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Impact of Macroeconomic and Social Variables on Child Poverty in Iran

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Abstract

Poverty is a complex phenomenon. But, when the term of "child poverty" is used, the issue of poverty has become more specialized. In here, the most general definition of child poverty is considered: child poverty is such a poverty that is experienced by children. In order to develop this definition, UNICEF states that: "Children living in poverty are them who have experience of being to the environment in which developing of their mental, physical, and emotional living aspects are hurt". Some studies in this area show that when we say child poverty is about the inadequate level of head income in household; only one aspect of child poverty is up. So, nowadays, in the child poverty literature, the concept of "multi-dimensional poverty" is more considered. As a result, to better understand of child poverty, it is necessary to study the factors causing child poverty and child poverty development.

In this regard, in this paper at the first, we briefly describe the welfare and poverty status of children in Iran based on some criteria. According to the available statistics in Iran, it appears that the use of household budget statistics which are published annually by the Statistical Center of Iran, and the denial of a basic basket of household goods, multidimensional child poverty (the poverty rate for boys and girls and in urban and rural areas) can be calculated.

It is the purpose of this study to assess the effect of macroeconomic and social variables on child poverty during the period 1980 - 2007 based on data availability. Diversity and multiplicity of variables, the need for accuracy and comprehensiveness of results and the prevailing scientific approach to the study was a force to use the combination of econometrics and input-output models to analyze.

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Macroeconomic variables which are considered in this study are: the change of wages, taxes, subsidies and government monetary and fiscal policies. Social factors which affecting child poverty in this study are variables such as: the percentage of literacy, unemployment rate, divorce rate and the Gini coefficient.