



Statistical Poverty-Analysis in Sub-Saharan Africa

Control of Acquired Knowledge

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CHAPTER 1

Tick selection (or comment). Sometimes more than one selection is correct, sometimes none.

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. One Measure of Poverty? or are there more? The measures used are ... | Qualitative | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Quantitative | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Preferably both | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. How to Measure of Poverty in money categories? Using .. | low income | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | inadequate expenditures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Preferably both | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | None of these | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. What is a Poverty Line? | A State of Poverty | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Inadequate income | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | A Threshold: Identifying the poor as those with income (or expenditures) below this | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | None of these | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. The Computation of a Poverty Line involves.... | Food Poverty Line | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Non Food Poverty Line | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | A sum of both | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | None of these | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. If there is more than one Poverty Line. Why | Rich and Poor have to be treated differently in different regions | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Bundle of essential goods vary among regions | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | The Poverty Line has to allow all people to pass it in some future | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | None of these | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. How should the non-food needs the Poverty Line be determined?.... | By choice of the chief statistician | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | By asking the poor about their necessities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | By share of expenditure for non-food items derived from HH survey's results | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | By accepting the recommendations of the World Bank | <input type="checkbox"/> |

7. What is the Engel's coefficient?....	The percentage of poor in a group of the population	<input type="checkbox"/>
	An indicator, that food expenditure in the family declines as income rises	<input type="checkbox"/>
	The amount of money, a family needs to leave "poverty"	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Relation of food expenditure to the total expenditure	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. What is relative poverty?....	The relation of poor to the total group of the population	<input type="checkbox"/>
	An indicator, that poverty among family members differs	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Poverty defined by Income ratio compared to average income	<input type="checkbox"/>
	None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Who defines the Basic Needs of a population?....	The Ministry of Health	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Usually Basic Needs are defined by information from different sources	<input type="checkbox"/>
	The World Health Organization (WHO)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Reasons to use Adult Equivalence for definition of individual consumption....	Data collected on households as collective units do not reflect individual expenditure	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Per capita calculations weighing all household members identically do reflect individual expenditure	<input type="checkbox"/>
	The \$1/day expenditure reflects individual expenditure usually scaled by Adult Equivalence	<input type="checkbox"/>
	None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Your Recommendation to use prices for setting up Poverty Lines....	General consumer price index (CPI)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Poverty-specific CPI	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Prices adjusted for differential prices paid by the poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Prices adjusted for differential prices paid by the poor at different price points	<input type="checkbox"/>
	None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Reasons for using "Purchasing Power Parity" (PPP)....	International Comparison of Prices	<input type="checkbox"/>
	As good as Exchange Rates	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Satisfy United Nations and World Bank exchange rates projects	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Differences between PPP and official exchange rates are considerable.	<input type="checkbox"/>

CHAPTER 2

Tick selection (or comment). Sometimes more than one selection is correct, sometimes none.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Desirable features of poverty measures?.. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Internationally accepted b. scale invariance c. monotonicity d. Transfer sensitivity e. decomposability f. single, unique measure encompassing all the prior features | <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The headcount measure? is.. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Poor Number of People in a Poor Population Number of poor in the sample is divided by the total number of the sample None of these | <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. When is a sample representative?.. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the sampling strategy involved random stratification Sample represents adequately the population Number of sampled items is bigger than 5% of the population All of these | <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. When is a sample representative?.. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the sampling strategy involved random stratification Sample represents adequately the population Number of sampled items is bigger than 5% of the population All of these | <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Which index satisfies the desirable features of poverty measures (b. to e. as numbered in Evaluation Ch2.1.)?... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head count Poverty Gap Squared Poverty Gap Watts index | <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. What is the exit time?... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How much would have to be spent to eliminate poverty The time in years for the household to starve years that it would take poor households to grow out of poverty All of these | <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> |

7. Examples of
 Quantiles?...

- Quartiles
- Quintiles
- Deciles
- Percentiles

8. When does the Lorenz
 curve of income fall
 below the line of
 equality? Then .

- All individuals have the same income
- The poor individuals have bigger share of the population
- The richer individuals have bigger share of the population
- None of these

9. What is the range of the
 Gini Coefficient?

- From 0 to 1
- From -1 to 0
- From -1 to +1
- None of these

CHAPTER 3

Tick selection (or comment). Sometimes more than one selection is correct, sometimes none.

1. What is Poverty Monitoring for?. To find out	Who are the poor?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Where do they live?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	What do they do?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	On what sectors do they depend for their livelihood?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Do they have access to economic infrastructure and support services such as social services and safety nets?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	How can the government target resources to them?	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Possible Indicators of Capability deprivation?.	Access to Bars and Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Access to Roads	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Availability of Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Drinking Water	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Productive assets	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Housing Condition	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. What is Poverty Mapping?.	International Maps to compare Poverty Indices	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Spatial analysis of poverty	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Maps of Incidence of Poverty	<input type="checkbox"/>
	None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Frequency of Census and HH surveys?	Census: Every 10 years/ HHS: every 10 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Census: Every 5 years/ HHS: every 5 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Census: Every 10 years/ HHS: every 3-5 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Different Frequencies	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Poverty Mapping Tools?	DevInfo	<input type="checkbox"/>
	EXCEL MapInfo	<input type="checkbox"/>
	World Development Indicators	<input type="checkbox"/>
	GIS Tools	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Which combination of data sources is especially useful for Poverty Mapping?	Labor Surveys and Health Surveys	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Census and HH surveys	<input type="checkbox"/>
	HH surveys and Consumer Price Surveys	<input type="checkbox"/>
	None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>

CHAPTER 4

Tick selection (or comment). Sometimes more than one selection is correct, sometimes none.

- | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| 1. What is the Human Development Index? | Subset of Millenium Development Goals? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Measure Literacy of Children? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Index that measures a country's average achievements in three basic aspects of human development: health, knowledge, and a decent standard of living | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | None of these | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. What is the Advantage of an Asset Based Index? | Measures long-term wealth tendencies | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Is Favoring urban population | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Is easier to collect than consumption or income data | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | None of these | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Quantitative Measuring Poverty is best done by... | Measuring Income | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Measuring Expenditure / Consumption | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | A combination of measuring Expenditure / Consumption and Income | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Measuring Nutrition Status of Children | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Quantitative Measuring Poverty is best done by... | Measuring Income | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Measuring Expenditure / Consumption | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | A combination of measuring Expenditure / Consumption and Income | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Measuring Nutrition Status of Children | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Factor Analysis can help... | Measuring Factors of Living Standard | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Measuring hidden "background" variables not directly visible. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Measuring Facts for the Reasons of Poverty | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Answering a Fact Sheet for Explaining Poverty | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. What is meant by Poverty Dynamics... | Relationship between income inequality and poverty | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Income mobility over time, | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Distinction between chronic and transient poverty | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Measurement of income growth among the poor | <input type="checkbox"/> |

7. What are the general principal shortcomings of Household Surveys...	<p>No direct questioning for poverty</p> <p>Poor Households are under represented</p> <p>No information on individual well-being</p> <p>Lack of information on District Level</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
8. Cluster Analysis can help...	<p>Discovering Clusters of Poverty</p> <p>Identify relatively homogeneous groups of variables</p> <p>To separate data into groups based on individual cases. It can be used for data exploration or reduction</p> <p>To measure of the relationship between two numerical variables, or sets of variables</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
9. Linear Regression Analysis can help...	<p>Discovering Return of Investment when Reducing Poverty</p> <p>To explain the variation in one variable, a dependent numerical variable in terms of one or more predictor variables</p> <p>To explain predictors for a wealth indicator</p> <p>To measure of the relationship between poor and not poor fractions of the population</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
10. Advantages of Qualitative Studies and Participatory Assessments...	<p>A better understanding of how people survive living under adverse conditions</p> <p>Identification of perceived and actual constraints and obstacles that prevent improvement of peoples' lives.</p> <p>Instruments for identifying the characteristics of the poor and the extent of their deprivation.</p> <p>An Addition to quantitative methods</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
11. Could these be Examples of Qualitative Studies ?...	<p>Participation in Political Decision Making and Budget Allocation of Rural Chiefs of Northern Malawi</p> <p>Importance of NGOs in Setting up a Poverty Monitoring System in Kumasi Province of Ghana</p> <p>Monitoring District Development in Mozambique</p> <p>Measuring Relation of Children's Height and Weight in Rural Tanzania</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
12. What can call for using SWOT Analysis for Planning a Poverty Monitoring System ...	<p>Identifying Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats of the proposed solution</p> <p>Make use of Group Dynamics to achieve a solution responding to the views of all members of the group</p> <p>Identifying that the envisaged solution is not feasible and will be discarded</p> <p>Because it is a Fashionable Planning Tool</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

