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# How many and who are the poor in upper-middle income countries. The case of Argentina.

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# How many and who are the poor in upper-middle income countries. The case of Argentina.

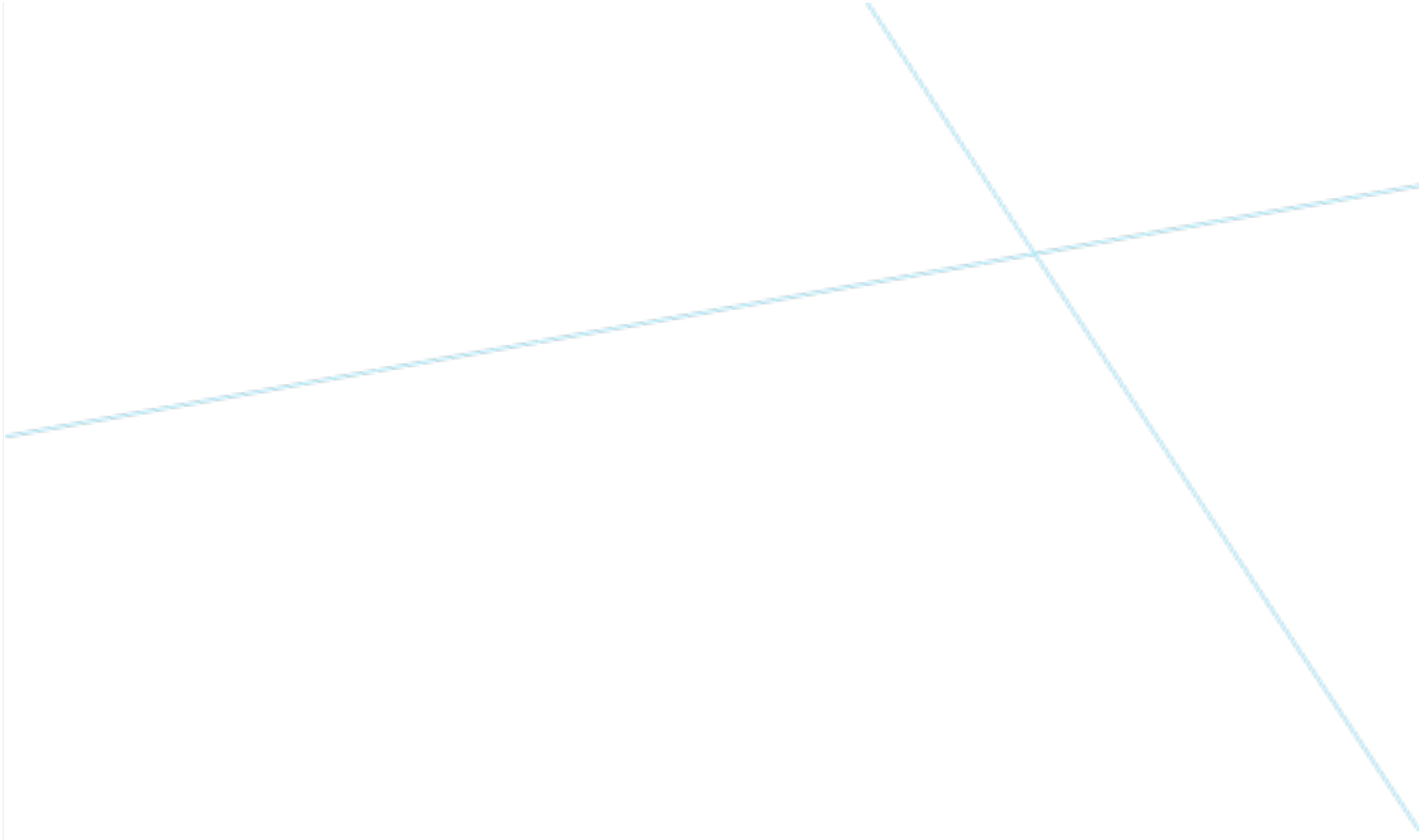
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Sebastián Waisgrais (UNICEF, Argentina)

6th Conference of the International Society for Childhood Indicators

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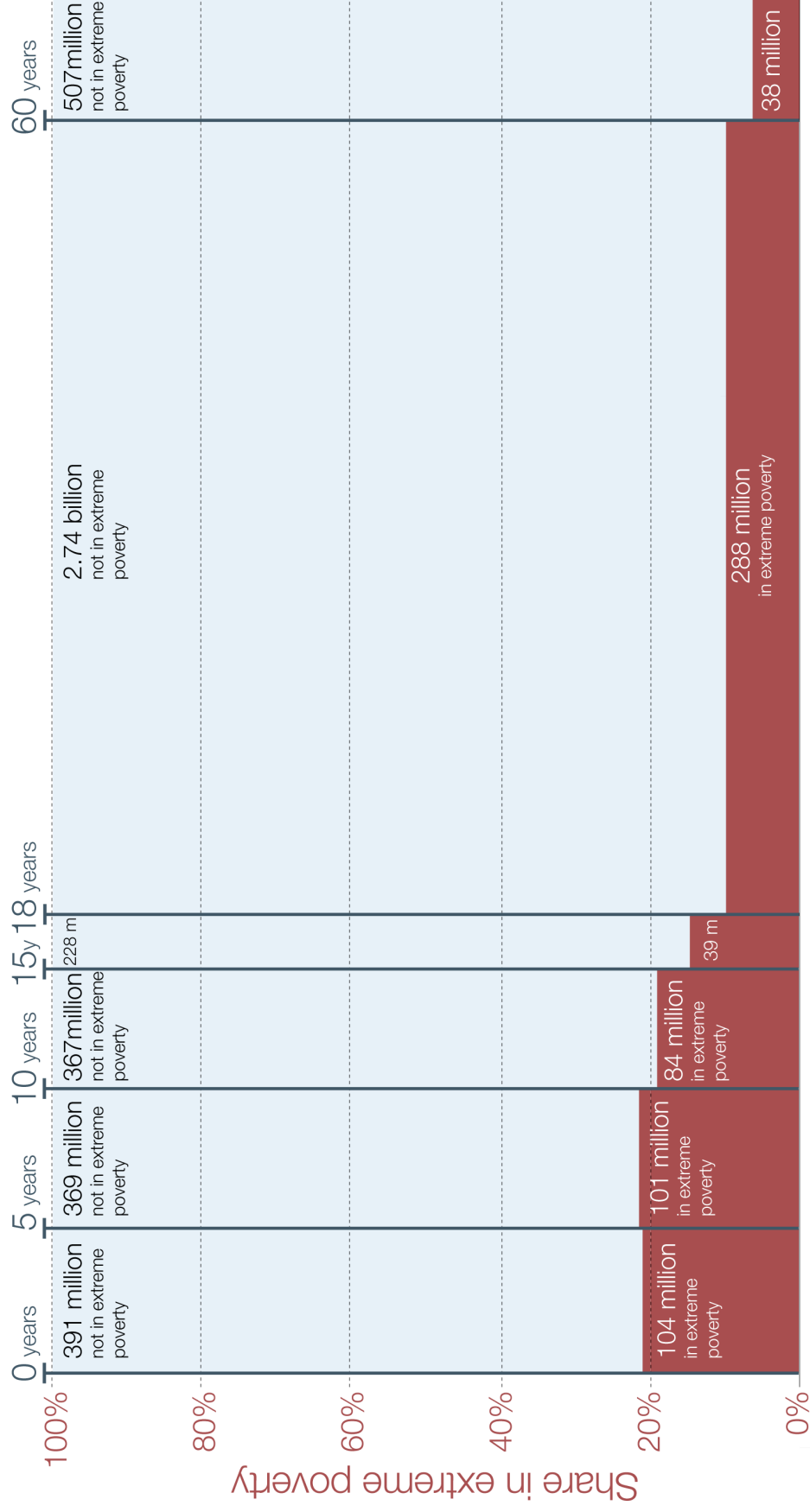
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# How many are the poor in the world?



Source: David Newhouse, Pablo Suarez-Becerra, Martin Evans with Data for Goals Group (2016).

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# Goals

- Estimating the level of child poverty in Argentina (How many are the poor?)
- Understanding the structure (Who are the poor?)
- Implementing robustness tests focused on traditional child poverty measurements by incomes and multidimensionally.

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# Methods and data

- Income poverty levels are estimated by applying traditional techniques (using the official poverty lines)
- Multidimensional poverty is estimated with MODA (2011/12 MICS data) and OPHI (2016 Household Survey data)
- Income poverty: economies of scale (income poverty)
- Multidimensional poverty: Multivariate

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# Dimensions and indicators

- MICS survey allows computing synthetic measurements using 10 dimensions and 28 indicators, including information regarding: nutrition, health, education, WASH; information, housing, environment, violence, child labor and access to play.

# Multidimensional child poverty

Method - Measurement	Year	H			AF		
		Total	Mod.	Ext r.	M0	A	I
Bristol-UNICEF/CEPAL	2016	31,7	26	5,7			
OPHI-MODA (k=15%) - MICS (d=10)	2011/12	30,2			7	0,22	6
OPHI-MODA (k=25%) - MICS (d=10)	2011/12	8,4			3	0,32	8
OPHI-MODA (k=2) - EPH (d=4)	2016	21,2			8		
OPHI-MODA (k=2) - MICS (d=4)	2011/12	25,3			9		
Multidimensionally poor – Not monetarily poor	2011/12	34,9					

**Source: Own elaboration based on Argentina MICS Survey, 2011/12 and EPH, INDEC 2016**

# Multidimensional child Poverty

Group	M0	H	A	I
National	0,12	0,3	0,22	5,71
Sex	Male	0,31	0,22	5,72
	Female	0,11	0,22	5,7
Age	0-5	0,26	0,21	5,86
	6-12	0,14	0,23	5,64
	13-17	0,12	0,23	5,7

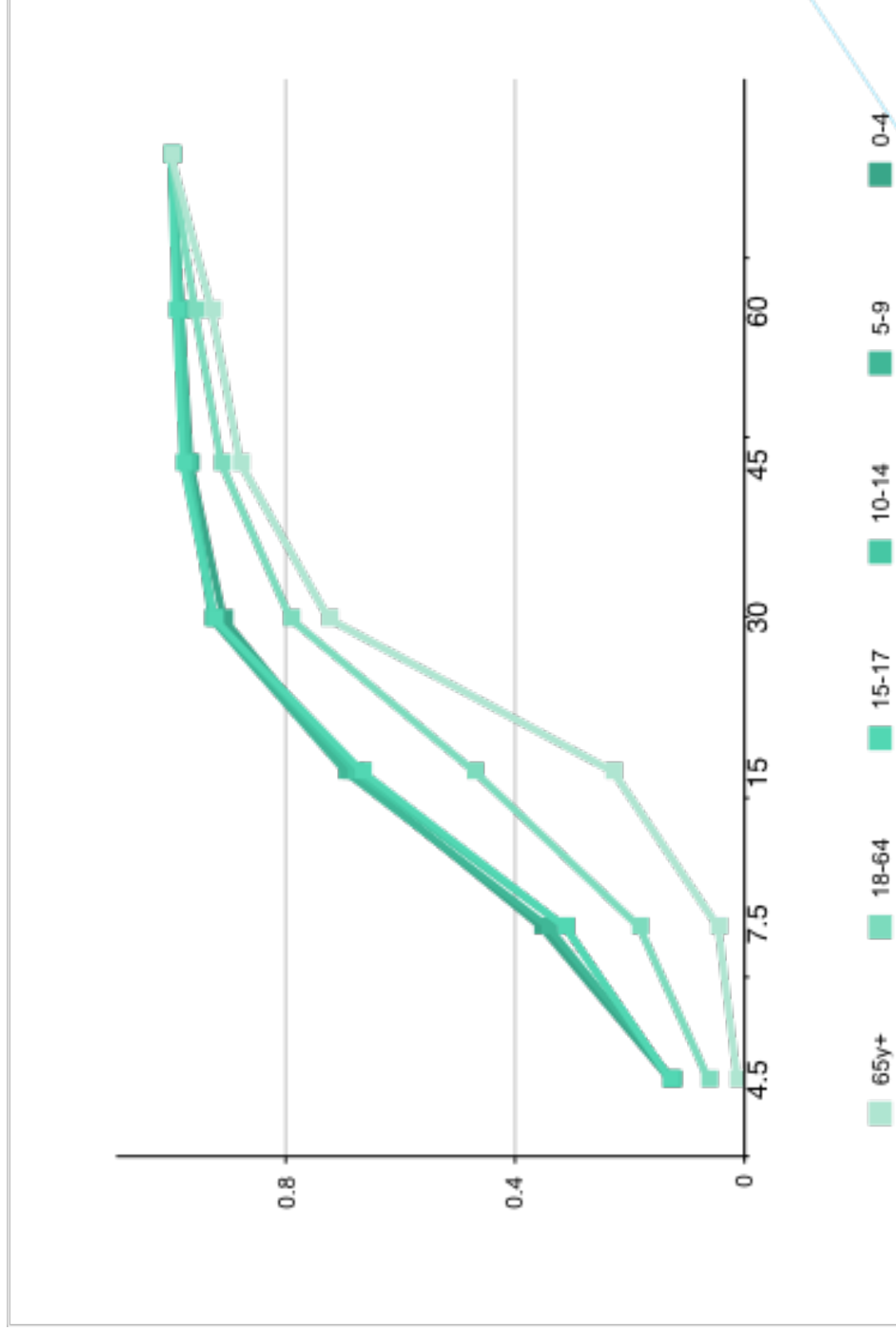
Source: Own elaboration based on Argentina MICS Survey, 2011/12

# Dimensions, indicators, and units.

## Short version, 2016

Dimension	Indicator	Unit of Analysis
1. Nutrition	Extreme poverty	Household
2. Education	Not attending school (3-17 y.)	Child
	Attending but overaged (3-17 y.)	
	Basic education not completed (13-17 y.)	
3. Housing	Overcrowding	Dwelling
4. WASH	Safe water	
	Bathroom	
5. Environment	Dump zone	
	Flood zone	
6. Health	Coverage	

# Cumulative density function of household per capita welfare



Source: Own elaboration based on EPH, INDEC 2016.

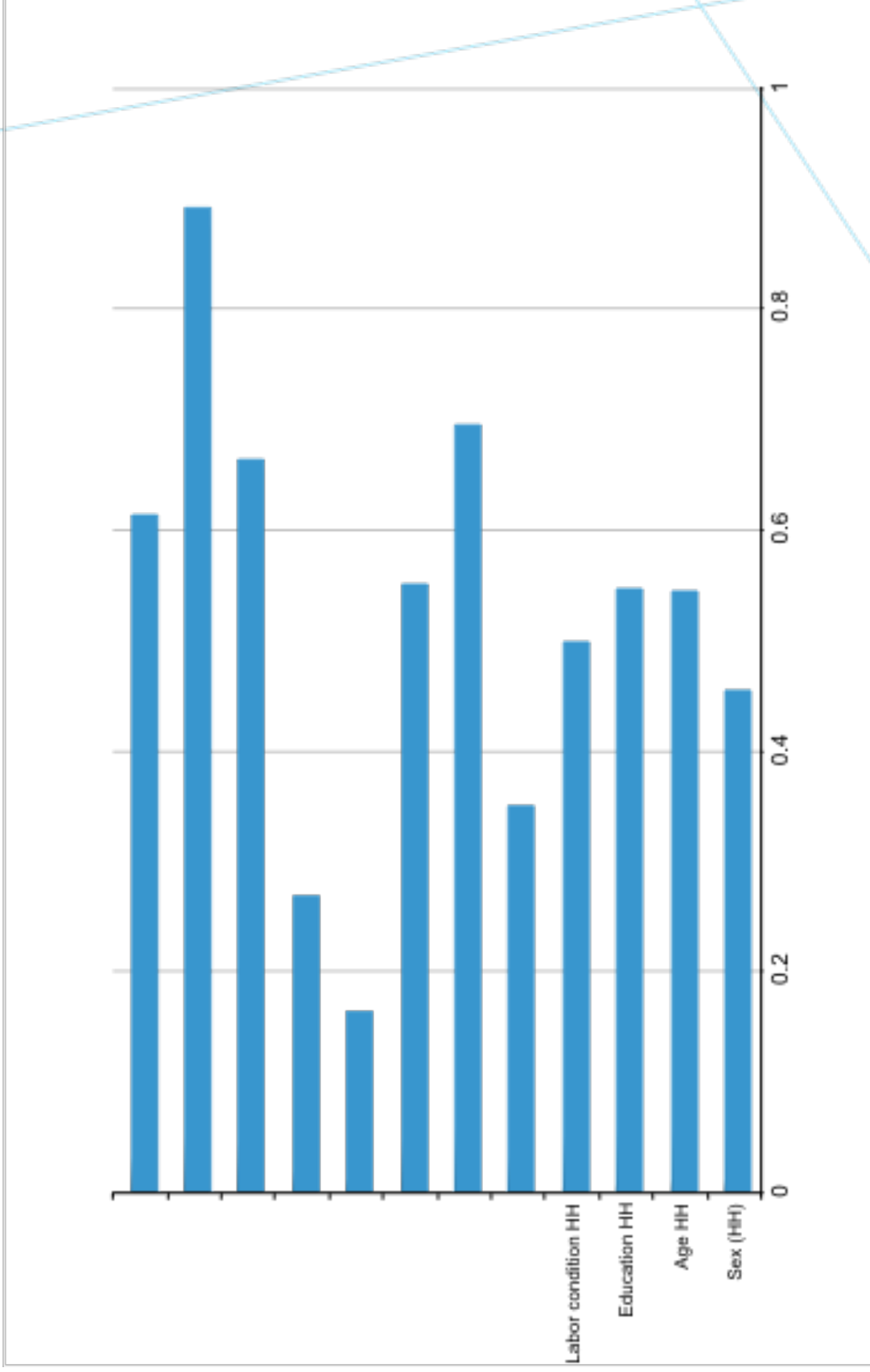
# Population by age groups, poverty and extreme income poverty

Age	Poverty rate	Extreme poverty rate	Population %	Poor %	Extreme poor %
0-4	44,4%	8,2%	8,4%	11,9%	11,1%
5-9	45,4%	9,3%	8,5%	12,3%	12,8%
10-14	45,1%	10,6%	8,8%	12,7%	15,1%
15-17	48,5%	10,6%	5,3%	8,2%	9,2%
18-59	28,8%	5,2%	55,0%	16,4%	10,0%
60y+	9,3%	1,1%	14,1%	21,5%	24,7%
0-17	47,7%	10,8%	31,0%	47,3%	54,3%
18y+	23,9%	4,1%	69,0%	52,7%	45,7%
Total	30,0%	5,7%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Source: Own elaboration based on EPH, INDEC 2016.

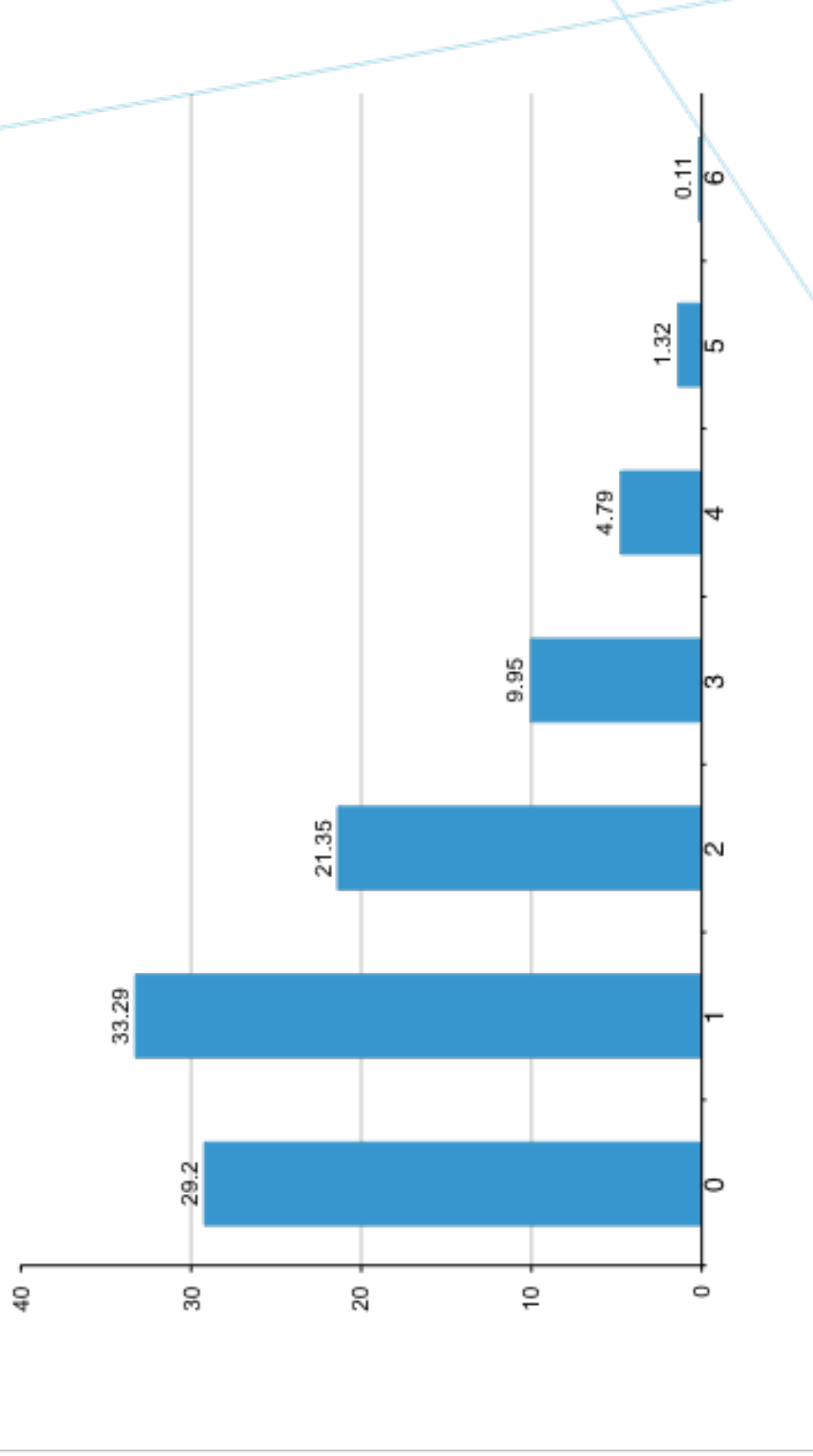


# Poverty and extreme income poverty



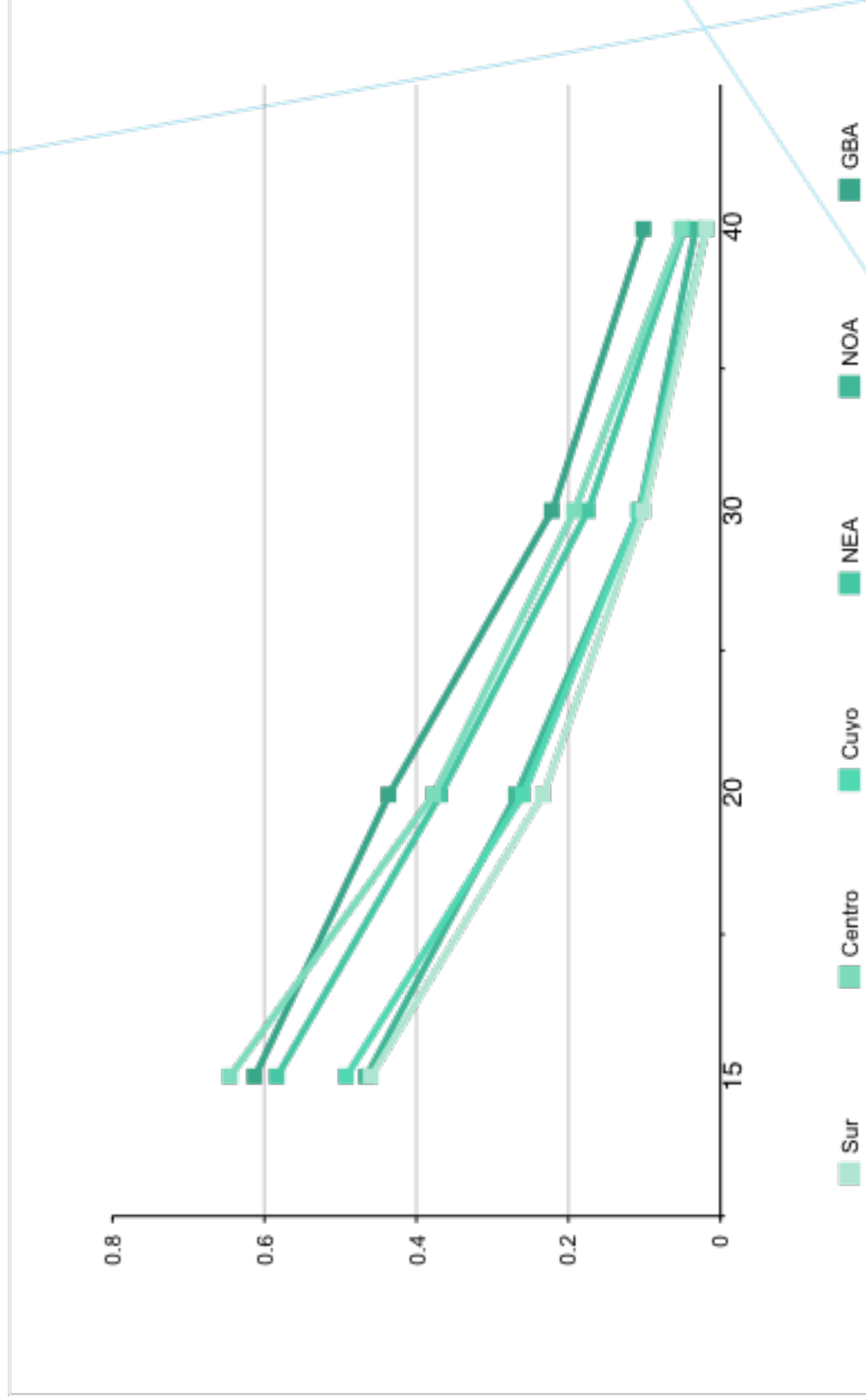
Source: Own elaboration based on EPH, INDEC 2016.

# Multidimensional child poverty



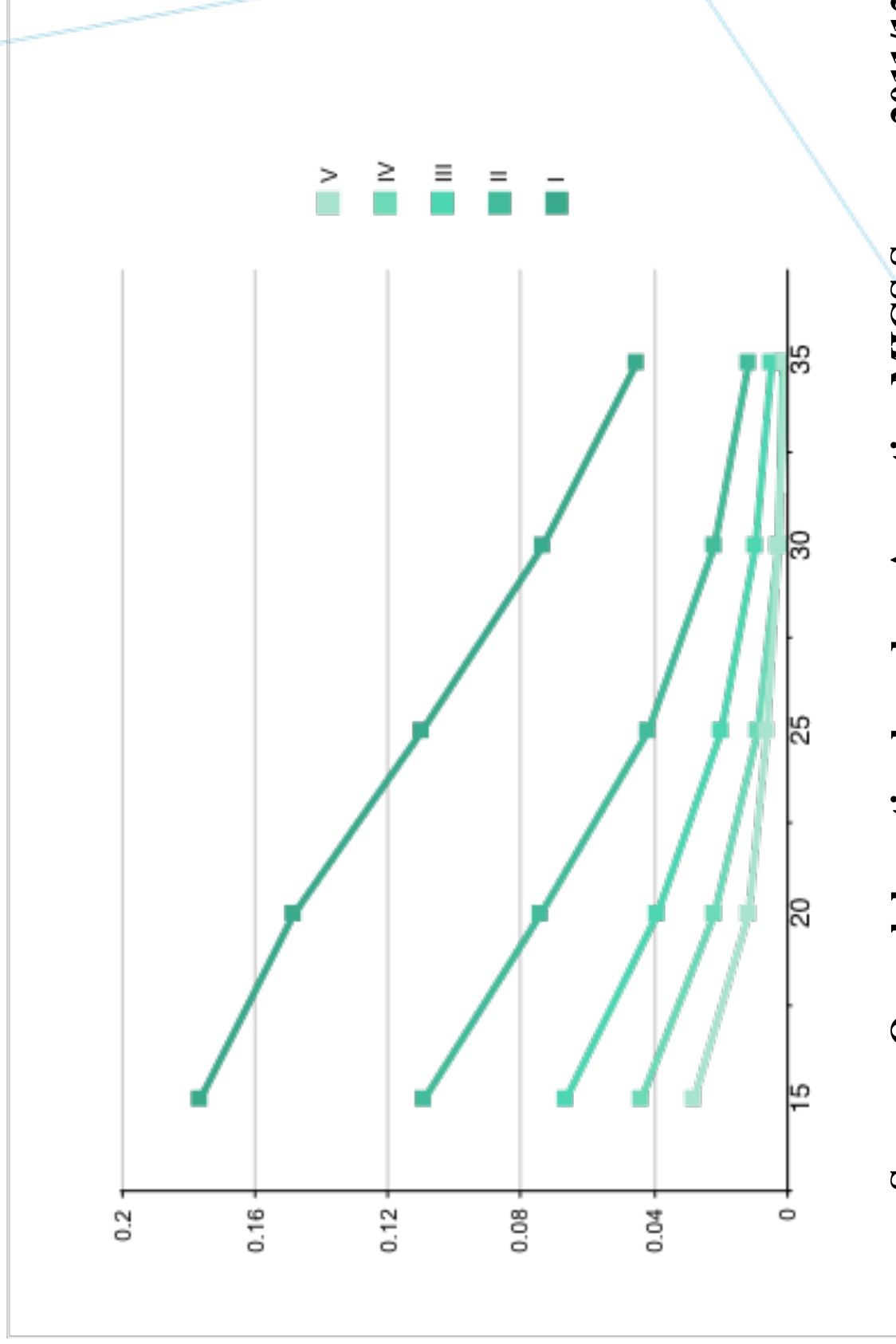
Source: Own elaboration based on EPH, INDEC 2016.

# Robustness analysis by regions



Source: Own elaboration based on Argentina MICS Survey, 2011/12

# Robustness analysis (Wealth strata)



Source: Own elaboration based on Argentina MICS Survey, 2011/12

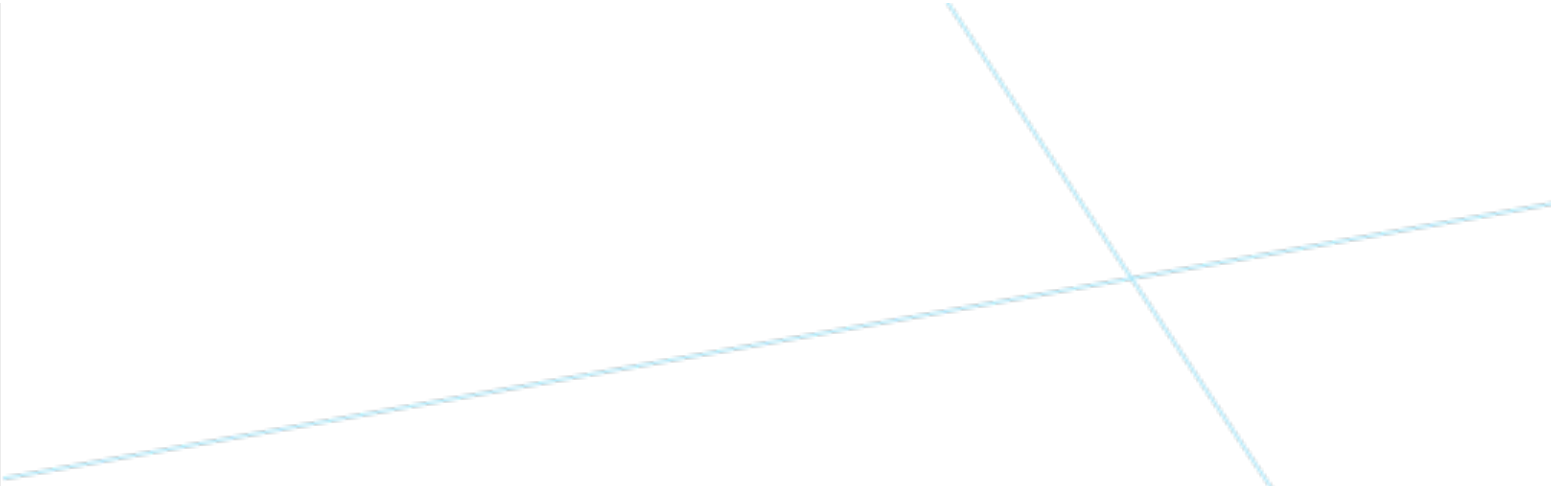
# Robustness analysis (Logit Model)

Variables	Cutting points		
	k=15%	k=20%	k=25%
Child sex (Male=1)	-0.024 (0.034)	-0.000 (0.035)	-0.013 (0.037)
Child age	-0.039*** (0.012)	0.015 (0.012)	-0.048** (0.013)
Squared child age	0.001* (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.002** (0.001)
Region (Northwest=1)	-0.844*** (0.056)	-0.813*** (0.056)	-0.891** (0.058)
Region (Northeast=1)	-0.612*** (0.069)	-0.642*** (0.069)	-0.874** (0.072)
Region (Cuyo=1)	-0.778*** (0.070)	-1.045*** (0.074)	-1.312** (0.080)

# Robustness analysis (Logit)

Variables	Cutting points		
	k=15%	k=20%	k=25%
Household Head Work (Informal Job=1)	1.312*** (0.057)	0.993*** (0.049)	1.011*** (0.050)
Household Head Work (Unemployment=1)	1.145*** (0.127)	1.145*** (0.108)	1.259*** (0.108)
Household Head Work (Not in labor force=1)	0.801*** (0.057)	0.759*** (0.055)	0.835*** (0.058)
Household Head sex (Male=1)	-0.079** (0.040)	-0.156** (0.041)	-0.124** (0.043)
Household Head age	0.005 (0.009)	-0.010 (0.009)	-0.003 (0.009)
Household Head Squared age	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000* (0.000)
Household Head Education (Very low=1)	1.772*** (0.085)	2.179*** (0.079)	2.474*** (0.087)
Household Head Education (Low=1)	0.809*** (0.085)	1.260*** (0.079)	1.543*** (0.087)

# Robustness Analysis

- The estimated parameters are robust
  - Risk groups are clearly defined
  - No changes in direction of estimated impacts
  - Significant gaps when the cutting points are changed
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# How many are the poor in Argentina?

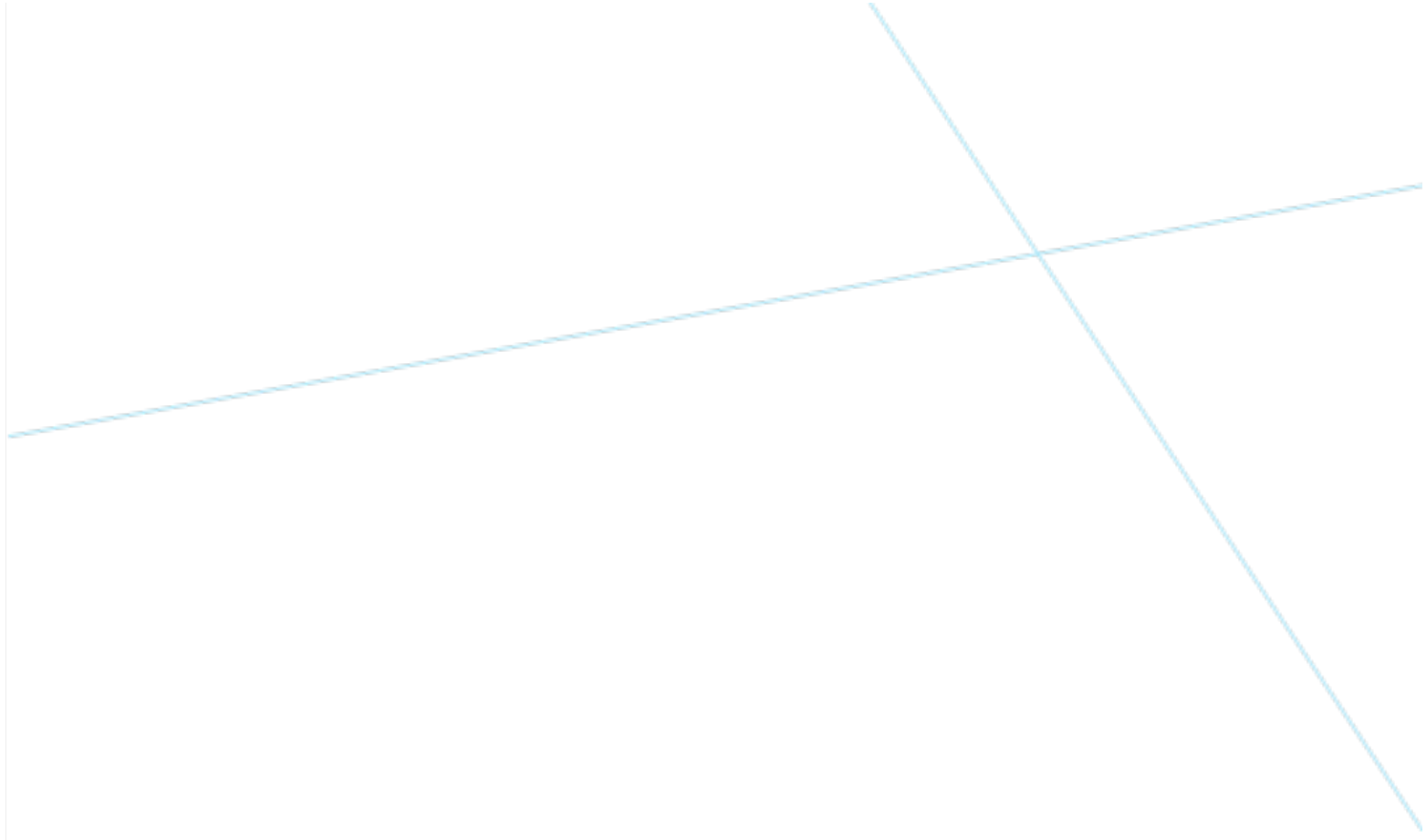
- Income child poverty rate reaches 48% and extreme child poverty 10%, affecting around 6 million children in the country.
- Multidimensional child poverty reaches 30% and ranges from 25% to 32%. Extreme multidimensional poverty amounts to 8%.
- Around 35% of the children considered multidimensionally poor are not under the poverty line.

# Who are the poor in Argentina?

- **Income poverty**
  - A child living in a household whose head is an informal worker, has a poverty rate four times higher than those living in a household headed by a formal worker.
  - The incidence also increases if the head of household: is unemployed (84.8%), has under 6 years of education (72.5%), is under 25 (51.6%) or is a woman (55.3%).
- **Multidimensional poverty**
  - The probability of being a multidimensionally poor child is higher for girls, for woman-headed households, for young people, informal wage earners, and for the North regions.

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# Future agenda

- Use of data from the National Household Expenditure Survey 2012/2013.
- Estimation of variations in poverty rates when changes in consumption equivalence scales are applied.
- Estimation of the effect on poverty when changes in the distribution of consumption within households is applied.

# Thanks

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