

Table 1.24. Income Poverty: Data Availability and Analyses Tools

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>Data availability</i>	<i>Income-poverty measurement (IPM)</i>	<i>Analytical tools</i>
1	No surveys (multi- or single-topic surveys) exist. Only census data or administrative data available	IPM not possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic maps: access to services; housing deficit; literacy, GDP per capita but not income poverty • Geographic incidence: of spending or enrollment in relation to access maps
2	One round of rapid monitoring surveys exists (CWIQ), priority survey	IPM not possible; wealth index can be calculated as proxy for income (but no absolute line applied)	<p>By wealth quintile:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geographic maps (depends on size of survey) using poorest 20 or 40 percent of wealth indicator • risk of being in bottom 20 percent wealth quintile (by group, characteristic) • profile of wealth relationship with education, enrollment, access, and satisfaction with services; basic service access; basic labor market statistics • incidence analysis (distribution of health, education, specific program spending by area and wealth quintile)
3	One cross-section Demographic and Health Survey	IPM not possible; wealth index can be calculated as proxy for income (but no absolute line applied)	<p>By wealth quintile:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geographic maps (depends on size of survey) using wealth indicator (20 or 40 percent poorest) • risk of being in bottom 20 percent wealth quintile (by group, characteristic) • profile of wealth relationship by quintile with education, enrollment, health outcome indicators; basic service access; basic labor market statistics • incidence analysis (distribution of health, education, specific program spending by area and wealth quintile)
4	Repeated cross-section Demographic and Health Surveys	IPM not possible; wealth index can be calculated as proxy for income (but no absolute line applied)	<p>As above, plus the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changes in risks, profile, incidence (by wealth quintile)
5	One cross-section single-topic survey (with income/consumption variable)	IPM possible—one time period	<p>By poor/nonpoor groups or by using income variable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geographic maps (depends on size of survey) • profile (limited) of poverty group and quintile to labor market, education • risk analysis (limited) • incidence (limited) • static decomposition (inequality) • correlates (limited)

Table 1.24. Income Poverty: Data Availability and Analyses Tools (continued)

Case No.	Data availability	Income-poverty measurement (IPM)	Analytical tools
6	Repeated cross-section single-topic surveys (with income/consumption variable)	IPM possible—several time periods	As above, plus the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dynamic decomposition analysis (inequality and growth) • risk, profile, correlates, incidence, welfare changes over time (limited)
7	One cross-section of multitopic survey	IPM possible—one time period	By poor/nonpoor groups or by using income variable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geographic maps (depends on size of survey) • profile • risk analysis • correlates • static decomposition (inequality) • incidence
8	Repeated cross-section of multitopic survey	IPM possible—several time periods	As above, plus the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dynamic decomposition of poverty changes • repeated cross-section regression • map, profile, risk, incidence, welfare changes in time
9	Repeated multitopic survey with panel component	IPM possible—several time periods	As with case 7 plus case 8, plus the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • panel growth regressions (determinants) • mobility/vulnerability analyses, entry/exit modeling, duration analysis