

# Background I Poverty and child maltreatment

# Poverty and child maltreatment

1) Evidence for link between poverty and child maltreatment subtypes

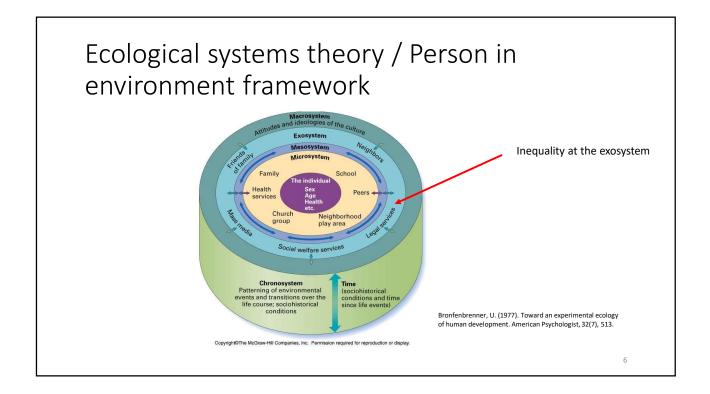
- strong for physical abuse and neglect
- mixed for other subtypes of child maltreatment

2) Increased odds of reported incidents for poor families

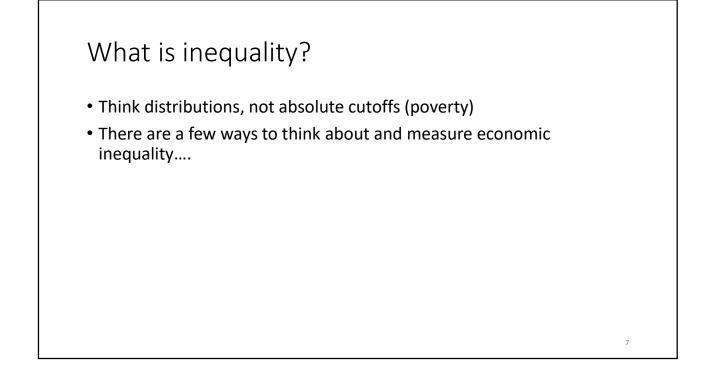
- biased reporting?
- linked to increased needs?

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# Background II Measuring inequality

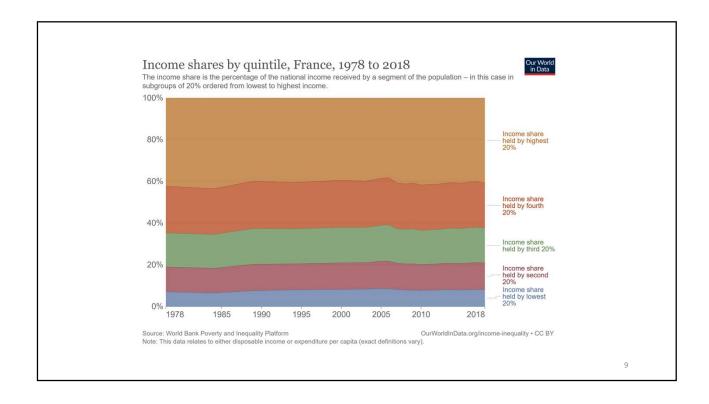


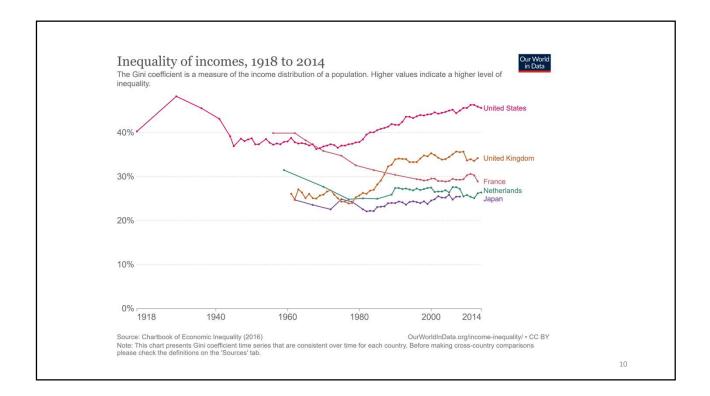
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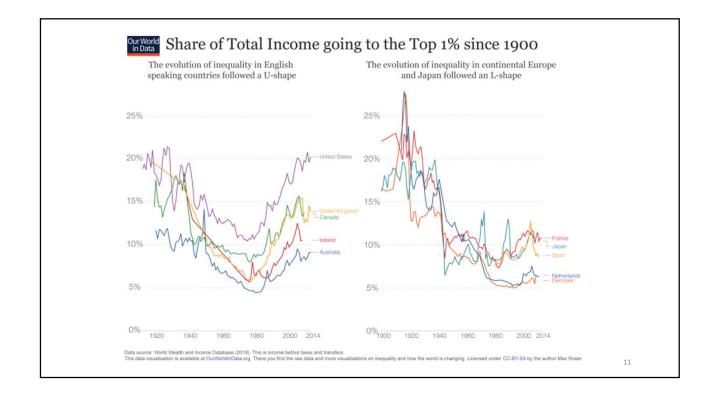


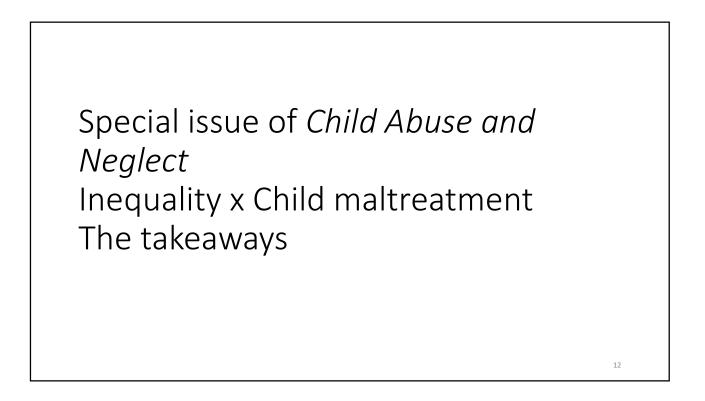
The share falling below	The distribution of hous expenditure or income	ehold		
the national poverty line		In Ethiopia, 23% of the populati the national poverty line of app	on lives below rox. \$2.04 per day	
23%	Ethiopia	27% live below \$2.15 per day	Expenditure data from 2015	
\$2.04	The poverty line in Ethiopia*			
24	4% Bangladesh			
	\$2.57 The poverty line in Bar	ngladesh*		
	7% V	ietnam	Expenditure data from 2018	
	\$4.02 The poverty lin	ne in Vietnam*		
	1	ne poverty line in Turkey*		
In extreme poverty according to the UN definition	In the US, <b>11%</b> of the popula the national poverty line of a ~1% live below <b>\$2.15 per day</b>	pprox. \$24.55 per day	United States Income data from 2019	
	t 5 per day \$5 \$ ional Poverty Line	10 \$24.55 per day \$ The poverty line in US*	\$50 \$100	
Note: All figures are expressed in 2017 in	ternational-\$. The tails of the distribution are no	at shown since they tend to be poorly captured by	y household surveys on which this data is based. Iliffe et al. (2022), except for US – which we calculate from	

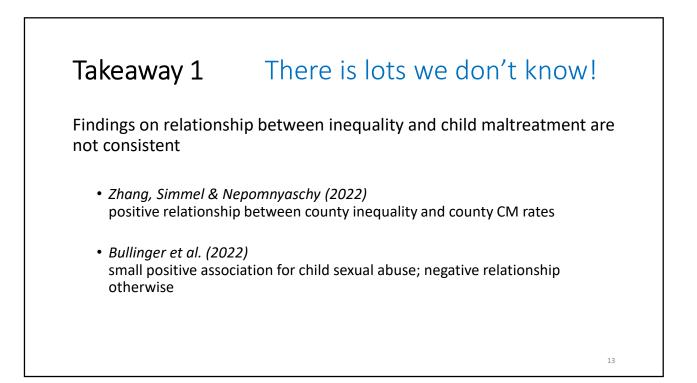
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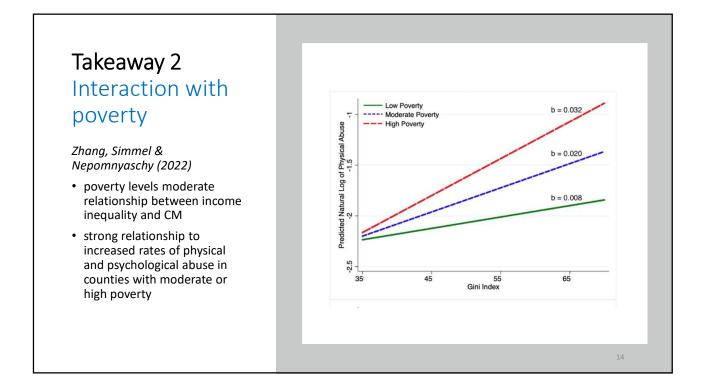












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## Takeaway 3Subtypes of maltreatment

#### Physical abuse

- Remember: Strong link between poverty and physical abuse
- Consistent findings that inequality relates to physical abuse
- Stress is the likely mechanism

#### Other subtypes

- Findings are less consistent
- Surprising given the strong link between neglect and poverty

## Other takeaways

#### Subjective measures

- play an important role in research on inequality
- include both subjective and objective measures

#### Racial and ethnic differences

- Either no racial disparities or
- Whites more affected by inequality if controlled for individual poverty (*Putnam-Hornstein et al., 2022; Schneider and Schenck-Fontaine, 2022; Cai, 2022*)

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# Back to the future?

### Future directions

The COVID-19 pandemic and increasing inequality

• Will prospect of decreased intergenerational mobility increase harsh parenting (cf. Schneider & Brooks-Gunn, 2022)?

Are the effects of inequality on CM culturally sensitive?

• Urgent need to expand research on the topic beyond the US!

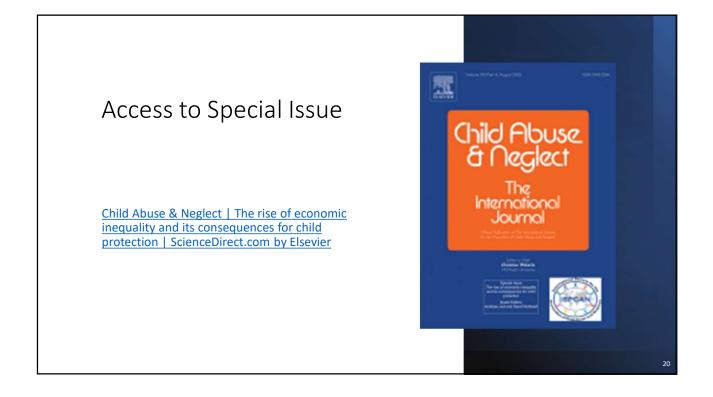
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# Reduce CM with strategies to reduce economic inequality?

- The role of government in offsetting inequality. Have safety-net approaches an impact on CM incidents?
- Diminish gentrification?
- Increase opportunities of educational mobility?
- Develop strategies that build on the human need for hope (controversial)?





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