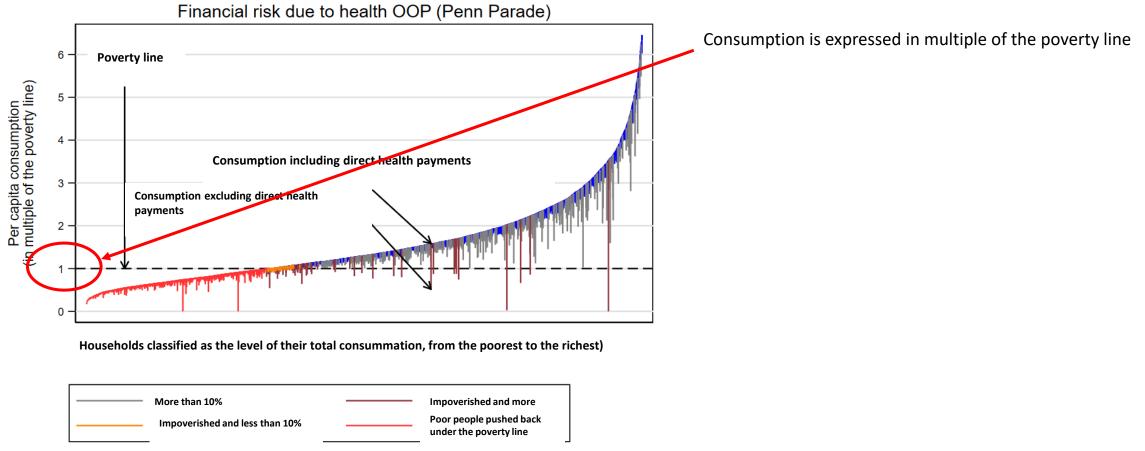


Source: Mali EHCVM (2018), household weighted averages.

Note: Per capita consumption is expressed in multiple of the national poverty line. The upper 1% of the distribution is trimmed

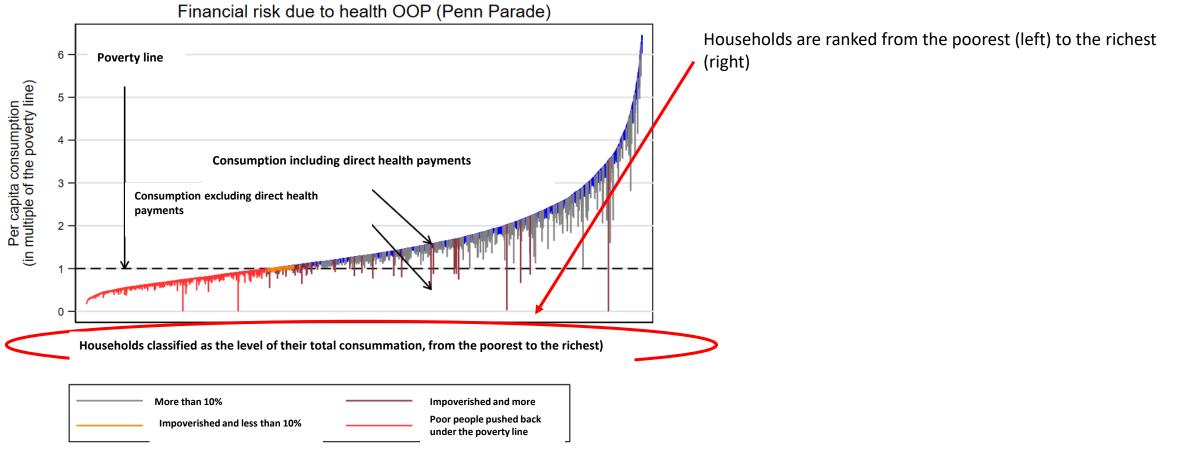
The data compare real household consumption (excluding direct health payments) with what it would be like if households had not had to spend direct health costs (consummation including direct costs)

Proportion of households pushed below the poverty line due to direct health payments



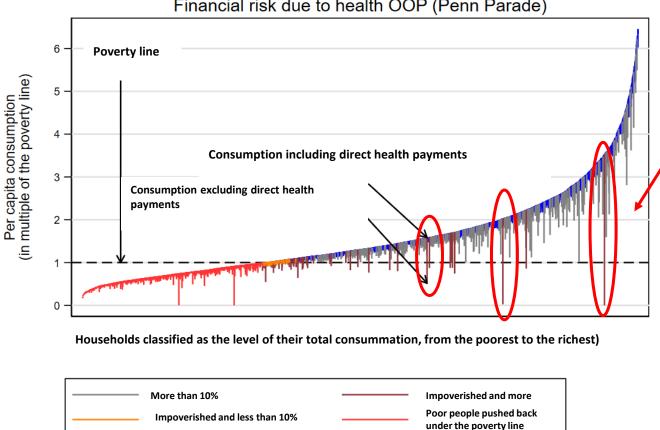
Source: Mali EHCVM (2018), household weighted averages.

Proportion of households pushed below the poverty line due to direct health payments



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Proportion of households pushed below the poverty line due to direct health payments



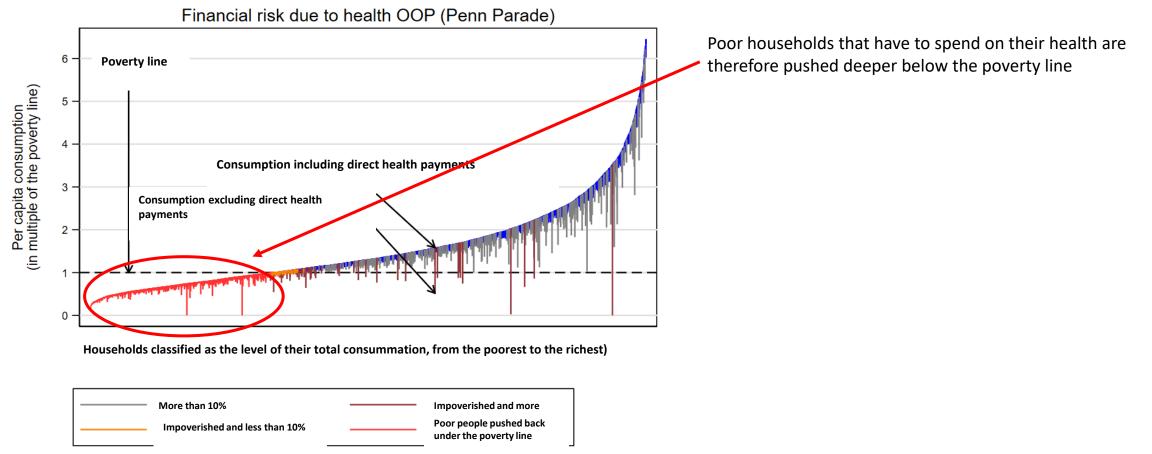
Financial risk due to health OOP (Penn Parade)

The length of the line is therefore proportional to the amount paid in health care costs.

For some non-poor households, these costs are so high that they are pushed below the poverty line because of health care costs

Source: Mali EHCVM (2018), household weighted averages.

Proportion of households pushed below the poverty line due to direct health payments



Source: Mali EHCVM (2018), household weighted averages.

Proportion of households pushed below the poverty line due to direct health payments

	2011 2		2013 2014			2015		2016		2017		2018		
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
	Budget share	improvished												
	among poor	due to health												
		costs												
Mali	10.5	4.3	5.8	3.8	9.2	3.8	7.5	4.4	8.5	4.5	8.6	5.3	11.3	4.5
Kayes	10.9	7.2	8.4	4.6	11.6	3.6	8.6	7.5	11.9	9.3	14.4	3.4	9.5	5.5
Koulikoro	13.1	1.6	6.1	4.6	11.9	3.6			7.8	2.6	8.6	7.6	12.9	
Sikasso	14.2	4.9		4.4	11.2	4.1	9.5	6.0	10.6	4.3	9.8	5.3	14.9	
Ségou	10.1	6.8		5.2	8.6	4.9				2.5				
Mopti	7.1	1.6		1.1	4.8	1.9	5.4	2.5	6.7	5.7	6.8	3.3	8.1	5.7
Tombouctou				-	2.2				4.6					
Gao	5.3	3.7		-	8.2	5.3	6.9	5.0	6.6	4.2	3.9	2.5	7.6	7.2
Kidal	1.3	0.0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bamako	2.0	3.1	5.5						5.4	4.1	5.6			
Urbain	10.2	4.3				-		-	7.0	4.6				
Rural	10.5	4.3	5.2	3.9	9.4	3.7	7.5	4.3	8.6	4.4	8.6	4.8	11.5	4.2

- The average budgetary share of poor households allocated to health has increased slightly since 2011 (11.3% in 2018), as well as the proportion of non-poor households pushed below the line (4.5% on average in 2018).
- The national poverty rate would therefore be reduced by 4.5 percentage points if direct health payments did not contribute to pushing households into poverty.
- There are significant regional variations in the rate of household impoverishment.