

THE ROLE OF STATISTICS TO INFORM EFFECTIVE POLICIES FOR ERADICATION OF CHILD POVERTY IN A PERIOD OF TRANSFORMATION

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For every child
Health, Education, Equality, Protection
ADVANCE HUMANITY



Concepts of poverty

- Child poverty differs from adult poverty
- Limitations of the monetary measures of poverty
- Child poverty as multi-dimensional deprivation – 2005
- Global Child Poverty Study 2007-2008
- Child poverty in developed countries

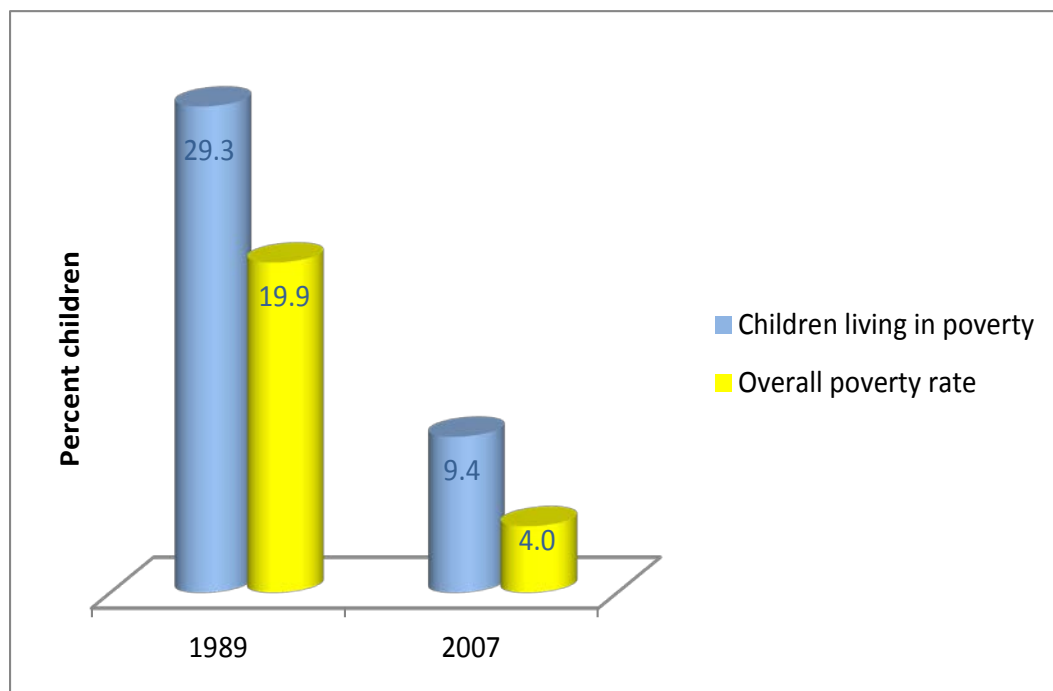
Holistic understanding of child poverty to inform effective policies

- Looking beyond the national averages – studying disparities and identifying inequities in order to reach the most deprived families
- Study of the causes of poverty – to identify where do bottlenecks or gaps exist, and address them effectively
- Effective policies for eradication of poverty
 - built on robust statistical evidence and analysis of Who are the poor? and Why are they poor?
 - focus on reducing existing bottlenecks and closing the gaps between the worst-off and the best-off

Child-related statistics in Malaysia

Child poverty differs from adult poverty and needs to be studied separately

Overall and child poverty rates, 1989 and 2007 (Percent)

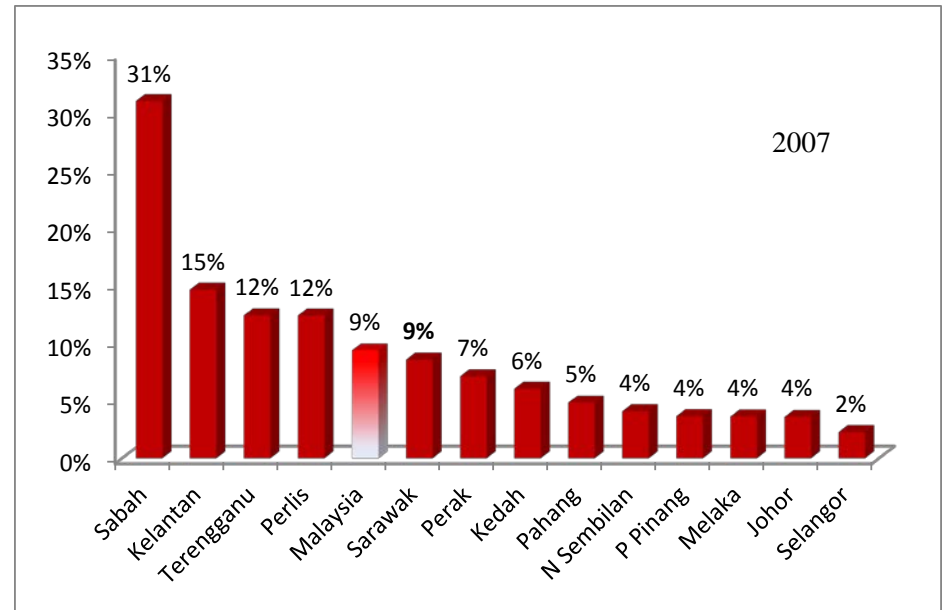
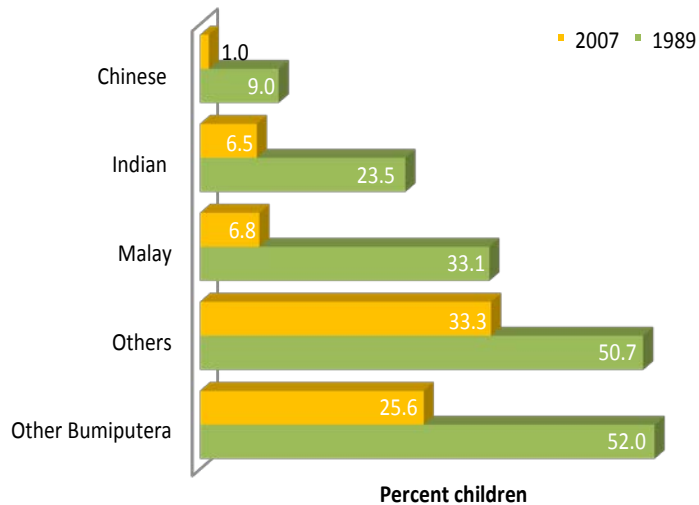


Source: United Nations Country Team Malaysia & Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department Malaysia (2011): Malaysia: The Millennium Development Goals at 2010. Derived from Household Income Survey, 1989 and 2007.

Notes: Children under 15 years of age. Includes non-citizens

Looking beyond national average can reveal if significant disparities exist

Children living in poverty (Percent of <15 years of age)

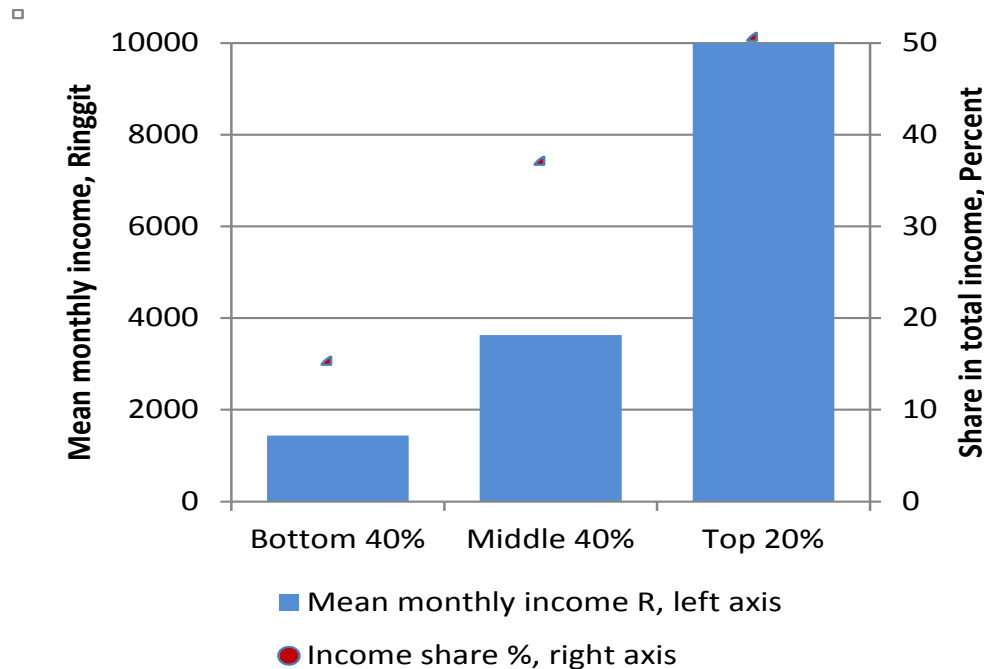


Source: United Nations Country Team Malaysia & Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department Malaysia (2011): Malaysia: The Millennium Development Goals at 2010. Derived from Household Income Survey, 1989 and 2007. Notes: Refers to children under 15 years of age. Others include non-citizens

Source: United Nations Country Team Malaysia & Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department Malaysia (2011): Malaysia: The Millennium Development Goals at 2010. Derived from Household Income Survey 2007. Note: Refers to children under 15 years of age in 2007. Includes non-citizens

Data on income distribution allows for further insight of income inequality

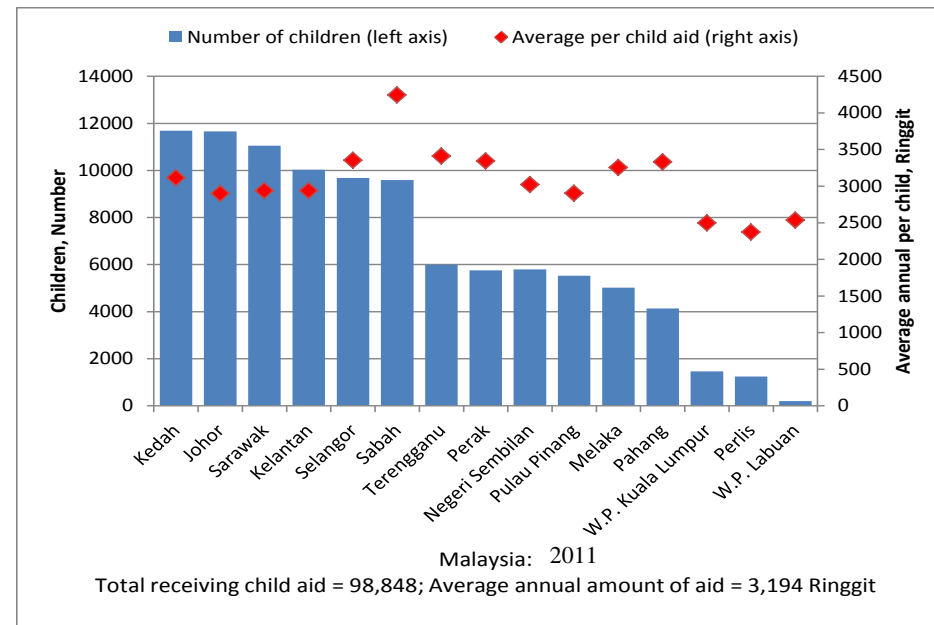
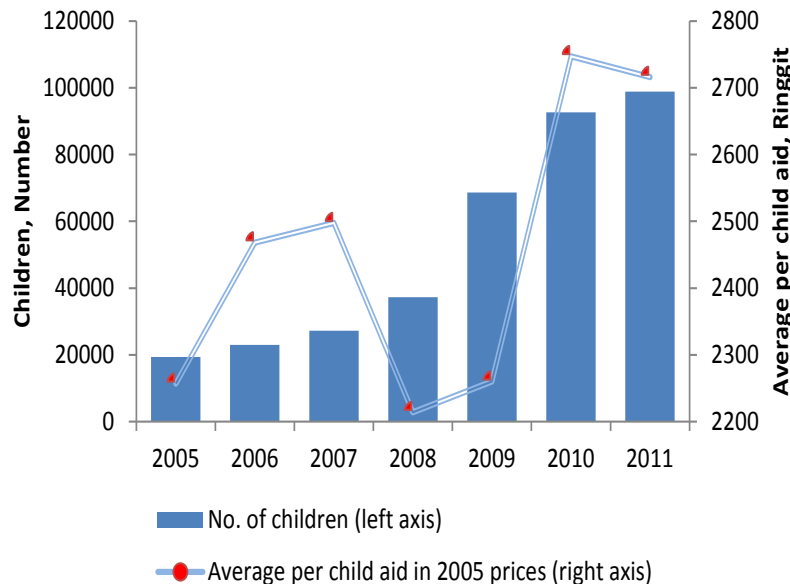
Monthly income and income share of bottom, middle and top income groups, 2009



Source: www.epu.gov.my/household-income-poverty. Household Income Survey (HIS), Department of Statistics, Malaysia (2011).
Note: Mean monthly gross income

Data on social protection of children is available but insufficient

Children receiving child aid and average annual amount of aid



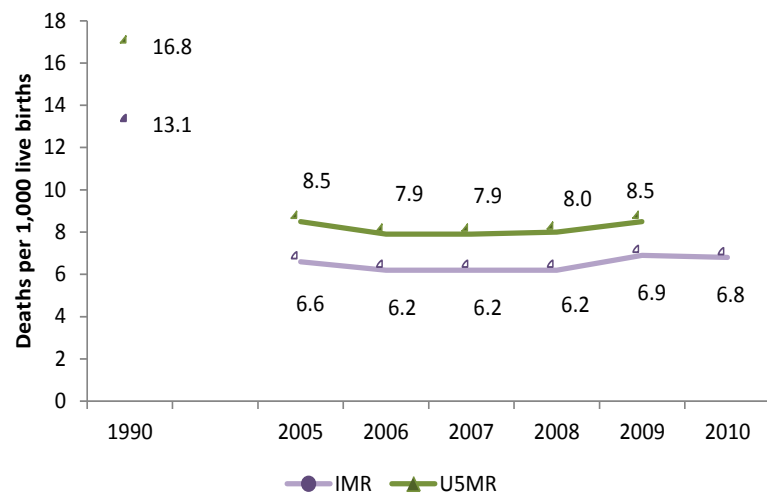
Sources: Number of children and total amount: 2005: Department of Statistics Malaysia (2010): Social Statistics Bulletin Malaysia 2010. 2006-2010: Department of Statistics Malaysia (2011): Social Statistical Bulletin Malaysia 2011. 2011: Department of Social Welfare: Annual Report 2011; available on www.jkm.gov.my. Consumer Price Index (CPI) 2005-2010: Department of Statistics Malaysia (2011): Statistics Yearbook Malaysia 2010. 2011: Monthly Statistical Bulletin, Malaysia: February 2012.

Note: Average per child aid in 2005 prices – UNICEF’s estimate based on total expenditure, number of children and CPI.

Source: Department of Social Welfare: Annual Report 2011; available on www.jkm.gov.my
Note: Average amount in current prices.

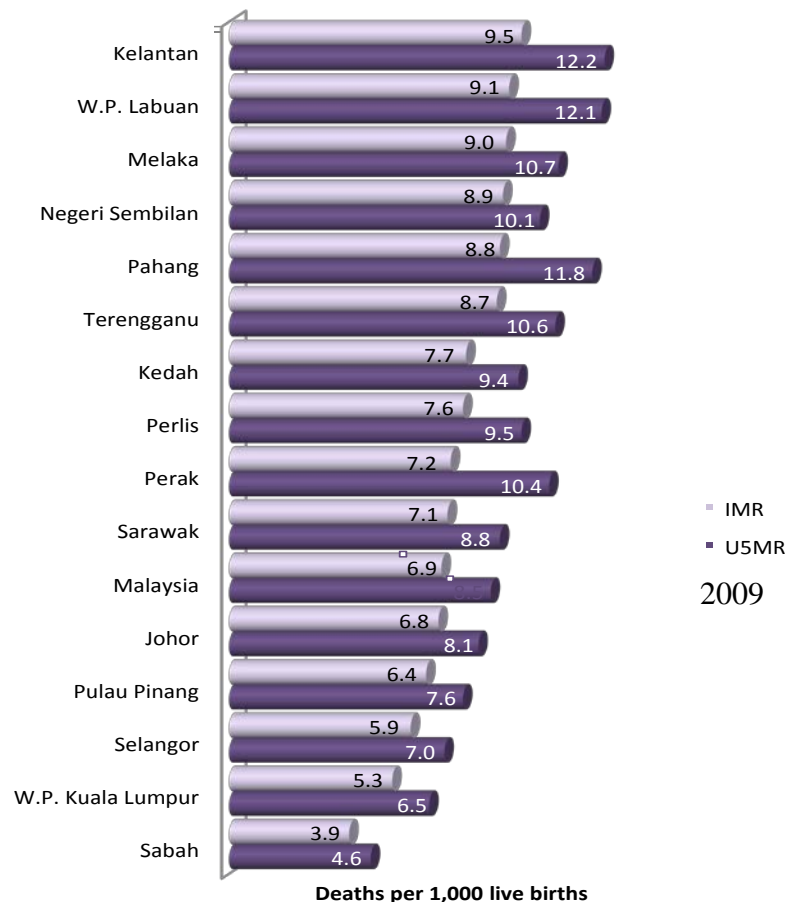
Child mortality estimates serve consolidation of the impact of deprivation in different poverty dimensions

IMR and U5MR



Sources: 1990: United Nations Country Team Malaysia & Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department Malaysia (2011): Malaysia: The Millennium Development Goals at 2010; 2005-2007: Department of Statistics Malaysia (2008): Vital Statistics Malaysia 2007; 2008: Department of Statistics Malaysia (2010): Vital Statistics Malaysia 2009; 2009-2010: Department of Statistics Malaysia (2011): Vital Statistics Malaysia 2010.

Notes: IMR refers to infant deaths per 1,000 live births; U5MR refers to under-5 deaths per 1,000 live births. IMR for 2010 is preliminary estimate

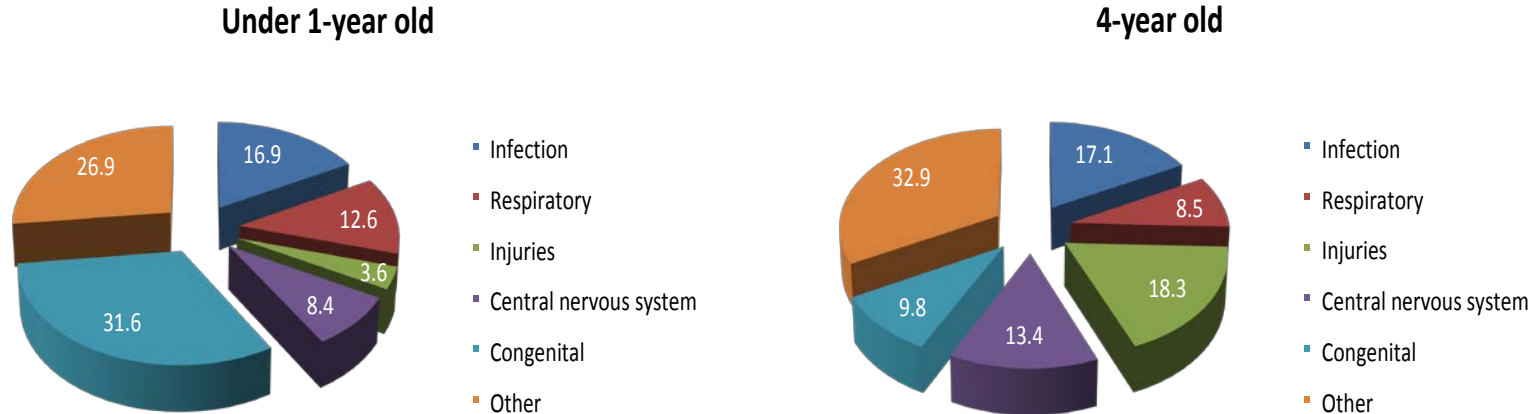


Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia (2011): Vital Statistics Malaysia 2010

Notes: IMR refers to infant deaths per 1,000 live births; U5MR refers to under-5 deaths per 1,000 live births. States are ranked by IMR. Selangor includes Putrajaya. Data for Sabah should be considered with caution.

Knowledge of the immediate causes of child deaths can inform focused improvement of child-health care

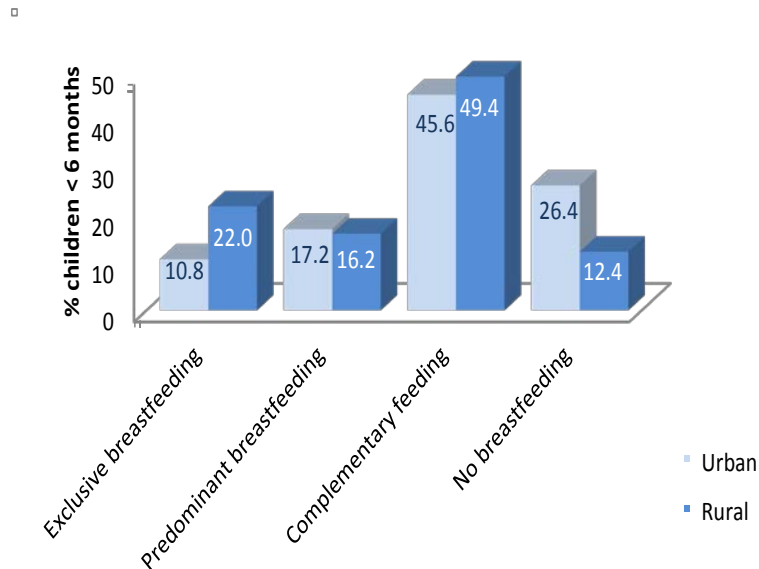
Top five causes of child mortality in Gvt hospitals, 2006 (Percent)



Source: United Nations Country Team Malaysia & Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department Malaysia (2011): Malaysia: The Millennium Development Goals at 2010

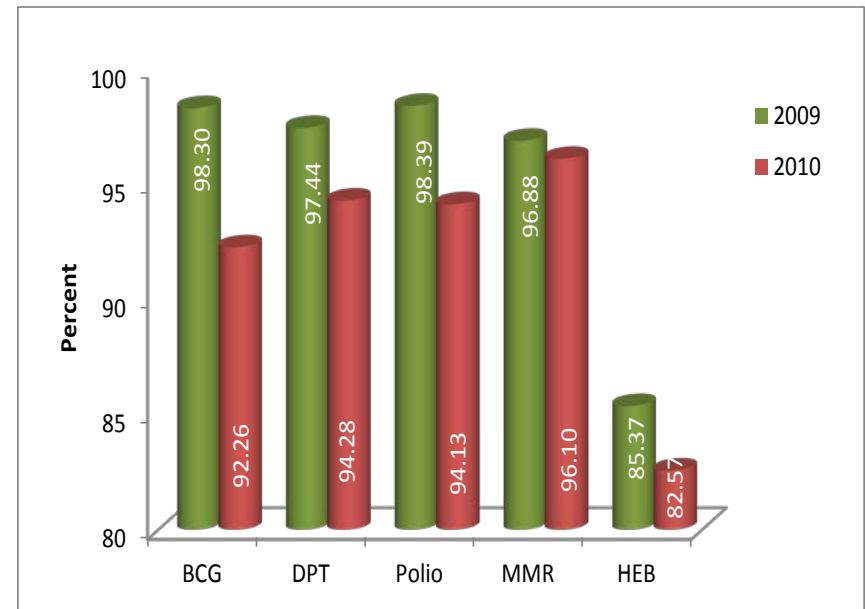
Information on exclusive breastfeeding and immunisation – two critical causes explaining health deprivation – is essential

Breastfeeding status of children < 6 months, 2006 (%)



Source: Institute for Public Health, National Institute of Health, Ministry of Health, Malaysia 2008: The Third National Health and Morbidity Survey 2006

Immunisation

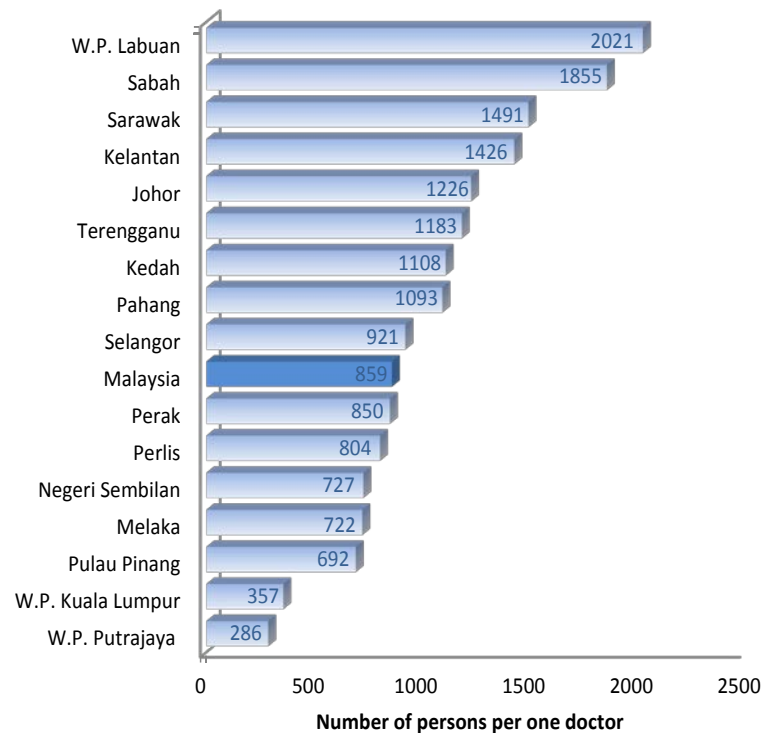


Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia: Health Informatics Centre Planning and Development Divisions: Health Facts 2009, 2010.

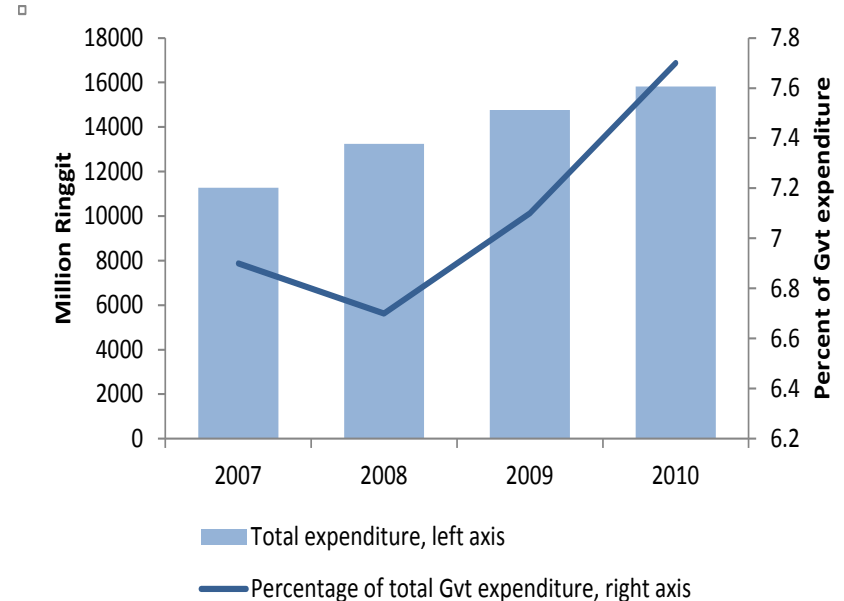
Note: B.C.G. Immunisation Coverage of Infants; DPT-HIB (Diphtheria, Pertussis & Tetanus - Haemophilus Influenzae Type B) Immunisation Coverage of Infants (3rd Dose); Polio Immunisation Coverage of Infants (3rd Dose); MMR (Mumps, Measles, Rubella) Immunisation Coverage of Children Aged 1 to <2 years; Hepatitis B Immunisation Coverage of Infants (3rd Dose - Completed Dose).

Data on human and financial investments is critical to help address health deprivation

Persons served by one doctor, 2010



Government expenditures on health

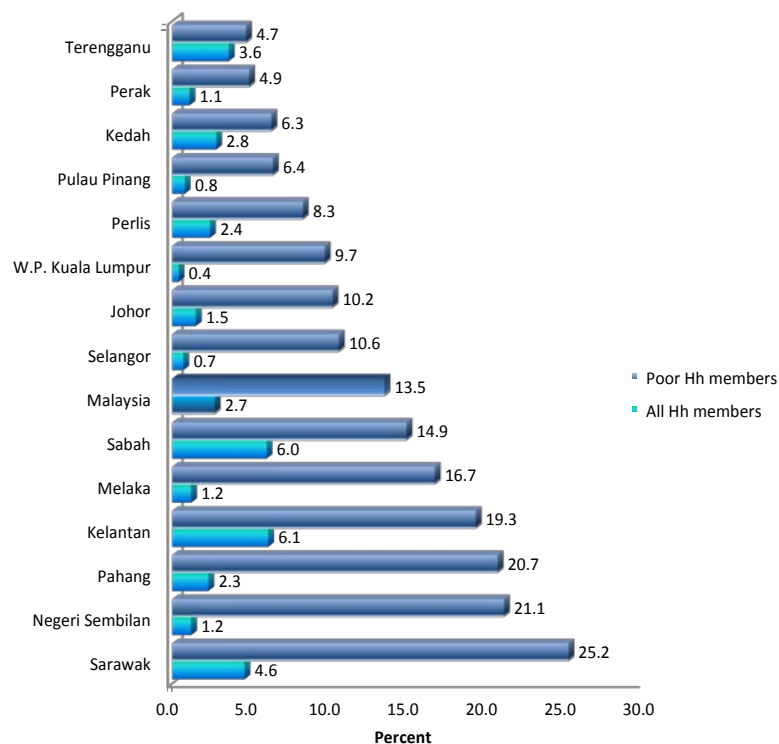


Sources: *Doctors: Department of Statistics Malaysia (2011): Social Statistical Bulletin Malaysia 2011. Population: Department of Statistics Malaysia (2011): Population and Housing Census of Malaysia: Population Distribution and Basic Demographic Characteristics 2010.*
Note: *Doctors in public and private practices as of 31 December 2010.*

Source: *Department of Statistics Malaysia (2011): Social Statistical Bulletin 2011*
Notes: *Expenditure is in current prices. Data for 2010 is estimate.*

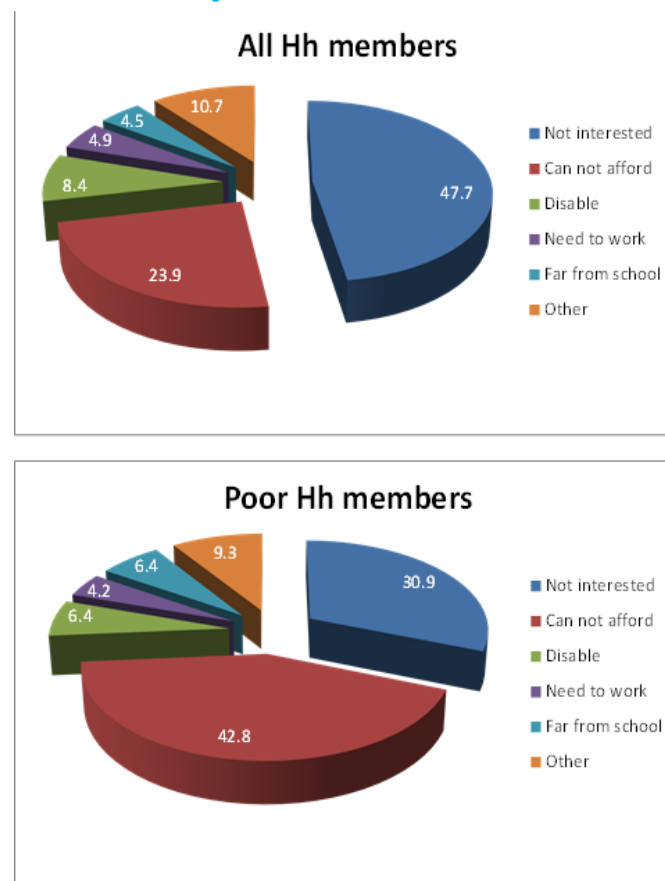
Data on education deprivation - important dimension affecting child development – is useful to address the bottlenecks

Children 7-18 years not in school, 2007 (Percent)



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia (2009): Basic Amenities Survey Report 2007
 Note: Refers to Malaysian citizens. States are ranked by the value for poor households.

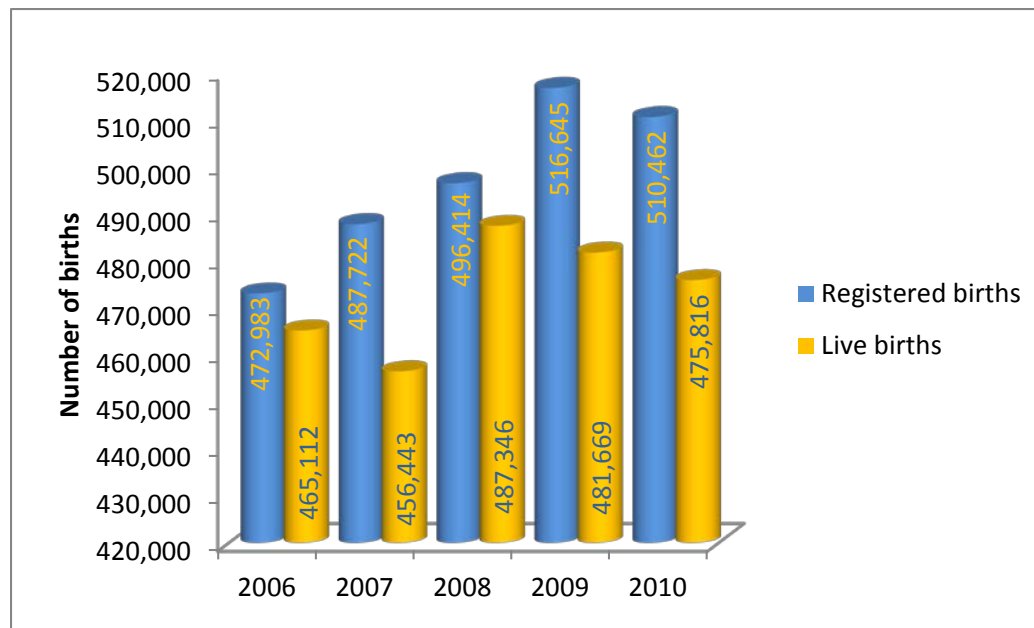
Reasons for not schooling, children 7-18 years, 2007 (Percent)



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia (2009): Basic Amenities Survey Report 2007

Knowledge of birth registration rates is fundamental for designing of programmes for equitable development

Live births and registered births



Sources: Registered births:

<http://www.asiaone.com/News/AsiaOne%2BNews/Malaysia/Story/A1Story20110321-269221.html> (based on report from National Registration Department, Malaysia); Live births: 2006-2007: Department of Statistics Malaysia (2007): Vital Statistics 2007; 2008-2009: Department of Statistics Malaysia (2009): Vital Statistics 2009; 2010: Department of Statistics Malaysia (2011): Vital Statistics 2010.

Note: Preliminary data for 2010 live births.

What information we do not find readily available?

- Shelter/crowding
- Access to safe water and improved sanitation
- Access to information
- Emotional and spiritual aspect of poverty (children's sense of exclusion, communication with parents, interaction with peers, etc.)
- **Children living outside family environment – all aspects of poverty**

Suggestions to strengthen statistics to better serve design and implementation of child poverty-eradication policies

- Methodological notes – to explain data
- Synchronize classifications used in different publications for better comparison, e.g. ethnic groups (“Others”)
- Further processing of existing data – disaggregation by income groups (quintiles), ethnic groups, sex, geographic area, etc.
- Data analysis, interpretation and presentation
- Consistency between sources
- Frequency of data collection
- Making information publicly available
- Inclusion of child modules in planned surveys
- Child-focused surveys
- Consolidated database w/ child related information

Thank you!

