

# Living standards and key risks of poverty of families with children

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# Content

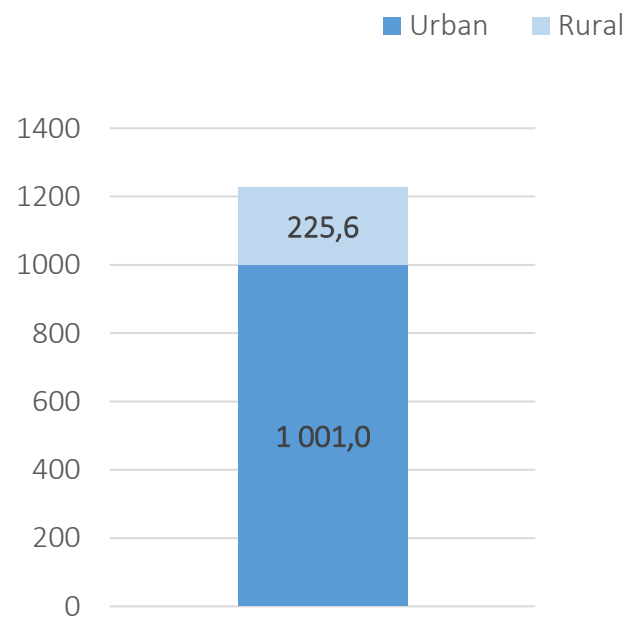
- Demography
- Income of families with children
- Poverty rate of families with children
- Impact of social support on family income and poverty
- Targeting social support for families with children
- Poverty risks for families with children

# Households with children under 18

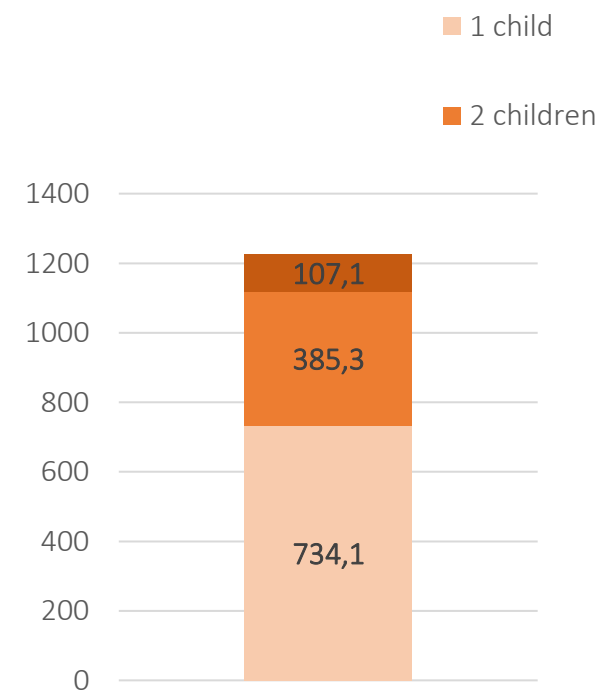
1 226.6 thousand households with children

- 4 208.4 thousand people
  - That is 45 % of total population
- 1,857.7 thousand children under 18 years of age
  - That is 20 % of total population

Urban and rural households with children, thousand households



Households with different numbers of children, thousand households

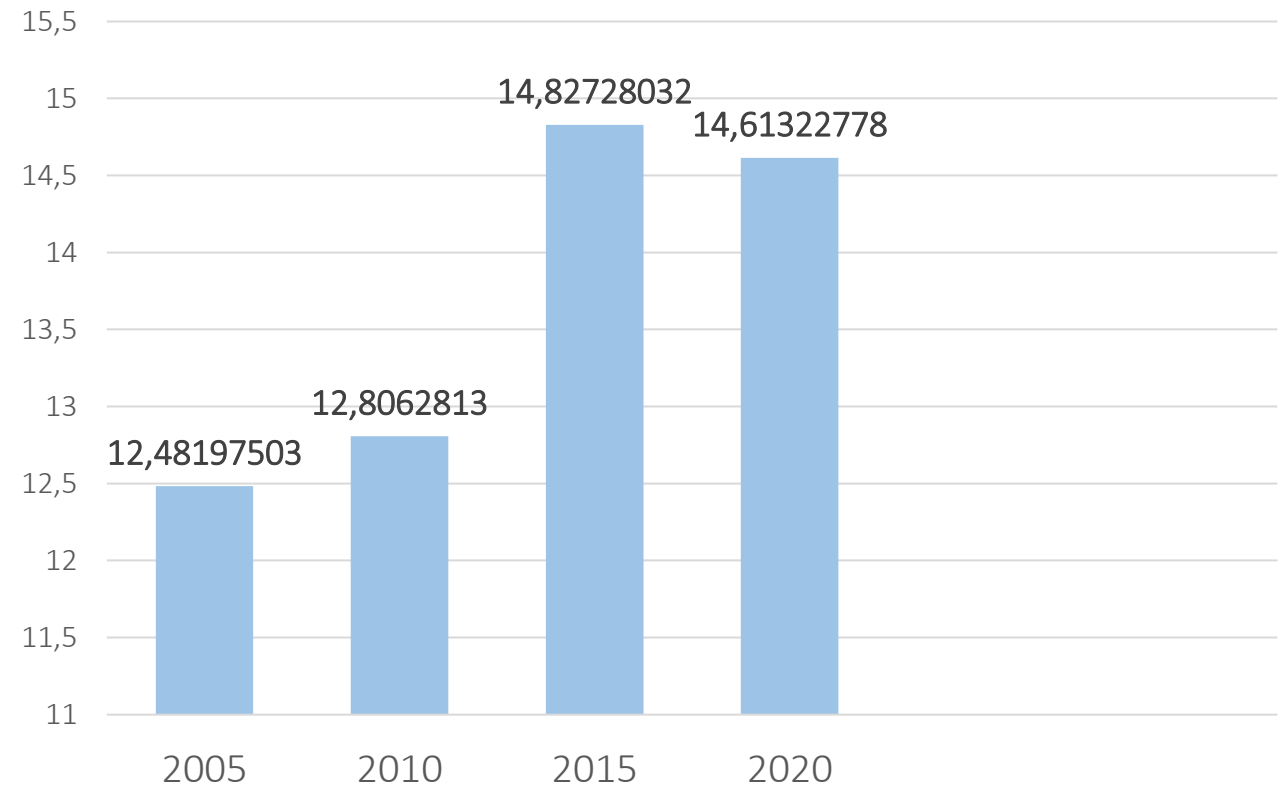


# Living standards of families with children

- Income vulnerability

- the standard of living is lower in families with a large number of children
- burden of children
- limited opportunities to increase income on their own

Average per capita disposable resources of households in 2020, rubles

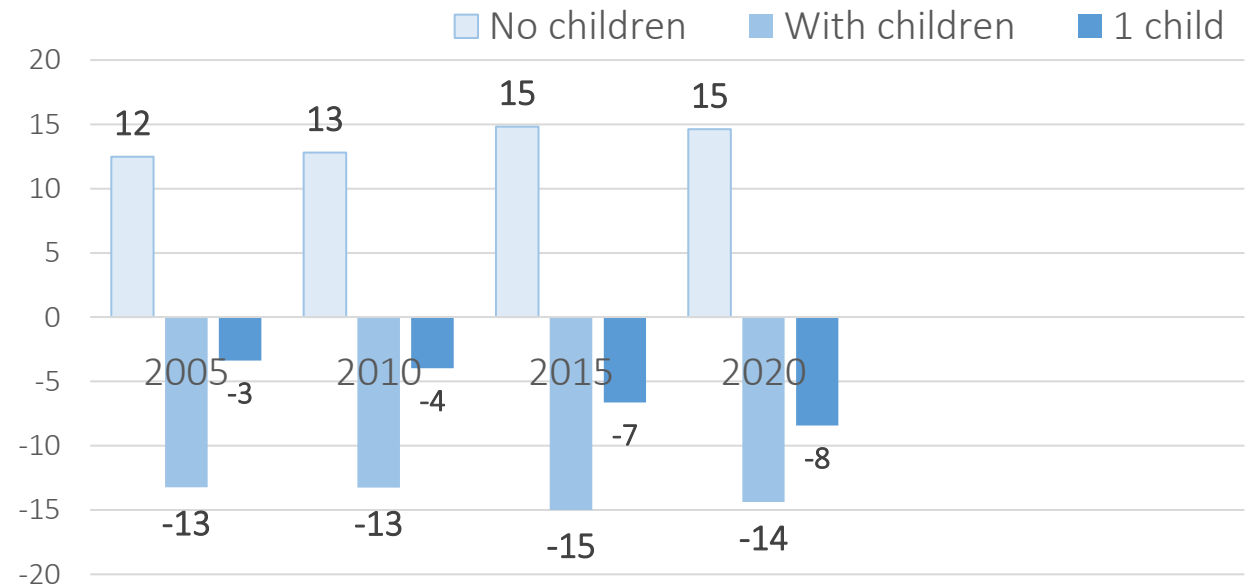


# Living standards of families with children

- Dynamic growth of income

- incomes of families with children are growing, but less actively compared to childless families
- more active growth of incomes of large families due to their social support
- but the income growth of families with one child is lagging behind

Growth in the real value of per capita disposable resources of households, %

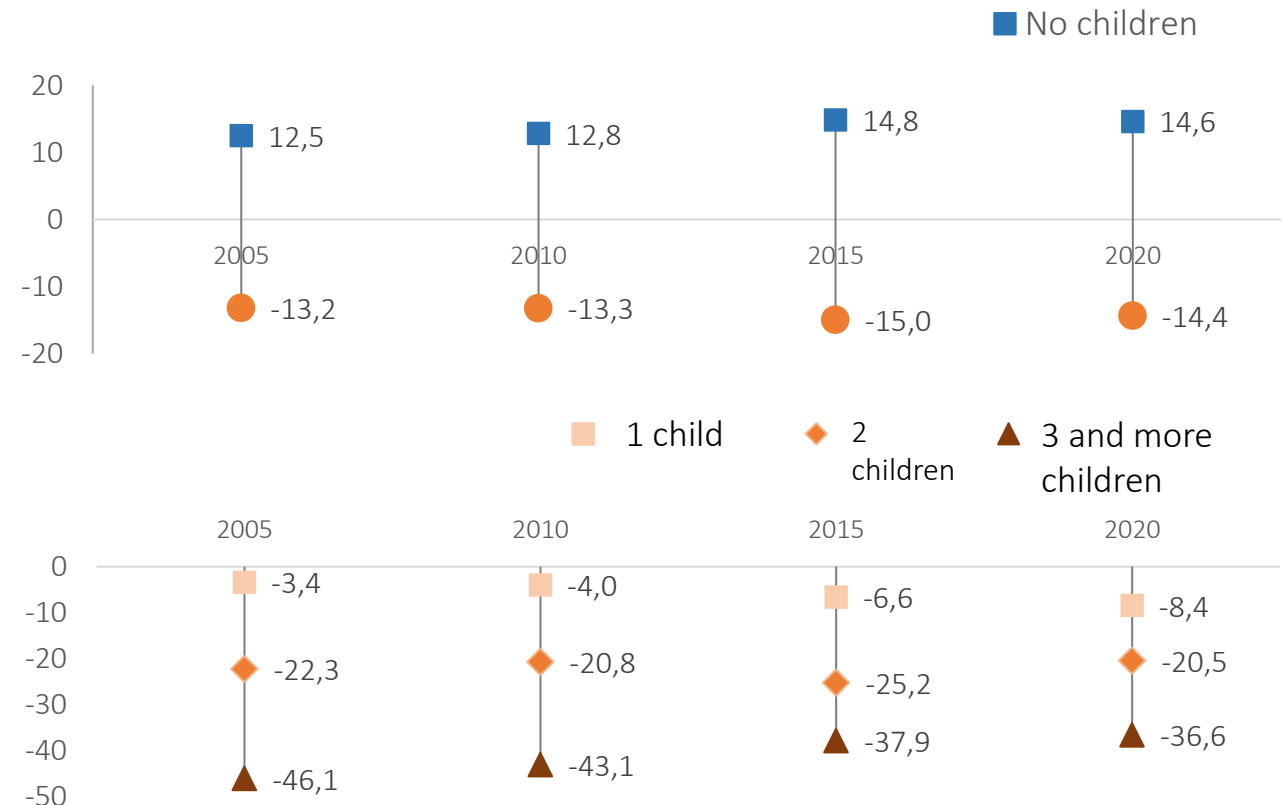


# Living standards of families with children

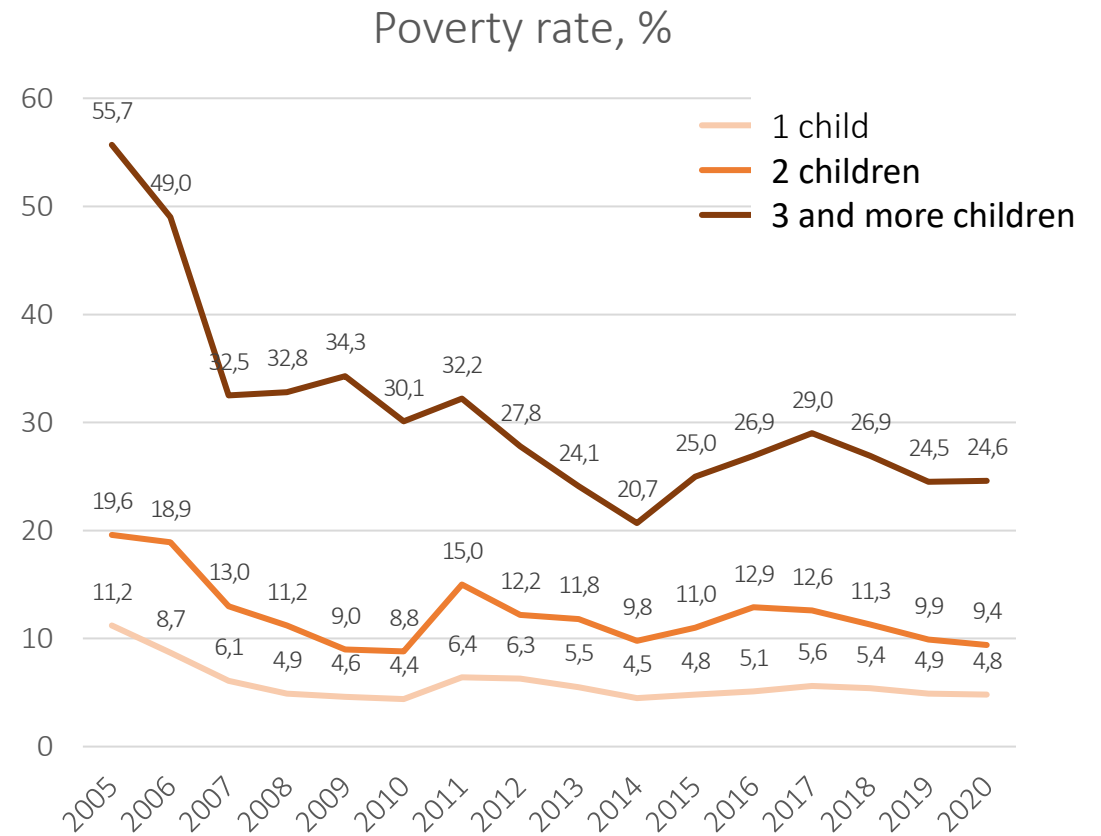
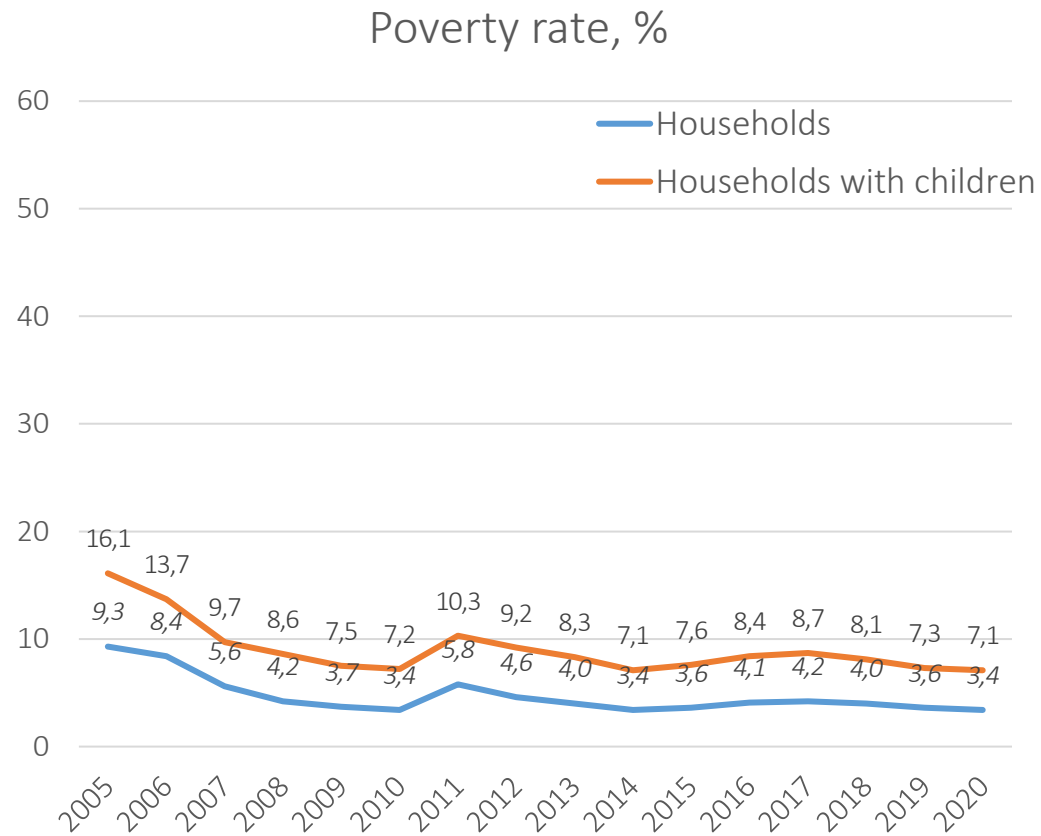
- Inequality

- the gap in incomes of families with and without children persists and even increases
- due to the accelerated growth of incomes of large families, their lag behind the average level is decreasing, but remains high - by 37%
- due to lagging income growth of single-child families, they are increasingly lagging behind the national average - by 8%

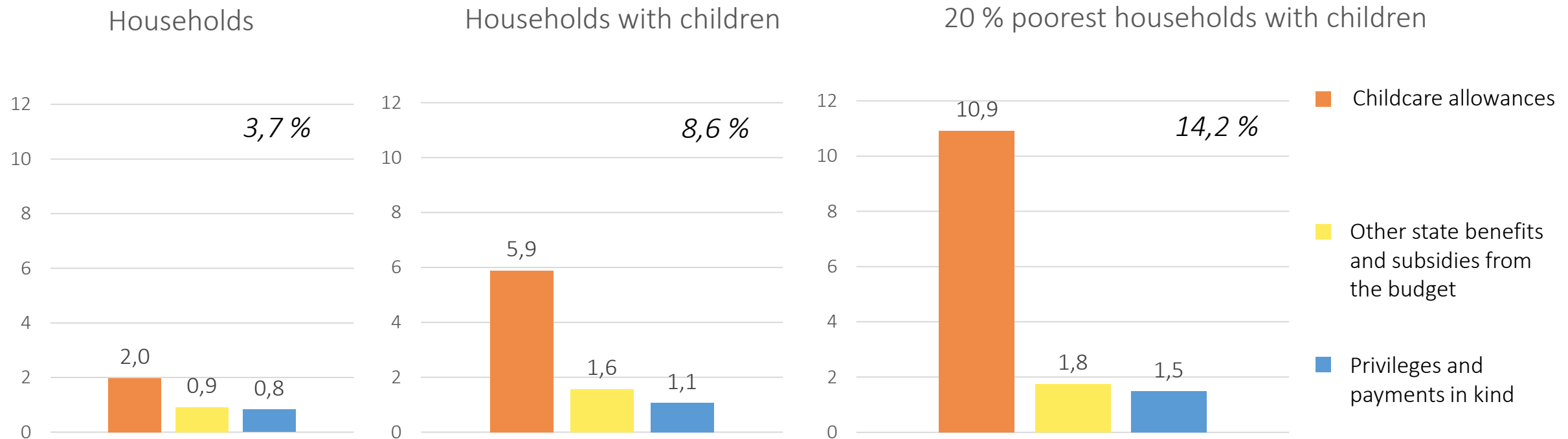
Deviation of the average per capita disposable resources of households with and without children from the national average, %



# Poverty (low income) of families with children *by national dimension*

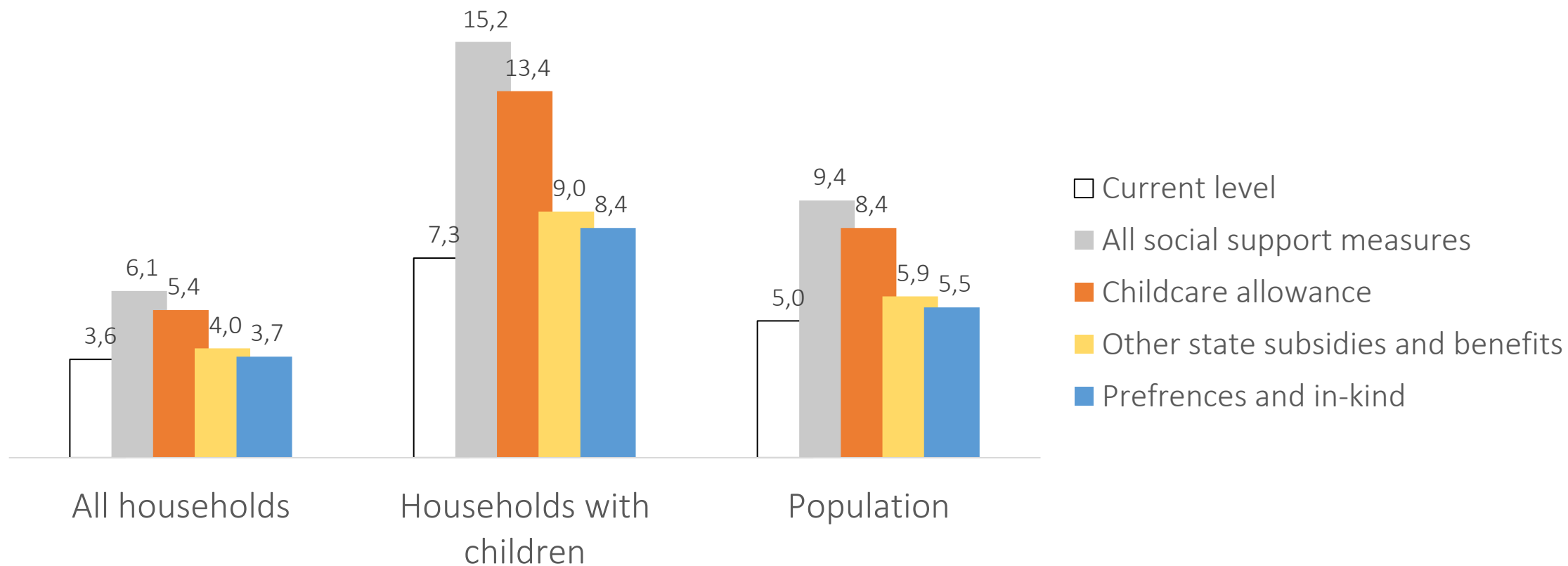


# Share of social support in disposable resources of households (2019),%





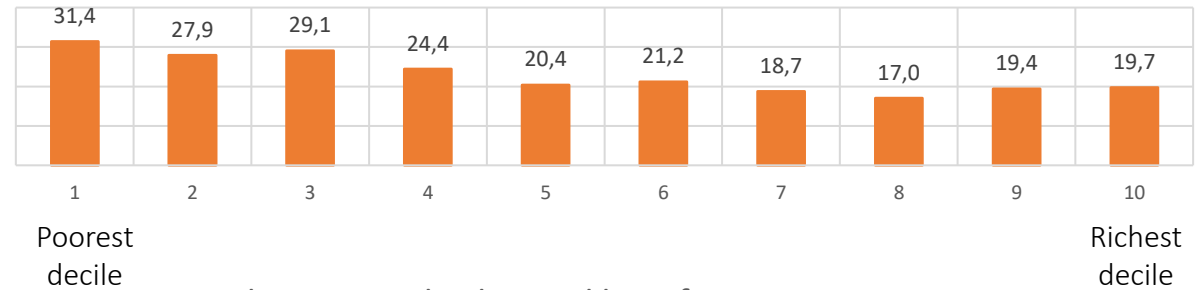
# Modeled poverty rate excluding social support measures from income



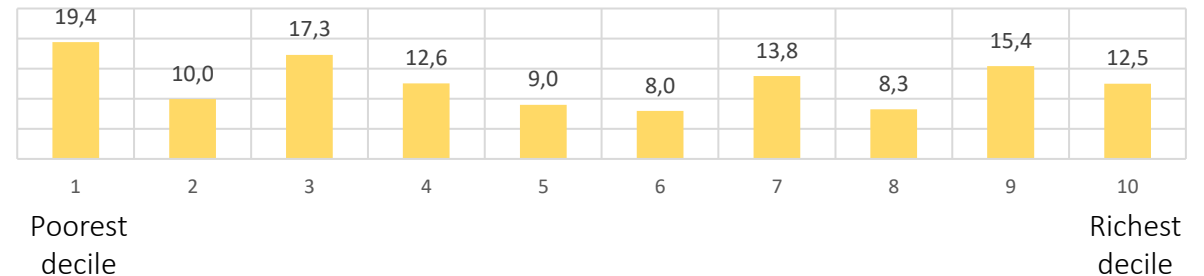
# Share of households with children of different incomes receiving social support

- The recipients of social transfers are both "poor" and "rich"
- The difference is not so large and noticeable, and in relation to recipients of child benefits is explained by the high concentration of two or three-child families among the poorest

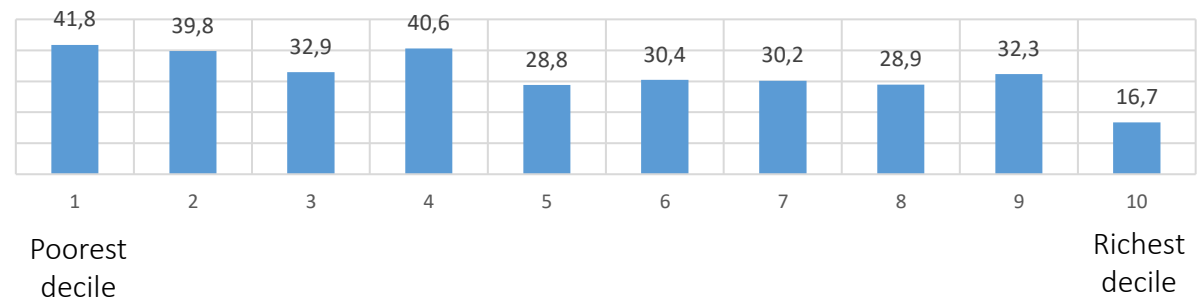
Childcare allowances



Other state subsidies and benefits

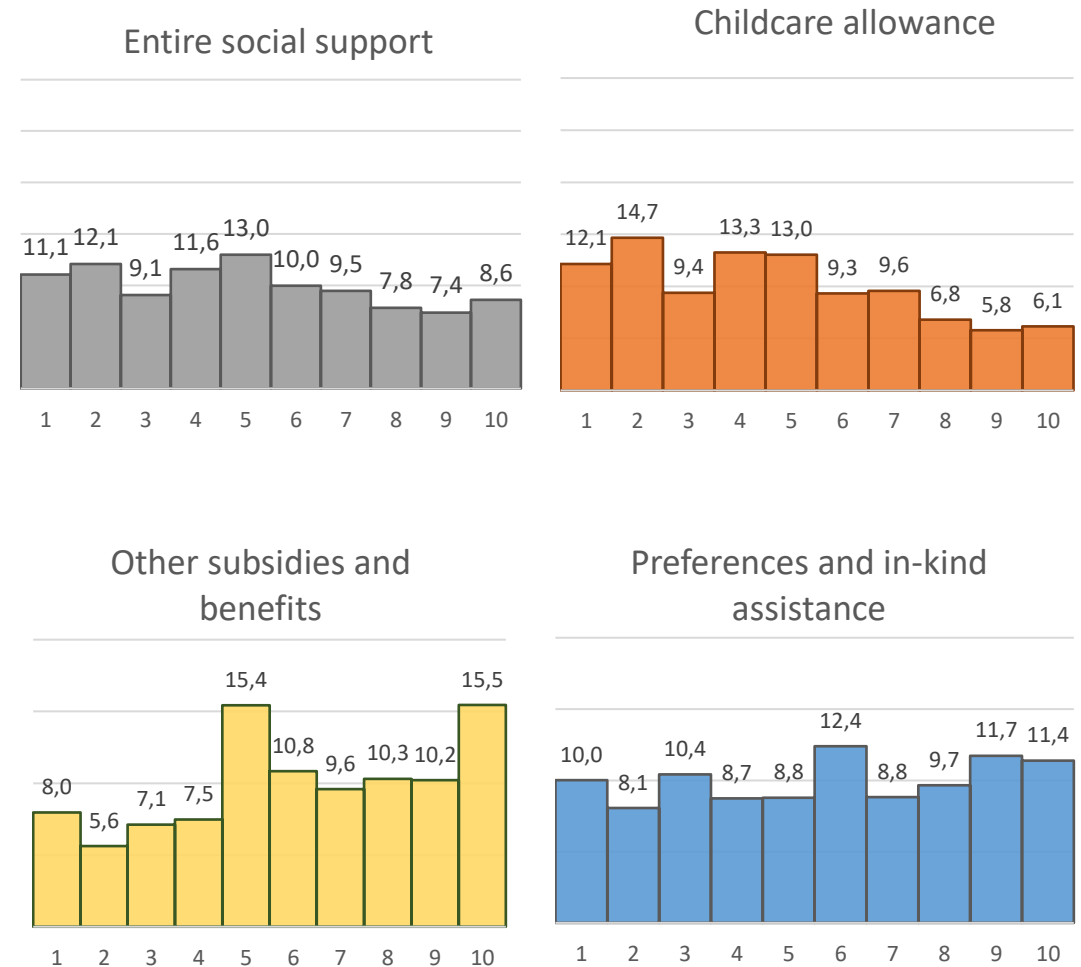


Preferences and in-kind contributions



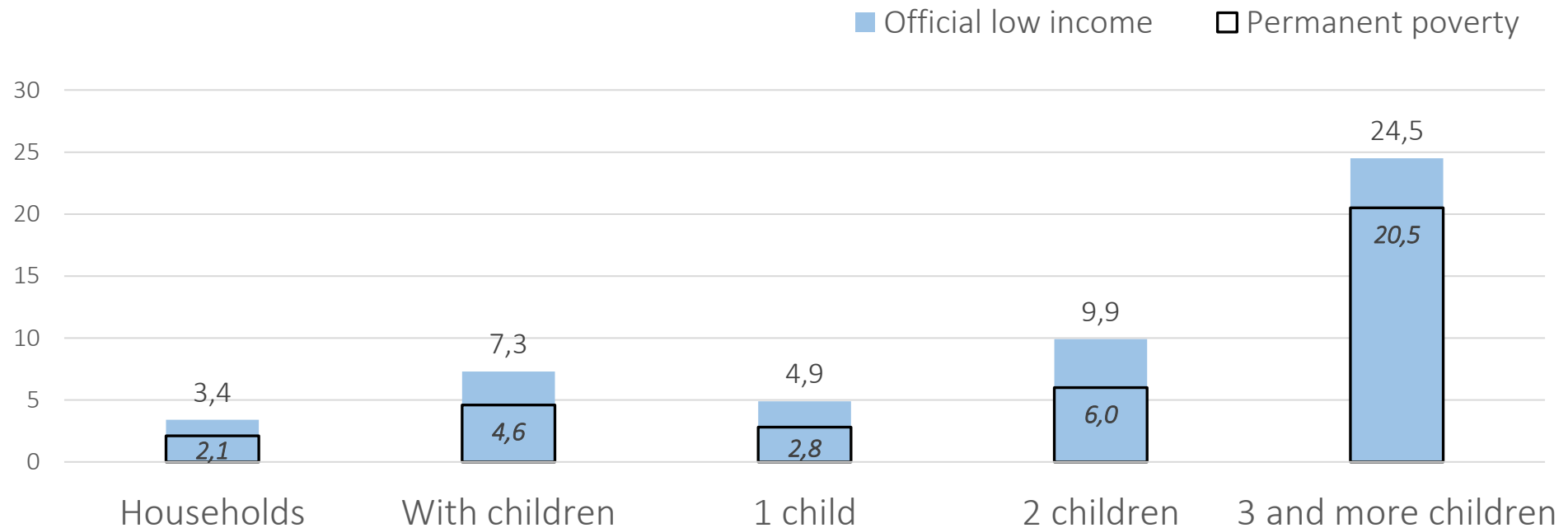
# Distribution of the total volume of social support among “poor” and “rich” households with children

- The total amount of social support received by households with children is fairly evenly distributed between "rich" and "poor"
  - 57% of the volume went to the incomes of the poorest half of families
  - 43% - in the incomes of the richest half of families
- Significant financial resources for social support are accumulating in high-income groups of families, while low-income families are experiencing a shortage of resources.



# Permanent poverty

- Permanent poverty — the proportion of households living below the poverty line throughout the year or most of it, without actually leaving this state



# Poverty risks

## ↑ Several children

Compared to a single-child family, the risk of poverty for families with 2-children increases 6 times, for 3-children - 20.7 times, for 4-children - 69.7 times

## ↑ Low wages (below 2 subsistence wage budgets)

Compared to families where adults earn at least 2 subsistence wages, the risk of poverty increases 3.2 times if there is at least one low-paid worker, and 30 times when all low-paid workers

The size of wages has a more significant impact than the fact of being employed or unemployed

## ↑ Presence of unemployed adults

Compared to families with working adults, the presence of at least one unemployed person increases the risk of poverty by 2.5 times, if all unemployed - by 4.7 times

## ↓ Education of adults

The presence of higher education at least one member of the household reduces the likelihood of low-income by 3.6 times

↑ **Single parent** – poverty risk higher 1,5 times

↓ **Living together with a retired senior** reduces poverty risk 1,6 times

↓ **Child under 3** somewhat reduces poverty risk

↓ **External material assistance** reduces poverty risk 2,3 times

↓ **Childcare allowance** reduces poverty risk 2,7 times

# Thank you!

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