

SETTING the Scene:

Who and where are the poor children

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Population shares

Child extreme monetary poverty

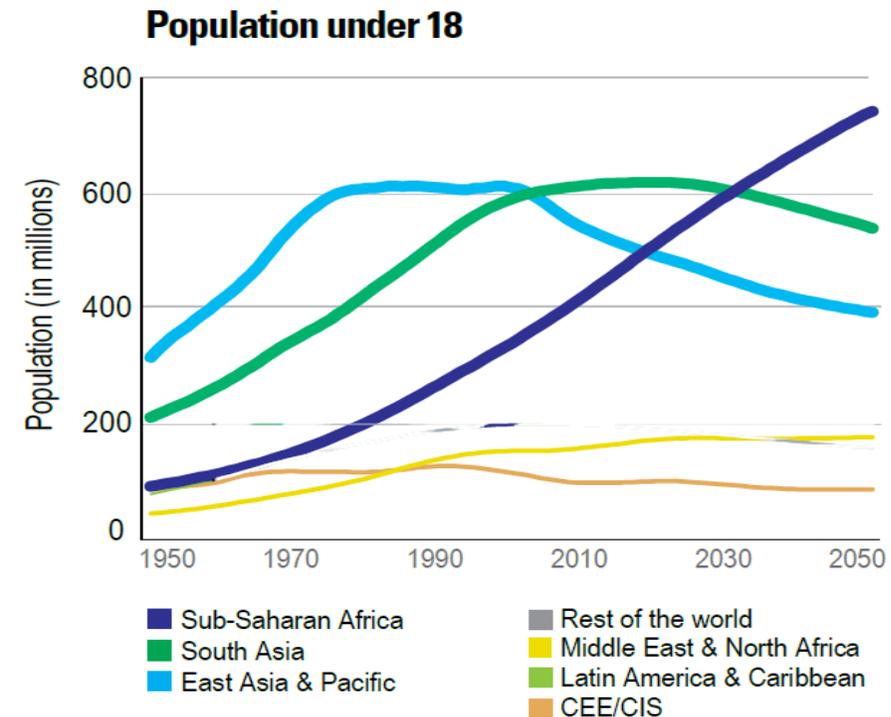
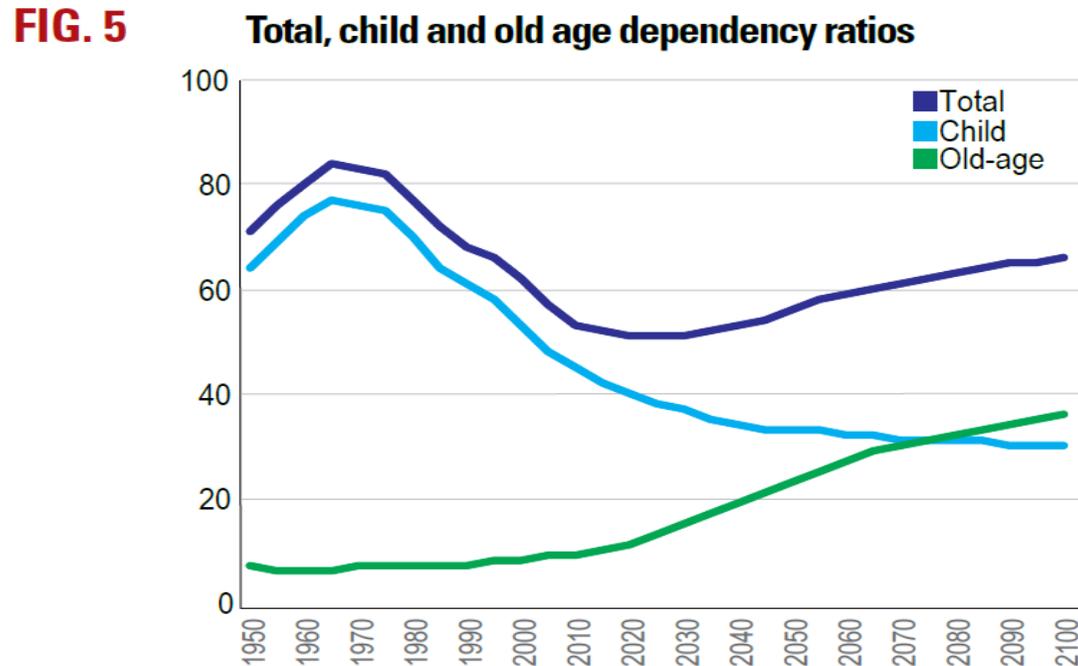
Child multidimensional deprivation

Missing children



Child population shares

- Children population shares are falling as the share of elderly steadily increases.
- Absolute numbers of children projected to increase in **Africa** through 2015



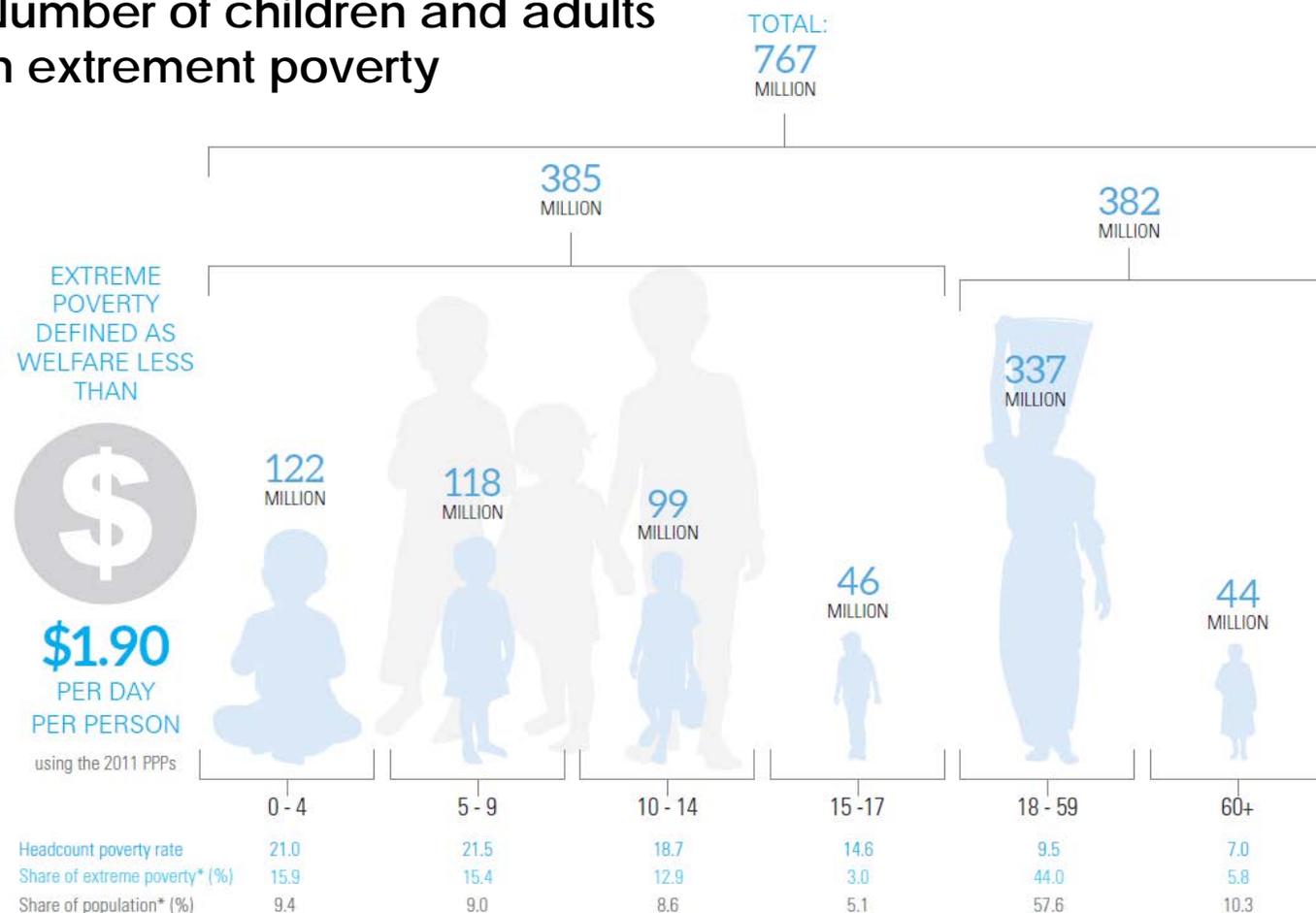
You, D. and Anthony, D. Generation 2025. UNICEF 2011.

Source: https://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/files/Child_Outlook_6June2014_e-version.pdf



Children in monetary poverty: How many?

Number of children and adults in extreme poverty



Source: GMD, UNDESA, WDI, PovcalNet
Notes: * Reflecting the sample of 89 countries

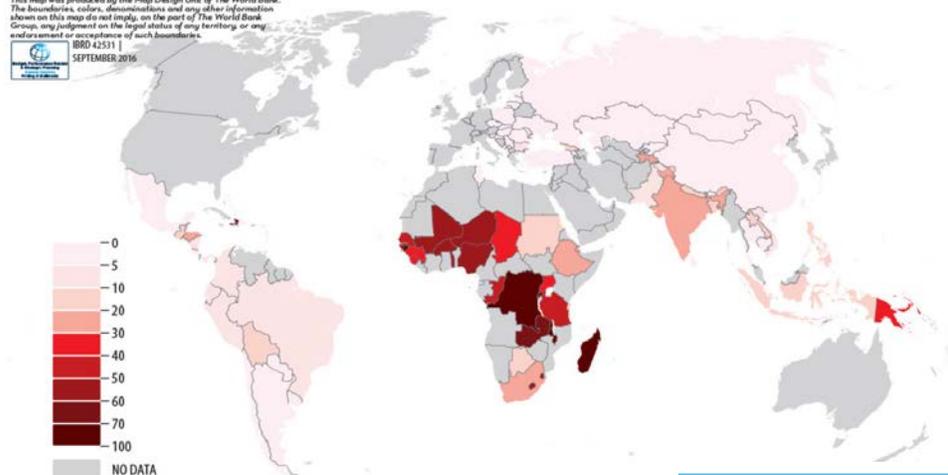
SOURCE:
https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Ending_Extreme_Poverty_A_Focus_on_Children_Oct_2016.pdf

- Children represent more than **50% of global extreme poor**
- Child poverty rates are:
 - more than **x2 adults**
 - highest among the very youngest (0-9 years)
- Some controversy concerning estimates: equivalence scales, \$1.90 poverty line, etc.
 - But the **magnitudes may not change much even when these change**



Children in monetary poverty: Where?

This map was produced by the Map Design Unit of The World Bank. The boundaries, colors, denominations and any other information shown on this map do not imply, on the part of The World Bank Group, any judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.
SRO 42511
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- Over **50%** of children in extreme poverty live in **Africa**
- Over **33%** live in **Asia** (mostly India)
- Nearly half of **Africa's** children live in extreme poverty
- 20% in **Asia** and less than 10% in **other regions**.

Extreme child poverty by country region
India and China shown separately

	Children headcount poverty rate	Adults headcount poverty rate (%)	Share of extremely poor children * (%)	Share of children population * (%)
East Asia Pacific	5.6	2.9	7.8	27.2
<i>of which China</i>	2.0	1.8	1.8	16.7
South Asia	19.5	12.6	35.7	35.7
<i>of which India</i>	22.1	14.3	30.3	26.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	48.7	37.7	51.7	20.7
Latin America and Caribbean	8.1	4.0	4.4	10.5
Europe and Central Asia	1.4	0.6	0.4	5.6
Total	19.5	9.2	100.0	100.0

Source: GMD, UNDESA, WDI, PovcalNet

Note: * Reflecting the sample of countries in GMD.

Results for Middle East and North Africa are not reportable due to low representation of country level data in that region

SOURCE

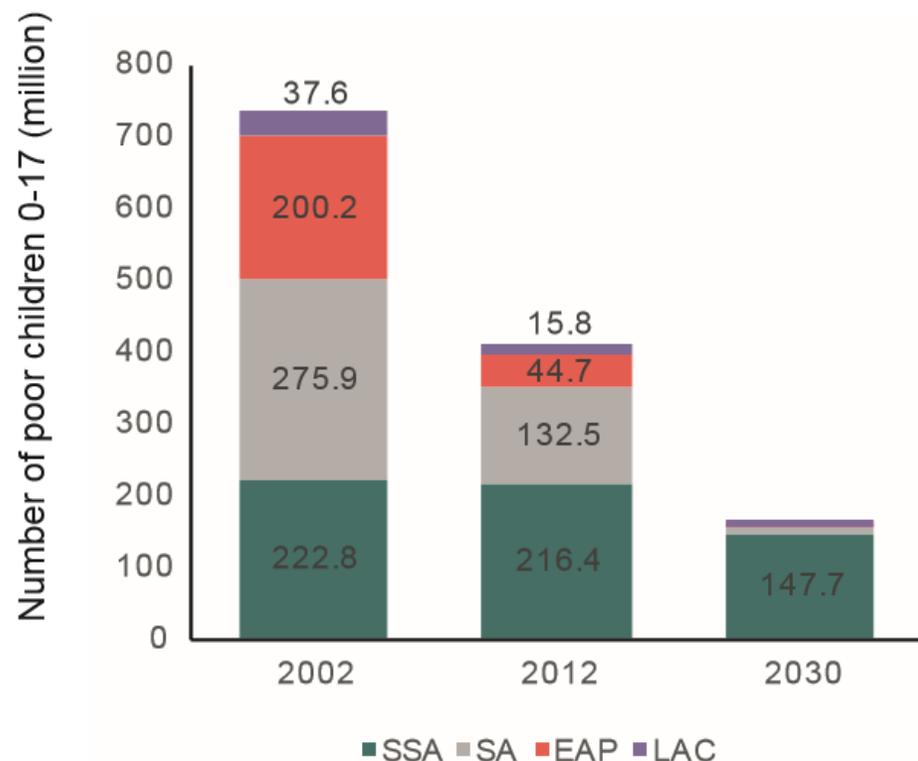
https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Ending_Extreme_Poverty_A_Focus_on_Children_Oct_2016.pdf

Expected progression of children poverty

Child extreme poverty projected to nearly disappear by 2030, except in Africa.

Number of children living on less than \$1.90/day:

Estimates for 2002 and 2012, with projections to 2030



Child poverty in sub-Saharan Africa is declining more slowly than in other regions

- Everything possible needs to be done to address this issue. **No child should be left behind.**



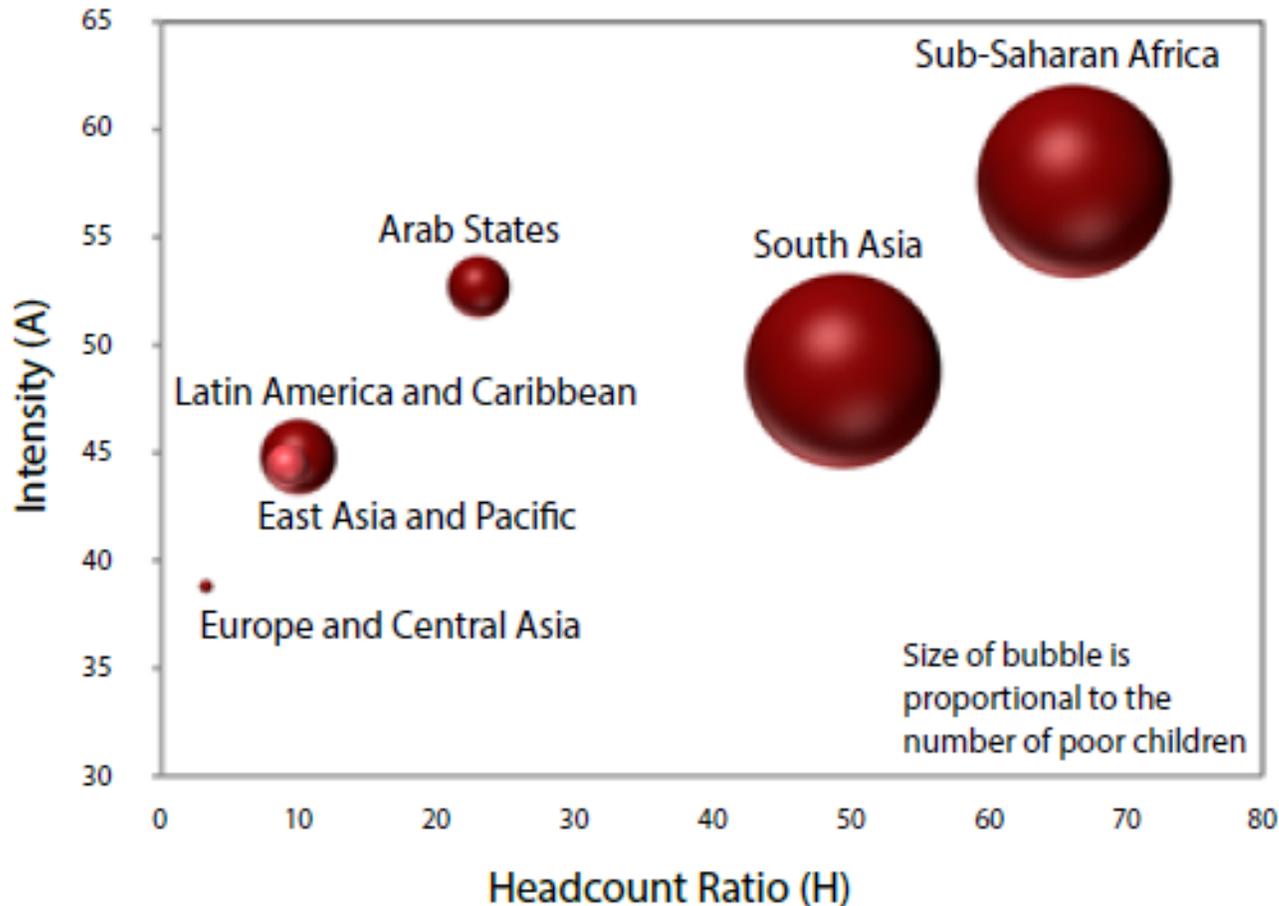
Children and multidimensional deprivation

- **Various indices** of child multidimensional deprivation, notably:
 - Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI; OPHI)
 - Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA; UNICEF)
 - Child Development Index (CDI; Save the Children)
- Consensus on:
 - Dimensions = general
 - Indicators = less
 - Weights = Not always the case
- **Choice of dimensions**
 - Different from adults
 - Lack of consensus (agreement to prioritize health and education)
 - May vary by region.



Child multidimensional deprivation: Where? (MPI)

Incidence and intensity of child poverty by region



- Incidence and intensity **highest in Africa, followed by Asia**
- In other developing regions, fewer children are deprived, but they suffer multiple deprivations (intensity)

Source: <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/child-development-index-2012-progress-challenges-and-inequality>



Child multidimensional deprivation: Africa (MODA)

Highest rates of multiple deprivation in Central Africa

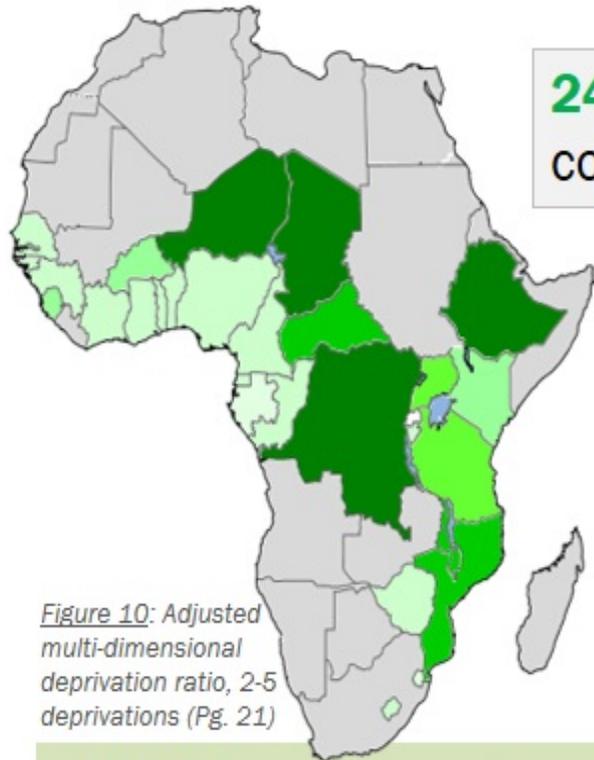


Figure 10: Adjusted multi-dimensional deprivation ratio, 2-5 deprivations (Pg. 21)

247 million children in 30 sub-Saharan Africa countries suffer **2 or more deprivations**



2 in 3 children suffer **2 or more** deprivations



Lack of sanitation

Poor infant feeding

87 million suffer **4-5 deprivations**



1 in 4 children suffer **4 or more** deprivations



Lack of sanitation

Poor vaccine coverage

Contaminated water

Poor quality education

Child poverty is about **multiple overlapping** deprivations

NEW PAPER: "Analysing Child Poverty and Deprivation in sub-Saharan Africa"

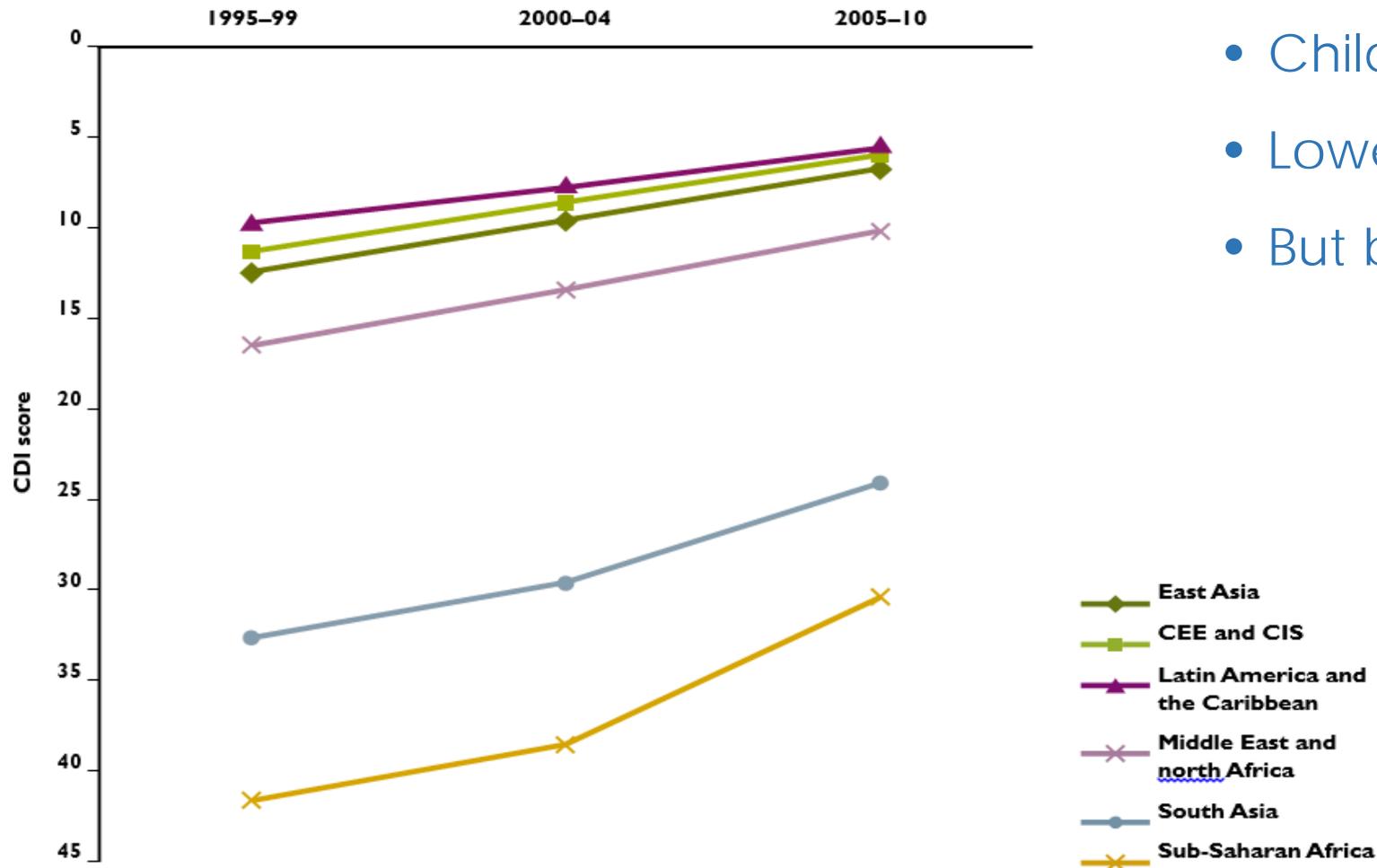
Find out about **MODA**: unicef-irc.org



Child multidimensional deprivation: Trend (CDI)

The Child Development Index 2012: Performance over time

By region



- Child development improving globally
- Lowest rates in Africa and South Asia
- But biggest gains there as well

Source: Unicef, 2015

https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Progress_for_Children_No._11_22June15.pdf



Missing children

Child monetary poverty vs. multidimensional deprivation

A: Monetary poor B: Deprived (various) C: none

Education: Enrollment C: 60.06 %

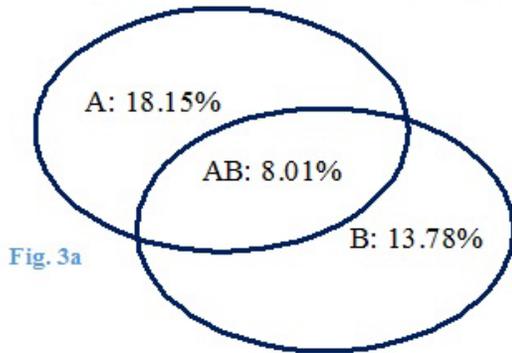


Fig. 3a

Education: Progression C: 37.74%

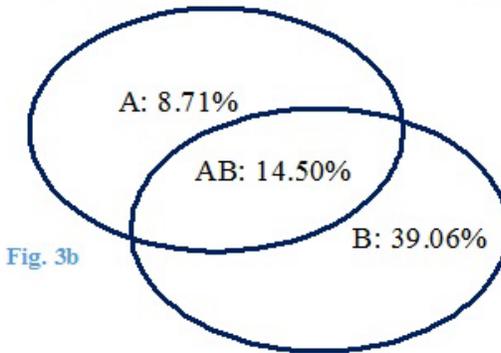


Fig. 3b

Nutrition: Thinness

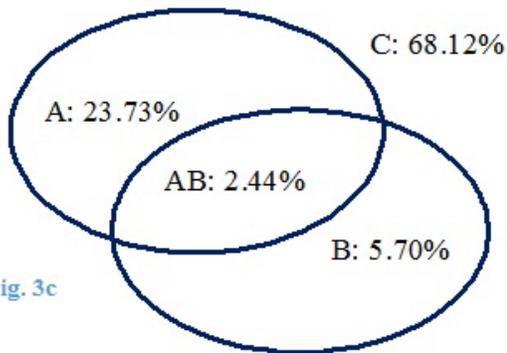


Fig. 3c

Nutrition: Stunting

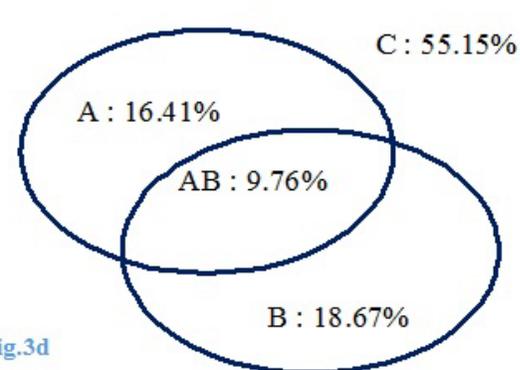


Fig.3d

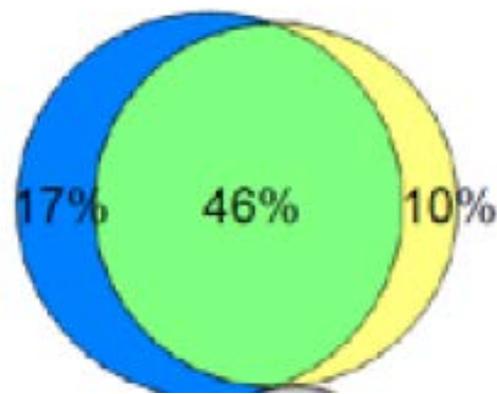
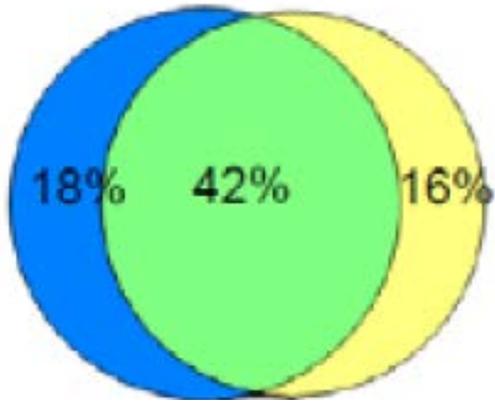
- Some (but little) overlap between monetary poverty and key deprivations- Tanzania
- Due to non-monetary factors: public services, parental education, etc.
- Targeting monetary-poor children could miss many with key deprivations.
- See also Roelen (2017): <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/dech.12306/epdf>



Missing children: Intra-household allocation

Age group: 1-5 (N=354)

Age group: 6-11 (N=710)



Poor household, non-poor child (altruism)

Poor household and child

Poor child, non-poor household (selfish)

- Poor children usually **identified** by poverty of household
- Neglects **intra-household** discrimination
- **Exceptions:** some intra-household analyses
- In Bangladesh
 - **Misses 10-16%** of calorically poor children (living in calorically non-poor households).
 - **Mistakes 17-18%** of calorically non-poor children (living in poor households)
 - No discrimination found between **girls and boys**.
- **Need more analysis:** magnitude, causes (altruism and selfishness), dimensions.

Authors' calculations based on Cockburn, J., A. Dauphin and M. Razzaque (2009), "Child Poverty and Intra-Household Allocation", *Children, Youth and Environments*, Vol. 19, No. 2, p.36-53.



Missing children: Challenges for targeting

- Little existing theoretical and empirical analysis on targeting child poverty
- Given poverty-deprivation mismatch, monetary targeting policies can be inefficient to address deprivations
 - E.g. the CAMPO program in Mexico.
- Intra-household issues raise doubts about targeting based on household attributes.



Main points

- **Population:** Child population shares **declining globally**, but absolute numbers **increasing in Africa** through 2050
- **Child extreme monetary poverty**
 - Rates double those of adults, though some controversy
 - More than half in Africa, where extreme poverty affects almost one in two children.
 - Projected to nearly disappear by 2030, except in Africa
- **Child multidimensional deprivation**
 - Various competing/complementing measures
 - Incidence and intensity highest in Africa, where 2/3 suffer two or more deprivations.
 - Situation improving globally, particularly in Africa and Asia.
- **Missing children**
 - Mismatch between children identified as monetary poor vs. multidimensionally deprived
 - Poor children in non-poor households: issues of intrahousehold discrimination
 - Raises challenges for targeting



Thank you !

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