

SOUTH AFRICAN

2015

# ChildGauge®

Ariane De Lannoy, Sharlene Swartz, Lori Lake & Charmaine Smith



## Focusing on Youth

An opportunity to disrupt the intergenerational transmission of poverty



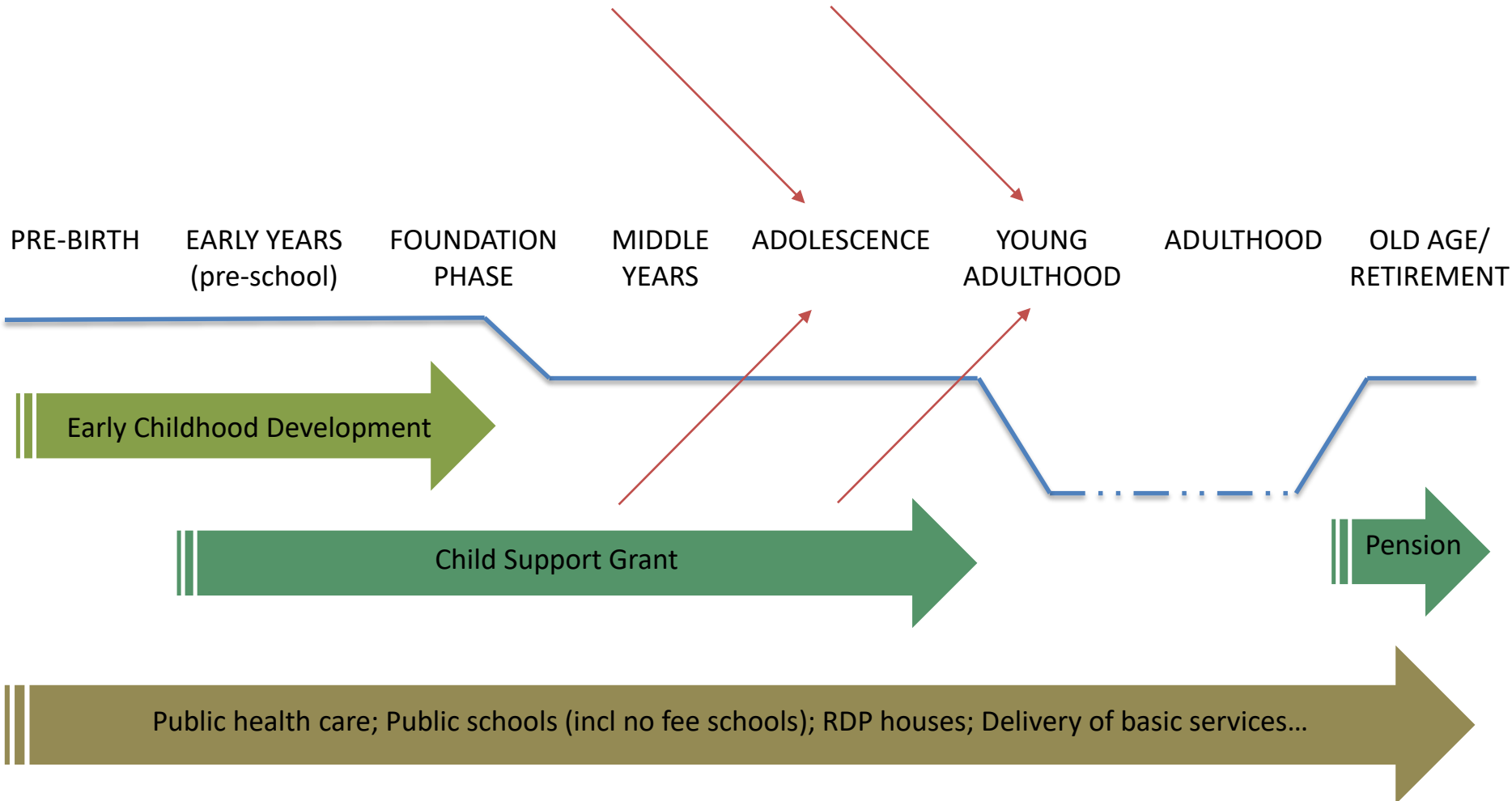
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children's  
institute  
child rights in focus  
Research • Advocacy • Education

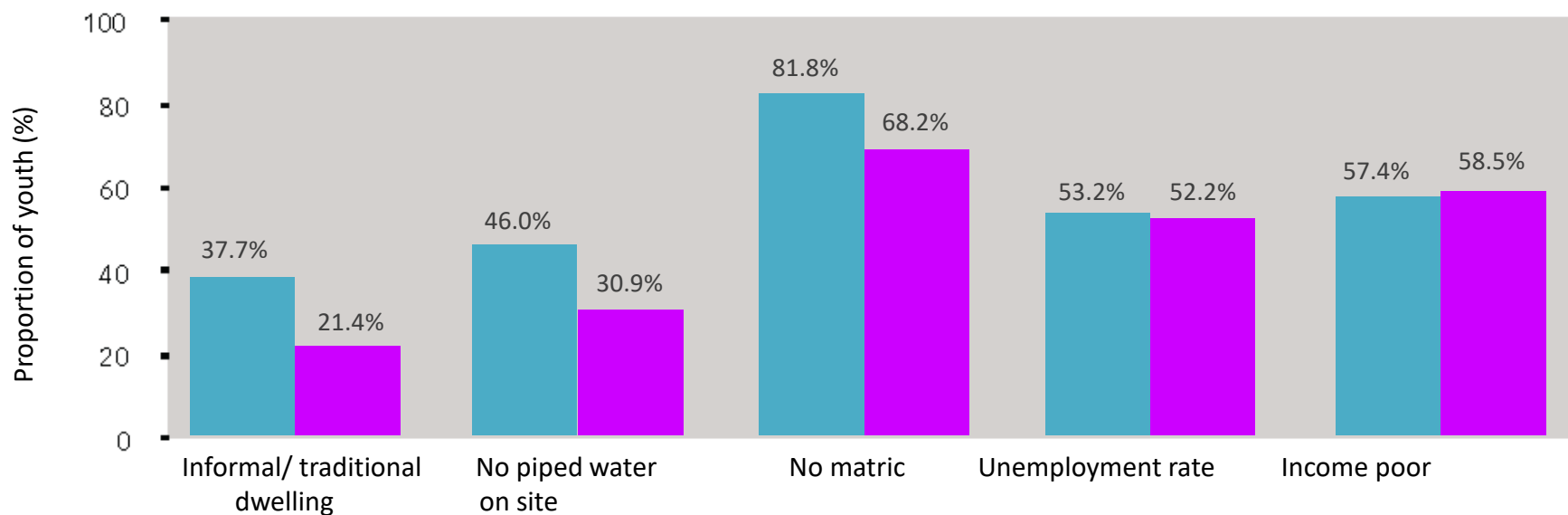
	Upper-bound poverty line (%)	Lower-bound poverty line (%)	Food poverty line (%)
<b>By race</b>			
African	60.3	48.1	37.6
Coloured	38.5	25.4	17.6
Indian/Asian	14.2	8.5	6.0
White	4.0	2.3	1.7
<b>By gender</b>			
Male	50.1	38.9	30.1
Female	55.0	43.6	33.9
<b>By age</b>			
Children (0 – 14)	65.0	53.9	42.9
Youth (15 – 24)	58.5	47.0	37.1
Adults (25+)	42.7	31.3	23.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>32.1</b>

# Alleviating poverty across the life course: the social wage package



# Why focus on youth and poverty?

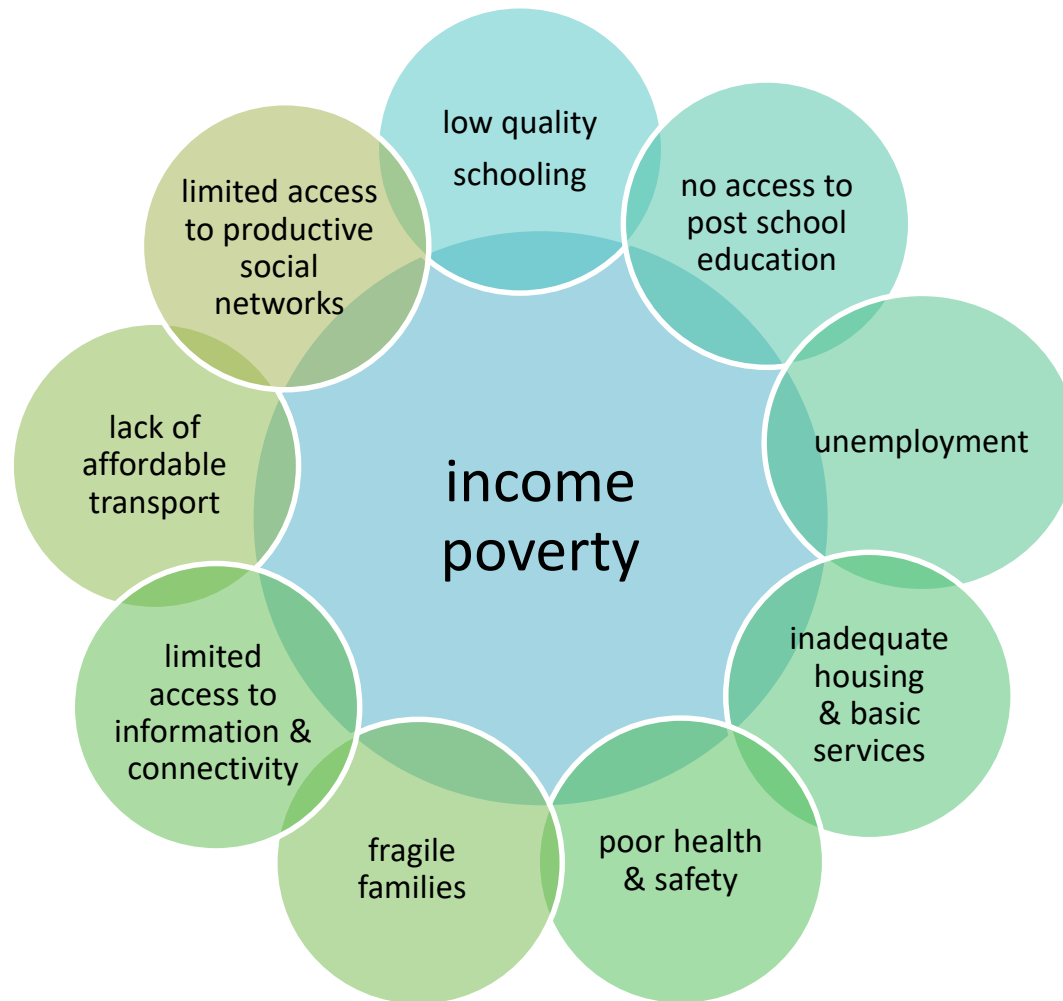
Patterns of deprivation in the youth population, 1996 and 2011



**Source:** Statistics South Africa (2011) *Census*. Pretoria: Stats SA. Analysis by Emily Frame, Poverty and Inequality Initiative, UCT.

**Notes:** Youth are defined as persons aged 15 – 24 years. The unemployment rate for the youth population is based on the narrow definition. Income-poor youth are defined as youth living in households with per capita monthly incomes below the Stats SA upper-bound poverty line of R620 for 2011. For comparability, this figure was deflated, using a CPI deflator, to R258 for 1996. Individuals in households captured as having zero incomes or missing incomes were excluded from the analysis in both years. Calculations based on weighted data from the Census 1996 and 2011 10% samples.

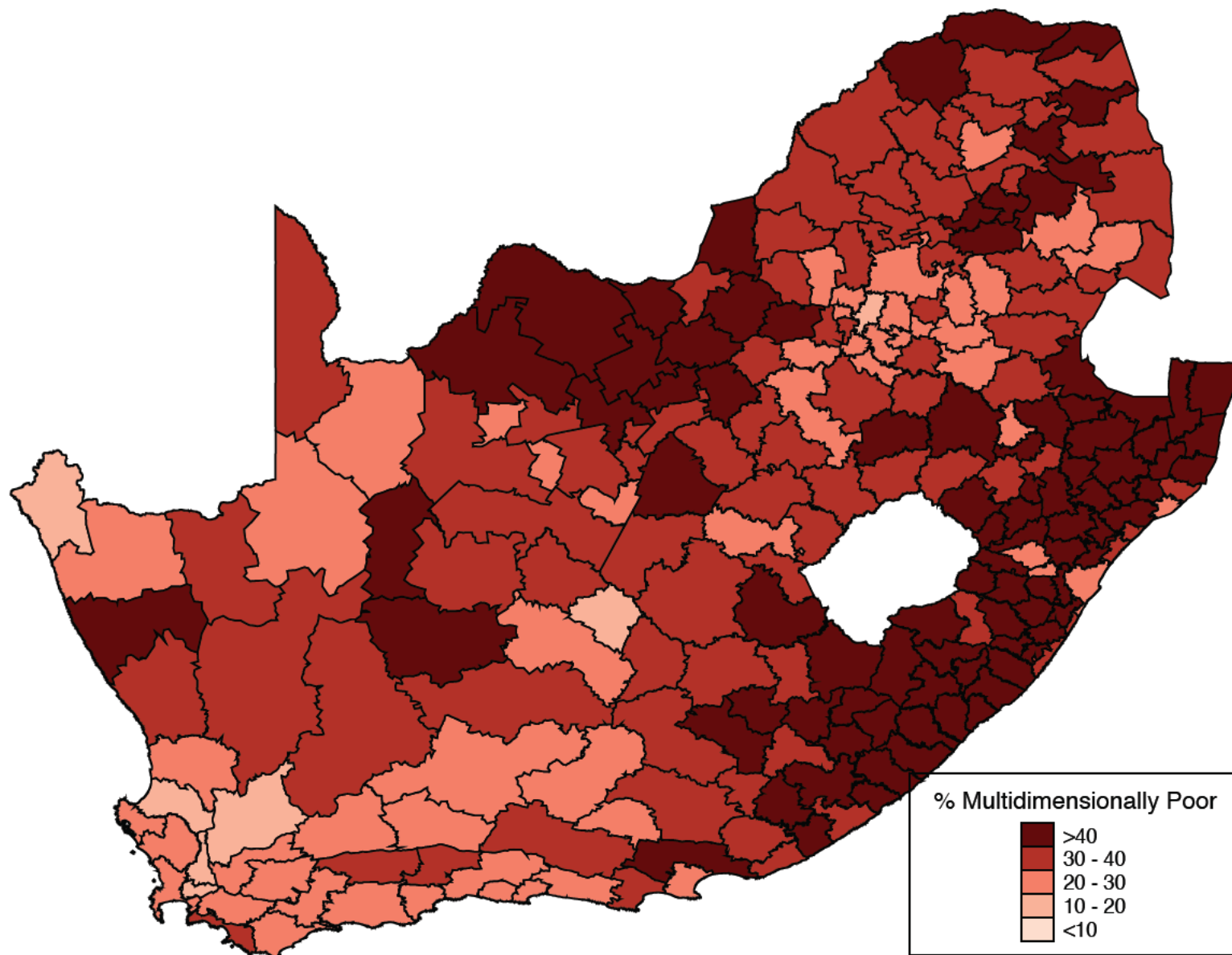
# Youth and deprivation: multiple dimensions



# Youth and deprivation: multiple dimensions

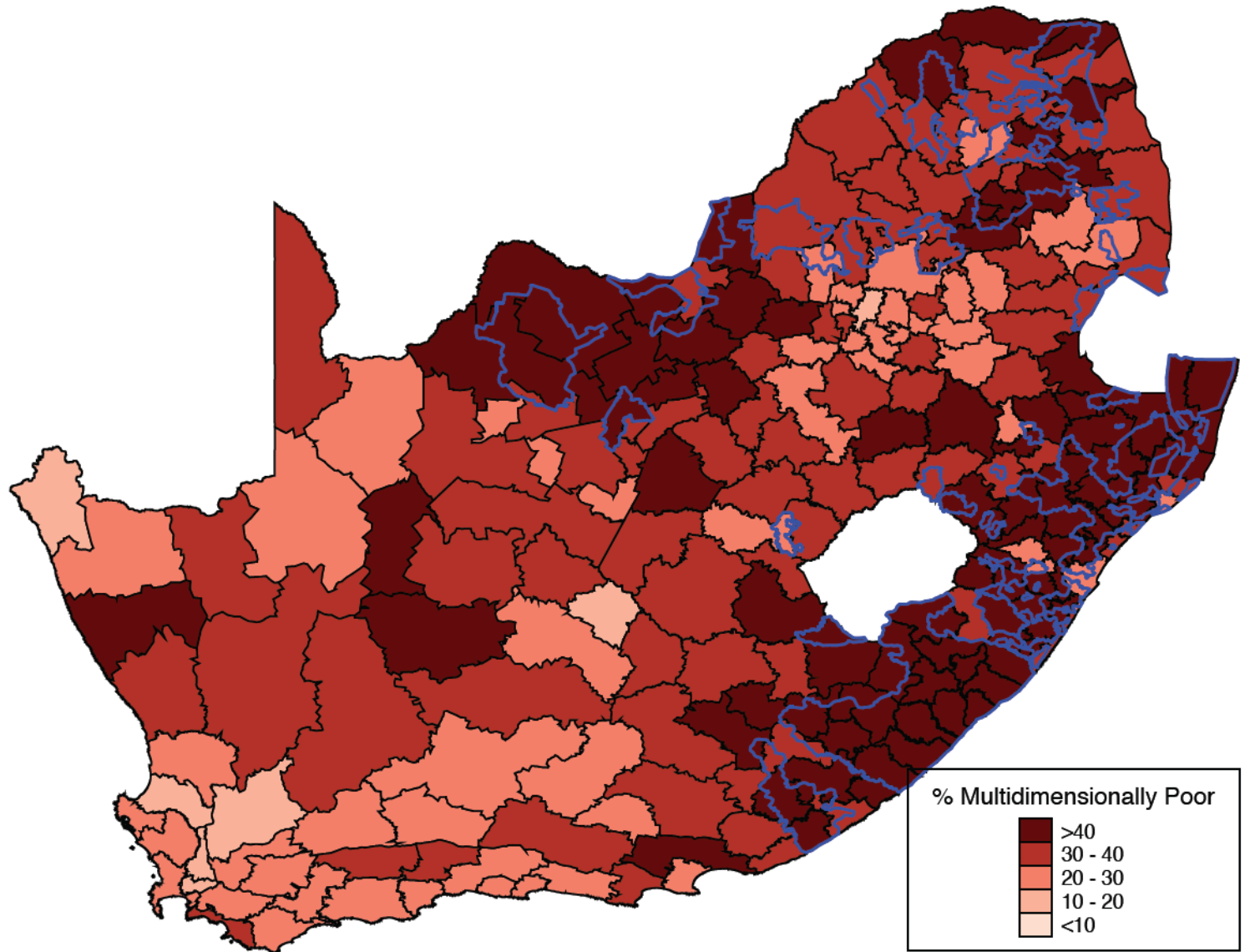


# Incidence of multi-dimensional poverty among youth in SA, by municipality (2011)





# Incidence of multidimensional poverty amongst youth in South Africa, by municipality, 2011 - including former homeland boundaries





# Intergenerational transmission of poverty Drivers?

- Education:
  - 49% make it to matric
  - 37% passes
  - 14% qualifies for university
- Post-school education:
  - 8% of 18-24 year olds attend college or university
- Labour market:
  - Youth unemployment 15-34 year olds 37% (narrow)
- High burden of disease, including mental health



# Intergenerational transmission of poverty

## Opportunities to disrupt?

- Education:
  - Quality education accessible for all, from foundation phase;
  - Remediate learning backlog
  - Decrease drop out rates – comprehensive support
- Post-school education:
  - Clarify learning pathways;
  - Provide career guidance;
  - Improve access and completion rates – comprehensive support
- Labour market:
  - Increase employability – learnerships, skills programmes
  - Motivate employers
  - Grant system, information, travel vouchers, ...
- Health care; parenting support; comprehensive support.

# Youth Policy and Practice

