CHILD POVERTY IN SOUTH AFRICA:
A Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis

THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND

stats sa
Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

unicef
for every child

SPRI
SOCIAL POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

CHILD POVERTY IN SOUTH AFRICA:
A Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis

June 2020

CHILD POVERTY IN SOUTH AFRICA: A Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis / Statistics South Africa

Published by Statistics South Africa, Private Bag X44, Pretoria 0001

A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at Stats SA Library and the following libraries:

National Library of South Africa, Pretoria Division
National Library of South Africa, Cape Town Division
Library of Parliament, Cape Town
Bloemfontein Public Library
Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg
Johannesburg Public Library
Eastern Cape Library Services, King William's Town
Central Regional Library, Polokwane
Central Reference Library, Mbombela
Central Reference Collection, Kimberley
Central Reference Library, Mmabatho

This report is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

For technical enquiries, please contact:
Patricia Koka
Email: patriciak@statssa.gov.za

Table of Contents

List of figures

List of tables

Abbreviations & Acronyms

BMI	Body Mass Index
COICOP	Classification of individual consumption by purpose
CRC	Convention of the Rights of the Child
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECE	Early Childhood Education
HSRC	Human Sciences Research Council
LBPL	Lower-Bound Poverty Line
LCS	Living Conditions Survey
M0	Adjusted deprivation headcount
MODA	Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis
NDP	National Development Plan
RTHC	Road to Health Card
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPRI	Social Policy Research Institute
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

Definition of terms

Household – Person or group of persons who lived/stayed together sharing resources for an average four nights per week for the past four weeks.

Household head – Member of the household identified by the household as their head.

Index score (M0) – product of the headcount and intensity measures (ranging from 0 to 1)

Intensity – average percentage of dimensions in which the multidimensionally poor children are deprived.

Multidimensional poverty headcount – percentage of children identified as multidimensionally poor.

Non-poor – Population living above a designated poverty line.

Poor – Population living below a designated poverty line.

Poverty headcount (P0) – Share of the population whose income or consumption is below the poverty line, that is, the share of the population that cannot meet its basic needs.

Poverty line – Line drawn at a particular level of income or consumption. Households/individuals whose incomes fall below a given level of the poverty line or whose consumption level is valued at less than the value of the poverty line are classified as poor.

Rural – Farms and traditional areas characterised by low population densities, low levels of economic activity and basic, low levels of infrastructure.

Settlement type – Classification according to settlement characteristics.

Urban – Formal cities and towns characterised by higher population densities, high levels of economic activities and high levels of infrastructure.

Preface

This report presents the child poverty levels in South Africa based on data collected by Stats SA through the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) conducted in 2014/15. The child poverty levels in this report are derived using the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) methodology. MODA uses a child as a unit of analysis and adopts indicators that are child specific and relevant to the well-being of the child. A life-cycle approach that reflects the different needs of children in various stages of development (early childhood, primary childhood and adolescence) is adopted.

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Acknowledgements

Executive Summary

Despite making great strides in economic transformation and development during the last two decades, South Africa continues to be plagued by poverty and inequality. While being ranked by the World Bank as an upper-middle income country, South Africa is judged by recent United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) research[1] to be one of the most unequal societies in the world and its 19 million children bear the brunt of this disparity. These persistently high levels of inequalities in South Africa make child poverty increasingly complex. Research is essential in defining this problem, establishing its extent and the processes by which it persists or arises and in informing possible interventions, while also assessing the effectiveness of these policy-oriented solutions.

This report measures multidimensional and money-metric poverty among children in South Africa. It also explores the relationship between both poverty measurements and identifies the demographic, socio-economic and geographical characteristics of multidimensionally poor children. In particular, the findings of the report contribute to efforts by the Government of South Africa to monitor the country's progress in achieving SDG targets 1.1 and 1.2.

UNICEF's Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) methodology is employed to measure multidimensional child poverty in the study. The MODA methodology applies child rights and life cycle approaches by looking at children's basic needs across several dimensions and at different stages in life. The methodology is underpinned by international and national legal and policy documents including the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The selection and definition of parameters for the MODA was carried out through a participatory process involving a myriad of stakeholders and institutions in South Africa.

The analysis uses data from the Living Condition Survey (2015) and focusses on the following dimensions of child well-being: nutrition, health, child development, education, child protection, WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), housing and information. A child is considered multidimensionally poor if she/he is deprived in at least three dimensions out of the seven analysed.

---

[1] Shanker, A. (2012). Equity Case Study: South Africa – Influencing national policies to advance equity. Retrieved from: https://www.unicef.org/equity/archive/index_65272.htm

Key findings

Child multidimensional poverty, 2015

This report is based on data collected from the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) of 2014/15. It adopts the United Nations Children Fund's (UNICEF's) Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) methodology to measure multidimensional child poverty among children aged 0 to 17 years. The South African MODA has seven dimensions (i.e. Housing, Protection, Nutrition, Health, Information, WASH (Drinking water source, Sanitation and Waste disposal), and Education/Child development) and 14 indicators. The methodology incorporates the life-cycle approach to reflect the different needs of children in various stages of their development (early childhood: 0–4 years, primary childhood: 5–12 years and adolescence: 13 to 17 years). A child is classified poor if s/he is deprived in at least three of these dimensions.

The report found that about 62,1% of children aged 0–17 years are multidimensionally poor in South Africa. Disaggregating this age group further, the results indicate that children aged 5 to 12 years have the highest rate at 63,4%, followed by those in the age group 13 to 17 years at 63,4%. Children aged 0 to 4 years had the lowest multidimensional poverty rate at 59,9%. On average the multidimensionally poor children suffer from 4 out of 7 deprivations across all age groups. More than 8 out of 10 children across all age groups experience multiple deprivations, i.e. number of deprivations greater than one (1).

The results indicate that higher rates of child poverty are found among children living in rural areas (88,4%) and in non-metropolitan areas (73,7%) compared to 41,3% of those in urban areas and 39,6% in metropolitan areas. The Housing, WASH (drinking water source, sanitation and waste disposal), Health and Child development dimensions are found to be the major contributors to the poverty situation of children aged 0 to 4 years. On the other hand Education, Housing, WASH (drinking water source, sanitation and waste disposal) and Health dimensions are major contributors to the poverty situation of children in groups 5 to 12 years and 13 to 17 years in South Africa.

The results further indicate that higher rates of child poverty are found among children from bigger households (i.e. those with seven or more household members), households where there are many children, households where there are no adults employed and households where the household head has no education or low levels of education. Black African children (68,3%) are more likely to be in poverty compared to other population groups. In addition, children that are single orphans where only a mother is alive have higher poverty rates compared to single orphans where only a father is alive. Double orphans have higher multidimensional poverty rates compared to other children. The results also indicate that within age group 0 to 4 years, child poverty is high where children's births are not registered.

The report also found that monetary child poverty is lower as compared to multidimensional child poverty. The proportion of children living in money-metric poverty is 51,0% whereas multidimensional child poverty rate is 62,1%. The results further show that there is a high positive correlation between multidimensional poverty (as

measured using MODA methodology) and money-metric poverty. The multidimensional poverty rate for money-metric poor children is almost twice that of non-poor children across all age groups. About 4 out of 10 children are both multidimensionally and money-metric poor, 2 out of 10 children are multidimensionally poor only, while one out of 10 children are money-metric poor only. Almost 3 in 10 children are neither multidimensionally nor money-metric poor. This pattern is found overall and in all the three age groups analysed.

1. Introduction

Poverty has remained a relevant phenomenon in global development policy, especially in developing countries. It is more so in South Africa given the country's history and depth of inequality in assets, income and opportunities.

The National Development Plan (NDP) makes reference to the Reconstruction and Development Programme's Policy Framework introduced by the South African government in 1994, in which it was emphasised that no political democracy can survive and flourish if the masses of its people remain in poverty, without land, and tangible prospects for better life. Attacking poverty and deprivation must therefore be a priority of any democratic government. It is enshrined in the NDP that the elimination of poverty and sharp reduction of inequality by 2030 is taken as a guiding objective of the national plan for the remaining years, and that all the elements of the plan should demonstrate their effect towards this goal (National Planning Commission, 2011).

Despite a general decline in poverty levels in South Africa between 2006 and 2011, the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) reported an increase in (monetary) poverty in 2015. Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) uses three poverty lines to measure monetary poverty, namely: Food Poverty Line (FPL), Lower-Bound Poverty Line (LBPL) and Upper-Bound Poverty Line (UBPL). The National Planning Commission of South Africa adopted the use of the LBPL, where one has to choose between food and important non-food items with regard to its poverty targets outlined in the National Development Plan (NDP). Using the lower-bound poverty line (LBPL) of R647 (in 2015 prices) per person per month, the poverty headcount expanded from 36,4% in 2011 to 40,0% in 2015 which translates into over 30,4 million South Africans living in poverty (Stats SA, 2017). This report adopts the LBPL to measure monetary poverty.

Being a world-wide concern for governments, poverty affects everybody, including children. It specifically has life-long repercussions on children's cognitive and physical development and their well-being with a perpetuate nature that could pass onto future generations and the possibility of trapping countries in a vicious cycle of impoverishment (Birhanu and Birhanu & Mulu, 2017). Children make up almost a third of the world's population and nearly one half of the population in less developed countries.

According to the Living Conditions Survey conducted in 2015, the South African population was estimated at 55 million people, of which 19,7 million (35,9%) are children aged less than 18 years (0–17) (Stats SA, 2017). Universally, children are one of the most vulnerable groups in society as they cannot be in charge of their well-being and depend on elders for survival (Hjelm, Ferrone, Handa & Chzhen, 2016). While there have been many positive changes in recent decades, the challenges for children remain great at a global level, in both rich and poor countries (UNICEF & Global Coalition to End Child Poverty, 2017). In almost every country, children are significantly more likely to live in poverty than adults, and the repercussions of poverty on children can be devastating and lifelong, with implications for the country's economic growth and human capital development.

The Living Conditions Survey (2015) has shown that in South Africa 3,1 million of the 21,9 million people living below the lower-bound poverty line are children, and those aged 0–17 are among the hardest hit by poverty as compared to other age cohorts (Stats SA, 2017). The commitment to children and their future well-being thus remains key in the country. The Bill of Rights in the South African Constitution specifically guarantees that "a child's best interests are of paramount importance in every matter concerning the child". In particular, the Constitution dictates that every child has the right among others to basic nutrition, shelter, basic health care services and social services (Republic of SA, 1996). As a result, in June 1995, the South African government formally committed to the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC) to improving the well-being of children. In so doing, it committed the country to implementing the principle of a "first call for children" whereby the needs of children are considered as a priority throughout the government's programmes, services and development strategies. This commitment was further reinforced by the ratification of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the African Child during 2000 (Republic of South Africa, 2012).

Addressing child poverty needs to be a national policy priority to ensure better life and opportunities for all in the future. The measurement of child poverty and the understanding of its dynamic nature is of crucial importance to guarantee that relevant, effective and sustainable policies and strategies geared towards breaking the revolving cycle of poverty are put in place. Traditionally, in most developing countries, the measurement of child poverty is based on household income or consumption levels to evaluate the extent to which children's needs are realised. This report recognises that child poverty is multifaceted and as such, requires a diverse approach alongside adaptive strategies over time and space in order to capture the changing fundamentals (National Development Agency, 2014). On the one hand, children are considered to be monetary poor if their household income or consumption levels fall below a certain minimum threshold to meet their basic needs. Complementary to this income or consumption approach, the assessment of child poverty is undertaken from a child-centred perspective, instead of focusing on the households in which they reside. This allows for the analysis of individual children's actual fulfilment of their rights and needs in South Africa. In addition, a multisectoral approach is applied, considering the overlap between different deprivations experienced by children in the country.

The rest of the report is structured as follows: Chapter 2 discusses the purpose of the report, followed by Chapter 3, which illustrates the MODA methodology and elaborates on the choice of dataset and selected parameters employed for examining child poverty in South Africa. The results for money-metric and multidimensional deprivation for children aged 0–17 years old are presented in Chapter 4. Subsequently, Chapter 4 disaggregates the results by three age-groups: young children (0–4 years), primary school-aged children (5–12 years) and adolescents (13–17 years). Throughout these chapters, the socio-economic and geographic characteristics of the most vulnerable children in South Africa are identified. A final sub-section of Chapter 4 presents the results on multidimensional child poverty by the money-metric poverty status of households. Conclusion and recommendations are narrated in section 5, and the last section of the report, which is section 6, provides references used in the report.

2. Purpose of report

In South Africa, reports on poverty in general are widely captured, but rarely reflect the poverty levels of children in particular. Moreover, the existing studies on child poverty use household income to measure children's well-being and living standards in the country. This report is the first to present comprehensive estimates of child poverty and deprivation in South Africa. It applies a multidimensional approach, namely the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) methodology, by assessing children's access to various goods and services and rights. The report elaborates on both the prevalence of sectoral deficiencies and the intensity of multidimensional deprivation experienced by children. In addition, the report will shed light on various socio-economic and geographic characteristics of the impoverished children in South Africa.

It is also the right time for South Africa to construct a measure of multidimensional child poverty and obtain a baseline for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were established in 2016, elaborated by 169 targets which aim to improve the lives of billions of people worldwide by the year of 2030. Within this context, the SDGs explicitly include child poverty as a target under Goal 1, which has the objective to reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions by 2030 (Hjelm, Ferrone, Handa & Chzhen, 2016). This analysis can be used as the baseline in order to measure South Africa's progress towards this goal.

3. Methodology

3.1 MODA methodology

This report adopts the UNICEF's Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) methodology to measure multidimensional child poverty among children aged 0–17 years-old in South Africa. The MODA approach is child-centred and builds on existing multidimensional poverty measurements, such as UNICEF's Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparities (Gordon, Nandy, Pantazis, Pemberton, & Townsend, 2003) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) Multidimensional Poverty Index (Alkire & Foster, 2011).

The MODA methodology consists of four main characteristics, namely:

1. It takes the **child as the unit of analysis**, rather than the household, as children experience poverty and deprivations differently from adults given their developmental needs. Therefore, MODA draws to a greater extent on individual-data to analyse and identify children's well-being.
2. It adopts a **life-cycle approach** to reflect the different needs of children in various stages of their development (early childhood, primary childhood and adolescence).
3. This approach recognises the **multidimensional** aspect of child poverty by looking at the number of deprivations that children experience simultaneously and the average depth of deprivation among the deprived children.
4. Identifies the **geographical and socio-economical characteristics of the most vulnerable children** in South Africa, allowing for better design of effective and relevant policies (de Neubourg et al., 2012).

This approach has been used by a number of countries in Africa such as Kenya, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Swaziland, Botswana and Ethiopia among others.

3.2 Data source and collection method

Data collected from the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) of 2014/15 was used for this report. The data references the year 2015. The LCS is a household-based survey that collected detailed data on income and expenditure, as well as information on education, housing, social welfare, health and living circumstances of households across South Africa.

More than 25 000 households participated in the survey for a period of four weeks as the survey instruments were administered in stages at different visits during the four weeks of data collection. The data collection for the LCS 2015 was conducted over a period of one year. The sample included all domestic households, holiday homes and all households in workers' residences, such as mining hostels and dormitories for workers. Institutions such hospitals, prisons, old-age homes, student hostels and dormitories for scholars were excluded. Boarding houses, hotels, lodges and guesthouses were also not included in the sample.

The survey made use of the following two data collection instruments: namely the household questionnaire and the weekly diaries (that were left with the respondents to record all acquisitions made by the household during the diary-keeping period).

3.3 Selection of dimensions, indicators and age-groups

In selecting the most relevant indicators and dimensions of child well-being, international human rights standards such as the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC) (1989), the World Summit on Social Development (1995) and the Sustainable Development Goals (2016) are used as a guiding principle (de Neubourg et al., 2012). Moreover, the choice of indicators and dimensions is defined by the availability of relevant and assessable indicators in the LCS 2015 to measure multidimensional child poverty in South Africa. The indicators and dimensions selected were discussed with representatives from various government departments, which includes the Department of Social Development, Department of Basic Education, Department of Human Settlements, National Treasury, Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), Social Policy Research Institute (SPRI), Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) and UNICEF.

According to the life cycle approach, children have different needs throughout different phases of their lives. Therefore, the findings and results are disaggregated by three age groups: 0–4 years, 5–12 years and 13–17 years. Figure 1 below presents the dimensions and indicators used, which include WASH (drinking water source, sanitation & waste disposal); Housing (shelter & energy); Nutrition (food security); Protection (safety); Health (distance to healthcare centre/facility & availability of Road To Health Card (RTHC)); Information (access to information devices); Child development (child development); and Education (school attendance, lateness in schooling & school facilities).

Figure 3.1.1: List of dimensions and indicators based on the LCS 2015

WASH
- Sanitation
- Waste disposal
- Drinking water source

Housing
- Shelter
- Energy

Nutrition
- Food security

Protection
- Safety

Health
- Distance to health centre
- Availability of Road to Health Card (RTHC)

Information
- Access to information devices

Child Development
- Child development

Education
- School attendance
- Lateness in schooling
- School facilities
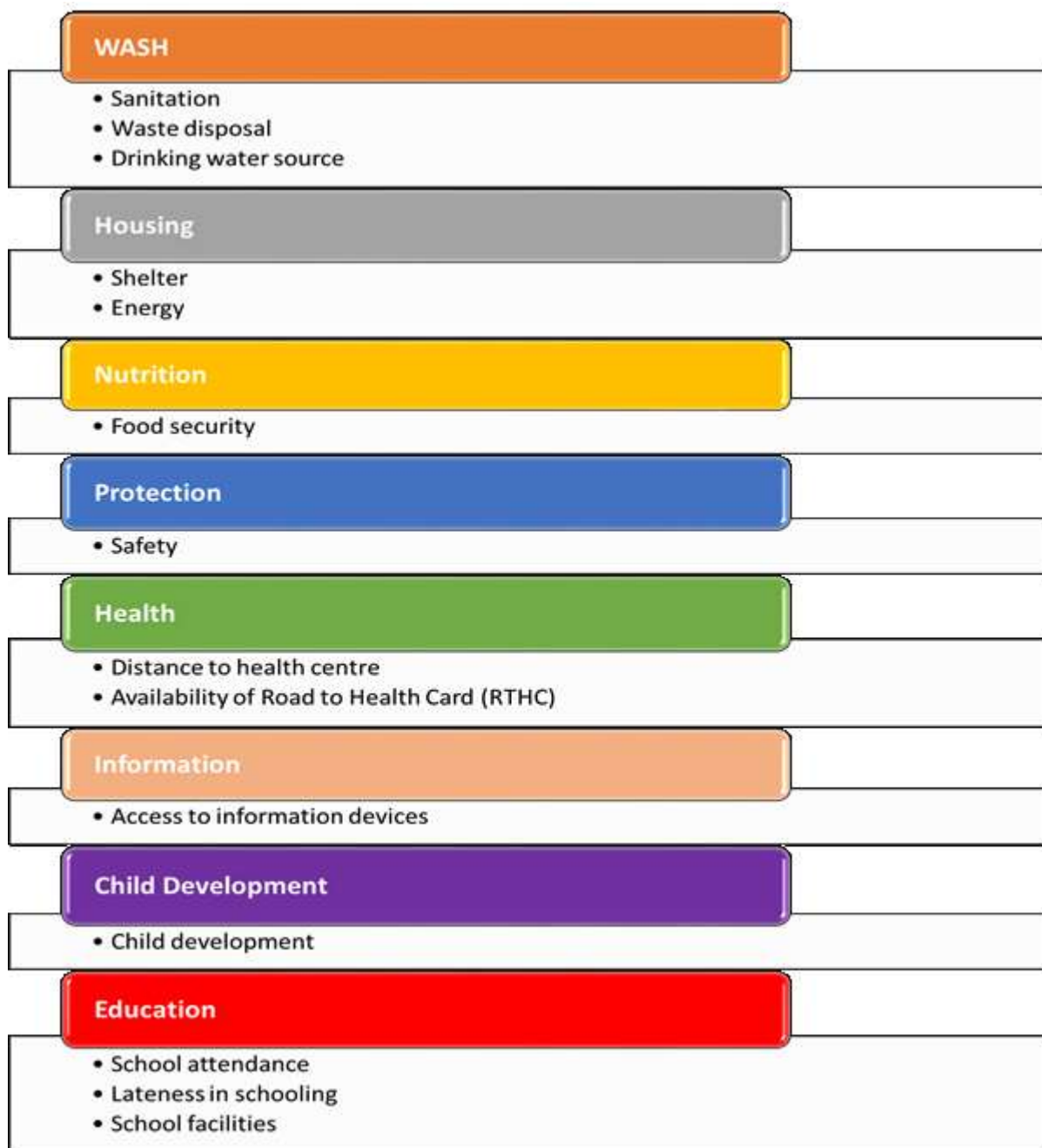
Table 3.1.1: Dimensions, indicators and deprivation thresholds by age groups

Dimensions	Indicators	Threshold: deprived if a:	Age group		
			0-4 years	5-12 years	13-17 years
WASH	Sanitation (toilet type)	0–17 year-old lives in a household that does not have access to an improved toilet type or shares sanitation facilities with at least one other household.	X	X	X
	Waste disposal	0–17 year-old lives in an area with inadequate (and infrequent) waste disposal and management services/facilities.	X	X	X
	Drinking water source	0–17 year-old lives in a household with access to unimproved[4] source of drinking water.	X	X	X
Housing	Shelter (material of roof, walls and floor)	0–17 year-old lives in the household with roof, walls and floor made out of rudimentary or non-permanent materials[5].	X	X	X
	Energy (fuel for cooking and lighting)	0–17 year-old lives in a household that uses solid fuel for cooking[6] or lighting[7].	X	X	X
Nutrition	Food security	0–17 year-old lives in a household that experienced food inadequacy[8] during the 12 months prior to the survey period.	X	X	X

---

[4] Unimproved source of drinking water includes rain water tank, water carrier tanker, flowing water/stream/river, stagnant water/dam/pool, well, spring and other.

[5] Rudimentary or non-permanent materials for the roof includes wood, plastic, cardboard, mixture of mud and cement, mud, asbestos and other; for the walls includes made of corrugated iron/zinc, plastic, cardboard, wattle and daub (e.g. sticks and mud), tiles, mud, thatch/grass, asbestos and other; and for the floor includes earth/sand, dung, wood planks and other

[6] Fuel for cooking includes paraffin, wood, coal, animal dung and none;

[7] Fuel for lighting includes paraffin, candle and none.

[8] Food inadequacy for child deprivation refers to a child that comes from a household that experienced 2 or more of the 8 Household Food Insecurity Access Scale questions listed below:

- The household ran out of money to buy food;
- Has it happened 5 or more days during the month prior to the survey period?
- The household cut the size of meals because there was not enough food in the house;
- Has it happened 5 or more days during the month prior to the survey period?
- The household skipped any meals because there was not enough food in the house;
- Has it happened 5 or more days during the month prior to the survey period
- The household ate smaller portions and less variety of foods than they would have liked to because there was not enough food in the house;
- Has it happened 5 or more days during the month prior to the survey period

Table 3.1.1: Dimensions, indicators and deprivation thresholds by age groups (continued)

Dimensions	Indicators	Threshold: deprived if a:	Age group		
			0-4 years	5-12 years	13-17 years
Protection	Safety	0–17 year-old residing in a household where any member experienced/ have been a victim of any crime[9] during the last 12 months.	X	X	X
Health	Distance to Health centre	0–17 year-old lives further than 5km away from the nearest hospital.	X	X	X
	Availability of Road To Health Card (RTHC)	12–23 months-old in a household does not have a RTHC.	X		
Information	Access to Information devices	0–17 year-old lives in a household that does not have access to the following: radio, television and internet.			
Child development	Child development	Exposure to ECD: 0–2 year-old is not exposed to an ECD programme.	X		
		ECE attendance: 3–4 year-old is not attending early childhood care/education centre.	X		
Education	School attendance	5–17 year-old is not attending pre-school or school.		X	X
	Lateness in schooling	7–17 year-old did not complete the grade required for his/her age.		X	X
	School facilities	5–17 year-old attends a school which does not have facilities/services[10].		X	X

---

[9] Crimes include assault, robbery, motor vehicle hijacking, theft out of motor vehicle, home robbery, murder, deliberate damaging or destruction of dwellings, motor vehicle theft (e.g. car, bakkie, truck, etc.) and sexual offences (e.g. rape, grapping, etc.)

[10] Facilities/services includes classroom, running water, toilet facility, library, science laboratory with usable apparatus, computers that can be used by learners, security guards at the gate and sports facilities

3.4 Limitations and data constraints

Data limitations in multidimensional analyses are commonly related to the exclusion of data items at survey design level. The LCS 2014/15 was designed to estimate poverty levels in the country and was not specific to child poverty measurement. The construction of the South African child MODA was therefore guided by the existing data from the LCS 2014/15. This presented a challenge in the construction of the child MODA as some indicators relevant to child poverty could not be generated due to lack of data items on those indicators. As such, the following dimensions and indicators could not be fully explored:

1. **Nutrition**

Generally, with MODA, indicators are only adopted if they are relevant for children, as opposed to indicators which have relevance to the well-being of other household members (de Milliano & Plavgo, 2014). In this report, only food security is used as a contributing indicator to this dimension which is at the household level. The inclusion of indicators such as stunting, wasting, breastfeeding, birth weight (overweight and low birth weight), malnutrition, Body Mass Index (BMI) and micronutrients deficiencies, among others, provide the best reflection of the contribution of Nutrition dimension to child poverty levels.

2. **Health**

Measurement and appropriate data on children's health help to ensure that policies are based on good information and are designed to enhance the health of children. The LCS captured data on children's health relating to immunisation and child vaccination completeness. Two contributing indicators, namely; distance to health care centre and availability of RTHC were used in the construction of the health dimension. The RTHC indicator was used in the place of immunisation data due to constraints in the latter indicator.

3. **Protection**

Protection of children is crucial to keep them safe from all kinds of harm. It is therefore important to have relevant and reliable data that will allow the measurement of child protection violations. Child protection is represented by safety (being a victim of crime) as the only indicator used to build this dimension. The LCS 2014/15 collected protection related information for household members, looking at whether they have been victims of different crimes within South African boarders. The list of crimes included in the LCS are at household level and cannot be linked to individuals and thus make it impossible to attach the crime to a child.

3.5 Analytic approach

*A child is considered **money-metric poor** if he/she is from a household that is below the lower bound poverty line of R647 per person per month.*

*A child is considered **multidimensionally poor** if he/she is deprived in 3 or more out of the 7 dimensions of well-being.*

Based on the choice of parameters discussed above, the analysis is conducted in five steps, as follows:

First, the single deprivation (sector specific) analysis is carried out for children in each age group presenting the proportion of children deprived in each indicator and in each dimension. This gives a first perspective on how child deprivation unfolds in South Africa and which deprivations drive child vulnerability across the three age groups. Additionally, in this study, the profile of most vulnerable children is drawn based on their demographic, socioeconomic and geographical characteristics, including area of residence, mother's level of education, sex of the child and others.

Second, the deprivation count analysis reflects the number of dimensions in which children are deprived. This gives an insight in the depth of multidimensional deprivation among children in South Africa. The deprivation count is conducted also in relation to the profiling variables.

Third, the overlap between dimensions is analysed by looking at the different deprivations that are experienced simultaneously by children of specific age groups. This study provides a deprivation overlapping analysis by dimension and a three-way overlapping analysis between combinations of three dimensions. Children of all age groups can be deprived in a total of seven (7) dimensions at a time.

Fourth, the analysis of multiple deprivation indices demonstrates summary statistics for the items below:

- The headcount ratio (H%), which looks at the incidence of multiple deprivation in various dimensions.
- The average intensity (A%), which counts the number of deprivations that a deprived child has as a percentage of all measured dimensions.
- The adjusted deprivation headcount (M0), combines both the incidence (H) and the depth of deprivation (A) in order to provide an index, ranging from 0 to 1, that measures the overall child poverty situation.

Finally, in addition to the above, the results are disaggregated by children's monetary poverty status, defined as money-metric child poverty. According to the money-metric approach, a child is considered as monetary poor if he/she is from a household that is below the national poverty line (LBPL) of R647 per person per month. An overlap analysis between multidimensional and money-metric poverty is also conducted to study the extent to which multidimensionally deprived children are monetary poor and vice versa.

4. Analysis of results

This chapter presents the findings of the multidimensional child poverty analysis in South Africa. Firstly, the study elaborates on multidimensional deprivation among all children (0–17 years) in the country and discusses the overlap between multidimensional and money-metric poverty at the national level. Thereafter, results are disaggregated by three individual age groups as per the life-cycle approach: 0–4 years old, 5–12 years old and 13–17 years old. These sections explore the sectoral deprivation analysis by each indicator and dimension as well as the multiple deprivation analysis, including the deprivation distribution and the overlap between different dimensions of well-being. Moreover, the overlap between multidimensional and money-metric poverty is discussed for each age group.

Chapter 4.1

Children aged 0 to 17 years

4.1 Multidimensional and money-metric poverty among all children (0–17 years)

Box 1: Key findings observed for multidimensional and money-metric poverty for children aged 0-17 years

Key findings for multidimensional and money-metric poverty among children aged 0–17 years

- Around 6 out of every 10 children in South Africa are multidimensionally poor, that is being deprived in at least 3 out of 7 dimensions of well-being.

- The multidimensionally poor children suffer, on average, from 4 out of 7 deprivations.

- Multidimensional poverty is higher in rural as compared to urban areas.

- Limpopo and Eastern Cape record the largest proportions of multidimensionally poor children (of 82,8% and 78,7% respectively) whilst Gauteng and Western Cape present the lowest multidimensional poverty rates (of 33,6% and 37,1% respectively).

- Higher multidimensional poverty rates are observed amongst black African children, double orphans, single orphans (only mother alive), children from households where the household head has no or low level of education, households with many members, households with many children and households with no adults employed.

- More than half of the children (51.0%) aged 0-17 years are money-metric poor.

- Around 4 out of 10 children (42,0%) are both money-metric and multidimensionally poor. While 9.0% are only money-metric poor, 20.2% are multidimensionally poor only.

The section below reports the analysis of multidimensional and money-metric poverty among all children in South Africa, that is, children aged 0–17 years old. The multiple deprivation analysis is conducted to assess the extent to which deprivations are experienced simultaneously and may hinder children's development and well-being. Moreover, the overlap analysis between multidimensional and money-metric poverty is performed to ascertain whether children are monetary or multidimensionally poor or both.

4.1.1 Multiple deprivation analysis

The multiple deprivation analysis looks at the deprivation indices as well as the deprivation distribution according to different profiling variables. The overlap between multidimensional and money-metric deprivation is also analysed.

Figure 4.1.1 and Table 4.1.1 show the deprivation measures for children aged 0–17 years, which is the multidimensional deprivation headcount ratio (percentage of deprived children; H%), the average intensity of deprivation among the deprived children (depth of deprivation; A%) and the adjusted deprivation headcount ratio (M0). Looking at Figure 4.1.1, the majority of children (94,5%) suffer from at least one deprivation and a large proportion (81,2%) faces deprivation in at least two dimensions at the same time. Using a threshold of three deprivations (k=3), 62,1% of children are identified as multidimensionally poor, with those children experiencing on average 57,4% of all possible deprivations, that is, 4 out of a total of 7 deprivations (See Table 4.1.1).

Figure 4.1.1: Multidimensional poverty headcount (H%) for children aged 0–17 years at national level and for all thresholds

Percentage of children deprived

Deprived in at least 1 dimension	94,5
Deprived in at least 2 dimensions	81,2
Deprived in at least 3 dimensions	62,1
Deprived in at least4 dimensions	39,7
Deprived in at least 5 dimensions	18,4
Deprived in at least 6 dimensions	4,6
Deprived in all dimensions	0,3
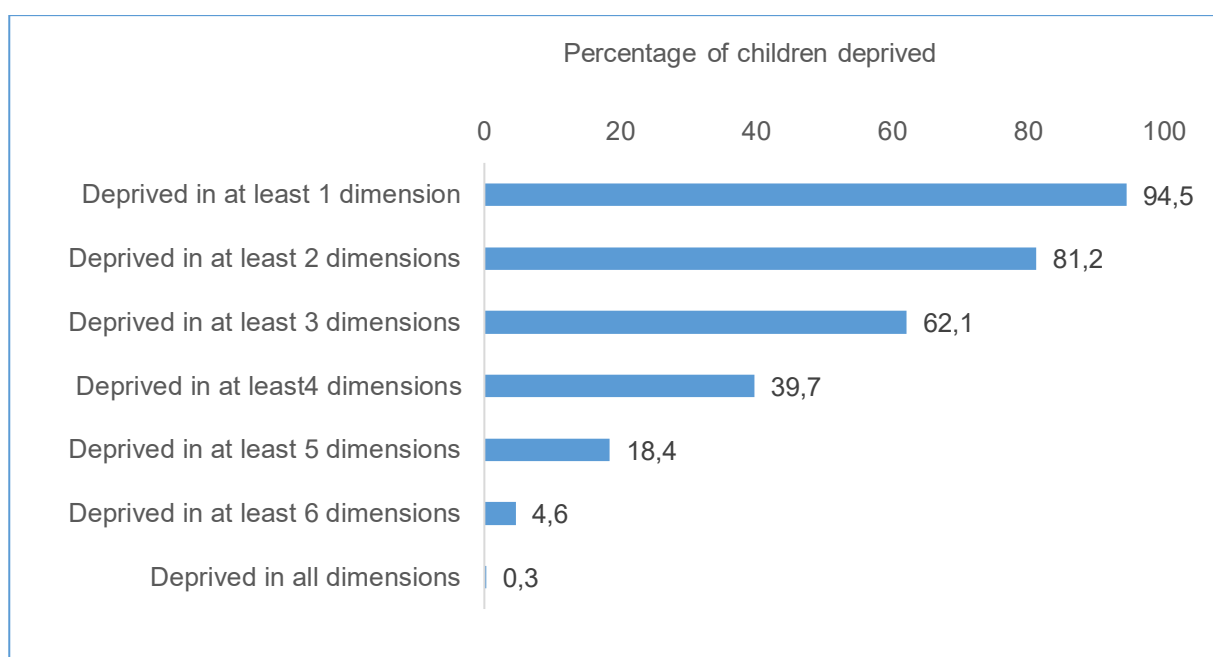
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

Table 4.1.1: Multidimensional deprivation indices for children aged 0–17 years at national level using a threshold of k=3

	Deprivation headcount (H) in %	Average intensity across the deprived (A) in %	Average intensity across the deprived (A) in number	Deprivation headcount adjusted for intensity (M0)
National	62,1	57,4	4,0	0,356

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015

Figure 4.1.2 below reflects the deprivation distribution of children aged 0–17 years nationally. The distribution depicts that 5,5% of children do not experience any deprivation. Only 13,3% of children encounter one deprivation, while 19,1% face 2 deprivations simultaneously. The highest proportion of children (22,4%) suffer from 3 deprivations at the same time. Although it is a small percentage, 0,3% of children are simultaneously deprived in all seven dimensions analysed. Being deprived in multiple dimensions of well-being not only hinders growth and development of children but also decreases the chances of survival.

Figure 4.1.2: Deprivation distribution for children aged 0–17 years at national level
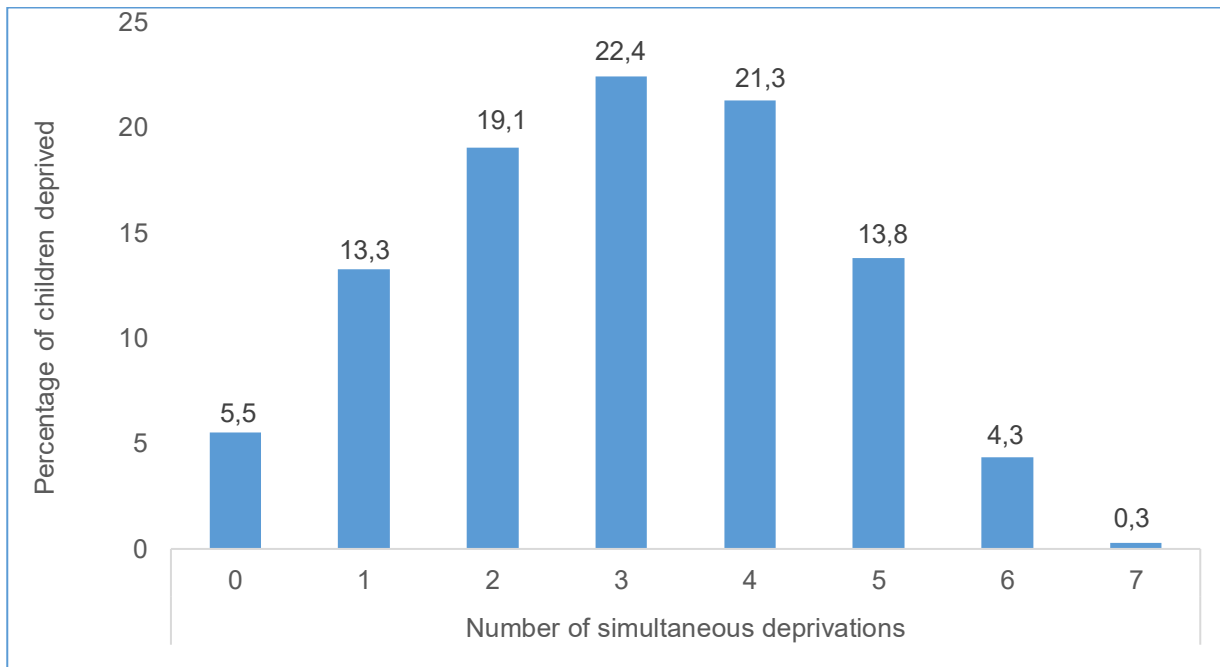
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

Figure 4.1.3 indicates the distribution of deprived children by settlement type. More children residing in urban areas (9,5%) experience zero deprivations as compared to those residing in rural areas (0,5%). The highest proportion of children (30,9%) residing in rural areas experience 4 deprivations simultaneously, while in urban areas, most children (27,0%) face 2 deprivations at the same time. In rural areas, 9,1% of children are deprived in 6 to 7 dimensions simultaneously, while 1,1% of children living in urban areas suffer from deprivation in the same number of dimensions.

Figure 4.1.3: Percentage distribution of deprived children aged 0–17 years by settlement type
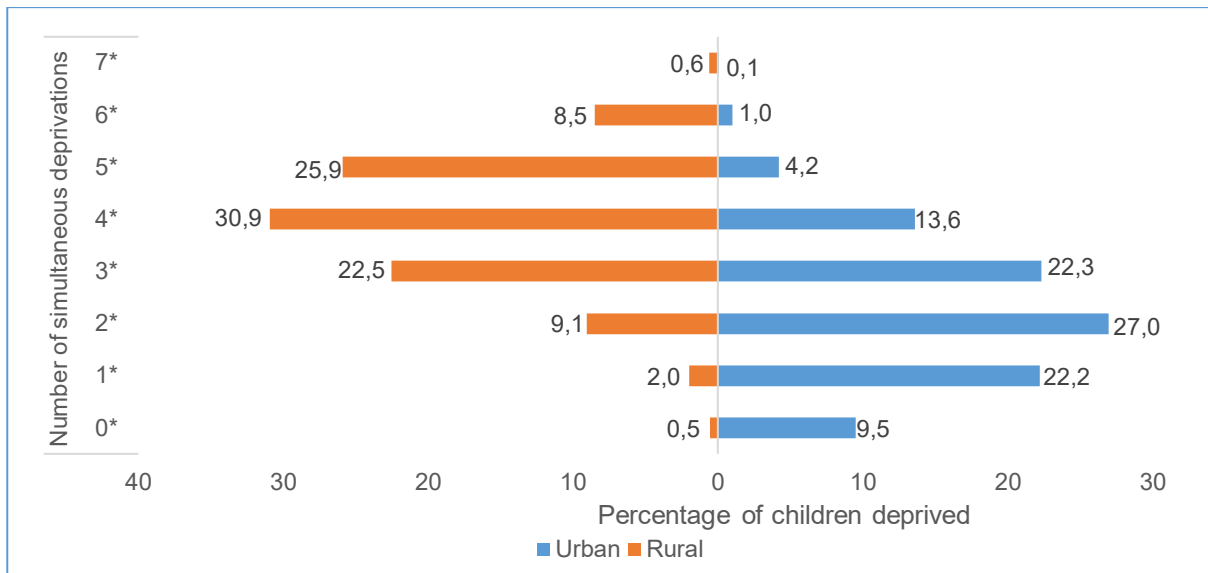
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
*Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.*

As depicted in Figure 4.1.4 below, the majority of children in Limpopo (82,8%), Eastern Cape (78,7%) and KwaZulu-Natal (75,8%) are multidimensionally poor, that is, they are deprived in three or more dimensions simultaneously. The national deprivation headcount rate stands at 62,1% of multidimensionally poor children. More than 1 out of 3 children residing in Gauteng and Western Cape are multidimensionally poor (33,6% and 37,1% respectively).

Figure 4.1.4: Multidimensional (k=3) child poverty for children aged 0–17 years by province
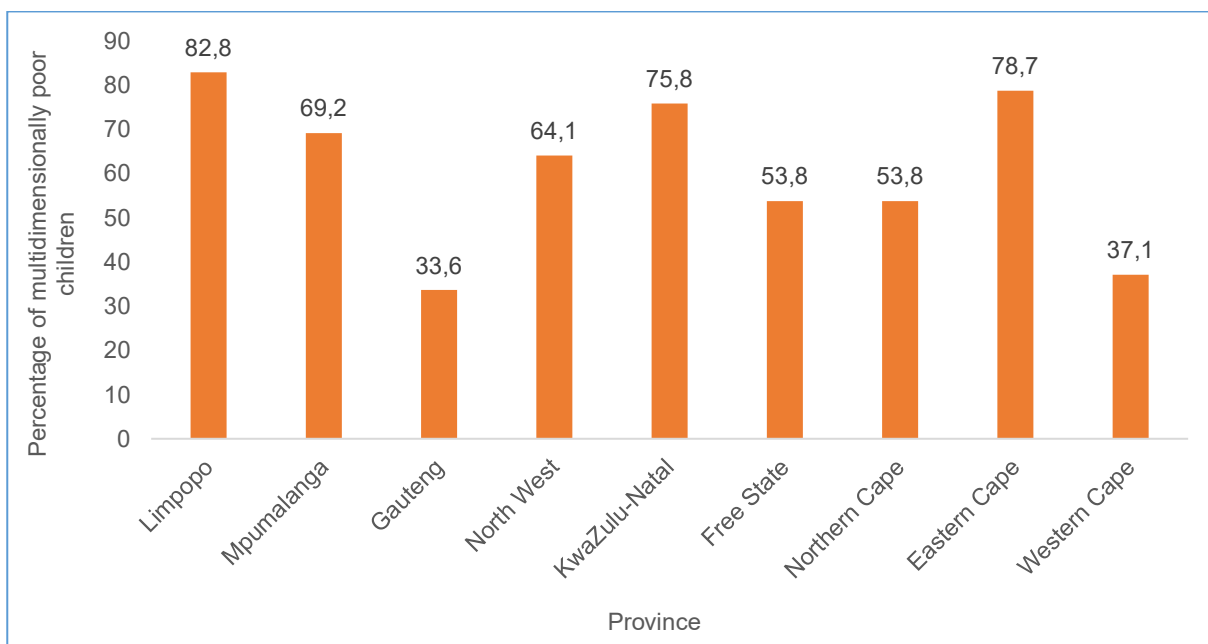
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

The proportion of multidimensionally poor children by metropolitan municipality[11] is shown in Figure 4.1.5. The highest multidimensional deprivation rates are found for children in Ekurhuleni (57,7%) and eThekwini (53,1%) municipalities. Nelson Mandela Bay, on the other hand, indicates the lowest percentage of multidimensionally poor children at 31,3%. In general, almost 4 out of 10 children living in metropolitan municipalities face multidimensional poverty and are thus deprived in 3 or more dimensions of well-being.

Figure 4.1.5: Multidimensional (k=3) child poverty for children aged 0–17 years by metropolitan municipality
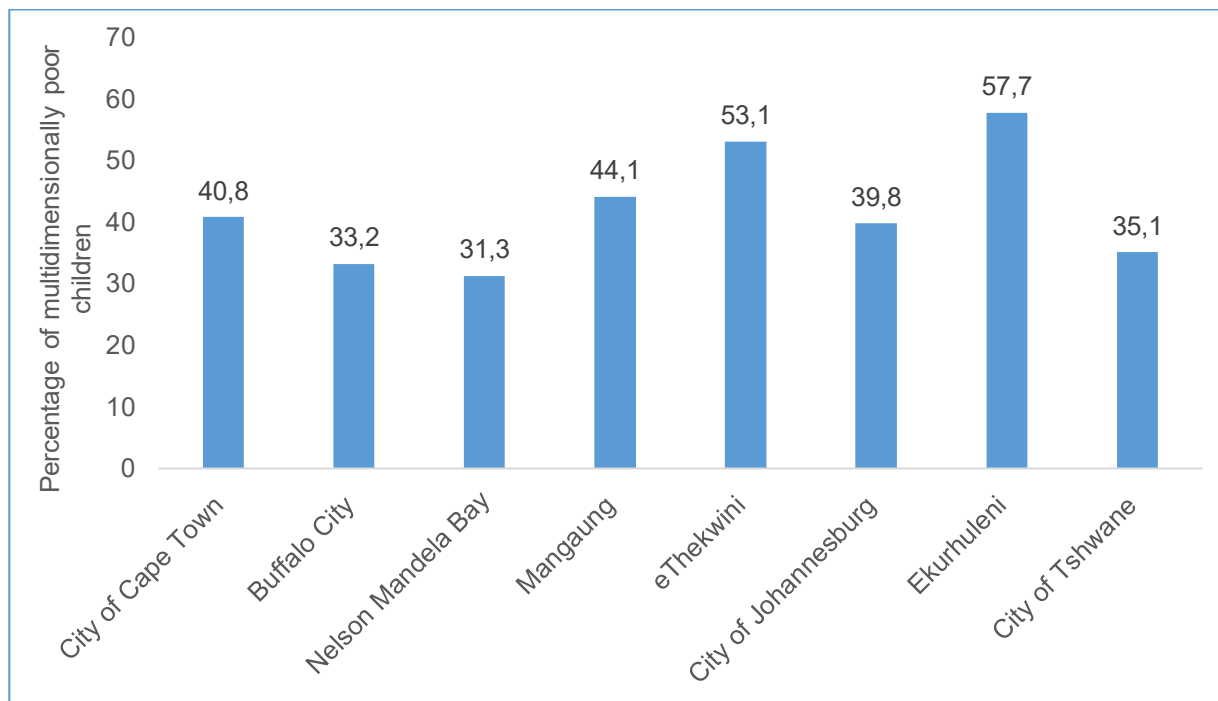
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

––––––––––––––––––––

[11]The non-metropolitan municipalities are not considered in this analysis

Figure 4.1.6: Multidimensional (k=3) child poverty children aged 0–17 by metropolitan municipality category

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
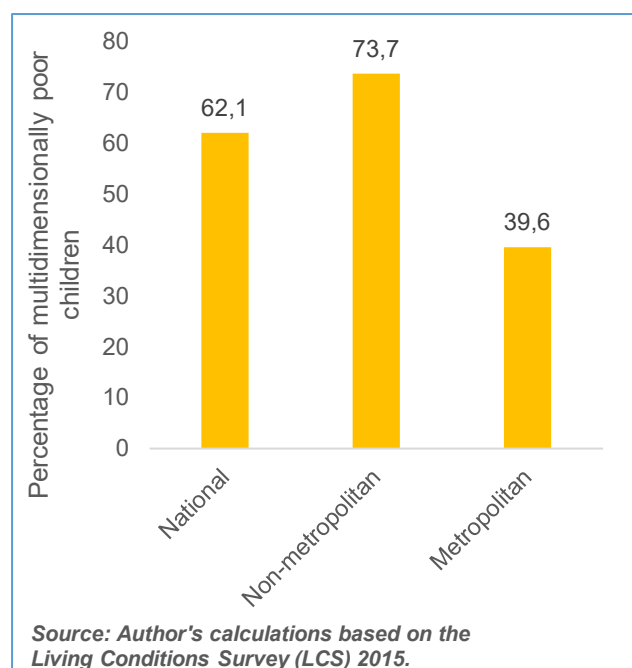
The proportion of multidimensionally poor children (0–17 years), experiencing at least three deprivations, at national level and by metropolitan municipality category are shown in Figure 4.1.6. Children living in non-metropolitan municipalities present a much higher multidimensional deprivation rate than children living in metropolitan municipalities. The majority (73,7%) of children in non-metropolitan municipalities are deprived in 3 or more dimensions of well-being simultaneously compared to 39,6% of children residing in metropolitan municipalities.

The multidimensional deprivation headcount for children aged 0–17 years profiled by various household and child characteristics is presented in Figure 4.1.7 below.

Child characteristics

Looking at the population group of the child, black African children indicate the highest multidimensional poverty rates in comparison to children belonging to other population groups. Nearly 7 out of every 10 black African children (68,3%) are deprived in at least 3 dimensions at the same time, in contrast to 11,5% of white, 16,8% of Asian/Indian and 37,9% of coloured children. In addition, double orphans are most vulnerable, with 77,3% of them being multidimensionally poor. Differences based on the gender of the child are not statistically significant.

Household characteristics

This figure also depicts that, as the household head's education level improves (e.g. from no schooling (86,1%) to higher education (21,6%)), the proportion of multidimensionally poor children reduces. In other words, the higher the education level of the household head, the lower the number of deprivations experienced by children in the household. A different pattern is observed in terms of the household size and number of children in the household. As the number of household members/children increases, the percentage of multidimensionally poor children also rises, that is, the more the number of household members, the higher the level of multidimensional poverty. Furthermore, almost 4 out of 5 children from households with no adults employed (79,9%) are multidimensionally poor as opposed to 56,8% of children from households with one adult employed and 45,4% of children from households with 3 or more adults employed. Female-headed households show higher multidimensional poverty rates as compared to male-headed households (71,3% versus 53,6%).

Figure 4.1.7: Multidimensional poverty head count ratios (k=3) for children aged 0–17 years by child's characteristics
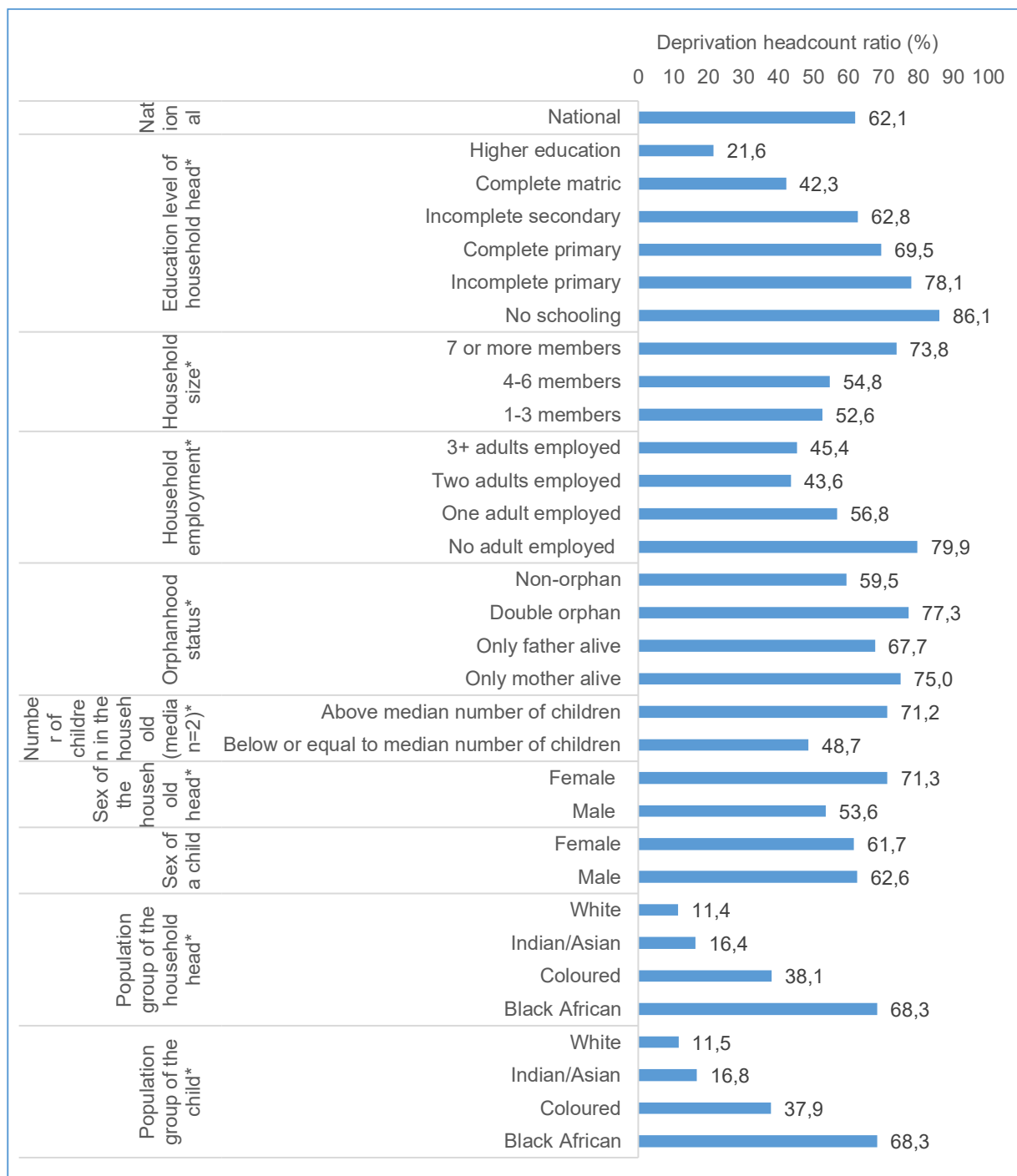
Source: Author's calculations are based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

4.1.2 Overlap analysis between money-metric and multidimensional deprivation

This section explores the relationship between money-metric and multidimensional poverty for children aged 0–17 years. The money-metric poverty status of households (poor or non-poor) is determined based on national poverty lines[12]. The cost-of-basic needs approach, which is internationally recognised, is used to link welfare to the consumption of goods and services. For the purpose of this report, a household is considered poor if its consumption was below the lower bound poverty line of R647 per person per month. On the other hand, a child is regarded as deprived or multidimensionally poor if he or she is deprived in three or more dimensions of well-being simultaneously.

Figure 4.1.8 below presents the deprivation overlap for children aged 0–17 years based on money-metric and multidimensional poverty at the national level. In South Africa, 9,0% of children are found to be only money-metric poor and not deprived, whereas 20,2% are multidimensionally poor only. Most children (42,0%) are both money-metric and multidimensional poor while 28,8% are neither poor nor deprived.

Figure 4.1.8: Deprivation overlap for children aged 0–17 years based on money-metric and multidimensional (k=3) poverty at the national level.

Non-poor based on Money-metric and Multidimensional poverty (28,8%)

Overlap between

Money-metric poverty and Multidimensional poverty (42,0%)

Money-metric poverty only (9,0%)   Multidimensional poverty only (20,2%)

Money-metric poverty (51,0%)

Multidimensional poverty (62,1 %)
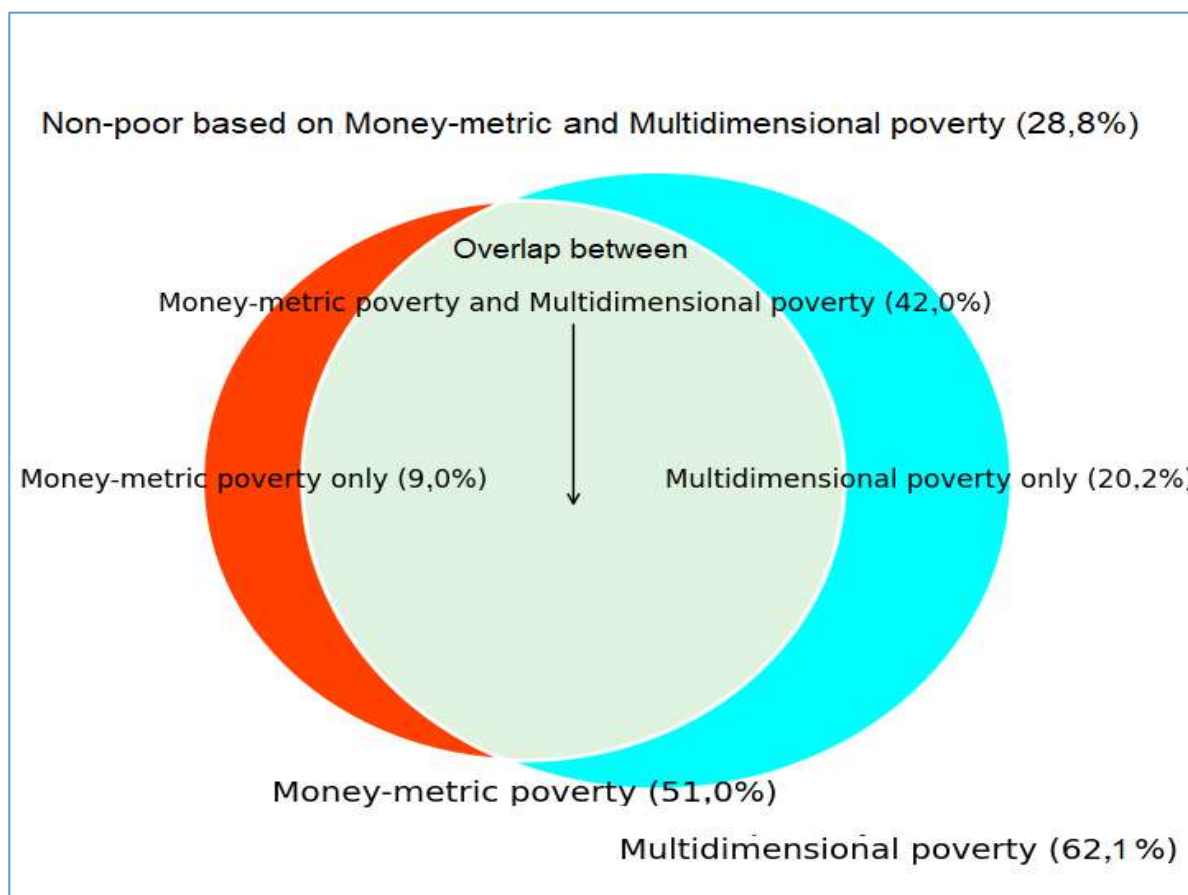
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

---

[12] The national poverty lines used in South Africa are FPL, LBPL and UBPL

The overlap between money-metric and multidimensional deprivation by settlement type is shown in Table 4.1.2. Almost 94% of rural children are either poor, deprived or both; only 5,3% of children are poor but not deprived, while 20,7% experience multidimensional poverty even though they are not from monetary poor households. In urban areas, 19,7% of children are deprived but not poor, whereas 12,0% are from money-metric poor households but are not deprived.

Table 4.1.2: Deprivation overlap for children aged 0–17 years based on money-metric and multidimensional poverty by settlement type

Settlement type	Money-metric poverty status of household (LBPL)	Overlap	Multi-dimensional poverty (k=3)	Money-metric poor only	Multi-dimensionally poor (deprived) only	Non-poor (money-metric & multi-dimensional poverty)
Rural	73,1	67,8	88,4	5,3	20,7	6,3
Urban	33,5	21,5	41,3	12,0	19,7	46,8
National	**51,0**	**42,0**	**62,1**	**9,0**	**20,2**	**28,8**

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

The disaggregation of money-metric and multidimensional poverty by province for children aged 0–17 years is outlined in Table 4.1.3. The Eastern Cape, Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal provinces experience higher percentages of children that are both poor and deprived at 62,1%, 59,9% and 56,7% respectively. Higher proportions of children that are deprived but not poor are registered in Mpumalanga (25,5%), followed by Limpopo and Western Cape provinces which records almost similar proportions of deprived but not poor children at 22,9% and 22,1%. Gauteng (55,6%) and Western Cape (50,3%) report the highest proportions of children that are not poor in both measures.

Table 4.1.3: Deprivation overlap for children aged 0–17 years based on money-metric and multidimensional poverty by province

Province	Money-metric poverty status of household (LBPL)	Overlap	Multi-dimensional poverty (k=3)	Money-metric poor only	Multi-dimensionally poor (deprived) only	Non-poor (money-metric & multidimensional poverty)
Limpopo	65,8	59,9	82,8	5,9	22,9	11,3
Mpumalanga	50,6	43,7	69,2	6,9	25,5	23,9
Gauteng	25,8	15,0	33,6	10,8	18,6	55,6
North West	56,8	43,9	64,1	12,9	20,2	22,9
KwaZulu-Natal	63,3	56,3	75,8	7,0	19,4	17,3
Free State	46,4	32,4	53,8	13,9	21,3	32,3
Northern Cape	50,5	34,7	53,8	15,8	19,1	30,4
Eastern Cape	68,8	62,1	78,7	6,7	16,5	14,6
Western Cape	27,6	15,0	37,1	12,6	22,1	50,3
National	**51,0**	**42,0**	**62,1**	**9,0**	**20,2**	**28,8**

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

Table 4.1.4 details the deprivation overlap between money-metric and multidimensional poverty for children aged 0–17 years based on metropolitan municipality category. Most of the children (49,8%) in metropolitan municipalities are neither money-metric poor nor multidimensionally deprived, as compared to children in non-metropolitan municipalities at 18,0%. Non-metropolitan municipalities record the highest proportion of children that are both monetary and multidimensionally poor at 53,6%. The percentage of multidimensionally poor children that are not money-metric poor is almost the same in both metropolitan and non-metropolitan municipalities (20,3% vs 20,1%).

Table 4.1.4: Deprivation overlap for children aged 0–17 years based on money-metric and multidimensional poverty by metropolitan municipality category

Metropolitan municipality category	Money-metric poverty status of household (LBPL)	Overlap	Multidimensional poverty (k=3)	Money-metric poor only	Multidimensionally poor (deprived) only	Non-poor (money-metric & multidimensional poverty)
Metropolitan	29,9	19,3	39,6	10,5	20,3	49,8
Non-metropolitan	61,9	53,6	73,7	8,2	20,1	18,0
National	**51,0**	**42,0**	**62,1**	**9,0**	**20,2**	**28,8**

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

The deprivation overlap for children aged 0–17 years based on money-metric and multidimensional poverty by metropolitan municipality is shown in Table 4.1.5. The findings suggest that City of Johannesburg has the highest proportion (57,5%) of children that are neither money-metric nor multidimensionally poor. Buffalo City (26,6%) and eThekwini (23,1%) municipalities register higher proportions of children that are deprived but not monetary poor. Higher percentages of children that are monetary poor but not deprived are registered in Nelson Mandela Bay (13,0%), followed by Ekurhuleni and City of Johannesburg at 11.9% and 11,2% respectively. Buffalo City (31,2%) and eThekwini (30,0%) municipalities record higher proportions of children that are both monetary and multidimensional poor. Child poverty for children aged 0-17 years based on money-metric and multidimensional poverty status of the household are presented in the form of maps on Figure 4.1.9 and Figure 4.1.10 below.

Table 4.1.5: Deprivation overlap for children aged 0–17 years based on money-metric and multidimensional poverty by metropolitan municipality

Metropolitan municipality	Money-metric poverty status of household (LBPL)	Overlap	Multidimensional poverty (k=3)	Money-metric poor only	Multidimensionally poor (deprived) only	Non-poor (money-metric & multidimensional poverty)
City of Tshwane	31,1	23,4	40,8	7,7	17,4	51,5
Ekurhuleni	25,6	13,8	33,2	11,9	19,4	54,9
City of Johannesburg	22,8	11,6	31,3	11,2	19,7	57,5
Mangaung	31,4	24,7	44,1	6,7	19,3	49,3
eThekwini	41,1	30,0	53,1	11,1	23,1	35,9
Nelson Mandela Bay	37,6	24,6	39,8	13,0	15,2	47,1
Buffalo City	39,7	31,2	57,7	8,5	26,6	33,7
City of Cape Town	24,9	14,1	35,1	10,7	21,0	54,1

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

Figure 4.1.9: Child poverty for children aged 0–17 years based on money-metrics poverty of a household by province
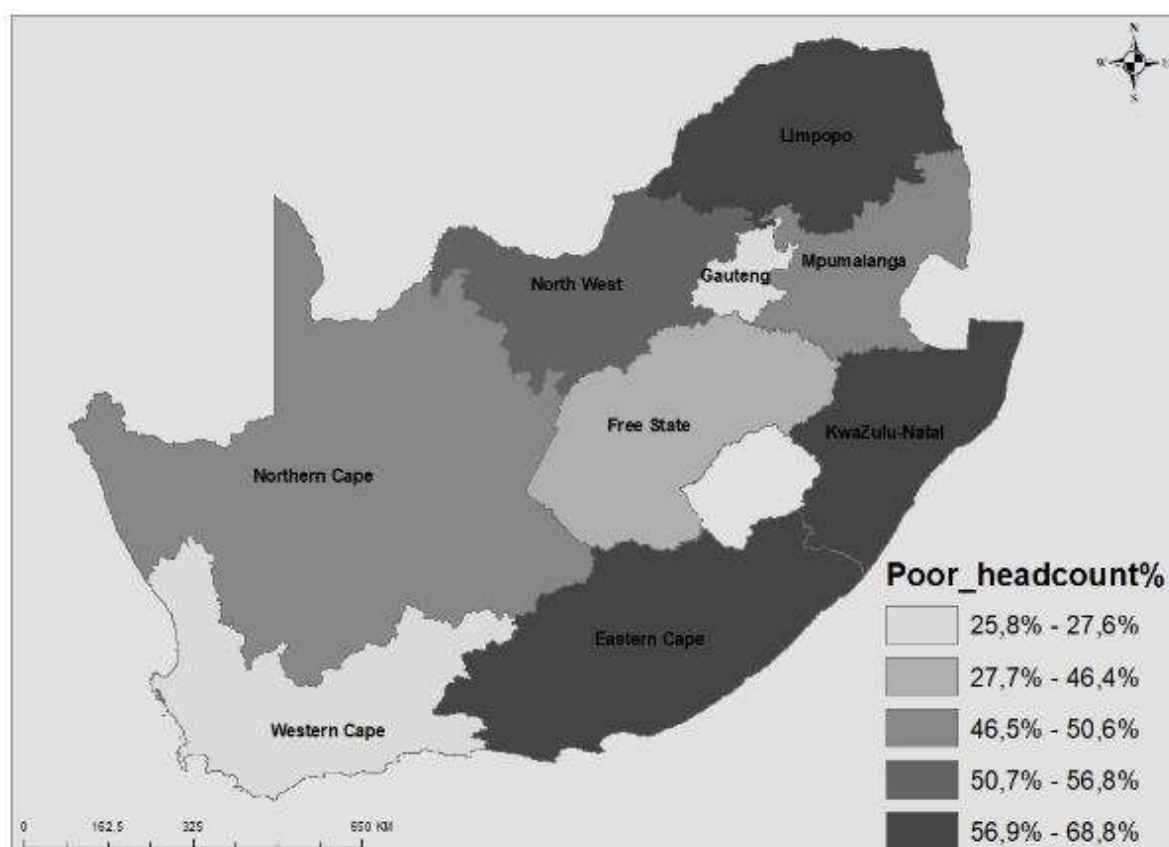
Figure 4.1.10: Child poverty for children aged 0–17 years based on multidimensional poverty (k=3) of a household by province
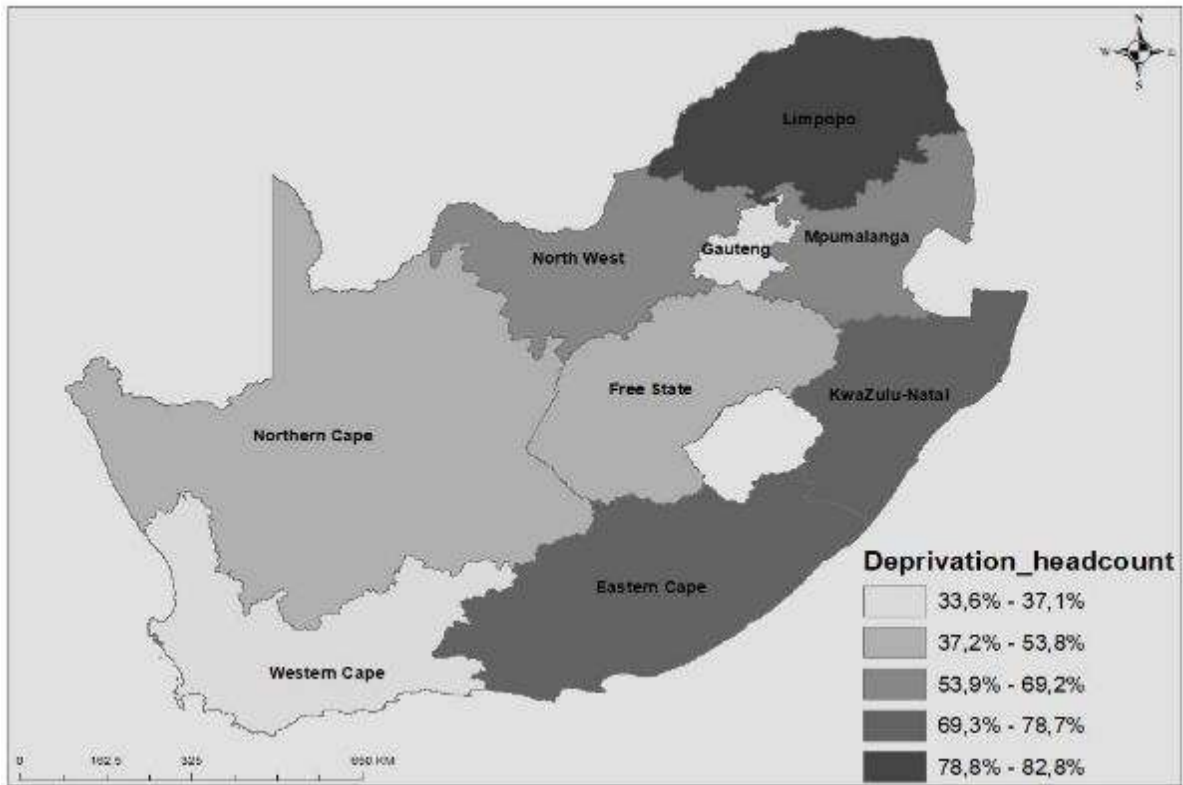
Chapter 4.2

Children aged 0 to 4 years

4.2 Deprivation among younger children (0–4 years)

Box 2: Key findings observed for multidimensional poverty for children aged 0–4 years

<div style="border:1px solid blue">

Key findings for multidimensional poverty amongst children aged 0–4 years

- Around 6 out of every 10 children (59,9%) aged 0-4 years in South Africa are multidimensionally poor, that is being deprived at least 3 out of 7 dimensions of well-being.

- The multidimensionally poor children suffer, on average, from 4 out of 7 deprivations.

- Only 5,9% of children face zero deprivations while the majority experience multiple deprivations.

- The dimensions showing the highest deprivation rates for children this age are Housing (61,3%), Child development (57,9%), Health (54,4%) and WASH (51,5%).

- Multidimensional poverty is higher in rural as compared to urban areas.

- Higher multidimensional poverty rates are observed amongst black African children, single orphans (mother alive only), double orphans, children from households where the household head has no or low level of education, households with many members, households with many children and households with no adults employed.

- The dimensions contributing the most to the adjusted deprivation rate (M0) are Housing and WASH, at 20,3% and 18,9% respectively.

</div>

This section presents the results for younger children under the age of five years. It specifically looks into the deprivation headcount by indicators and dimensions of interest (e.g. availability of Road To Health Card (RTHC)) as well as the rates based on individual characteristics of a child. In addition, the deprivation distribution and overlap between specific dimensions are discussed at the national level and according to various profiling variables. The deprivation indices (headcount (H%), intensity (A%) and headcount adjusted for intensity (M0)) and its decomposition are also explored.

4.2.1 Single deprivation analysis

Figure 4.2.1 shows the proportion of children aged 0–4 years old deprived in each indicator of well-being at the national level. For example, 57,9% of children are not exposed to any early childhood education programme or do not attend early childhood education centre while 42,5% suffer from food security in the household.

Figure 4.2.1: Deprivation headcount rates for children aged 0–4 years by indicator and dimension
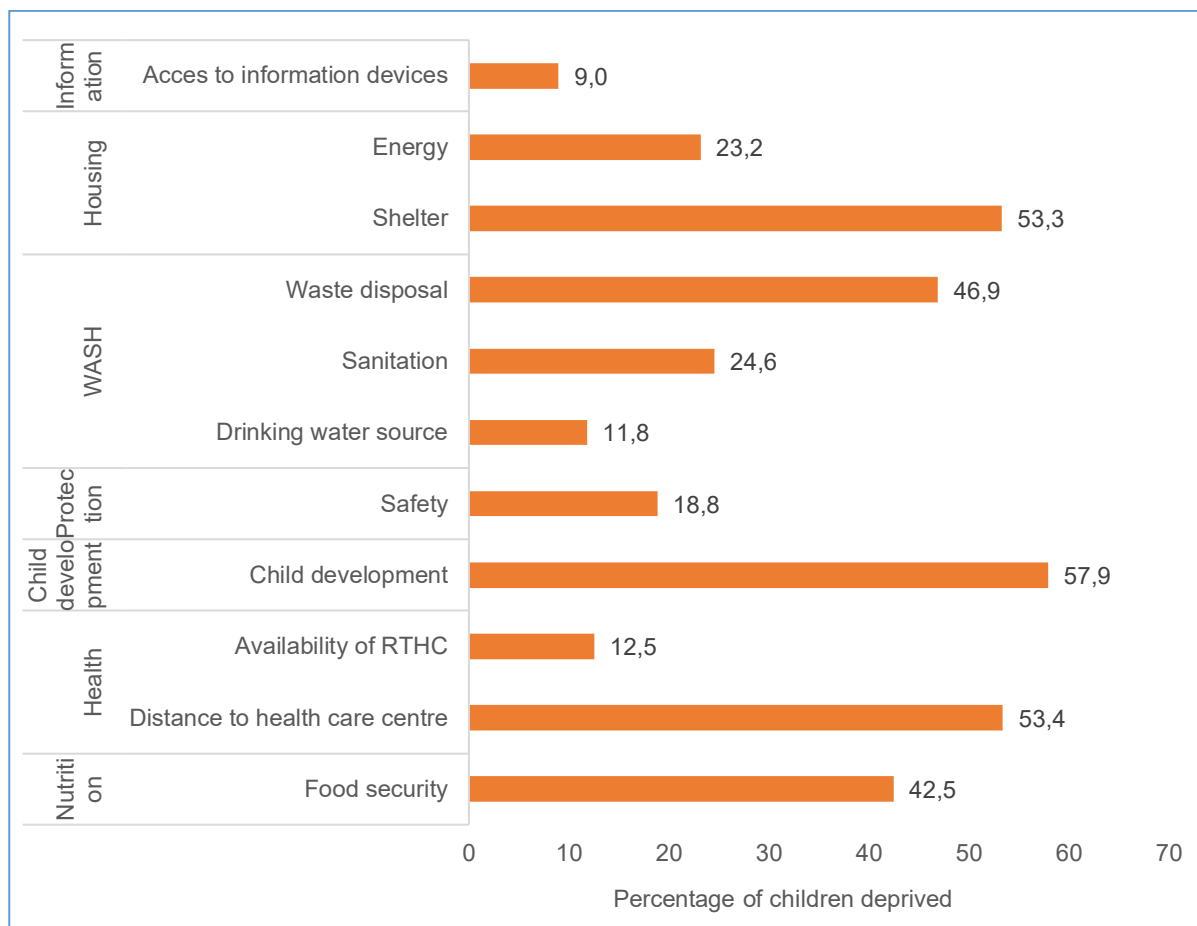
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

Figure 4.2.2 clusters the headcount deprivation rate of indicators at a dimension level for children this age. A child is considered as deprived in a specific dimension (e.g. Health) if he or she is deprived in at least one of its indicators (e.g. Availability to RTHC or distance to health care centre). The analysis incorporates seven dimensions, with high incidence of deprivation experienced in Housing, Child development, Health and WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene). More than 6 out of 10 children (61,3%), are deprived in Housing dimension, which is mainly due to lack of adequate and sustainable shelter with 53,3% of children deprived.

Furthermore, almost 58% of all children aged 0–4 years are deprived in the Child development dimension. The Health dimension shows a deprivation rate of 54,4% which is composed of the indicators "*Availability of RTHC*" and "*Distance to health care centre*" (deprivation rates of 12,5% and 53,4% respectively). The proportion of children deprived in WASH dimension stands at 51,5%. This is mainly driven by lack of adequate waste disposal and management services for which 46,9% of children are deprived. Moreover, Nutrition plays a very critical role for children in this age group in terms of their mental and physical development. As shown in Figures 4.2.1 and 4.2.2, in South Africa, more than 4 out of 10 children (42,5%) in this age group are deprived in the Nutrition dimension.

Figure 4.2.2: Deprivation headcount rates for children aged 0–4 years by dimension
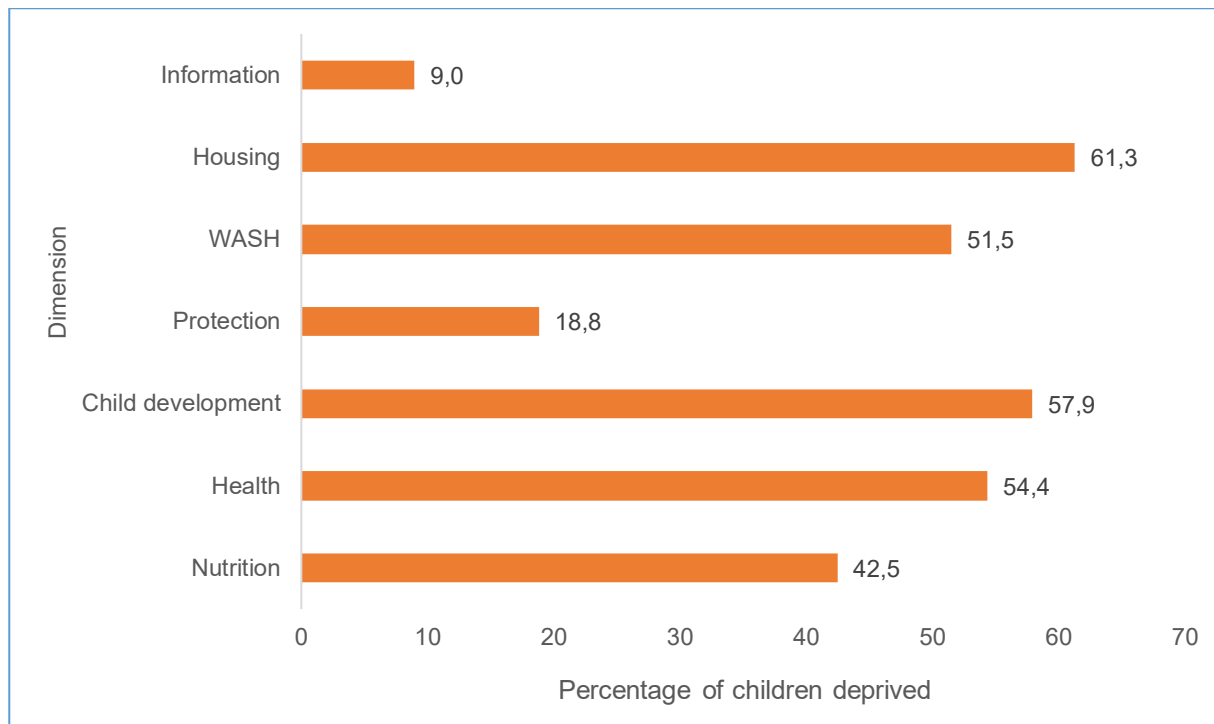
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

4.2.1.1 Deprivation rates based on geographical location of the child

The deprivation rates for children aged 0–4 years are also explored by looking at the geographical location of the child. Figure 4.2.3 below presents the deprivation rate by dimension and settlement type. The majority of children aged 0–4 years residing in rural areas are deprived in WASH, Health and Housing dimensions at 93,5%, 73,6% and 72,4% respectively. Children in urban areas encounter higher rates of deprivation in Housing (52,4%) and Child development (50,2%) dimensions. Generally in South Africa, children in this age group residing in rural areas experience high deprivation in all dimensions except for Protection, as compared to urban children. The disaggregation of dimensions by province is shown in the form of maps in Figures 4.2.4 – 4.2.10.

Figure 4.2.3: Deprivation headcount rates for children aged 0–4 years by dimension and settlement type
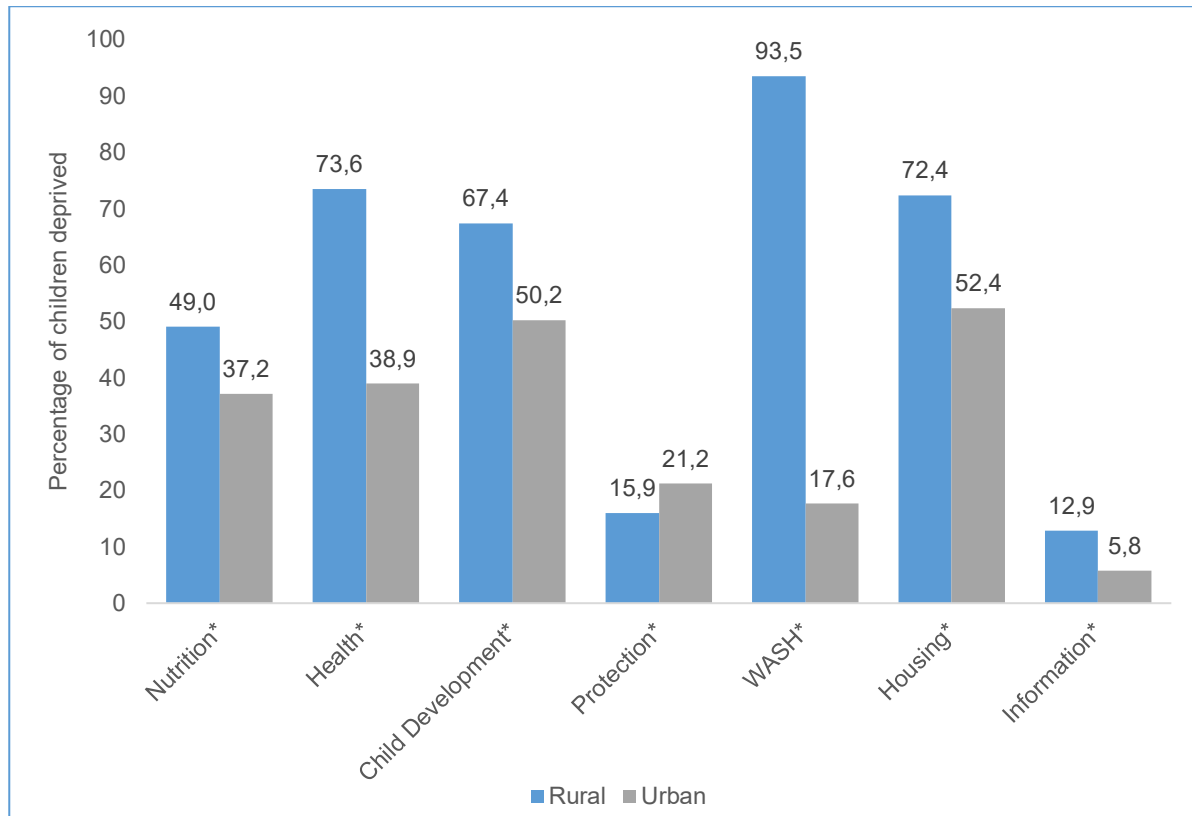
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
*Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.*

Figure 4.2.4: Deprivation rate for children aged 0–4 years for Nutrition by province
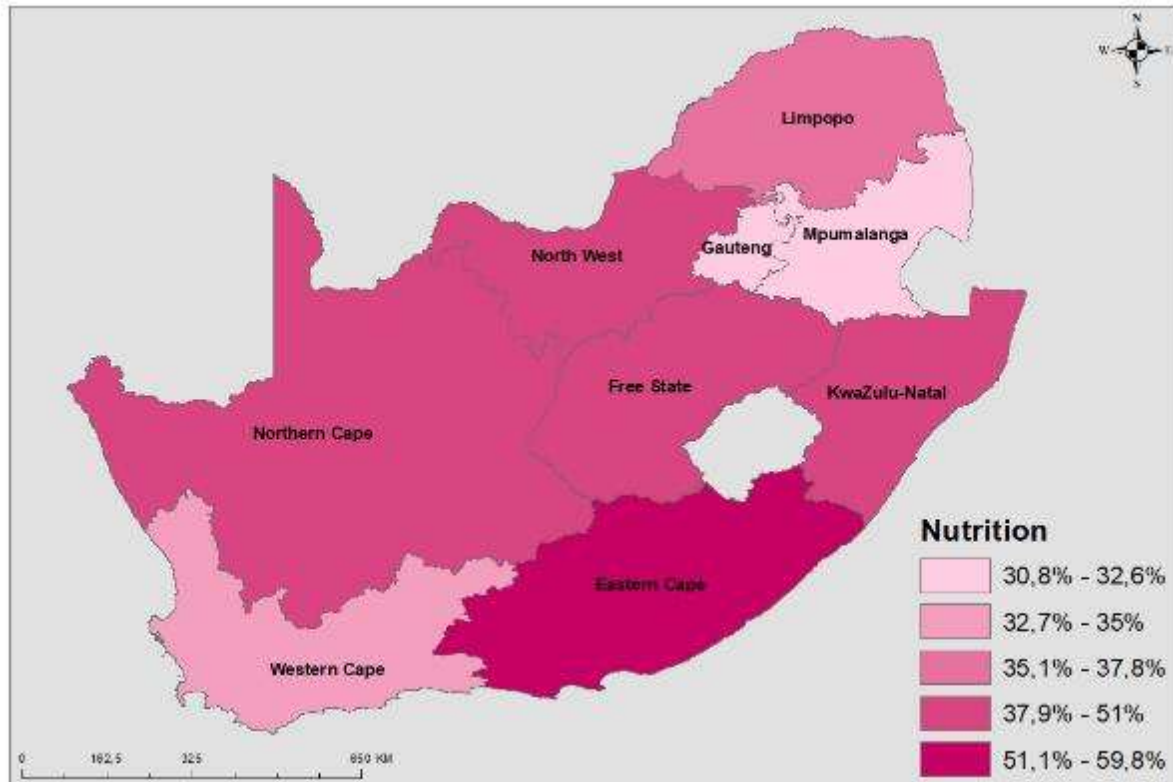
Figure 4.2.5: Deprivation rate for children aged 0–4 years for Health by province
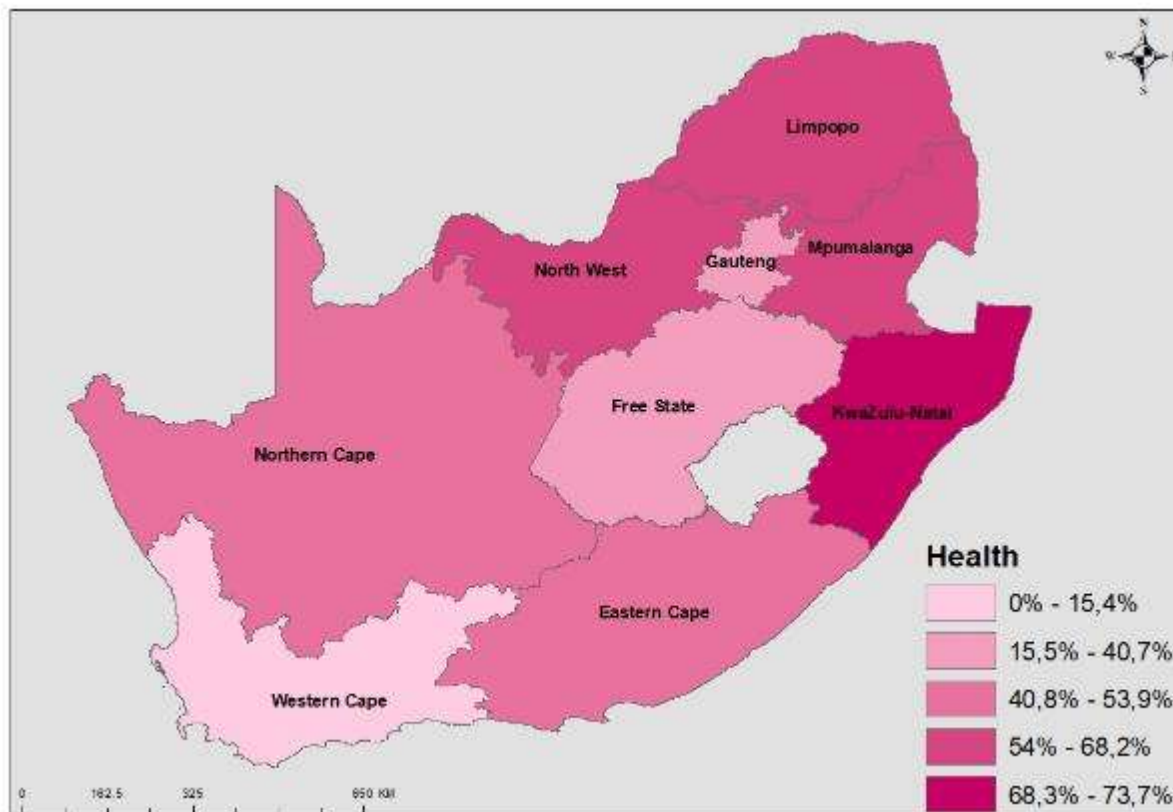
Figure 4.2.6: Deprivation rate for children aged 0–4 years for Child development by province
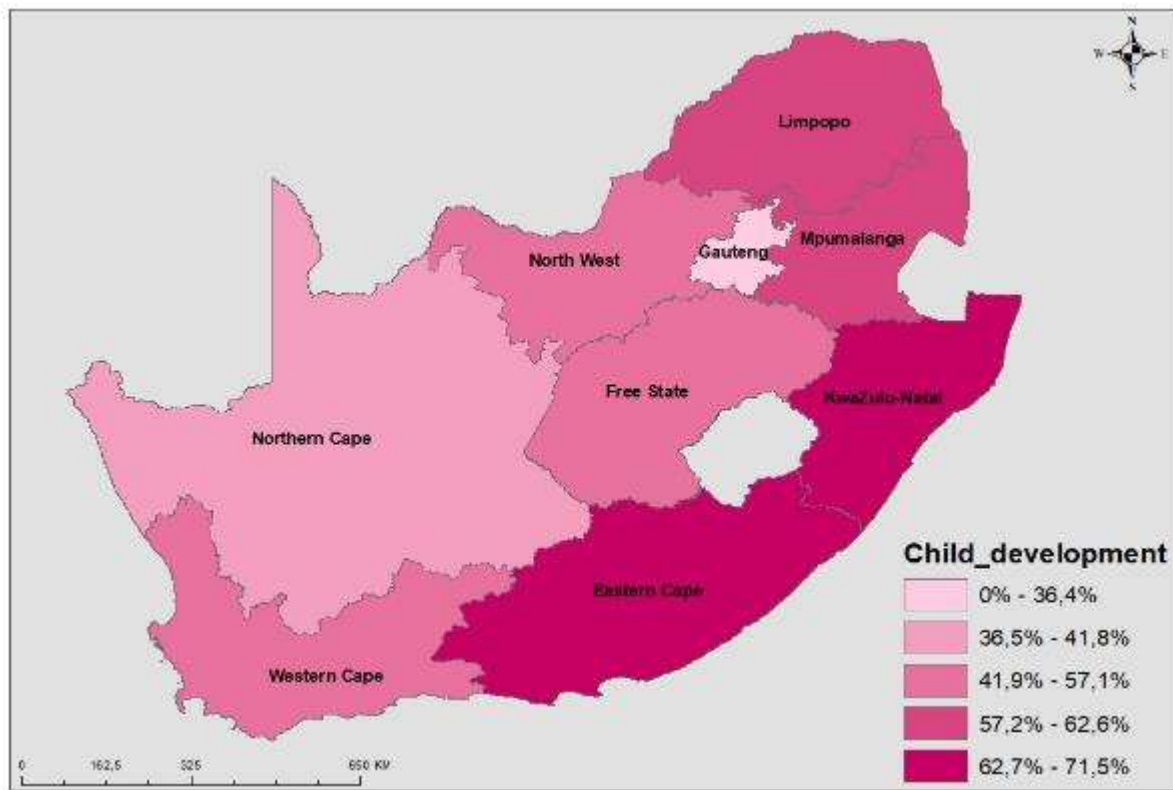
Figure 4.2.7: Deprivation rate for children aged 0–4 years for WASH by province
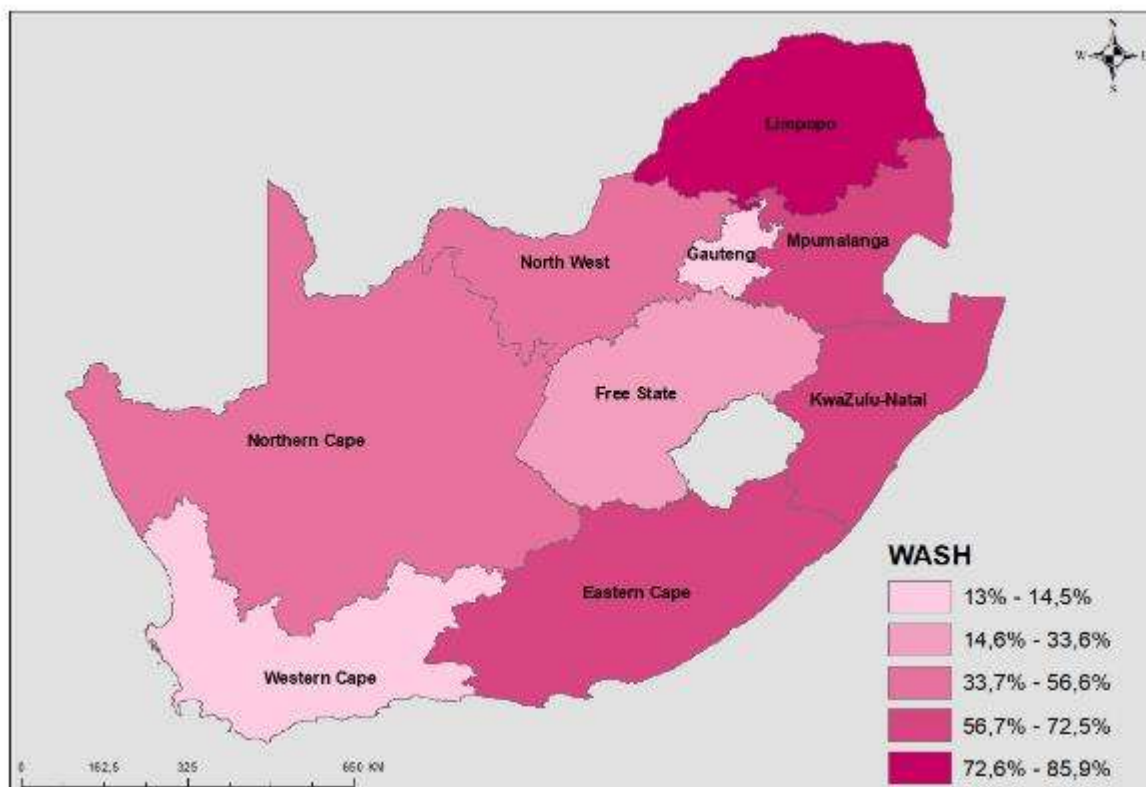
Figure 4.2.8: Deprivation rate for children aged 0–4 years for Housing by province
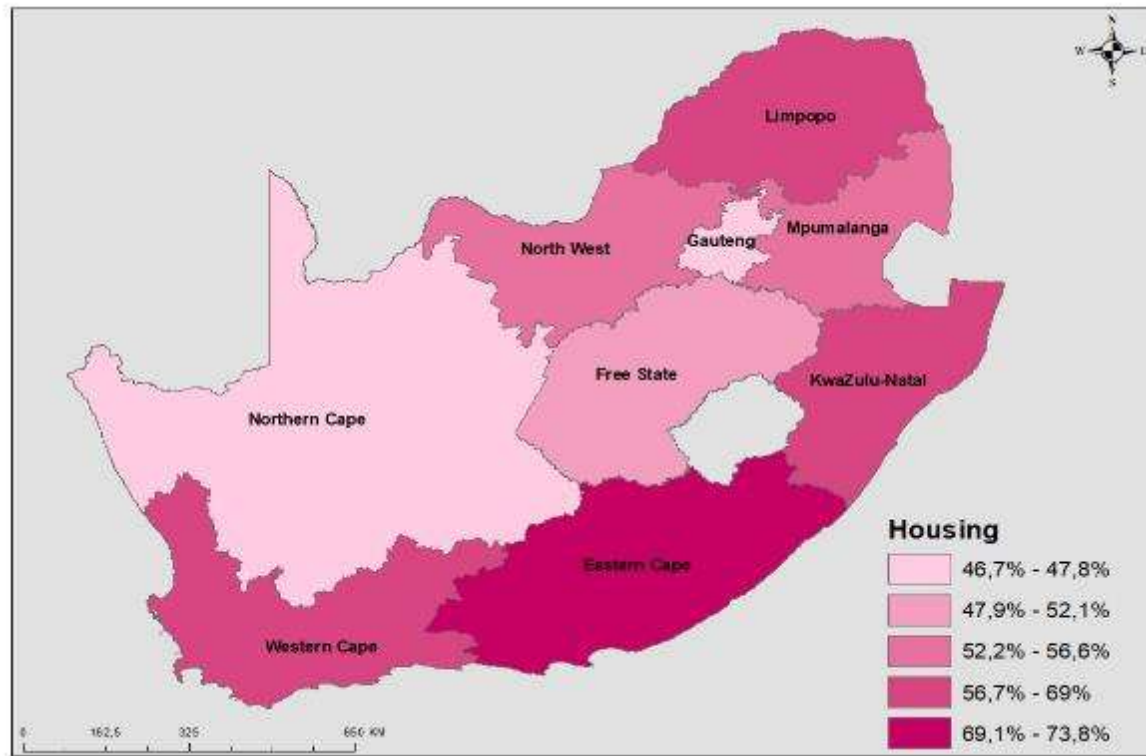
Figure 4.2.9: Deprivation rate for children aged 0–4 years for Protection by province
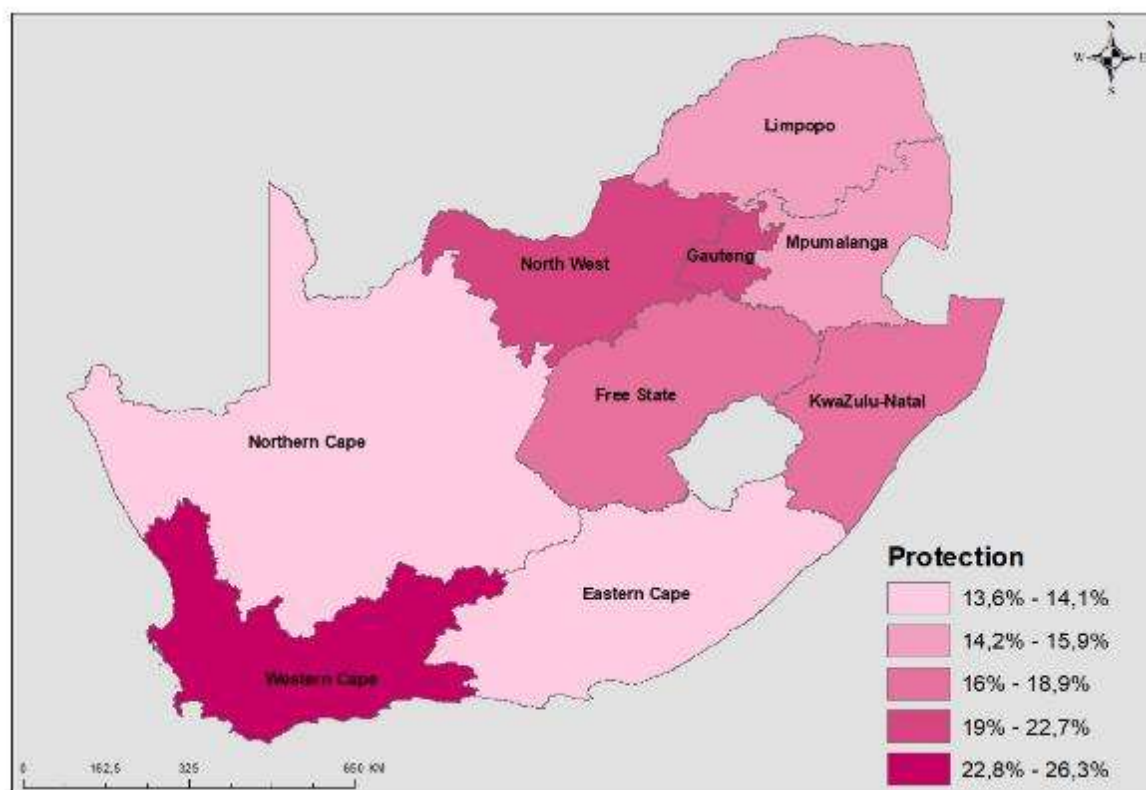
Figure 4.2.10: Deprivation rate for children aged 0–4 years for Information by province
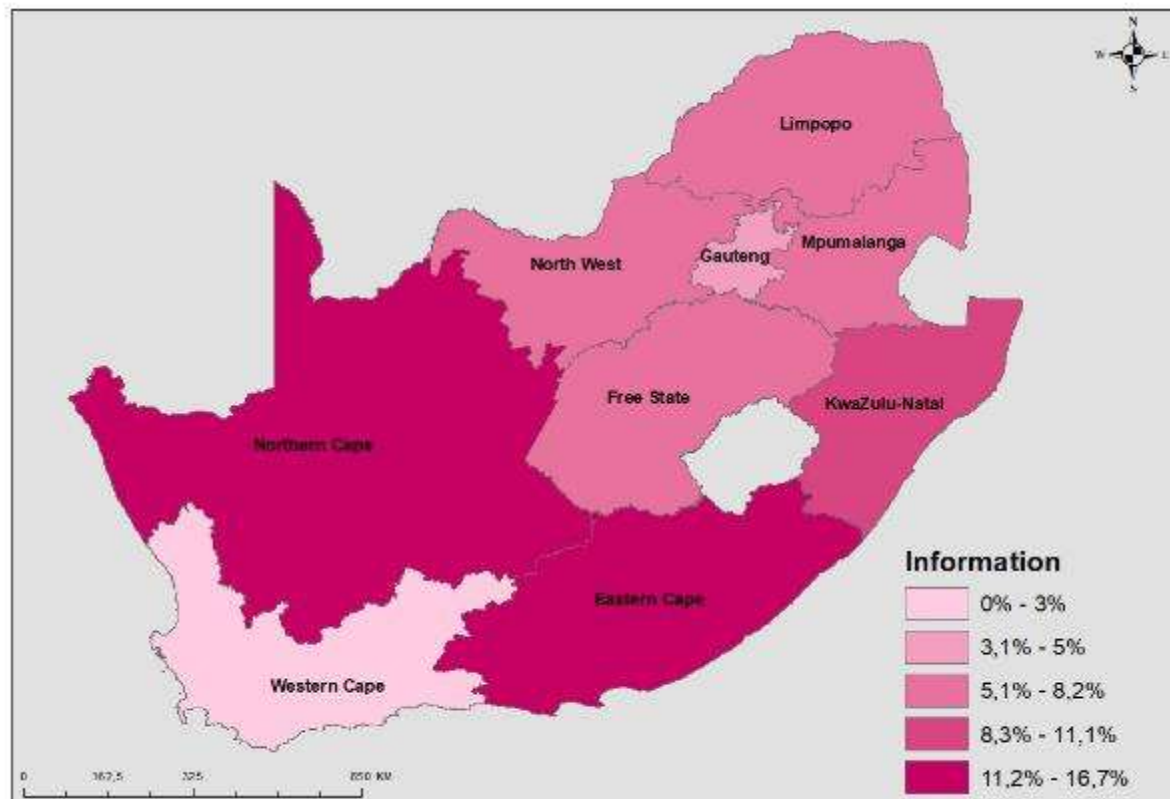
4.2.1.2 Deprivation rates based on individual characteristics of the child

Figure 4.2.11 presents the deprivation rate for children aged 0–4 years based on birth registration status. In all dimensions except for Housing and Protection, higher proportions of deprivation are encountered by children whose births are not registered as compared to those that are registered. The largest discrepancy is found for Child development, with almost 3 out of 4 children (74,9%) with unregistered births experiencing deprivation as opposed to more than half of children (57,3%) with registered births. The differences in the Nutrition, Health, Child development and Information dimensions are statistically significant.

Figure 4.2.11: Deprivation rate for children aged 0–4 years based on birth registration status
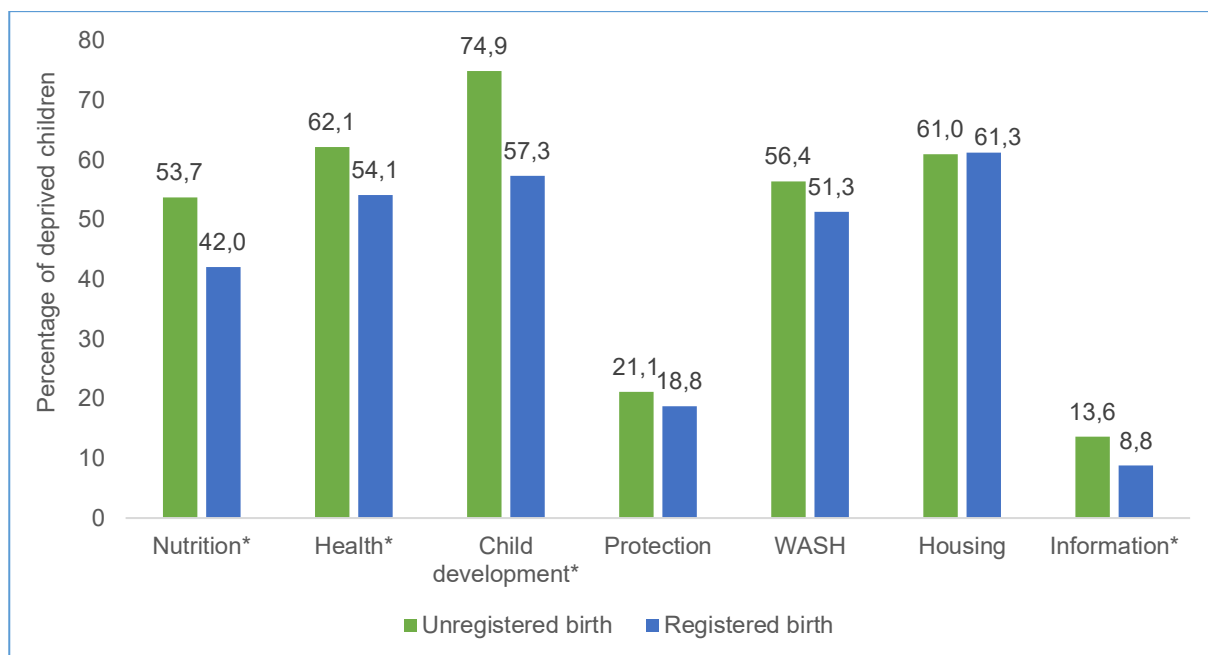
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

The deprivation rates for children aged 0–4 years by dimension and population group of the child are shown in Figure 4.2.12 while the results by orphanhood status are presented in Figure 4.2.13. Figure 4.2.12 depicts that black African children suffer higher deprivations in Health and WASH dimensions, as compared to children belonging to other population groups. More than 6 out of 10 children of coloured and Indian/Asian population groups register deprivation in Child development (64,9% and 72,0% respectively). Similar rates of deprivation are experienced by black African and coloured children in Housing (63,0% and 62,7% respectively), which is higher in comparison to children of other population groups. For the Protection dimension, higher rates of deprivation are recorded for white children (31,7%).

Figure 4.2.12: Deprivation rate for children aged 0–4 years by population group of the child
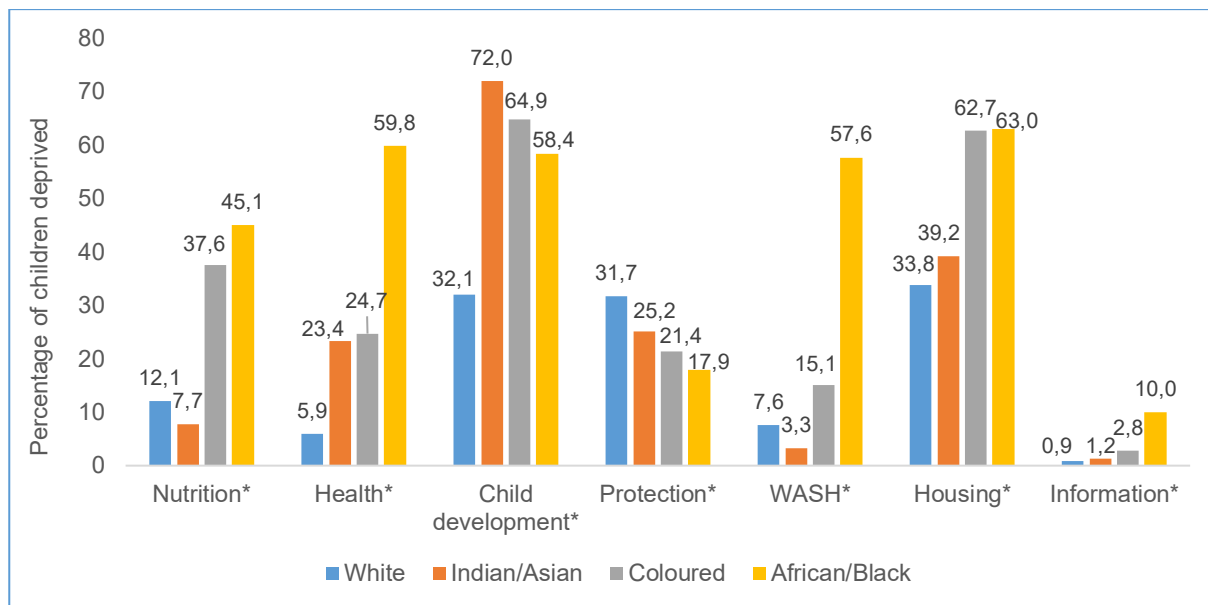
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
*Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.*

Furthermore Figure 4.2.13 shows that single orphans (only mother alive) have the highest proportion of deprivation in Nutrition, WASH and Housing dimensions. A significantly higher proportion of double orphans (24,0%) face deprivation in Information whereas 65,7% of single orphans (only father alive) are deprived in Health dimension.

Figure 4.2.13: Deprivation rate for children aged 0–4 years by Orphanhood status
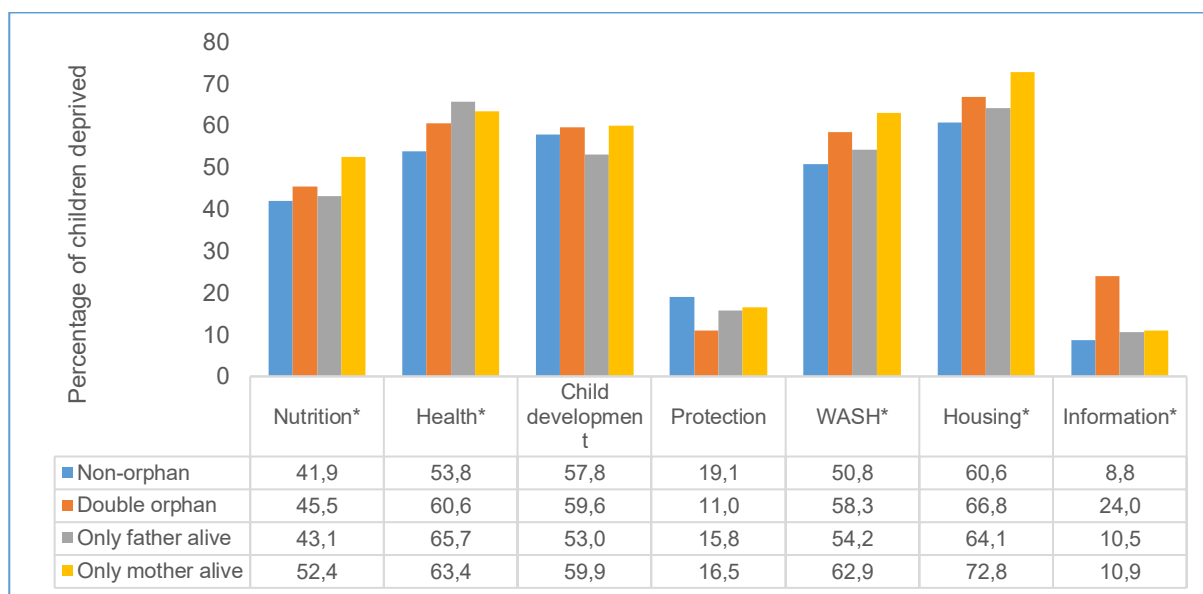
	Nutrition*	Health*	Child development	Protection	WASH*	Housing*	Information*
Non-orphan	41,9	53,8	57,8	19,1	50,8	60,6	8,8
Double orphan	45,5	60,6	59,6	11,0	58,3	66,8	24,0
Only father alive	43,1	65,7	53,0	15,8	54,2	64,1	10,5
Only mother alive	52,4	63,4	59,9	16,5	62,9	72,8	10,9

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
*Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.*

4.2.2 Multiple deprivation analysis

The following section presents the multiple deprivation analysis for children aged 0–4 years old. It elaborates on how the total number of deprivations experienced are distributed among children of this age group and discusses combinations of deprivations that children face simultaneously. In addition, the multidimensional deprivation indices are explored to compare both the incidence and depth of deprivation.

4.2.2.1 Deprivation distribution

Figure 4.2.14, shows the percentage of children (aged 0–4 years) deprived in each number of simultaneous deprivations at the national level. The majority of children (62,7%) face deprivation in 2 to 4 dimensions of well-being at the same time, with the larger proportion (22,7%) deprived in 3 dimensions simultaneously. For this age group, approximately 6 out of 100 children did not suffer from any deprivation in all seven dimensions analysed.

Figure 4.2.14: Deprivation distribution for children aged 0–4 years at national level
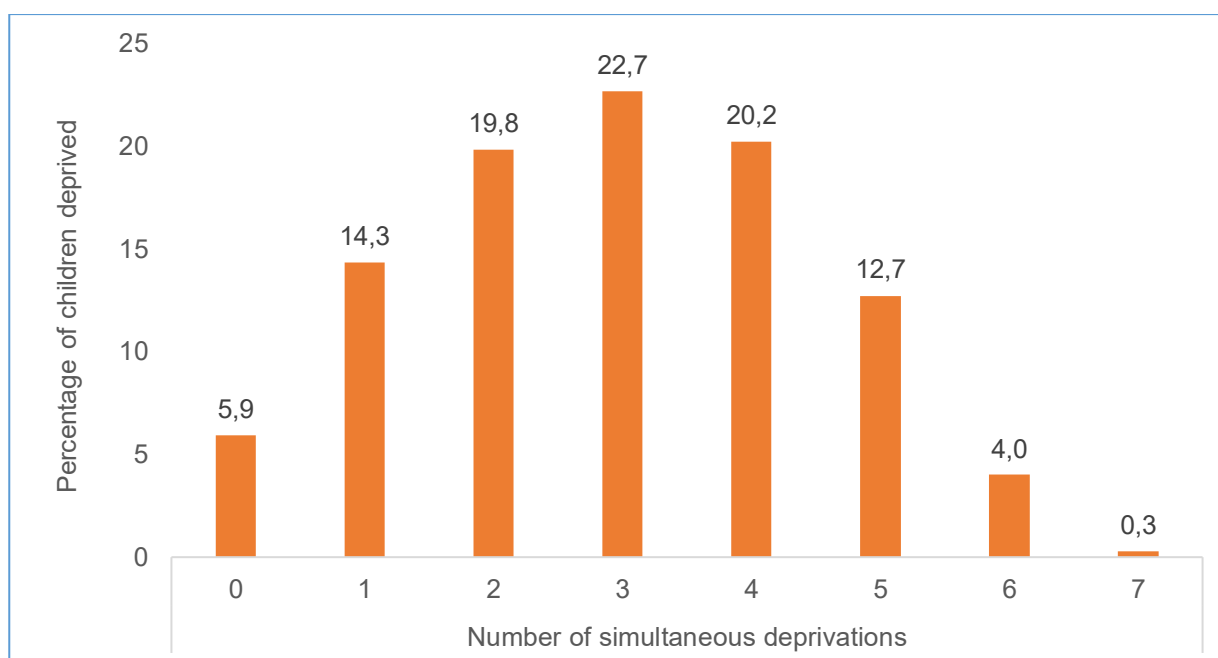
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

Figure 4.2.15 shows the distribution of the deprived children aged 0–4 years old disaggregated by settlement type. The majority of children (53,1%) in rural areas are deprived in 4 or 5 dimensions simultaneously, while 49,8% of children living urban areas experience deprivation in 1 or 2 dimensions at the same time. Less than 1% of rural children face no deprivation at all in comparison to 10,1% of urban children.

Figure 4.2.15: Deprivation distribution for children aged 0–4 years by settlement type
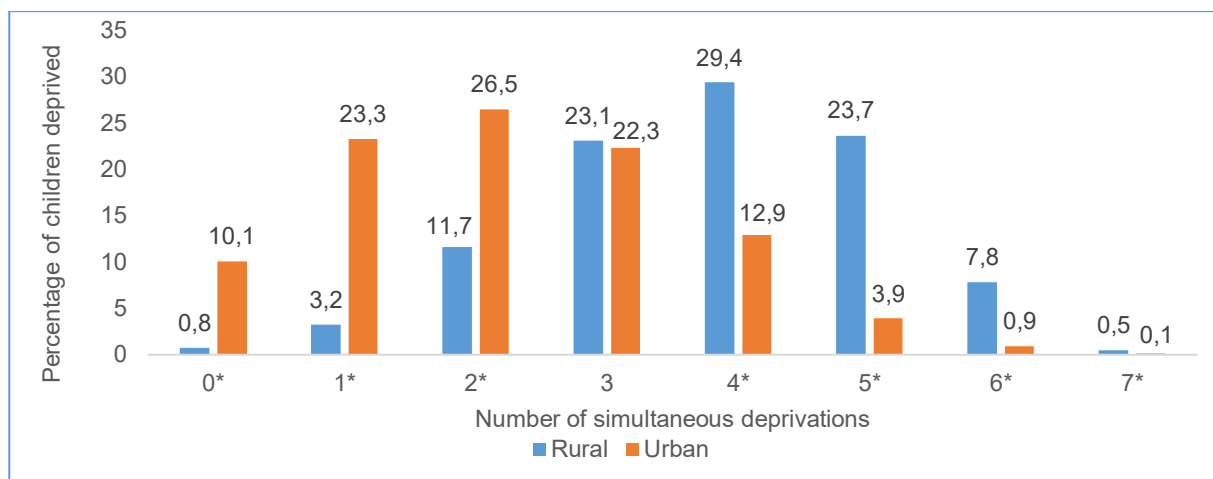
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

Figure 4.2.16 below shows the number of simultaneous deprivations experienced by children aged 0–4 years old by metropolitan municipality[13]. The distribution depicts that eThekwini and Nelson Mandela Bay municipalities show higher proportions of children deprived in 3 dimensions at the same time (31,3% and 24,8% respectively). Moreover, the figure indicates that City of Tshwane is best off with 17,0% of children facing no deprivations out of all dimensions of well-being studied, followed by Mangaung at 14,0%.

Figure 4.2.16: Deprivation distribution for children aged 0–4 years old by metropolitan municipality
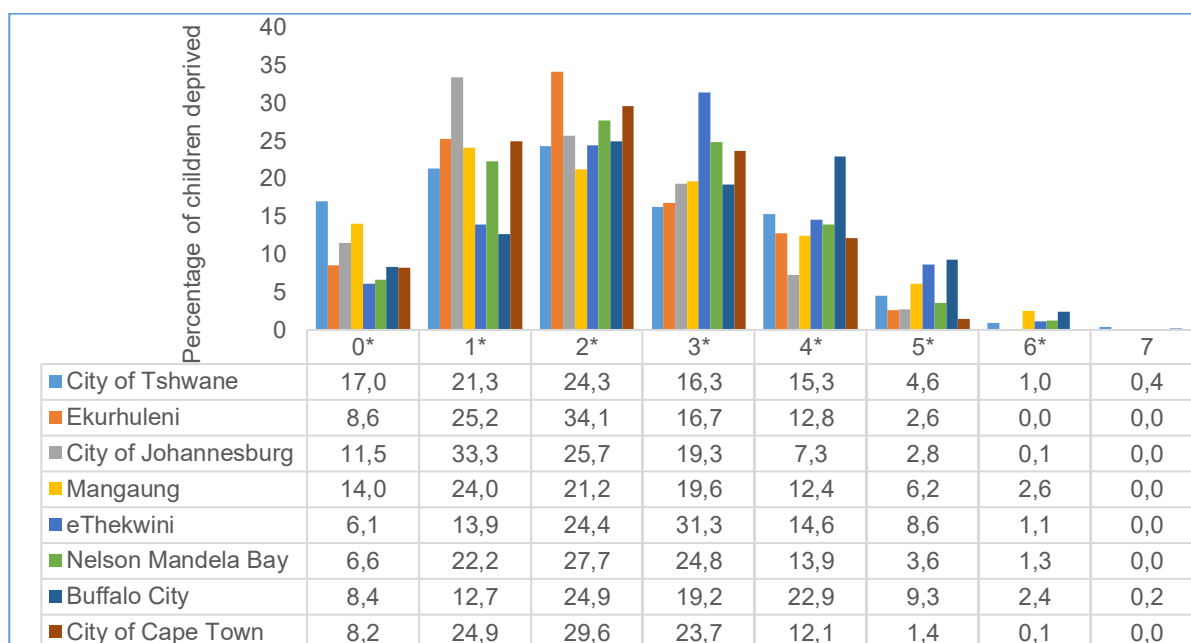
	0*	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	7
City of Tshwane	17,0	21,3	24,3	16,3	15,3	4,6	1,0	0,4
Ekurhuleni	8,6	25,2	34,1	16,7	12,8	2,6	0,0	0,0
City of Johannesburg	11,5	33,3	25,7	19,3	7,3	2,8	0,1	0,0
Mangaung	14,0	24,0	21,2	19,6	12,4	6,2	2,6	0,0
eThekwini	6,1	13,9	24,4	31,3	14,6	8,6	1,1	0,0
Nelson Mandela Bay	6,6	22,2	27,7	24,8	13,9	3,6	1,3	0,0
Buffalo City	8,4	12,7	24,9	19,2	22,9	9,3	2,4	0,2
City of Cape Town	8,2	24,9	29,6	23,7	12,1	1,4	0,1	0,0

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

---

[13] The non-metropolitan municipalities are not considered in this analysis

4.2.2.2 Deprivation overlap analysis

Figure 4.2.17 below shows the overlap between each dimension analysed and 1–6 additional dimensions. It is observed that most children face deprivation in multiple dimensions at the same time while very few are only deprived in one specific dimension. Of the children who are deprived in Housing, 3,9% are deprived in this dimension only while 33,6% suffer from deprivation in 3 or more additional dimensions.

Figure 4.2.17: Proportion of children aged 0–4 years old deprived in each specific dimension and additional dimensions

	Nutrition	Health	Child development	Protection	WASH	Housing	Information
Deprived in this dimension plus six other	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Deprived in this dimension plus five other	3,9	3,9	3,9	2,0	4,0	4,0	2,4
Deprived in this dimension plus four other	10,6	11,3	11,1	3,5	12,0	12,2	3,0
Deprived in this dimension plus three other	11,7	15,2	14,9	3,8	16,1	17,1	2,1
Deprived in this dimension plus two other	9,5	13,1	13,1	4,0	12,7	14,8	0,8
Deprived in this dimension plus one other	4,9	7,6	8,8	3,6	5,5	8,9	0,3
Deprived in this Dimension only	1,6	2,6	3,6	1,6	1,0	3,9	0,0
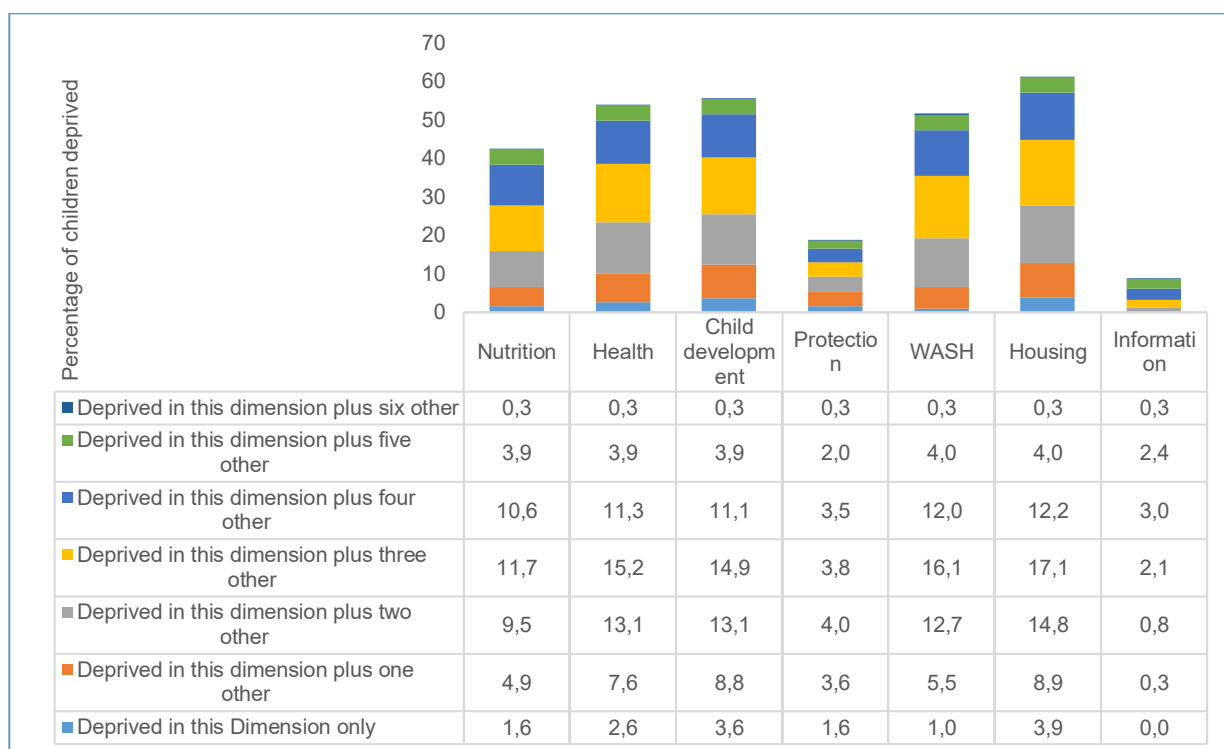
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

Similarly, with Child development, most children (14,9%) are deprived in Child development and 3 other dimensions. In all dimensions, except for Protection and Information, almost 4% of children experience deprivation in that dimension and five other dimensions. Regarding the Health dimension, 2,6% of children are deprived in this dimension only.

Furthermore, all possible combinations of deprivation overlap of three dimensions are analysed in this report (see Annex A2). However, only an example is presented here in the form of a Venn Diagram that provides the following Information: (1) deprivation rates for each dimension separately; (2) deprivation overlap between any two dimensions; (3) deprivation overlap between all dimensions; and (4) the proportion of children that are not deprived in any of the included dimensions.

Figure 4.2.18: Three-way overlap between the dimensions Child development, Housing and Health for children aged 0–4 years old
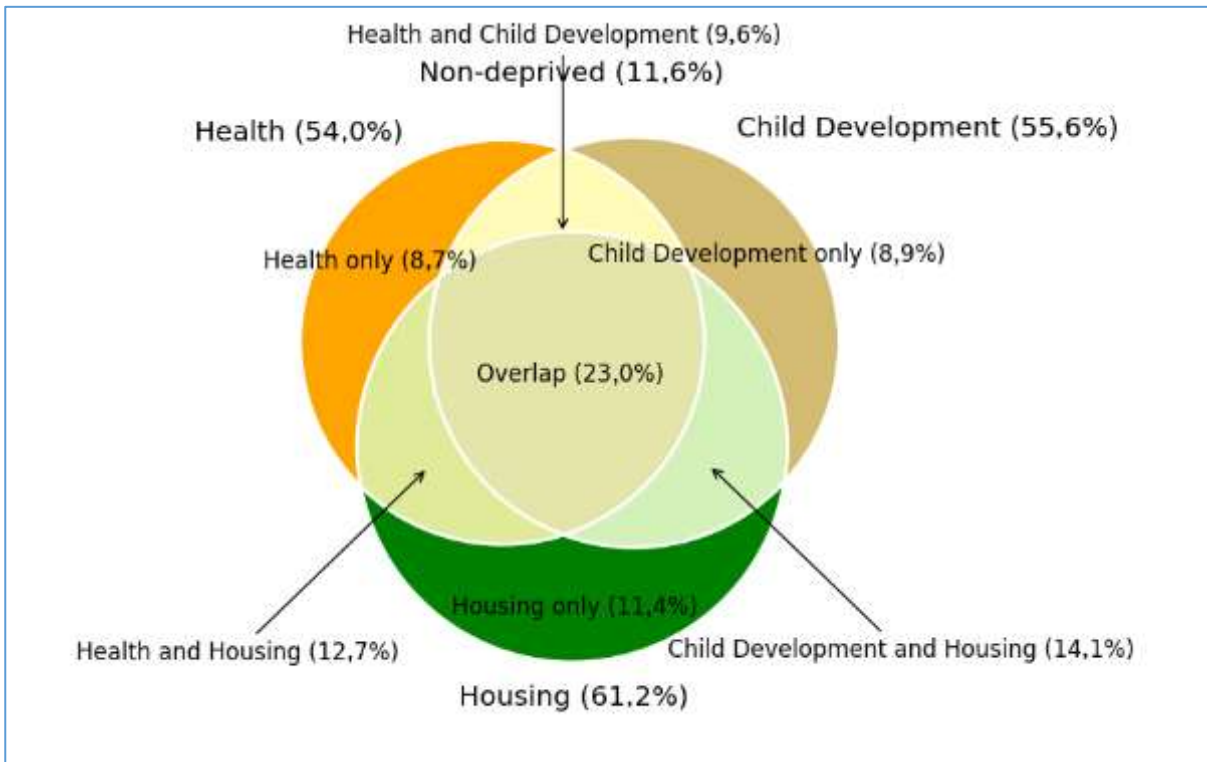
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

Figure 4.2.18 presents the overlap between the dimensions Child development, Housing and Health for children aged 0–4 years old. Nearly 1 out of 4 children face deprivation in all three dimensions analysed (23,0%). Out of 54,0% of children deprived in Health, 8,7% suffer from deprivation in this dimension only whereas 35,7% are deprived in both Health and Housing dimensions and 32,6% experience deprivation in Health and Child development. Approximately 1 out of 10 children in this age group are not deprived in any of the 3 dimensions studied (11,6%).

4.2.2.3 Multidimensional deprivation indices

The multidimensional deprivation indices for children aged 0–4 years at national level and by settlement type are displayed in Table 4.2.1 and Figure 4.2.19. The majority of children (94,1%) in this age group suffer from 1 deprivation and also, a larger proportion of children (79,8%) experience deprivation in at least 2 dimensions simultaneously (see Figure 4.2.19). It is observed that 59,9% of children in this age group are identified as multidimensionally poor[14]. On average, those multidimensionally poor children experience 4 out of 7 deprivations which represents 56,9% of all possible dimensions.

Figure 4.2.19: Multidimensional headcount (H%) for children aged 0–4 years at national level
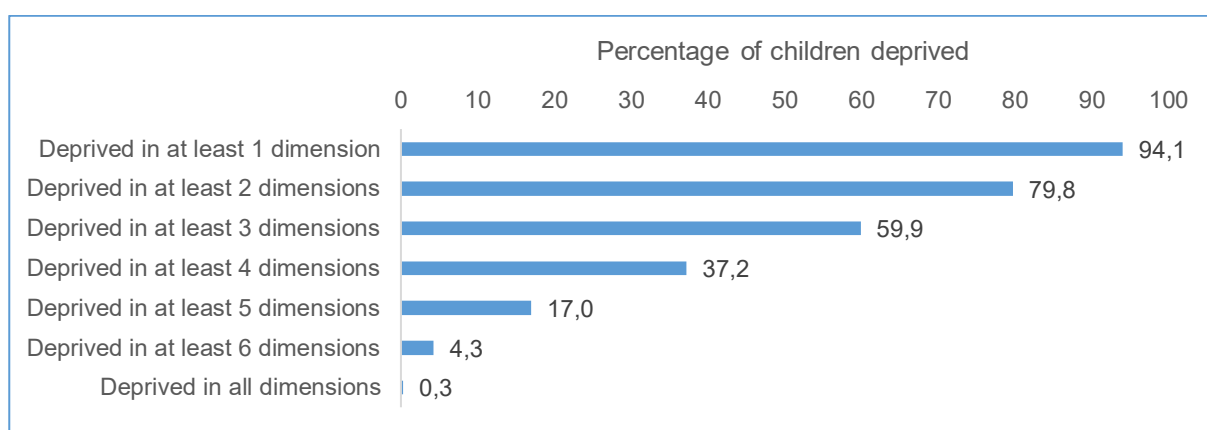
Table 4.2.1: Multidimensional deprivation indices for children aged 0–4 years at national level and by settlement type (k=3)

Settlement type	Deprivation headcount (H) %	Average intensity across the deprived (A) in %	Average intensity across the deprived (A) in number	Deprivation headcount adjusted for intensity (M0)
Rural	84,4	60,1	4,2	0,507
Urban	40,2	51,4	3,6	0,206
National	59,9	56,9	4,0	0,341

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

The results by settlement type demonstrate that the majority of children residing in rural areas (84,4%) are multidimensionally poor, as compared to 40,2% of children living in the urban areas. On average, the multidimensionally poor children living in rural areas face 4,2 deprivations at the same time opposed to 3,6 deprivations for urban children. The deprivation headcount adjusted for intensity (M0) is an index, ranging from 0 to 1, that can be used to compare sub-groups of the populations. For example, rural children present a higher M0 of 0,507 than urban children (0,206), indicating that rural children are worse off.

---

[14] A child is considered to be multidimensionally poor if he/she is deprived in at least three dimensions of well-being at the same time

Figure 4.2.20: Multidimensional head count ratios (k=3) for children aged 0–4 years by child's characteristics
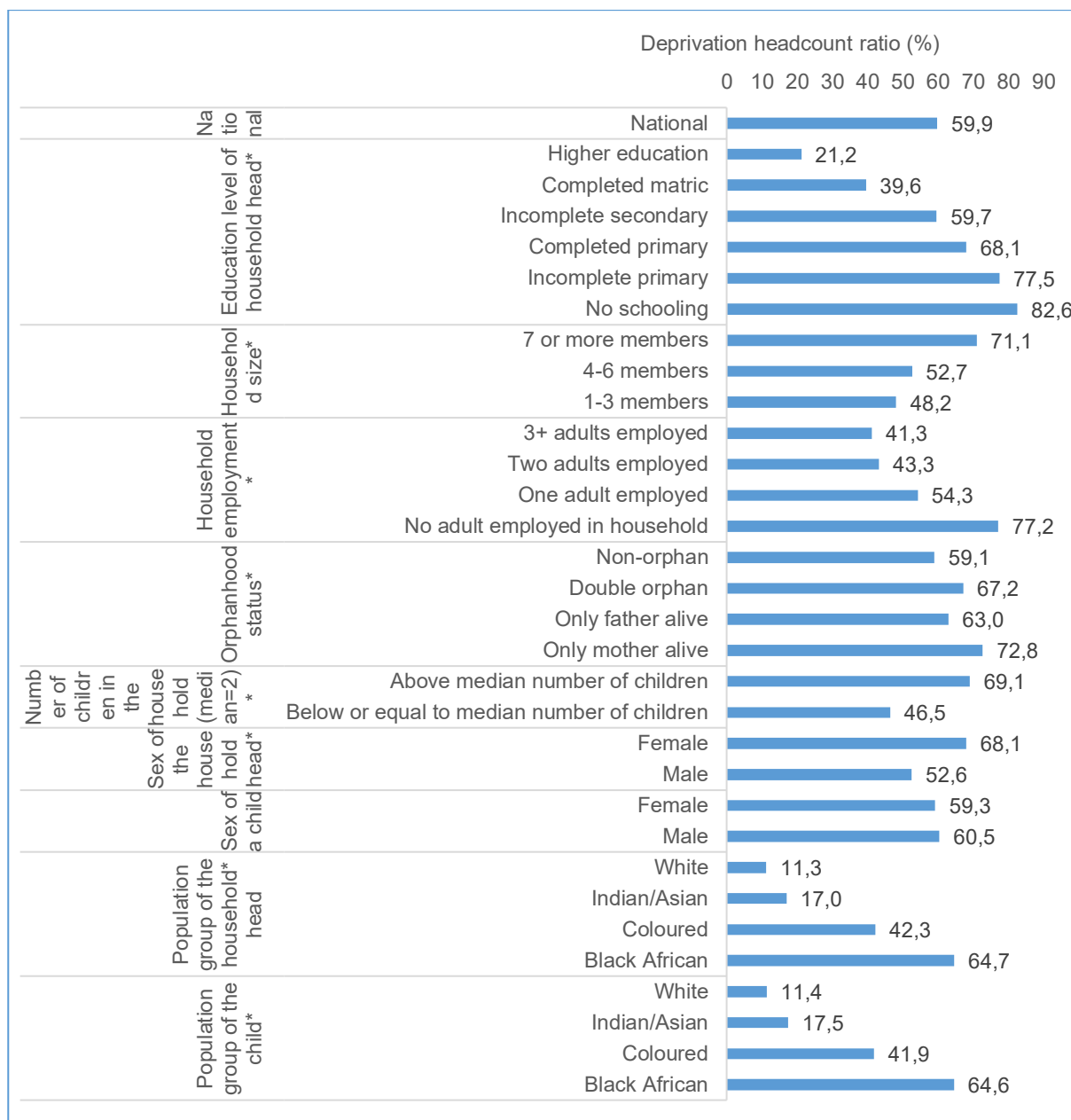
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

Figure 4.2.20 presents the proportion of multidimensionally poor children aged 0–4 years by various household and child characteristics.

Child characteristics

Moreover, 72,8% of single orphans (only mother alive) are multidimensionally poor opposed to 59,1% of non-orphans. Black African children indicate higher multidimensional deprivation rates in comparison to children belonging to other population groups. Differences based on the sex of the child are not statistically significant.

Household characteristics

In terms of the household size and number of children in the household, the figure depicts that the higher the number of household members or children, the higher the proportion of multidimensionally poor children. In addition, the figure indicates that as the number of adults employed increases, the proportion of children experiencing three or more deprivations simultaneously decreases. Furthermore, female headed households show higher percentages of multidimensionally poor children as opposed to households headed by males (68,1% versus 52,6%). The figure also shows higher levels of deprivation experienced by children from households whose heads have no schooling or lower levels of education as compared to households whose heads attained higher levels of education

Figure 4.2.21 below identifies the contribution of each dimension to the adjusted multidimensional child poverty index (M0) for children aged 0–4 years at the national level by settlement type and metropolitan municipality. Nationally, the highest contributing dimensions are Housing and WASH at 20,3% and 18,9% respectively. In rural areas, WASH (23,3%), followed by Housing (19,3%), are the largest contributing dimensions to child deprivation, whereas in urban areas Housing (22,3%) and Child development (19,9%) are the most important contributors towards child deprivation.

Figure 4.2.21: Adjusted deprivation headcount rate and its decomposition (k=3) for children aged 0–4 years by settlement type and metropolitan municipality
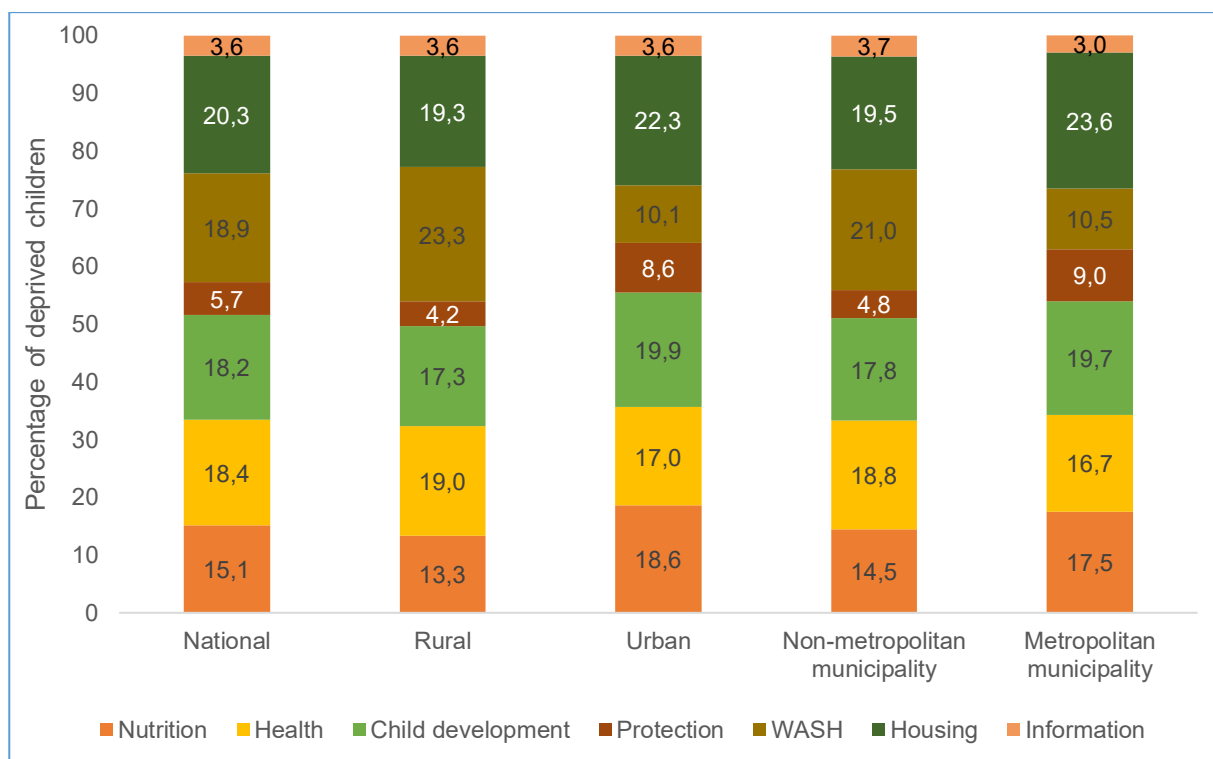
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

Looking at the metropolitan categories, WASH (21,0%) and Housing (19,5%) play the largest role with regards to the level of child deprivation in non-metropolitan municipalities, while in metropolitan municipalities, Housing and Child development are the biggest contributors at 23,6% and 19,7% respectively. Protection contributes more to M0 in metropolitan municipalities than in non-metropolitan municipalities (9,0% versus 4,8%).

Chapter 4.3

Children aged 5 to 12 years

4.3 Deprivation among primary school aged children (5–12 years)

Box 3: Key findings observed for multidimensional poverty for children aged 5-12 years

> ### Key findings for multidimensional poverty amongst children aged 5-12 years
>
> - Around 6 out of every 10 children (63,4%) aged 5-12 years in South Africa are multidimensionally poor, that is being deprived in at least 3 out of 7 dimensions of well-being.
> - The multidimensionally poor children suffer, on average, from 4 out of 7 deprivations.
> - Only 5,3% of children face zero deprivations while the majority experience multiple deprivations.
> - The dimensions showing the highest deprivation rates for children this age are Education (73,0%), Housing (59,7%), Health (53,1%) and WASH (50,9%).
> - Multidimensional poverty is higher in rural as compared to urban areas.
> - Higher multidimensional poverty rates are observed amongst black African children, single orphans (only mother alive), double orphans, children from households where the household head has no or low level of education, households with many members, households with many children, and households with no adults employed.
> - The dimensions contributing the most to the adjusted deprivation rate (M0) are Education (22,1%), Housing (19,3%), WASH (18,3%) and Health (17,7%).

In this section, the results for children of primary school-going age, that is from 5 to 12 years are analysed. Similar to the younger age group, the analysis looks into deprivation headcount by indicators and dimensions, deprivation distribution, overlap of specific deprivations, deprivation indices (headcount and intensity) and their decomposition. The results are also disaggregated by specific characteristics of the child.

4.3.1 Single deprivation analysis

Figure 4.3.1 below, shows the proportion of children deprived in each dimension and its indicators for children aged 5–12 years at the national level. Thereafter, Figure 4.3.2 then clusters the headcount deprivation rate of indicators at a dimension level for children in the same age group.

Figure 4.3.1: Deprivation headcount rates for children aged 5–12 years by indicator and dimension
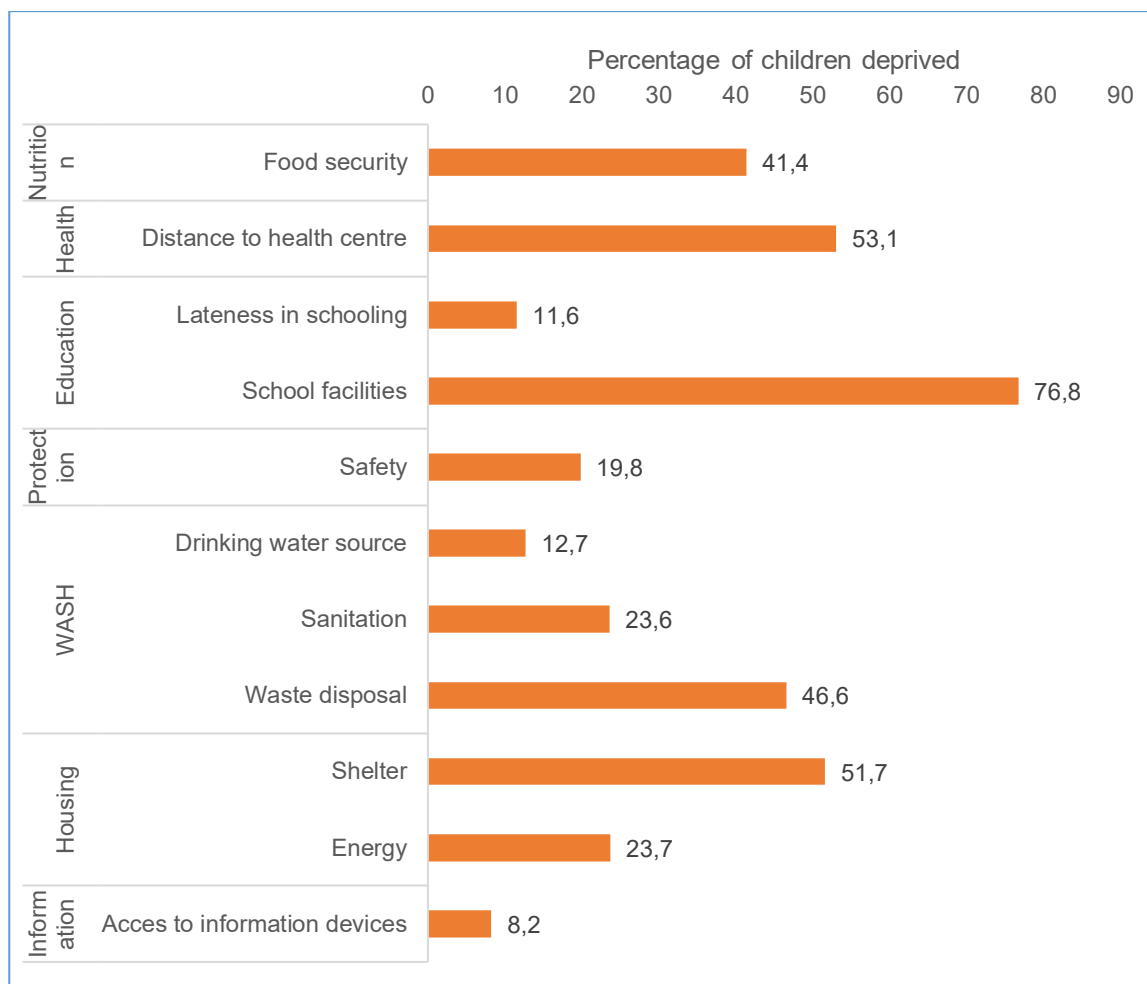
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

As shown in Figure 4.3.2, multidimensional poverty for children of this particular age group is measured using seven dimensions namely Nutrition, Health, Education, Child Protection, WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), Housing and Information. The highest deprivation rate is found for the dimension of Education (73,0%) followed by Housing (59,7%), Health (53,1%), WASH (50,9%), Nutrition (41,4%), Protection (19,8%) and Information (8,2%).

As per Figure 4.3.1, high deprivation in Education is driven by lack of school facilities (76,8%), while for Housing dimension, the materials used to build the shelter (51,7%) contributed largely to the deprivation. With the Health dimension, more than five out of ten children deprived travel longer distances to get to the nearest health care centre. The high deprivation in the WASH dimension is driven by inappropriate waste disposal management and services (46,6%) followed by sanitation measured by inadequate toilet facility (23,6%). Regarding the Nutrition dimension, it is found that 41,4% of children are from households experiencing issues of food security. With respect to the Protection dimension, it is observed that 19,8% of children live in an unsafe environments in terms of crime. The dimension recording the lowest rate of deprivation is Information with only 8,2% of children from households with no access to information devices.

Figure 4.3.2: Deprivation headcount rates for children aged 5–12 years by dimension
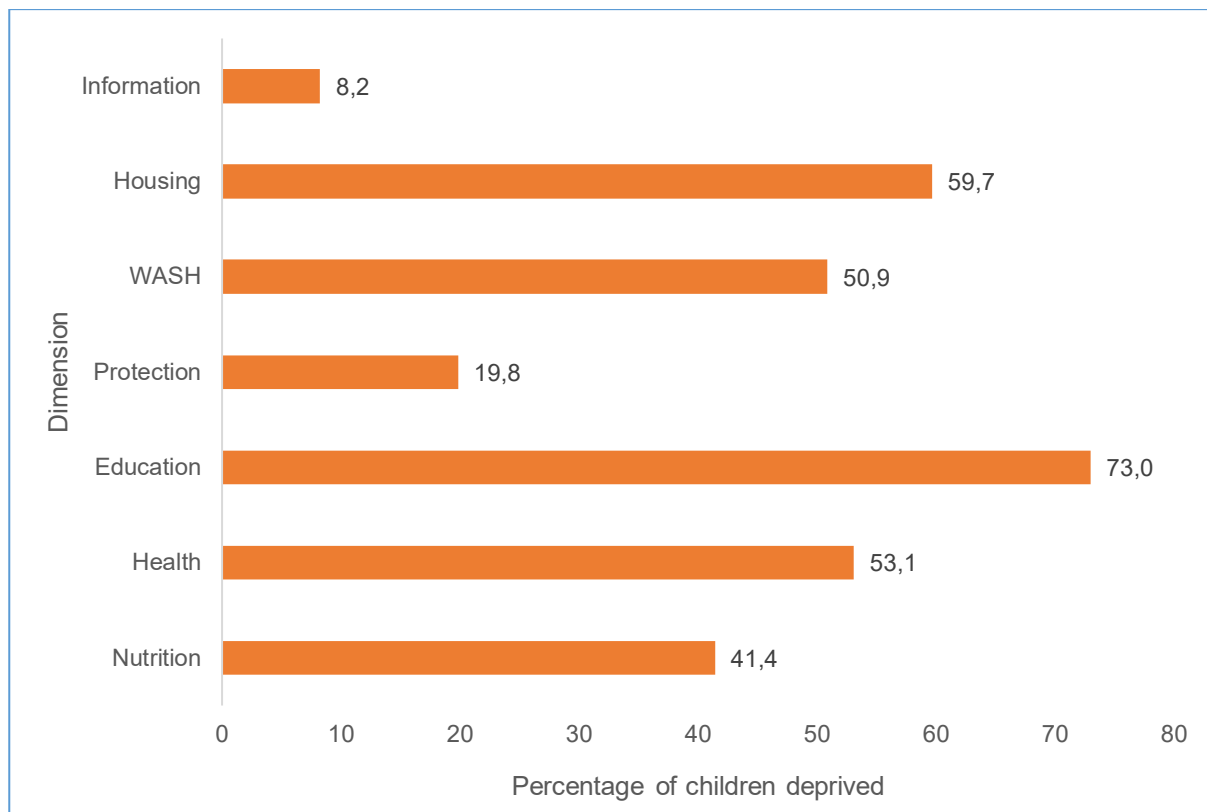
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

4.3.1.1 Deprivation rates based on geographical location of the child

The disaggregation of the results by geographical location is depicted in Figure 4.3.3. Higher deprivation rates are observed for children from rural areas for all dimensions with the exception of Protection where urban children record higher deprivation rates. The highest disparity is observed for the WASH dimension with only 15,8% of urban children deprived in comparison to 95,0% of rural children. The difference between urban and rural children is also striking for the Health dimension with approximately twice the proportion of rural children affected in comparison to the urban ones. A higher deprivation in the Protection dimension for children living in urban areas (24,0%) is explained by unsafe environment in terms of crime in those areas. The results by dimension and province are presented in Figures 4.3.4 – 4.3.10 in the form of maps.

Figure 4.3.3: Deprivation headcount rates for children aged 5–12 years by dimension and settlement type
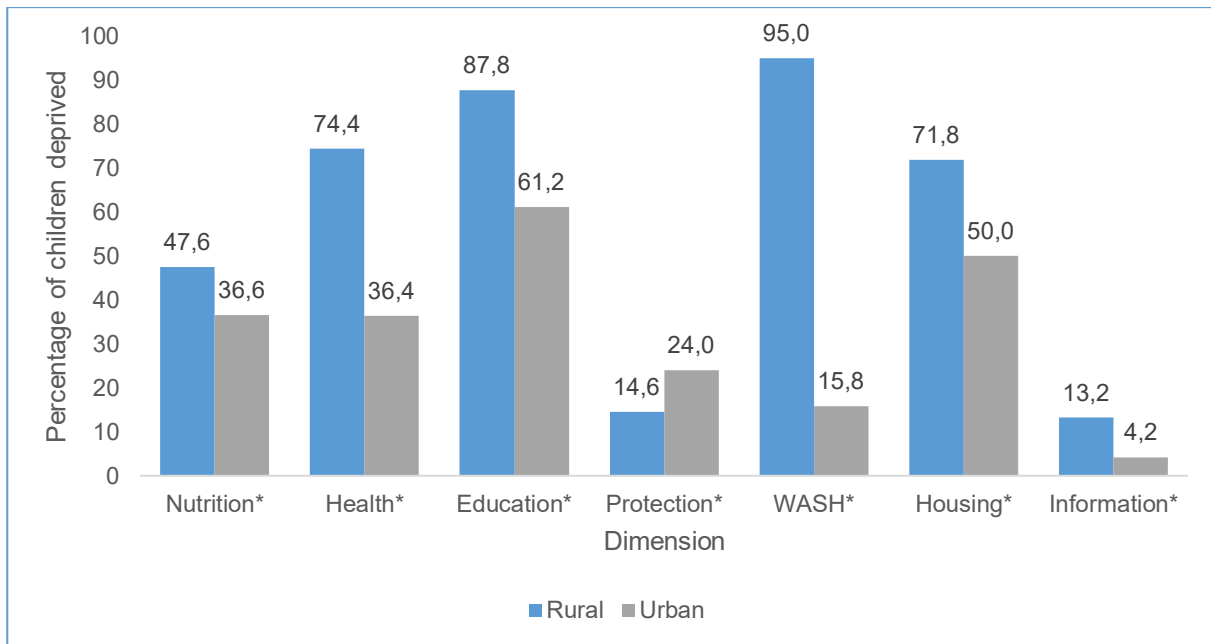
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

Figure 4.3.4: Deprivation rate for children aged 5–12 years for Nutrition by province
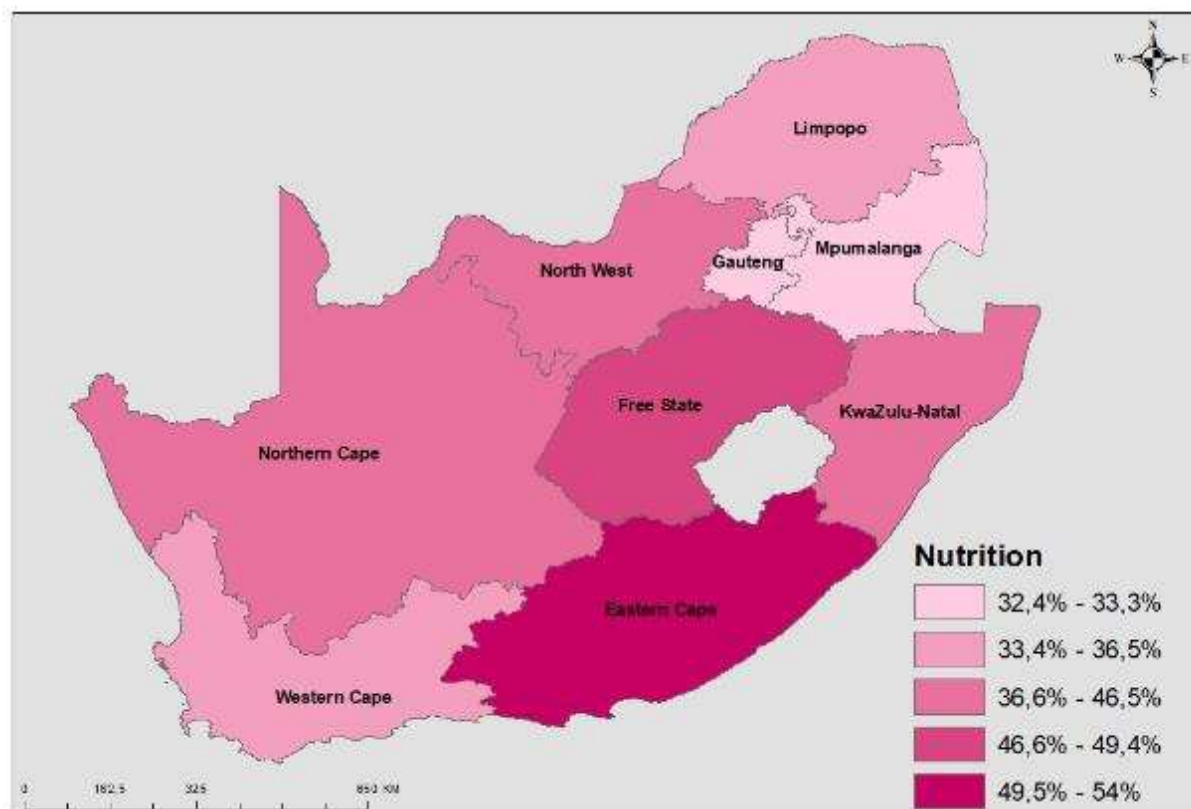
Figure 4.3.5: Deprivation rate for children aged 5–12 years for Health by province
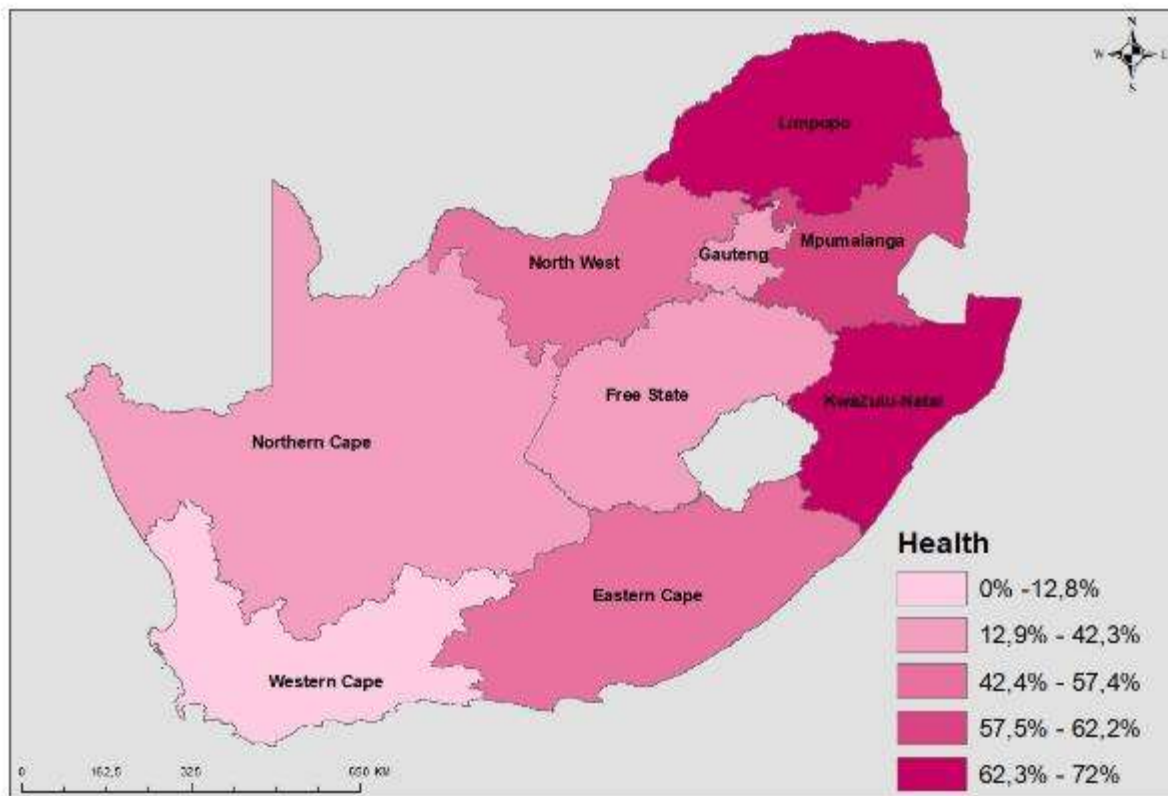
Figure 4.3.6: Deprivation rate for children aged 5–12 years for Education by province
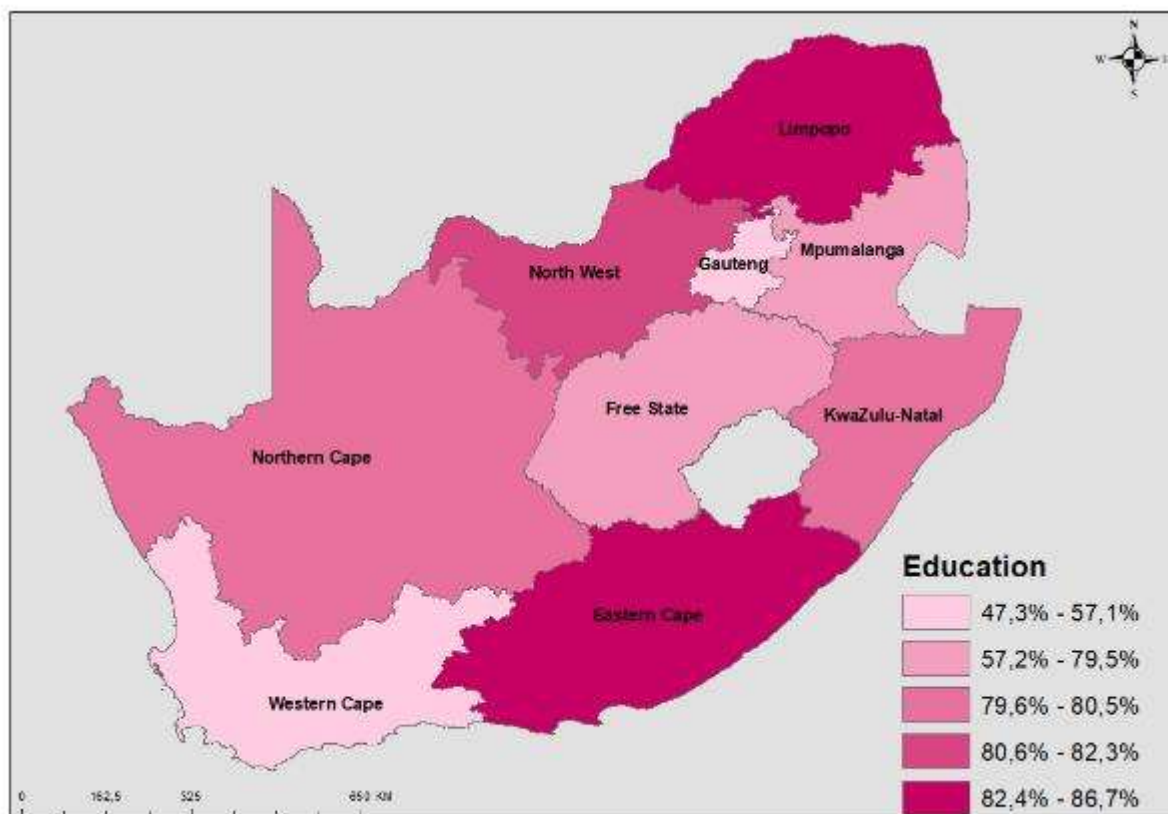
Figure 4.3.7: Deprivation rate for children aged 5–12 years for Protection by province
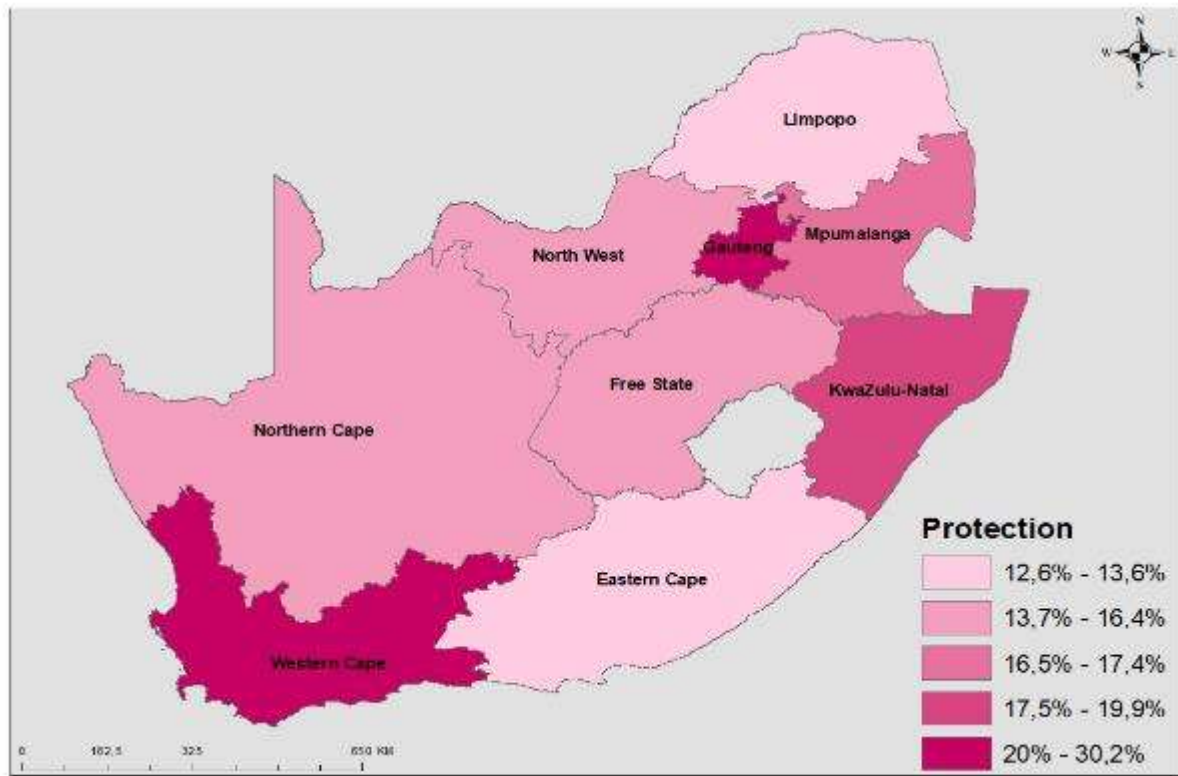
Figure 4.3.8: Deprivation rate for children aged 5–12 years for WASH by province
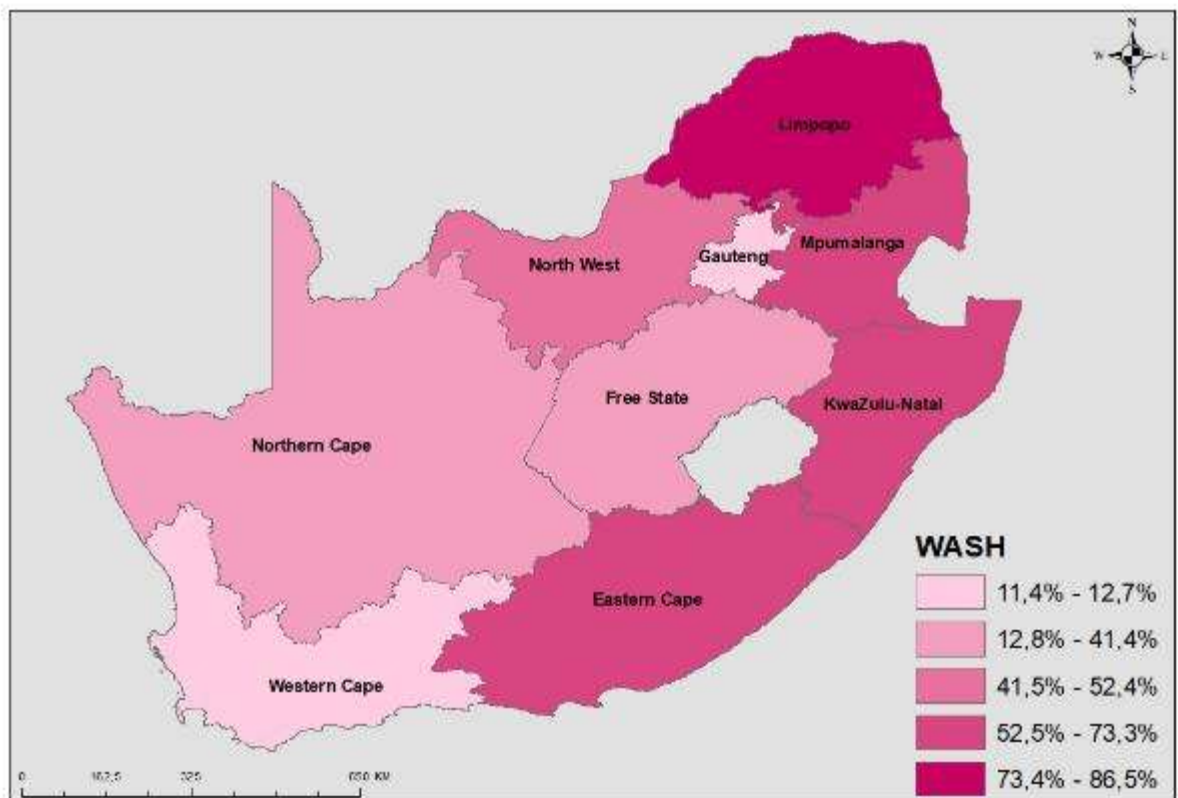
Figure 4.3.9: Deprivation rate for children aged 5–12 years for Housing by province
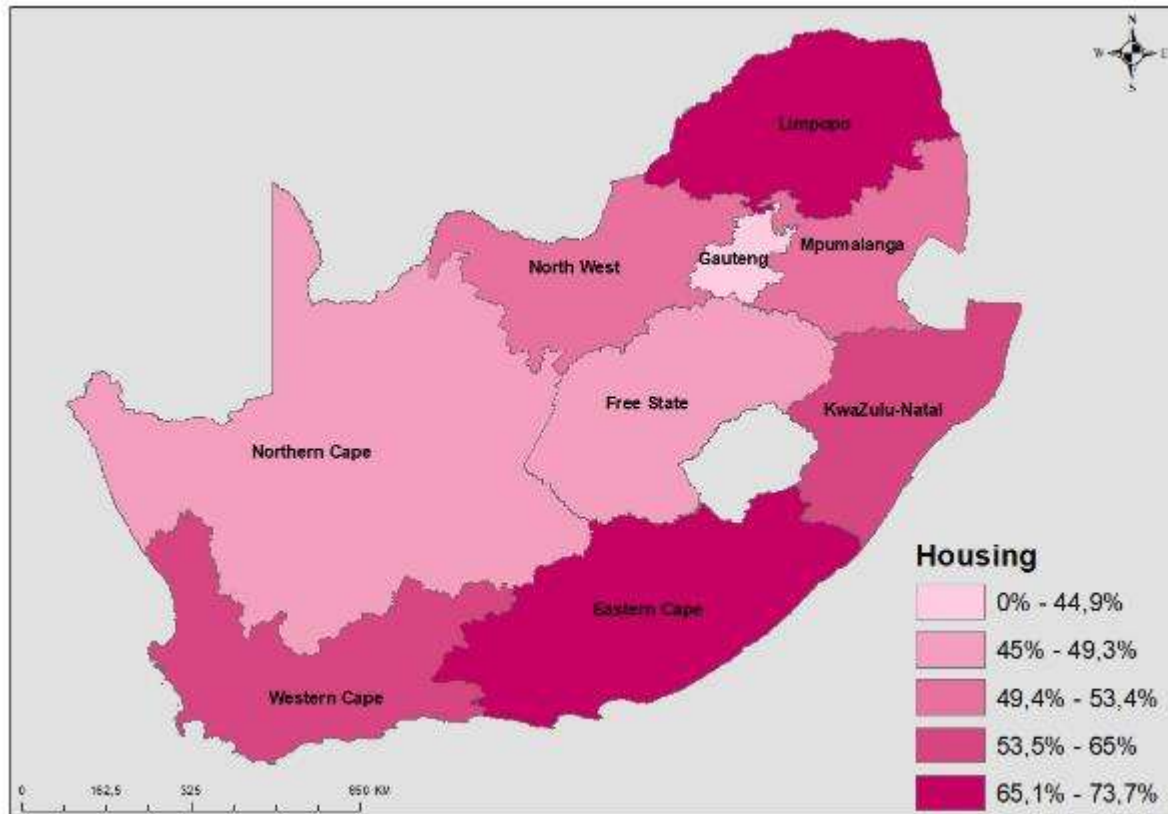
Figure 4.3.10: Deprivation rate for children aged 5–12 years for Information by province
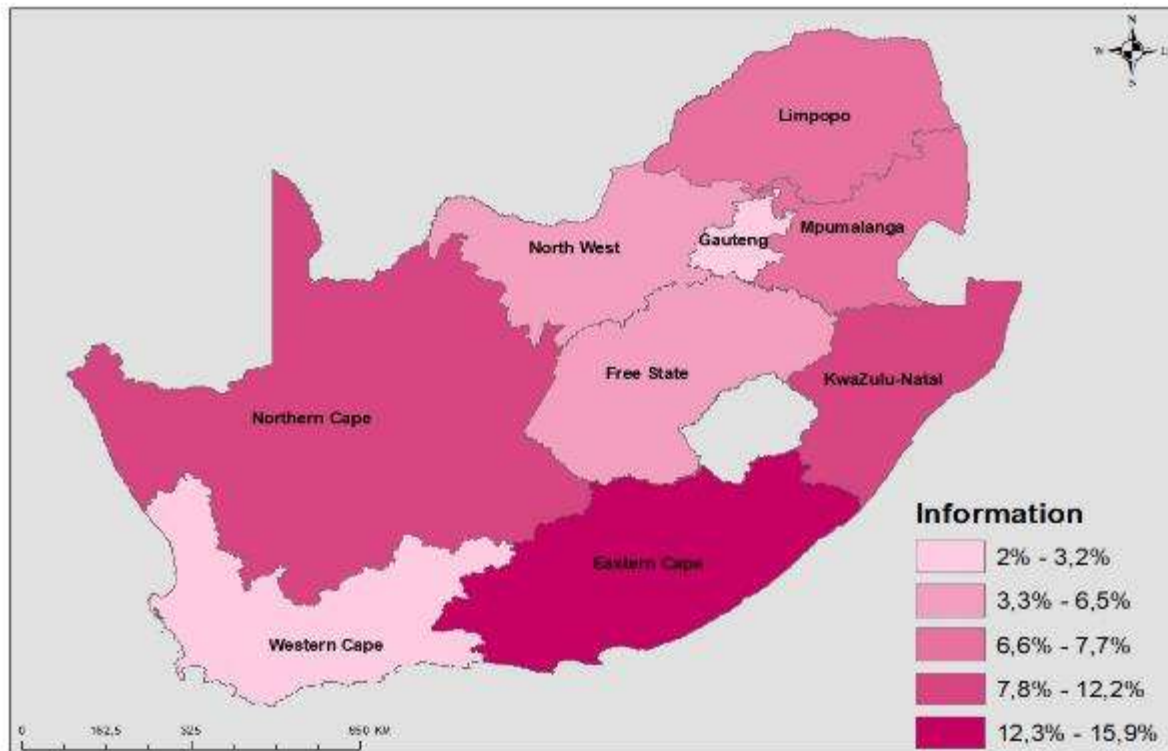
4.3.1.2 Deprivation rates based on individual characteristics of the child

Figure 4.3.11 and Figure 4.3.12 below shows the disaggregation of the results by the individual characteristics of the child namely, his/her population group and orphanhood status. As with the younger age group, it is found that black African children are the most vulnerable recording the highest deprivation in 6 out of the 7 dimensions analysed; the exception being the Protection dimension where they experience the lowest deprivation. The most significant disparities in deprivations are observed for WASH, Health and Information dimensions. For WASH dimension, the black African children record a deprivation rate of 57,8% in comparison to the other population groups where deprivation rates are 11,0% for coloured, 10,6% for white and 3,1% for Indian/Asian children.

With regards to the Health dimension, the deprivation rates for the black African children (59,6%) is 45 times that of the white children (1,3%); the deprivation rates for the Indian/Asian and coloured children are 13,1% and 22,8% respectively. The black African children are also more likely to come from households with no access to Information (9.4%) in comparison to their peers from other population groups who record deprivation rates of less than 3%. Exceptionally, for the Protection dimension, the Indian/Asian and white children have higher deprivation rates (38,5% and 37,8% respectively), followed by the coloured (22,7%) and black African children (18,2%).

Figure 4.3.11: Deprivation rate for children aged 5–12 years by population group of a child
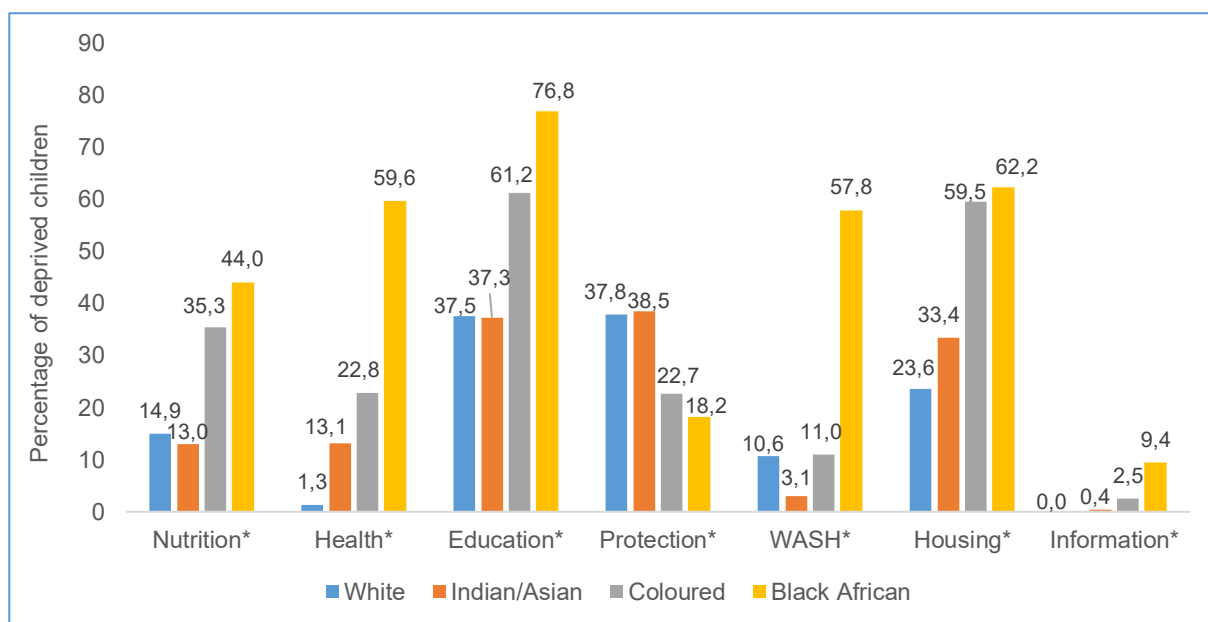
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

Double orphan children and those with only mother alive have the highest percentage of deprivation for 6 out of 7 dimensions. Non-orphans, on the other hand, record the lowest deprivation rates.

Figure 4.3.12: Deprivation rate for children aged 5–12 years by Orphanhood status
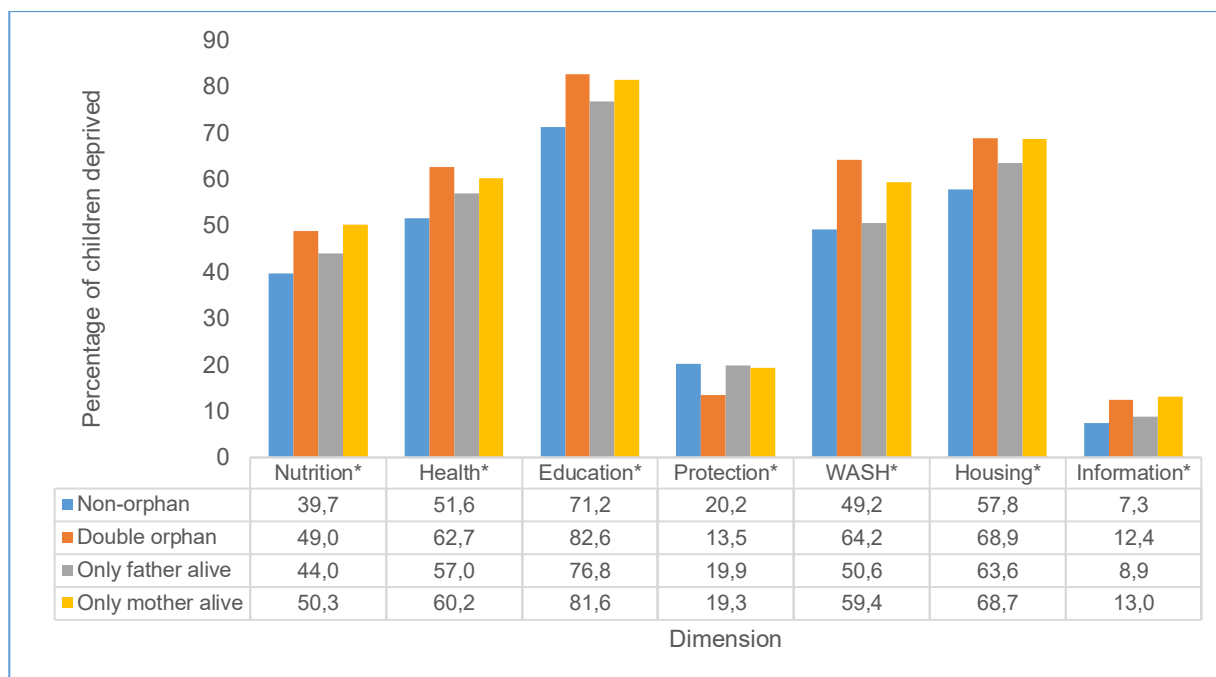
Dimension	Nutrition*	Health*	Education*	Protection*	WASH*	Housing*	Information*
Non-orphan	39,7	51,6	71,2	20,2	49,2	57,8	7,3
Double orphan	49,0	62,7	82,6	13,5	64,2	68,9	12,4
Only father alive	44,0	57,0	76,8	19,9	50,6	63,6	8,9
Only mother alive	50,3	60,2	81,6	19,3	59,4	68,7	13,0

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
*Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.*

4.3.2 Multiple deprivation analysis

This section presents the deprivation overlap analysis for children aged 5–12 years where the combinations of deprivations that children experience simultaneously are analysed. Multidimensional deprivation indices are also calculated to compare the incidence and depth of deprivation for children in the same age group.

4.3.2.1 Deprivation distribution

Figure 4.3.13 below shows the distribution of deprivation for children aged 5–12 years. In other words, it shows the number of deprivations that children face at the same time. It is observed that only 5,3% of children are not deprived in any of the dimensions and 12,9% experience only one deprivation. The majority of children (62,4%) suffer from 2 to 4 deprivations simultaneously, while 19,1% experienced 5 to 6 deprivations at the same time. A small percentage of children (0,3%) are deprived in all 7 dimensions.

Figure 4.3.13: Deprivation distribution for children aged 5–12 years at national level
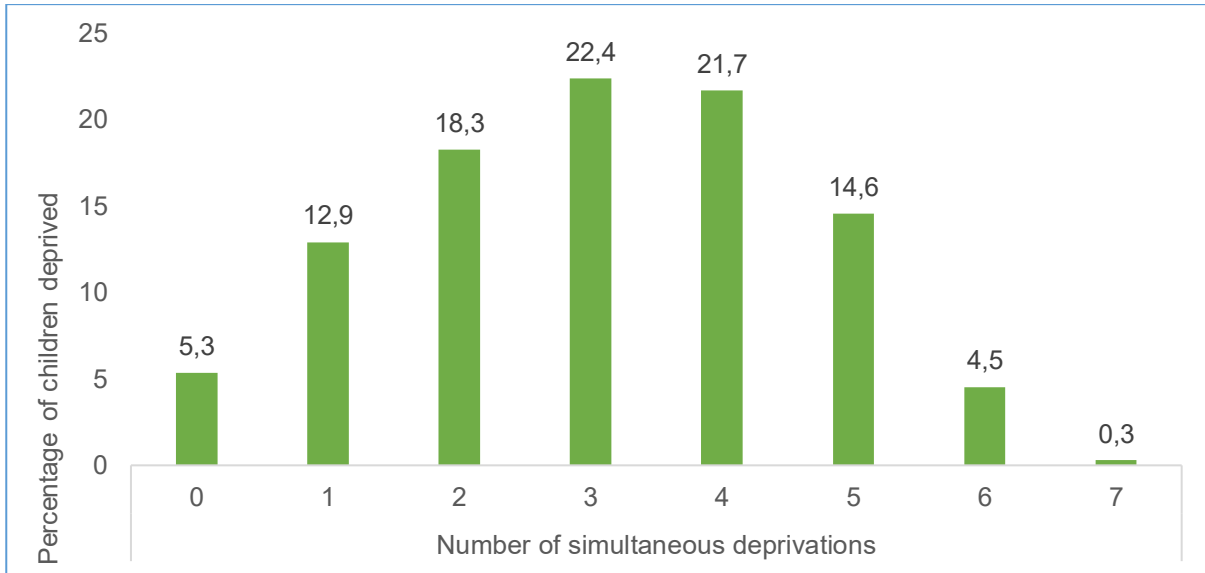
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

The disaggregation by settlement type shows that urban children have a tendency to be deprived in a lower number of dimensions as compared to rural children (See Figure 4.3.14 below). For example, 9,2% of urban children suffer from no deprivations in contrast to 0,5% of children in rural areas; 22,2% of children living in urban areas face 1 deprivation as opposed to 1,3% for rural children. However, higher percentages of rural children are deprived in higher numbers of simultaneous deprivations. For example, 31,4% of rural children suffer from deprivation in 4 dimensions at the same time as compared to 14,0% of urban children.

Figure 4.3.14: Deprivation distribution for children aged 5–12 years by settlement type
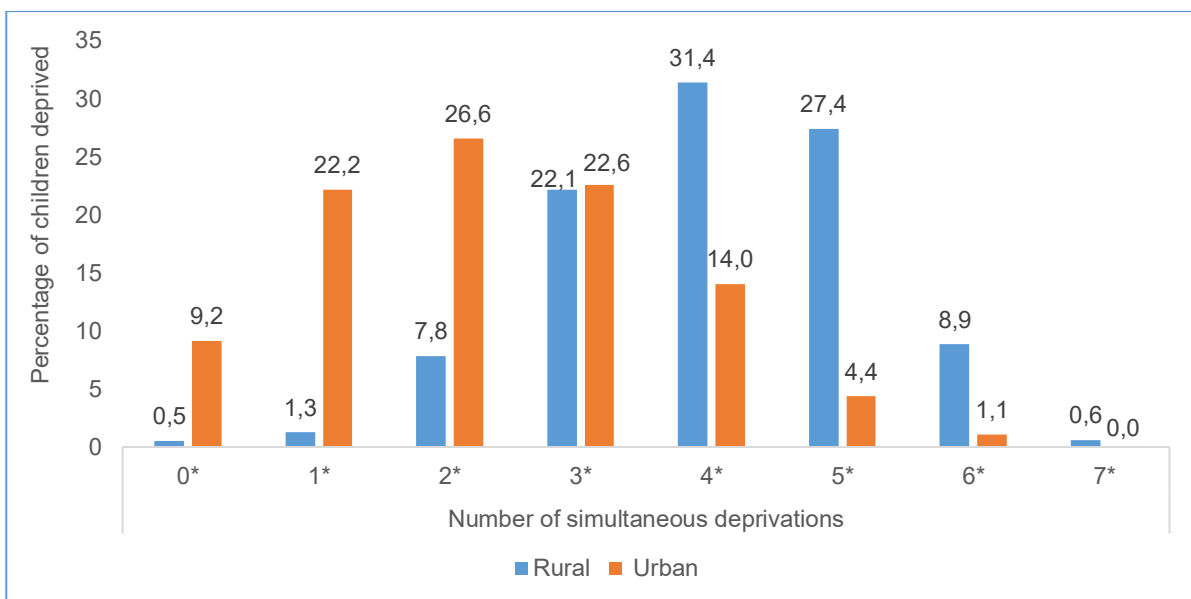
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
*Note: * $p < 0.05$ in Chi-squared test of independence.*

Amongst the metropolitan municipalities[15], it is found that Buffalo City and the City of Cape Town have the highest proportion of children with no deprivation (15,1% and 11,5% respectively). On the other hand, Mangaung, City of Tshwane and Buffalo City have relatively high percentages of children deprived in 5 out of 7 dimensions (10,8%, 7,8% and 7,0% respectively). Less than 2% of children in all the metropolitan municipalities are deprived in 6 or more dimensions.

Figure 4.3.15: Deprivation distribution for children aged 5–12 years by metropolitan municipality
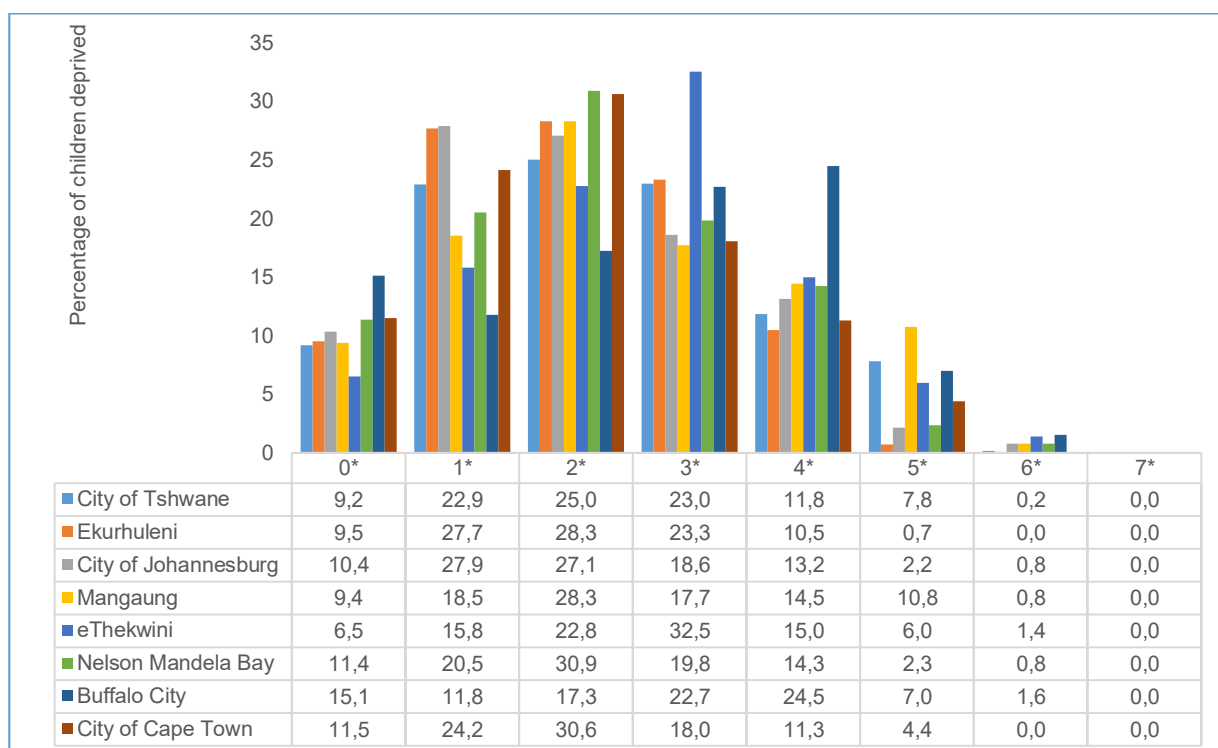
	0*	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	7*
City of Tshwane	9,2	22,9	25,0	23,0	11,8	7,8	0,2	0,0
Ekurhuleni	9,5	27,7	28,3	23,3	10,5	0,7	0,0	0,0
City of Johannesburg	10,4	27,9	27,1	18,6	13,2	2,2	0,8	0,0
Mangaung	9,4	18,5	28,3	17,7	14,5	10,8	0,8	0,0
eThekwini	6,5	15,8	22,8	32,5	15,0	6,0	1,4	0,0
Nelson Mandela Bay	11,4	20,5	30,9	19,8	14,3	2,3	0,8	0,0
Buffalo City	15,1	11,8	17,3	22,7	24,5	7,0	1,6	0,0
City of Cape Town	11,5	24,2	30,6	18,0	11,3	4,4	0,0	0,0

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
*Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.*

4.3.2.2 Deprivation overlap analysis

The deprivation overlap analysis, as depicted by Figure 4.3.16 shows that generally, very few children of age group 5–12 years are deprived in only one dimension. The majority tend to be deprived in 2 to 4 or more dimensions. This calls for addressing the issues simultaneously since it is the same children suffering from multiple deprivations.

_____

[15] The non-metropolitan municipalities are not considered in this analysis

Figure 4.3.16: Proportion children aged 5–12 years old deprived in each specific dimension and additional dimensions

	Nutrition	Health	Education	Protection	WASH	Housing	Information
Deprived in this dimension plus six other	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Deprived in this dimension plus five other	4,4	4,5	4,5	2,0	4,5	4,5	2,8
Deprived in this dimension plus four other	11,9	12,7	14,1	3,6	13,8	13,9	2,8
Deprived in this dimension plus three other	11,1	16,1	19,7	3,9	16,6	17,6	1,7
Deprived in this dimension plus two other	8,1	11,7	17,8	4,4	11,7	13,0	0,4
Deprived in this dimension plus one other	4,4	5,9	11,9	3,5	3,6	7,3	0,1
Deprived in this Dimension only	1,2	1,3	4,7	2,2	0,4	3,1	0,0

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

An example of overlap between three dimensions (Education, WASH and Information) is provided in Figure 4.3.17. It is observed that 6,1% of children aged 5–12 years old are deprived in Education, WASH and Information simultaneously; 38,5% of them are deprived in both Education and WASH; 1,2% are deprived in both Education and Information and 0,6% are deprived in both WASH and Information. For those children experiencing 2 or 3 deprivations in the afore-mentioned dimensions simultaneously, addressing all the issues at the same time will significantly improve their conditions.

Figure 4.3.17: Three way overlap between the dimensions of Education, WASH and Information for children aged 5–12 years old
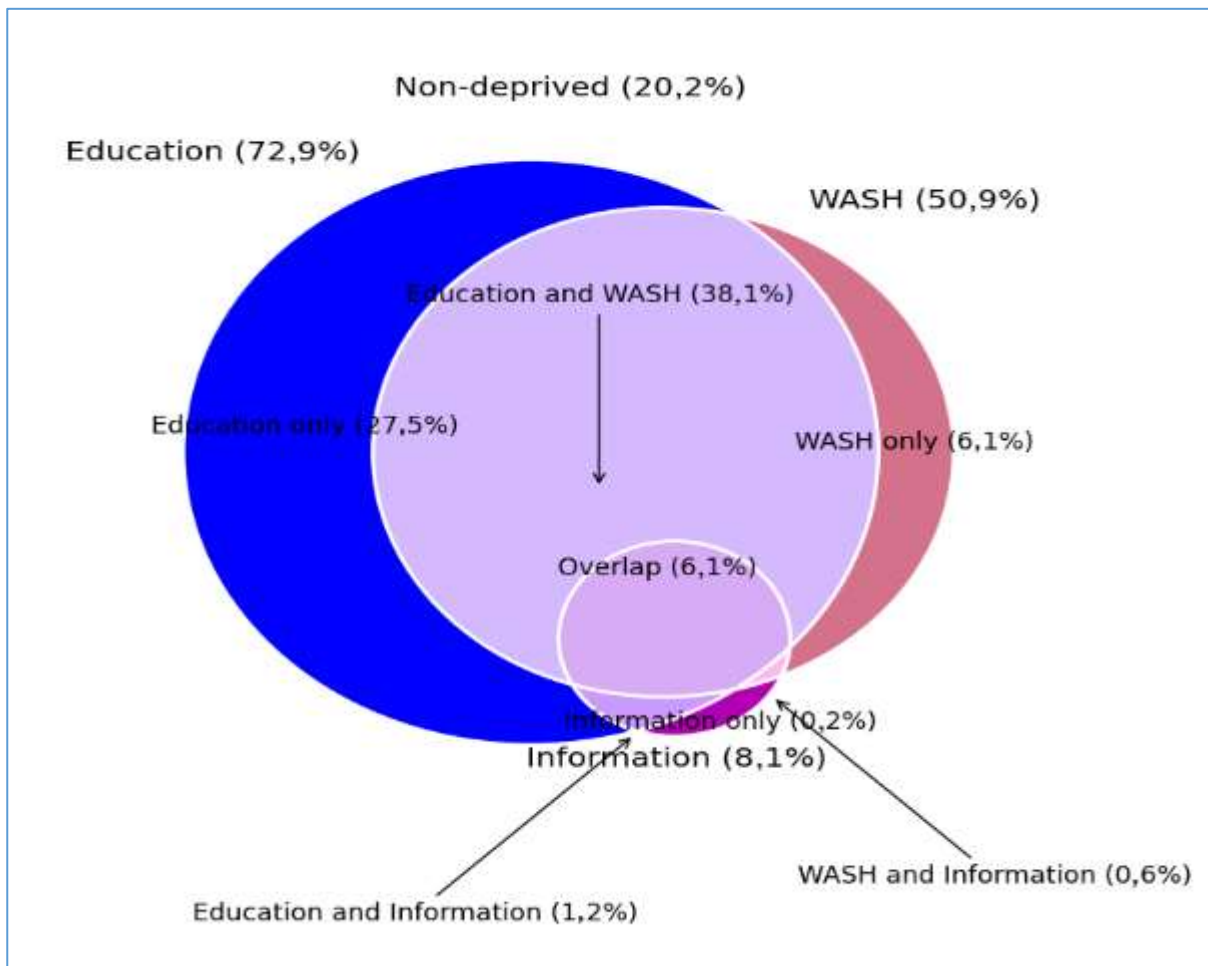
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

4.3.2.3 Multidimensional deprivation indices

The multidimensional deprivation indices namely the deprivation headcount (H%), average intensity of deprivation among the deprived children (A%) and the deprivation headcount adjusted for intensity (M0) are shown in Figure 4.3.18 and Table 4.3.1 for children aged 5–12 years old.

The deprivation headcount (H%) presents the proportion of children deprived in at least k dimensions. According to Figure 4.3.18, 94,7% of children are deprived in at least 1 dimension, whereas 81,7% face deprivation in at least 2 dimensions at the same time. Also, 63,4% of children experience deprivation in at least 3 dimensions simultaneously while 0,3% are deprived in all dimensions.

As explained in the methodology chapter, a child is considered as multidimensionally poor if he/she is deprived in at least 3 dimensions. Given this definition, 63,4% of children aged 5–12 years old are multidimensionally poor in South Africa. Those multidimensionally poor children are, on average, deprived in 4 out of 7 dimensions which represents 57,6% of the total dimensions (see Table 4.3.1).

Figure 4.3.18: Multidimensional poverty headcount (H%) for children aged 5–12 years at national level
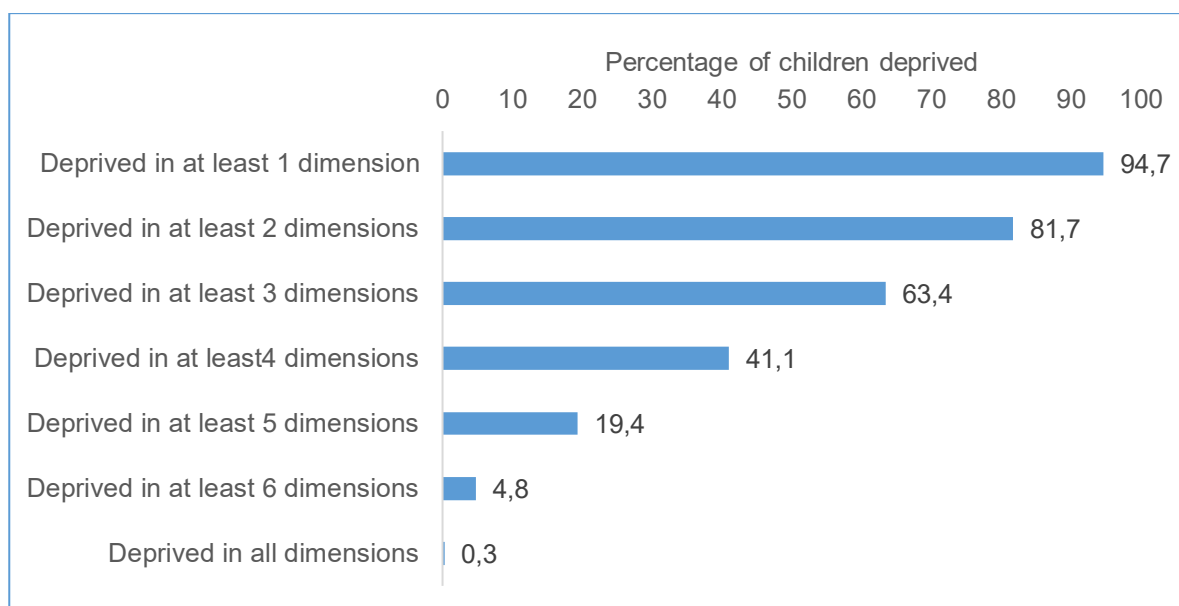
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

Children living in rural areas present a higher multidimensional poverty index (M0) in contrast to urban children. This indicates that the former are most vulnerable (see Table 4.3.1). The higher M0 is explained by a higher headcount and intensity for rural children. There are 90,4% multidimensionally poor children in rural areas in comparison to 42,1% in urban areas. Moreover, children in rural areas experience, on average, 4,3 deprivations whereas multidimensionally poor children in urban areas face 3,6 out of 7 deprivations simultaneously.

Table 4.3.1: Multidimensional deprivation indices for children aged 5–12 years at national level and by settlement type (k=3)

	Deprivation headcount (H) %	Average intensity across the deprived (A) in %	Average intensity across the deprived (A) in number	Deprivation headcount adjusted for intensity (M0)
Rural	90,4	61,1	4,3	0,552
Urban	42,1	51,7	3,6	0,218
National	63,4	57,6	4,0	0,366

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

Figure 4.3.19 shows the disaggregation of the results by some of the characteristics of the child.

Child characteristic

It is observed that black African children have a higher deprivation rate of 69,7% than children from the other population groups. Double orphans experience the highest rate of multidimensional poverty (79,1%) followed by children with only mother alive (75,2%), children with only father alive (66,4%) and non-orphans have the lowest poverty rate of 61,0%. There is no significant difference between multidimensional poverty by the gender of the child at the 5% level of significance.

Figure 4.3.19: Multidimensional head count ratios (k=3) for children aged 5–12 years by child's characteristics
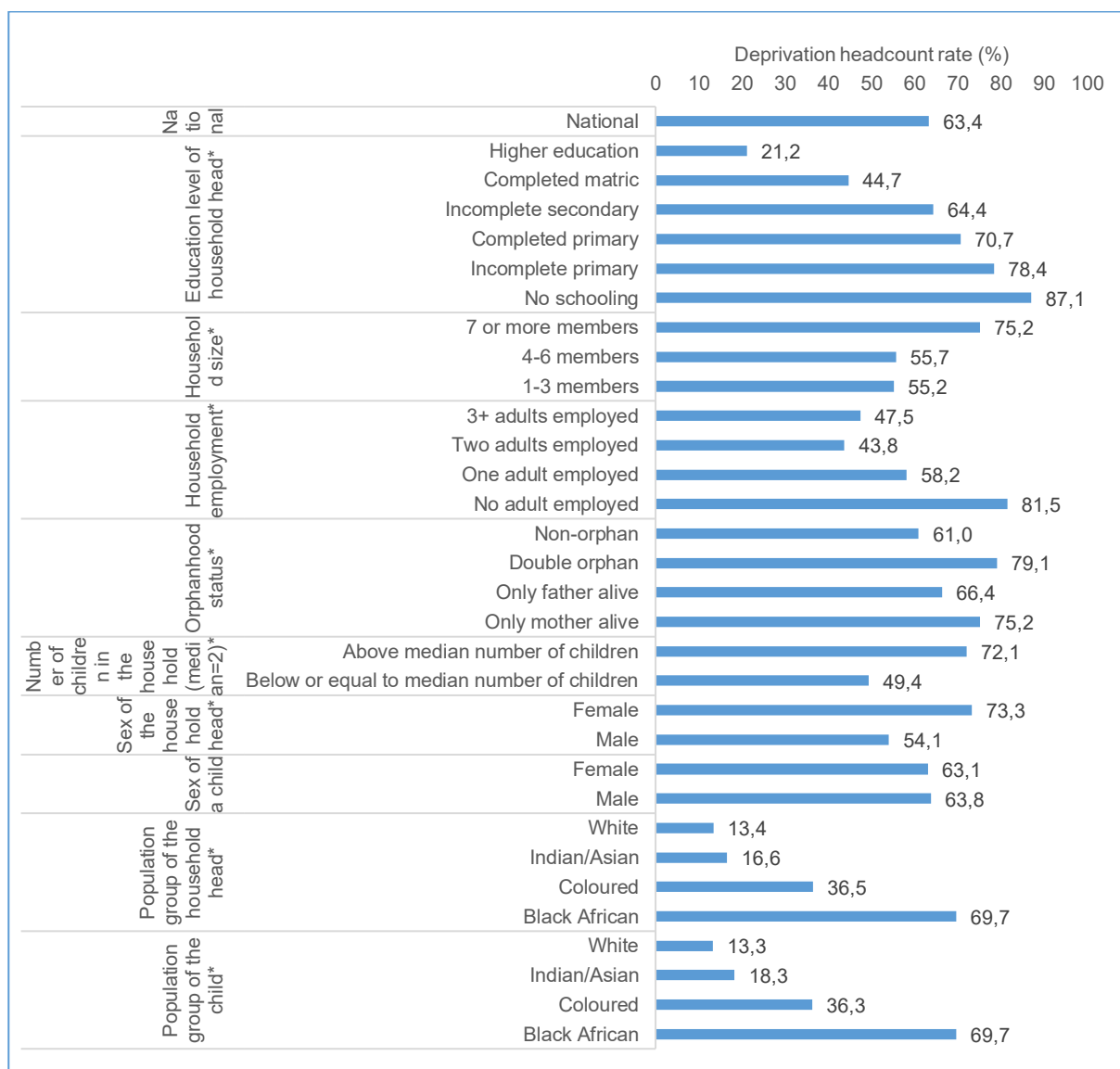
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
*Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.*

Household characteristics

Children from male headed households are doing better than those from female headed households (54,1% versus 73,3%). There is less multidimensional poverty amongst children from households having less children (below or equal to the median number) than those with many children (49,4% versus 72,1%). Multidimensional poverty also manifests itself more in households with 7 or more members in comparison with households with less members. Multidimensional child poverty is also the highest in households with no adult employed at 81,5%. Lastly, it is observed that the higher the level of education of the household head, the lower the level of multidimensional poverty amongst children.

In Figure 4.3.20 below, the multidimensional poverty index (M0) is decomposed to find the dimensions contributing the most towards multidimensional poverty for children aged 5–12 years. At national level, it is found that the multidimensional poverty rate is mostly driven by the dimensions of Education (22, 1%), Housing (19,3%), WASH (18,3%) and Health (17,7%). When disaggregating the results by settlement type, it is found that the WASH dimension is a much bigger contributor of multidimensional poverty in rural areas (22,9%) as compared to urban areas (9,0%). On the other hand, Education, Housing, Nutrition and Health contributes the most towards multidimensional child poverty in urban areas.

Figure 4.3.20: Adjusted deprivation headcount rate and its decomposition (k=3) for children aged 5–12 years by settlement type and metropolitan municipality category
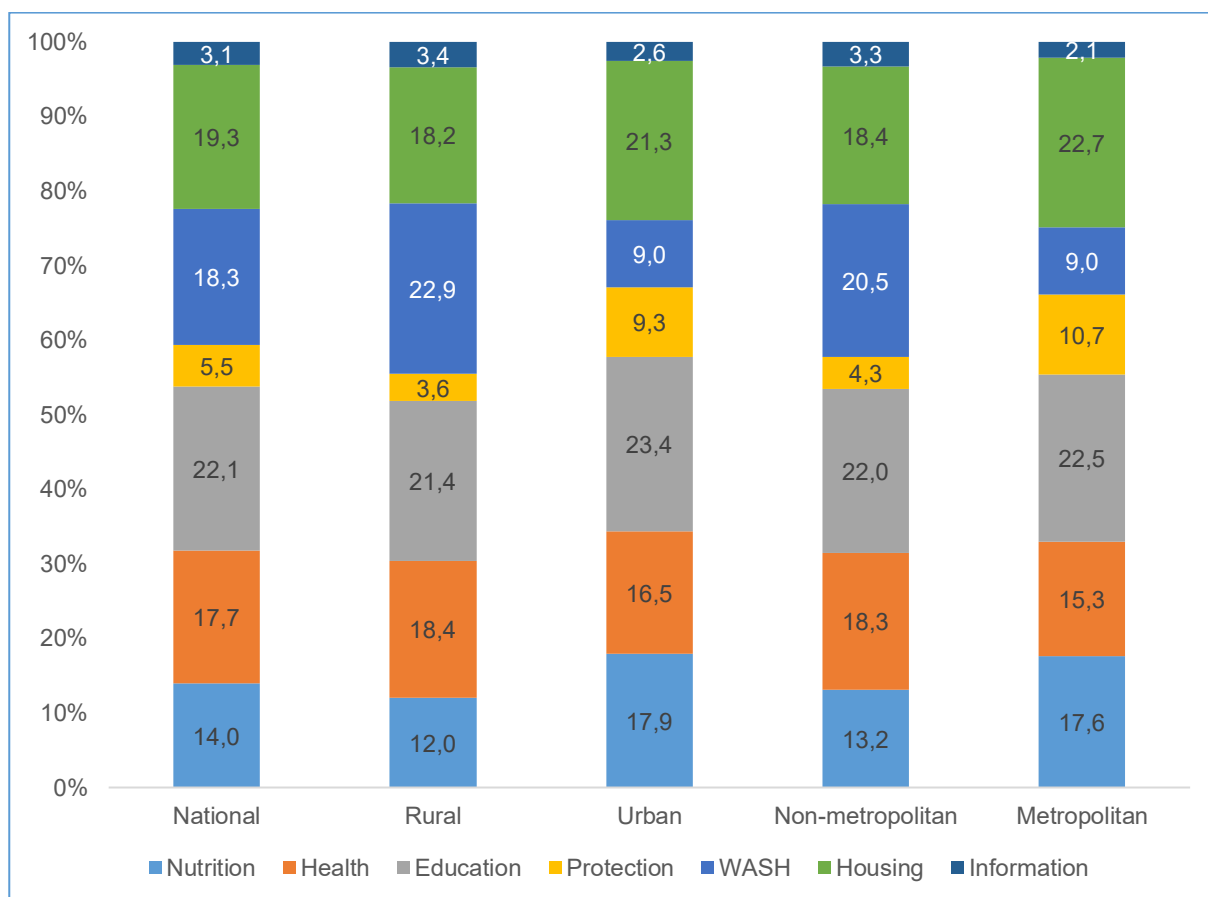
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

With regards to the metropolitan municipality category, it is found that Education contributes almost the same to multidimensional child poverty in both metropolitan and non-metropolitan municipalities (22,5% vs 22,0%). For the non-metropolitan municipalities, Education, WASH, Housing and Health dimensions contribute significantly to the multidimensional child poverty, whereas Education, Housing, Nutrition and Health are the main drivers of child deprivation in metropolitan municipalities.

Chapter 4.4

Children aged 13 to 17 years

4.4 Deprivation among adolescents (13–17 years)

Box 4: Key findings observed for multidimensional poverty for children aged 13-17 years

Key Findings for multidimensional poverty amongst children aged 13-17 years

- Around 6 out of every 10 children (62,5%) aged 13-17 years in South Africa are multidimensionally poor, that is being deprived in at least 3 out of 7 dimensions of well-being.
- The multidimensionally poor children suffer, on average, from 4 out of 7 deprivations.
- Only 5,4% of children face zero deprivations while the majority suffers from multiple deprivations.
- The dimensions showing the highest deprivation rates for children aged 13-17 years are Education (74,4%), Housing (58,5%), Health (52.1%) and WASH (50.2%)
- Multidimensional poverty is higher in rural as compared to urban areas.
- Higher multidimensional poverty rates are observed amongst black African children, single orphans (mother alive only), double orphans, children from households where the household head has no or low level of education, households with many members, households with many children, and households with no adults employed.
- The dimensions contributing the most to the adjusted deprivation rate (M0) are Education and Housing (22,7% and 19,2% respectively).

4.4.1 Single deprivation analysis

Figure 4.4.1 displays the proportion of deprived children in each indicator of well-being analysed for adolescents aged 13–17 years old in South Africa. Approximately 4 out of 5 children (70,8%) of this age group did not attend a school which was equipped with appropriate facilities/services[16]. In addition, 33,4% did not complete the grade required for his/her age. Inadequate housing materials (roof, walls and floor) affect around half of the children aged 13–17 years old (50,6%). Moreover, 52,1% of children live further than 5 km away from the nearest health care centre.

---

[16] Facilities/services includes classroom, running water, toilet facility, library, science laboratory with usable apparatus, computers that can be used by learners, security guard at the gate and sports facilities

Figure 4.4.1: Deprivation headcount rates for children aged 13–17 years by indicator and dimension
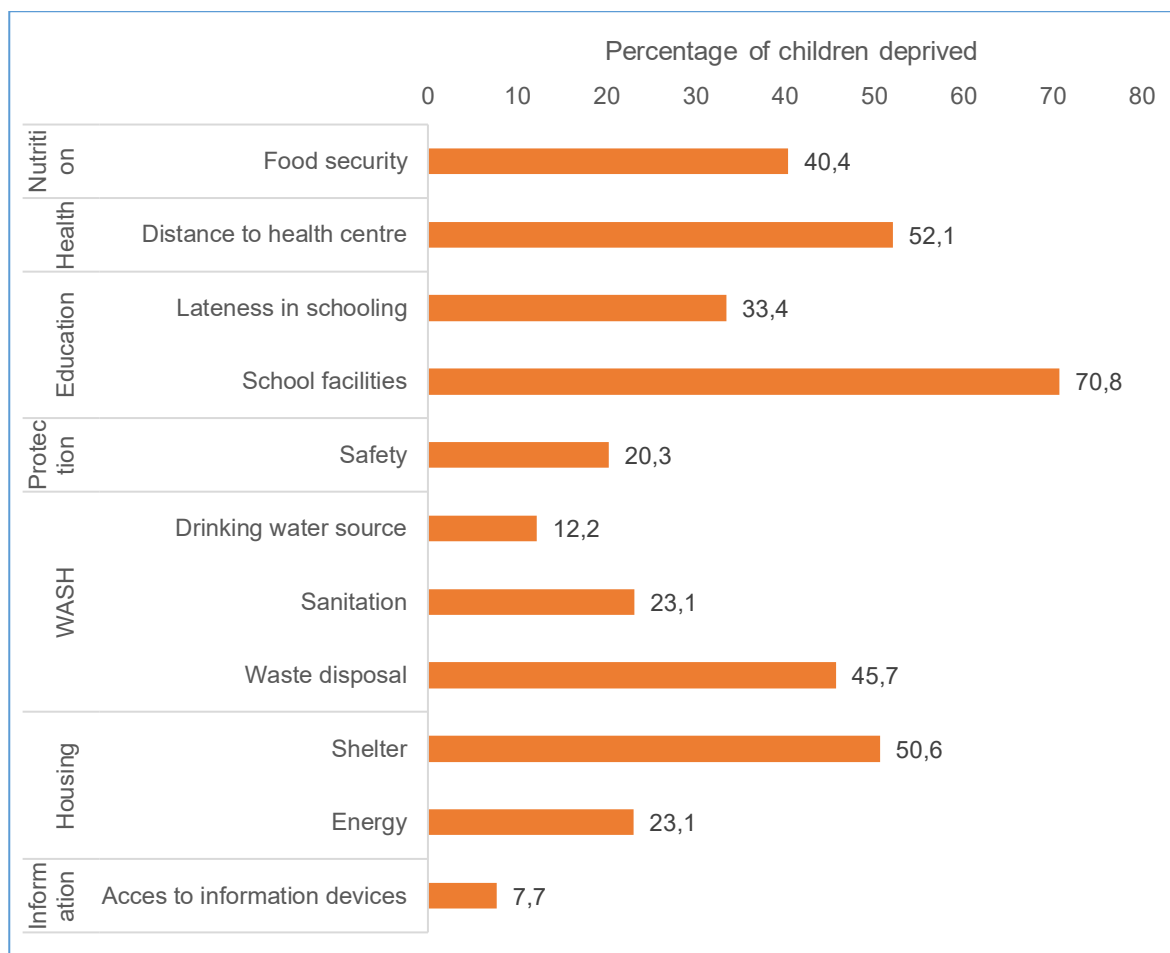
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

Subsequently, the indicators are aggregated into seven dimensions, namely Information, Housing, WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), Protection, Education, Health and Nutrition (see Figure 4.4.2). The highest proportion of children deprived can be found in the Education dimension (74,4%), Furthermore, among children aged 13–17 years old, 58,5% and 52,1% face deprivation in the Housing and Health dimension respectively. Around half of children (50,2%) suffer from poor WASH conditions while 40,4% are from households that experienced food inadequacy. One out of five children (20,3%) are from household where any member experienced or has been a victim of any crime[17]. Around 8% of children in this age group are deprived in the Information dimension related to the availability of information devices (radio, television and internet) in the household.

_____
[17] Crimes include assault, robbery, motor vehicle hijacking, theft out of motor vehicle, home robbery, murder, deliberate damaging or destruction of dwellings, motor vehicle theft (e.g. car, bakkie, truck, etc.) and sexual offences (e.g. rape, grapping, etc.)

Figure 4.4.2: Deprivation headcount rates for children aged 13–17 years by dimension
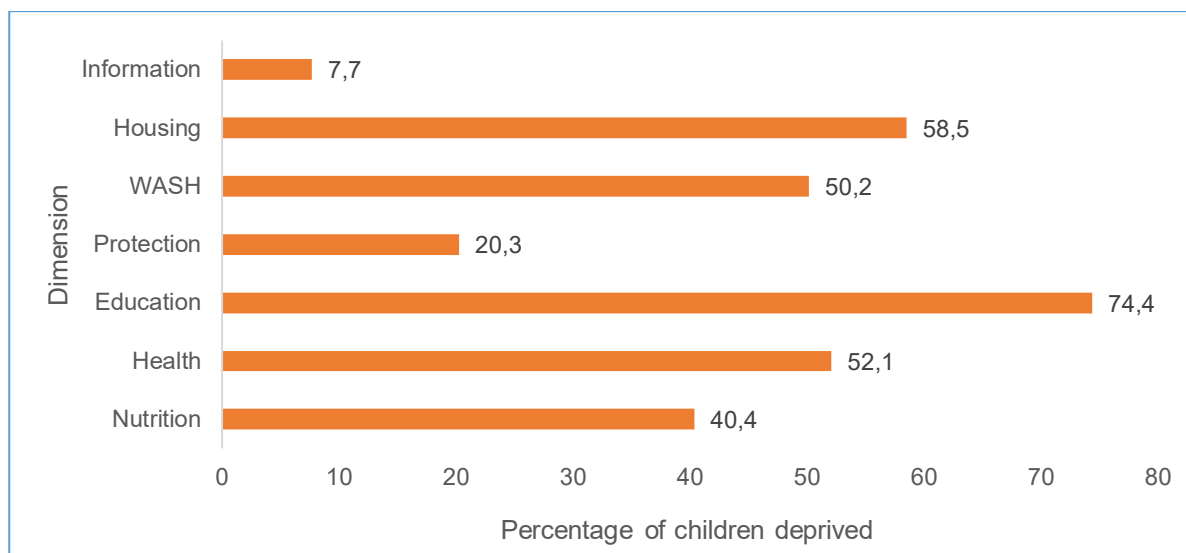
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

4.4.1.1. Deprivation rates based on geographical location of the child

Results disaggregated by geographical location of the child are presented below (Figure 4.4.3). Rural areas indicate larger proportions of deprived children in all dimensions, except for Protection. Moreover, all distinctions are statistically significant according to the Chi-squared test of independence. The difference is highest in the WASH dimension, 95,0% of children aged 13–17 years old residing in rural areas face deprivation as opposed to 15,3% of urban children in this age group. The disaggregation of dimensions for age group 13–17 years by province is shown in the form of maps in Figures 4.4.4 – 4.4.10.

Figure 4.4.3: Deprivation headcount rates for children aged 13–17 years by dimension and settlement type
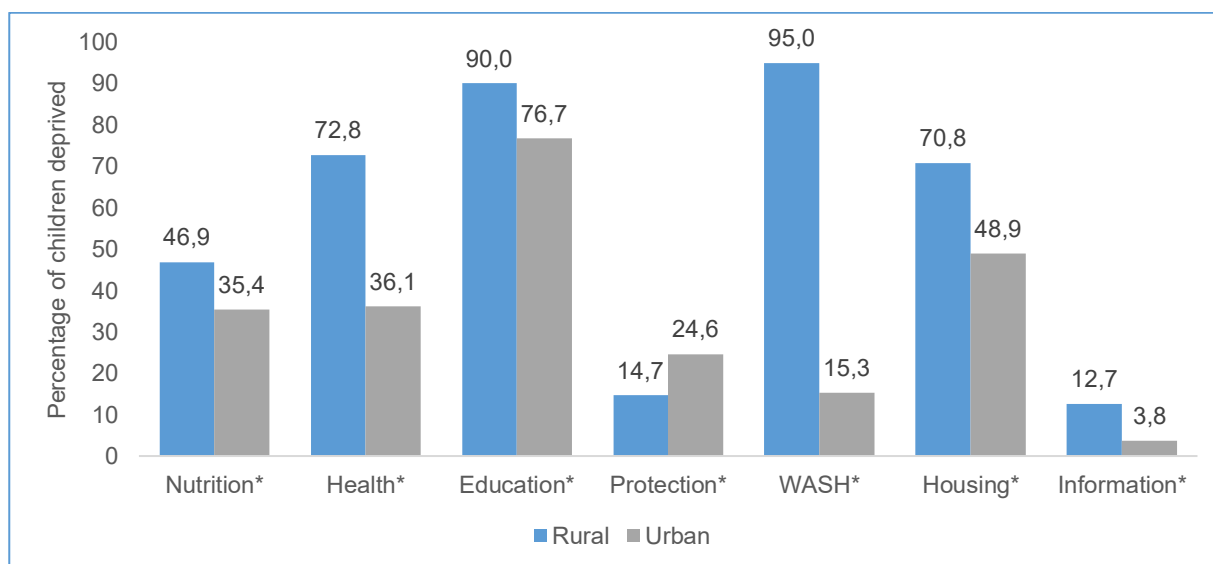
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
*Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.*

Figure 4.4.4: Deprivation rate for children aged 13–17 years for Nutrition by province
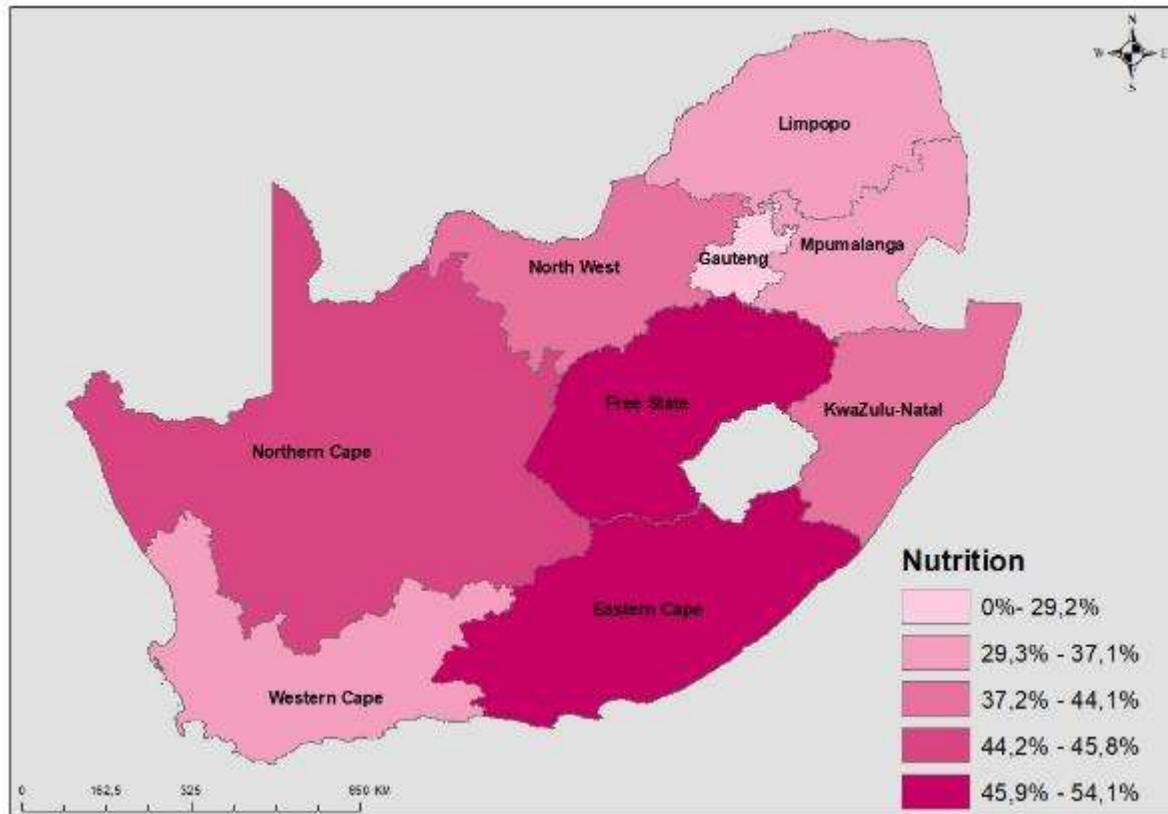
Figure 4.4.5: Deprivation rate for children aged 13–17 years for Health by province
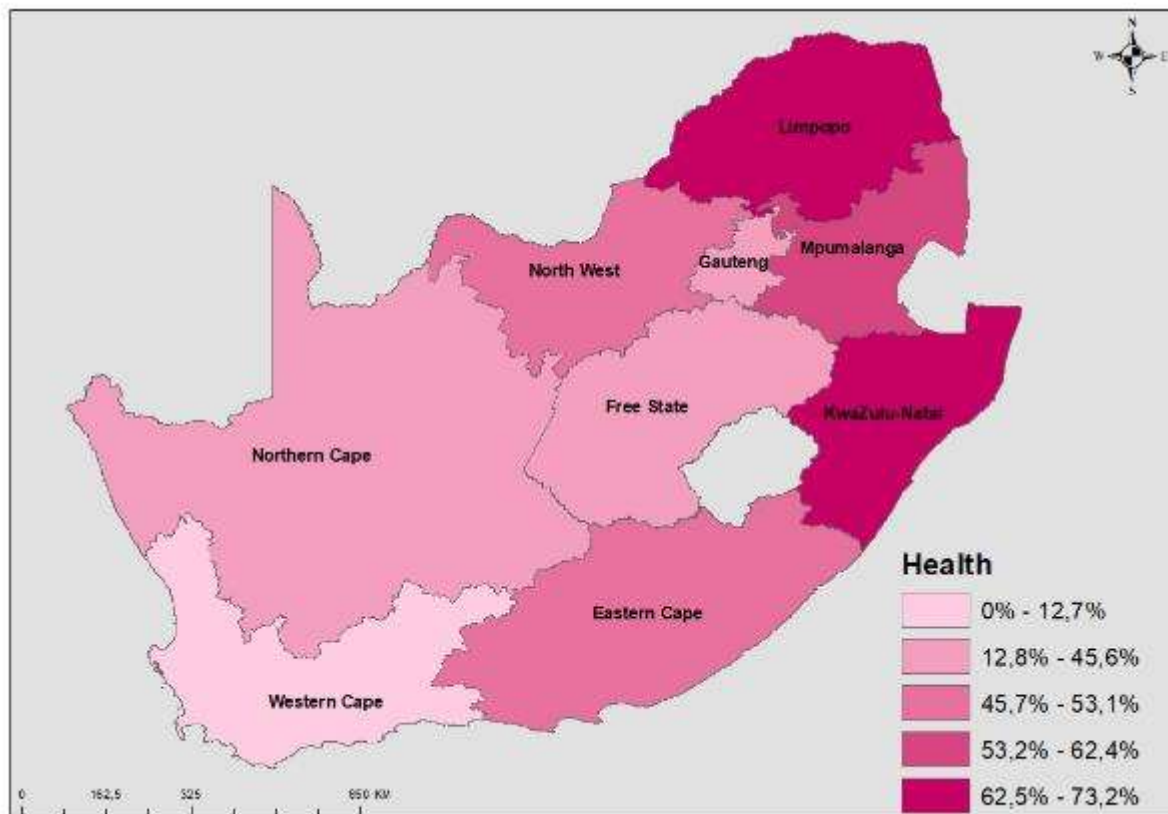
Figure 4.4.6: Deprivation rate for children aged 13–17 years for Education by province
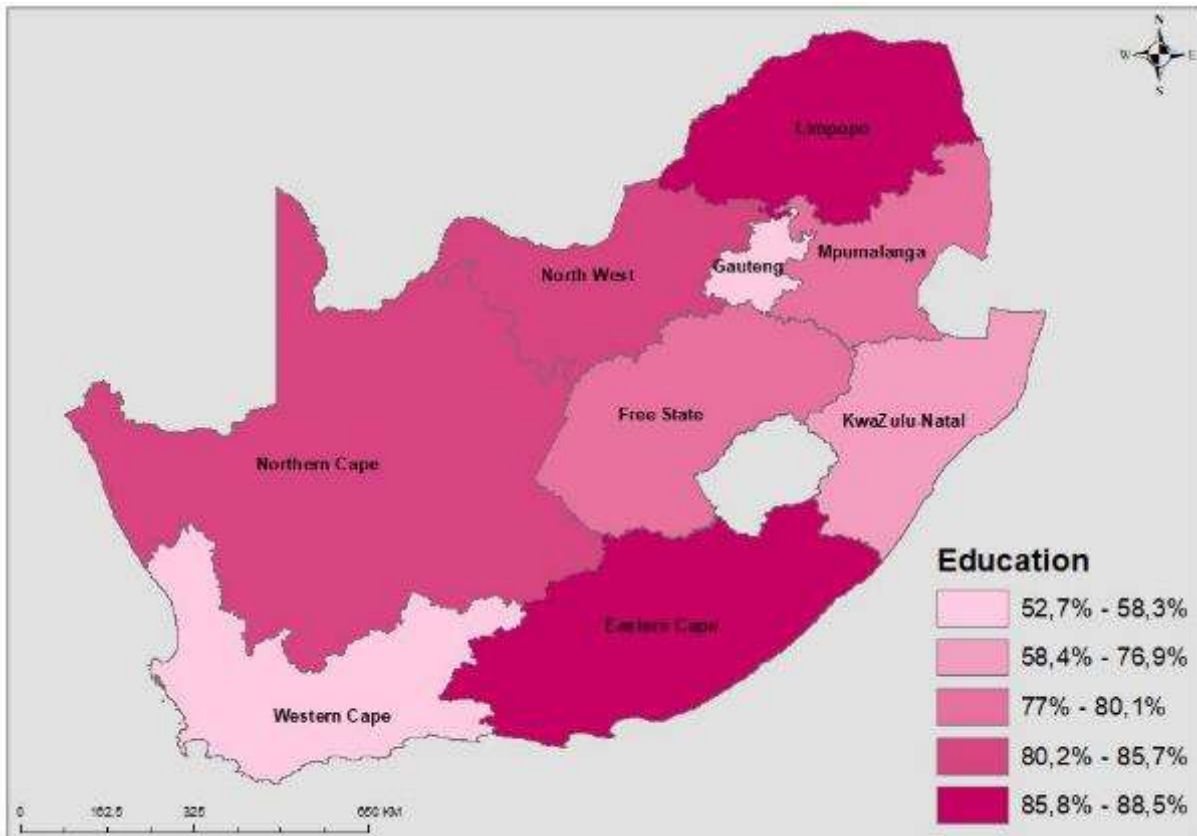
Figure 4.4.7: Deprivation rate for children aged 13–17 years for Protection by province
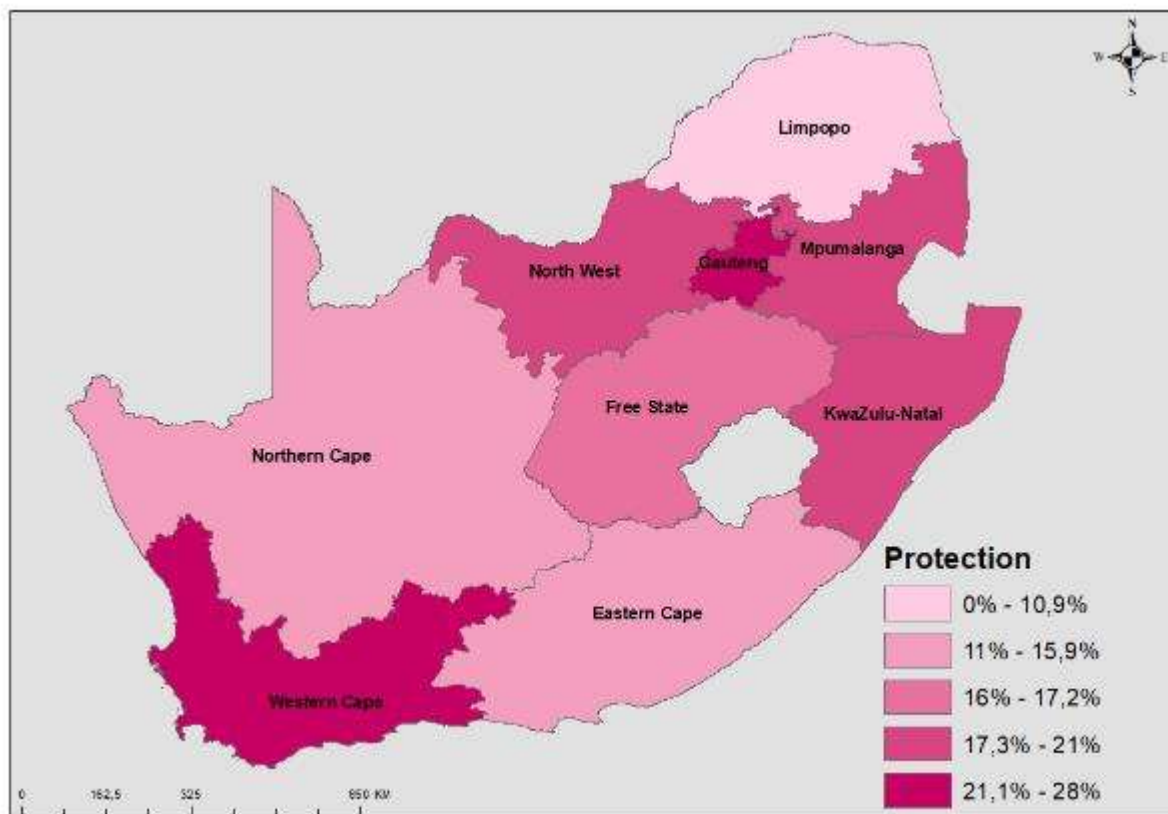
Figure 4.4.8: Deprivation rate for children aged 13–17 years for WASH by province
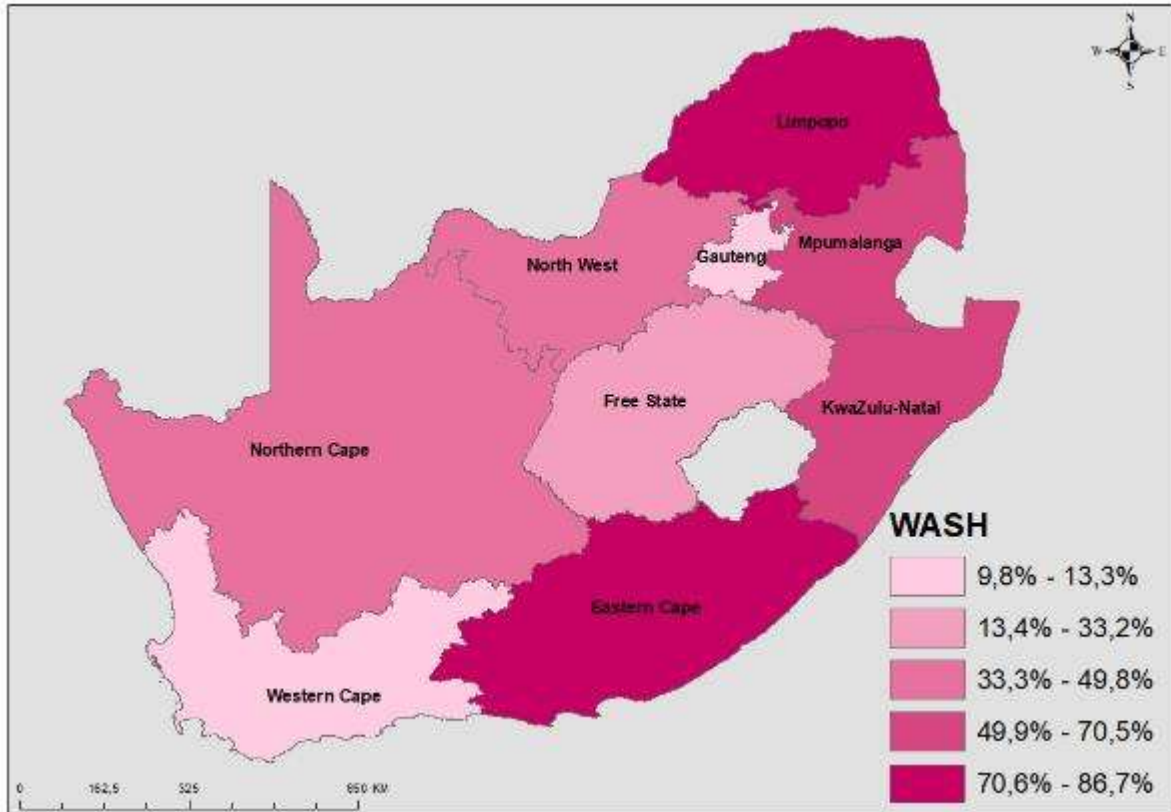
Figure 4.4.9: Deprivation rate for children aged 13–17 years for Housing by province
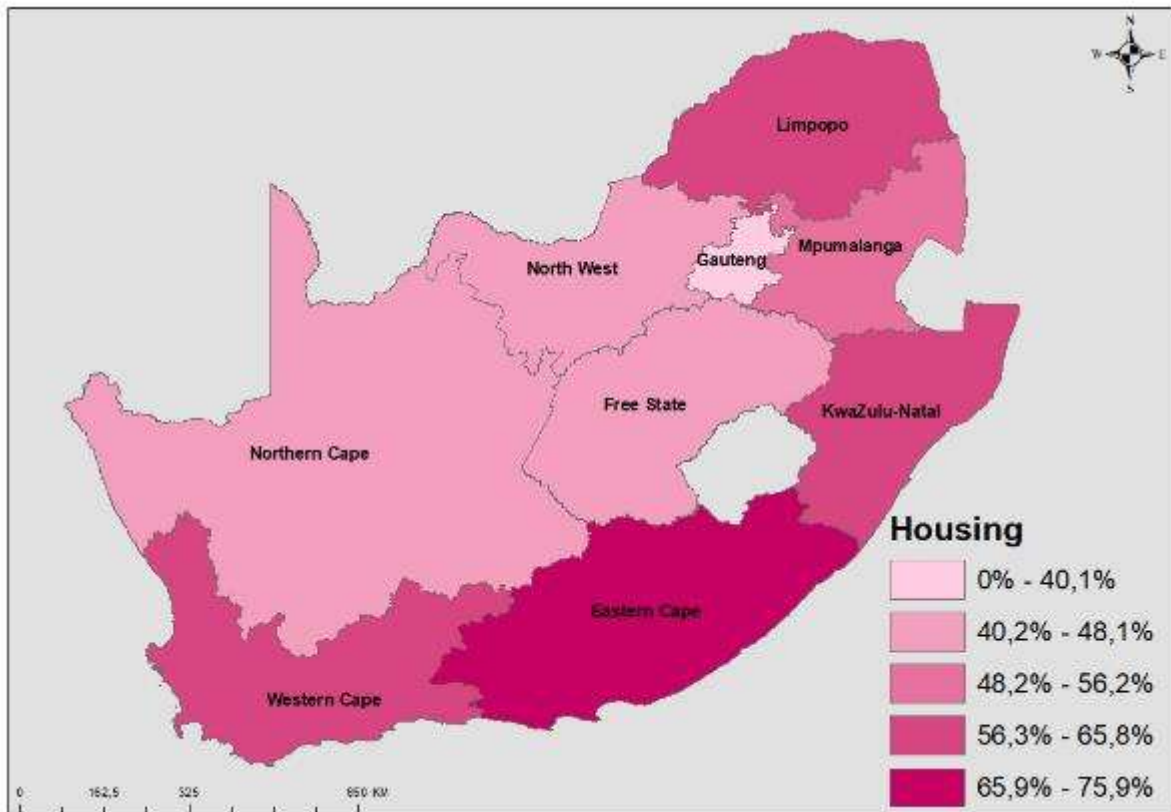
Figure 4.4.10: Deprivation rate for children aged 13–17 years for Information by province
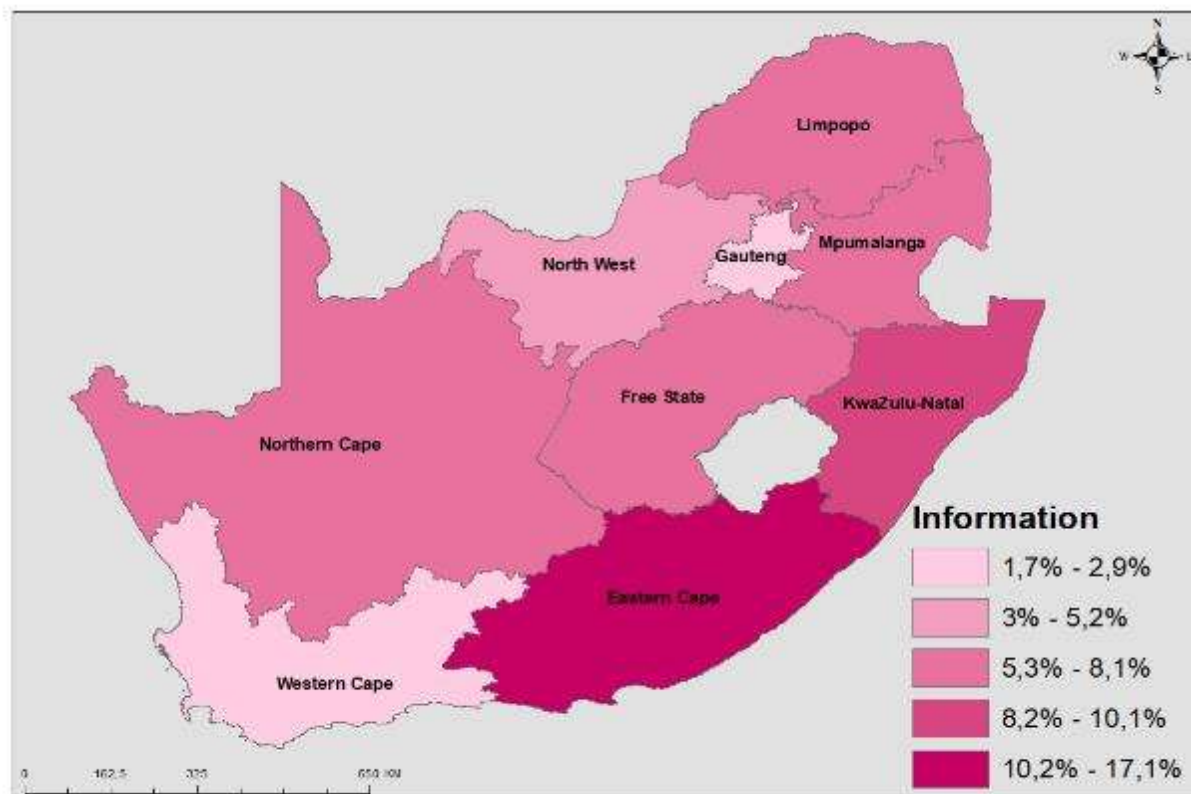
4.4.1.2 Deprivation rates based on individual characteristics of the child

Figure 4.4.11 shows the deprivation rates for each dimension by population group of the child. It is observed that black African children experience the highest deprivation rates as compared to other population groups in all dimensions, except for Protection. For example, 58,4% of black African children this age are deprived of adequate WASH conditions as opposed to 2,7% of Indian/Asian and 8,0% of white children. On the other hand, children aged 13–17 years old belonging to the white population group indicate the largest proportion of deprived children in the Protection dimension. Few children face deprivation in Information dimension regardless of the population group of the child. All differences observed are statistically significant.

Figure 4.4.11: Deprivation rate for children aged 13–17 years by population group of a child
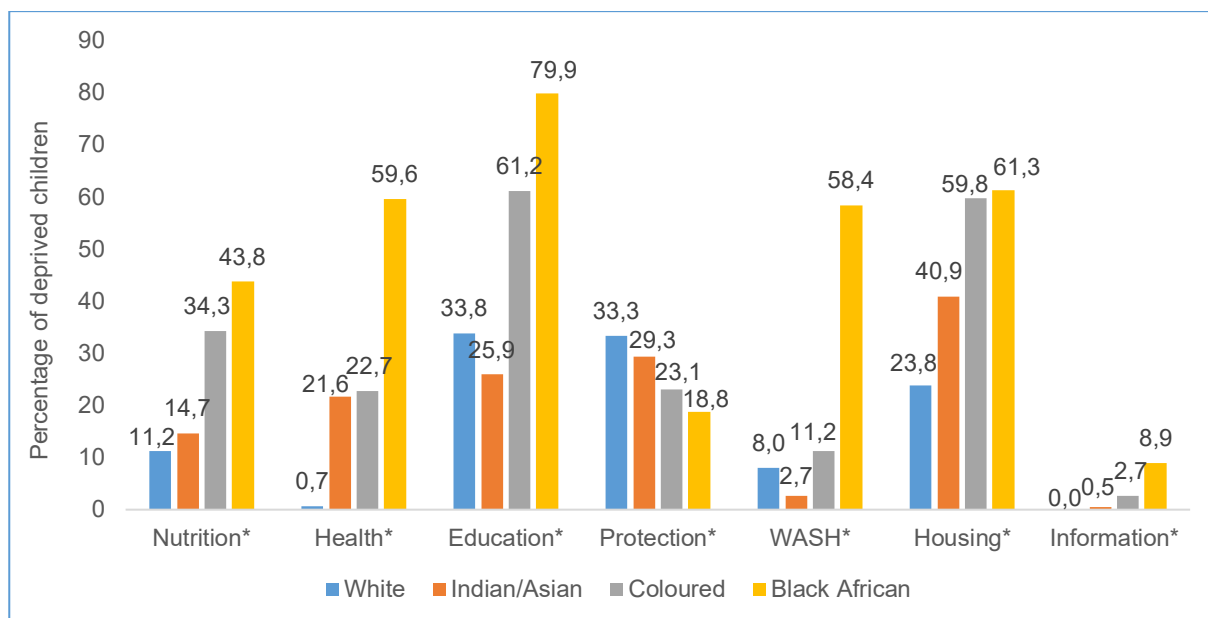
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

The deprivation rates by dimension and orphanhood status for children aged 13–17 years old are displayed in Figure 4.4.12 below. Single orphans (only mother alive) experience the highest deprivation rates in Education, Housing, Health, WASH and Nutrition dimensions (84,0%, 68,2%, 61,2%, 60,0% and 48,5% respectively). On the other hand, double orphans are worse off in terms of deprivation in Education and Housing dimensions. For example, 64,3% of double orphans are deprived in the WASH dimension compared to 45,9% of non-orphans. In general, non-orphans present the lowest deprivation rates in many of the dimensions analysed. Except for Protection, all differences are statistically significant.

Figure 4.4.12: Deprivation rate for children aged 13–17 years by Orphanhood status
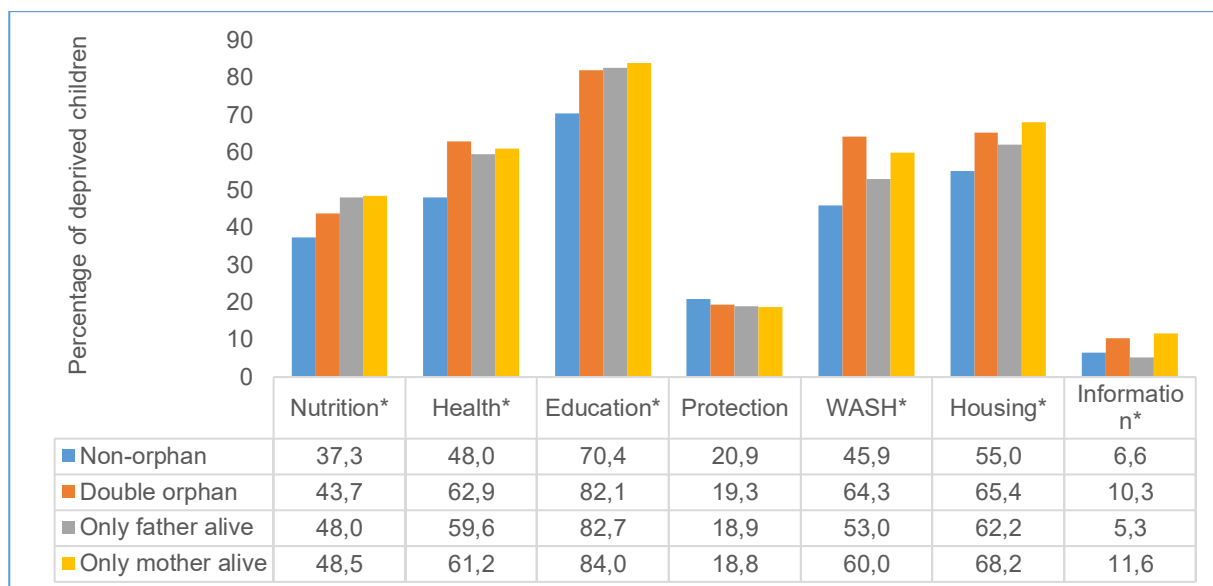
	Nutrition*	Health*	Education*	Protection	WASH*	Housing*	Information*
Non-orphan	37,3	48,0	70,4	20,9	45,9	55,0	6,6
Double orphan	43,7	62,9	82,1	19,3	64,3	65,4	10,3
Only father alive	48,0	59,6	82,7	18,9	53,0	62,2	5,3
Only mother alive	48,5	61,2	84,0	18,8	60,0	68,2	11,6

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
*Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.*

4.4.2 Multiple deprivation analysis

The following section discusses the multi-sectoral aspect of the deprivations experienced by children aged 13–17 years old in South Africa. First, the deprivation distribution is presented at the national level and by various profiling variables followed by the existing overlap between dimensions (dimension specific and three-way overlap). Finally, the multidimensional deprivation indices are analysed.

4.4.2.1 Deprivation distribution

As can be seen in Figure 4.4.13, the majority of children in this age group are facing deprivation in 3 or 4 dimensions simultaneously (22,2% and 21,8% respectively). More than 5,0% are not deprived in any of the dimensions analysed whereas 0,3% of the children experience deprivation in all 7 dimensions.

Figure 4.4.13: Deprivation distribution for children aged 13–17 years at national level
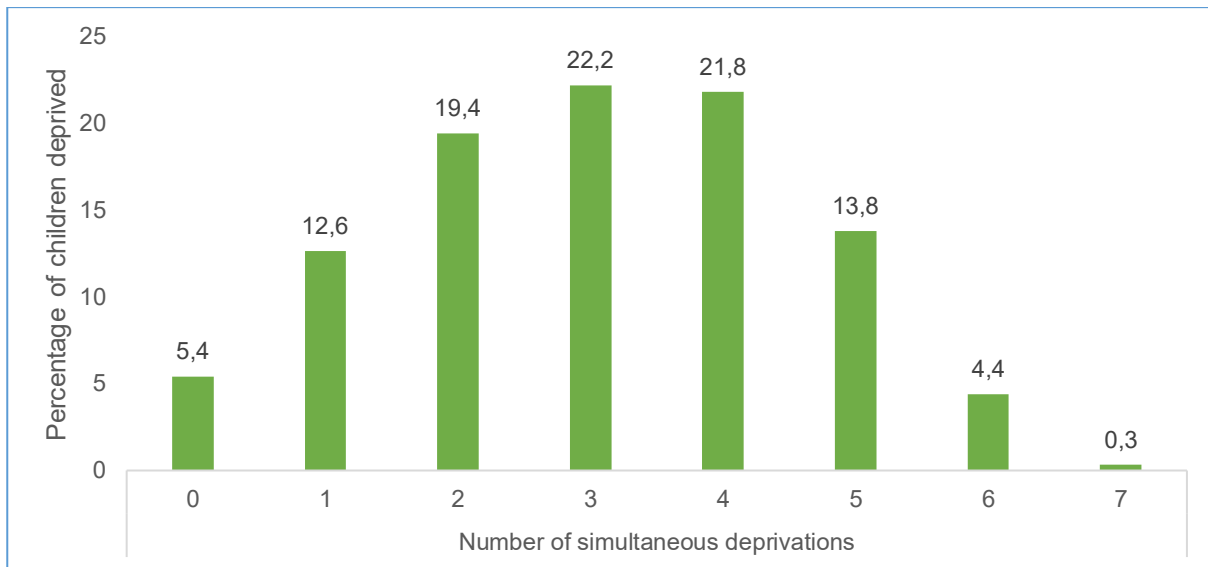
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

The results disaggregated by settlement type are presented in Figure 4.4.14. Urban children suffered from fewer simultaneous deprivations as compared to children residing in rural areas. Approximately, one-third of rural children (32,1%) aged 13–17 years old experience 4 deprivations simultaneously while 2,0% were deprived in none or 1 dimension only. A proportion of 28,3% of children living in urban areas face deprivation in 2 dimensions at the same time, whereas less than 1 out of 5 children simultaneously experience deprivation in 4 or more dimensions (19,3%).

Figure 4.4.14: Deprivation distribution of children aged 13–17 years by settlement type
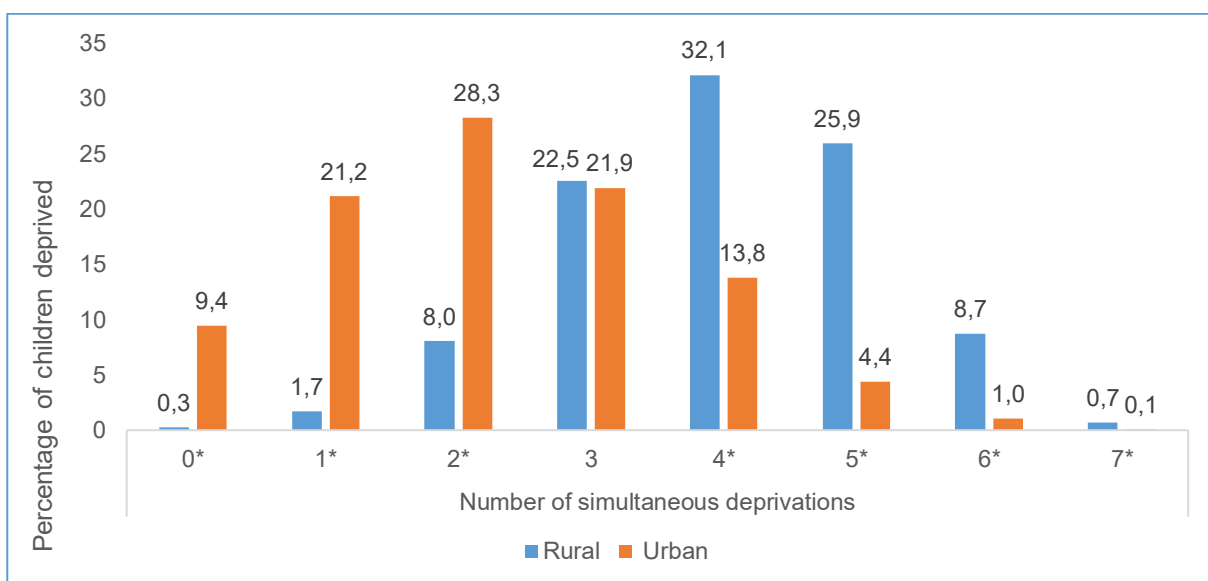
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
*Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.*

Figure 4.4.15 displays the distribution of deprivations amongst children aged 13–17 years old by metropolitan municipality[18]. It is found that children residing in Buffalo City are worse off compared to children in other metropolitan municipalities. In particular, around 1 out of 3 children (33,8%) living in Buffalo City experience deprivation in 4 or more dimensions at the same time as opposed to 11,7% in City of Johannesburg and 11,9% in Ekurhuleni. In Mangaung, 12,7% of children suffer from 5 or 6 simultaneous deprivations. On the other hand, 38,9% of children residing in City of Johannesburg are deprived in none or 1 dimension only in contrast to 10,0% in Buffalo City and 27,7% in Mangaung.

Figure 4.4.15: Deprivation distribution of children aged 13–17 years by metropolitan municipality

	0*	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	7*
City of Tshwane	7,7	25,8	24,7	20,9	13,4	7,1	0,4	0,0
Ekurhuleni	9,5	30,8	27,3	20,4	9,6	2,3	0,0	0,0
City of Johannesburg	11,7	27,2	33,6	15,8	7,3	3,5	0,9	0,0
Mangaung	11,0	16,7	23,7	24,6	11,3	8,3	4,4	0,0
eThekwini	10,2	19,6	23,1	28,1	13,6	4,1	1,3	0,0
Nelson Mandela Bay	10,2	15,7	34,4	22,0	13,3	4,4	0,0	0,0
Buffalo City	6,1	3,9	25,0	31,2	18,8	12,3	2,7	0,0
City of Cape Town	11,7	20,4	32,9	21,6	10,7	2,7	0,1	0,0

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
*Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.*

4.4.2.2 Deprivation overlap analysis

As discussed previously, children in South Africa often suffer from multiple deprivations at the same time. This section elaborates on the overlap between deprivations for children aged 13–17 years old. The overlap by each dimension and the three-way overlap between combinations of three deprivations is also analysed.

_____

[18] The non-metropolitan municipalities are not considered in this analysis

Figure 4.4.16: Proportion of children aged 13–17 years old deprived in each specific dimensions and additional dimensions

	Nutrition	Health	Education	Protection	WASH	Housing	Information
■ Deprived in this dimension plus six other	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
■ Deprived in this dimension plus five other	4,3	4,3	4,4	2,0	4,3	4,4	2,7
■ Deprived in this dimension plus four other	11,4	12,0	13,5	3,7	12,9	13,1	2,4
■ Deprived in this dimension plus three other	11,1	16,3	20,0	3,7	16,9	17,8	1,4
■ Deprived in this dimension plus two other	7,7	11,5	18,9	4,1	11,1	12,7	0,5
■ Deprived in this dimension plus one other	4,6	5,9	12,4	4,0	4,1	7,8	0,2
■ Deprived in this Dimension only	0,9	1,3	5,0	2,4	0,5	2,5	0,0

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

The overlap by each dimension for children aged 13–17 years old is shown in Figure 4.4.16 above. The majority of children deprived in one specific dimension also face deprivation in additional dimensions. For example, out of the 40,3% of children deprived in Nutrition, less than 1,0% experience deprivation in Nutrition only while 27,1% of children are deprived in 3 or more other dimensions. Similar results are found for all dimensions analysed.

Figure 4.4.17: Three-way overlap between the dimensions Nutrition, Education and Information for children aged 13–17 years old
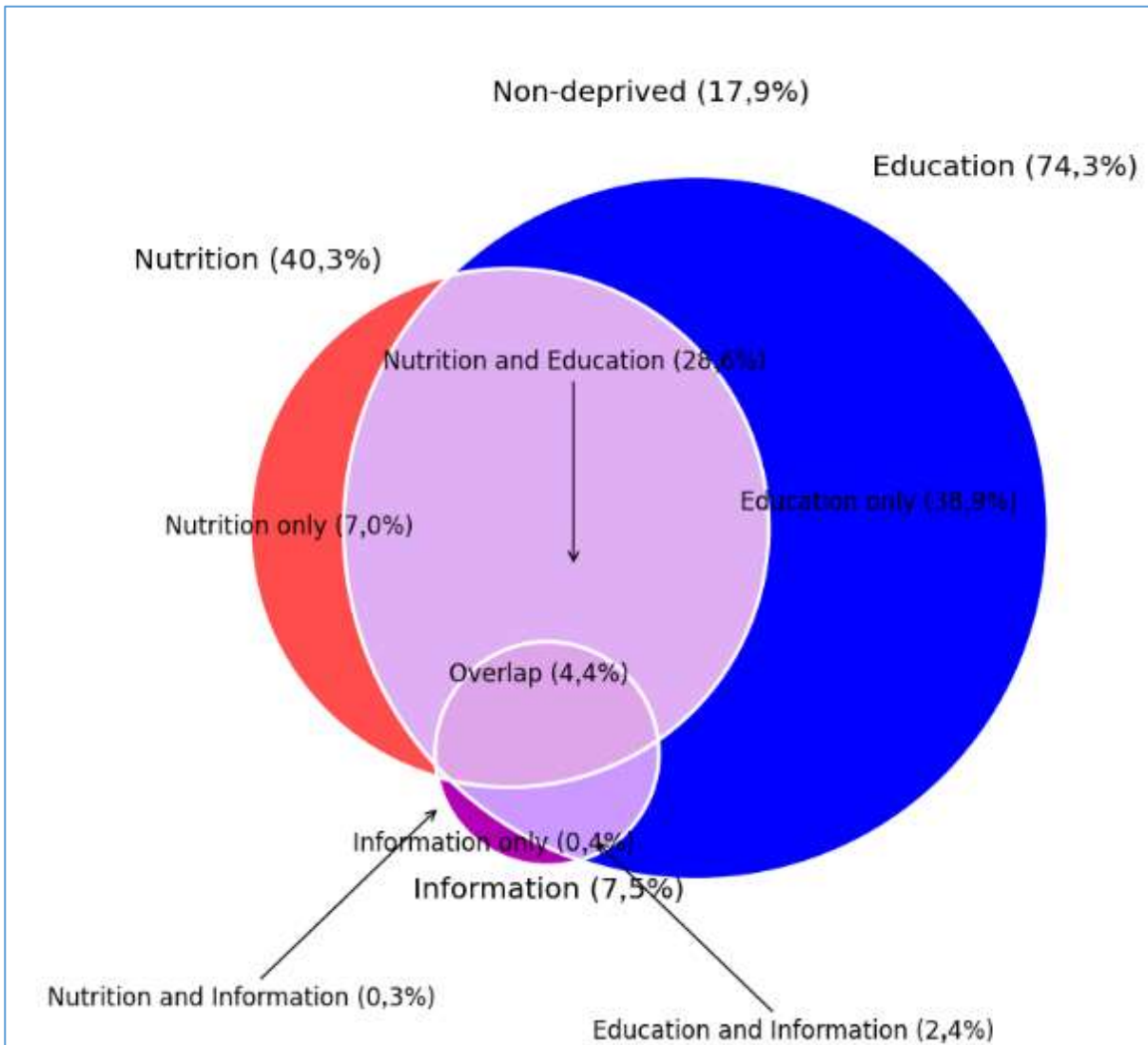
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

Figure 4.4.17 presents the three-way overlap between the dimensions Nutrition, Education and Information for the oldest age group. Among children aged 13–17 years old, 4,4% suffer from deprivation in all 3 dimensions simultaneously. Few children are deprived in Nutrition or Information only (7,0% and 0,4% respectively) while the overlap between Nutrition and Education stands at 33,0%. Approximately 1 in 10 children face no deprivation in any of the 3 dimensions analysed.

4.4.2.3 Multidimensional deprivation indices

Figure 4.4.18 and Table 4.4.1 indicate the deprivation indices at the national level and by settlement type for children aged 13–17 years old. According to Table 4.4.1; 62,5% of children in this age group are considered to be multidimensionally poor. On average, those multidimensionally poor children face deprivation in 4,0 out of 7 dimensions, which corresponds to 57,5% of all possible dimensions.

Figure 4.4.18: Multidimensional poverty headcount (H%) for children aged 13–17 years at national level
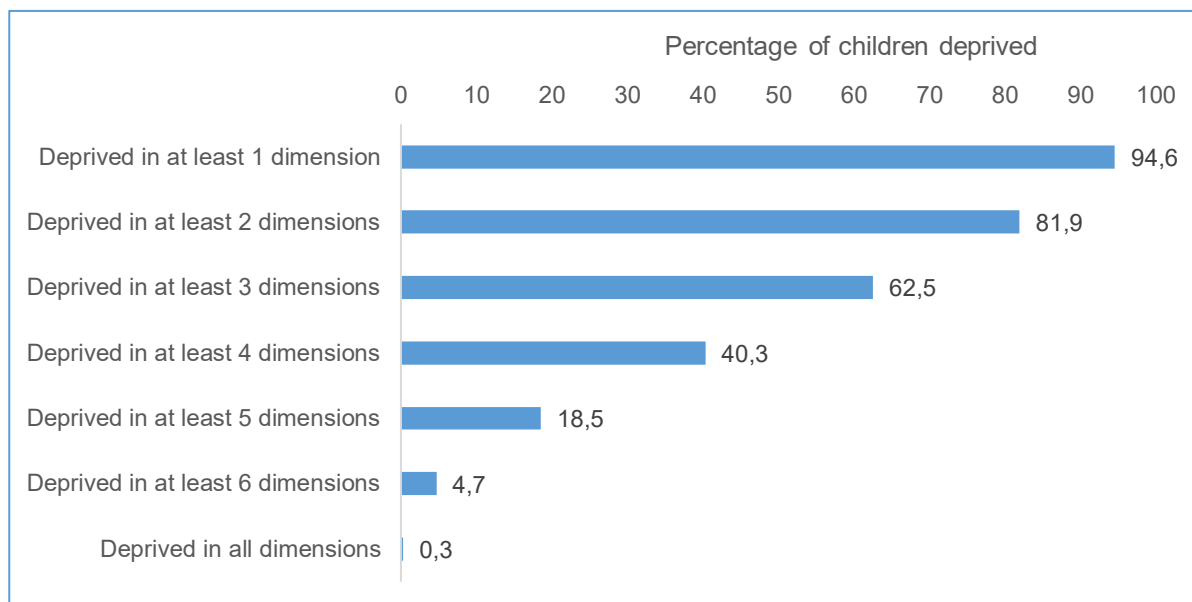
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

As per Figure 4.4.18, almost all children in this age group are deprived in at least 1 dimension of well-being (94,6%). More than eighty out of hundred children (81,9%) face deprivation in at least 2 dimensions at the same time. Using a threshold of k=3, 62,5% of children are considered multidimensionally poor, meaning: they experience at least 3 simultaneous deprivations at a time. More than four out of ten (4,7%) children are deprived in at least six dimensions of well-being.

The multidimensional deprivation indices disaggregated by settlement type are displayed in Table 4.4.1. The table shows that more than twice as many rural children are multidimensionally poor (90,0% versus 41,1% of urban children). On average, the multidimensionally poor children living in rural areas suffer from 4,3 deprivations whereas urban children, on average, experience 3,6 deprivations.

Table 4.4.1: Multidimensional (H=3) deprivation indices for children aged 13–17 years at national level and by settlement type (k=3)

	Deprivation headcount (H) %	Average intensity across the deprived (A) in %	Average intensity across the deprived (A) in number	Deprivation headcount adjusted for intensity (M0)
Rural	90,0	60,8	4,3	0,547
Urban	41,1	51,8	3,6	0,213
National	**62,5**	**57,5**	**4,0**	**0,359**

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

Figure 4.4.19 presents the proportion of multidimensionally poor children aged 13–17 years by various child and household characteristics.

Child characteristics

Around 7 out of 10 children (70,2%) belonging to the black African population group are multidimensionally poor as opposed to 9,2% of white and 14,1% of Indian/Asian children for this age group. Double orphans and single orphans (only mother alive) are most vulnerable in comparison to non-orphans and single orphans (only father alive). There are no statistically significant differences in deprivation between boys and girls aged 13–17 years old; indicating that the deprivations are not necessarily related to the sex of the children.

Household characteristics

Children with higher or highly educated household heads indicate lower multidimensional poverty rates as compared to those whose household heads have no education. In addition, it is observed that larger households are worse off than households with 1–3 or 4–6 household members; indicating a possible higher competition for access to resources in such households. This competition for access manifests itself in the deprivations suffered by the children as similar results are found for the number of children in the households. The higher the number of children in the household, the higher the level of deprivation experienced by a child. Furthermore, the figure displays a higher proportion of multidimensionally poor children from households with no adult employed than households with at least one adult employed.

Figure 4.4.19: Multidimensional head count ratios (k=3) for children aged 13–17 years by child's characteristics
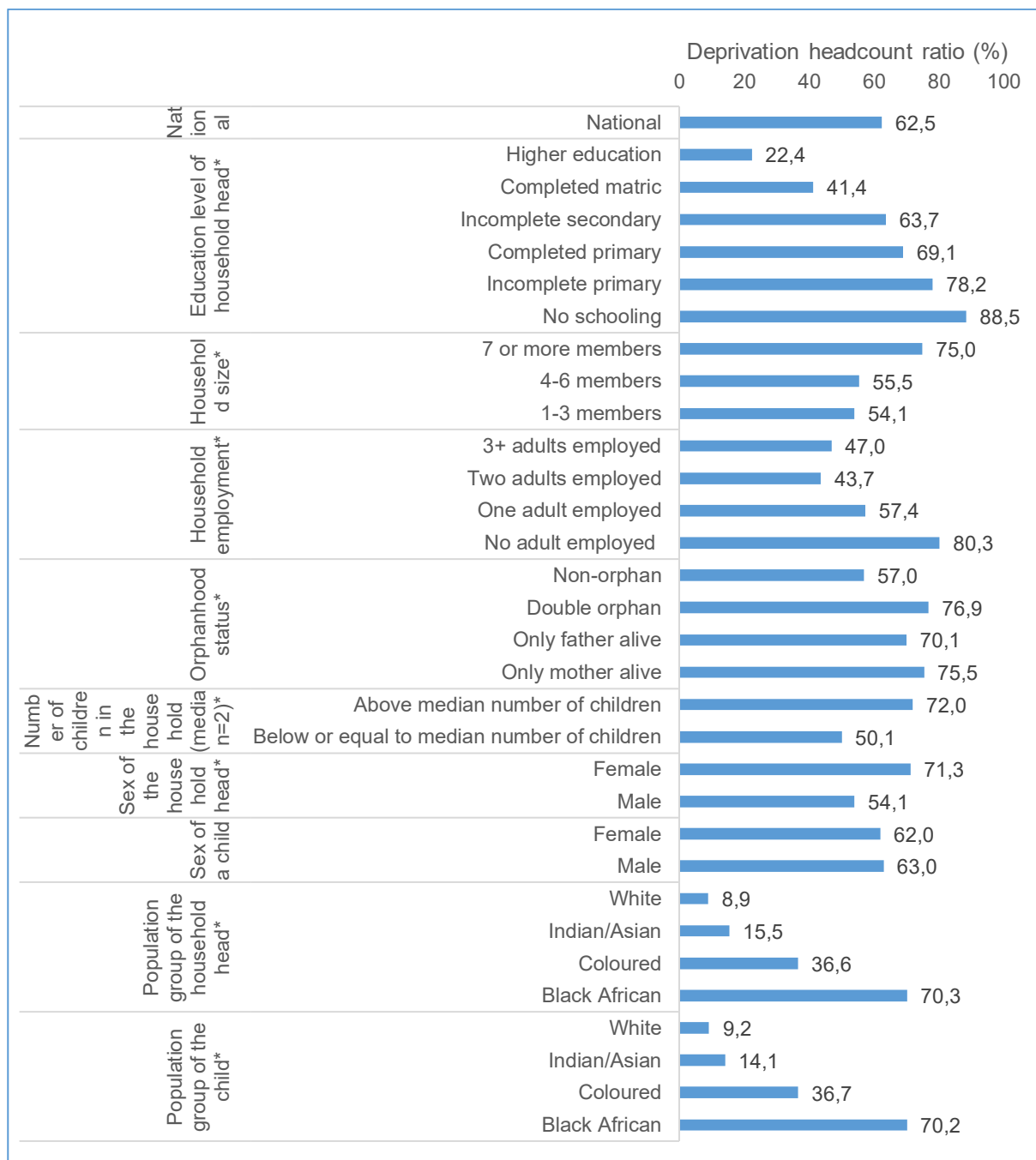
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

The following graph (Figure 4.4.20) displays the contribution of each dimension to the adjusted deprivation headcount (M0) at the national level, by settlement type and metropolitan municipality category. At the national level, the Education and Housing dimensions play the largest role (22,7% and 19,2% respectively) while Information and Protection contribute less to the multidimensional deprivation headcount adjusted for intensity (M0) (2,9% and 5,5% respectively).

In rural areas, WASH shows the highest contribution to M0 whereas Education is the most important driver in urban areas (23,0% and 24,5% respectively). Moreover, the WASH dimension contributes almost three times as much to M0 in rural areas compared to urban areas (23,0% versus 8,3%). Similar findings are observed for non-metropolitan and metropolitan municipalities. The WASH dimension adds 20,2% to the adjusted M0 in non-metropolitan municipalities as opposed to 8,8% in metropolitan municipalities. Education presents the largest contribution to M0 regardless of the metropolitan municipality category (22,4% in non-metropolitan and 23,9% in metropolitan municipalities).

Figure 4.4.20: Adjusted deprivation headcount rate and its decomposition (k=3) for children aged 13–17 years by settlement type and metropolitan municipality category
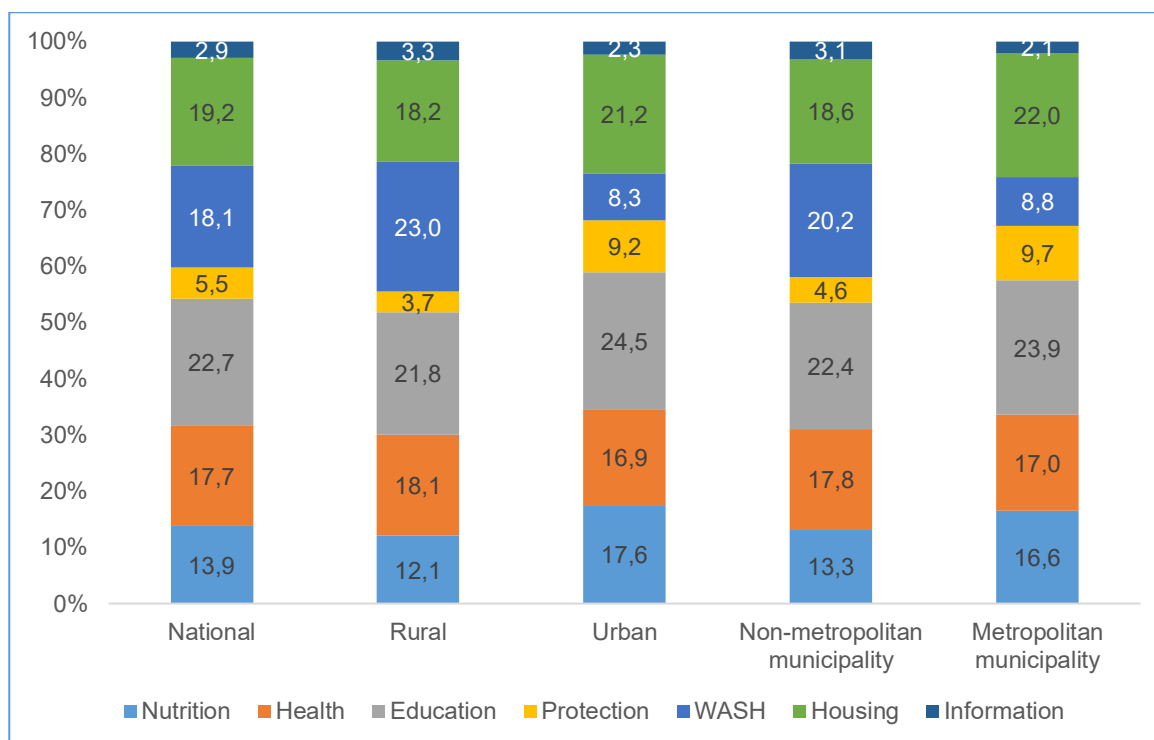
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

Chapter 4.5

Multidimensional poverty profiles by money-metric poverty status

4.5 Analysis of multidimensional poverty according to money-metric poverty status

Box 5: Key findings on the relationship between multidimensional and money-metric poverty

<div style="border:2px solid blue; padding:20px">

Key findings on the relationship between multidimensional and money-metric poverty

- Higher deprivation rates are found for children from money-metric poor households opposed to children from non-poor households for almost all dimensions studied.
- Children from money-metric poor households tend to suffer from more deprivations.
- The multidimensional poverty rate for money-metric poor children is almost twice that of non-poor children across all age groups.
- Around 4 in 10 children are both multidimensional and money-metric poor for all the three age groups analysed. However, there is no complete overlap between both measures of poverty with around 2 in 10 children being multidimensionally poor only while 1 in 10 children are money-metric poor only across all age groups.
- Almost 3 in 10 children are neither multidimensional nor money-metric poor for all age groups.

</div>

This section focuses on multidimensional child poverty disaggregated by children's money-metric poverty status. Results are presented by each age group: young children (0–4 years), primary school-aged children (5–12 years) and adolescents (13–17 years)

4.5.1 Young children (0–4 years)

4.5.1.1 Single deprivation analysis

The deprivation analysis of children aged 0–4 years by money-metric poverty status and dimensions of deprivation is portrayed in Figure 4.5.1 below. The majority of children aged 0–4 years from poor households are deprived in Housing (74,9%) and WASH (71,5%). Children from non-poor households, are mostly deprived in Child development and Housing at 47,7% and 46,0% respectively. In terms of Protection dimension, more children in non-poor households (21,8%) are deprived, as compared to those in poor households (16,2%). Generally, children from poor households experience the highest proportion of deprivation in all dimensions, except for Protection, with higher deprivation rate among children from non-poor households.

Figure 4.5.1: Deprivation rate for children aged 0–4 years by dimension and money-metric poverty status
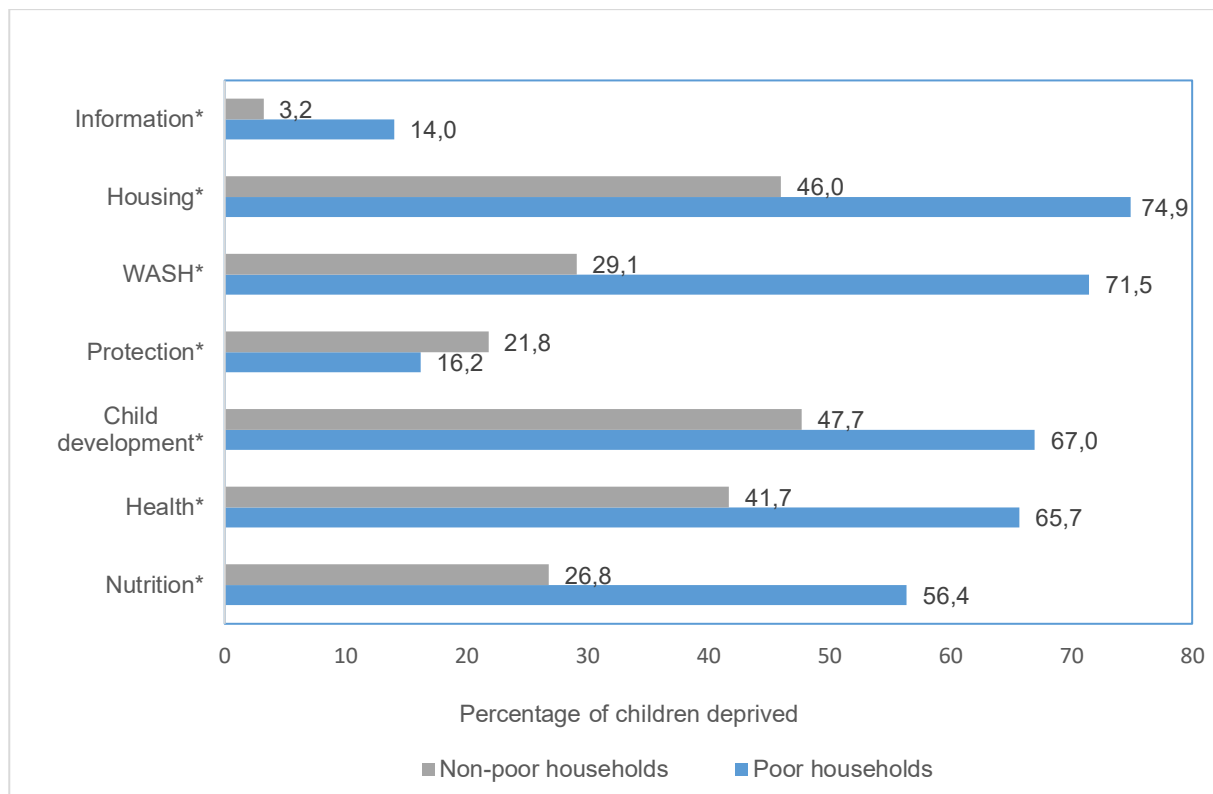
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
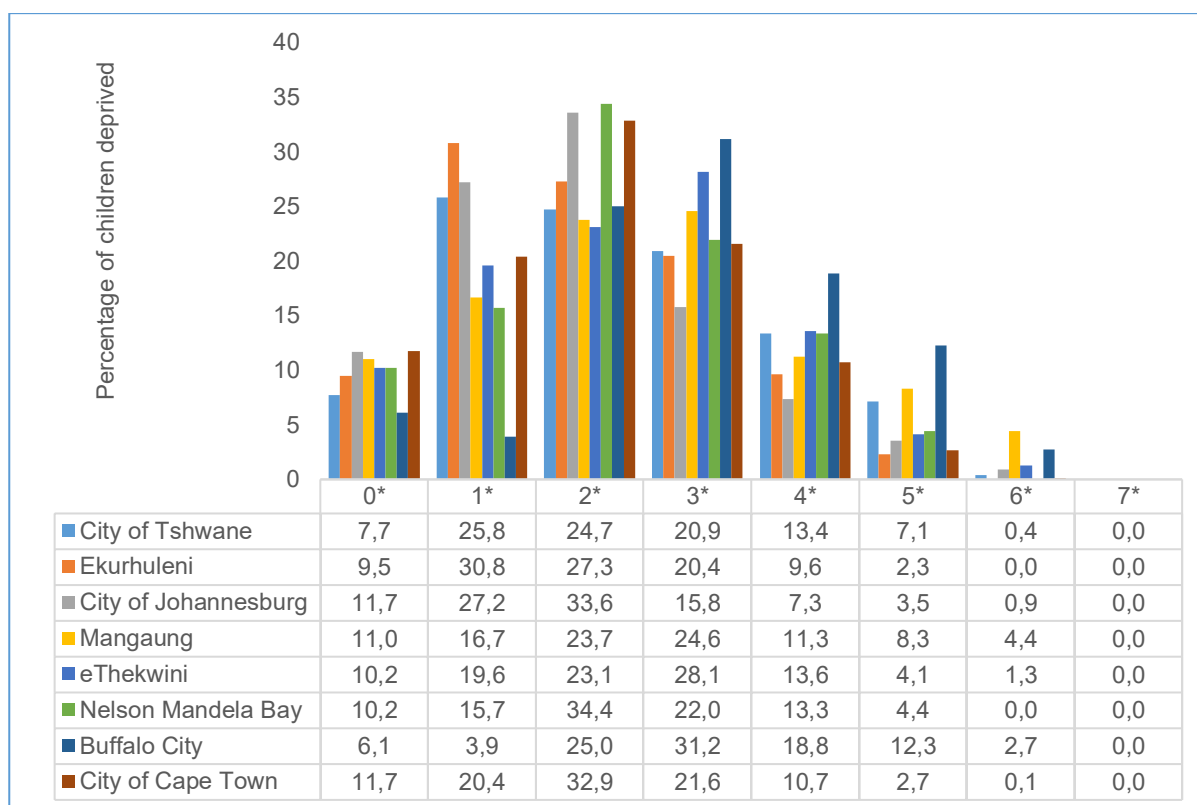*Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.*

4.5.1.2 Multiple deprivation analysis

4.5.1.2.1 Deprivation distribution

The number of simultaneous deprivations experienced by children aged 0–4 years by money-metric poverty status is shown in Figure 4.5.2 below. The majority of children in poor households experience more simultaneous deprivations as compared to those in non-poor households. This figure indicates that 80,0% of children under the age of five years from poor households are deprived in at least 3 dimensions simultaneously with a larger proportion (27,7%) deprived in 4 dimensions at the same time. For non-poor households, 27,5% of children are deprived in 2 dimensions simultaneously.

Figure 4.5.2: Number of simultaneous deprivations for children aged 0–4 years by money-metric poverty status
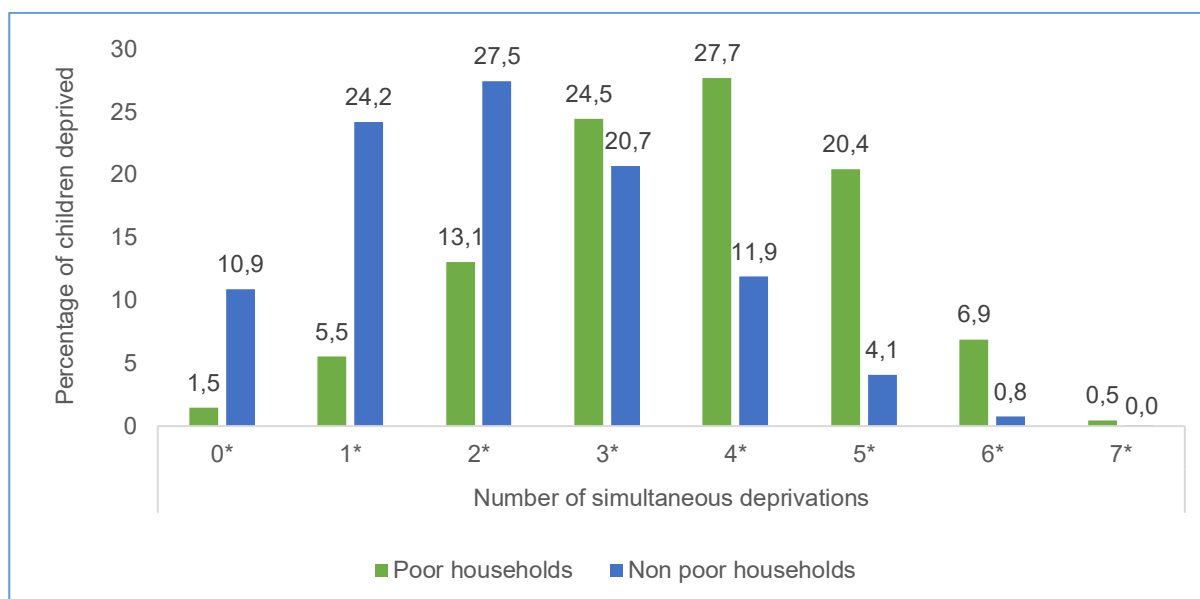
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
*Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.*

4.5.1.2.2 Multidimensional deprivation ratios by money-metric poverty status

Table 4.5.1 below shows the deprivation measures for children aged 0–4 years by money-metric poverty status. It can be observed that 79,9% of children from poor households are multidimensionally poor, and experience on average 4,1 out of 7 deprivations, which translates to 59,1% of all possible dimensions. For children from non-poor households, 37,4% face multidimensional poverty, and suffer from 3,6 out of 7 deprivations on average (51,4% of all possible dimensions).

Table 4.5.1: Multidimensional deprivation indices (k=3) for children aged 0–4 years by money-metric poverty status

	Deprivation headcount (H%)	Average intensity across the deprived (A) in %	Average intensity across the deprived (A) in number	Deprivation headcount adjusted for intensity (M0)
Poor households	79,9	59,1	4,1	0,473
Non-poor households	37,4	51,4	3,6	0,192

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

Figure 4.5.3: Child poverty rate for children aged 0–4 years based on money-metric poverty by province
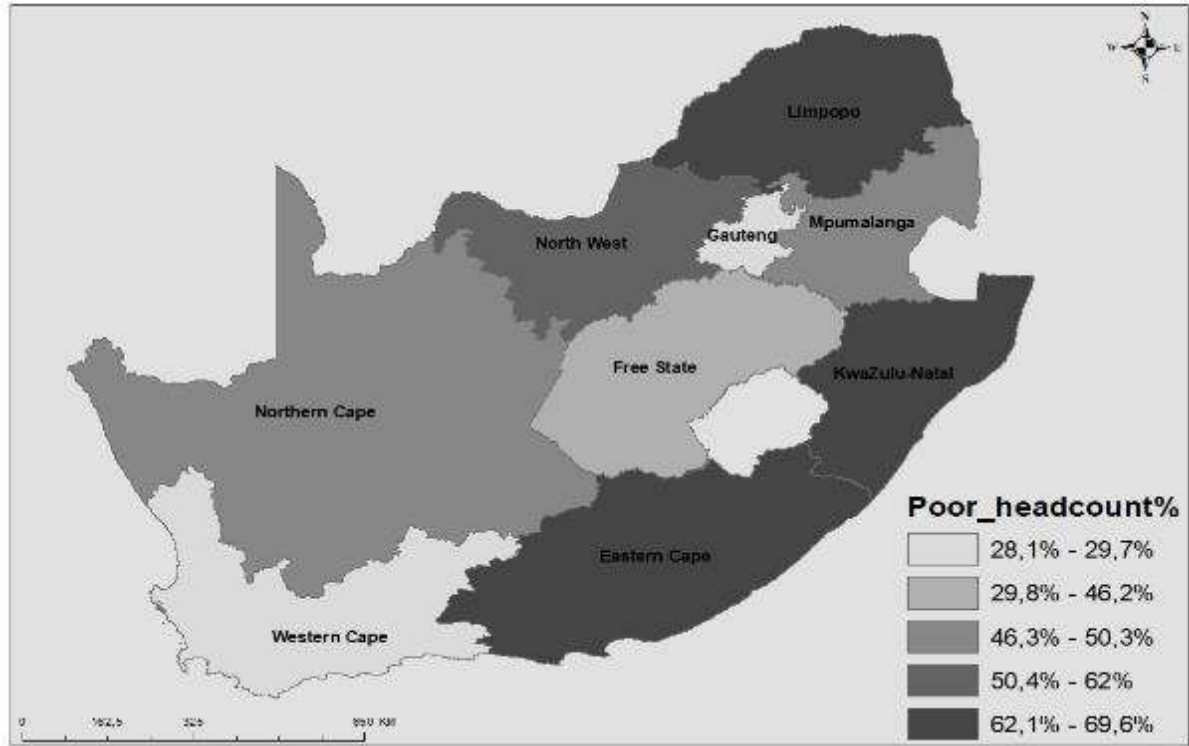
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

Figure 4.5.4: Child poverty rate for children aged 0–4 years based on multidimensional poverty (k=3) by province
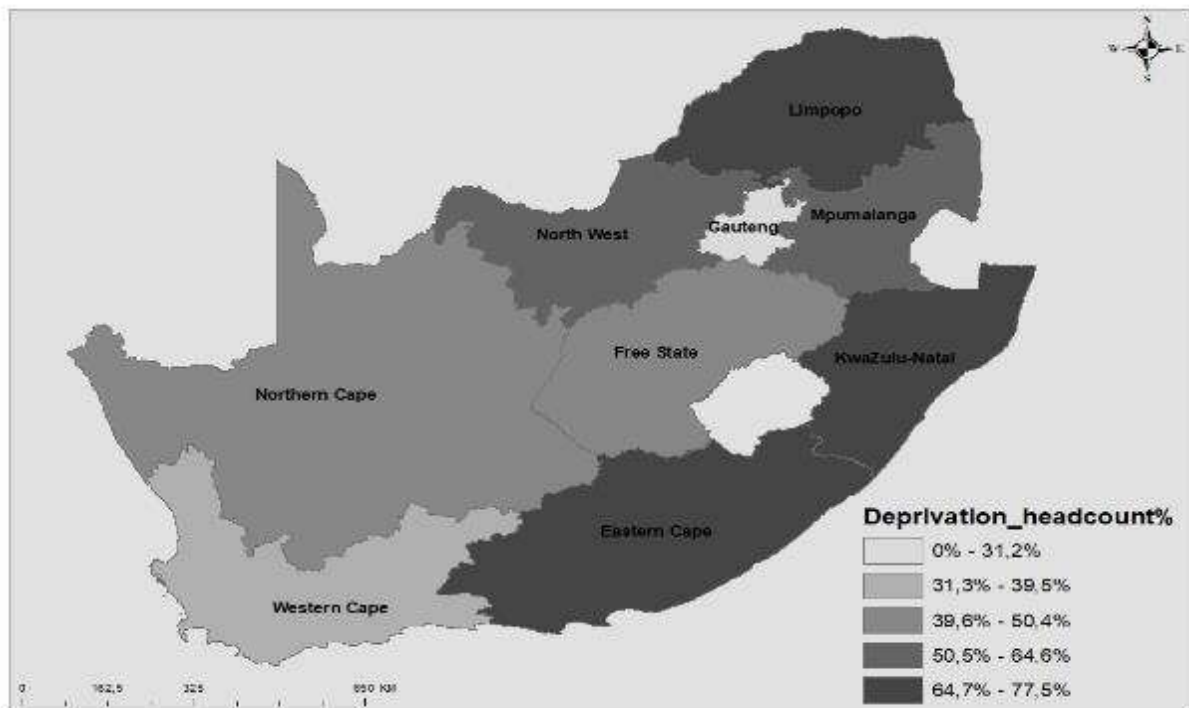
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

Figure 4.5.5 shows the decomposition of the deprivation headcount for children aged 0–4 years adjusted for intensity based on poverty status. Housing, WASH and Health contribute more to the deprivation of children from poor households, whereas in non-poor households, Housing and Health are higher contributors, followed by Child development. Nationally, Housing and WASH contribute more to the deprivation level of these children.

Figure 4.5.5: Decomposition of the adjusted deprivation headcount rate (k=3) for children aged 0–4 years based on poverty status

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

4.5.1.3 Overlap analysis between money-metric and multidimensional poverty

Figure 4.5.6 shows that 59,9% of children below the age of five experience 3 to 7 simultaneous deprivations and are regarded as deprived, while 52,9% are monetary poor. The overlap analysis reveals that 42,3% of children aged 0–4 years are both multidimensionally and monetary poor. The figure further indicates that 17,6% of these children are multidimensionally poor, but not monetary poor, as compared to 10,6% that are monetary poor but not deprived. Also, 29,5% of children in this age group are neither money-metric nor multidimensional poor.

Figure 4.5.6: Deprivation overlap for children aged 0–4 years based on money-metric and multidimensional (k=3) poverty at the national level
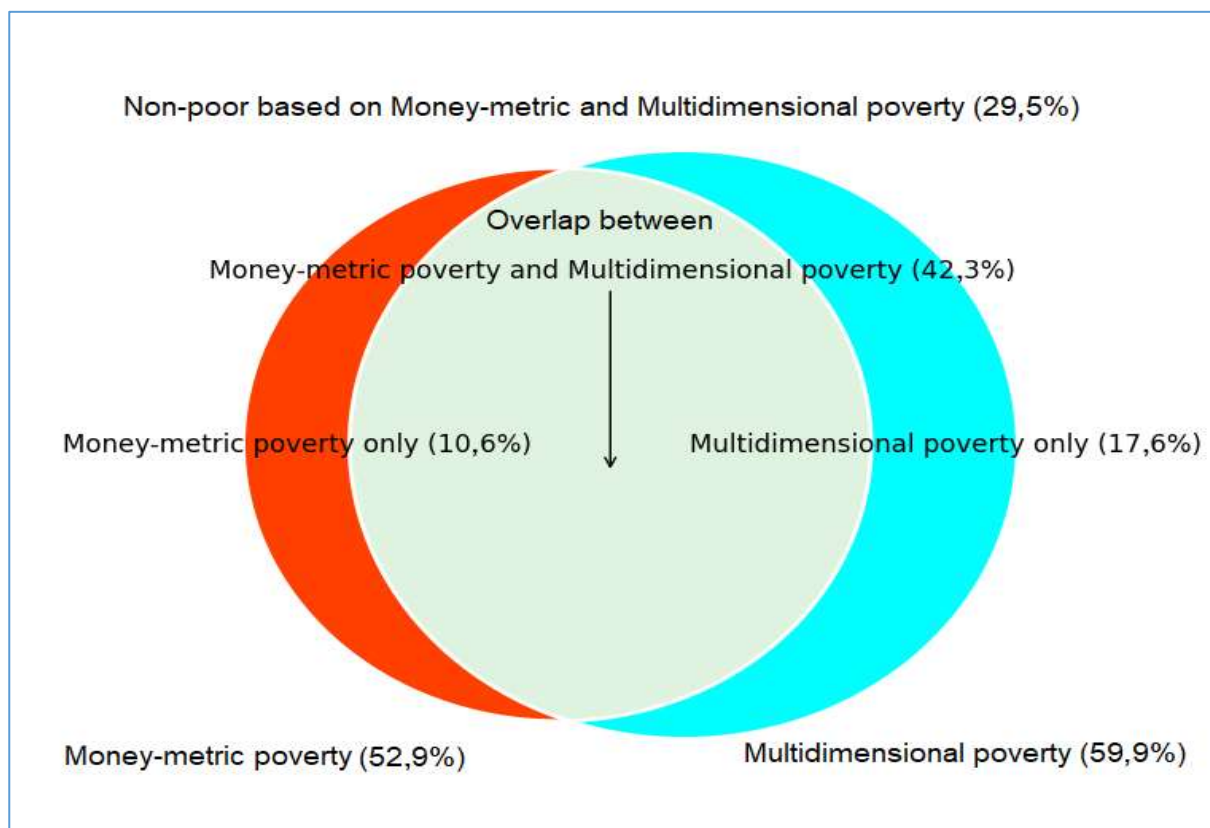
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

The deprivation overlap for children aged 0–4 years based on money-metric and multidimensional poverty by settlement type is displayed in Table 4.5.2 below. In rural areas, most of the children (17,7%) under five years are deprived, but not monetary poor whereas 7,6% are monetary poor but not deprived. But in urban areas, more children (13,0%) under five years are money-metric poor but not deprived, while 17,6% are multidimensionally deprived, but not money-metric poor. Rural areas record the highest proportion of children that are both deprived and monetary poor at 66,7%, as compared to 22,6% in urban areas.

Table 4.5.2: Deprivation overlap for children aged 0–4 years based on money-metric and multidimensional poverty by settlement type

Settlement type	Money-metric poverty status of household (LBPL)	Overlap	Multidimensional child poverty (k=3)	Money-metric poor only	Multidimensionally poor (deprived) only	Non-poor (money-metric & multidimensional poverty)
Rural	74,3	66,7	84,4	7,6	17,7	8,0
Urban	35,6	22,6	40,2	13,0	17,6	46,8
National	**52,9**	**42,3**	**59,9**	**10,6**	**17,6**	**29,5**

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

Table 4.5.3 presents the deprivation overlap for children aged 0–4 years based on monetary and multidimensional poverty by province. The highest proportion of children that are deprived but not monetary poor are located in Mpumalanga (23,2%), Western Cape (21,3%) and Limpopo (19,1%), while Northern Cape (17,3%), North West (14,8%) and Free State (14,2%) record the largest proportions of those that are monetary poor only. Eastern Cape (60,5%), Limpopo (58,4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (58,1%) provinces experience the highest proportion of children that are both monetary and multidimensionally poor, while Gauteng and Western Cape register the least.

Table 4.5.3: Deprivation overlap for children aged 0–4 years based on money-metric and multidimensional poverty by province

Province	Money-metric poverty status of household (LBPL)	Overlap	Multidimensional child poverty (k=3)	Money-metric poor only	Multidimensionally poor (deprived) only	Non-poor (money-metric & multidimensional poverty)
Limpopo	67,8	58,4	77,5	9,4	19,1	13,1
Mpumalanga	50,3	41,4	64,6	8,9	23,2	26,5
Gauteng	28,1	15,4	31,2	12,7	15,8	56,1
North West	62,0	47,2	61,6	14,8	14,4	23,6
KwaZulu-Natal	66,0	58,1	75,9	7,9	17,8	16,2
Free State	46,2	32,0	50,4	14,2	18,3	35,5
Northern Cape	48,7	31,4	49,7	17,3	18,3	33,0
Eastern Cape	69,6	60,5	74,8	9,1	14,3	16,1
Western Cape	29,7	18,3	39,5	11,5	21,3	49,0
National	**52,9**	**42,3**	**59,9**	**10,6**	**17,6**	**29,5**

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

The deprivation overlap for under-five aged children based on monetary and multidimensional poverty by metropolitan municipality[19] is shown in Table 4.5.4 below. Among all the metropolitan municipalities in the country, City of Johannesburg presents the highest proportion of children aged 0–4 who are neither deprived nor poor at 57,8%, followed by Ekurhuleni, City of Tshwane and City of Cape Town (each at almost 54,0%). eThekwini (33,0%), Nelson Mandela Bay (32,1%) and Buffalo City (30,9%) metropolitan municipalities register higher proportions of under-five aged children that are both multidimensionally and monetary poor.

---

[19]The non-metropolitan municipalities are not considered in this analysis

Table 4.5.4: Deprivation overlap for children aged 0–4 years based on money-metric and multidimensional poverty by metropolitan municipality

Metropolitan municipality	Money-metric poverty status of household (LBPL)	Overlap	Multidimensional child poverty (k=3)	Money-metric poor only	Multidimensionally poor only	Non-poor (money-metric & multidimensional poverty)
City of Tshwane	29,6	20,8	37,5	8,8	16,6	53,7
Ekurhuleni	29,8	15,7	32,1	14,0	16,3	53,9
City of Johannesburg	25,2	12,5	29,5	12,7	16,9	57,8
Mangaung	28,5	21,9	40,7	6,7	18,9	52,6
eThekwini	44,0	33,0	55,6	10,9	22,6	33,5
Nelson Mandela Bay	47,7	32,1	43,5	15,6	11,4	40,9
Buffalo City	42,1	30,9	54,0	11,3	23,1	34,7
City of Cape Town	24,9	15,7	37,3	9,2	21,6	53,5
All metro	**32,0**	**20,7**	**39,4**	**11,3**	**18,7**	**49,3**

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

4.5.2 Primary school-aged children (5–12 years)

4.5.2.1 Single deprivation analysis

Similar to the younger age group, there is a higher proportion of deprived children from money- metric poor households as compared to the non-poor ones for 6 out of 7 of the dimensions of well-being used; the exception being Protection where there is a higher percentage of deprived children amongst non-poor households (24,1% versus 15,8%) (see Figure 4.5.7).

Figure 4.5.7: Deprivation rate for children aged 5–12 years by dimension and money-metric poverty status

Percentage of children deprived

Dimension	Poor households	Non-poor households
Nutrition*	53,2	29,1
Health*	66,4	39,2
Education*	85,2	71,6
Protection*	15,8	24,1
WASH*	71,4	29,4
Housing*	74,3	44,4
Information*	13,6	2,6

■ Poor households   ■ Non-poor households
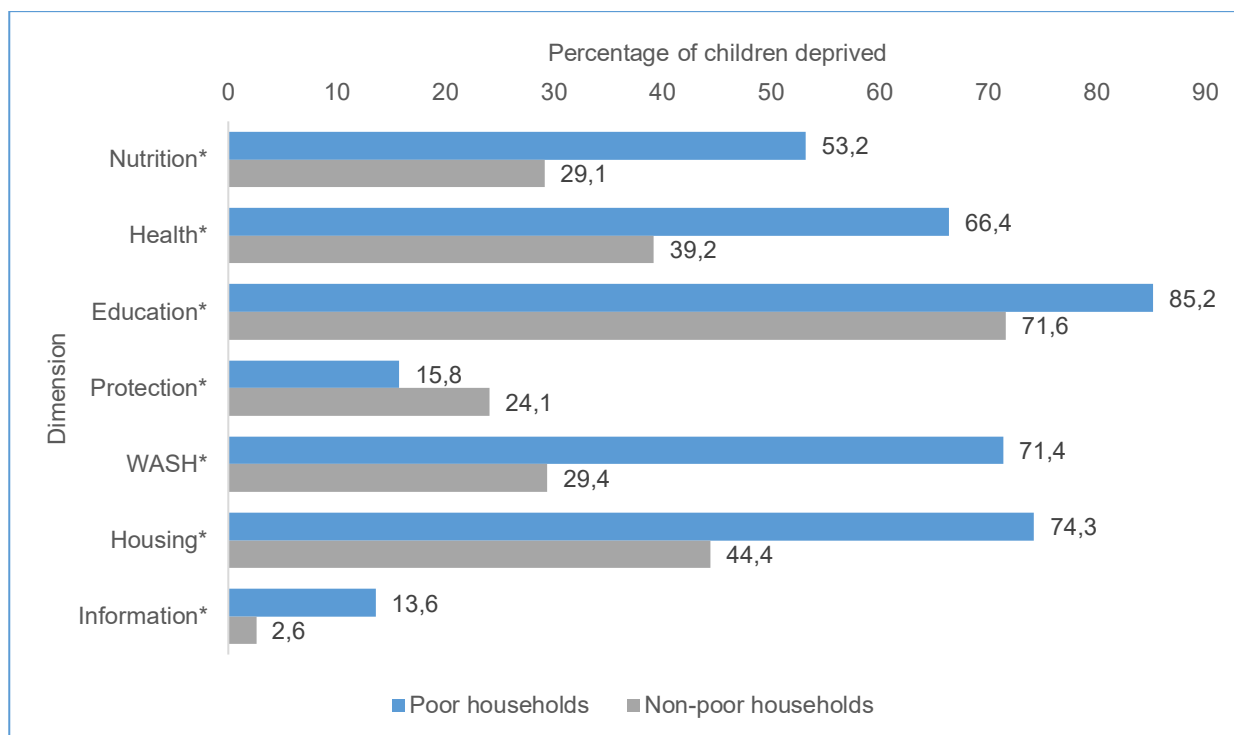
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
*Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.*

4.5.2.2 Multiple deprivation analysis

4.5.2.2.1 Deprivation distribution

The distribution of the number of simultaneous deprivations is skewed to the left for children from non-poor households while for children from poor households is skewed to the right. This implies that children from non-poor households tend to experience a lower number of deprivations (0–3 deprivations) simultaneously while those from poor households suffers from higher number of deprivations (3–7 deprivations) at the same time.

Figure 4.5.8: Number of simultaneous deprivations for children aged 5–12 years by money-metric poverty status

4.5.2.2.2 Multidimensional deprivation ratios by money-metric poverty status

There is a flagrant difference in multidimensional poverty for children aged 5–12 years when comparing poor and non-poor households. It is found that 83,6% of children from poor households are multidimensionally poor as compared to 44,5% from non-poor households. Similarly, the multidimensionally poor children from poor households experience, on average, 4,2 out of 7 deprivations in comparison to 3,7 deprivations for non-poor households (see Table 4.5.5). This is reflected in the M0 with a much higher index for the poor households (0,503 versus 0,233).

Table 4.5.5: Multidimensional deprivation indices (k=3) for children aged 5–12 years by money-metric poverty status

	Deprivation headcount (H%)	Average intensity across the deprived (A) in %	Average intensity across the deprived (A) in number	Deprivation headcount adjusted for intensity (M0)
Poor households	83,6	60,1	4,2	0,503
Non-poor households	44,5	52,3	3,7	0,233

Figure 4.5.9: Child poverty rate for children aged 5–12 years based on money-metric poverty by province

Figure 4.5.10: Child poverty rate for children aged 5–12 years based on multidimensional poverty (k=3) by province

Figure 4.5.11 displays the decomposition of the adjusted deprivation headcount (k=3) for poor and non-poor households. It is found that three dimensions (Housing, Health and Nutrition) contribute more or less the same to multidimensional poverty for children in both poor and non-poor households, with WASH, and Information contributing slightly more to deprivations amongst children in poor households, while Protection and Education are moderately higher contributors for children in non-poor households.

Figure 4.5.11: Decomposition of the adjusted deprivation headcount rate (k=3) for children aged 5–12 years based on money metric poverty status
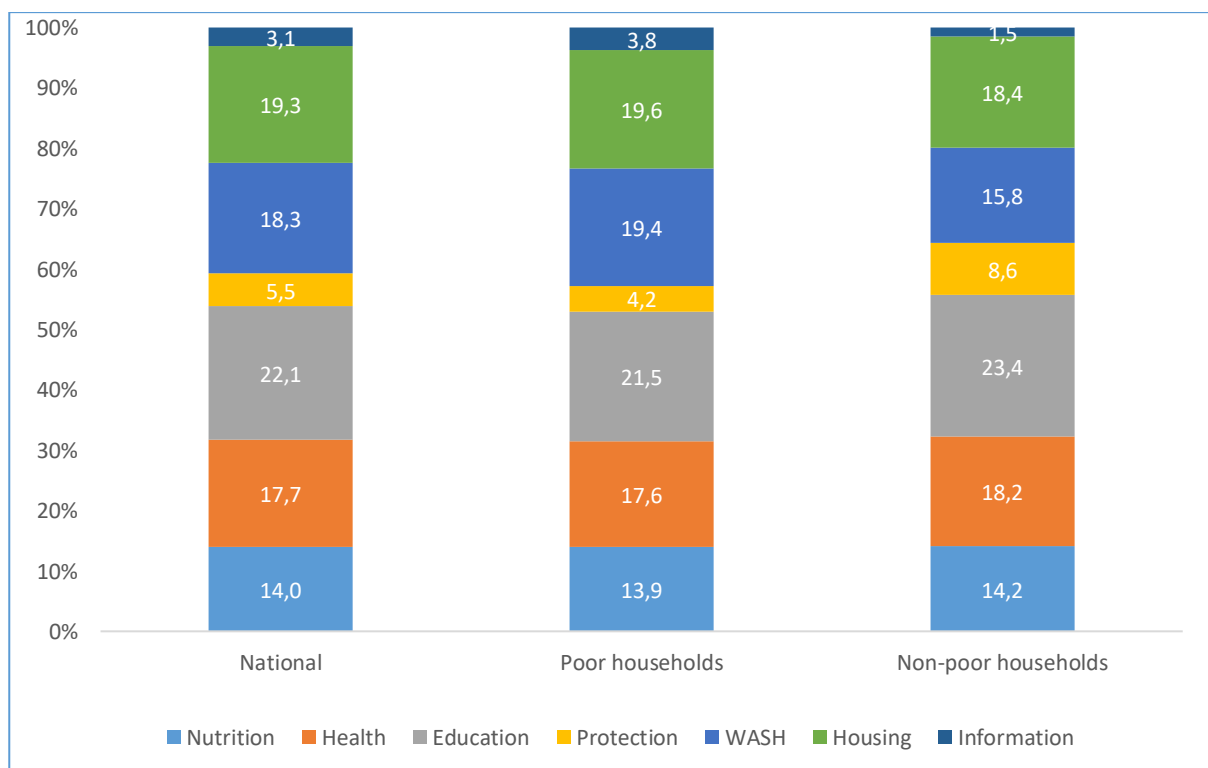
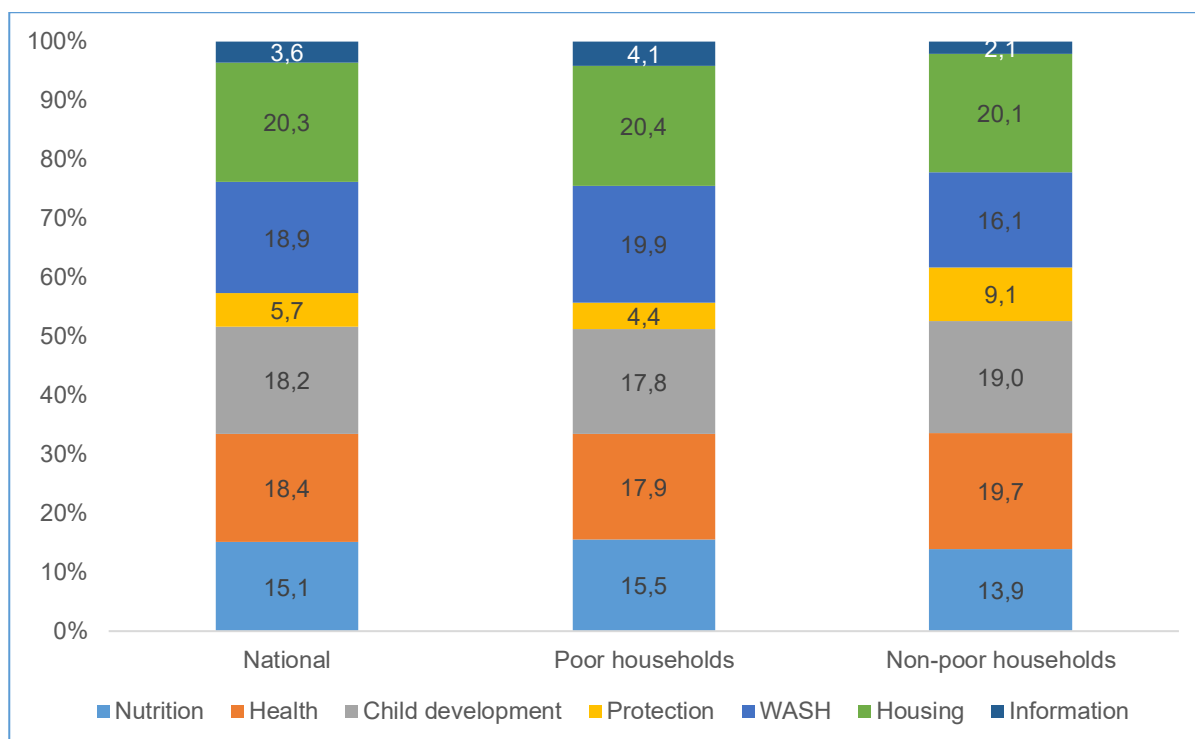*Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.*

4.5.2.3 Overlap analysis between money-metric and multidimensional poverty

The derivation overlap for children aged 5-12 years based on money-metric and multidimensional poverty at national level is depicted in Figure 4.5.12. It is shown that 63,4% of children aged 5-12 years, experience 3 to 7 deprivations simultaneously and are regarded as deprived, while 51,1% are money-metric poor. The overlap analysis reveals that 42,7% of these children are both multidimensional and monetary poor. Furthermore, the figure indicate that 20,8% of children in this age group are multidimensionally poor, but not money-metric poor, as compared to 8, 4% that are monetary poor but not deprived. Also, 28,1% of these children are neither money-metric nor multidimensional poor.

Figure 4.5.12: Deprivation overlap for children aged 5–12 years based on money-metric and multidimensional (k=3) poverty at the national level
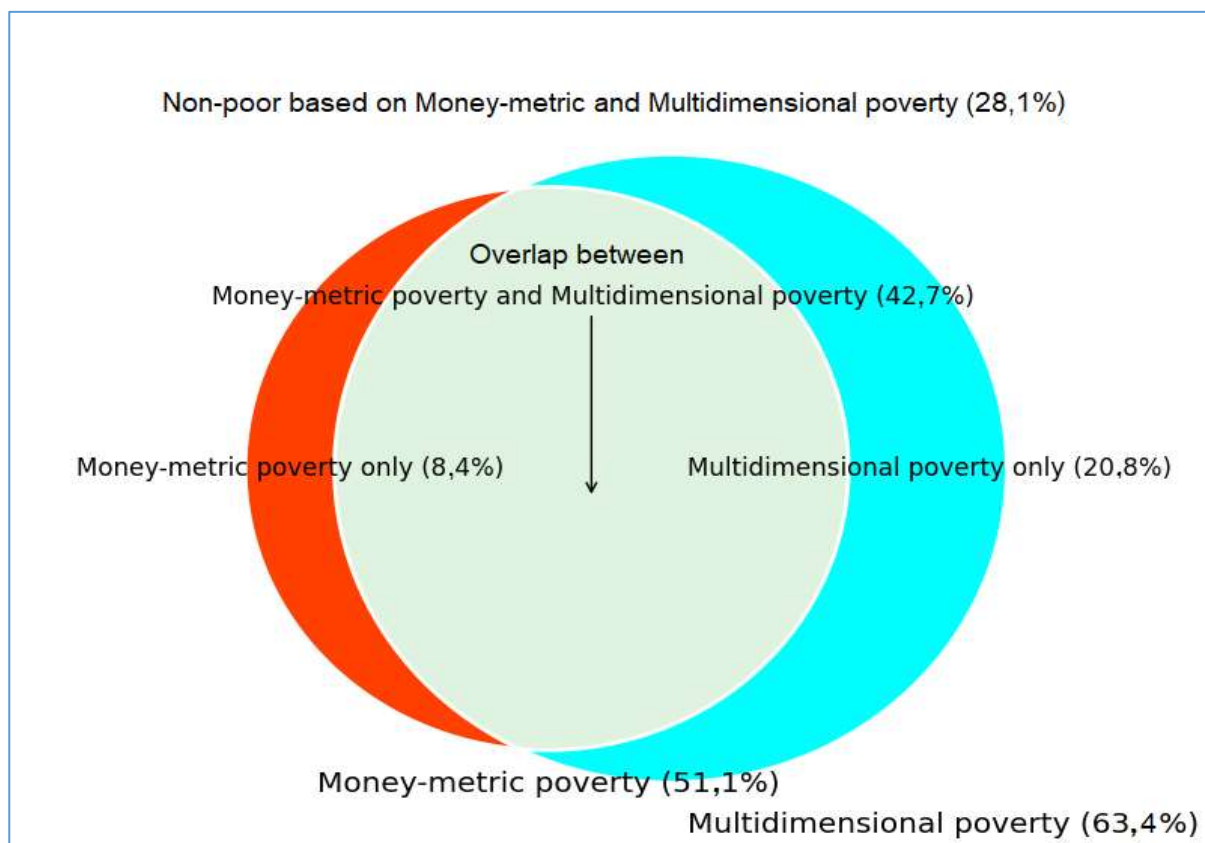
Tables 4.5.6–4.5.8 show the overlap between money-metric and multidimensional poverty by geographical location. There is a much higher proportion of children who are both money-metric and multidimensionally poor in rural areas as compared to urban areas (69,3% versus 21,5%). The percentage of children who are non-poor in both money-metric and multidimensional poverty is approximately 9 times in urban areas when compared to rural areas (46,3% versus 5,2%), showing that the rural children are more prone to both types of poverty.

Table 4.5.6: Deprivation overlap for children aged 5–12 years based on money-metric and multidimensional poverty by settlement type

Settlement type	Money-metric poverty status of household (LBPL)	Overlap	Multidimensional child poverty (k=3)	Money-metric poor only	Multidimensionally poor (deprived) only	Non-poor (money-metric & multidimensional poverty)
Rural	73,7	69,3	90,4	4,4	21,0	5,2
Urban	33,1	21,5	42,1	11,6	20,6	46,3
National	**51,1**	**42,7**	**63,4**	**8,4**	**20,8**	**28,1**

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

The disaggregation by province shows that Gauteng and Western Cape register almost half or even more than half of children that are non-poor in both money-metric and multidimensional poverty (see Table 4.5.7). Children residing in the Eastern Cape and Limpopo provinces recorded higher rates for both money-metric and multidimensional poverty. This calls for addressing both monetary and multidimensional poverty simultaneously. However, it should be noted that there are around 17–26% of children in the different provinces who are multidimensionally poor but not monetary poor.

Table 4.5.7: Deprivation overlap for children aged 5–12 years based on money-metric and multidimensional poverty by province

Province	Money-metric poverty status of household (LBPL)	Overlap	Multidimensional child poverty (k=3)	Money-metric poor only	Multidimensionally poor (deprived) only	Non-poor (money-metric & multidimensional poverty)
Limpopo	66,0	61,6	85,0	4,3	23,4	10,7
Mpumalanga	51,4	44,8	70,8	6,6	26,0	22,5
Gauteng	25,3	15,1	35,5	10,1	20,4	54,4
North West	56,4	43,5	65,9	12,9	22,5	21,1
KwaZulu-Natal	63,7	57,1	76,6	6,6	19,5	16,8
Free State	47,5	33,4	53,9	14,1	20,5	32,0
Northern Cape	51,9	37,2	56,2	14,6	19,0	29,2
Eastern Cape	68,1	62,5	79,5	5,6	17,0	14,9
Western Cape	26,6	13,8	36,4	12,8	22,7	50,8
National	**51,1**	**42,7**	**63,4**	**8,4**	**20,8**	**28,1**

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

The results by metropolitan municipalities[20] is presented in Table 4.5.8. It is found that eThekwini has the highest proportion of children defined as both money metric and multidimensionally poor (31,4%). Ekurhuleni and City of Johannesburg indicates the lowest overlap between money-metric and multidimensional child poverty at approximately 12%.

---

[20]The non-metropolitan municipalities are not considered in this analysis

Table 4.5.8: Deprivation overlap for children aged 5–12 years based on money-metric and multidimensional poverty by metropolitan municipality

Metropolitan municipality	Money-metric poverty status of household (LBPL)	Overlap	Multidimensional child poverty (k=3)	Money-metric poor only	Multidimensionally poor only	Non-poor (money-metric & multidimensional poverty)
City of Tshwane	33,4	25,1	42,9	8,4	17,8	48,8
Ekurhuleni	24,0	12,0	34,5	11,9	22,5	53,6
City of Johannesburg	21,3	12,2	34,7	9,0	22,5	56,3
Mangaung	33,1	25,5	43,7	7,7	18,3	48,6
eThekwini	42,7	31,3	54,9	11,4	23,5	33,8
Nelson Mandela Bay	32,6	20,3	37,2	12,2	16,9	50,6
Buffalo City	31,0	28,0	55,8	3,0	27,8	41,2
City of Cape Town	24,8	13,4	33,8	11,5	20,4	54,8
All metropolitan municipalities	**29,3**	**19,1**	**40,6**	**10,2**	**21,5**	**49,3**

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

4.5.3 Adolescents (13–17 years)

4.5.3.1 Single deprivation analysis

The deprivation rates for each dimension by money-metric poverty status is shown in Figure 4.5.13 below. Children from monetary poor households present higher deprivation rates than children from non-poor households for all dimensions except for Protection. All differences, moreover, are statistically significant. In particular, the discrepancy between poor and non-poor households is the largest in the WASH dimension. Approximately 7 out of 10 (70,7%) of poor children face deprivation in WASH compared to 30,8% of non-poor children.

Figure 4.5.13: Deprivation rate for children aged 13–17 years by dimension and money-metric poverty status
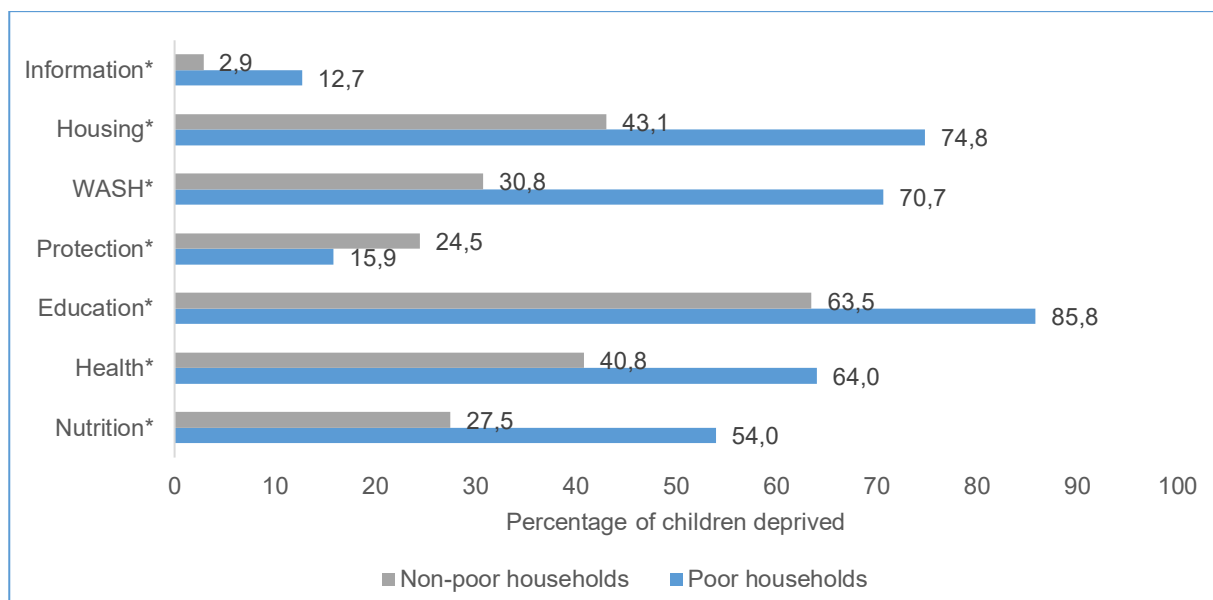
Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

4.5.3.2 Multiple deprivation analysis

4.5.3.2.1 Deprivation distribution

Figure 4.5.14 indicates the deprivation distribution by money-metric poverty status for children aged 13–17 years old. Poor children tend to experience a higher number of simultaneous deprivations in comparison to non-poor children. For example, 29,3% of children from poor households are deprived in 4 dimensions at the same time, with only less than 5,0% of them facing deprivation in none or 1 dimension. About 1 out of 4 children (30,6%) from non-poor households suffer from none or 1 deprivation while 14,7% is deprived in 4 dimensions simultaneously.

Figure 4.5.14: Number of simultaneous deprivations for children aged 13–17 years by money-metric poverty status
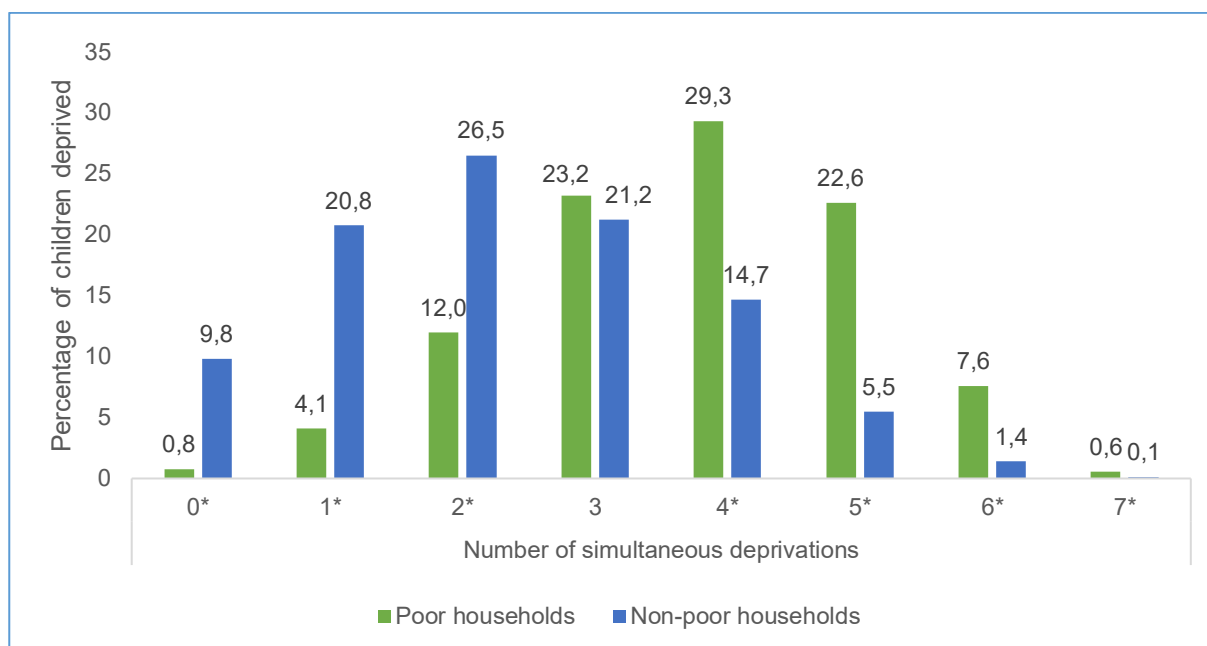
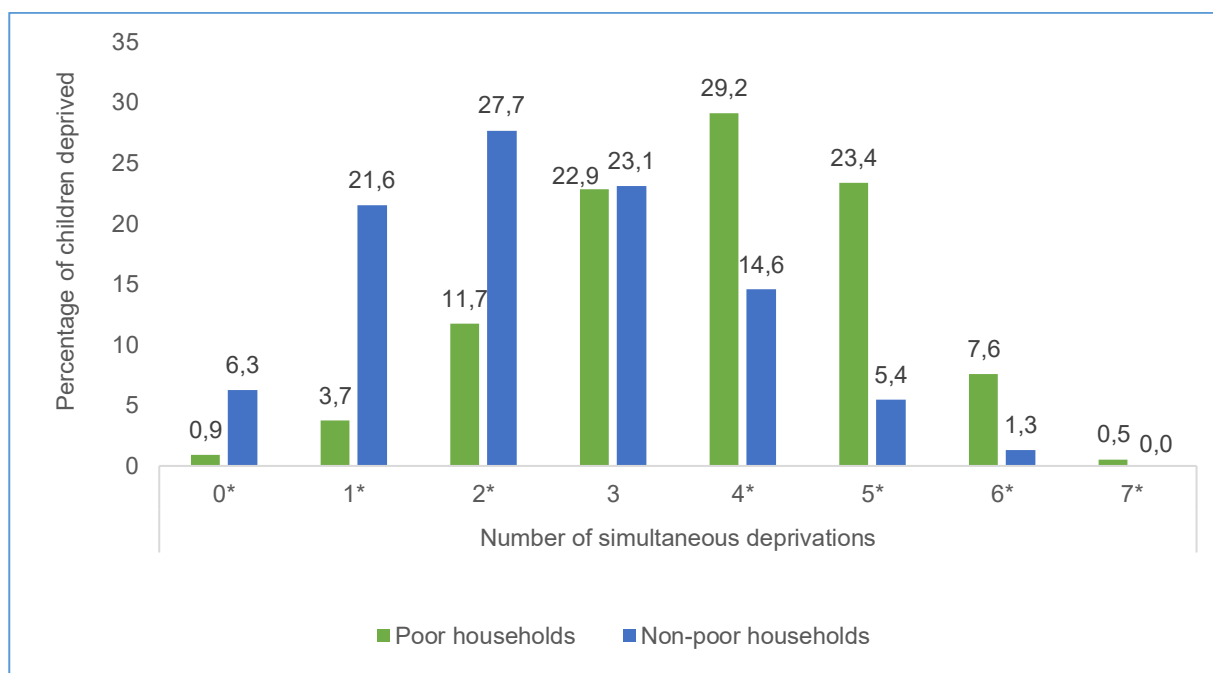Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.
Note: * p<0.05 in Chi-squared test of independence.

4.5.3.2.2 Multidimensional deprivation ratios by money-metric poverty status

According to Table 4.5.9 below, the proportion of multidimensionally poor children is almost double the proportion of children from monetary poor households in relation to children from non-poor households. More than 8 out of 10 children (83,2%) from poor households are identified as multidimensionally poor, that is, they experience at least 3 deprivations at the same time. Non-poor children, on the other hand, show a multidimensional deprivation rate of 42,9%. On average, multidimensionally poor children from poor households suffer from 4,2 deprivations simultaneously compared to 3,7 deprivations for children from non-poor households. M0, subsequently, rates 0,499 for children in poor households and 0,227 for children in non-poor households.

Table 4.5.9: Multidimensional deprivation indices (k=3) for children aged 13–17 years by money-metric poverty status

	Deprivation headcount (%)	Average intensity across the deprived (A) in %	Average intensity across the deprived (A) in number	Deprivation headcount adjusted for intensity (M0)
Poor households	83,2	59,9	4,2	0,499
Non-poor households	42,9	53,0	3,7	0,227

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

Figure 4.5.15: Child poverty rate for children aged 13–17 years based on money-metric poverty by province
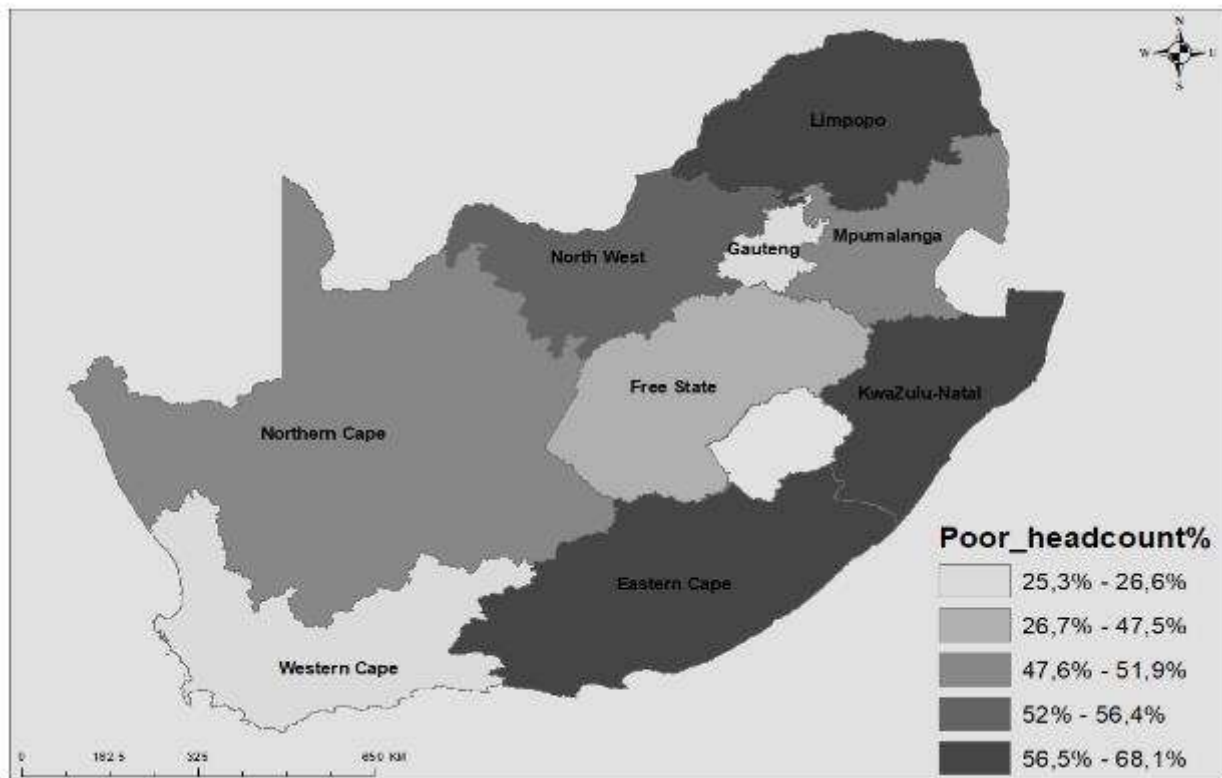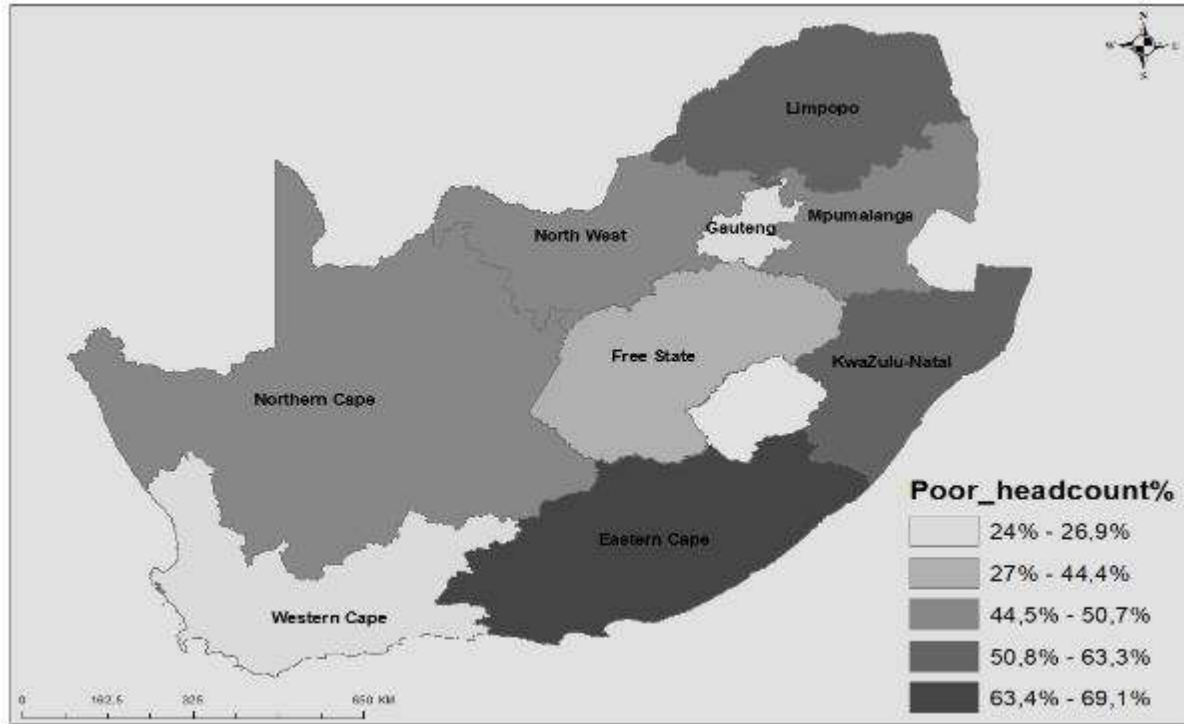

Figure 4.4.16: Child poverty rate for children aged 13–17 years based on multidimensional poverty (k=3) by province
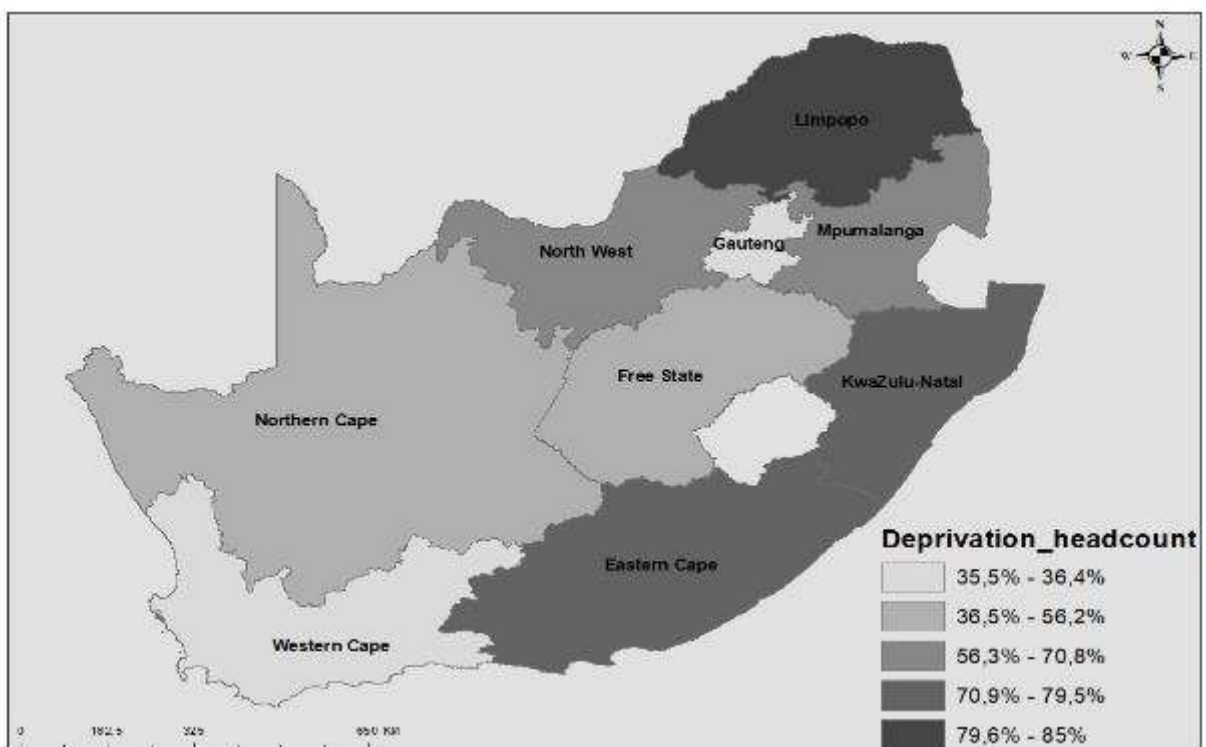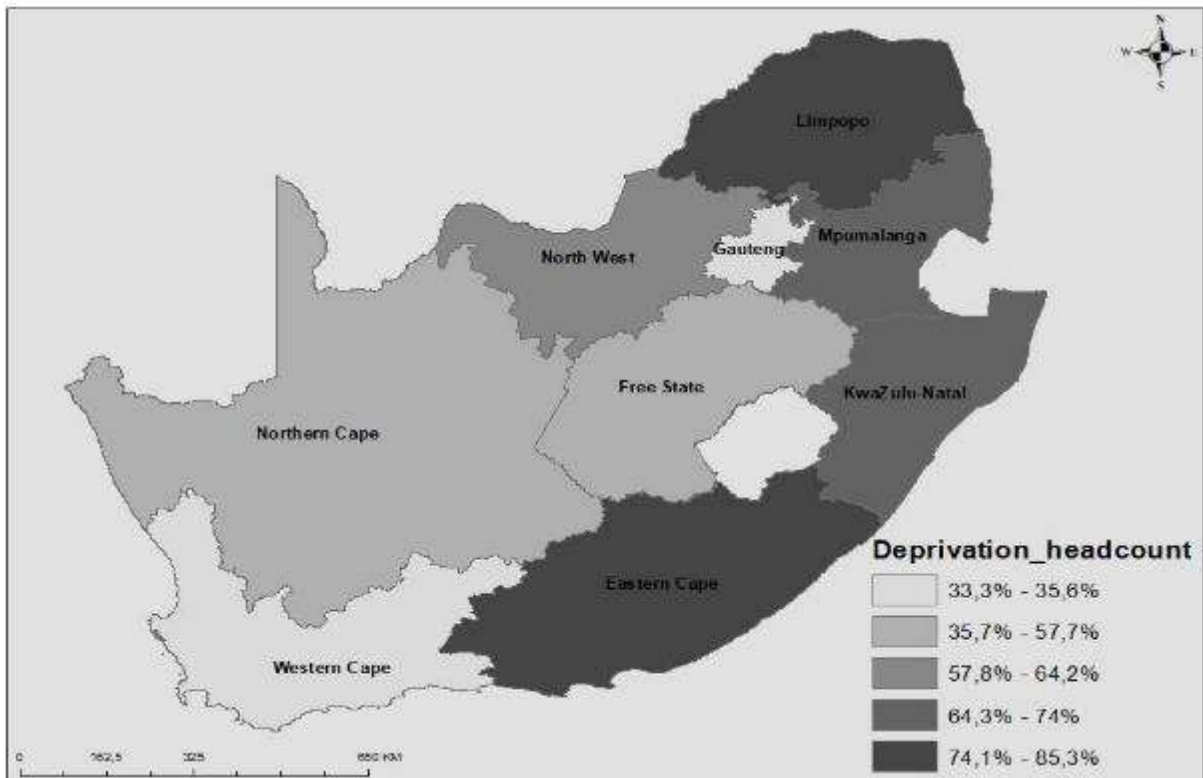
Figure 4.5.17 decomposes the adjusted deprivation headcount (M0) by the contribution of each dimension at the national level and by money-metric poverty status. Education contributes the most to M0, regardless of the monetary poverty status of the household. In addition, the Protection dimension is a less important driver towards deprivation for children from poor households than for children in non-poor households (4,1% in poor households versus 8,4% in non-poor households). Furthermore, WASH adds 19,2% to the adjusted deprivation headcount rate (M0) for children in poor households opposed to 15,8% for those in non-poor households.

Figure 4.5.17: Decomposition of the adjusted deprivation headcount rate (k=3) for children aged 13–17 years based on money-metric poverty status
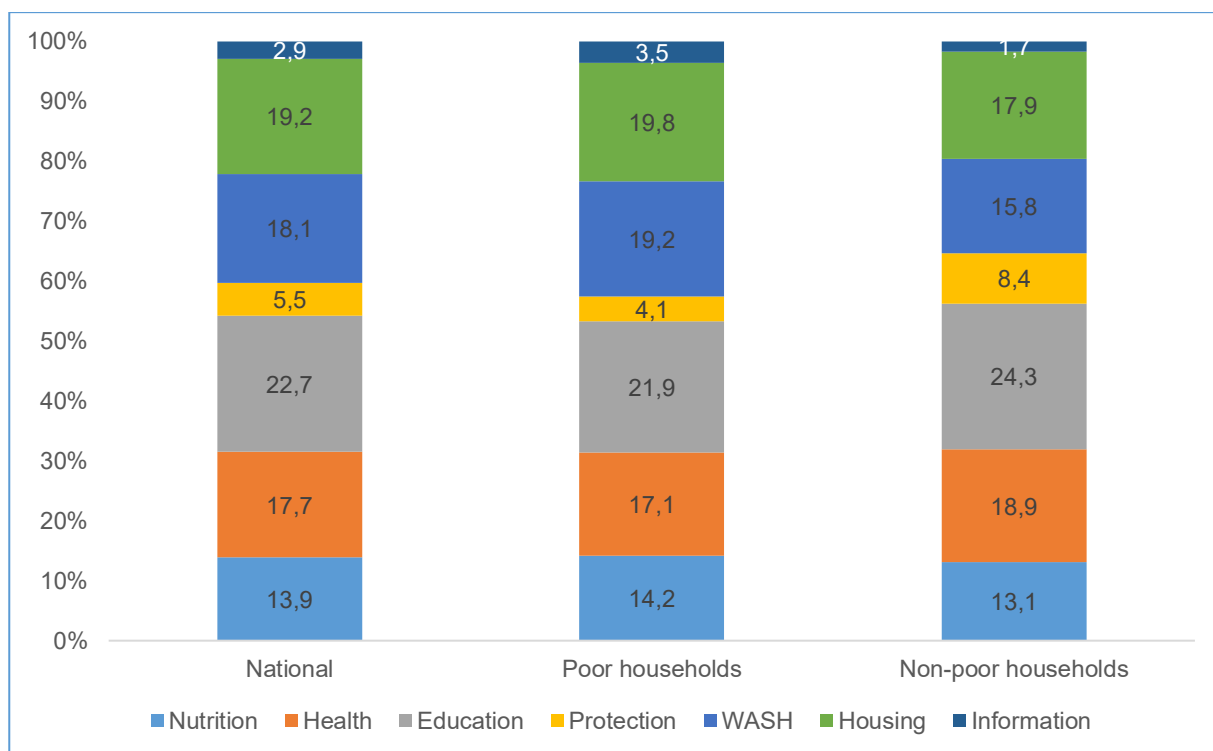
*Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.*

4.5.3.3 Overlap analysis between money-metric and multidimensional poverty

The following section discusses the overlap between money-metric and multidimensional poverty for the oldest age group of children (13–17 years old). Results are disaggregated by settlement type, province and metropolitan municipality.

Figure 4.5.18: Deprivation overlap for children aged 13–17 years based on money-metric and multidimensional (k=3) poverty at the national level

Non-poor based on Money-metric and Multidimensional poverty (29,3%)

Overlap between

Money-metric poverty and Multidimensional poverty (40,5%)

Money-metric poverty only (8,2%)   Multidimensional poverty only (22,0%)

Money-metric poverty (48,7%)

Multidimensional poverty (62,5%)
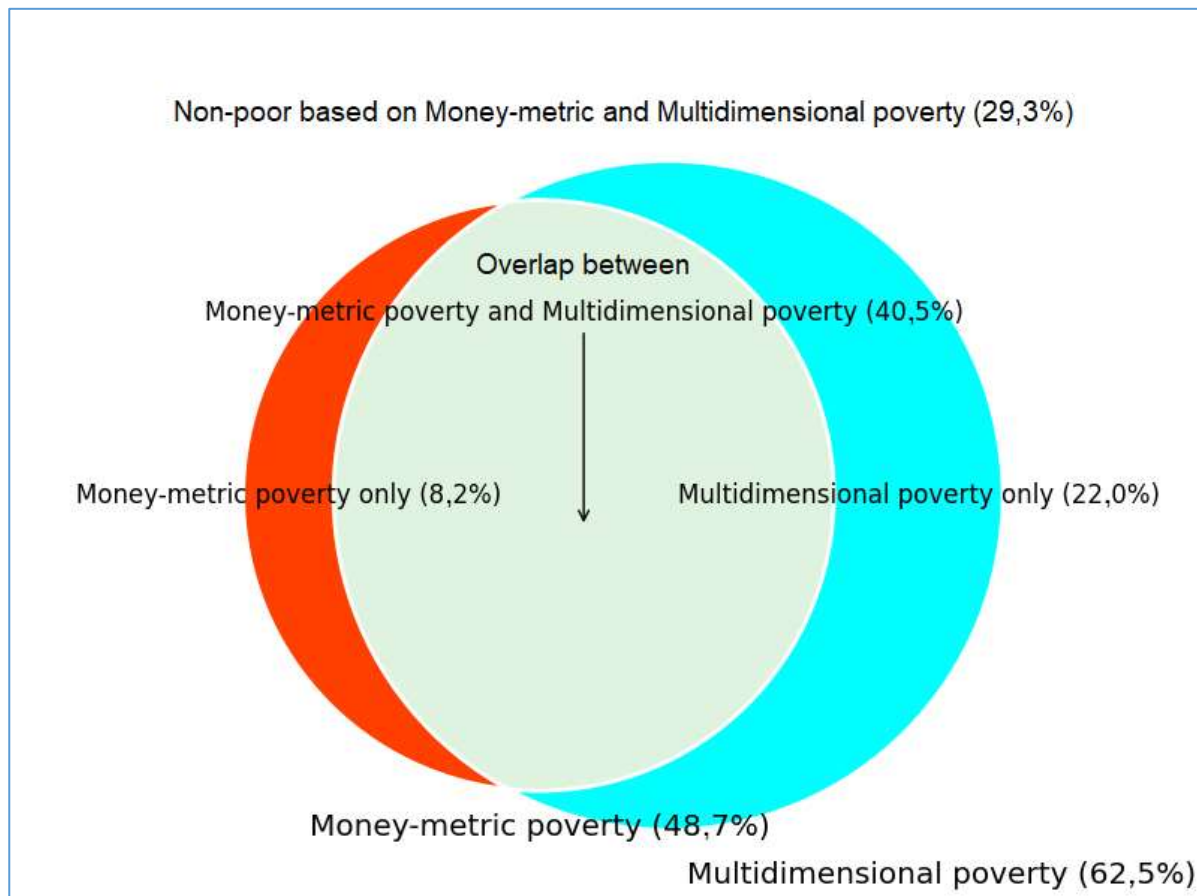
Nationally, it is observed that 62,5% of children aged 13–17 years old are multidimensionally poor while 48,7% of them suffer from monetary poverty. Around 2 out of 5 children are both multidimensionally and money-metric poor. In addition, 8,2% of children are monetary poor only, while 22,0% are multidimensionally poor only. Another 29,3% is neither multidimensionally nor money-metric poor (see Figure 4.5.18).

Children residing in rural areas present much higher percentages of multidimensional and money-metric poverty in comparison to children residing in urban areas (see Table 4.5.10). A majority of rural children (66,4%) are both multidimensionally and money-metric poor opposed to 20,4% of urban children. Moreover, 47,5% of children from urban areas are identified as non-poor (i.e. neither multidimensionally nor money-metric poor) in contrast to only 5,9% of rural children.

Table 4.5.10: Deprivation overlap for children aged 13–17 years based on money-metric and multidimensional poverty by settlement type

Settlement type	Money-metric poverty status of household (LBPL)	Overlap	Multidimensional child poverty (k=3)	Money-metric poor only	Multidimensionally poor (deprived) only	Non-poor (money-metric & multidimensional poverty)
Rural	70,5	66,4	90,0	4,1	23,6	5,9
Urban	31,7	20,4	41,1	11,3	20,7	47,5
National	**48,7**	**40,5**	**62,5**	**8,2**	**22,0**	**29,3**

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

Looking at the results disaggregated by province, it is found that Eastern Cape is the worst affected province among all provinces, with 63,3% of children being both multidimensionally and money-metric poor followed by Limpopo (58,8%) (see Table 4.5.11). Western Cape and Gauteng on the other hand, show the lowest proportion of children who are multidimensionally and money-metric poor (13,6% vs 14,2).

Table 4.5.11: Deprivation overlap for children aged 13–17 years based on money-metric and multidimensional poverty by province

Province	Money-metric poverty status of household (LBPL)	Overlap	Multidimensional child poverty (k=3)	Money-metric poor only	Multidimensionally poor (deprived) only	Non-poor (money-metric & multidimensional poverty)
Limpopo	63,3	58,8	85,3	4,6	26,5	10,1
Mpumalanga	49,8	44,5	71,7	5,3	27,2	23,0
Gauteng	24,0	14,2	33,3	9,8	19,1	56,9
North West	50,7	40,2	64,2	10,5	24,0	25,3
KwaZulu-Natal	59,3	52,8	74,0	6,5	21,3	19,4
Free State	44,4	31,1	57,7	13,3	26,6	29,0
Northern Cape	50,4	34,3	54,5	16,1	20,2	29,5
Eastern Cape	69,1	63,3	81,6	5,8	18,3	12,5
Western Cape	26,9	13,6	35,6	13,3	21,9	51,1
National	**48,7**	**40,5**	**62,5**	**8,2**	**22,0**	**29,3**

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

Table 4.5.12 below displays the overlap between multidimensional and money-metric poverty by metropolitan municipality. In general, 38,2% of children living in metropolitan municipalities are multidimensionally poor and 28,5% of children are money-metric poor. Almost 2 out of 10 children residing in metropolitan municipalities are both multidimensionally and money-metric poor. Out of all metropolitan municipalities, Buffalo City has the highest proportion (36,5%) of children who are both multidimensionally and money-metric poor. City of Johannesburg is better off with an overlap of only 9,5%.

Table 4.5.12: Deprivation overlap for children aged 13–17 years based on money-metric and multidimensional poverty by metropolitan municipality

Metropolitan municipality	Money-metric poverty status of household (LBPL)	Overlap	Multidimensional child poverty (k=3)	Money-metric poor only	Multidimensionally poor only	Non-poor (money-metric & multidimensional poverty)
City of Tshwane	29,3	23,9	41,8	5,4	17,9	52,9
Ekurhuleni	23,2	14,4	32,4	8,8	18,0	58,8
City of Johannesburg	22,7	9,5	27,5	13,2	18,0	59,3
Mangaung	32,1	27,1	48,6	5,0	21,5	46,4
eThekwini	35,1	24,3	47,1	10,8	22,8	42,1
Nelson Mandela Bay	33,5	22,5	39,7	10,9	17,2	49,3
Buffalo City	50,7	36,5	65,0	14,1	28,5	20,9
City of Cape Town	24,9	13,7	35,0	11,2	21,4	53,8
All metropolitan municipalities	**28,5**	**18,1**	**38,2**	**10,3**	**20,1**	**51,4**

Source: Author's calculations based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2015.

5. Recommendations

The following recommendations can guide and improve the quality of child poverty measurement in South Africa:

1. Regularly conduct a survey similar to the Living Conditions Survey that includes child-specific questions in order to provide the current state of child poverty in the country. Child-specific questions that feed into child MODA should also be identified for inclusion in other household-based surveys like the South African Demographic Health Survey (SADHS) at design level. Both of the afore-mentioned surveys have a limited number of indicators relevant for the different stages of the lifecycle and gender-specific disparities. The survey should therefore expand its coverage and collect child specific data on:

- Anthropometrics (weight and height of the child) for all children as well as information on the immunization of children under the age of 5
- Preventive and curative care, and availability, affordability, and quality of health care services at all levels, for children of all age groups.
- Child protection (including teenage pregnancy, child marriage, age at first sexual intercourse and child labour) from early ages of children.

These types of well-being indicators will ensure that rights, needs and risks faced by children of different age groups and sex are captured in the measurement of their well-being.

2. In order to increase the robustness of the multidimensional poverty measure, it is recommended that in future surveys, the data accounts for the complexity of children's outcomes such as psychological health, perceptions and attitudes to development. To the extent possible, child self-report on outcomes would contribute to better contextualisation and measuring well-being.

3. The quantitative focus of this study was useful to gain an insight into the scale of multidimensional poverty among children in South Africa. Further qualitative research is necessary to carry out in-depth analytical work to better understand the underlying causes behind the findings.

6. References

Alkire, S., & Foster, J. (2011). *Counting and multidimensional poverty measurements*. *Journal of Public Economics, 95*(7-8), 476–487. doi:10.1016/j.jpubeco.2010.11.006

Birhanu, MY., Birhanu, A. & Mulu, Y. (2017), *Dynamics of multidimensional child poverty and its triggers: Evidence from Ethiopia using Multilevel Mixed Effect Model*, Munich Personal RePEc Archive, Munich University Library, Germany

De Neubourg, C., J. Chai, M. de Milliano, I. Plavgo, and Z. Wei (2012), '*Step-by-Step Guidelines to the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA)*', Working Paper 2012-10, UNICEF Office of Research, Florence.

De Milliano, M., I. Pravgo (2014). '*The Basics of the Cross-Country Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA)*', Innocenti Working Paper 2014-20, UNICEF Office of Research, Florence.

Gordon, D., Nandy, S., Pantazis, C., Permberton, S. and Townsend, P (2003). *Child Poverty in the Developing World*, Policy Press

Hjelm, L., Ferrone, L., and Chzhen, Y. (2016). *Comparing Approaches to the Measurement of Multidimensional Child Poverty,* Innocenti Working Paper 2016-29 UNICEF Office of Research, Florence, December 2016

National Development Agency (2014), *State of poverty and its manifestation in the nine provinces of South Africa*, Republic of South Africa

National Planning Commission (2011), *National Development Plan Vision for 2030*, Republic of South Africa

Republic of South Africa (1996). *Constitution of the Republic of South Africa*, South Africa, December 1996

Republic of South Africa (RSA) (2012). *National Plan of Action for Children in South Africa: 2012 - 2017*. Pretoria: Department of Women, Children and People with Disabilities

Statistics South Africa (2017), *Poverty trends in South Africa: An examination of absolute poverty between 2006 and 2015*, Report number 03-10-06, Pretoria

United Nations Children's Fund & the Global Coalition to End Child Poverty (2017). *A World free from child poverty: A guide to the tasks to achieve the vision*, New York, 2017

Annexes

A.1 Deprivation headcount rates by dimension and each age group

Table A.1.1: Deprivation headcount rates by dimension at the national level and for various characteristics for children aged 0-4 years old

Profiling variables		Nutrition	Health	Child development	Protection	Wash	Housing	Information
National	National	42,5	54,4	57,9	18,8	51,5	61,3	9,0
Education level of household head	Higher education	14,6	23,3	38,1	21,9	19,6	37,2	0,8
	Completed matric	28,4	42,1	49,1	21,6	31,8	48,0	3,1
	Incomplete secondary	41,7	55,6	57,1	19,5	47,6	60,4	9,2
	Completed primary	51,4	58,9	63,8	17,9	58,4	67,1	10,7
	Incomplete primary	56,3	65,8	67,1	16,5	67,1	72,9	12,8
	No schooling	55,3	69,5	69,6	15,2	81,9	77,3	14,7
Household size	7 or more members	51,3	62,5	64,2	19,6	62,0	66,6	9,3
	4-6 members	37,0	49,1	53,4	18,7	45,2	57,5	7,7
	1-3 members	32,4	46,0	53,3	17,0	38,7	57,3	12,6
Household employment	3+ adults employed	36,0	40,9	45,8	24,2	30,4	49,3	0,9
	Two adults employed	29,0	39,8	48,1	22,6	35,0	52,3	2,5
	One adult employed	37,5	52,8	56,5	18,5	44,8	58,0	7,6
	No adult employed	55,0	66,2	66,8	16,0	70,2	71,4	15,1
Orphanhood status	Non-orphan	41,9	53,8	57,8	19,1	50,8	60,6	8,8
	Double orphan	45,5	60,6	59,6	11,0	58,3	66,8	24,0
	Only father alive	43,1	65,7	53,0	15,8	54,2	64,1	10,5
	Only mother alive	52,4	63,4	59,9	16,5	62,9	72,8	10,9
Median number of children	Above median number of children	49,2	61,1	63,0	19,2	60,5	65,8	10,0
	Below or equal to median number of children	32,8	44,6	50,7	18,3	38,6	54,7	7,5
Sex of the household head	Female	48,7	61,6	60,0	16,8	58,7	66,2	11,6
	Male	36,9	47,9	56,1	20,6	45,1	57,0	6,6
Sex of a child	Female	42,3	54,2	56,9	18,0	50,7	61,3	9,1
	Male	42,6	54,6	59,0	19,7	52,4	61,3	8,9
Population group of the household head	White	12,9	5,9	31,5	32,3	7,6	33,4	0,9
	Indian/Asian	7,5	22,8	70,3	24,9	3,2	38,2	1,2
	Coloured	36,6	26,1	65,4	21,2	16,0	63,3	2,9
	Black African	45,1	59,8	58,5	17,8	57,6	63,0	10,0
Population group of the child	White	12,1	5,9	32,1	31,7	7,6	33,8	0,9
	Indian/Asian	7,7	23,4	72,0	25,2	3,3	39,2	1,2
	Coloured	37,6	24,7	64,9	21,4	15,1	62,7	2,8
	Black African	45,1	59,8	58,4	17,9	57,6	63,0	10,0
Money-metric poverty status (LBPL)	Poor	56,4	65,7	67,0	16,2	71,5	74,9	14,0
	Non poor	26,8	41,7	47,7	21,8	29,1	46,0	3,2

Table A.1.2: Deprivation headcount rates by dimension at the national level and for various characteristics for children aged 5-12 years

Profiling variables		Nutrition	Health	Education	Protection	Wash	Housing	Information
National	National	41,4	53,1	73,0	19,8	50,9	59,7	8,2
Education level of household head	Higher education	12,9	19,5	43,3	27,9	18,6	28,3	0,9
	Completed matric	30,2	38,0	64,3	24,4	31,0	45,7	2,7
	Incomplete secondary	40,7	54,5	74,1	21,1	48,0	58,1	7,7
	Completed primary	46,5	59,3	81,7	16,4	56,6	67,4	9,7
	Incomplete primary	54,9	65,5	81,8	14,8	65,1	72,6	12,7
	No schooling	53,8	69,3	84,3	14,2	79,9	78,6	13,5
Household size	7 or more members	51,3	61,7	79,1	18,9	61,8	68,9	9,9
	4-6 members	35,0	47,3	68,4	21,3	43,4	53,2	6,7
	1-3 members	33,9	48,1	71,7	16,1	44,7	55,1	9,3
Household employment	3+ adults employed	33,7	37,7	61,4	24,1	34,4	52,9	1,3
	Two adults employed	26,5	39,0	60,7	26,6	32,8	46,5	2,8
	One adult employed	37,4	50,1	71,1	19,9	44,1	56,3	6,3
	No adult employed	54,3	66,2	83,4	15,3	69,5	70,8	14,1
Orphanhood status	Non-orphan	39,7	51,6	71,2	20,2	49,2	57,8	7,3
	Double orphan	49,0	62,7	82,6	13,5	64,2	68,9	12,4
	Only father alive	44,0	57,0	76,8	19,9	50,6	63,6	8,9
	Only mother alive	50,3	60,2	81,6	19,3	59,4	68,7	13,0
Median number of children	Above median number of children	46,8	59,4	76,9	19,8	59,1	65,1	10,1
	Below or equal to median number of children	32,7	42,9	66,6	19,8	37,5	50,9	5,2
Sex of the household head	Female	46,9	61,6	79,1	17,9	59,7	65,7	11,0
	Male	36,3	45,1	67,3	21,7	42,5	54,0	5,6
Sex of a child	Female	41,8	53,0	72,1	19,4	50,3	59,4	8,5
	Male	41,1	53,2	73,9	20,2	51,4	60,0	8,0
Population group of the household head	White	15,1	1,3	37,7	38,1	10,9	24,0	0,0
	Indian/Asian	11,6	11,6	37,4	36,5	2,2	31,1	0,4
	Coloured	35,1	23,0	61,1	22,7	11,2	60,2	2,5
	Black African	44,1	59,6	76,8	18,2	57,7	62,2	9,4
Population group of the child	White	14,9	1,3	37,5	37,8	10,6	23,6	0,0
	Indian/Asian	13,0	13,1	37,3	38,5	3,1	33,4	0,4
	Coloured	35,3	22,8	61,2	22,7	11,0	59,5	2,5
	Black African	44,0	59,6	76,8	18,2	57,8	62,2	9,4
Money-metric poverty status (LBPL)	Poor	53,2	66,4	84,7	15,8	71,4	74,3	13,6
	Non poor	29,1	39,2	60,7	24,1	29,4	44,4	2,6

Table A.1.3: Deprivation headcount rates by dimension at the national level and for various characteristics for children aged 13-17 years

Profiling variables		Nutrition	Health	Education	Protection	Wash	Housing	Information
National	National	40,4	52,1	74,4	20,3	50,2	58,5	7,7
Education level of household head	Higher education	14,6	20,6	43,4	27,6	21,2	29,5	1,1
	Completed matric	28,6	40,5	63,5	24,9	32,8	42,8	2,3
	Incomplete secondary	41,8	53,4	75,6	21,5	46,7	58,3	8,2
	Completed primary	47,0	57,6	81,1	17,3	52,8	66,0	6,5
	Incomplete primary	49,4	63,5	83,8	15,6	64,3	70,5	11,3
	No schooling	53,2	67,4	90,7	14,2	80,1	77,8	13,2
Household size	7 or more members	50,1	59,2	80,9	19,3	62,4	68,4	9,5
	4-6 members	35,7	48,3	70,5	22,2	42,3	53,0	6,0
	1-3 members	31,3	46,6	70,8	16,0	45,9	52,0	9,0
Household employment	3+ adults employed	35,4	37,4	65,6	23,9	34,9	53,5	2,9
	Two adults employed	25,5	40,0	62,3	25,1	33,1	47,2	2,3
	One adult employed	37,7	47,7	71,7	21,6	43,1	54,9	5,8
	No adult employed	51,7	65,6	85,1	15,7	68,7	68,8	13,1
Orphanhood status	Non-orphan	37,3	48,0	70,4	20,9	45,9	55,0	6,6
	Double orphan	43,7	62,9	82,1	19,3	64,3	65,4	10,3
	Only father alive	48,0	59,6	82,7	18,9	53,0	62,2	5,3
	Only mother alive	48,5	61,2	84,0	18,8	60,0	68,2	11,6
Median number of children	Above median number of children	46,6	58,6	80,0	20,0	59,7	64,6	9,2
	Below or equal to median number of children	32,3	43,6	67,1	20,7	37,8	50,6	5,7
Sex of the household head	Female	45,9	59,2	79,8	19,2	57,6	64,2	9,7
	Male	35,1	45,3	69,2	21,3	43,1	53,2	5,8
Sex of a child	Female	41,3	53,0	73,4	19,9	49,7	58,1	8,0
	Male	39,5	51,2	75,4	20,6	50,7	59,0	7,4
Population group of the household head	White	11,0	0,7	33,8	32,7	8,3	23,8	0,0
	Indian/Asian	16,1	22,9	27,1	28,8	2,7	41,9	0,5
	Coloured	34,5	23,2	61,1	23,1	10,8	59,7	2,5
	Black African	43,8	59,6	79,9	18,9	58,5	61,4	8,9
Population group of the child	White	11,2	0,7	33,8	33,3	8,0	23,8	0,0
	Indian/Asian	14,7	21,6	25,9	29,3	2,7	40,9	0,5
	Coloured	34,3	22,7	61,2	23,1	11,2	59,8	2,7
	Black African	43,8	59,6	79,9	18,8	58,4	61,3	8,9
money-metric poverty status (LBPL)	Poor	54,0	64,0	85,8	15,9	70,7	74,8	12,7
	Non poor	27,5	40,8	63,5	24,5	30,8	43,1	2,9

A.2 Three-way overlap between all possible combinations

Table A.2.1 Three-way overlap between all possible dimensions for children aged 0–4 years old

Combination of three dimensions	Overlap between all dimensions	Overlap between first two dimensions	Overlap between first and third dimensions	Overlap between second and third dimensions	Deprivation in only first dimension	Deprivation in only second dimension	Deprivation in only third dimension	Deprived in none of the three dimensions
Wash, Housing, Information	6,3%	31,4%	0,6%	1,5%	13,3%	22,2%	0,5%	24,3%
Protection, Housing, Information	1,0%	10,3%	0,2%	6,7%	7,3%	43,3%	0,9%	30,3%
Protection, Wash, Information	0,8%	7,7%	0,4%	6,1%	9,9%	37,0%	1,6%	36,6%
Protection, Wash, Housing	6,0%	2,5%	5,3%	31,7%	5,0%	11,4%	18,3%	19,8%
Child Development, Housing, Information	5,4%	31,7%	0,7%	2,3%	17,7%	21,8%	0,3%	19,9%
Child Development, Wash, Information	4,8%	28,2%	1,4%	2,0%	21,3%	16,5%	0,6%	25,3%
Child Development, Wash, Housing	24,9%	8,1%	12,2%	12,7%	10,4%	5,8%	11,4%	14,5%
Child Development, Protection, Information	0,8%	9,4%	5,4%	0,4%	40,1%	8,2%	2,3%	33,5%
Child Development, Protection, Housing	7,0%	3,2%	30,2%	4,3%	15,3%	4,3%	19,8%	16,0%
Child Development, Protection, Wash	5,5%	4,7%	27,5%	3,0%	17,9%	5,6%	15,5%	20,3%
Health, Housing, Information	5,2%	30,5%	0,7%	2,5%	17,5%	23,0%	0,4%	20,1%
Health, Wash, Information	5,1%	31,4%	0,8%	1,8%	16,6%	13,2%	1,2%	29,9%
Health, Wash, Housing	26,9%	9,6%	8,8%	10,7%	8,6%	4,2%	14,8%	16,3%
Health, Protection, Information	0,8%	8,4%	5,1%	0,4%	39,7%	9,2%	2,5%	33,8%
Health, Protection, Housing	5,9%	3,2%	29,8%	5,3%	15,1%	4,3%	20,2%	16,2%
Health, Protection, Wash	5,9%	3,2%	30,6%	2,6%	14,2%	7,1%	12,4%	23,9%
Health, Child Development, Information	4,2%	28,4%	1,8%	2,0%	19,7%	21,0%	0,9%	22,1%
Health, Child Development, Housing	23,0%	9,6%	12,7%	14,1%	8,7%	8,9%	11,4%	11,6%

Combination of three dimensions	Overlap between all dimensions	Overlap between first two dimensions	Overlap between first and third dimensions	Overlap between second and third dimensions	Deprivation in only first dimension	Deprivation in only second dimension	Deprivation in only third dimension	Deprived in none of the three dimensions
Health, Child Development, Wash	24,0%	8,6%	12,6%	9,0%	8,9%	14,0%	5,9%	17,0%
Health, Child Development, Protection	5,5%	27,1%	3,6%	4,6%	17,8%	18,4%	5,0%	18,0%
Nutrition, Housing, Information	5,2%	25,5%	0,5%	2,6%	11,3%	28,0%	0,6%	26,3%
Nutrition, Wash, Information	4,6%	21,3%	1,1%	2,3%	15,5%	23,3%	0,9%	31,0%
Nutrition, Wash, Housing	21,0%	4,9%	9,7%	16,7%	6,9%	8,9%	13,9%	18,0%
Nutrition, Protection, Information	0,7%	7,5%	4,9%	0,5%	29,4%	10,1%	2,7%	44,2%
Nutrition, Protection, Housing	5,8%	2,4%	24,8%	5,4%	9,4%	5,1%	25,2%	21,8%
Nutrition, Protection, Wash	4,7%	3,5%	21,2%	3,7%	13,1%	6,8%	21,9%	25,1%
Nutrition, Child Development, Information	3,9%	22,3%	1,8%	2,3%	14,5%	27,1%	0,9%	27,2%
Nutrition, Child Development, Housing	20,0%	6,1%	10,6%	17,1%	5,7%	12,3%	13,5%	14,6%
Nutrition, Child Development, Wash	17,2%	9,0%	8,7%	15,8%	7,6%	13,6%	9,8%	18,3%
Nutrition, Child Development, Protection	4,9%	21,3%	3,4%	5,3%	12,9%	24,1%	5,3%	22,8%
Nutrition, Health, Information	3,9%	22,0%	1,7%	2,0%	14,8%	26,0%	1,2%	28,3%
Nutrition, Health, Housing	19,4%	6,5%	11,2%	16,3%	5,3%	11,7%	14,3%	15,2%
Nutrition, Health, Wash	18,6%	7,3%	7,3%	17,9%	9,2%	10,1%	7,7%	21,8%
Nutrition, Health, Protection	4,8%	21,1%	3,4%	4,3%	13,1%	23,7%	6,3%	23,2%
Nutrition, Health, Child Development	16,5%	9,5%	9,7%	16,1%	6,9%	12,0%	13,3%	16,1%

Table A.2.2 Three way overlap between all possible dimensions for children aged 5–12 years old

Combination of three dimensions	Overlap between all dimensions	Overlap between first two dimensions	Overlap between first and third dimensions	Overlap between second and third dimensions	Deprivation in only first dimension	Deprivation in only second dimension	Deprivation in only third dimension	Deprived in none of the three dimensions
Wash, Housing, Information	6,2%	30,5%	0,5%	1,0%	13,7%	22,0%	0,4%	25,7%
Protection, Housing, Information	0,8%	10,3%	0,1%	6,3%	8,5%	42,1%	0,8%	30,9%
Protection, Wash, Information	0,6%	7,4%	0,3%	6,1%	11,4%	36,7%	1,1%	36,3%
Protection, Wash, Housing	5,5%	2,6%	5,7%	31,1%	6,1%	11,6%	17,4%	20,1%
Education, Housing, Information	6,5%	40,1%	0,8%	0,7%	25,5%	12,4%	0,1%	13,9%
Education, Wash, Information	6,1%	38,1%	1,2%	0,6%	27,5%	6,1%	0,2%	20,2%
Education, Wash, Housing	32,2%	12,0%	14,4%	4,4%	14,3%	2,2%	8,6%	11,8%
Education, Protection, Information	0,8%	12,4%	6,5%	0,1%	53,3%	6,5%	0,7%	19,8%
Education, Protection, Housing	8,1%	5,0%	38,5%	3,0%	21,3%	3,6%	10,0%	10,4%
Education, Protection, Wash	6,8%	6,4%	37,4%	1,3%	22,4%	5,4%	5,4%	15,1%
Health, Housing, Information	5,2%	29,3%	0,7%	2,0%	17,4%	23,2%	0,2%	22,0%
Health, Wash, Information	5,2%	30,6%	0,7%	1,5%	16,0%	13,5%	0,7%	31,7%
Health, Wash, Housing	26,2%	9,7%	8,3%	10,4%	8,4%	4,5%	14,8%	17,7%
Health, Protection, Information	0,6%	7,9%	5,3%	0,3%	38,7%	10,9%	1,9%	34,3%
Health, Protection, Housing	5,5%	3,0%	28,9%	5,6%	15,1%	5,6%	19,6%	16,6%
Health, Protection, Wash	5,3%	3,3%	30,6%	2,8%	13,5%	8,5%	12,2%	24,0%
Health, Education, Information	5,3%	37,7%	0,6%	2,0%	9,0%	27,9%	0,2%	17,3%
Health, Education, Housing	29,0%	14,0%	5,5%	17,7%	4,1%	12,3%	7,5%	9,9%
Health, Education, Wash	31,6%	11,4%	4,3%	12,6%	5,3%	17,3%	2,4%	15,1%
Health, Education, Protection	6,5%	36,5%	2,0%	6,6%	7,5%	23,3%	4,6%	12,9%
Nutrition, Housing, Information	4,6%	25,2%	0,4%	2,6%	11,3%	27,3%	0,5%	28,2%
Nutrition, Wash, Information	4,2%	20,3%	0,7%	2,5%	16,2%	23,9%	0,7%	31,5%

Combination of three dimensions	Overlap between all dimensions	Overlap between first two dimensions	Overlap between first and third dimensions	Overlap between second and third dimensions	Deprivation in only first dimension	Deprivation in only second dimension	Deprivation in only third dimension	Deprived in none of the three dimensions
Nutrition, Wash, Housing	19,7%	4,8%	10,1%	16,9%	6,9%	9,4%	12,9%	19,3%
Nutrition, Protection, Information	0,5%	7,6%	4,4%	0,4%	28,9%	11,3%	2,7%	44,1%
Nutrition, Protection, Housing	5,8%	2,3%	24,0%	5,4%	9,4%	6,3%	24,5%	22,4%
Nutrition, Protection, Wash	4,2%	3,9%	20,3%	3,9%	13,0%	7,8%	22,5%	24,4%
Nutrition, Education, Information	4,5%	28,4%	0,5%	2,8%	8,1%	37,3%	0,3%	18,2%
Nutrition, Education, Housing	24,5%	8,4%	5,3%	22,1%	3,3%	18,0%	7,7%	10,7%
Nutrition, Education, Wash	21,6%	11,3%	2,9%	22,6%	5,7%	17,5%	3,7%	14,8%
Nutrition, Education, Protection	6,2%	26,7%	1,9%	7,0%	6,6%	33,1%	4,7%	13,8%
Nutrition, Health, Information	3,6%	21,5%	1,4%	2,3%	15,0%	25,1%	0,8%	30,3%
Nutrition, Health, Housing	18,6%	6,5%	11,2%	15,9%	5,1%	11,6%	14,0%	17,1%
Nutrition, Health, Wash	17,8%	7,3%	6,7%	18,1%	9,6%	9,4%	8,3%	22,8%
Nutrition, Health, Protection	4,5%	20,6%	3,6%	4,1%	12,7%	23,4%	7,6%	23,4%
Nutrition, Health, Education	20,9%	4,2%	11,9%	22,1%	4,4%	5,4%	18,0%	13,1%

Table A.2.3 Three way overlap between all possible dimensions for children aged 13–17 years old

Combination of three dimensions	Overlap between all dimensions	Overlap between first two dimensions	Overlap between first and third dimensions	Overlap between second and third dimensions	Deprivation in only first dimension	Deprivation in only second dimension	Deprivation in only third dimension	Deprived in none of the three dimensions
Wash, Housing, Information	5,6%	30,2%	0,5%	1,1%	13,9%	21,7%	0,4%	26,6%
Protection, Housing, Information	0,9%	10,2%	0,1%	5,7%	9,0%	41,6%	0,8%	31,6%
Protection, Wash, Information	0,7%	7,1%	0,4%	5,4%	12,1%	37,1%	1,1%	36,1%
Protection, Wash, Housing	5,3%	2,4%	5,8%	30,4%	6,7%	12,1%	16,9%	20,3%
Education, Housing, Information	6,0%	40,9%	0,8%	0,7%	26,7%	10,9%	0,1%	13,9%
Education, Wash, Information	5,6%	38,7%	1,2%	0,5%	28,8%	5,4%	0,3%	19,5%
Education, Wash, Housing	32,2%	12,2%	14,8%	3,6%	15,3%	2,3%	8,0%	11,7%
Education, Protection, Information	0,9%	12,9%	5,9%	0,1%	54,7%	6,3%	0,7%	18,5%
Education, Protection, Housing	8,4%	5,4%	38,5%	2,8%	22,0%	3,6%	8,8%	10,4%
Education, Protection, Wash	6,8%	7,0%	37,5%	0,9%	23,1%	5,5%	5,0%	14,2%
Health, Housing, Information	4,7%	28,6%	0,6%	2,0%	17,8%	23,2%	0,3%	22,8%
Health, Wash, Information	4,7%	29,9%	0,6%	1,4%	16,5%	14,2%	0,9%	31,8%
Health, Wash, Housing	25,2%	9,4%	8,1%	10,5%	8,9%	5,0%	14,7%	18,1%
Health, Protection, Information	0,7%	8,0%	4,6%	0,4%	38,4%	11,2%	1,9%	34,8%
Health, Protection, Housing	5,3%	3,4%	28,0%	5,8%	15,0%	5,7%	19,4%	17,4%
Health, Protection, Wash	5,1%	3,6%	29,5%	2,6%	13,5%	8,9%	12,9%	23,8%
Health, Education, Information	4,8%	38,3%	0,5%	2,0%	8,1%	29,3%	0,3%	16,7%
Health, Education, Housing	28,7%	14,4%	4,7%	18,3%	3,9%	13,1%	6,9%	10,1%
Health, Education, Wash	30,8%	12,2%	3,8%	13,5%	4,8%	17,8%	2,1%	14,9%
Health, Education, Protection	7,1%	36,0%	1,6%	6,7%	7,0%	24,6%	4,8%	12,1%
Nutrition, Housing, Information	4,4%	24,5%	0,4%	2,3%	11,2%	27,4%	0,5%	29,4%
Nutrition, Wash, Information	4,0%	19,7%	0,8%	2,1%	16,0%	24,5%	0,7%	32,3%

Combination of three dimensions	Overlap between all dimensions	Overlap between first two dimensions	Overlap between first and third dimensions	Overlap between second and third dimensions	Deprivation in only first dimension	Deprivation in only second dimension	Deprivation in only third dimension	Deprived in none of the three dimensions
Nutrition, Wash, Housing	18,9%	4,7%	9,9%	16,8%	6,8%	9,7%	12,9%	20,2%
Nutrition, Protection, Information	0,6%	7,2%	4,1%	0,4%	28,5%	12,0%	2,4%	44,8%
Nutrition, Protection, Housing	5,6%	2,2%	23,3%	5,5%	9,3%	6,9%	24,1%	23,1%
Nutrition, Protection, Wash	4,1%	3,7%	19,5%	3,6%	13,1%	8,8%	23,0%	24,2%
Nutrition, Education, Information	4,4%	28,6%	0,3%	2,4%	7,0%	38,9%	0,4%	17,9%
Nutrition, Education, Housing	24,3%	8,8%	4,6%	22,6%	2,8%	18,7%	7,0%	11,2%
Nutrition, Education, Wash	21,3%	11,8%	2,4%	23,1%	5,0%	18,3%	3,5%	14,8%
Nutrition, Education, Protection	6,4%	26,7%	1,5%	7,5%	5,9%	33,9%	5,0%	13,3%
Nutrition, Health, Information	3,4%	21,1%	1,4%	1,9%	14,5%	25,3%	0,9%	31,5%
Nutrition, Health, Housing	17,8%	6,7%	11,1%	15,5%	4,9%	11,7%	14,1%	18,3%
Nutrition Health, Wash	16,9%	7,6%	6,7%	17,7%	9,2%	9,5%	8,9%	23,5%
Nutrition, Health, Protection	4,5%	20,0%	3,3%	4,2%	12,6%	23,0%	8,2%	24,2%
Nutrition, Health, Education	21,1%	3,3%	11,9%	21,9%	4,0%	5,3%	19,4%	13,0%

A.3 Overlap between multidimensional and money-metric child poverty

Table A.3.1: Overlap between money-metric and multidimensional child poverty headcount at the national level and for various characteristics for children aged 0 to 17 years

Profiling variables		Overlap	Money-metric poor only	Multidimensionally poor only	Non-poor (money-metric & multidimensional poverty)
National	National	42	9,02	20,2	28,8
Education level of household head	Higher Education	4,3	2,6	17,3	75,9
	Completed matric	16,5	6,5	25,8	51,2
	Incomplete secondary	38,9	11,0	23,9	26,2
	Completed primary	52,0	12,3	17,5	18,2
	Incomplete primary	60,8	10,6	17,3	11,4
	No schooling	73,6	7,8	12,5	6,1
Household size	7 or more members	58,8	11,6	15,1	14,5
	4-6 members	32,9	8,1	21,9	37,1
	1-3 members	22,4	3,9	30,2	43,5
Household employment	3+ adults employed	21,4	10,5	24,1	44,0
	Two adults employed	22,4	7,9	21,2	48,5
	One adult employed	33,7	9,2	23,1	34,0
	No adult employed in household	63,7	9,2	16,3	10,9
Orphanhood status	Non-orphan	39,5	8,9	20,0	31,6
	Double orphan	55,8	8,9	21,5	13,9
	Only father alive	42,5	10,7	25,2	21,5
	Only mother alive	55,5	9,0	19,5	16,0
Median number of children	Above median number of children	54,5	10,7	16,7	18,1
	Below or equal to median number of children	23,4	6,5	25,3	44,7
Sex of the household head	Female	51,1	10,1	20,2	18,6
	Male	33,5	8,0	20,1	38,3
Sex of a child	Female	42,2	9,1	19,5	29,2
	Male	41,8	8,9	20,8	28,5
Population group of the household head	White	0,0	0,4	11,4	88,2
	Indian/Asian	0,4	1,3	15,9	82,3
	Coloured	17,0	11,5	21,2	50,4
	Black African	47,6	9,5	20,7	22,2
Population group of the child	White	0,0	0,4	11,5	88,1
	Indian/Asian	0,9	1,4	15,9	81,9
	Coloured	16,6	11,3	21,4	50,7
	Black African	47,6	9,5	20,6	22,3

Table A.3.2: Overlap between money-metric and multidimensional child poverty headcount at the national level and for various characteristics for children aged 0–4 years

Profiling variables		Overlap	Money-metric poor only	Multidimensionally poor only	Non-poor (money-metric & multidimensional poverty)
National	National	42,3	10,6	17,6	29,5
Education level of household head	Higher Education	5,3	4,0	15,9	74,7
	Completed matric	17,7	7,9	21,9	52,5
	Incomplete secondary	38,1	12,7	21,6	27,7
	Completed primary	53,3	14,1	14,8	17,7
	Incomplete primary	63,1	11,0	14,5	11,4
	No schooling	73,1	10,9	9,5	6,5
Household size	7 or more members	57,5	12,9	13,6	16,0
	4-6 members	33,6	10,0	19,1	37,3
	1-3 members	22,2	4,8	26,0	47,1
Household employment	3+ adults employed	23,0	9,9	18,3	48,9
	Two adults employed	24,3	8,4	19,0	48,3
	One adult employed	33,6	11,3	20,7	34,4
	No adult employed in household	63,0	11,3	14,2	11,4
Orphanhood status	Non-orphan	41,2	10,6	17,9	30,3
	Double orphan	56,1	4,0	11,0	28,8
	Only father alive	46,1	12,1	16,9	24,9
	Only mother alive	58,9	11,3	13,8	15,9
Median number of children	Above median number of children	54,8	12,7	14,3	18,2
	Below or equal to median number of children	24,2	7,6	22,4	45,9
Sex of the household head	Female	51,1	12,1	17,0	19,8
	Male	34,4	9,3	18,1	38,2
Sex of a child	Female	41,9	10,2	17,4	30,5
	Male	42,7	11,0	17,9	28,5
Population group of the household head	White	0,0	0,2	11,3	88,5
	Indian/Asian	0,0	2,1	17,0	80,8
	Coloured	20,9	9,1	21,4	48,6
	Black African	47,0	11,4	17,6	23,9
Population group of the child	White	0,0	0,1	11,4	88,6
	Indian/Asian	0,0	2,2	17,5	80,3
	Coloured	20,3	9,2	21,5	49,0
	Black African	47,0	11,4	17,6	24,0

Table A.3.3: Overlap between money-metric and multidimensional child poverty headcount at the national level and for various characteristics for children aged 5–12 years

Profiling variables		Overlap	Money-metric poor only	Multidimensionally poor only	Non-poor (money-metric & multidimensional poverty)
National	**National**	**42,7**	**8,4**	**20,8**	**28,1**
Education level of household head	Higher Education	3,8	2,0	17,4	76,8
	Completed matric	16,8	5,5	27,9	49,8
	Incomplete secondary	40,0	10,4	24,5	25,2
	Completed primary	53,7	11,8	17,0	17,5
	Incomplete primary	60,9	10,6	17,5	11,0
	No schooling	73,4	6,8	13,7	6,1
Household size	7 or more members	59,1	11,1	16,0	13,8
	4-6 members	33,3	7,3	22,4	37,0
	1-3 members	23,4	3,5	31,9	41,3
Household employment	3+ adults employed	21,6	11,1	26,0	41,3
	Two adults employed	22,1	7,1	21,7	49,2
	One adult employed	33,9	8,7	24,3	33,1
	No adult employed in household	65,2	8,4	16,3	10,2
Orphanhood status	Non-orphan	40,3	8,2	20,7	30,8
	Double orphan	58,9	10,2	20,3	10,7
	Only father alive	41,1	11,3	25,3	22,3
	Only mother alive	55,1	8,4	20,1	16,4
Median number of children	Above median number of children	54,5	9,77	17,6	18,2
	Below or equal to median number of children	23,4	6,27	26	44,3
Sex of the household head	Female	52,7	9,3	20,6	17,4
	Male	33,2	7,6	21,0	38,3
Sex of a child	Female	42,6	8,4	20,4	28,5
	Male	42,7	8,5	21,1	27,7
Population group of the household head	White	0,0	0,5	13,4	86,1
	Indian/Asian	0,5	0,0	16,1	83,4
	Coloured	16,1	12,6	20,3	51,0
	Black African	48,3	8,7	21,3	21,7
Population group of the child	White	0,0	0,5	13,3	86,2
	Indian/Asian	1,6	0,0	16,7	81,7
	Coloured	15,6	12,3	20,7	51,4
	Black African	48,4	8,7	21,3	21,7

Table A.3.4: Overlap between money-metric and multidimensional child poverty headcount at the national level and for various characteristics for children aged 13–17 years

Profiling variables		Overlap	Money-metric poor only	Multidimensionally poor only	Non-poor (money-metric & multidimensional poverty)
National	National	40,5	8,2	22,0	29,3
Education level of household head	Higher Education	4,0	1,8	18,4	75,8
	Completed matric	14,6	6,5	26,8	52,1
	Incomplete secondary	38,2	10,2	25,5	26,1
	Completed primary	47,9	10,9	21,2	20,0
	Incomplete primary	58,0	10,0	20,2	11,8
	No schooling	74,8	5,9	13,7	5,6
Household size	7 or more members	59,7	11,0	15,3	13,9
	4-6 members	31,4	7,3	24,1	37,2
	1-3 members	21,4	3,6	32,6	42,4
Household employment	3+ adults employed	19,2	10,3	27,7	42,7
	Two adults employed	20,9	8,8	22,9	47,5
	One adult employed	33,5	7,4	23,9	35,1
	No adult employed in household	61,7	8,0	18,6	11,7
Orphanhood status	Non-orphan	35,1	7,8	21,9	35,2
	Double orphan	53,6	8,4	23,2	14,8
	Only father alive	43,5	9,9	26,6	20,0
	Only mother alive	54,8	8,9	20,7	15,6
Median number of children	Above median number of children	54,1	10	17,9	18
	Below or equal to median number of children	22,7	5,8	27,4	44,1
Sex of the household head	Female	48,4	9,1	22,9	19,5
	Male	33,0	7,3	21,1	38,6
Sex of a child	Female	41,7	9,1	20,3	28,9
	Male	39,4	7,3	23,7	29,7
Population group of the household head	White	0,0	0,4	8,9	90,7
	Indian/Asian	0,7	2,3	14,8	82,2
	Coloured	14,4	12,1	22,2	51,3
	Black African	47,2	8,5	23,1	21,2
Population group of the child	White	0,0	0,4	9,2	90,4
	Indian/Asian	0,7	2,4	13,4	83,5
	Coloured	14,4	11,9	22,3	51,3
	Black African	47,1	8,5	23,1	21,3