Comparing Panel Data with Life Histories of Poverty Exiting Households in Rural Kenya

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Outline of Presentation

1. Evidence from Prior Quantitative Studies
2. Objective
3. Survey Methodology
4. Preliminary Key Findings
5. Policy Options

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Evidence from Prior Studies

- Evidence from various quantitative study done attribute the exits from poverty by the rural households as :
  - Demographics
    - Age of the households heads
    - Female households with high dependency
    - Education of head
    - Decrease number of dependency
  - Stable increase of income and/or assests over time
  - Diversified sources of income
  - land size increase
  - Productivity increase
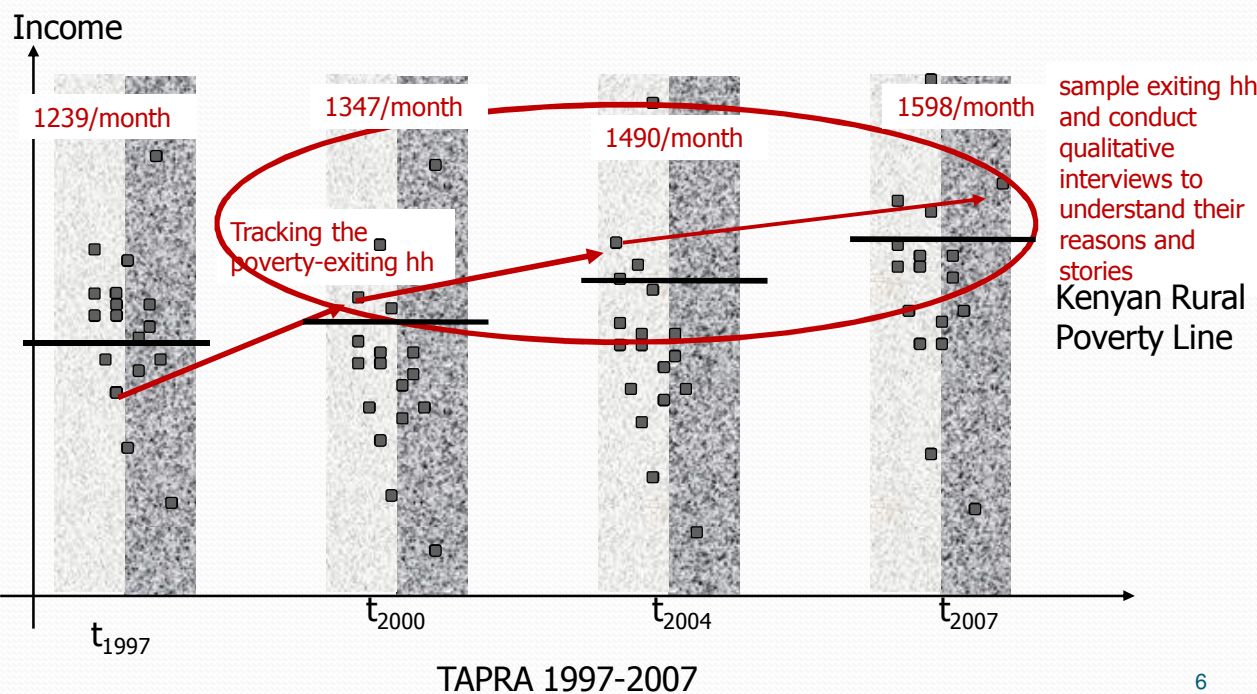 - Poverty related to where households lives

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Objective

- Identifying factors associated with rural households exiting poverty using the quantitative and qualitative approach (Q^2)
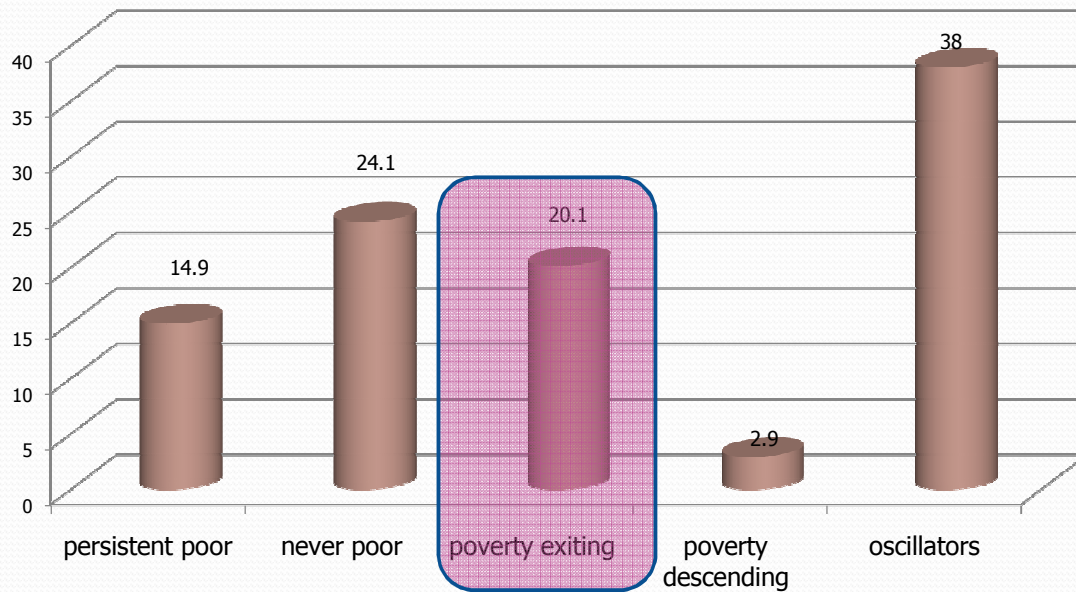
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Survey Methodology

q-squared methodology of combining quantitative and qualitative poverty analysis (follow up of poverty exiting households with qualitative research methods)

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Income Approach

Income

1239/month

1347/month

1490/month

1598/month

Tracking the poverty-exiting hh

sample exiting hh and conduct qualitative interviews to understand their reasons and stories

Kenyan Rural Poverty Line

t_{1997} t_{2000} t_{2004} t_{2007}

TAPRA 1997-2007

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Poverty Dynamics 1997-2007

Overall Poverty Dynamics of all TAMPA hh (in %)

Sample Size

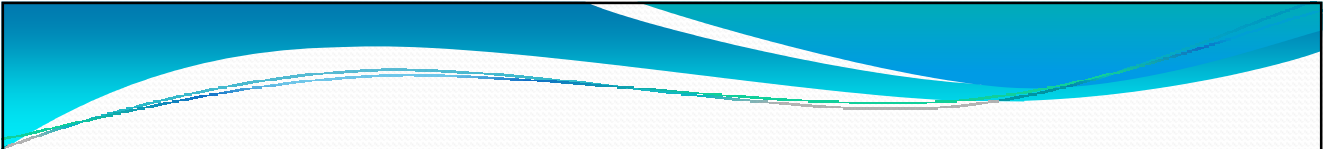| District	Households
Meru	
Nyeri	18
Muranga	
Kakamega	
Bungoma	17
Nakuru	
Uasin Gishu	
Trans Nzoia	16
Bomet	
Total households	**52**

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Work in Progress -Preliminary Results

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Key Findings Attributed to Household Exiting Poverty

- High value crops grown by the households-tea, coffee, export crops- better management
- Livestock was important- especially milk production and also ownership of small livestock-household welfare meet day to day needs leverage credit
- Households with small membership, educated members, remitting –value education
- Intergeneration wealth transfer- where the family members of the head of the household had huge tracks of land , were educated , owned assets

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- Increased remittance to the households
- The importance of off-farm income to the households
- Shocks either at the household level or community level push households into poverty
  - Death of household members who are income earner
  - Chronic ailments, drain on household due to medical bill
  - Drought
  - Price hikes
  - Post election violence

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Policy Option

- Investment in education especially secondary and tertiary education accessible to all
- Support of interlinked credit
- Investment and support to health care –make it accessible to
- Investment in infrastructure (road, electricity,ICT) in the rural area to spur growth and create employment (off-farm income)

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Thanks You

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