

# Studying Long-Run Wealth Dynamics: Experiences from Revisiting Kagera Households 10 Years Later

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# Objectives of This Presentation

- To give an introduction to the KHDS-2 research project (Objectives, Methodology, The Research Team, etc...).
- Although field work has only just got started I already want to share a major conclusion from this project: It is feasible to find respondents from previous surveys and thus construct a panel (essential ingredient for qualitative vulnerability work)

# Objectives of KHDS-2

- Study the long-term wealth dynamics of households and individuals over the past 10 years
- Specific emphasis on morbidity and mortality shocks as the Kagera region has been hard hit by HIV/AIDS.

# Methodology (1/4)

- Baseline Survey (KHDS-1):
  - 900 households, across Kagera region
  - 4 rounds between 1991/94
  - Oversampled high risk households
  - Typical LSMS type survey, including anthropometric measurements (individual welfare)
  - Emphasis on morbidity and mortality

## Methodology (2/4)

- All individuals listed on KHDS-1 household rosters are revisited and the households in which they live are administered a full household questionnaire
- It is a 10 year panel of individuals
- The questionnaire is similar to the KHDS-1 questionnaire to ensure comparability, but has been adapted slightly:

# Methodology (3/4)

## TRACKING

- Done during pre-visits to all clusters
- Information was collected on the whereabouts of all people previously listed on the HH roster.
- Most households had split up into different households
- Data on this is available and will be presented later

# Methodology (4/4)

Questions specific for our panel individuals (PHHM):

- Circumstances of death of deceased PHHMs
- Remittances, loans, inheritances, bride prices, communication and other interactions between PHHMs now living in separate households.
- Shock module (at individual level) for all PHHMs.
- Migration section if PHHM have moved

# Other instruments

- School questionnaire in all clusters
- Extensive community and price questionnaires
- Special modules on insurance groups
- Modules on gifts, loans and labour transfers between households (these will be linked data for split-off households)
- Soon start qualitative work in a subset of the clusters

# The Research Team

Kathleen Beegle (DECRCG poverty unit, World Bank)

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Martin Ravallion (DECRCG poverty unit, World Bank)

Stefan Dercon (Oxford University)

Joachim De Weerd (EDI, Bukoba)

# Funding

- KHDS-1 was funded by the World Bank Research Committee, USAID and DANIDA.
- KHDS-2 field work is funded by a TF at DEC and by DANIDA
- Additional funds are still needed for the analysis and dissemination phase (starting in fall 2004). These are currently being sought inside and outside the World Bank.

# Field Work

- Expected to last up to July/August 2004
- Implemented by Economic Development Initiatives (EDI) a Tanzanian research, consultancy and training company based in Bukoba
- Currently 28 interviewers and 4 supervisors are in the field. Four data entry clerks are entering the first questionnaires.

# Why?

- Combating AIDS has increased attention from the donor world
- Economic impact is usually assumed catastrophic
- Very little quantitative or qualitative work has been done on the topic, most evidence is anecdotal

# Questions to be addressed

- Is AIDS a poverty trap for future generations?
- What are household coping strategies?
- How do short-run and long-run outcomes differ?
- What determines successful coping in the long-run?
- Do some short-run strategies have negative long-term effects
- How, if at all, should we set up survivor assistance programs; how can orphans be assisted; etc...

# The data set will rich

- There will be data on children who were orphans and/or foster children in 1991/94 and we can compare their outcomes with age mates who had a ‘normal’ childhood.
- We can look at marriage patterns and intergenerational wealth dynamics.
- We can look at the extended household as an insurance mechanisms (special module)
- Study migration as a risk coping strategy
- Community, school, price questionnaires in every cluster + qualitative data in some clusters

# TRACKING RESPONDENTS 10 YEARS LATER: Rationale

- Migration and dissolving of households may be an important response to hardship, we want to document this response
- Migrants may be the worst affected: excluding migrants from the analysis would bias the results

# TRACKING RESPONDENTS 10 YEARS LATER: method

- We had at our disposal:
  - A team of 8 highly motivated people with good local knowledge,
  - 2 cars
  - 920 old household rosters
- Pre-visits typically lasted from half a day to one day per cluster
- Villages are high information environments: village leaders know people's names and neighbours know where people have moved to.

# TRACKING RESULTS (Provisional Results)

- The 920 households of 1991/94 have multiplied into over 3000 households in 2004, a multiplication by a factor of 3.35.
- Rarely (<1%) could we get no information at all on the household (i.e. contact or good tracking information on at least one of the members)
- At individual level: 7% of individuals have not been traced yet
- During main field teams stay up to 10 days in the cluster and make it a priority of doing further follow-ups on households with tracking problems
- Although very early: In the first 4 clusters visited we found that only in exceptional cases the respondent cannot be found (e.g. thieves who have fled the village)

# Where did respondents move to?

PROVISIONAL DATA BASED ON PRE VISITS TO 48 CLUSTERS

	IND	HH
Same Village	48	44
Nearby Village	9	16
elsewhere Kagera	12	21
elsewhere Tanzania	8	13
Other Country	1	1
Died	14	.
Don't Know	7	4
TOTAL	100	100

## Migrants to other places within Tanzania (Provisional Results)

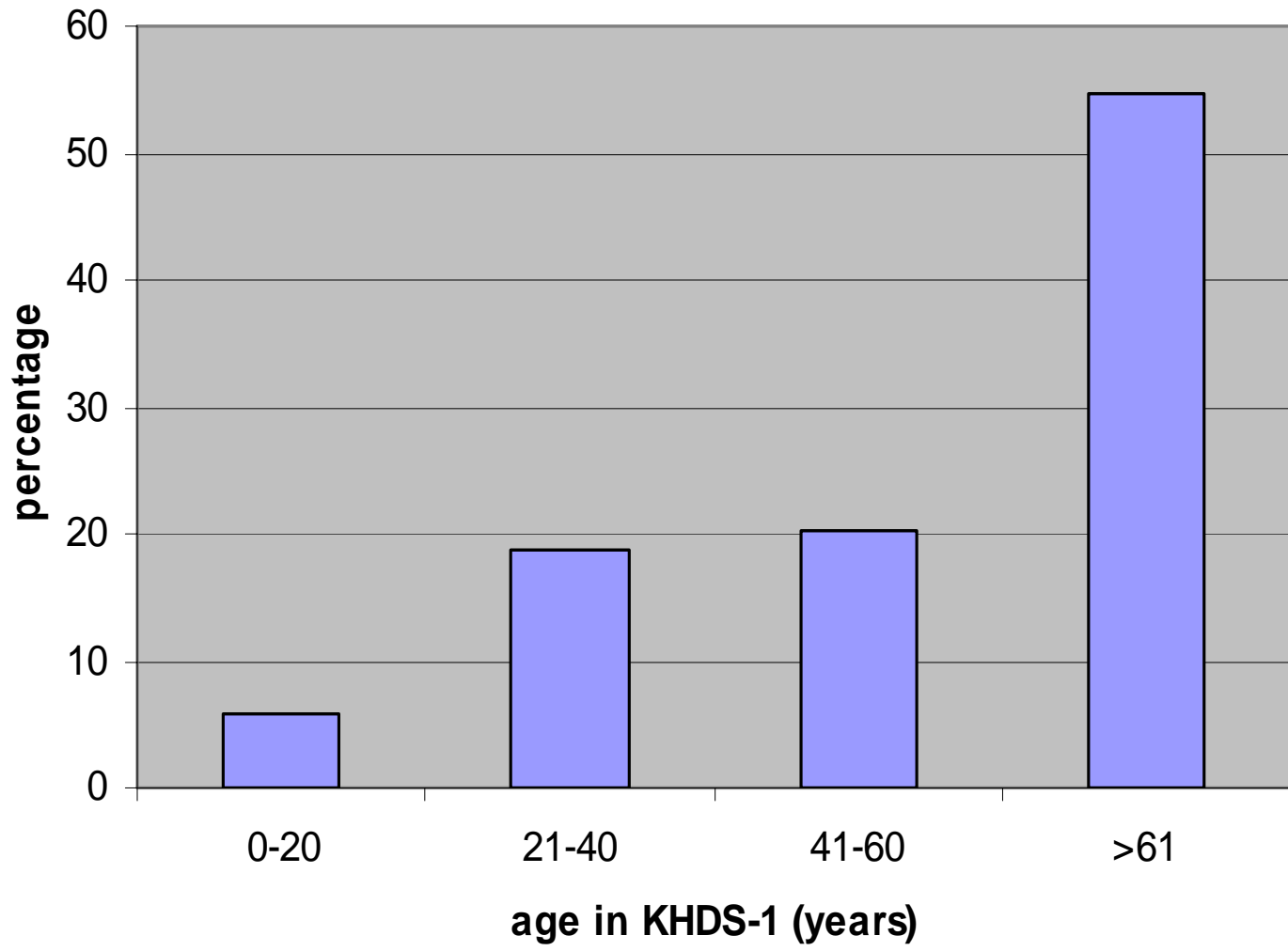
	No.	%
Dar	164	37
Mwanza	160	36
Shinyanga	33	7
Mara	14	3
Arusha	12	3
Morogoro	12	3
Kilimanjaro	11	2
Tabora	9	2
Kigoma	6	1
Dodoma	5	1
Pwani	5	1
Tanga	4	1
Mbeya	3	1
Rukwa	3	1
Songea	3	1
Iringa	2	0
Mtwara	1	0
Zanzibar	1	0
Total	448	100

# Migrants to other countries

(Provisional Results)

	No.	%
Uganda	41	62
Rwanda	17	26
Norway	3	5
Kenya	1	2
Botswana	1	2
England	1	2
Germany	1	2
Sweden	1	2
Total	66	100

**% of respondents who died between KHDS-1 and KHDS-2  
per age category (Provisional Results)**



## CONCLUSION (On tracking)

- We did not use sophisticated techniques to track people. Only basic information from the previous household roster was taken to the field.
- We seem to find most respondents and will in 1 year have collected a 10 year panel
- To get insights into long-term processes revisiting respondents from previous household surveys is a quick, viable and cheap option