

# Multidimensional Poverty of Children in Mozambique

# Context

- Rapid growth and reduction in consumption and multidimensional poverty in last 20 years
- BUT indicators particularly relevant to children are more resistant to advancement

# Results

- 46.3 percent of all children are multidimensionally poor
- Substantial divide between urban/rural areas, and north/south
- The four poorest provinces – Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Zambezia – about fifty times as poor as Maputo City
- Gains in some indicators, but multidimensional child poverty for Mozambique still exceeds that of other countries in the region

# Methodology

- 3 populations of children: 0-4, 5-12, 13-17
  - To target aspects of wellbeing relevant in distinct stages of a child's life
- Welfare indicators selected after a 2016 UNICEF workshop
- Deprivations categorized in 8 dimensions:
  - Family; Nutrition; Child labour; Education; Health; WASH; Participation; Housing
  - Within each dimension one or more indicators
  - Equal weight to each dimension, equal weight to each indicator within dimensions

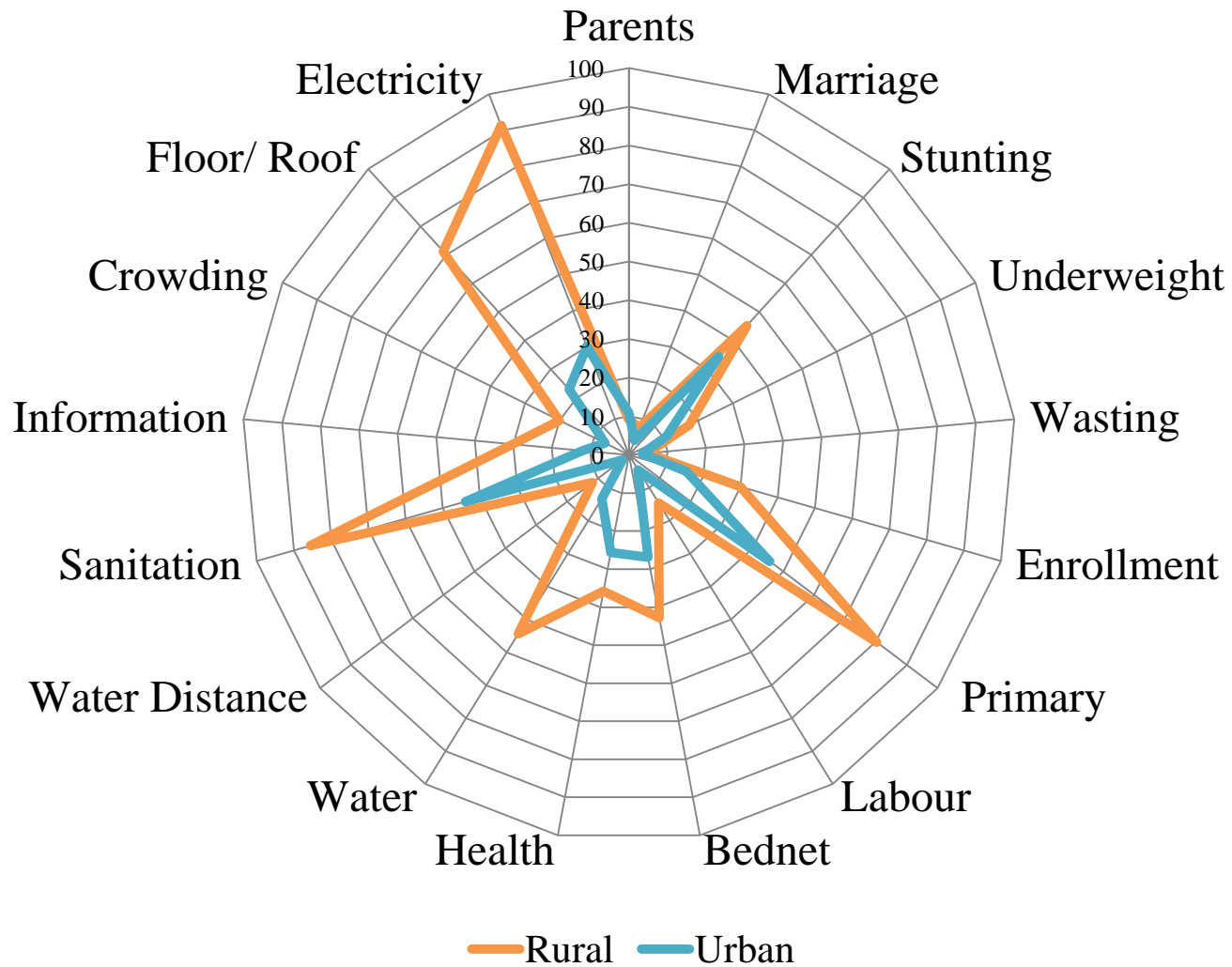
# Dimensions

Dimension	Indicator	Threshold
Family	Parents	At least one parent dead
	Marriage	Child ever married or in a marital union
Nutrition	Stunting	Height for age less than -2 SD from WHO reference
	Underweight	Weight for age less than -2 SD from WHO reference
	Wasting	Weight for height less than -2 SD from WHO reference
Education	Enrolment	Did not attend school in the last year
	Primary	Did not complete primary EP2 (7 years)
Child labour	Child labour	Engages in child labour according to UNICEF/ILO definition
Health	Bed net	Did not sleep under a bed net
	Distance to health facility	More than 30 minutes to nearest health facility
WASH	Water	Unimproved source of drinking water
	Distance to water	More than 30 minutes to water source
	Sanitation	Unimproved sanitation type
Participation	Information	No information device (TV, radio, any phone, or computer)
Housing	Crowding	More than 4 people per room
	Floor and roof	Both floor <u>and</u> roof of low quality materials
	Electricity	Primary energy source for lighting is not electricity

			National	Rural	Urban	North	Center	South
Family	Parents	0-12	9.6	9.1	10.9	8.1	10.4	10.7
	Marriage	13-17	6.4	7.7	4.1	7.6	6.7	4.6
Nutrition	Stunting	0-4	42.1	45.1	33.6	49.2	43.3	25.4
	Underweight		14.9	16.5	10.2	18.7	15.3	6.4
	Wasting		4.4	4.7	3.5	6.6	3.7	1.6
Education	Enrolment	5-12	25.6	29.6	15.3	37.6	24.2	7.0
	Primary	13-17	68.4	81.0	45.5	82.6	74.0	42.8
Labour	Labour	5-17	11.5	14.6	4.4	12.9	11.6	9.1
Health	Bed net	0-4	38.5	42.8	26.4	33.2	41.4	41.7
	Health Facility	0-17	33.1	36.1	25.7	41.7	33.0	19.0
WASH	Water	0-17	42.1	54.0	12.9	50.7	47.9	15.7
	Water Distance		9.1	11.9	2.1	12.9	7.8	5.4
	Sanitation		73.4	85.6	43.4	78.8	81.1	47.7
Participation	Information	0-17	24.6	29.9	11.5	34.8	26.2	4.3
Housing	Crowding	0-17	16.2	20.0	6.8	11.5	21.3	13.1
	Floor/ Roof		57.0	71.0	22.4	73.0	66.0	10.9
	Electricity		73.5	91.3	29.7	78.4	82.7	45.6

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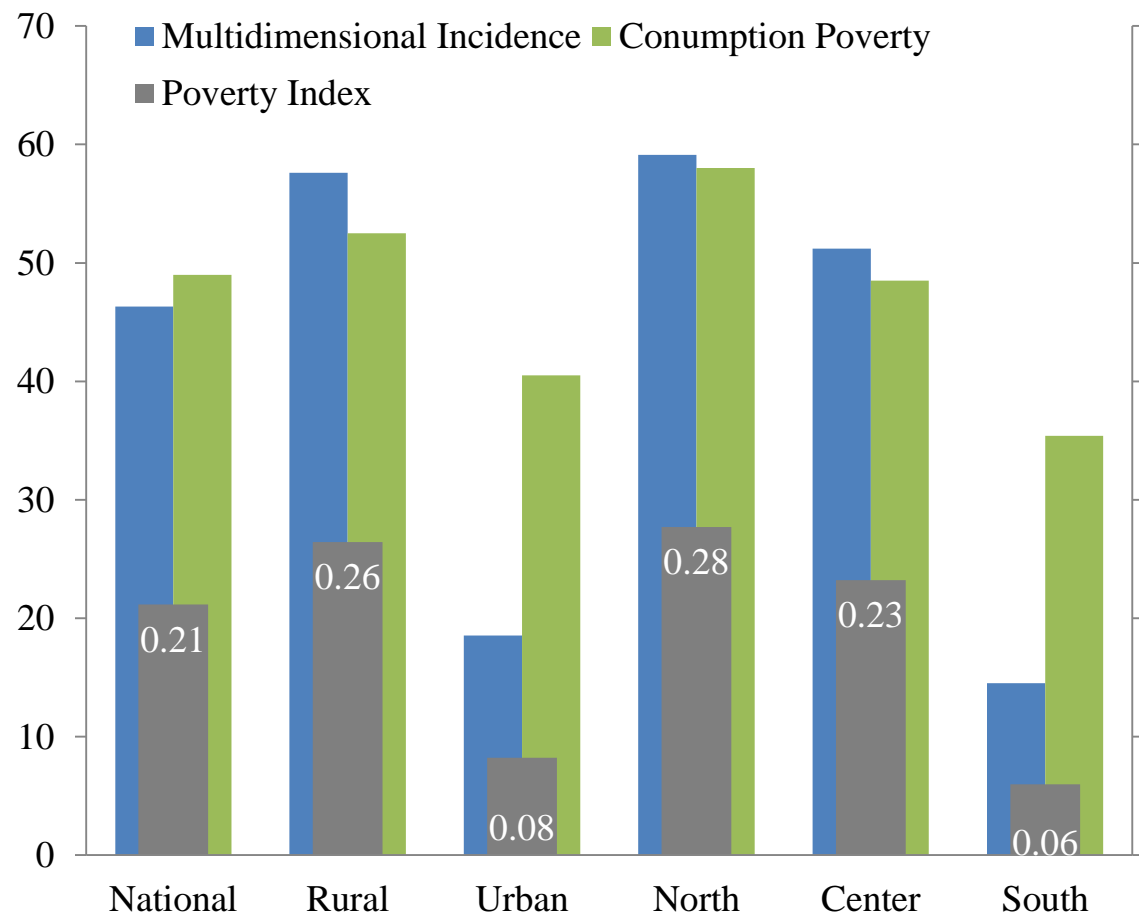


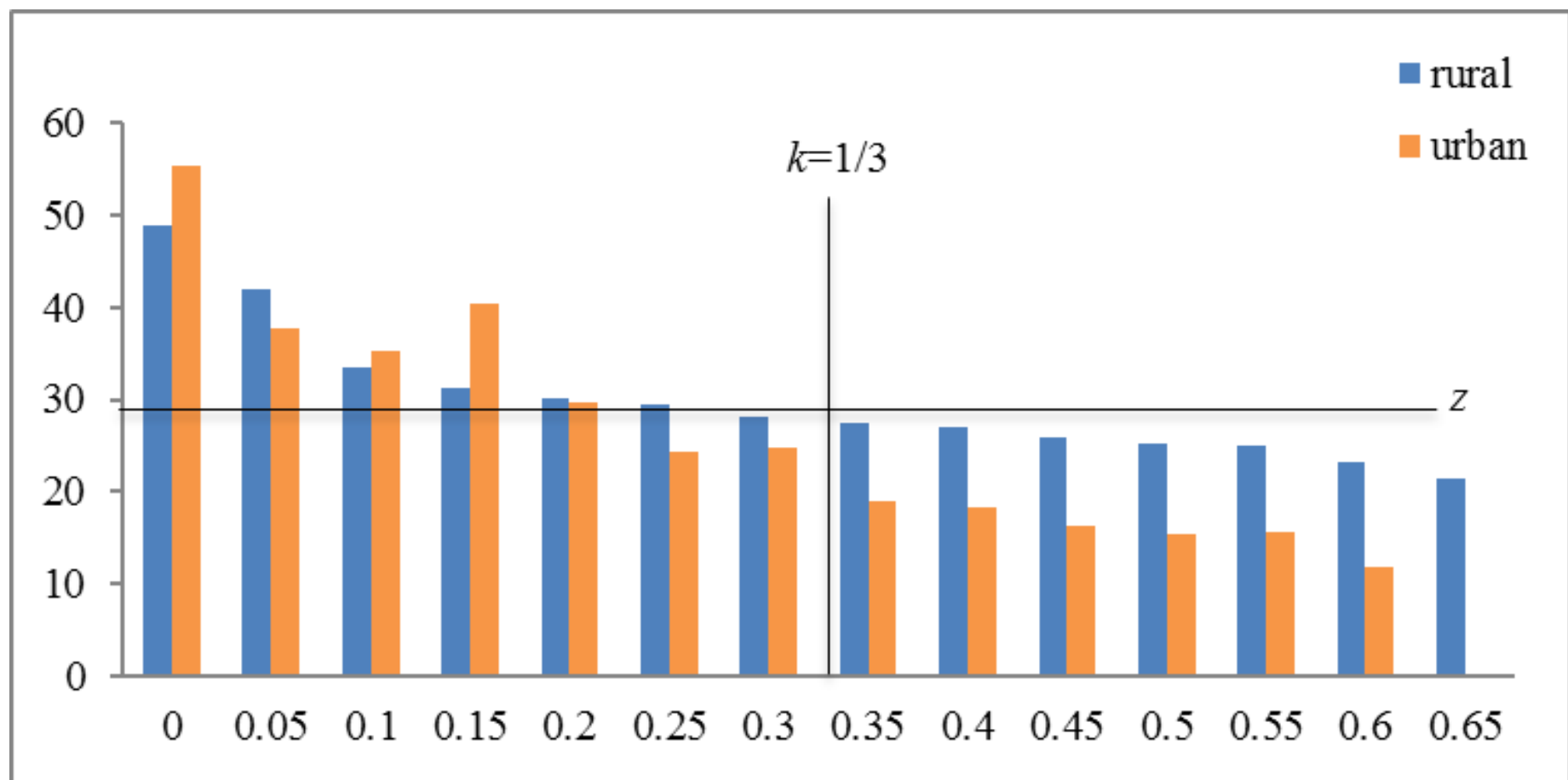


		1996/7	2002/3	2008/9	2014/15	Annual level change
Family	Marriage	8	8	7	6	-0.09
Nutrition	Stunting	49		45	42	-0.38
	Underweight	25		20	16	-0.55
	Wasting	8		7	4	-0.22
Education	Enrolment	49	26	20	26	-1.27
	Primary	95	90	77	68	-1.49
Health	Bed net			54	39	-2.58
WASH	Water		63	58	49	-1.18
	Sanitation		87	83	74	-1.10
Participation	Information	62	43	37	25	-2.05
Housing	Crowding	12		10	16	0.26
	Floor/ Roof	75		67	57	-0.96
	Electricity	94	92	86	74	-1.13

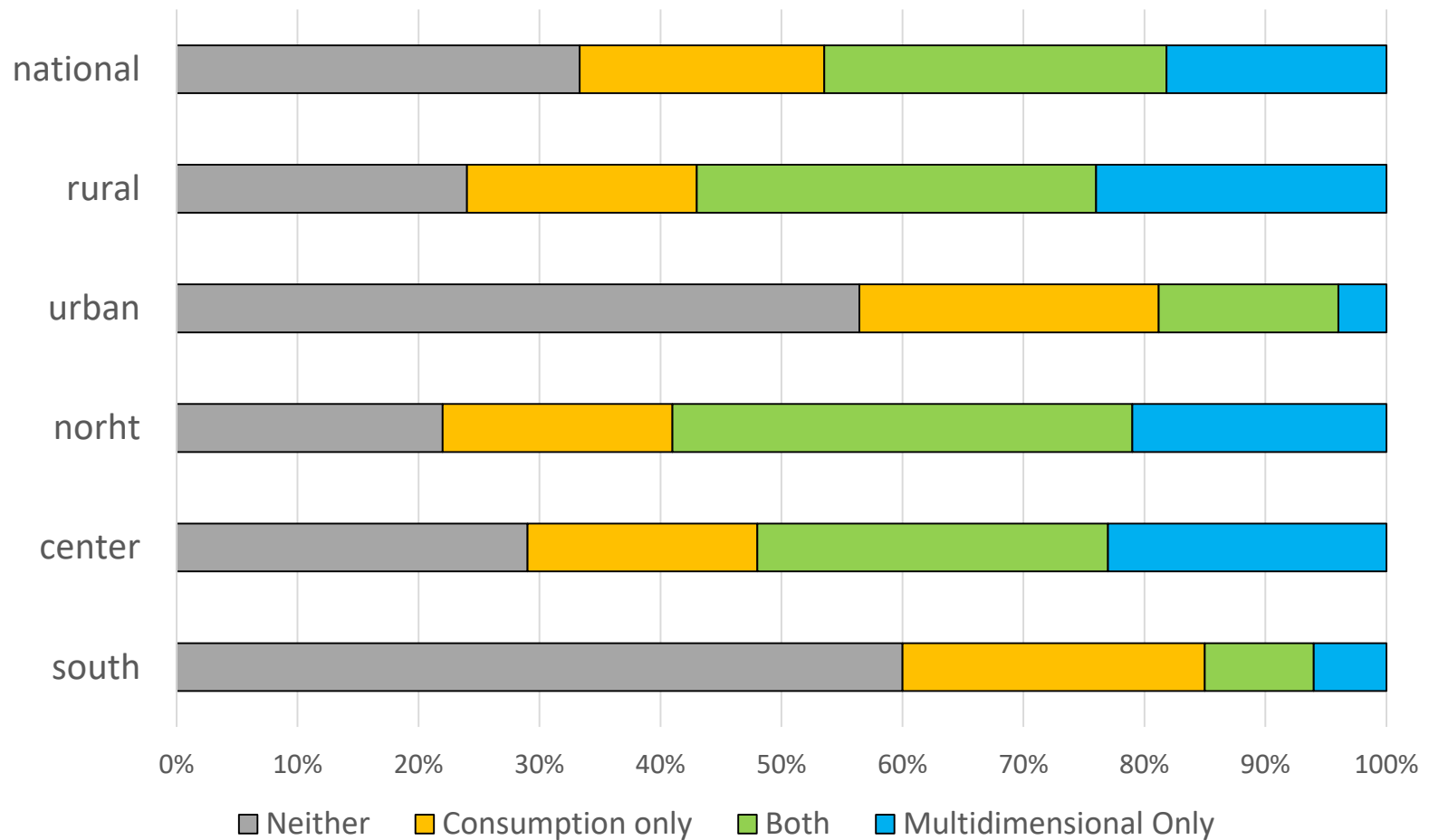
# Multidimensional and consumption poverty

	Multidimensional Poverty Incidence
National	46.3
Rural	57.6
Urban	18.5
North	59.1
Center	51.2
South	14.5

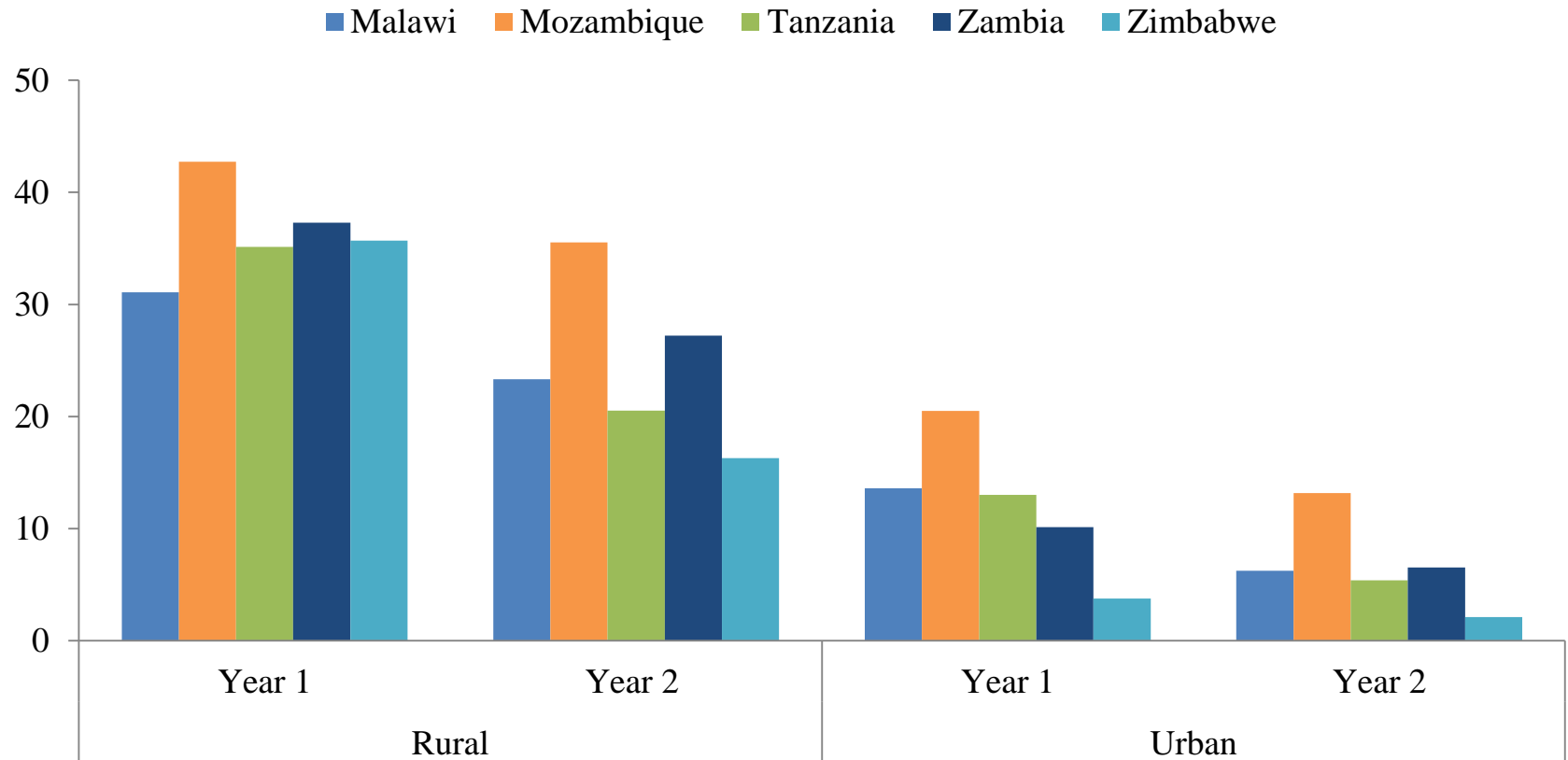




# Overlapping/Simultaneous poverty status



# Regional comparisons, rur/urb poverty index



- Child Marriage
- Stunting

# Counting Child Marriage

**Retrospective (DHS, MICS):** Proportion of women 20-24 at the time of the survey who were married before 18

*Pros:* interview adults about their experience; No criminalization; standard for cross-country comparison

*Cons:* gender biased: only girls; Time delay; individual memory bias; event bias (marriage vs “uniao marital”)

Child Marriage

48.2% DHS 2011



# Counting Child Marriage

**Current rate:** Proportion of children ( $12 < x < 18$ ) married at the time of the survey

*Pros:* common idea of current child marriage; gender inclusive; gives an idea of the immediate situation, no delay.

*Cons:* people underreport crimes; the interviewer is reporting somebody else experience; (denominator) nobody get married at early age; specific to an age group (13-17).

# IOF data (13-17)

	National	Rural	Urban	North	Center	South
TOT	6.4	7.7	4.1	7.6	6.7	4.6

	1996/7	2002/3	2008/9	2014/15
IOF TOT	8	7	7	6.4

Marriage is the area of deprivation with the lowest decrease

# IOF data (13-17)

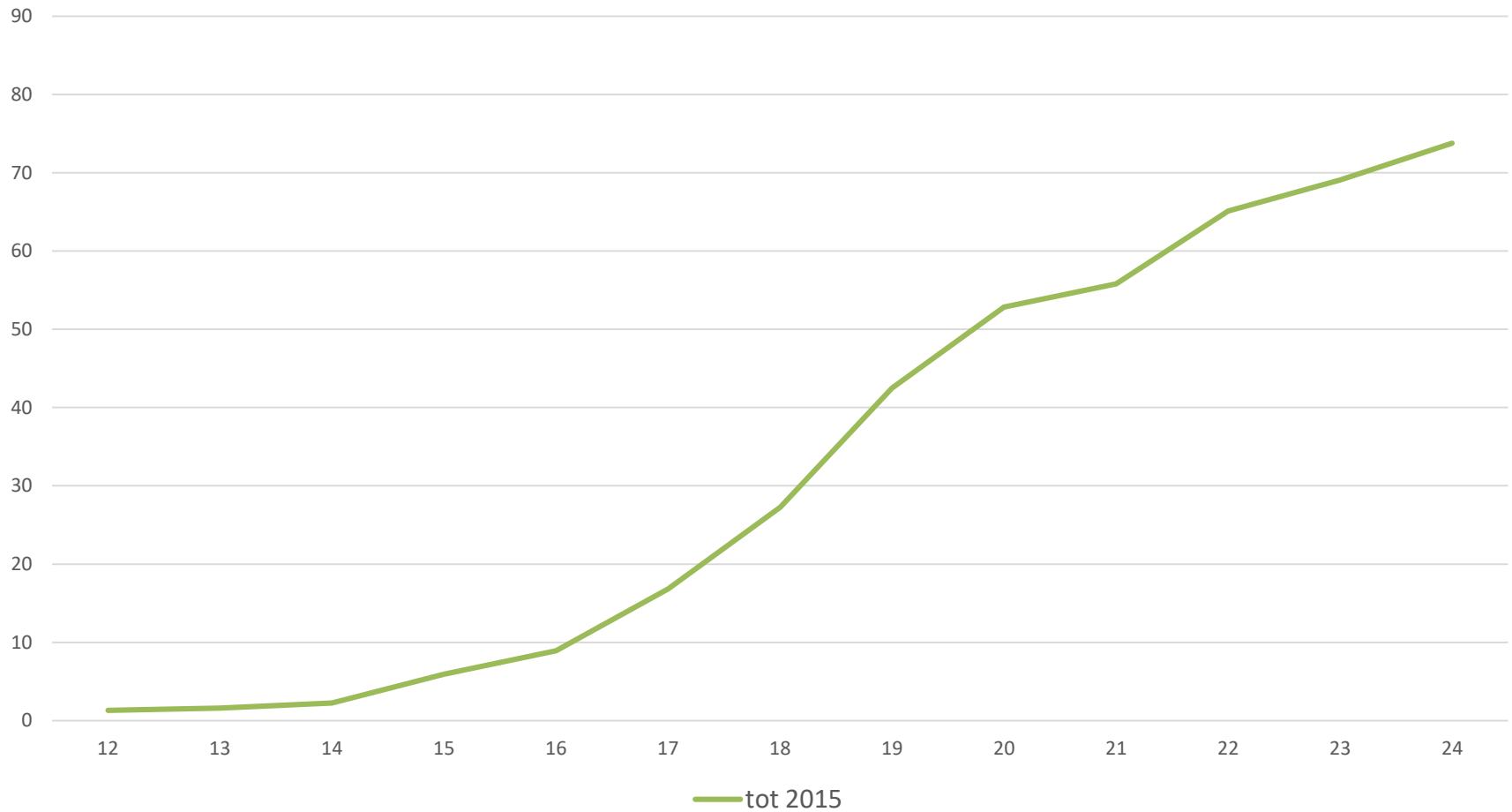
	National	Rural	Urban	North	Center	South
TOT	6.4	7.7	4.1	7.6	6.7	4.6
Male	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7
Female	<b>11.4</b>	14.3	6.6	14.2	12.0	7.6

Marriage is the only area of deprivation where girls outperform boys

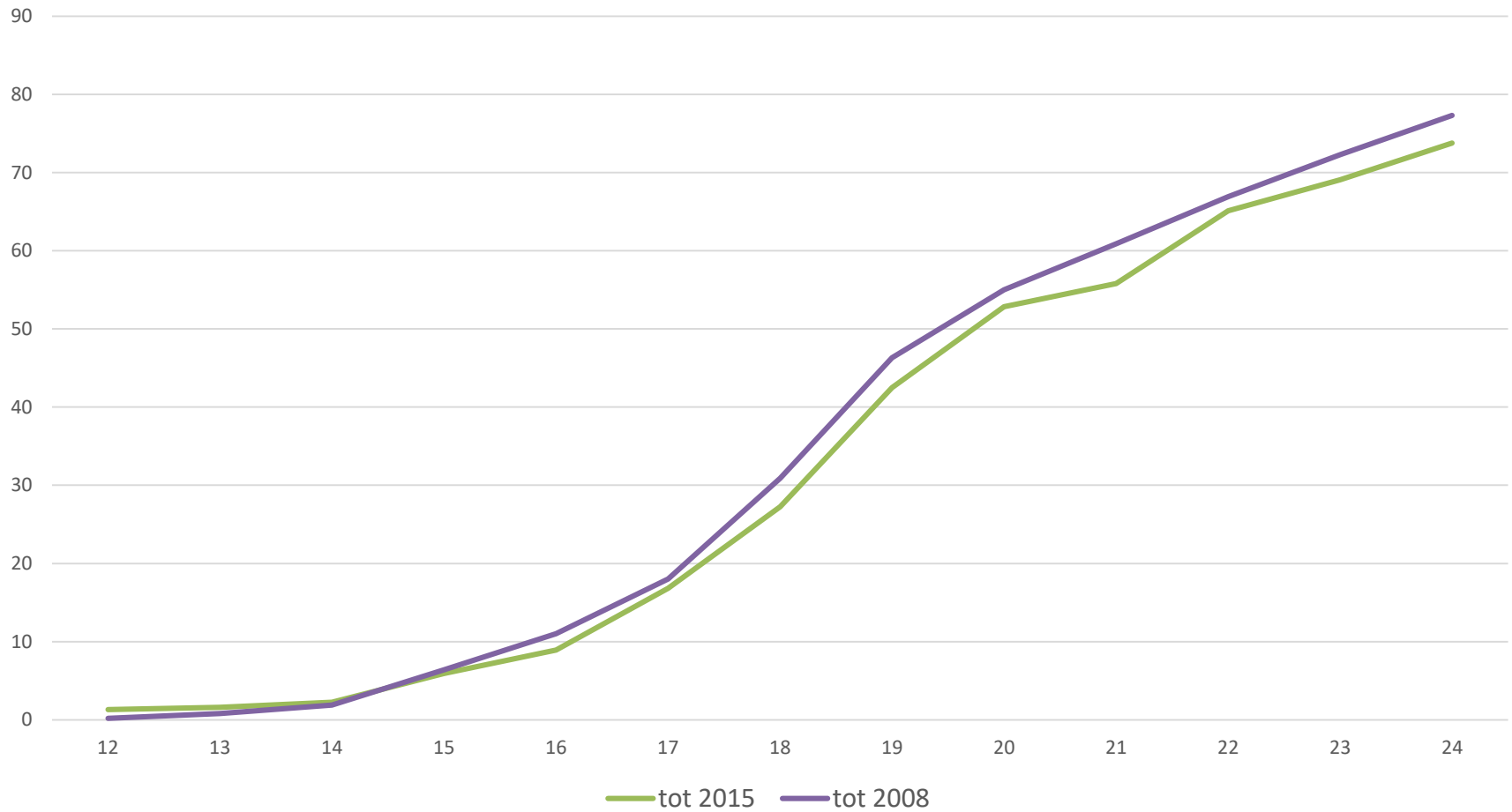
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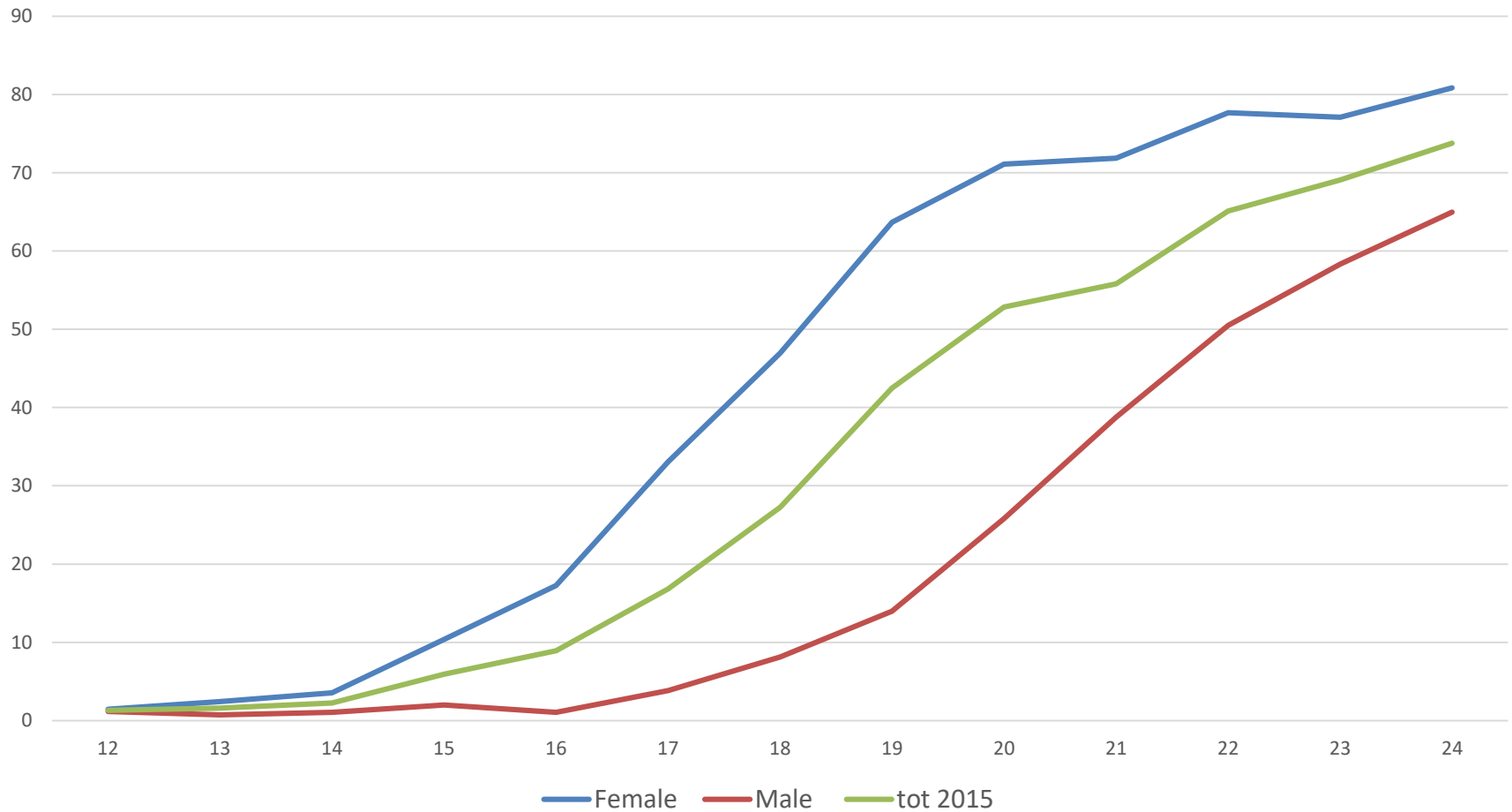
# Child Marriage



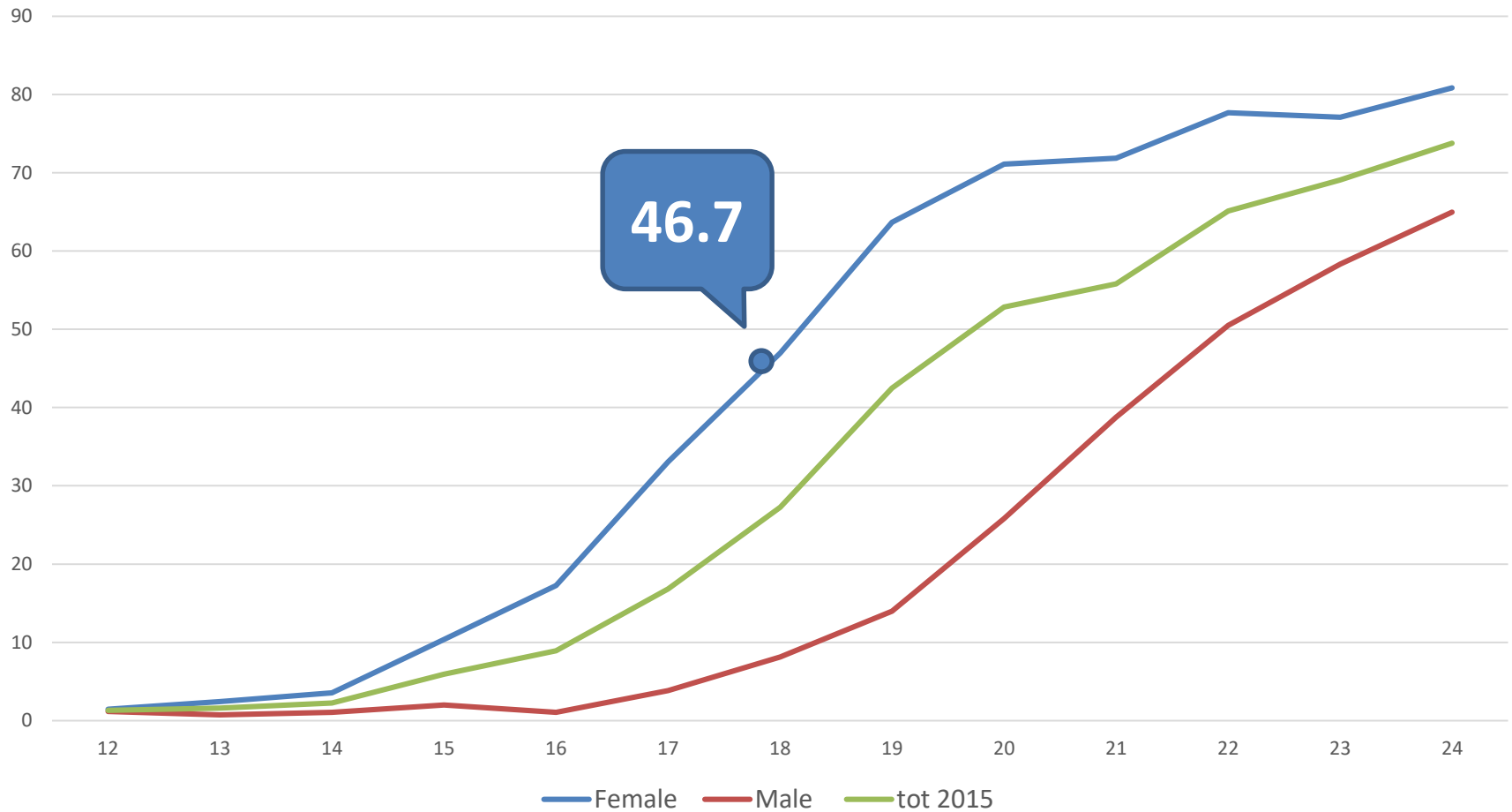
# Child Marriage



# Child Marriage



# Child Marriage





# IOF Data (Girls, 18 years)

Provincia	2015	rank 2015	rank 2008 MICS
Cabo Delgado	60.32	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Niassa	53.42	4	6
Nampula	56.86	3	4
Zambezia	51.36	5	3
Tete	38.97	8	7
Manica	60.16	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Sofala	41.55	7	5
Inhambane	28.11	10	8
Gaza	↑ 49.76	6	9
Maputo Prov'ncia	29.66	9	10
Maputo Cidade	11.46	11	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.95</b>		

Source: IOF, limitation of estimates due to sampling size

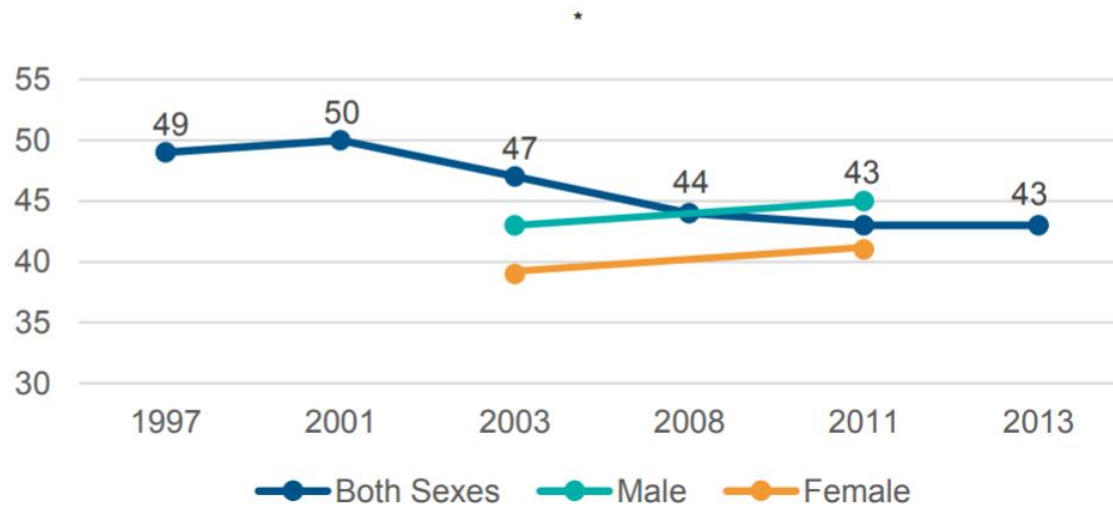
# Comments

- No relevant changes across time
- Child marriage (as stunting), appears to have been more resistant to advancement than other indicators.
- Dramatic inequalities by province
- First variable of girls deprivation worse than boys

# Stunting

## Children Under-5 Stunted in Mozambique

Data sources: 1997-2011 data come from the 2013 Joint child malnutrition estimates: Levels and trends. UNICEF, New York; WHO, Geneva; The World Bank, Washington, DC; 2014. 2013 data comes from SETSAN baseline survey.

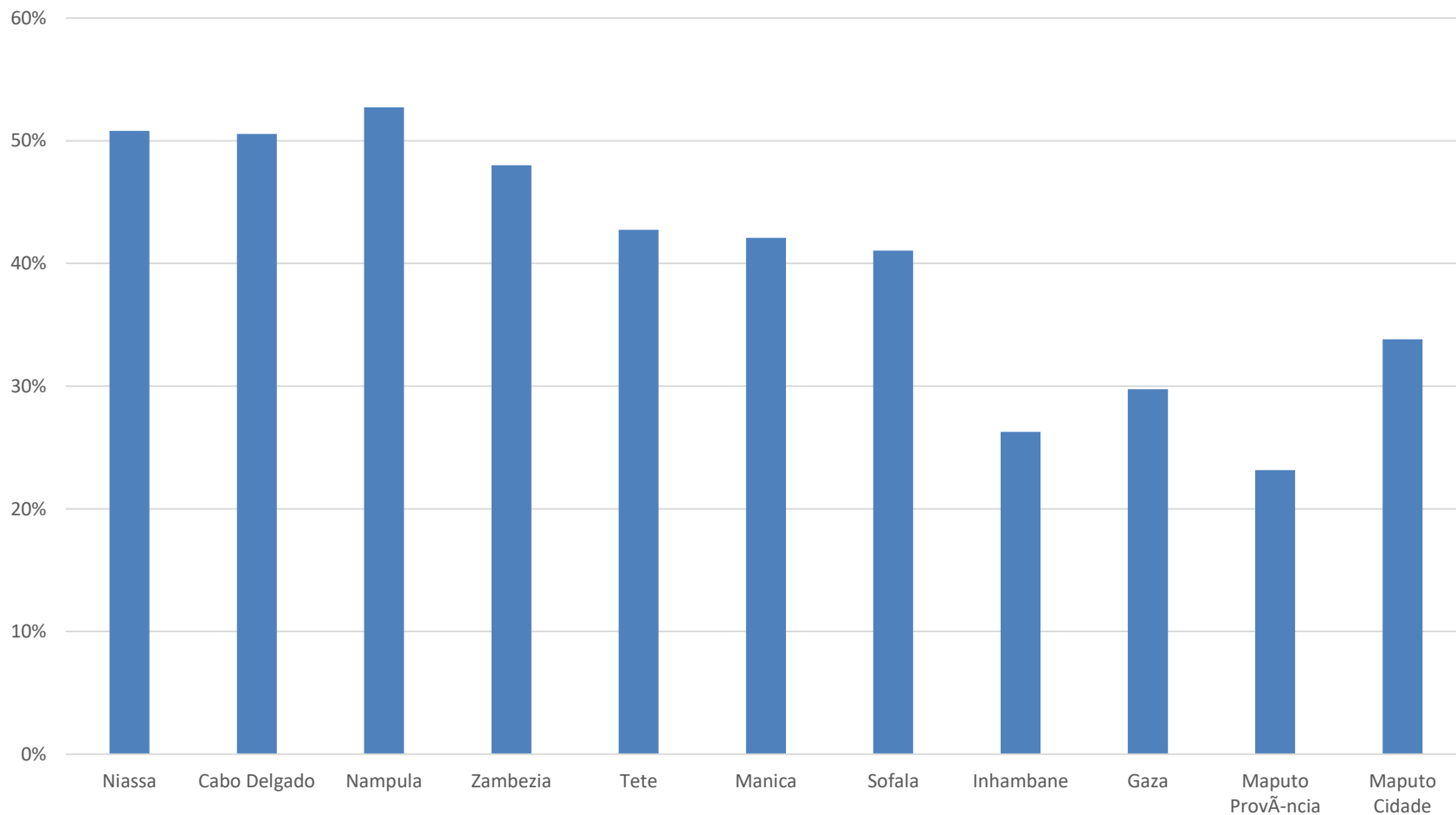


# Determinants (exploratory)

- Age \*\*\*
- Sex (female) \*\*\*
- Female head of HH \*
- Level of education (4-5) \*\*\*
- # of people per room \*\*\*
- Rural (+) \*\*\*
- Head of HH widow \*\*\*
- Head of HH migrant \*
- MT per capita per day
- Provinces
  - Capo Delgado, Niassa, Nampula, Zambezia (+) \*\*\*
  - Gaza, Maputo Prov, Maputo City \*\*\*
- Water \*\*\*
- Sanitation \*\*

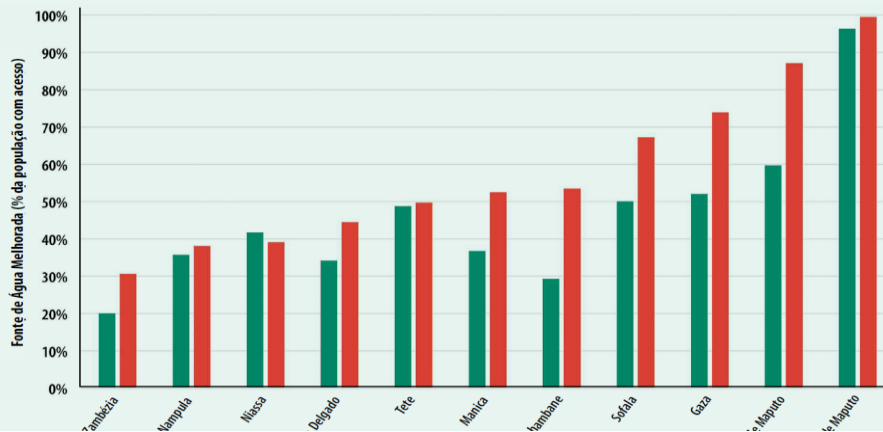
# Geographical differences

2014-15

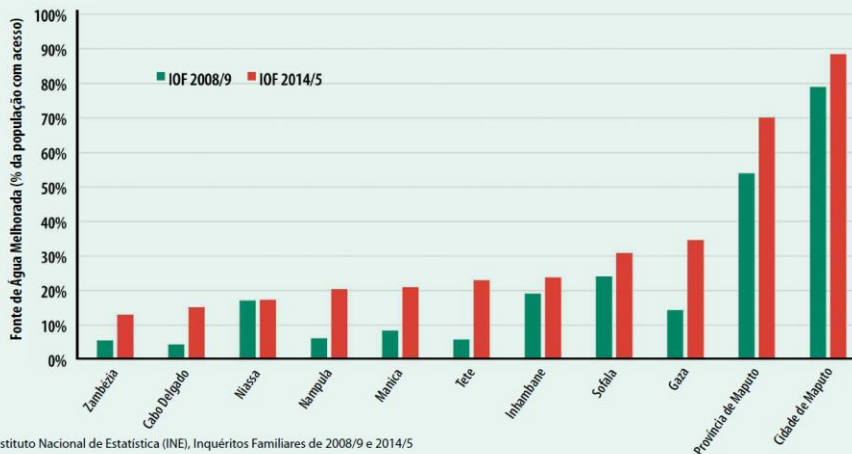


# Determinants (exploratory)

**FIGURA 12 C** Acesso a fontes de água melhoradas por província



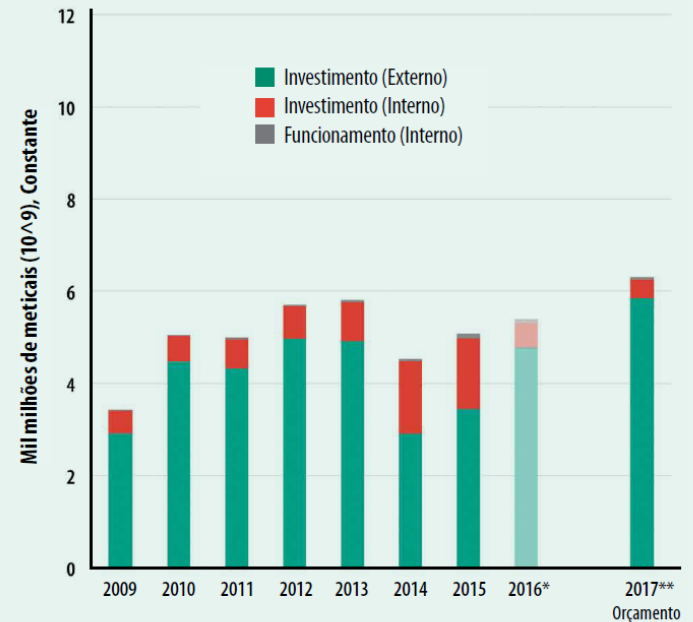
**FIGURA 13 C** Acesso a instalações sanitárias melhoradas por província



Fonte: Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE), Inquéritos Familiares de 2008/9 e 2014/5

## Termos Reais

Ajustado para efeitos de inflação



Improving conditions  
Severe inequalities  
Reduced internal investment

Source: UNICEF Budget Briefs, 2017

# Comments

- No relevant changes across time
- Stunting (as child marriage), appears to have been more resistant to advancement than other indicators.
- Dramatic inequalities by province
- Other determinants to be addressed:
  - Low weight at birth
  - Nutrition of mothers
  - Adolescent mothers





# Thanks

Chart Title

