

# Inside the Household: Poor Children, Women, and Men

The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting

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**Daniel Halim**



**Divyanshi Wadhwa**



# The World Bank Group's Gender Data Portfolio



**Methods research to improve quality and relevance of data**



**WBG investment projects with national statistical systems**



**Data collection efforts in the WBG**



**Partnerships**



**Improving access to gender data**

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**WBG investment projects with national statistical systems**

Examples:

- Bolivia, \$73.2 mill
- Angola, \$62 mill
- Kenya, \$50 mill
- DRC, \$45 mill
- Bangladesh, \$15 mill



**Data collection efforts in the WBG**

- [Women, Business, and the Law Global Index](#)
- [Enterprise Surveys](#)
- [Doing Business](#)
- [LSMS-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture](#)
- [MSME Finance Gap](#)



**Improving access to gender data**

- [Gender Data Portal](#)
- Data harmonization

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Methods research to improve  
quality and relevance of data

## Examples



Measuring poverty gaps by sex  
within the household



Can we measure individual  
consumption?



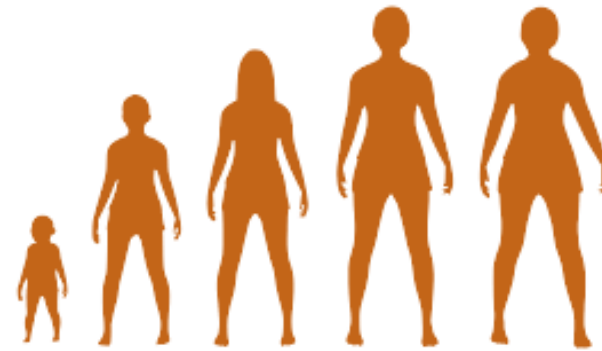
Measuring poverty gaps by sex in  
forced displacement context:  
Syrian refugees in Jordan

# Measuring poverty gaps by sex within the household

# Can we disaggregate poverty data by sex?



Monetary  
poverty is  
measured at  
household level



Masks  
individual  
deprivations

# Gender analysis based on female headship is misleading

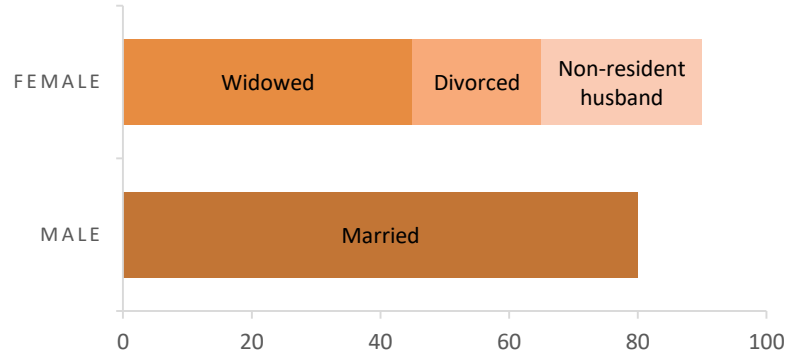


**Female-headed households**

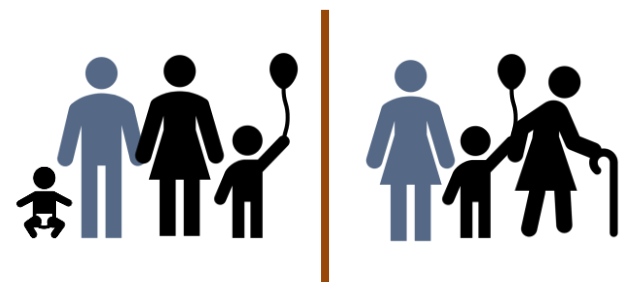
**Male-headed households**



**Unequal resource sharing within household**



**Female heads have specific types of marital status**



**Female-headed households are smaller with higher dependency**

Source: [Beegle and Van De Walle 2019](#)

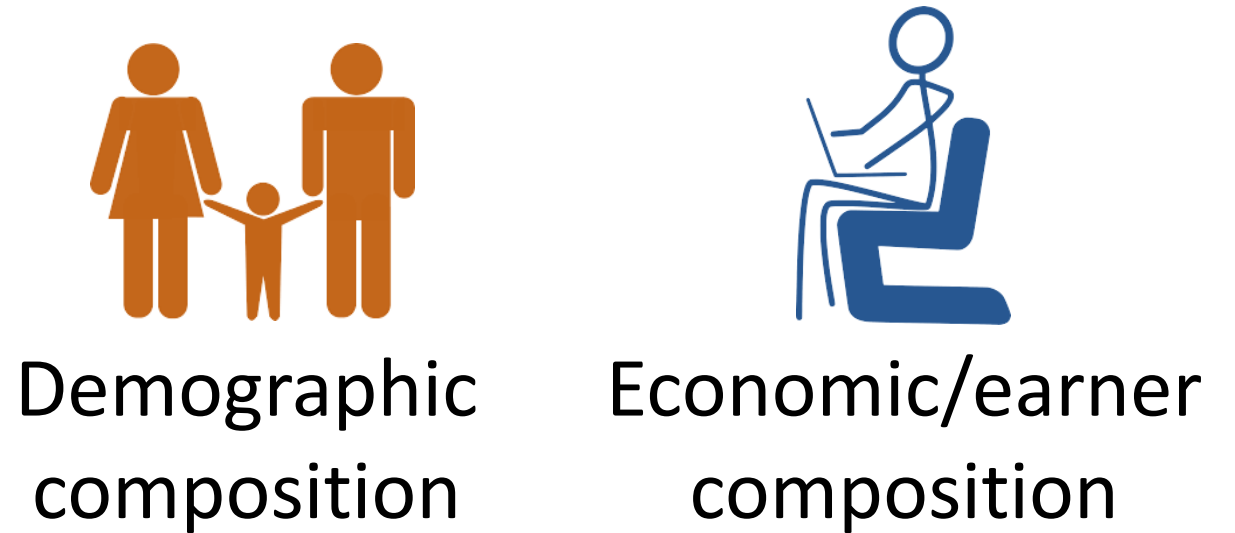


# How to explore gender dimensions of poverty?

## Life cycle approach

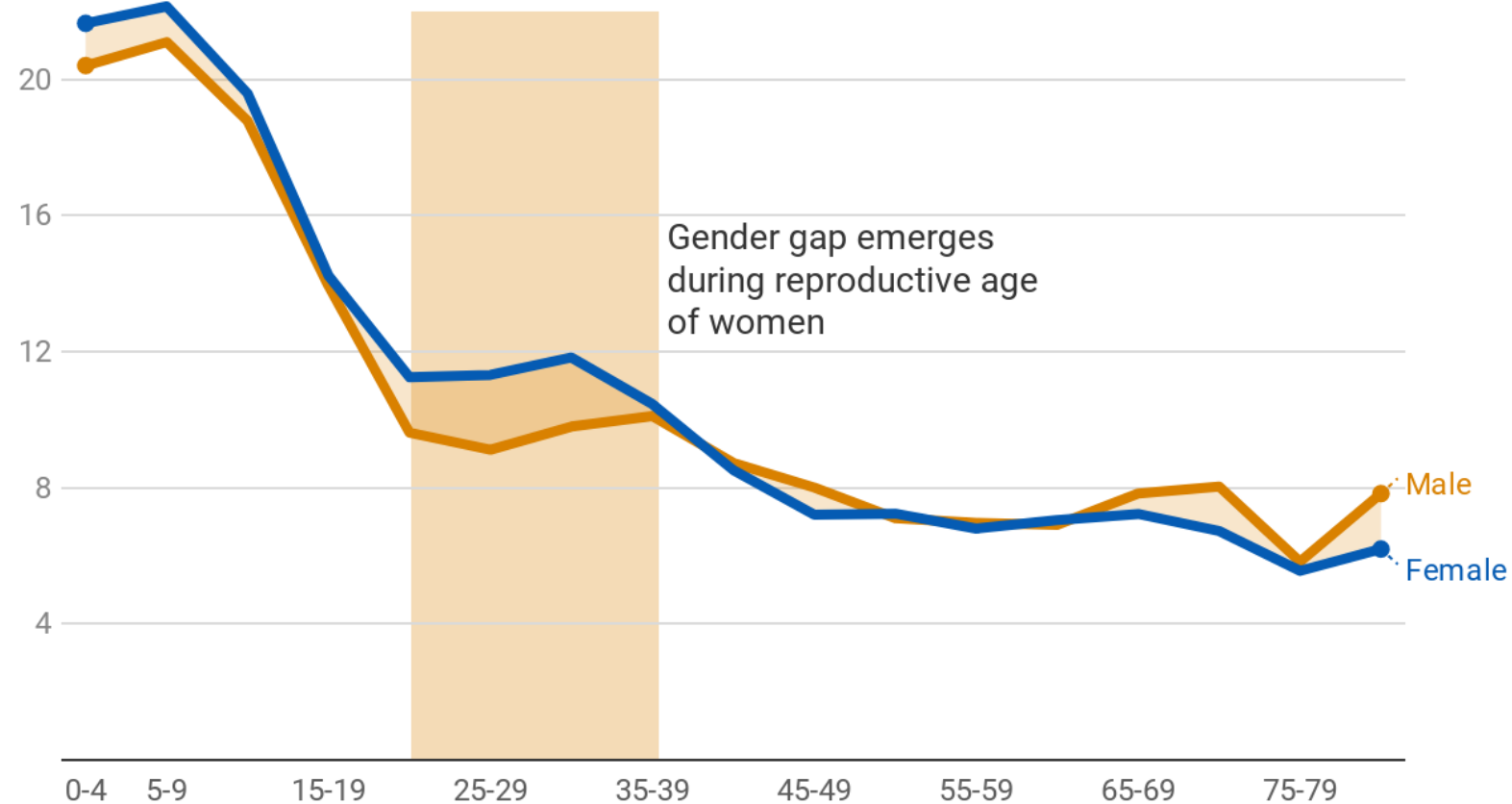


## Household composition



# Life cycle approach: Young women face more poverty

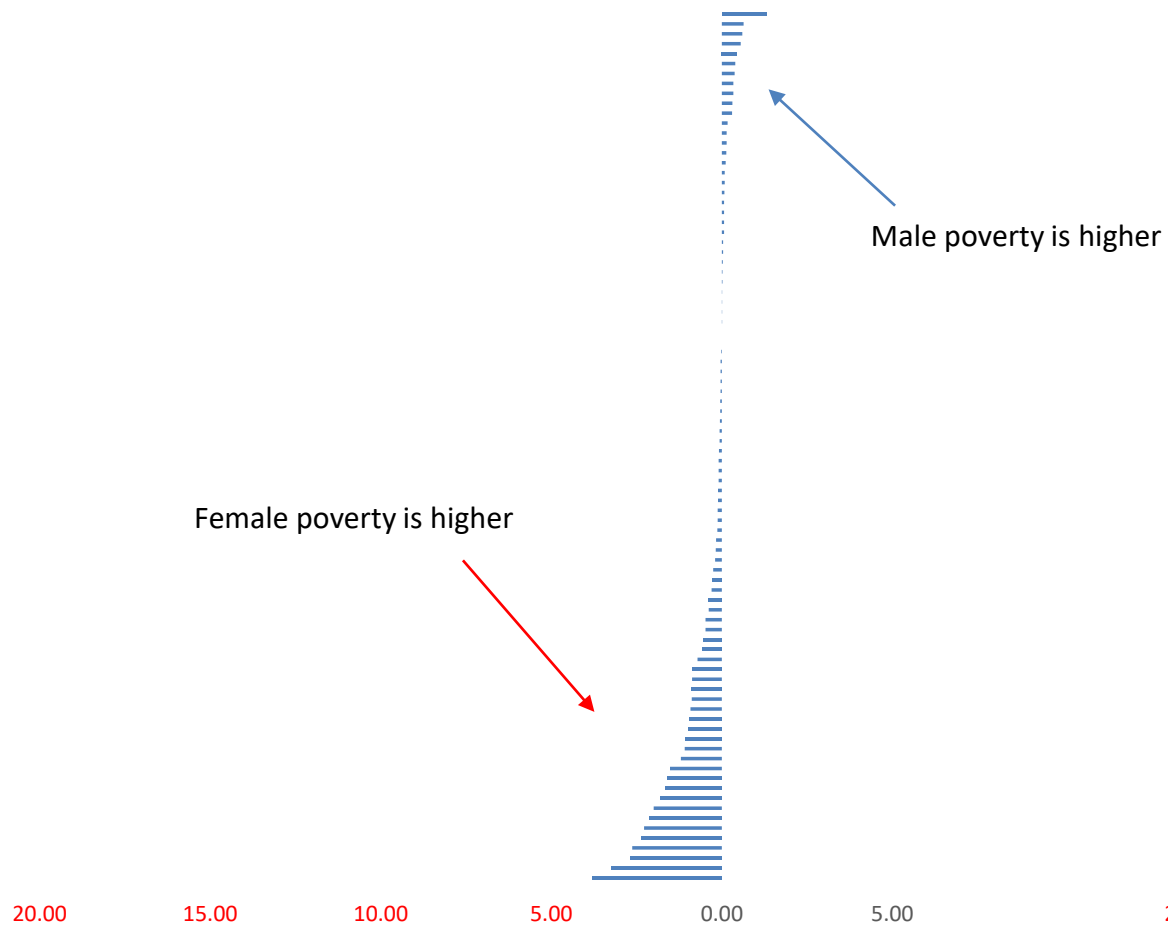
## Poverty rate by age group and gender (89 countries)



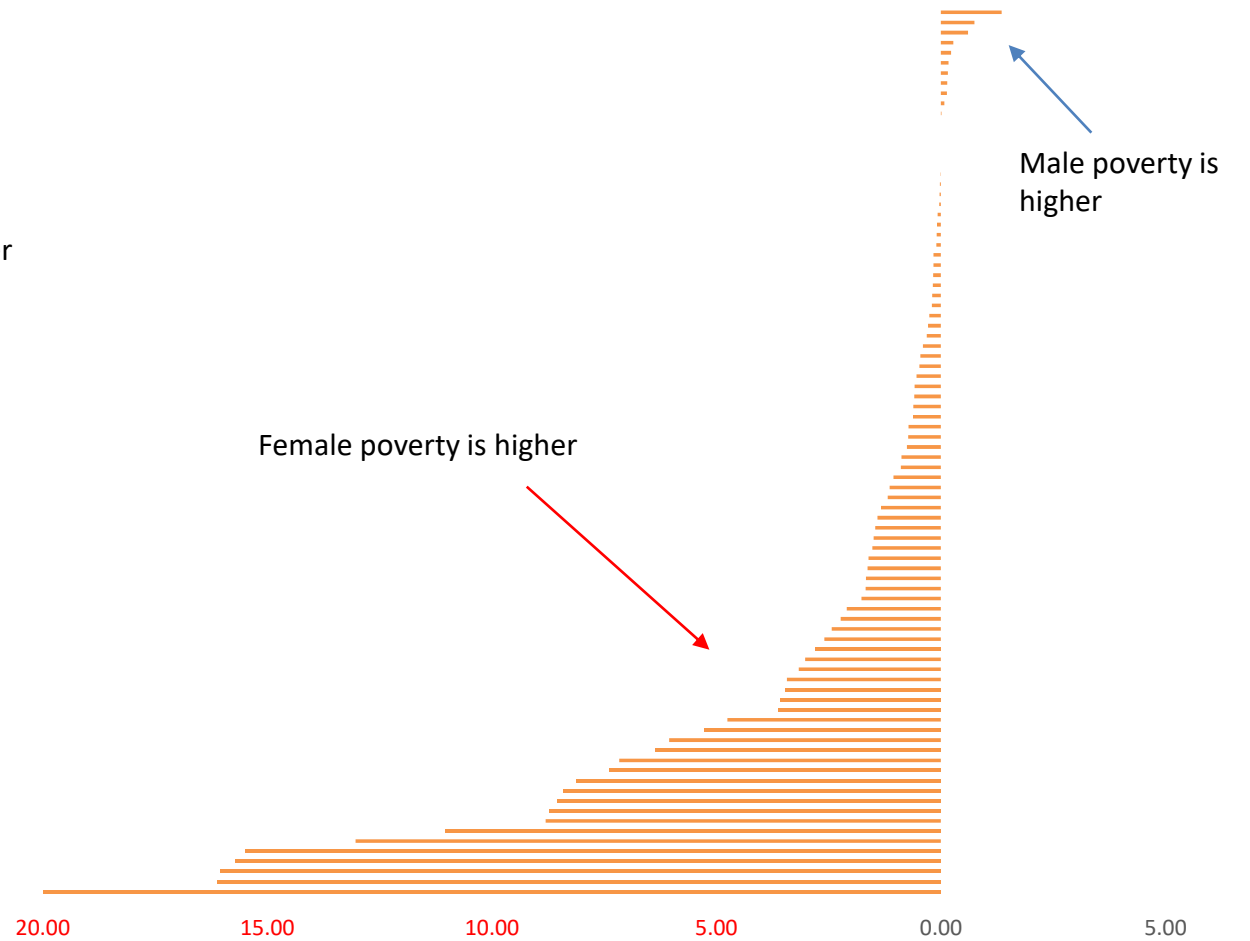
Source: Munoz-Boudet et al. (2018) using GMD (lined-up to 2016, based on 2013 version)

# A country view of life cycle approach

Gender differences in poverty rate. All ages



Gender differences in poverty rate. 25-34 age group

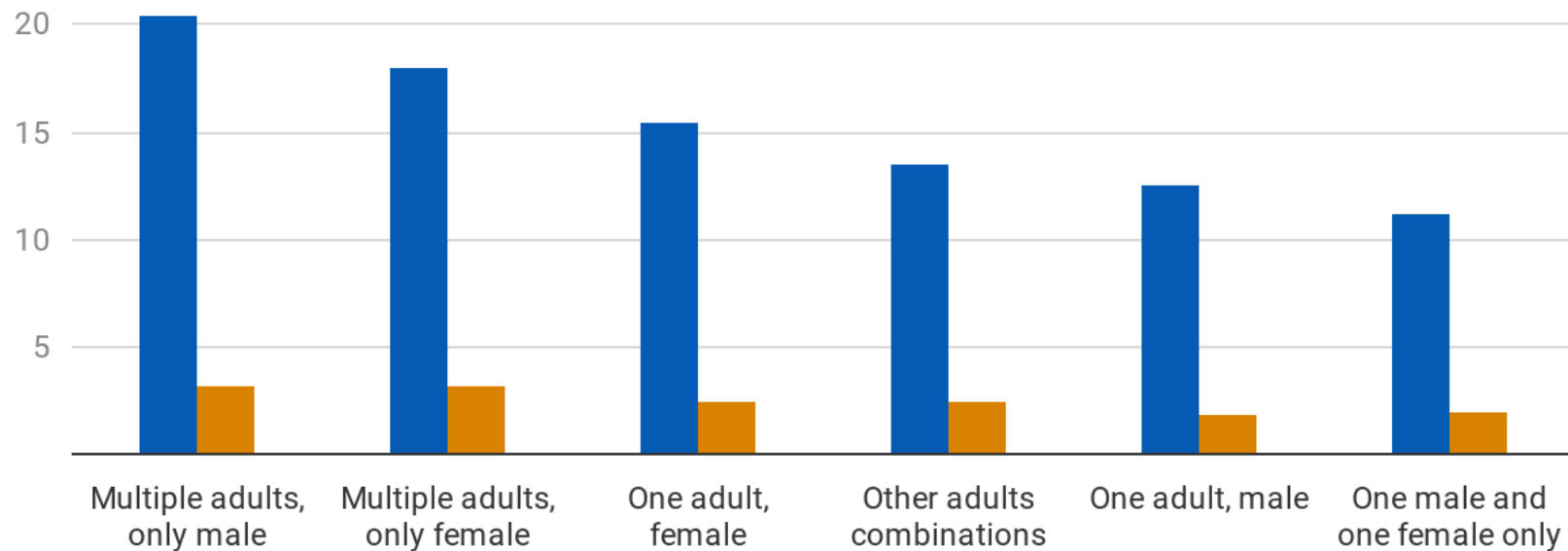


# Demographic composition

## Households with children are poorer regardless of other composition

Poverty rate (%)

■ With children ■ No children



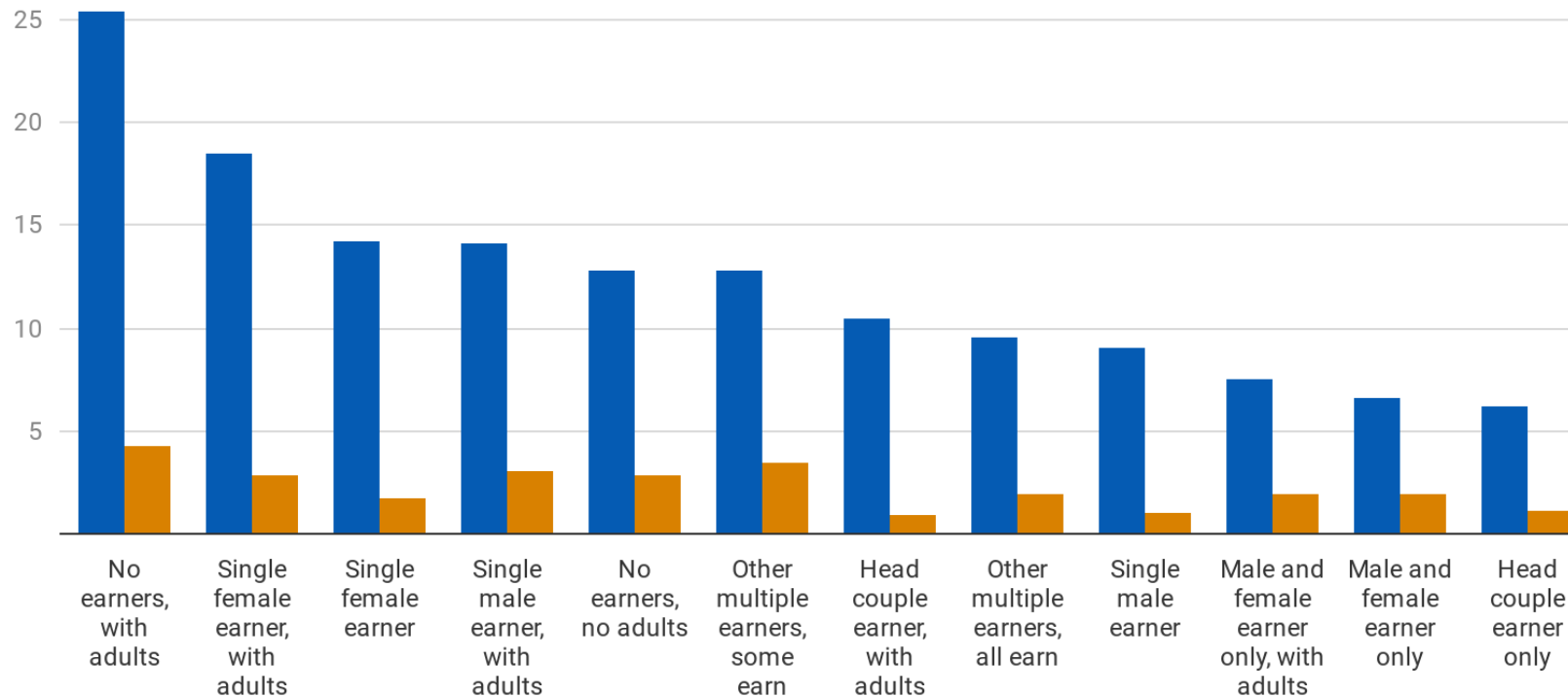
Source: Munoz-Boudet et al. (2018) using GMD (lined-up to 2016, based on 2013 version)

# Economic and earner composition

## As expected, households with no earners are the poorest

Poverty rate (%)

■ With children ■ No children



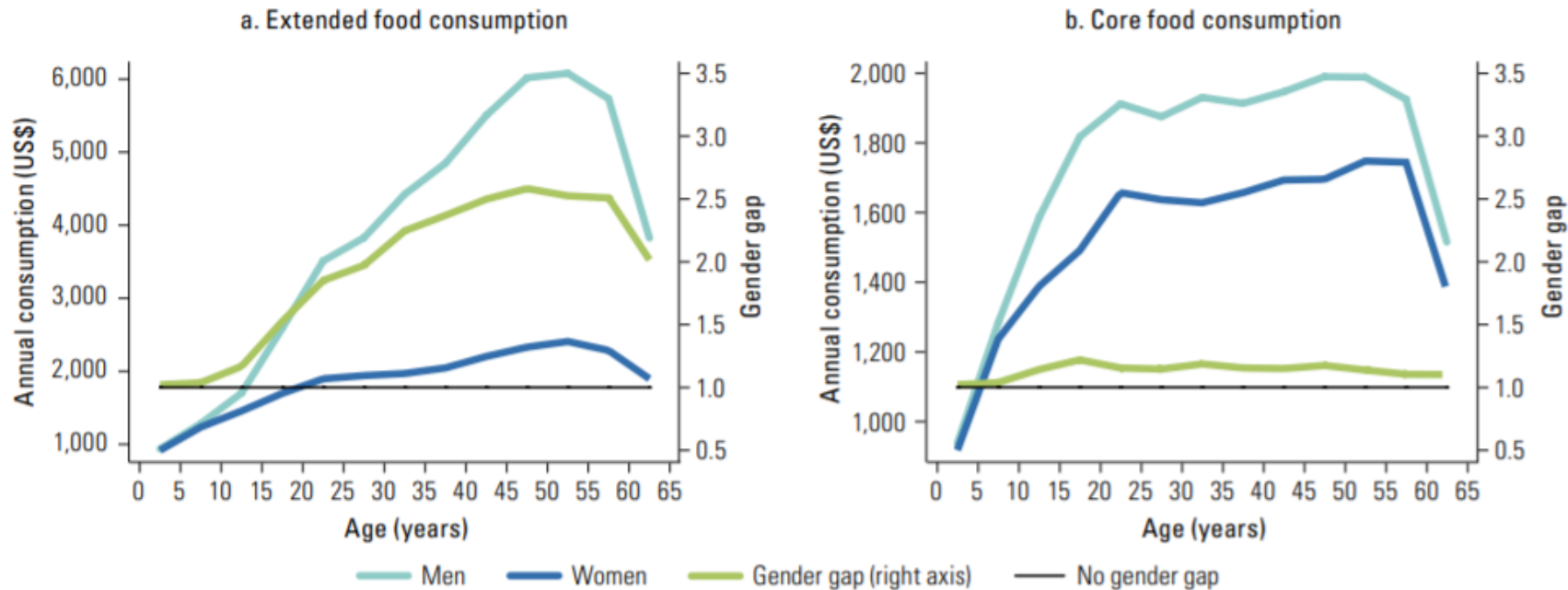
Source: Munoz-Boudet et al. (2018) using GMD (lined-up to 2016, based on 2013 version)

Can we measure individual  
consumption?

# Limited and difficult to collect data on individual consumption shows a gap

Large intrahousehold differences in consumption over the lifecycle that disadvantage women

**FIGURE 5.5 The Gender Gap in Food Consumption over the Life Cycle, China**



Source: Based on Santaella-Llopis and Zheng 2017 and their supplementary material.

Taken from [Chapter 5 of the 2018 Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report](#)

We only have a partial picture. No information on non-food items

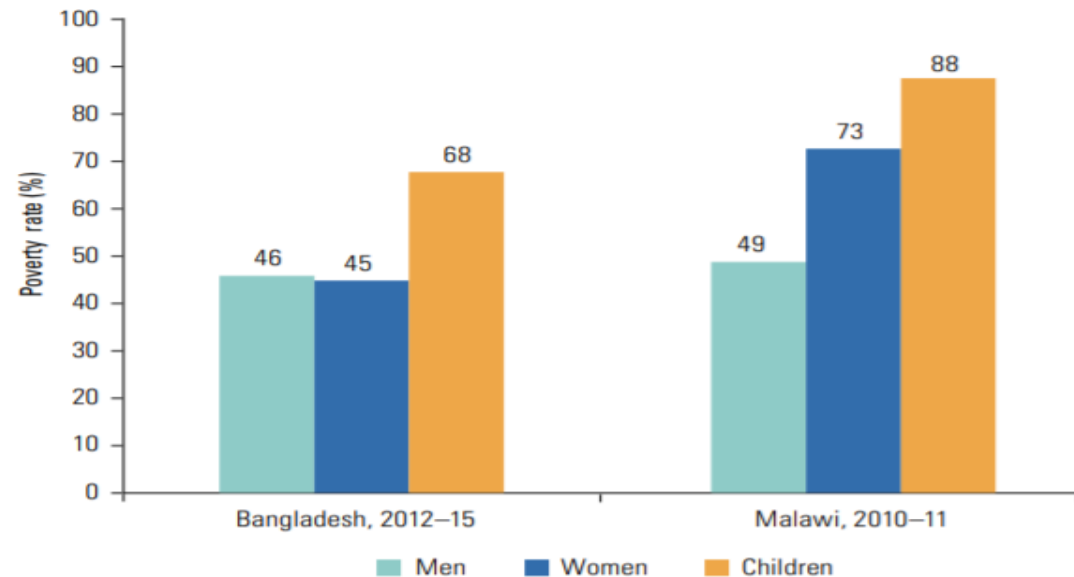
Other evidences from [Bangladesh](#), [Burundi](#), and [Senegal](#)

# Structural models can be used to estimate intra-household poverty rates

- Requires  $\geq 1$  item “assignable” to specific individuals
- Estimate intrahousehold resource shares over the entire consumption basket by imposing assumptions (e.g. [Dunbar et. al. 2013](#), [Lechene et. al. 2019](#), [Gaddis et. al. 2019](#))
- Ongoing research by World Bank and Institute for Fiscal Studies



**FIGURE 5.8** Estimated Individual Poverty Rates, Nuclear Households, Bangladesh and Malawi



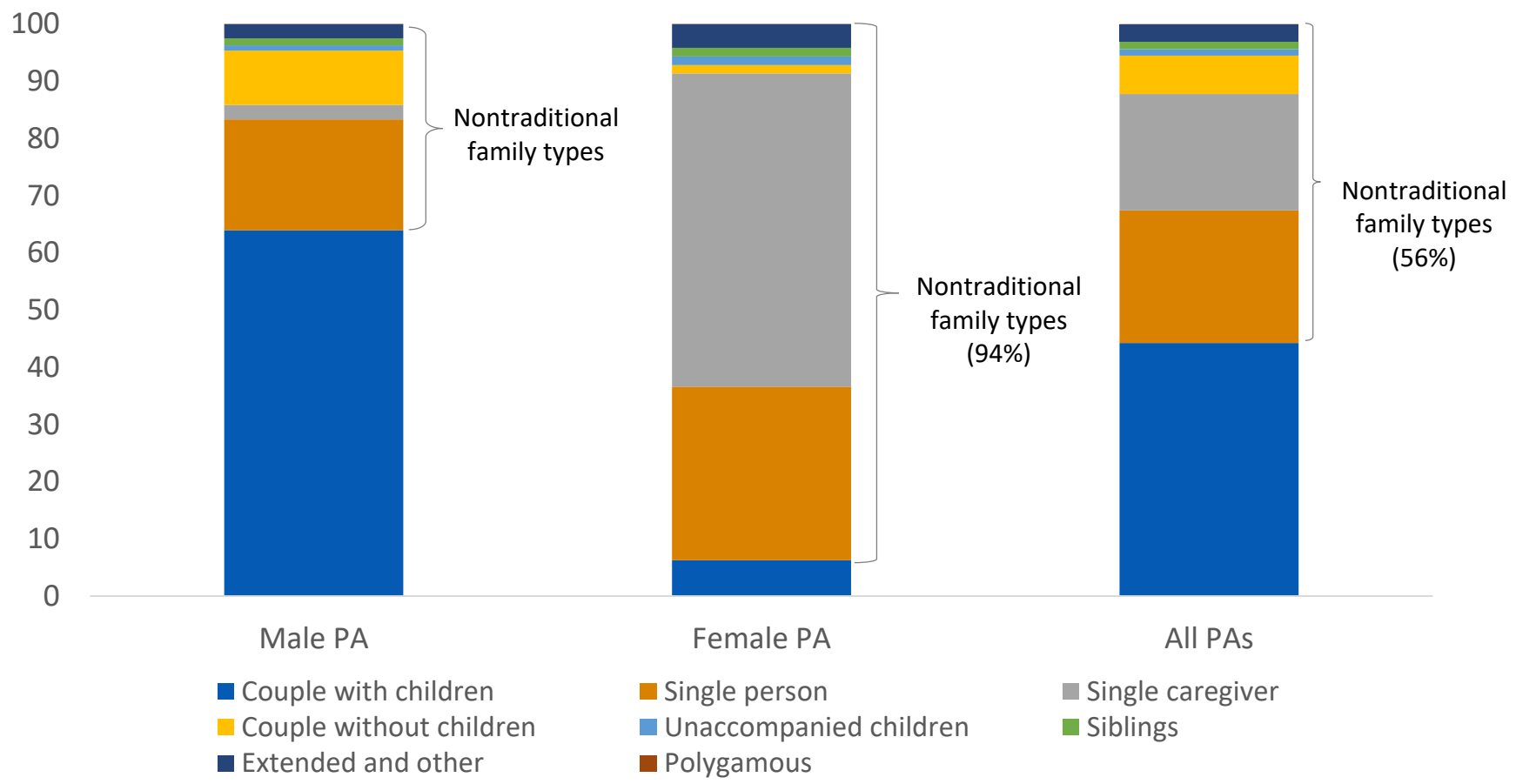
Taken from [Chapter 5 of the 2018 Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report](#)



Measuring poverty gaps by sex  
in forced displacement context:  
Jordan

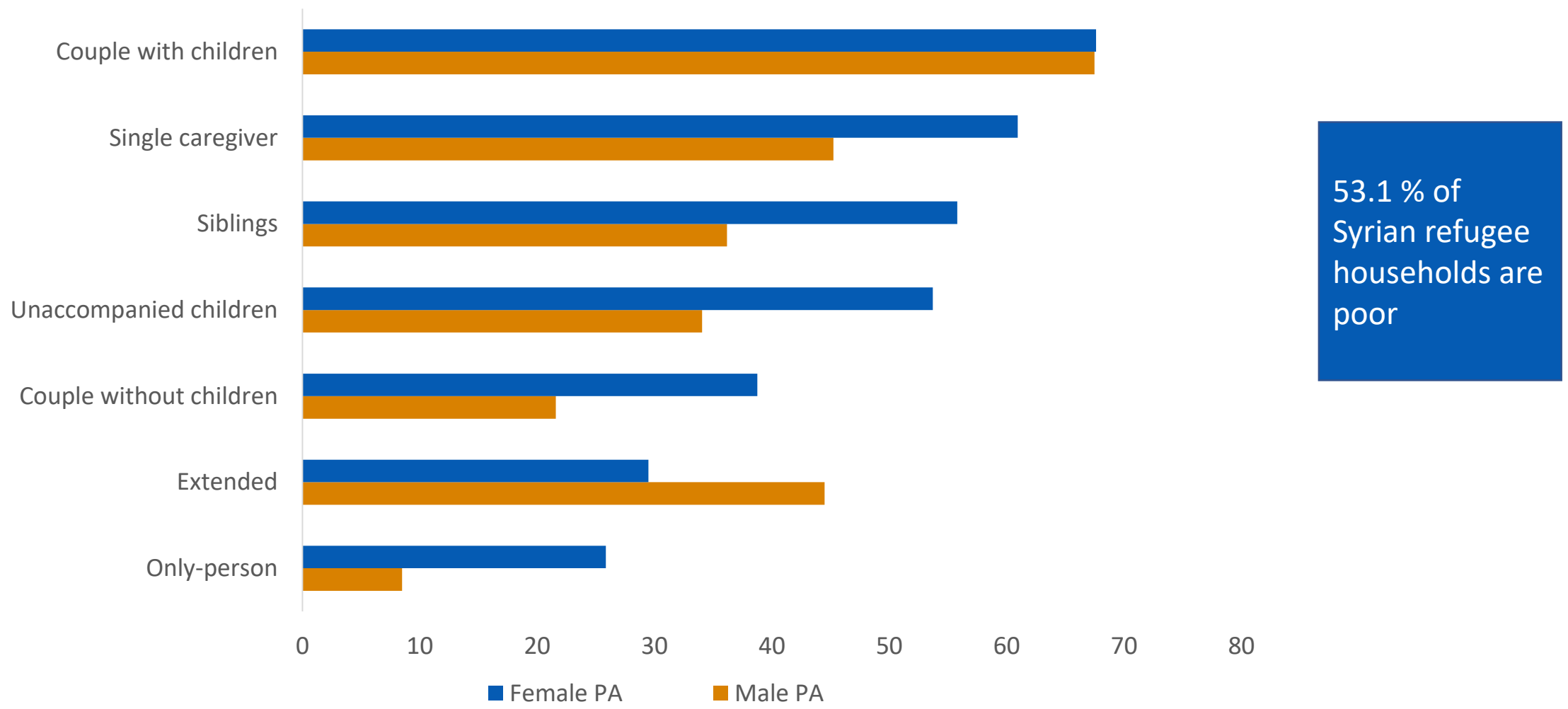
# How does poverty differ among refugees?

## Taking a gender lens to the data on Syrian Refugees in Jordan



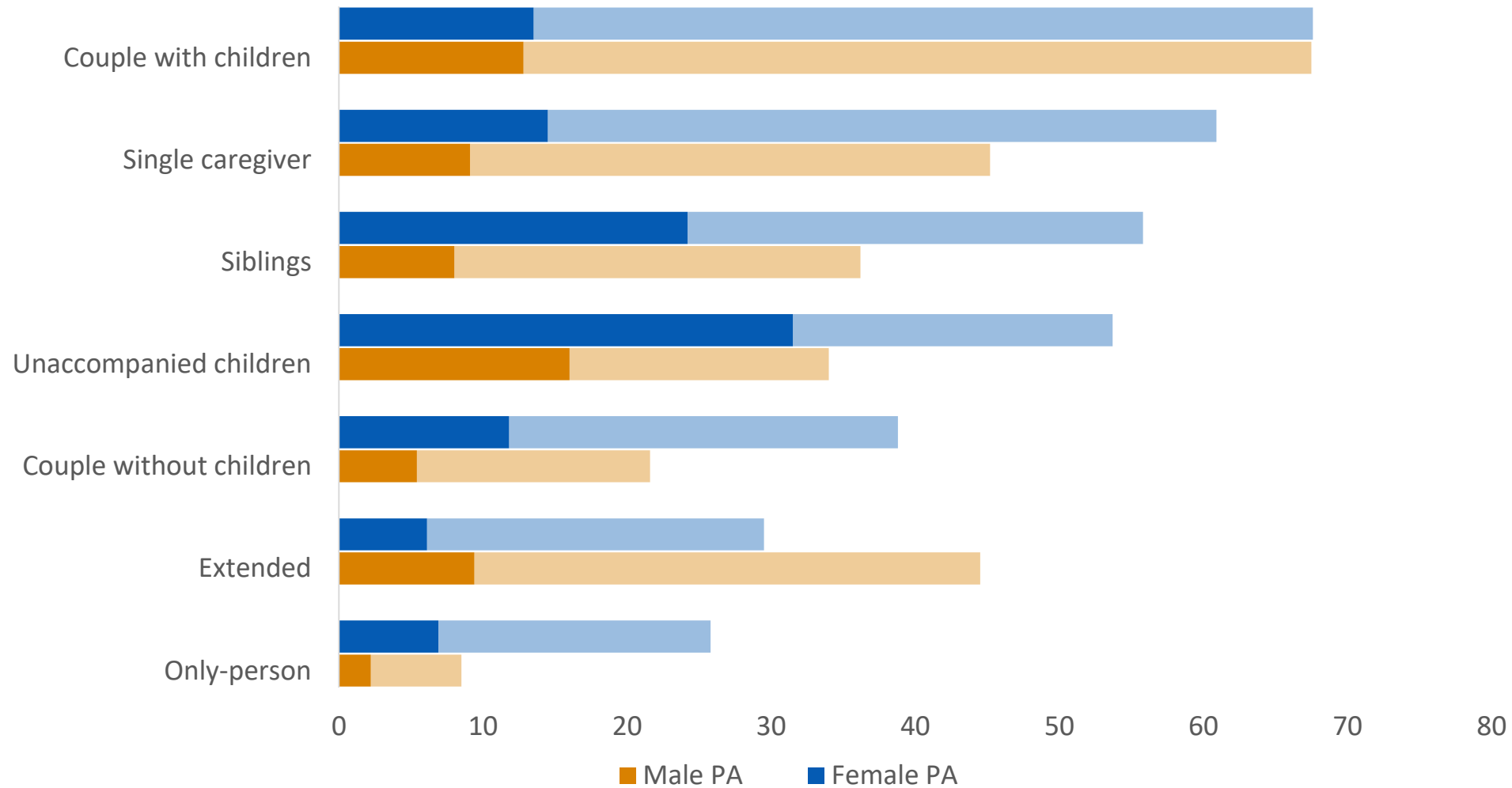
Source: Own calculations based on ProGres and HV database ([Hanmer et. al. 2018](#))

# Sex of Principal Applicant and household poverty rates: Before humanitarian assistance



Source: Own calculations based on ProGres and HV database ([Hanmer et. al. 2018](#))

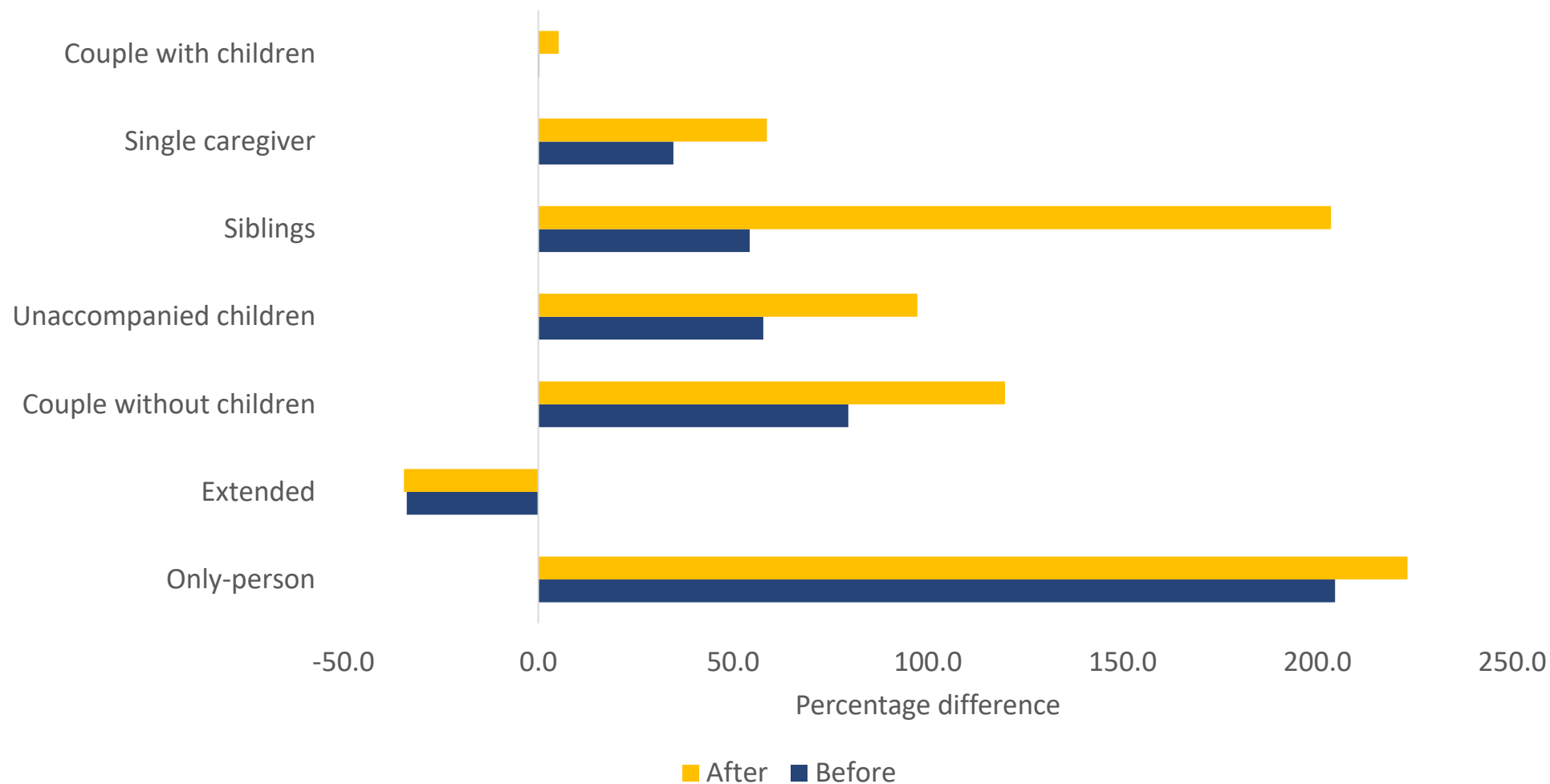
# Sex of Principal Applicant and household poverty rates: Before and after humanitarian assistance



11 % of Syrian refugee households are poor

Source: Own calculations based on ProGres and HV database ([Hanmer et. al. 2018](#)). Dashed portion of the bars shows the reduction in poverty rates.

# Gender poverty gap before and after cash assistance



Source: Own calculations based on ProGRES and HV database ([Hanmer et. al. 2018](#))

Note: Poverty gap =  $(P_f - P_m) / P_m * 100$  where  $P_f$  = poverty rate of female headed households,  $P_m$  = poverty rate of male headed households

# THANK YOU

Daniel Halim ([dhalim@worldbank.org](mailto:dhalim@worldbank.org))



Divyanshi Wadhwa ([dwadhwa@worldbank.org](mailto:dwadhwa@worldbank.org))



