Youth, poverty and inequality in South Africa

Ariane De Lannoy







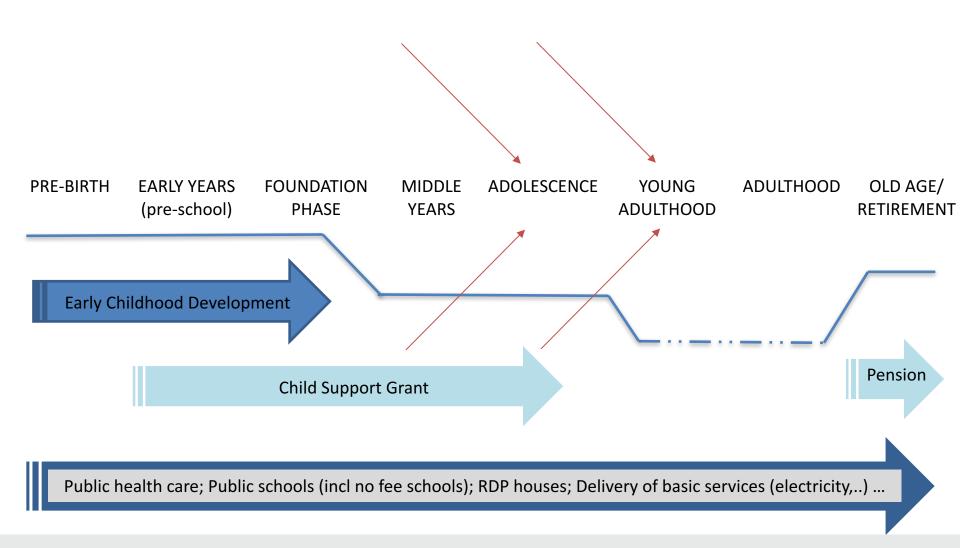


CHALLENGING INEQUALITIES THROUGH POLICY RELEVANT ACADEMIC RESEARCH.





Alleviating poverty across the life course: the social wage package

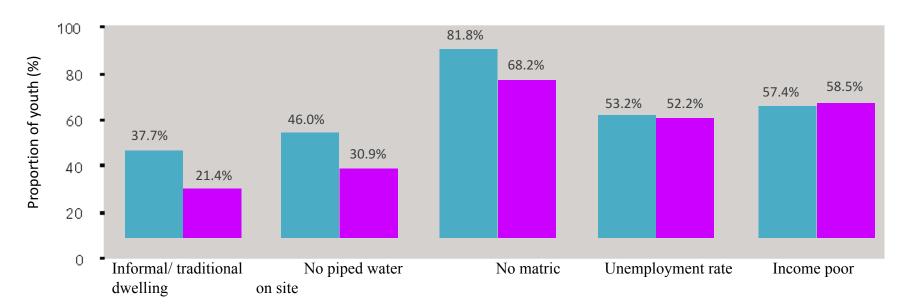






Why focus on youth and poverty?

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, poverty and inequality

Can we think of a more effective, comprehensive way to support adolescents and young people?

How do we determine how best to do that? Solid evidence base – Quali and Quanti.

What do we know about multiple dimensions of poverty among youth population? Indicators; MPI.

Coherent, youth specific poverty analyses in SA - at sub-national and sub-provincial level?

Policy context?

Research contribution?





Youth, poverty and inequality

- Collaboration: pilot with WC Gov, City of Cape Town; Since grown broader: national level, and partnership with StatsSA;
- Need to understand, measure and track youth well-being, particularly at the small area level;
- Inform policy and implementation:
 - Analytical framework relates to Provincial Youth Development Plan; National Development Plan; National Youth Policy (2015-2020);
 - Consultation with academia, policy-makers, various departments, civil society;
- Youth specific poverty-analyses of publically available data + administrative data (NB!)



Indicators for Youth Well-being: domains

Demographics incl language, citizenship and migration

Education attendance and completion;

in WC – admin data: literacy and numeracy

Economic opp incl NEET and living with employed adults

Living env & family incl overcrowding, living with parents, basic

services and internet access

Poverty income and multi-dimensional

Health very limited, but admin data at provincial level

helps

https://youthexplorer.org.za/





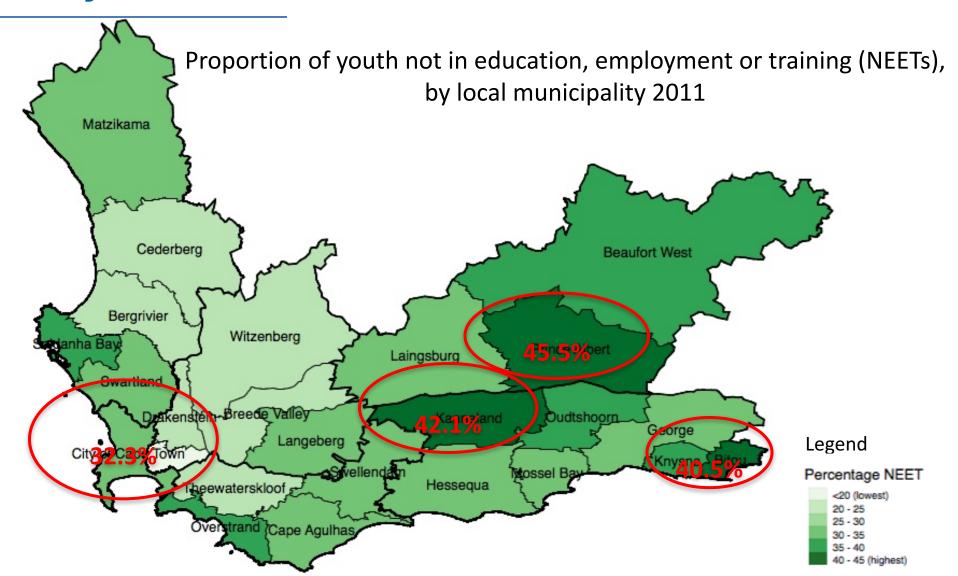
Indicators for Youth Well-being: sub-national analysis

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEETs) by province 2011 Limpopo 27.1% Gautero 31.2% North West 31.5% 36.9% Free State KwaZulu-Natal 31.5% Northern Cape 36.7% Eastern Cape 32.3% Western Cape 31.9%

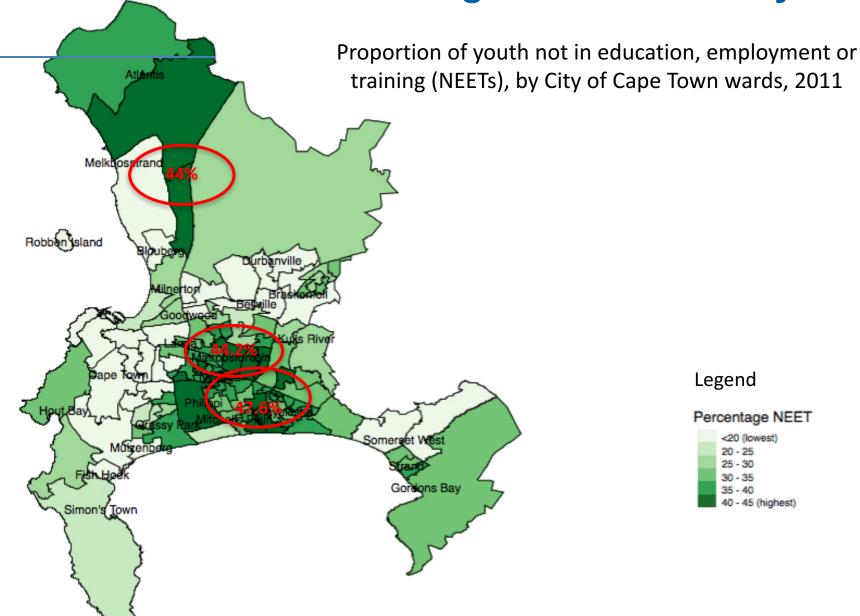




Indicators for Youth Well-being: sub-provincial analysis



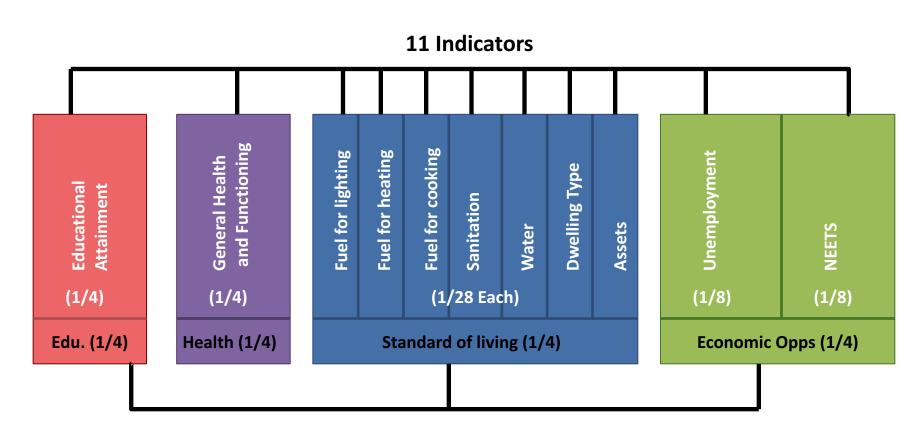
Indicators for Youth Well-being: ward-level analysis







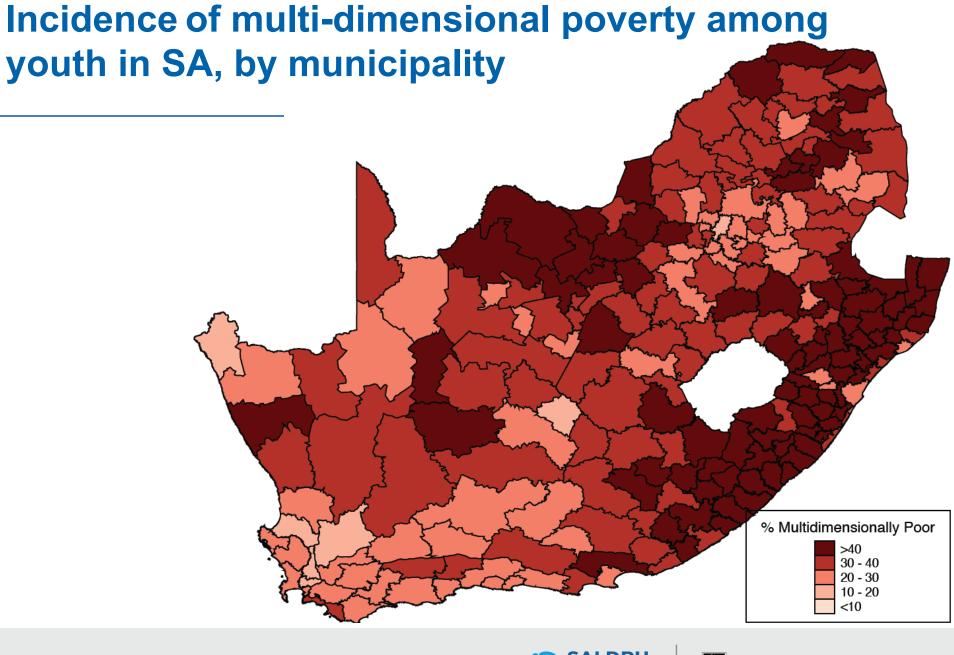
Combining dimensions towards a Youth MPI



4 Dimensions



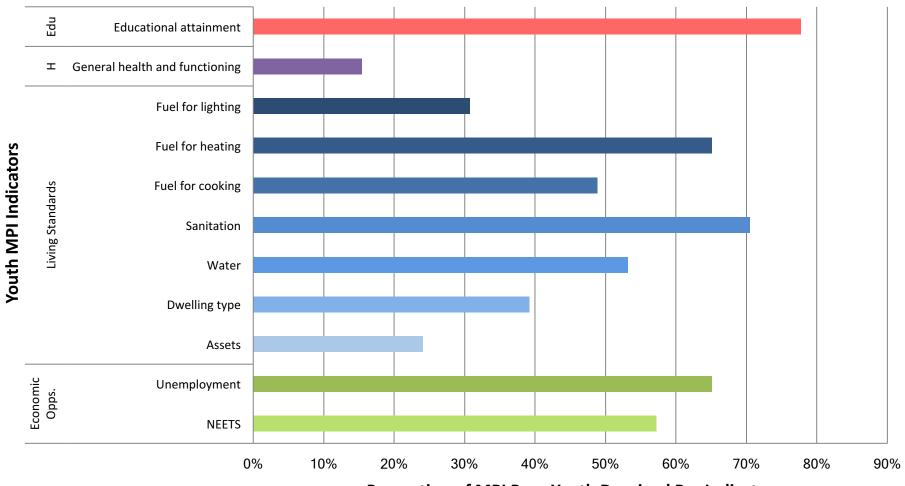








Drivers of Deprivation among MPI Poor Youth



Proportion of MPI Poor Youth Deprived Per Indicator





THANK YOU

ARIANE DE LANNOY



