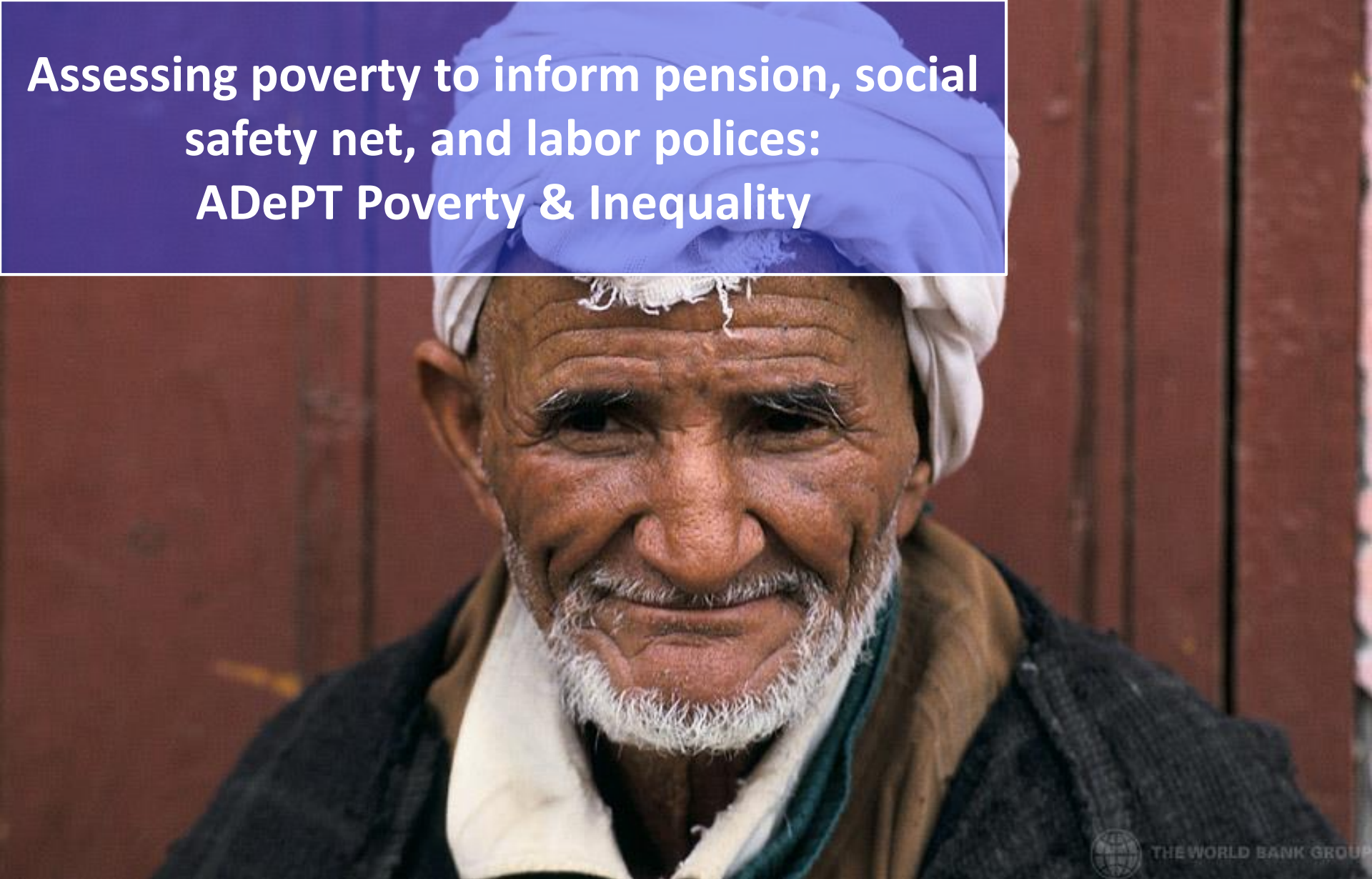


# Assessing poverty to inform pension, social safety net, and labor policies: ADePT Poverty & Inequality



THE WORLD BANK GROUP



May 2015

Pensions Core Course- Using Household Surveys Welfare Analysis

Ruslan Yemstov & Brooks Evans

*This presentation builds on the work of Bank colleagues*



# Agenda

- Overview of using household surveys
- Welfare/poverty analysis for SPL policy
- ADePT for Poverty & Inequality
- Groups work/presentations – from data to policy
- Closing and solution to poverty



# Session objectives

- Objective: learn how survey data can be used to improve *evidence-based* policies
  - Why: Surveys provide different and often more rich data compared to administrative data
- Secondary objective: Solve poverty in your country today!





# Session format

- Active dialogue throughout, ask questions/ clarifications during sessions
- Share own experiences on data needs, strengths, weaknesses
- Always ask questions/ make comment, want dynamic as colleagues versus teacher/ classroom
- Group exercises, but no homework or exams
- Will tailor course to your needs



# What is household survey data?

- Examples: HSES, LFS, DHS, Census
- Organization: Household or individual level
- Timing: Generally collected ever 2-3 years, more frequent than census (~ 10 years)
- Information: Core demographics (eg age and gender), expenditure/ income, employment status, public and private transfers, etc



# Example of a household survey

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE  
AUTHORIZED



United Republic of Tanzania  
National Bureau of Statistics

## NATIONAL PANEL SURVEY

*This information is collected under the Act of the Parliament (Act No. 1 of 2002)*  
**THIS INFORMATION IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND IS TO BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY.**

## COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE

### SECTION A-1: COMMUNITY IDENTIFICATION

	CODE	NAME
1. REGION:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	.....
2. DISTRICT	<input type="text"/>	.....
3. WARD	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	.....
4. VILLAGE/ENUMERATION AREA	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	.....
5. MTAA NAME		.....

MARK BOX WITH AN 'X' AND  
NUMBER FORMS BELOW IF YOU  
USE MORE THAN THIS SINGLE  
FORM TO COLLECT INFORMATION  
FROM THIS HOUSEHOLD. IF SO,  
BE SURE TO MARK IN THE SAME  
WAY THE OTHER FORMS USED  
FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

FORM \_\_\_ OF \_\_\_ TOTAL

GPS, VILLAGE/BLOCK  
OFFICE

S	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>



# Example survey (cont'd)

## INTRODUCTION TO THE HOUSEHOLD TO BE INTERVIEWED

### **CONVEY THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION TO THE RESPONDENT:**

In 2008/2009, the National Bureau of Statistics in Tanzania selected over one hundred households in each region of the country to ask them questions about how they were living. The responses which were provided by the households to these questions were used to help the government of Tanzania do a better job in meeting the needs of all Tanzanians.

### **NEW HOUSEHOLDS IN MOROGORO, DAR ES SALAAM AND PWANI:**

Now in 2010/2011 we are expanding these efforts. Your household was selected as one of those to which the questions will be asked this time. You were not selected for any specific reason. Simply your name appeared on a list of all of the households in this area, and your name was chosen randomly.

### **NPS HOUSEHOLDS:**

Now in 2010/2011, we are returning to these same households to see how things are progressing.

### **SPLIT-OFF HOUSEHOLDS:**

At the time of that survey, one of your household members was living in a selected household, and we would like to see how things are progressing and how they, and the rest of their new household, are living now.

### **ALL:**

I would like to ask the questions in this form to you as head of household or spouse of the head. I will also need to ask questions to other members of your household, as well as weigh and measure the height of everyone who lives in your household. These questions will take several hours to complete. All of your answers will be held in confidence. The answers which you and the members of your household might give me will only be used by the NBS or under its supervision.

Before I start, do you have any questions or is there anything which I have said on which you would like any further clarification? May I proceed with interviewing you and members of your household?

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION A-1: HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

SECTION A-2: SURVEY STAFF DETAILS

**SECTION B: HOUSEHOLD MEMBER ROSTER**

SECTION C: EDUCATION

SECTION D: HEALTH

**SECTION E: LABOUR**

SECTION F: FOOD OUTSIDE THE HOUSEHOLD

SECTION G. SUBJECTIVE WELFARE

SECTION H. GOVERNANCE

SECTION I: FOOD SECURITY

SECTION J: HOUSING, WATER AND SANITATION

SECTION K: CONSUMPTION OF FOOD OVER PAST ONE WEEK

SECTION L: NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES – Past one week & one month

SECTION M: NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES – Past twelve months

SECTION N: HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

**SECTION O: ASSISTANCE AND GROUPS**

SECTION P: CREDIT

SECTION Q: FINANCE

SECTION R: RECENT SHOCKS TO HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

SECTION S: DEATHS IN HOUSEHOLD

SECTION V-1: HOUSEHOLD RECONTACT INFORMATION

SECTION V-2: FILTER QUESTIONS

SECTION U: ANTHROPOMETRY







# Individual level data

Household Identification	Individual Identification	STRATA	PSU	Urban location =1; Rural location=2	Household expansion factor	Household Size	Adult equivalent scale	Head of the household	Age of the household member	Total household income	Poverty line	Amount received from old age pensions	Participation in scholarship programs	Amount received by the household from Oportunidades	Amount received by the household from Pro-Campo
id_hh	id_ind	strata	psu	urban	hhweight	hhsz	adul_eq	head	age	hh_income	pob_ing	apos	becas_	toport	tpocam
20060150282	1	1	2	2	305	3	2	1	18	2459.34	938.61	0	0	180.49	
20060150282	2	1	2	2	305	3	2	0	18	2459.34	938.61	0	0	180.49	
20060150282	3	1	2	2	305	3	2	0	1	2459.34	938.61	0	0	180.49	
20060150280	1	1	2	2	305	7	6	1	56	9094.69	938.61	0	0		334.24
20060150280	2	1	2	2	305	7	6	0	53	9094.69	938.61	0	0		334.24
20060150280	3	1	2	2	305	7	6	0	29	9094.69	938.61	0	0		334.24
20060150280	4	1	2	2	305	7	6	0	26	9094.69	938.61	0	0		334.24
20060150280	5	1	2	2	305	7	6	0	15	9094.69	938.61	0	0		334.24
20060150280	6	1	2	2	305	7	6	0	13	9094.69	938.61	0	0		334.24
20060150280	7	1	2	2	305	7	6	0	7	9094.69	938.61	0	1		334.24
20060150030	1	1	1	1	777	4	3	1	77	18183.37	938.61	1403.81	0		
20060150030	2	1	1	1	777	4	3	0	51	18183.37	938.61	0	0		
20060150030	3	1	1	1	777	4	3	0	43	18183.37	938.61	0	0		
20060150030	4	1	1	1	777	4	3	0	9	18183.37	938.61	0	0		
20060150040	1	1	1	1	777	1	1	1	92	4458.78	938.61	1604.35	0		
20060150050	1	1	1	1	777	2	2	1	83	6397.05	938.61	1640.45	0		
20060150050	2	1	1	1	777	2	2	0	39	6397.05	938.61	0	0		
20060150060	1	1	1	1	859	5	2	1	41	12988.27	938.61	0	0		
20060150060	2	1	1	1	859	5	2	0	32	12988.27	938.61	0	0		
20060150060	3	1	1	1	859	5	2	0	11	12988.27	938.61	0	0		
20060140410	1	1	7	1	638	10	6	1	56	10730.62	938.61	0	0	514.18	
20060140410	2	1	7	1	638	10	6	0	58	10730.62	938.61	0	0	514.18	
20060140410	3	1	7	1	638	10	6	0	86	10730.62	938.61	1411.48	0	514.18	
20060140410	4	1	7	1	638	10	6	0	30	10730.62	938.61	0	0	514.18	
20060140410	5	1	7	1	638	10	6	0	29	10730.62	938.61	0	0	514.18	
20060140410	6	1	7	1	638	10	6	0	10	10730.62	938.61	0	0	514.18	
20060140410	7	1	7	1	638	10	6	0	9	10730.62	938.61	0	0	514.18	
20060140410	8	1	7	1	638	10	6	0	4	10730.62	938.61	0	0	514.18	



# Household level data

Household Identification	Individual Identification	STRATA	PSU	Urban location =1; Rural location=2	Household expansion factor	Household Size	Adult equivalent scale	Head of the household	Age of the household member	Total household income	Poverty line	Amount received from old age pensions	Participation in scholarship programs	Amount received by the household from Oportunidades	Amount received by the household from Pro-Campo
id_hh	id_ind	strata	psu	urban	hhweight	hhsz	adul_eq	head	age	hh_income	poverty_line	aoos	becas	toport	torocam
20060150282	1	1	2	2	305	3	2	1	18	2459.34	938.61		0	180.49	
20060150280	1	1	2	2	305	7	6	1	56	9094.69	938.61		1		334.24
20060150030	1	1	1	1	777	4	3	1	77	18183.37	938.61	1403.81	0		
20060150040	1	1	1	1	777	1	1	1	92	4458.78	938.61	1604.35	0		
20060150050	1	1	1	1	777	2	2	1	83	6397.05	938.61	1640.45	0		
20060150060	1	1	1	1	859	5	2	1	41	12988.27	938.61		0		
20060140410	1	1	7	1	638	10	6	1	56	10730.62	938.61	1411.48	0	514.18	



# Why use survey data for pensions, social safety nets & labor?

- Ability to answer new and different policy questions
  - Environment – poverty, distribution of income/consumption, living arrangements, key demographics
  - Design – N/A
  - Performance – coverage (receipt), poverty impact, adequacy, targeting, etc
    - Cross-tabulate by key characteristics, eg age, gender, income, region
    - More breadth of information on individuals and households





# Comparison of Household survey and Pension Administrative Data

**Household data – all schemes**

- Age
- Gender
- Contributions
- Withdrawals
- Occupation
- Rural/ Urban
- Widower
- Disabled
- Total Income
- Other public transfers
- Etc

**Pension administrative data – public**

- Age
- Gender
- Contributions
- Withdrawals

**Pension administrative data – private 1**

- Age
- Gender
- Contributions
- Withdrawals

**Pension administrative data – private 2**

- Age
- Gender
- Contributions
- Withdrawals

**Pension administrative data – social pension**

- Age
- Gender
- Contributions
- Withdrawals



# Administrative vs Household Data

## Administrative data

- - Limited population coverage - only 'covered' included
- + Comprehensive data on contributors, beneficiaries
- + Cumulative (over life cycle)
- - Narrow variables (eg age, gender, contribution)

## Household survey data

- + Entire population represented
- -/+ Generally lack data on contributors, though extensive info on recipients (and non-recipients)
- - Static (single year, usually not panel, though can use 2+)
- + Much more comprehensive (demographic, poverty, public & private transfers)



# Applications of Household Survey Data

- (1) Environment
  - Living arrangements (household composition)
  - Poverty and non-poor (e.g. by pension income or if disabled)
  - *Demographics by characteristics*
- (2) Design – N/A
- (3) Performance (dependent on survey design)
  - Coverage
  - Adequacy
  - Poverty impact
  - Program overlap
  - Cost-benefit
  - Targeting





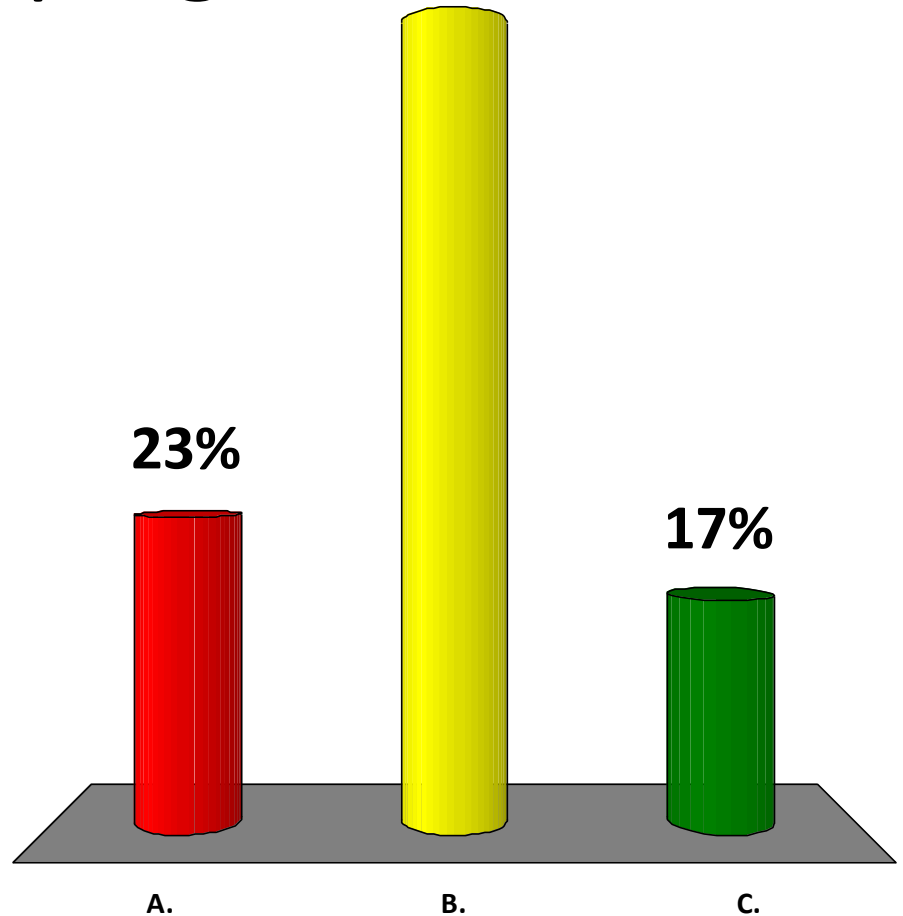
# Discussion questions

- Does your ministry/organization currently use survey data to design and assess policies and programs?
  - A) Yes – every month
  - B) Yes – sometimes, though not monthly
  - C) No - never
- How involved is your ministry/ organization in survey design?
  - A) Very involved – help with designing every relevant survey
  - B) Somewhat in – sometimes
  - C) No – never involved in design
- How often does your ministry/ organization use survey analysis?
  - A) Often – very frequently use survey analysis for pension policies and programs
  - B) Rarely – sometimes use analysis
  - C) No – never use surveys for pension policies and programs



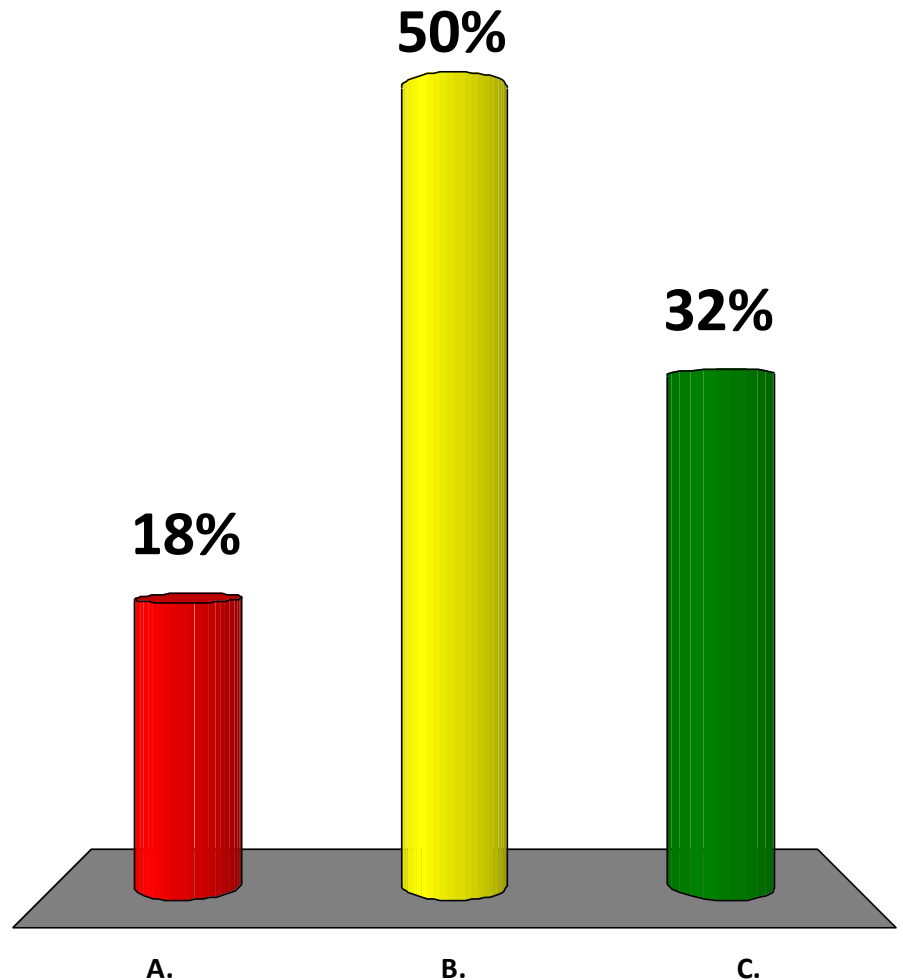
# Does your ministry currently use survey data to design and assess policies and programs?

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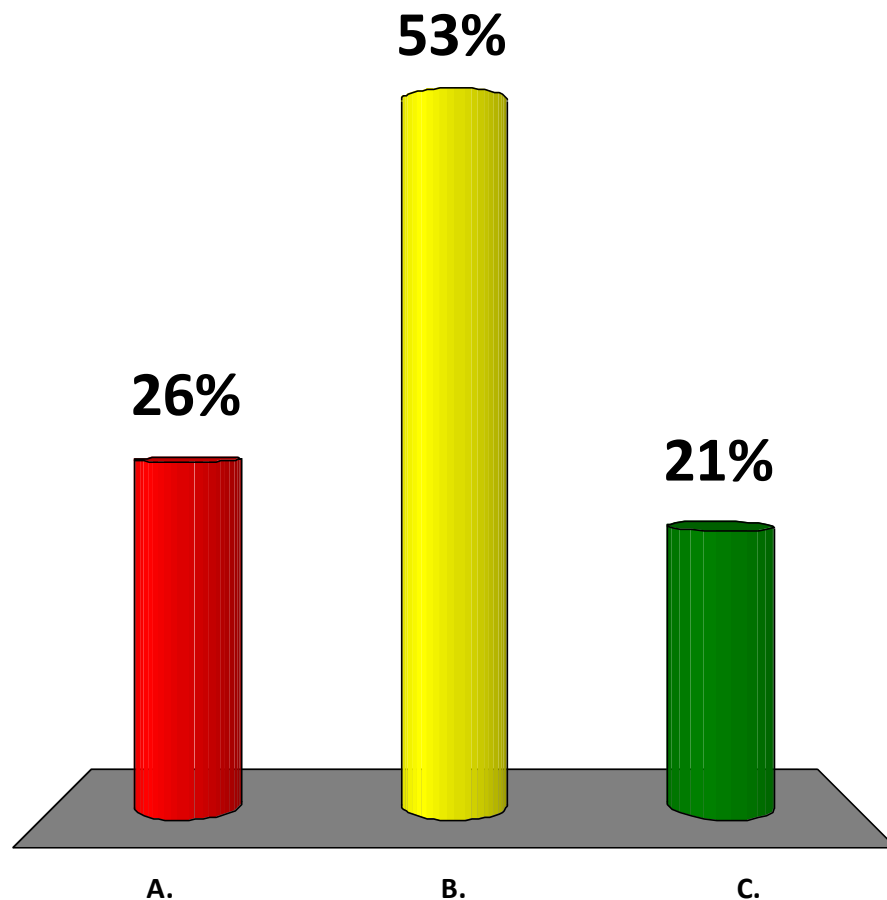
- A. Very involved – help with designing every relevant survey
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- C. No – never involved in design





# How often does your ministry/ organization use survey analysis?

- A. Often – very frequently use survey analysis for pension policies and programs
- B. Rarely – sometimes use analysis
- C. No – never use surveys for pension polices and programs



# Why economic welfare analysis?

- Understand the characteristics of the poor and non-poor
- Examine inequality of income/ expenditure
- Assess poverty change over time and by sub-groups
  - Eg – by age, gender, employment status
- Estimate vulnerability to poverty
- Inform pension, social safety net, labor program and policy design



# What is 'poverty'?

- No common consensus exists, contentious
- General agreement: insufficient commodities leading to constrained choices (Harold Watts)
- More narrow definition: lack of specific consumptions (e.g. too little food energy intake)
- Less narrow definition: Poverty as lack of “welfare” e.g., lack of “capability”: inability to achieve certain “functionings” (“beings and doings”) (Amartya Sen)



# How poverty is commonly measured

- Individuals or households are ranked by income or consumption
- The measure of income or income is referred to as the 'welfare aggregate'
- Poverty lines are then set either on a relative or absolute basis
- Those with income or consumption below a given poverty line are considered poor





# Poverty measures

- Poverty headcount (FGT0) - % of individuals or households with welfare below the poverty line
- Poverty gap (FGT1) - the average distance of poor from the poverty line as share of poverty line
- Poverty severity (FGT2) – the squared distance from the poverty line

Poverty headcount = % Below line



Poverty gap: Avg distance below line/line



Poverty severity: Distance squared



# “Absolute” vs. “relative” poverty?

- Absolute
  - Lower poverty line – based on food needs
  - Upper poverty line – food and basic non-food needs
- Relative
  - Welfare depends on relative income/expenditure (eg poorest 20% of population or 50% median income)
  - Thus, the poverty line is absolute in welfare space, but is “relative” in the consumption space

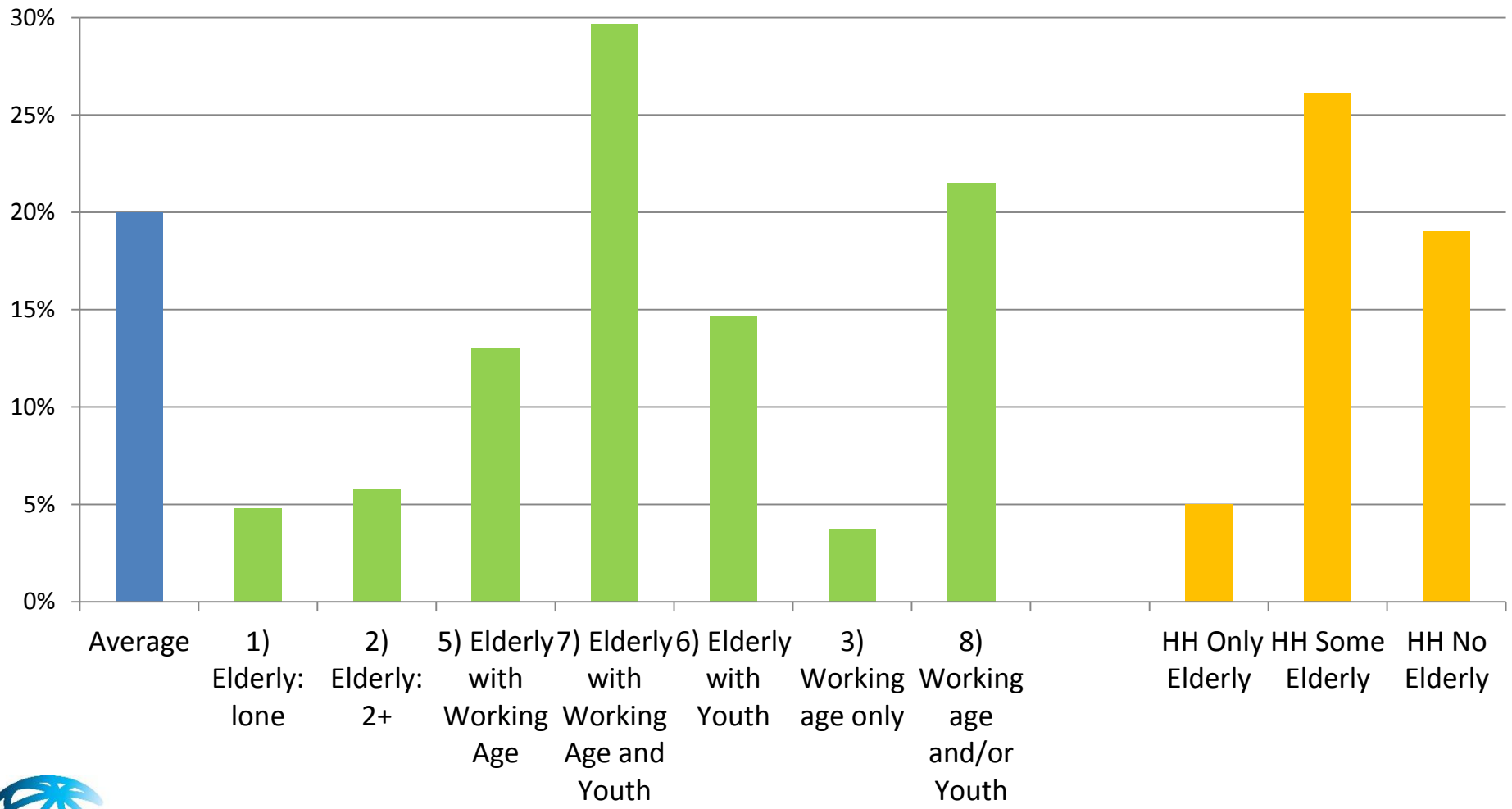


# Poverty by age, gender, etc

- Are elderly households more poor than non-elderly households? Or elderly individuals compared to children?
- Are women poorer than men?
- Who cares?
  - Profile population to understand best/ worst off
  - Inform allocation of fiscal resources
  - Design or reform programs
    - Social/basic/minimum pensions – adequacy focus for low-earners/poor
    - Savings/earnings-related – replacement rate focus



# Country level - Poverty Headcount by Household Type





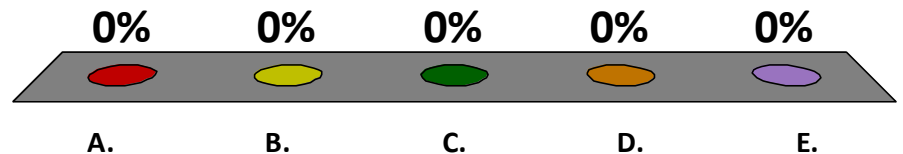
# Discussion questions

- What is poverty?
  - A) Insufficient commodities leading to constrained choices lack of specific consumptions (e.g. too little food energy intake)
  - B) Lack of specific consumptions (e.g. too little food energy intake)
  - C) Poverty as lack of “welfare” e.g., lack of “capability”: inability to achieve certain “functionings”
  - D) No agreed definition
  - E) Not sure
- What is the poverty rate?
  - A) Number of poor people (# % under poverty line)
  - B) Percent of people that are poor (ie % under poverty line)
  - C) Not sure
- Why is the poverty gap useful?
  - A) Measures how far rich and poor are from poverty line
  - B) Measures how far the poor are from the poverty line
  - C) Not sure



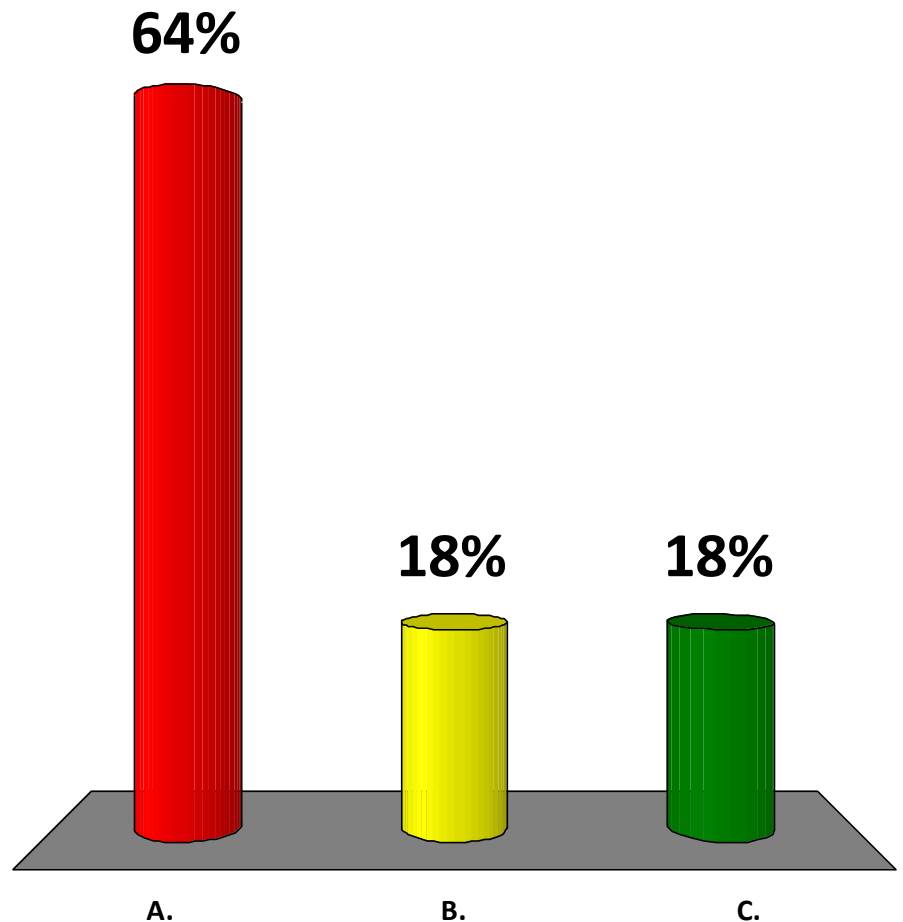
# What is poverty?

- A. Insufficient commodities leading to constrained choices lack of specific consumptions (e.g. too little food energy intake)
- B. Lack of specific consumptions (e.g. too little food energy intake)
- C. Poverty as lack of “welfare” e.g., lack of “capability”: inability to achieve certain “functionings”
- D. No agreed definition
- E. Not sure



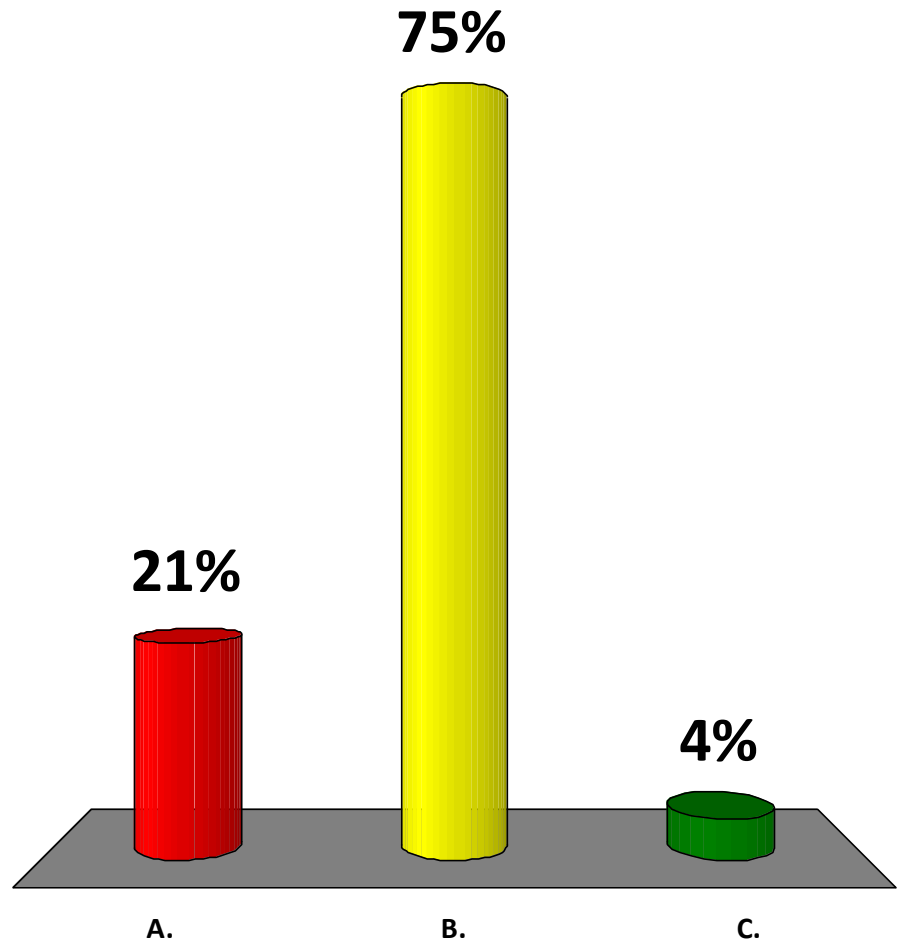
# What is the poverty headcount?

- A. Number of poor people (# % under poverty line)
- B. Percent of people that are poor (ie % under poverty line)
- C. Not sure



# Why is the poverty gap useful?

- A. Measures how far rich and poor are from poverty line
- B. Measures how far the poor are from the poverty line
- C. Not sure





# Review: Poverty measures

- Poverty headcount (FGT0) - % of individuals or households with welfare below the poverty line
- Poverty gap (FGT1) - the average distance of poor from the poverty line as share of poverty line
- Poverty severity (FGT2) – the squared distance from the poverty line

Poverty headcount = % Below line



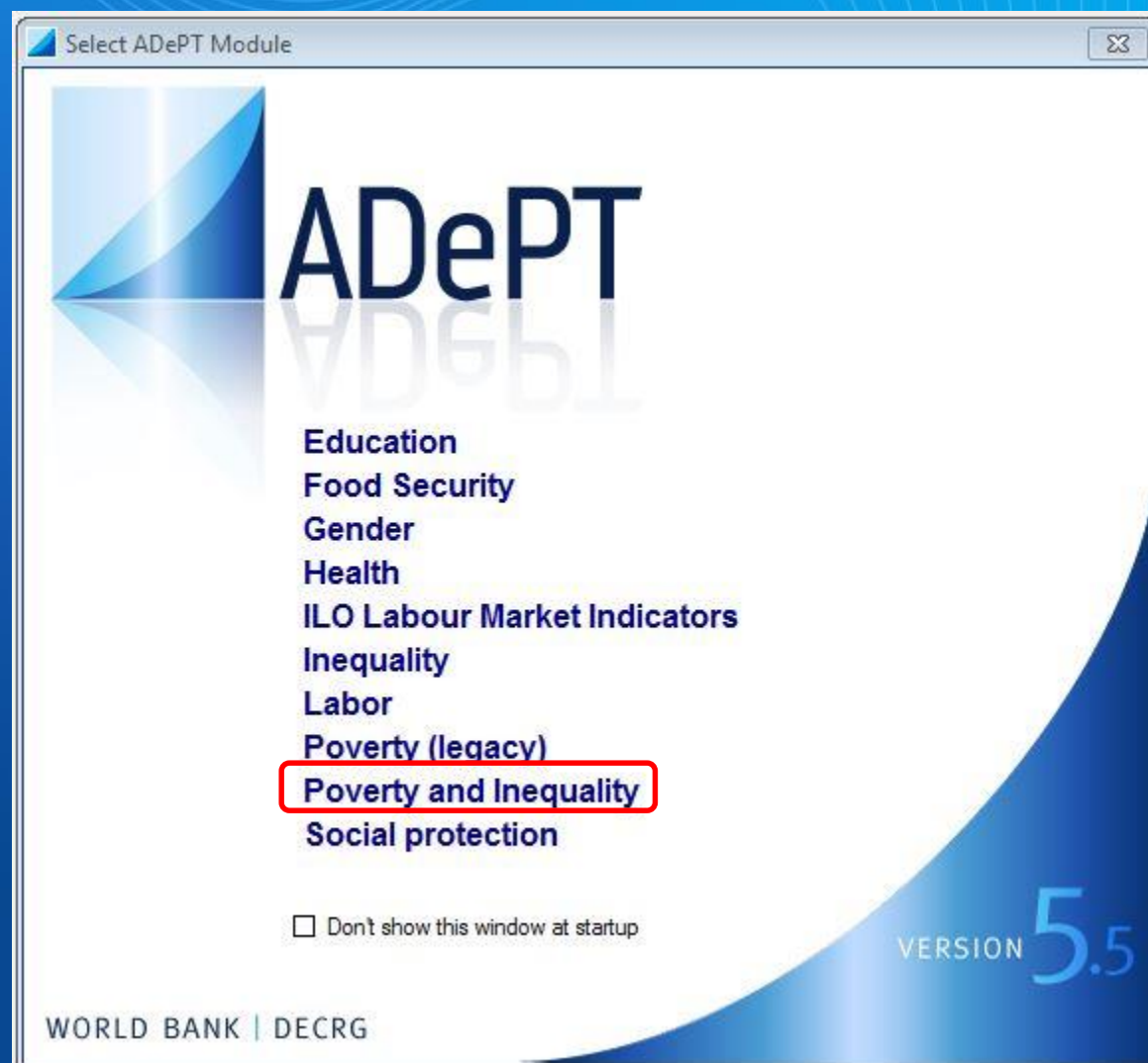
Poverty gap: Avg distance below line/line



Poverty severity: Distance squared



# Software Platform for Automated Economic Analysis



# Some practical uses of ADePT

- Quickly understand poverty characteristics of population (e.g by age, education level, region)
- Determine poverty rate, depth, and severity
- Measure the distribution of income/ expenditure/ inequality by sub-groups
- Produce evidence-based findings for tracking *progress*, preparing *reports*, informing *programs*



# (3) ADePT for Elderly Welfare Analysis

**Datasets** Variables | 2002

Individual level  Household level

Label	Dataset
2002	C:\AdePT\Example\adept_2002.dta
2003	C:\AdePT\Example\adept_2003.dta
2007	C:\AdePT\Example\adept_2007.dta

1) Use 'Datasets' tab to load data

2) Select 'Variables' for input

3) Consider adjusting 'Parameters'

Show changes between periods    2002    2003

**Variables** Parameters

Household-level variables

Household ID	id	Regions	region
Urban	urban	Land area	
Welfare aggregate	consump	Income	income
Poverty line(s)	pline_u pline_l	Custom category	
Household size		Number of children (0-6)	
Household weights	hhweight	Income sources	

Individual-level variables

Household head	srodstvo	Education	obrazovanje
Age	starost	Economic status	aktivnost
Gender	pol	Custom category	

Poverty tables selected:35 | feasible:35 | total:40

- Original Data Report
- Tables (27/27/31)
  - Poverty (16/16/20)
    - T2.1: Overall Poverty
    - T2.2: Poverty by Geographic Regions
    - T3.1: Mean Expenditure for Different Groups
    - T3.6: Regional Poverty Decomposition
    - T3.6a: Urban-rural Poverty Decomposition
    - T4.1: Poverty by The Status of Employment
    - T4.2: Poverty by Household Head's Status of Employment
    - T4.3: Poverty by Education Level
    - T4.4: Poverty by Household Head's Education Level
    - T4.5: Poverty by Household Head's Gender
    - T4.15: Poverty by Age Groups
    - T4.16: Poverty by Household Head's Age
    - T4.7: Poverty by Demographic Composition
    - T4.11: Poverty by Land Ownership
    - T6.1: Mean per-capita incomes in real terms
    - T6.3: Income-based poverty estimates
    - Thhc1: Poverty by custom household characteristic
    - Tindc1: Poverty by custom individual characteristic
    - Thhhc1: Poverty by custom individual characteristic of household head
    - T7: Other measures of poverty
  - Inequality (5/5/5)
    - T3.2: Decomposition of inequality by regions
    - T3.2a: Decomposition of inequality by urban and rural areas
    - T3.3: Inequality in per-capita expenditure distribution by urban and rural areas
    - T3.4: Ratios of Selected Expenditure Percentiles in Urban and Rural Areas
    - T3.5: Growth and redistribution decomposition of poverty changes
  - Regressions and Elasticities (6/6/6)
    - T4.12: Consumption Regressions

For all tables

Standard errors (slow)

Frequencies

Table description and if-condition    Messages

	Description
13	Note: in variable srodstvo value 1 was assumed to mean "Household head"
14	Note: in variable pol value 1 was assumed to mean "Male"
15	Suspected outliers with code(s): 1 3 - in variable aktivnost
16	some respondents might be too young for education level - Primary school



# (3) ADePT for Elderly Welfare Analysis

Datasets Variables | 2002

Individual level  Household level

Label	Dataset
2002	C:\ADePT\Example\adept_2002.dta
2003	C:\ADePT\Example\adept_2003.dta
2007	C:\ADePT\Example\adept_2007.dta

4) Select 'Tables'

5) Click 'Generate'!

Show changes between periods

2002 2003

Variables Parameters

Household-level variables

Household ID	<input type="text" value="id"/>	Regions	<input type="text" value="region"/>
Urban	<input type="text" value="urban"/>	Land area	<input type="text"/>
Welfare aggregate	<input type="text" value="consump"/>	Income	<input type="text" value="income"/>
Poverty line(s)	<input type="text" value="pline_u pline_l"/>	Custom category	<input type="text"/>
Household size	<input type="text"/>	Number of children (0-6)	<input type="text"/>
Household weights	<input type="text" value="hhweight"/>		

Individual-level variables

Household head	<input type="text" value="srodstvo"/>	Education	<input type="text" value="obrazovanje"/>
Age	<input type="text" value="starost"/>	Economic status	<input type="text" value="aktivnost"/>
Gender	<input type="text" value="pol"/>	Custom category	<input type="text"/>

Pauvreté tables selected:28 | feasible:35 | total:40

- Original Data Report
- Tables (27/27/31)
  - Poverty (16/16/20)
    - T2.1: Overall Poverty
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    - T4.1: Poverty by The Status of Employment
    - T4.2: Poverty by Household Head's Status of Employer
    - T4.3: Poverty by Education Level
    - T4.4: Poverty by Household Head's Education Level
    - T4.5: Poverty by Household Head's Gender
    - T4.15: Poverty by Age Groups
    - T4.16: Poverty by Household Head's Age
    - T4.7: Poverty by Demographic Composition
    - T4.11: Poverty by Land Ownership
    - T6.1: Mean per-capita incomes in real terms
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    - T7: Other measures of poverty
  - Inequality (5/5/5)
    - T3.2: Decomposition of inequality by regions
    - T3.2a: Decomposition of inequality by urban and rural are
    - T3.3: Inequality in per-capita expenditure distribution by u

For all tables

Standard errors (slow)

Frequencies

**Generate**

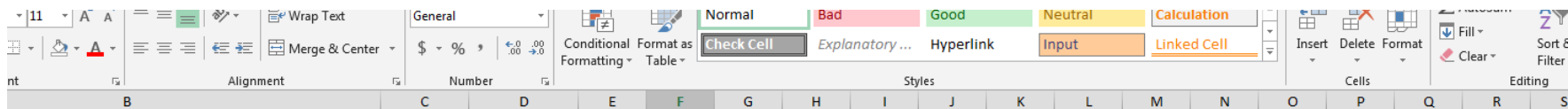
Table description and if-condition Messages

Data Report presents information on variables selected for the analysis. For each variable it shows the number of observations with non-missing values, mean, minimum, maximum, percentiles, number of unique values, and a type (binary, categorical, continuous) of a variable. The statistics are generated for variables in every dataset loaded into ADePT.

IF-condition

34

# (3) ADePT for Elderly Welfare Analysis



## DePT Poverty and Inequality: Table of Contents

	CPU time
Notifications generated by data checking process	0.47
Density Function	3.79
Median Per Capita Consumption Expenditure, Growth, and the Gini	0.73
by	0.43
Poor in Urban and Rural Areas	0.63
of FGT Family of Indices by Geography	0.80
and Quantile Ratios of Per Capita Consumption Expenditure and Partial Mean Ratios	2.05
Population across Quintiles	0.26
Median Per capita Consumption Expenditure, Growth, and the Gini	1.51
World Head's Characteristics	1.28
Ratio by Household Head's Characteristics	0.50
of Population across Quintiles by Household Head's	0.50
Ratio by Employment Category	0.64
Ratio by Education Level	0.63
Ratio by Demographic Composition	1.20
Ratio by Age Groups	0.71
Pyramid and Poverty	0.36
FGT Indices to Per capita Consumption Expenditure	0.86
Poverty Measures to the Choice of Poverty Line	1.46
of Measures	0.72
Density Curve	0.11
Lorenz Curve	0.43
Mean Curve	0.48
General Mean Curve	0.12
Regressions	18.93
of Probability of Being in Poverty (percent)	0.64
Means and the Sen Mean	1.36
Income Standards	1.10
of Hattis Index, SST Index, and CHUC Index to Per capita Consumption	1.36
of Hattis Index, SST Index, and CHUC Index to the Choice of Poverty	1.27
of Hattis Index, SST Index, and CHUC Index to the Choice of Poverty	2.05
of Gini Coefficient by Geography	0.71
of Generalized Entropy Measures by Geography	0.28
of Lorenz Curve	0.32
of Lorenz curve	0.13
of Mean Curve	18.76
	67.58

(3) ADePT for Elderly Welfare Analysis

Table 2: Overall Poverty			
	Poverty Headcount Rate	Poverty Gap	Squared Poverty Gap
	TZA_2011	TZA_2011	TZA_2011
Poverty line = Poverty line - 40th percentile per capita expenditure			
Urban	13.2	3.3	1.2
Rural	49.4	15.9	7.0
Total	40.0	12.6	5.5

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# Table 2.2 : Poverty by Urban/Rural

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
TZA_2011					
Urban	4.5	8.6	15.5	24.9	46.4
Rural	25.4	24.0	21.6	18.2	10.8
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0



### (3) ADePT for Elderly Welfare Analysis

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	
1	<b>Table 21: Headcount Ratio by Demographic Composition</b>												
2		<b>Poverty Headcount Rate</b>	<b>Distribution of the Poor</b>	<b>Distribution of Population</b>									
3		<b>TZA_2011</b>	<b>TZA_2011</b>	<b>TZA_2011</b>									
4	<b>Poverty line = Poverty line - 40th percentile per capita expenditure</b>												
5													
6	<b>Number of children 0-6 years old</b>												
7	no children	21.3	13.2	24.7									
8	1	33.7	23.6	28.0									
9	2	48.0	31.1	25.9									
10	3 or more children	60.0	32.2	21.4									
11													
12	<b>Household size</b>												
13	1	6.2	0.2	1.5									
14	2	17.0	1.7	3.9									
15	3	22.7	4.2	7.4									
16	4	30.4	9.2	12.1									
17	5	39.3	14.1	14.3									
18	6	40.7	16.0	15.8									
19	7 or more	48.5	54.7	45.1									
20													
21	<b>Total</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>									
22													
23													
24													
25	<a href="#">Back to the table of contents</a>												
26													
27													



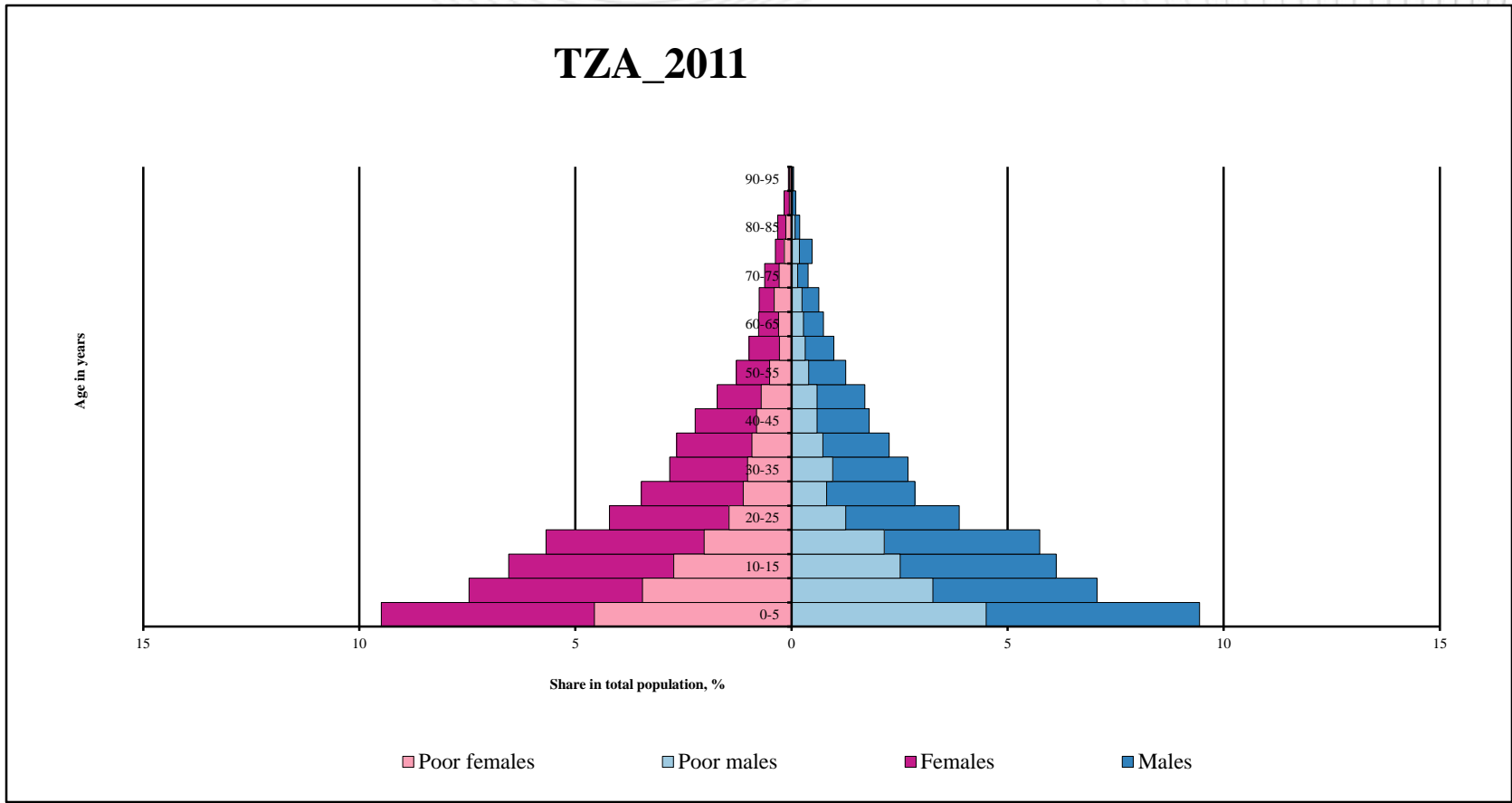


# Poverty by head characteristics (age, gender, employed)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	<b>Table 18: Distribution of Population across Quintiles by Household Head's Characteristics</b>							
2	Quintiles of WA							
3		<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Q5</b>		
4	<b>TZA_2011</b>							
5	Male	18.4	20.3	20.4	20.7	20.2		
6	Female	25.6	18.9	18.7	17.1	19.6		
7								
8	15-19	0.0	15.2	1.8	35.2	47.8		
9	20-24	12.6	18.9	15.8	21.5	31.2		
10	25-29	11.9	19.8	22.4	20.5	25.4		
11	30-34	20.5	18.5	20.6	14.4	26.0		
12	35-39	19.2	20.7	17.8	20.0	22.3		
13	40-44	18.4	20.4	21.4	21.6	18.3		
14	45-49	20.9	23.2	18.0	19.4	18.4		
15	50-54	17.2	19.6	18.6	24.0	20.6		
16	55-59	20.8	18.0	21.3	17.4	22.5		
17	60-64	21.5	20.3	21.9	22.6	13.6		
18	65+	26.8	18.9	21.5	20.2	12.7		
19								
20	No	33.3	22.8	22.3	14.8	6.8		
21	Yes	15.3	19.0	19.2	21.8	24.8		
22								
23	<b>Total</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>		
24								
25								
26								
27	<a href="#">Back to the table of contents</a>							
28								

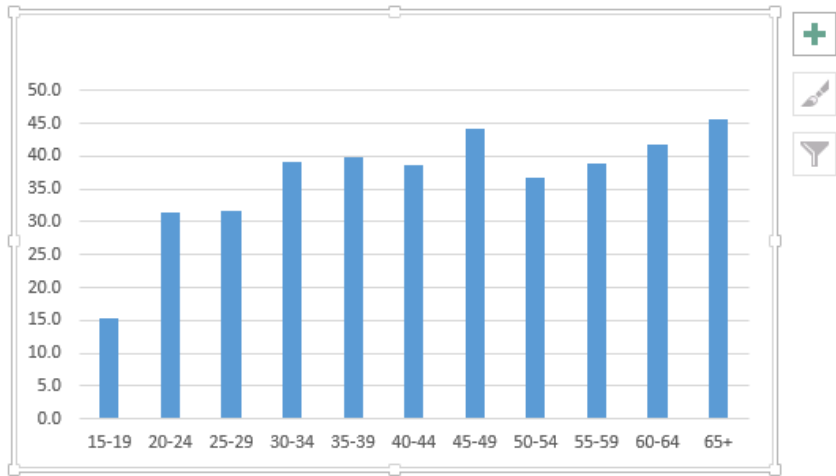


# Poverty by age and sex, long-term pension implications?



(3) ADePT for Elderly Welfare Analysis

Table 17: Headcount Ratio by Household Head's Characteristics			
	Poverty Headcount Rate	Distribution of the Poor	Distribution of Population
	TZA_2011	TZA_2011	TZA_2011
Poverty line = Poverty line - 40th percentile per capita expenditure			
<b>Gender of the household head</b>			
Male	38.8	76.0	78.4
Female	44.6	24.0	21.6
<b>Household head's age</b>			
15-19	15.2	0.1	0.2
20-24	31.5	1.5	1.9
25-29	31.7	5.0	6.3
30-34	39.0	12.5	12.8
35-39	39.9	13.5	13.5
40-44	38.8	12.5	12.9
45-49	44.1	15.1	13.7
50-54	36.8	9.6	10.4
55-59	38.8	7.3	7.5
60-64	41.8	7.0	6.7
65+	45.7	15.9	14.0
<b>Education of the household head</b>			
No	56.1	36.7	26.1
Yes	34.3	63.3	73.9
Total	40.0	100.0	100.0



Can use output to make charts:



# Advanced settings

- Custom variables
- Custom tables
- Creating variables



# Custom table: pension incidence by decile

	A	B	C	D	E
1	<b>Custom table</b>				
2	<b>Any pension received - Y/N -</b>				
3	<b>HH</b>				
4	<b>Expenditure per capita deciles, daily</b>				
5	1	10%	0%		
6	2	10%	0%		
7	3	10%	1%		
8	4	10%	6%		
9	5	10%	8%		
10	6	10%	2%		
11	7	10%	3%		
12	8	10%	27%		
13	9	10%	22%		
14	10	10%	31%		
16		100%	100%		





# Group Exercise: From evidence to policy



# Exercise

- Form groups of 3-4 people
- Working with Chile 2009 datasets, each group will chose a topic to solve using ADePT tables
- Will present as a group, and other teams will provide constructive feedback
- 1-2 slides on analysis and findings
- 1 slide on policy implications/discussion
  - Use tables to support arguments!
  - *Welcome to use charts*



# Topics for analysis

- What are patterns of poor and non-poor by age, gender, region?
- How might this impact policy for old age and non-contributory pensions?
- Should resources be used for non-elderly instead?
- How do the demographics affect your policies?



# Quick feedback from group

- Why do you agree or disagree with the groups' findings and policy suggestions?



# Table 1: Mean and Median Per Capita Consumption Expenditure, Growth, and the Gini Coefficient

	Mean	Median	Gini Coefficient
CHL_2009			
Urban	235,036.1	135,708.3	52.3
Rural	161,724.5	108,503.0	46.9
Total	225,485.8	131,491.8	52.1





# Table 2: Overall Poverty

	Poverty Headcount Rate	Poverty Gap	Squared Poverty Gap
	CHL_2009	CHL_2009	CHL_2009
Poverty line = Poverty line - 20th percentile per capita income			
Urban	18.9	6.3	3.3
Rural	27.4	9.3	4.8
Total	20.0	6.7	3.5



# Table 3: Distribution of Poor in Urban and Rural Areas

	Poverty Headcount Rate	Distribution of the Poor	Distribution of Population
	CHL_2009	CHL_2009	CHL_2009
Poverty line = Poverty line - 20th percentile per capita income			
Urban	18.9	82.1	87.0
Rural	27.4	17.9	13.0
Total	20.0	100.0	100.0



# Table 17: Headcount Ratio by Household Head's Characteristics

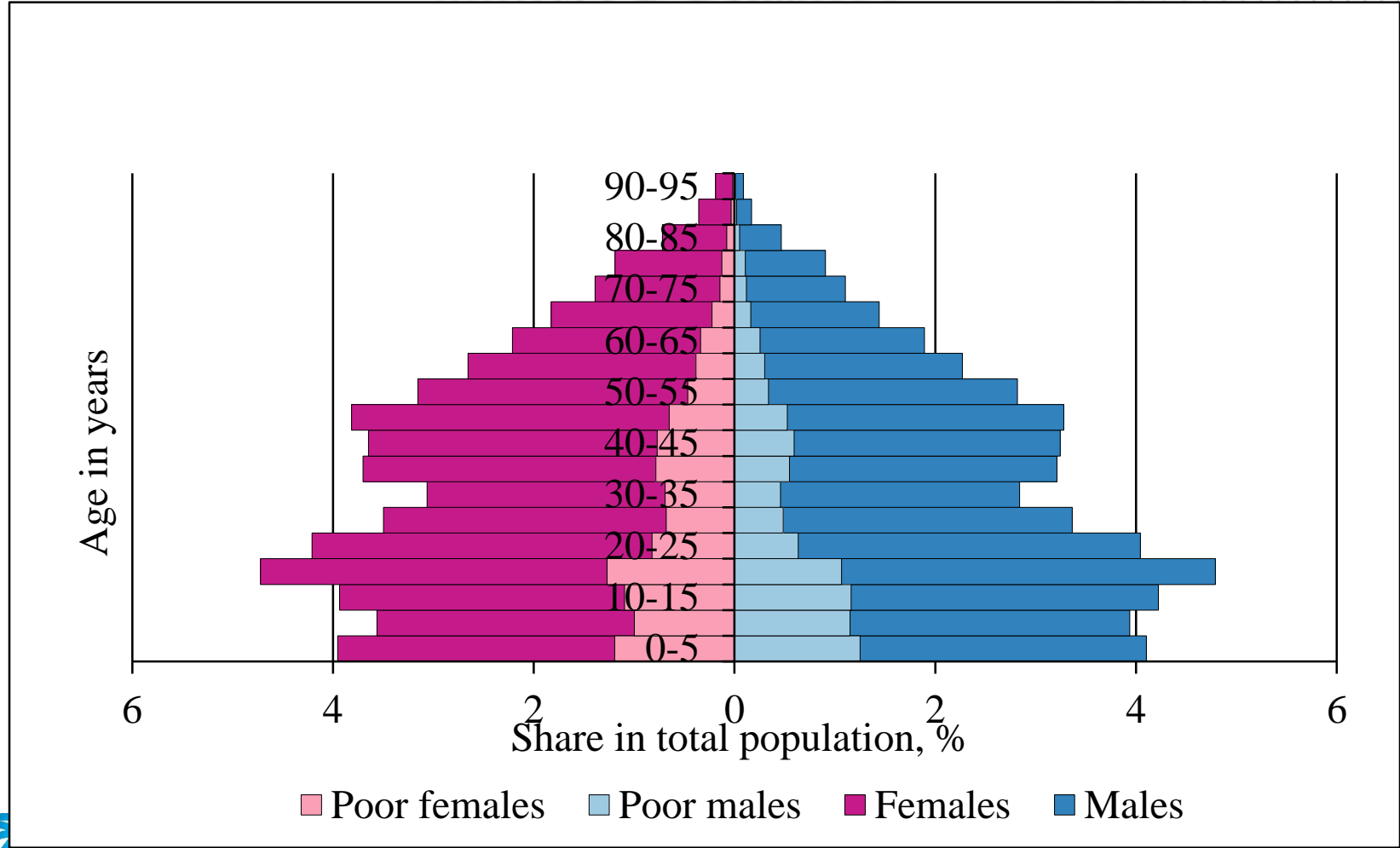
	Poverty Headcount Rate	Distribution of the Poor	Distribution of Population	Education of the household head			
				0	28.8	6.4	4.4
				1	29.8	1.2	0.8
				2	24.8	2.7	2.2
				3	29.1	5.4	3.7
				4	27.7	5.6	4.0
				5	30.0	4.4	3.0
				6	22.9	8.9	7.7
				7	29.0	4.0	2.8
				8	30.2	17.6	11.7
				9	26.2	5.2	4.0
				10	22.1	6.8	6.2
				11	22.9	4.2	3.7
				12	16.8	22.2	26.4
				13	13.8	1.6	2.3
				14	6.7	1.0	2.9
				15	8.7	1.2	2.9
				16	5.3	1.0	3.6
				17	2.0	0.6	5.8
				18	1.7	0.1	1.3
				19	1.1	0.0	0.3
				20	0.0	0.0	0.5
Gender of the household head							
Male	17.8	62.8	70.6				
Female	25.2	37.2	29.4				
Household head's age							
15-19	48.9	0.2	0.1				
20-24	28.3	2.1	1.5				
25-29	23.6	4.4	3.7				
30-34	26.1	9.1	7.0				
35-39	24.8	12.4	10.0				
40-44	23.8	15.3	12.9				
45-49	22.5	15.7	14.0				
50-54	16.9	11.3	13.3				
55-59	15.8	8.0	10.1				
60-64	16.1	6.7	8.3				
65+	15.5	14.9	19.2				



# Table 23: Headcount Ratio by Age Groups

	Poverty Headcount Rate	Distribution of the Poor	Distribution of Population
	CHL_2009	CHL_2009	CHL_2009
Poverty line = Poverty line - 20th percentile per capita income			
Age			
0-5	30.4	12.2	8.1
6-14	28.5	19.8	13.9
15-19	25.8	11.9	9.2
20-24	18.5	8.1	8.8
25-29	16.7	5.7	6.8
30-34	19.0	5.8	6.1
35-39	19.2	6.3	6.6
40-44	19.8	6.9	7.0
45-49	17.4	6.1	7.0
50-54	14.2	4.6	6.5
55-59	13.7	3.4	5.0
60-64	14.0	2.9	4.2
65+	11.4	6.2	10.8
Total	20.0	100.0	100.0

# Figure 2: Age-Gender Pyramid and Poverty





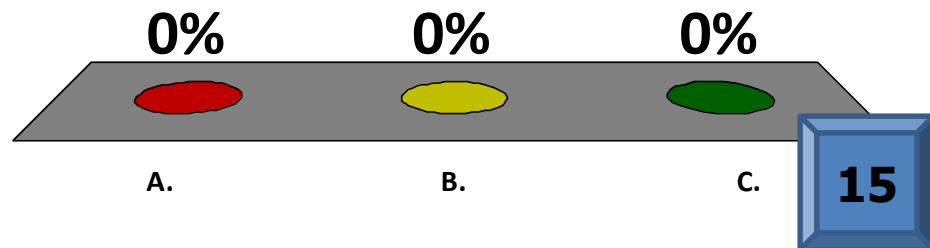
# Discussion question

- Do you in the future plan to use survey data to design and assess polices and programs?
  - A) Yes – every month
  - B) Yes – sometimes, though not monthly
  - C) No - never
- Do you in the future plan to be involved in survey design?
  - A) Very involved – help with designing every relevant survey
  - B) Somewhat in – sometimes
  - C) No – never involved in design
- Do you in the future plan to use surveys for pension analysis?
  - A) Often – very frequently will use survey analysis for pension policies and programs
  - B) Rarely – sometimes use analysis
  - C) No – never use surveys for pension polices and programs



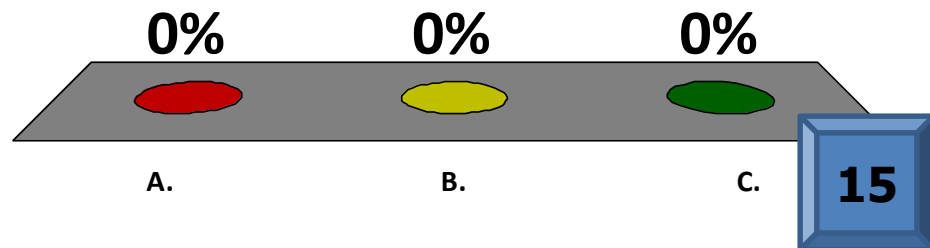
Do you in the future plan to use survey data to design and assess policies and programs?

- A. Yes – every month
- B. Yes – sometimes, though not monthly
- C. No - never



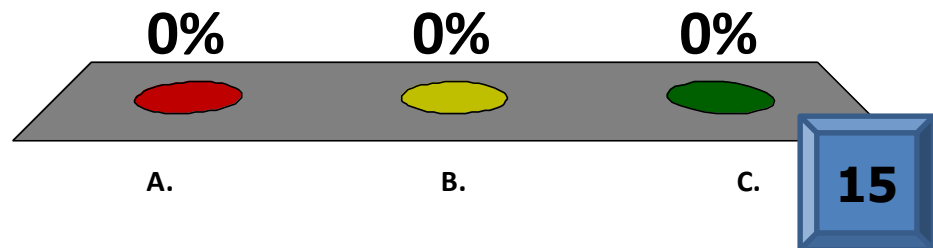
# Do you in the future plan to be involved in survey design?

- A. Very involved – help with designing every relevant survey
- B. Somewhat in – sometimes
- C. No – never involved in design



# Do you in the future plan to use surveys for pension analysis?

- A. Often – very frequently will use survey analysis for pension policies and programs
- B. Rarely – sometimes use analysis
- C. No – never use surveys for pension polices and programs

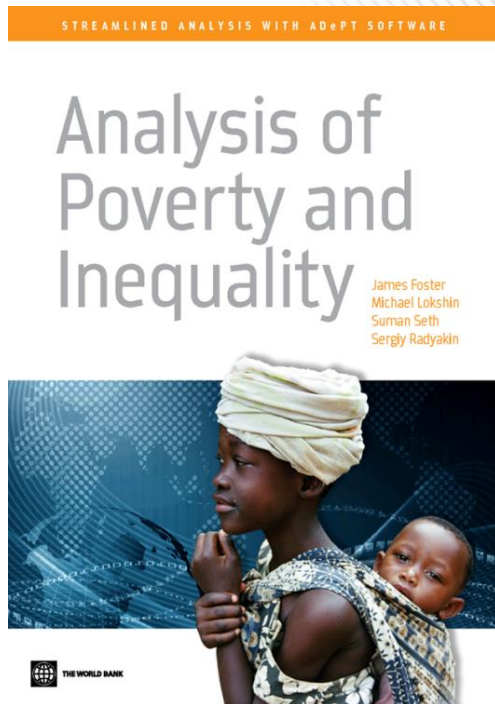


# Final thoughts on session

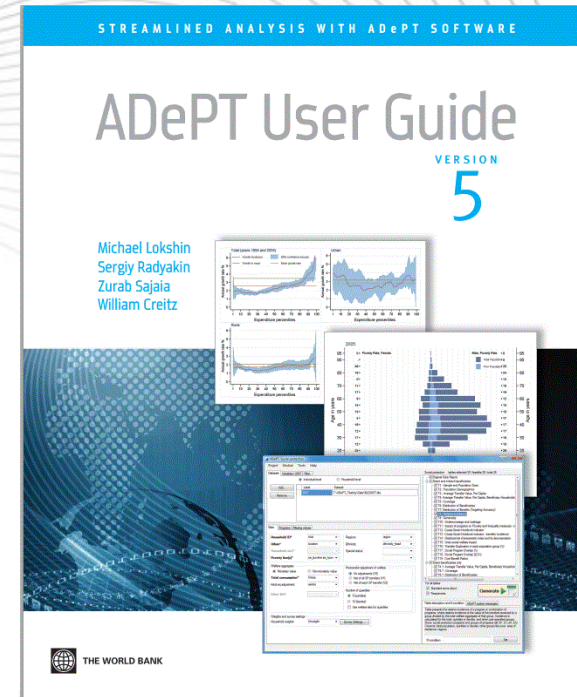
- How did the group exercise surprise you?
- In your country, what are the constraints for understanding poverty characteristics and implementing changes to anti-poverty/ SSN programs to address these?
- Other comments/ thoughts on how could use tools for further work to improve poverty assessment, national planning, and use for country's programs?







# Thank you!



- If your country office is interested in a training on Social Protection and Poverty (1/2 day to 3 day courses):
  - Please contact **Mr. Ruslan Yemtsov**, [ryemstov@worldbank.org](mailto:ryemstov@worldbank.org) and **Mr. Brooks Evans**, [bevans2@worldbank.org](mailto:bevans2@worldbank.org)

