



Escaping Chronic poverty in Senegal

Intergenerational determinants

Belo Horizonte 8-9 December 2011

Latif Dramani, University of Thies Senegal



SUMMARY

- Background
- Source of the data
- Building a dynamic proxy of poverty
- Inter generational poverty
- Model
- Results

Background

- In 2002 the incidence of household poverty was 48.5%
- In 2008/2009, the incidence was 60.4%
- Between six households in the poor category, 4 are chronic poor and 2 are actually vulnerable to a shock
- Chances of escape from poverty are limited:
 - for people living in rural especially
 - among uneducated
 - among those who experienced some kind of disaster
 - children from uneducated parents

Sources of the DATA

- Quantitative survey
 - household surveys conducted in 2008
 - sample of 1200 households representing three strata of Senegal's population
 - 10.104 individuals were surveyed
- Biographic survey
 - conducted in 2008/2009 with a sample of 2400 individuals

Sources of the data

- The context of poverty, the dynamics and the variables in households in 2008/2009 to look for are:
 - chronic poverty and transitional poverty
 - poverty profile in Senegal in 2009
 - the determining factors that explain how one enters into a state of poverty
 - poverty transmission processes, and evolutions in family structures

Building a dynamic proxy of poverty

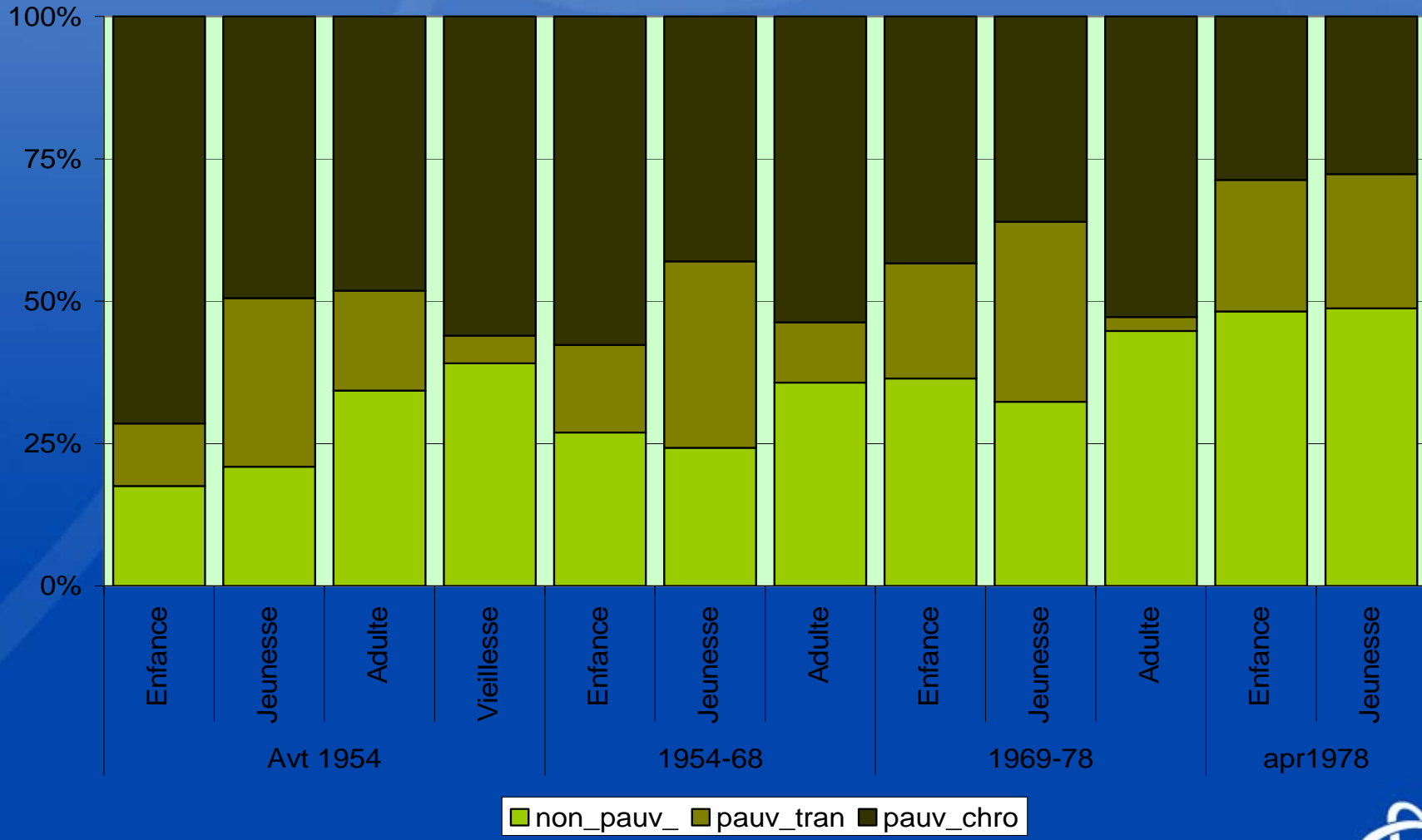
- Worked on variables that allow us to position individuals on a spectrum ranging from poor to well-off
- These variables must be present across the lifetime stages of all individuals
- Poverty will be the dependent variable.
- We cannot include independent variables such as education levels, migration, age

Building a dynamic proxy of poverty

Goal:

- Come up with a poverty variable to fit each stage of an individual's lifetime, reflecting poverty
- Create a non-monetary composite indicator of poverty based on the physical characteristics:
 - subject's housing
 - an estimation of income
 - perceptions of their own living conditions

Distribution according to generations and life stages, EVPC, LARTES



Model

The multinomial logit

- There is a sample of n individuals, divided into J disjoint categories. Each individual i belongs to a class j among J possible. It is described by a set of K features (such as age, sex, education, etc).

$$x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{iK}$$

- The model is built on the idea that the probability that individual i , given its characteristics X_{ik} , is part of the class j is assumed to depend on X_{ik} or, more precisely, a linear combination of X_i . Formally, this reads:

For $j = 1, 2, \dots, J$.

$$P(j | x_i) = G(\beta_{0j} + \beta_{1j}x_{i1} + \beta_{2j}x_{i2} + \dots + \beta_{Kj}x_{iK}) = G(x_i\beta_j)$$

The estimation results of transient and chronic conditions between 15 and 34

	Transient Poverty to No Poverty between 15 and 34		Chronic Poverty to Transient poverty between 15 and 34	
	significance	effect	significance	effect
Being forced to live with spouse	Significant	.715	Not Significant	
Had an accident in the life	Significant	.626	Significant	.524
Regular support network	Significant	.464	Significant	.522
Sale goods to survive	Significant	.163	Significant	.052
Resources availability	Significant	1.591	Significant	2.910
Change in marital status between 15 and 34	Significant	.367	Significant	.689
divorced	Significant	1.235	Significant	1.681
widowhood	Not Significant		Significant	.817
migration	Significant	.480	Significant	.643
Level of education attained	Not Significant		Significant	.650
Followed training	Significant	2.056	Significant	8.330
Education level of the person who raised you when you were 12 years	Significant	.486	Not Significant	
main occupation of the person who raised you when you were 12 years	Significant	1.618	Not Significant	

Determinants for younger 15 to 34 years

Determinants which diminish the probability to escape transient and chronic poverty

- Had an accident in the life
- Being forced to live with spouse
- Sale goods to survive
- Regular support network
- Change in marital statute
- Migration

Determinants which augmented the probability to escape transient and chronic poverty

- Being divorced
- Availability of resources
- Have level on education

The estimation results of transient and chronic conditions between 34 and 54 years

Variables	Transient Poverty to No Poverty between 34 and 54		Chronic poverty to No Poverty 34 and 54	
	significance	effet	significance	effect
Being forced to live with spouse	significant	.594	Not Significant	
Had an accident in the life	Significant	.555	Significant	.659
Regular support network	Significant	.319	Significant	.575
Sale goods to survive	Significant	.186	Significant	.050
Resources availability	Significant	2.162	Significant	3.769
Change in marital status between 15 and 34	Significant	.770	Significant	1.398
Being divorced	Significant	1.356	Not Significant	
widowhood	Significant	.632	Significant	.496
migration	Significant	.694	Significant	.524
Level of education attained	Not Significant		Significant	.767
Followed training	Significant	1.859	Not Significant	
Instruction level of the person who raised you	Significant	6.178	Non Significantif	
main occupation of the person who raised you when you were 12 years	Not Significant		Significant	.042

Determinants for adults 35 to 54 years

Determinants which augmented the probability to escape transient and chronic poverty

- Had an accident in the life
- Sale goods to survive
- Regular support network
- Change in marital statute
- Migration

Determinants which diminish the probability to escape transient and chronic poverty

- being divorced
- Availability of resources
- Have level on education
- Educational level of the person who take care about you when you are 12 years old

The estimation results of transient and chronic situation for more than 55 years

Variables	Basculement des pauvres transitoires au 3eme âge		Basculement des pauvres chroniques au 3eme âge	
	significance	effect	significance	effect
Being forced to live with spouse	Not Significant		Significant	1.410
Had an accident in the life	Not Significant		Significant	.912
Regular support network	Significant	.143	Significant	.636
Sale goods to survive	Significant	.402	Significant	.184
Resources availability	Significant	.750	Significant	3.249
Change in marital status between 15 and 34	Significant	.516	Not Significant	
Being divorced	Not Significant		Significant	1.379
Widowhood	Significatif	.568	Significant	.645
migration	Not Significant		Significant	.422
Level of education attained	Significant	1.867	Significant	.598
Followed training	Significant	2.260	Significant	2.553
Education level of the person who raised you	Not Significant		Not Significant	
main occupation of the person who raised you when you were 12 years	Not Significant		Not Significant	

Determinants for adults 35 to 54 years

Determinants which augmented the probability to escape transient and chronic poverty

- Had an accident in the life,
- Sale goods to survive
- Regular support network
- Change in marital statute
- Migration

Determinants which diminish the probability to escape transient and chronic poverty

- Being divorced
- Being forced to live with spouse
- Availability of resources
- Level of education attained

Conclusion

- Education has a big impact at all ages to escaping poverty. Policies must focus a lot to permit anybody to have a minimum education level.
- Natural disasters have a negative impact on escaping poverty at all ages
- Family support may also help the transient and chronic poor to escape from their situation

Conclusion

- Status and educational level of the person who brought the person up also plays an important role in the escape from poverty.
- Demographic factors such as place of residence and age of the individual have an impact on poverty relief

THANK YOU

