

# Statistical Study on the Increase in Begging Among Children under the Age of 18

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**Annotation:** Through the research, we reached several conclusions, including - :

- 1- From Table No. (1) the calculated value reached (0.000) which is less than the significance level (0.05) and thus we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis
  - 2- From Table No. (2) the calculated value reached (0.040) which is less than the significance level (0.05) and thus we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis
  - 3- From Table No. (3) the calculated value reached (0.037) which is less than the significance level (0.05) and thus we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis
  - 4- From Table No. (4) the calculated value reached (0.029) which is less than the significance level (0.05) and thus we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis
  - 5- From Table No. (5) the calculated value reached (0.036) which is less than the significance level (0.05) and thus we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis
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- 6- From Table No. (6) the calculated value has reached (0.019) which is less than the significance level (0.05) and thus we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis
  - 7- From Table No. (7) the calculated value has reached (0.000) which is less than the significance level (0.05) and thus we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis
  - 8- From Table No. (8) the calculated value has reached (0.000) which is less than the significance level (0.05) and thus we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis
  - 9- From Table No. (9) the calculated value has reached (0.040) which is less than the significance level (0.05) and thus we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis Alternative
  - 10- From Table No. (10) the calculated value reached (0.025) which is less than the significance level (0.05) and therefore we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis
  - 11- From Table No. (11) the calculated value reached (0.025) which is less than the significance level (0.05) and therefore we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis
  - 12- From Table No. (12) the calculated value reached (0.037) which is less than the significance level (0.05) and therefore we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis
  - 13- From Table No. (13) the calculated value reached (0.251) which is greater than the significance level (0.05) and therefore we reject the alternative hypothesis and accept the null hypothesis
  - 14- From Table No. (14) the calculated value reached (0.773) which is greater than the significance level (0.05) Therefore, we reject the alternative hypothesis and accept the null hypothesis.
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15- From Table No. (15), the calculated value reached (0.831), which is greater than the significance level (0.05). Therefore, we reject the alternative hypothesis and accept the null hypothesis.

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### **Introduction:**

The phenomenon of child begging has spread widely and in an organized manner in recent years. It is noted that in most intersections, roads and areas, child beggars are widely spread, practicing begging in various ways and forms. On the other hand, organized gangs lie in wait to exploit them and ensure that they beg under their supervision.

The current research aims to identify the phenomenon of child begging and its educational dimensions on Iraqi society. The research addressed the class of beggars, the social influences of this phenomenon, and its main causes that made this phenomenon widespread in the Iraqi arena, especially after the wars and conflicts that Iraqi society went through, their social and psychological effects, and their educational repercussions. The results of the research indicated that begging children and youth will resort to a group of parasitic activities such as trading in prohibited items, the tendency to crime to obtain money, and the emergence of abnormal behavioral manifestations such as quarreling, trying to harass others, and using lies to gain the affection and sympathy of others. The phenomenon of begging is a psychological condition that a person is addicted to and it is difficult for him to get rid of it except through psychological and legal treatment. Because of the absence of controls and the failure to activate the law of compulsory education and because of family disintegration and the low standard of living, this has prompted some families to force children to leave school and beg. Begging has a great impact on high living expenses. Some people beg because of illness and cannot bring medicine. Some make it their job to beg their parents. The absence of laws that protect the rights of children and the elderly and ensure all their needs. He points out that he completed his book after "the phenomenon spread in Iraq after the American invasion of the country in 2003, and became a danger to society and threatened its security and stability and had negative effects on it."

### **Research Problem:**

Begging has negative effects on the beggar himself, as it involves wasting his human dignity; in addition to that begging has negative effects on society, which turns it into a lazy, inactive society, whose children are characterized by dependency and distance from productive work.

### **Research Objective:**

Treating this phenomenon through several means to achieve this:

First: Combating poverty and unemployment: This can be done by providing job opportunities for those able to work and creating new job opportunities, by preparing and implementing appropriate programs to teach them handicrafts appropriate to their abilities. Working to spread religious awareness to encourage work.

Second: Charitable societies: Work to ensure that financial aid reaches those who deserve it from zakat and charity funds and that it is spent in its legitimate channels as God Almighty has commanded us in His saying: "Zakat expenditures are only for the poor and the needy and those employed to collect [zakat] and those whose hearts are to be reconciled and to free captives and those in debt and for the cause of God and for the wayfarer - an obligation imposed by God. And God is Knowing and Wise." (60) (At-Tawbah)

**Importance of the research:**

Treating the phenomenon of begging, as all types of begging tend towards mental illness or physical illness or towards psychological disorders or towards psychosocial diseases represented in psychopathy.

**Research methodology:**

There are many scientific approaches, some of which are traditional and some of which are contemporary, but according to the nature of our research, we used the analytical approach that depends on decomposing the basic elements of the topics under study and then studying them in an in-depth manner that helps in solving social problems. We also used the statistical approach using digital and mathematical methods in processing and analyzing data and providing appropriate logical explanations for them.

**Research sample:**

The questionnaire form was distributed randomly to the community of the Rusafa Institute of Administration, and a questionnaire was used for a sample size of 50 and distributed to different age groups.

**Practical aspect**

In this chapter, the questionnaire was used for a sample size of 50 and distributed to different age groups

Table No. (1) Some gangs and organizations exploit children for begging \*Do you feel compassion and pity when you see the children of beggars

| Chi-Square Tests             |                     |    |                                   |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
|                              | Value               | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square           | 22.688 <sup>a</sup> | 4  | .000                              |
| Likelihood Ratio             | 24.422              | 4  | .000                              |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 15.925              | 1  | .000                              |
| N of Valid Cases             | 50                  |    |                                   |

a. 5 cells (55.6%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.60.

It is clear to us from Table No. (1) that the calculated chi square value reached (0.00), which is less than the significance level (0.05), and thus we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis.

Ho: There is no significant relationship between exploiting children for begging and feeling compassion and pity when you see begging children.

H1: There is a significant relationship between exploiting children for begging and feeling compassion and pity when you see begging children.

**Table No. (2) Shows the relationship Some gangs and organizations exploit children for begging. \* The beggar is considered one of the widespread and influential negative factors in the world.**

| Chi-Square Tests             |                     |    |                                   |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
|                              | Value               | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square           | 10.002 <sup>a</sup> | 4  | .040                              |
| Likelihood Ratio             | 9.298               | 4  | .054                              |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 3.993               | 1  | .046                              |
| N of Valid Cases             | 50                  |    |                                   |

a. 3 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.60.

It is clear to us from Table No. (2) that the calculated chi square value reached (0.040), which is less than the significance level (0.05), and thus we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis.

Ho: There is no significant relationship between gangs and organizations that exploit children for begging and the beggar is one of the widespread and influential negative factors in the world

H1 There is a significant relationship between gangs and organizations that exploit children for begging and the beggar: one of the widespread and influential negative factors in the world

**Table No. (3) The beggar is considered one of the widespread and influential negative factors in the world \* Not giving children enough money is a reason to go out to beg**

| Chi-Square Tests             |                     |    |                                   |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
|                              | Value               | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square           | 10.213 <sup>a</sup> | 4  | .037                              |
| Likelihood Ratio             | 10.517              | 4  | .033                              |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 8.247               | 1  | .004                              |
| N of Valid Cases             | 50                  |    |                                   |

a. 3 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.84.

It is clear from Table No. (3) that the calculated chi square value reached (0.037) which is less than the significance level (0.05) and thus we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis

Ho: The beggar is considered one of the widespread and influential negative factors in the world and not giving children enough money is a reason to go out to beg

H1: The beggar is considered one of the widespread and influential negative factors in the world and not giving children enough money is a reason to go out to beg

**Table No. (4) You feel compassion and pity when you see the children of beggars \* Not giving children enough money is a reason to go out to beg**

| Chi-Square Tests             |                     |    |                                   |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
|                              | Value               | Df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square           | 10.758 <sup>a</sup> | 4  | .029                              |
| Likelihood Ratio             | 10.341              | 4  | .035                              |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 2.959               | 1  | .085                              |
| N of Valid Cases             | 50                  |    |                                   |

a. 5 cells (55.6%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.84.

It is clear to us from Table No. (4) that the calculated chi square value reached (0.029) which is smaller than the significance level (0.05) and thus we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis:

Ho There is no significant relationship between compassion and pity for children and not giving sufficient allowance:

H1 There is a significant relationship between compassion and pity for children and not giving sufficient allowance:

**Table No (5) If you had a good job, would you stop begging? \* Children beggars face a lot of harassment from others**

| Chi-Square Tests             |                     |    |                                   |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
|                              | Value               | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square           | 10.296 <sup>a</sup> | 4  | .036                              |
| Likelihood Ratio             | 11.491              | 4  | .022                              |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 5.593               | 1  | .018                              |
| N of Valid Cases             | 50                  |    |                                   |

a. 3 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.20.

It is clear to us from Table No. (5) that the calculated chi square value reached (0.036) which is smaller than the significance level (0.05) and thus we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis

Ho: There is no significant relationship between Even if you had a good job, would you quit begging and begging children face a lot of harassment from others

H1 Even if you had a good job, would you quit begging: There is a significant relationship between begging children face a lot of harassment from others

**Table Rum (6) Begging is one of the easiest jobs that earn money without effort \* The demands of life and the difficulty of living cause going out to beg**

| Chi-Square Tests             |                     |    |                                   |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
|                              | Value               | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square           | 11.823 <sup>a</sup> | 4  | .019                              |
| Likelihood Ratio             | 11.701              | 4  | .020                              |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 1.403               | 1  | .236                              |
| N of Valid Cases             | 50                  |    |                                   |

a. 6 cells (66.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.08.

It is clear from Table No. (6) that the calculated chi square value reached (0.019) which is smaller than the significance level (0.05) and thus we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis

Ho: There is no significant relationship between the easiest jobs that earn money and the requirements of life and the difficulty of living

H1: There is a significant relationship between the easiest jobs that earn money and the requirements of life and the difficulty of living

**Table No. (7) Begging is one of the easiest jobs that earn money without effort \* The state's neglect of needy families is the reason for begging**

| Chi-Square Tests             |                     |    |                                   |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
|                              | Value               | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square           | 21.450 <sup>a</sup> | 4  | .000                              |
| Likelihood Ratio             | 20.871              | 4  | .000                              |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 11.323              | 1  | .001                              |
| N of Valid Cases             | 50                  |    |                                   |

a. 2 cells (22.2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.20.

It is clear from Table No. (7) that the calculated chi square value reached (0.000) which is less than the significance level (0.05) and thus we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis

Ho There is no significant relationship between the easiest jobs that earn money and the requirements of life and the difficulty of living:

H1 There is a significant relationship between the easiest jobs that earn money and the requirements of life and the difficulty of living:

**Table No. (8) Some gangs and organizations exploit children for begging \*Do you feel compassion and pity when you see the children of beggars**

| Chi-Square Tests  |                     |    |                                   |
|---|---------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
|   | Value               | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square  | 22.688 <sup>a</sup> | 4  | .000                              |
| Likelihood Ratio  | 24.422              | 4  | .000                              |
| Linear-by-Linear Association  | 15.925              | 1  | .000                              |
| N of Valid Cases  | 50                  |    |                                   |
| a. 5 cells (55.6%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.60. |                     |    |                                   |

It is clear to us from Table No. (8) that the calculated chi square value reached (0.000) which is less than the significance level (0.05) and thus we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis

Ho There is no significant relationship between the organizations that employ child beggars and compassion for child beggars:

H1 There is a significant relationship between the organizations that employ child beggars and compassion for child beggars:

**Table No. (9) Some gangs and organizations exploit children for begging \* The beggar is considered one of the widespread and influential negative factors in the world**

| Chi-Square Tests  |                     |    |                                   |
|---|---------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
|   | Value               | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square  | 10.002 <sup>a</sup> | 4  | .040                              |
| Likelihood Ratio  | 9.298               | 4  | .054                              |
| Linear-by-Linear Association  | 3.993               | 1  | .046                              |
| N of Valid Cases  | 50                  |    |                                   |
| a. 3 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.60. |                     |    |                                   |

It is clear to us from Table No. (9) that the calculated chi square value reached (0.040) which is less than the significance level (0.05) and thus we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis

Ho There is no significant relationship between employing children in begging and negative factors:

H1 There is a significant relationship between employing children in begging and negative factors:

**Table No. (10) The environment that includes the phenomenon of begging is bad and uncivilized \* Child beggars face a lot of harassment from others**

| Chi-Square Tests  |                     |    |                                   |
|---|---------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
|   | Value               | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square  | 11.179 <sup>a</sup> | 4  | .025                              |
| Likelihood Ratio  | 11.391              | 4  | .022                              |
| Linear-by-Linear Association  | 1.246               | 1  | .264                              |
| N of Valid Cases  | 50                  |    |                                   |
| a. 3 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.84. |                     |    |                                   |

It is clear to us from Table No. (10) that the calculated chi square value reached (0.025) which is smaller than the significance level (0.05) and thus we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis:

Ho There is no significant relationship between the begging environment and child beggars who face harassment:

H1 There is a significant relationship between the begging environment and child beggars who face harassment

**Table No. (11) One of the main factors for begging is drug addiction \* Life requirements and the difficulty of living cause people to go out to beg**

| Chi-Square Tests  |                     |    |                                   |
|---|---------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
|   | Value               | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square  | 11.180 <sup>a</sup> | 4  | .025                              |
| Likelihood Ratio  | 12.744              | 4  | .013                              |
| Linear-by-Linear Association  | .583                | 1  | .445                              |
| N of Valid Cases  | 50                  |    |                                   |
| a. 5 cells (55.6%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.08. |                     |    |                                   |

It is clear from Table No. (11) that the calculated chi square value reached (0.025) which is less than the significance level (0.05) and thus we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis

Ho: There is no significant relationship between the basic factors of begging, which are drug addiction, life requirements and the difficulty of living, which cause begging

H1: There is a significant relationship between the basic factors of begging, which are drug addiction, life requirements and the difficulty of living, which cause begging

**Table No. (12) Some families encourage their children to beg to increase their earnings \* Life requirements and the difficulty of living cause begging**

| Chi-Square Tests  |                     |    |                                   |
|---|---------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
|   | Value               | Df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square  | 10.190 <sup>a</sup> | 4  | .037                              |
| Likelihood Ratio  | 9.904               | 4  | .042                              |
| Linear-by-Linear Association  | 1.829               | 1  | .176                              |
| N of Valid Cases  | 50                  |    |                                   |
| a. 6 cells (66.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.08. |                     |    |                                   |

It is clear to us from Table No. (12) that the calculated chi square value reached (0.037) which is less than the significance level (0.05) and thus we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis

Ho There is no significant relationship between families encouraging their children to beg and the demands of life and the difficulty of living:

H1 There is a significant relationship between families encouraging their children to beg and the demands of life and the difficulty of living:

**Table No. (13) Gender \* The demands of life and the difficulty of living cause them to go out to beg**

| Chi-Square Tests  |                    |    |                                   |
|---|--------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
|   | Value              | Df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square  | 2.763 <sup>a</sup> | 2  | .251                              |
| Likelihood Ratio  | 2.744              | 2  | .254                              |
| Linear-by-Linear Association  | .209               | 1  | .647                              |
| N of Valid Cases  | 50                 |    |                                   |
| a. 1 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.62. |                    |    |                                   |

It is clear from Table No. (13) that the calculated chi square value reached (0.251) which is greater than the significance level (0.05) and thus we reject the alternative hypothesis and accept the null hypothesis.

Ho There is no significant relationship between gender and the requirements of life difficulty:

H1 There is a significant relationship between gender and the requirements of life difficulty:

**Table No. (14) Age \* If begging is your past, will it affect your future**

| Chi-Square Tests  |                     |    |                                   |
|---|---------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
|   | Value               | Df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square  | 20.382 <sup>a</sup> | 26 | .773                              |
| Likelihood Ratio  | 23.311              | 26 | .615                              |
| Linear-by-Linear Association  | 1.073               | 1  | .300                              |
| N of Valid Cases  | 50                  |    |                                   |
| a. 41 cells (97.6%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .26. |                     |    |                                   |

It is clear to us from Table No. (14) that the calculated chi square value reached (0.773) which is greater than the significance level (0.05) and thus we reject the alternative hypothesis and accept the null hypothesis

Ho There is no significant relationship between age and if begging was your past, will it affect your future:

H1 There is a significant relationship between age and if begging was your past, will it affect your future

**Table No (15) One of the main factors for begging is drug addiction \* Some families encourage their children to beg to increase their earnings**

| Chi-Square Tests  |                    |    |                                   |
|---|--------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
|   | Value              | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square  | 2.574 <sup>a</sup> | 4  | .631                              |
| Likelihood Ratio  | 2.601              | 4  | .627                              |
| Linear-by-Linear Association  | .762               | 1  | .383                              |
| N of Valid Cases  | 50                 |    |                                   |
| a. 2 cells (22.2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.92. |                    |    |                                   |

It is clear to us from Table No. (15) that the calculated chi square value reached (0.831) which is greater than the significance level (0.05). Therefore, we reject the alternative hypothesis and accept the null hypothesis.

H0 There is no significant relationship between drug addiction and families who encourage their children to beg:

H1 There is a significant relationship between drug addiction and families who encourage their children to beg:

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