Online Appendix: "The Consumption, Income and Wealth of the Poorest: Cross-Sectional Facts of Rural and Urban Sub-Saharan Africa for Macroeconomists"

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Contents

A The Integrated Surveys of Agriculture

The Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (ISA) are part of a new initiative funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and led by the Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) Team in the Development Research Group (DECRG) of the World Bank. These surveys are fairly homogenous across countries. In this appendix A we focus primarily on the Malawi 2010-2011 Integrated Survey of Agriculture (also, Integrated Household Survey (IHS3)). The main differences of ISA surveys across Malawi, Uganda and Tanzania are discussed in the main text of the paper.

The sample size in the Malawi ISA 2010-2011 is 12,271 households (and 56,397 individuals) with a focus on consumption, income, and wealth. The survey includes four main questionnaires: household (H), agricultural (AG), fishery (F), and community (C).[1] The sample is representative and consists of 9,024 cross-sectional households (in 768 enumeration areas, EAs) that were visited once, and 3,247 panel households (in 204 EAs) that were visited twice. The households that were visited once received the household questionnaire in full, as well as agriculture and fishery questionnaires when applicable. As part of the agriculture questionnaire, these cross-sectional households reported information on the last completed rainy and dimba (dry) seasons.[2] Depending on the harvesting being completed or not at the time of the interview, the reference rainy season for these households corresponds to the 2009/2010 (79% of all cases (AG:c0a)) or the 2008/2009 season. Analogously, the reference dry season corresponds to the year 2009/2010 (55% of all cases, AG:j0a) or year 2008/2009. The households that received two visits (about 1/3 of the total sample) were visited during the post-planting period of the 2009/2010 rainy season (i.e., in March/April which ensures that planting is finished) and revisited about 3 months later (i.e., June/July) during the post-harvest period. That is, by construction panel households always refer to the 2009/10 rainy and dry season. Further, during the first visit panel households reported information on the 2009/10 rainy season pre-harvest related issues, including cultivated area, input use, associated household and hired labor, costs, etc. During the second visit farming households reported information on 2009/10 rainy season production and post-harvest related matters, as well as complete information on the 2009/2010 dry season.[3,4]

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[1] See MNSO (2012) for further detailed information on the design and implementation of the IHS3.

[2] Typically, the rainy season (months in which it rains) comprehends two consecutive years in Malawi from November to March. This way, the start date for planting is generally some time after the rains start in November and ends around January. Farmers generally complete their planting before January 15—usual cut-off date for rainfall-season planting. Harvesting usually starts in March/April. There is some variation, though not significant, of start and end dates across regions. Harvests are possible earlier/later depending on the type of crop, year-specific rainfall and clime, other location-specific agronomic conditions. Earlier harvesting before optimal crop maturity (as early as February) might also be generated due to household needs to satisfy minimum subsistence consumption and avoid hunger (see the collection of USAID Malawi Food Security Outlooks and Updates http://www.fews.net/docs/Publications/Malawi_FSU_February_2010_final.pdf).

[3] This subsample of IHS3 households that receive two visits is designed to be representative at national-, regional- and urban/rural-level—the subsample belongs to a set of enumeration areas (EAs) that were randomly selected prior to the start of the field work. Further, these selected EAs/households will be tracked and resurveyed in 2013 as part of a new IHS3-panel component. In our current exercise we focus exclusively on the cross-sectional dimension of the IHS3 that is available. That is, we use all currently available information incorporating all households independently of whether they were visited once or twice in IHS3. Note that the IHS3 is not linked to the previous sample waves, IHS1 or IHS2, in any panel dimension. It is the IHS3 that for the first time serves as a baseline for a panel set to be followed-up in 2013. Further, for the IHS3 panel subcomponent, retrospective information on the 2008/2009 rainy season is also provided, see Module AG:b.

[4] In order to collect consumption data in an evenly spread manner across the 12-month period, the work was organized in a way that approximately 64 EAs were subject to consumption data collection each month. To accomplish this in the context of paying two visits to the panel households in the first six months of the field work, it was decided that when the panel households were visited for the first time during the first quarter of the fieldwork, only half of them (Panel Group A) received the household questionnaire in full, and if applicable, the visit 1 components of the agriculture questionnaire and the fishery questionnaire. The rest of the panel subsample (Panel Group B) were administered only the household roster, the filter module for the agriculture questionnaire, and the visit 1 components of the agriculture questionnaire, if applicable, when they were visited for the first

A.1 The unit of analsyis: Households

In Malawi, as in many other developing countries, household size is large with extended families in which several generations live together in a single household. Household members potentially include family (e.g. children, spouses, siblings, and parents) and also non-relatives (e.g. lodgers and servants). We define household members as individuals that have lived in the household at least 9 months in the last 12 months. While we focus on households as the baseline unit of analysis, we also study individual characteristics of household members *per se* in several parts of our study, for example, to analyze total household labor supply. Some important economic variables are available only at the individual level (e.g. demographic variables, labor income, and fertility) and this implies that we need to carefully aggregate individual data across all household members to obtain household-level variables.

Household characteristics   We attribute to the household the household head demographic characteristics. The household head is the person who makes economic decisions in the household. Individual demographic characteristics include sex (H:b03), age (H:b05), birth year (H:b06), and the set of variables that we describe next including educational attainment, health behavior and status, marital status, household structure, risk and insurance mechanisms, food security, geographical variables, and migration characteristics. The household roster collects this information for all household members.[5]

Geographic variables.   Information on the district where the household lives (H:a01), town (H:a02), and place/village name (H:a05) are provided. Further, region can be identified from the first enumeration code of the district variable: North ($r = 1$), Center ($r = 2$), and South ($r = 3$).

A.2 Consumption

Household-z consumption includes nondurables (e.g. food, clothing, services, utility bills, school, and medical expenditures) and durables (e.g. housing services and furniture).[6] All consumption quantities are annualized after controlling for seasonality.[7]

A.2.1 Nondurable consumption

First, food consumption, $c_{f,z}$, includes 135 items distributed into: (a) cereals, grains, and cereal products, (b) roots, tubers, and plantains, (c) nuts and pulses, (d) vegetables, (e) meat, fish, and animal products, (f) fruits, (g) cooked food from vendors, (h) milk and milk products, (i) beverages, and (j) spices and miscellaneous. Information about each food item includes quantity consumed last week (H:g03), quantity purchased (H:g04), quantity consumed from own production (H:g06), quantity received from gifts and other sources (H:g07).[8] We use expenditures on food items (H:g05) and the purchased quantity (H:g04) to infer food prices per kg. and per

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time. In the second quarter of the field work, Panel Group B were administered the remaining parts of the household questionnaire, and the visit 2 components of the agriculture questionnaire and the fishery questionnaire, if applicable, while Panel Group A only received a household roster update and the visit 2 components of the agriculture questionnaire, if applicable.

[5]The questionnaire allows for the data collection of up to 12 household members. If the household has more than 12 members, a second questionnarie is used to complete the information on each and all members. Individual information for each and all household members is available on, among others, demographic characteristics, labor income, and fertility history.

[6]Our construction of household consumption is similar what is proposed in Deaton and Zaidi (2002), except for how we value the part of production not sold, which we discuss in Section A.3.

[7]Section discusses in detail our procedure to seasonally adjust consumption.

[8]These consumption quantities are provided in different units (e.g. kg, 50kg bag, 90kg bag, Pail, n.10 plate, n.12 plate, bunch, piece, heap, bale, basket, ox-cart, litre, cup, tin, gram, millilitre, teaspoon, basin, satchet/tube, other (spec.)). We convert these quantities into kg. We use reported prices to generate the conversion rates. The median unit price (of items reported in the modal unit) for a given item in a given region and season is used

food item κ,

$$p_{f_\kappa,r} = q_{z \in r}^{50} \left(\frac{exp_{f_\kappa,z}}{c_{f_\kappa,z}} \right),$$

where $q_{z \in r}^{50}$ is the median function and $p_{f_\kappa,r}$ the median price computed from households in region r with positive consumption and expenditures.[9] These imputed prices, p_{f_κ}, for each food item κ are used to compute the monetary value of nonpurchased food consumption from own production and gifts. Second, other nondurable expenditures, $exp_{nf,z}$, include fuel, paper and paper products, personal products, rubber, plastics, textiles, clothing, footwear, mortgage payments, funeral costs, bridewealth costs, and mosquito nets (H:i01-k03). Third, utilities expenditures, $exp_{u,z}$, include the value of purchased firewood (last week) (H:f18), electricity (H:f25-26), MTL telephone (H:f32-33), cell phone (last month) (H:f35), and water (last month) (H:f37). Fourth, school expenditures in the last 12 months, $exp_{s,z}$, include tuition, after school programs and tutoring, books, uniform, boarding fees, transport, etc. (H:c22A-c22I). Fifth, medical expenditures), $exp_{m,z}$, include treatment and prevention activities. Regarding treatment, medical expenditures include hospitalizations costs (H:d14) and stays over traditional healers (H:d19), transport costs (H:d15 and H:d20), and overnight food (H:d16 and H:d21), the amount spent in the last 4 weeks on medicine, tests, and inpatient fees (H:d10), and nonprescription medicines (e.g. Panadol, Fansidar, cough syrup) (H:d12). Regarding prevention, medical expenditures include care not related to an illness (e.g. preventive care, prenatal visits, check-ups, etc.) (H:d11). This implies that the monetary value of household-z nondurable consumption is

$$p_{nd}c_{nd,z} = \sum_\kappa \left(exp_{f_\kappa,z} + p_{f_\kappa,r}(c_{f_\kappa,z}^{own} + c_{f_\kappa,z}^{rec}) \right) + exp_{nf,z} + exp_{u,z} + exp_{s,z} + exp_{m,z},$$

and note that $p_{f_\kappa,r}(c_{f_\kappa,z}^{own} + c_{f_\kappa,z}^{rec})$ are not household expenditures, hence, do not enter the household budget constraint.[10]

A.2.2   Durable consumption

Durable consumption consists of housing services and purchases of other durable goods such as furniture, AC, TV, refrigerator, bicycle, etc. in the last 12 months (H:l06). For households who do not own their dwellings, the rental expenditure is reported (H:f04). Housing services are inferred from the self reported monthly renting value of dwellings owned by the household, $r_h k_{h,z}$, (H:f03). Denote expenditures on other durables as $exp_{od,z}$ (H:l07). This way, the monetary value of household-z durable consumption is,

$$p_d c_{d,z} = r_h k_{h,z} + exp_{od,z},$$

and note that $r_h k_{h,z}$ are not household expenditures, hence, do not enter the household budget constraint.

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to generate household specific conversion rates. We pick the median conversion rate (if there are at least 7) for each item-unit (conversion rates are item specific). With the resulting conversion rates, items are first converted into the modal unit, and then into kg.

[9] The median of rural-urban deflated prices per region are used to estimate monetary values (historical inflation series are available at the Malawi National Statistical Office website). We are unable to estimate the value for 3.8% of household items for own consumption, which is negligible in monetary value as we are able to value the main crops such as maize, tobacco, potatoes, milk, eggs, and so on.

[10] This information on nondurable nonfood expenditures is collected by item through exclusive 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, and 12 months recalls. For those items with 3 months or less recall period, we convert them to monthly values, deflate, deseasonalize, and annualize each subgroup separately: food from own production, purchased, and received; clothing, utilities, health, and a 'other' category.

A.3 Income

Household-z annual income includes labor market income wh_z (A.3.2), agricultural net production $p_a y_{a,z}$ (A.3.1), fishery net production $p_f y_{f,z}$ (A.3.4), business income $y_{b,z}$ (A.3.3), capital income $y_{k,z}$ (A.3.5), and net transfers $y_{tr,z}$ (A.3.6). All variables are annualized. That is, household-z income is the sum of all income sources:

$$y_z = wh_z + p_a y_{a,z} + p_f y_{f,z} + y_{b,z} + y_{k,z} + y_{tr,z}.$$

A.3.1 Agricultural net production

Household-z agricultural activities are reported separately for nonpermanent crop produced in the rainy (AG:c-i) and dry (simba) (AG:j-o) seasons, $s = \{r, d\}$, tree/permanent crop (AG:p-q), livestock sales (AG:r) and livestock products sales (AG:s).

Nonpermanent crop. Denote by ψ_i the type of nonpermanent crop i.[11] Denote the total quantity of nonpermanent crop-ψ_i harvested by household z per season s by $y_{\psi_i,s,z}$ (AG:g13). The information on harvested crop is available per plot, that is, $y_{\psi_i,s,z} = \sum_d y_{\psi_i,d,s,z}$ where $y_{\psi_i,d,s,z}$ is the amount of crop-ψ_i harvested by household z in season s and plot d, and note that up to 5 types of crop are potentially harvested per plot (AG:d20). These data are collected for up to 6 plots (R1-R6).[12] Part of the harvested crop is sold, $y_{\psi_i,s,z}^{sold}$ (AG:i02).[13] Household-z monetary revenue from crop-ψ_i sales in a given season is $rev_{\psi_i,s,z}$ (AG:i03). From this revenue and the quantity sold we can infer crop-ψ_i prices-at-the-gate per season s and region r, $p_{\psi_i,s,r}$, as

$$p_{\psi_i,s,r} = q_{z \in r}^{50} \left(\frac{rev_{\psi_i,s,z}}{y_{\psi_i,s,z}^{sold}} \right),$$

where $q_{z \in r}^{50}$ is the median function and $p_{\psi_i,s,r}$ is the median price of crop-ψ_i in region r with positive revenues in season s.[14] For tobacco, which represents 50% of the total value of agricultural production, the price-at-the-gate is also used to value the production that is stored. The reasons for storage tobacco are: wait for the arrival of buyer or sell later at a higher price. A negligible amount is kept for own consumption (AG:i42a).

In order to estimate the value of production that is not sold for food items, we use the consumption prices estimated in Section A.2. We use the median *consumption* prices of that item in a given region-season when available. Take the example of maize, which accounts for 69% of the quantity and 39% of the value in agricultural production in Malawi. Farmers sell maize in shelled grains at an average price at the gate of less than 40 MWK per kg. This is the price captured by the definition above. The average price of green maize (on the cob) as

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[11]Information on all typical nonpermanent crops ϕ_i is available. These crops are: maize (local, composite/OPV, hybrid, hybrid recycled), tobacco (Burley, flue cured, NNDF, SDF, oriental, other), groundnut (chalimbana, CG7, mani-pintar, mawanga, JL24, other), rice (local, faya, pusa, TCG10, IET4094, kilombero, etc.), ground bean, sweet potato, Irish (Malawi) potato, wheat, finger millet (mawere), Sorghum, peral millet (mchewere), beans, soybeans, pigeonpea (nandolo) cotton, sunflower, sugar cane, cabbage, tanaposi, nkhwani, therere/OKRA, tomato, onion, pea paprika, other). For exposition simplicity, we use rainy season variables name codes (AG:b-i) in the Agricultural questionnaire. The procedure for the simba (dry) season name codes (AG:j-o) is analogous, replacing 'c' for 'j' and so on

[12]A plot is defined as a continuous piece of land on which a unique crop (or mixture of crops) is grown under a uniform consistent crop management system. These questions are generally asked to the person that makes the economic decisions on the plot (see AG:d01-d02).

[13]Note that information on sales are available in total per crop, not by plot. In practice, in our computations we do not distinguish whether the quantities and prices of each crop refer to shelled or unshelled product (AG:i02c). This is because whether a crop is sold as shelled or unshelled is crop specific; 98% of maize is reported as shelled. The is not enough variation to allow us to estimate shelled and unshelled prices for a given crop.

[14]We use the same procedure used in Section A.2 to convert all quantities into kg. Reported quantities units include kg, 50 and 90 kg bags, pail, bunch, piece, bale, basket, plate, and others.)

a consumption good is 97 MWK per kg. Deaton and Zaidi (2002) argue for using the price-at-the-gate as the consumption price may include transportation costs. For the three economies we study, however, we feel that using the price-at-the-gate undervalues the part of the production that is not sold. This is so for two reasons. First, most of the maize sold is measured in shelled maize. However, in these economies the cobs and the rest of the plant are used for fodder, animal feed, and fuel. Shelled Maize and green maize are different goods. The second reason is due to the seasonality of maize prices during the year, in particular the shadow cost of maize during the pre-harvest hungry season. Manda (2010), in a case study of three villages in Malawi, finds that the highest percentage of maize sales takes place in the poorest village. Focus groups in Manda (2010)'s study revealed the reason to be 'desperation selling' due to the lack of cash during the pre-harvest period. Of all farming households, 85% of households do not report any sales of maize, and virtually all those that sell part of their maize, also store it for own consumption. It is our view that the shadow price of unsold maize is best captured by the consumption price of green maize.

In crop production, each household z incurs in intermediate input costs per season s associated with $v = \{land,\ hired\ labor,\ transport\ sales,\ fert/pest/herb,\ seed\}$:

1. Rented-in land (per season and plot), $cost^{land}_{s,z} = r_{s,l} l^{rent-in}_{s,z}$ (AG:c07-c09). The associated rental period is either rainy season, full year (rainy and dry seasons), or other (AG:d12). These rental payments take the form of given output (for crossectional households (AG:d08) and for panel households (AG:d10)), or cash and other in-kind payments (for crossectional households (AG:d09) and for panel households (AG:d11)).[15]

2. Hired labor days and wages per day by men, women, and children (< 15 years of age) and/or payment in-kind (crop) (per season and plot), $cost^{hired\ labor}_{s,z}$ (AG:c39);[16]

3. Transportation costs associated with sales, $cost^{transport\ sales}_{\psi_i,s,z}$ (AG:i10). Information is available by crop.

4. Expenditures on organic fertilizers ($l = org$), inorganic fertilizers (up to 4 types) ($l = inorg$), and pesticides/herbicides (up to 4 types) ($l = pest/herb$), $cost^{f/p/h}_{s,z}$;

5. Expenditures on seeds, $cost^{seeds}_{s,z}$.

While the computations of the costs associated with rented-in land, hired labor, and transportation costs of sales are straightforward, the costs of fertilizers/pesticides and seeds require further explanation due to government subsidies:

Fertilizers The expenditure cost of nonsubsidized fertilizers as well as pesticides/herbicides $cost_{\varphi^{nosub}_{l,z}} = exp_{\varphi^{nosub}_{l,z}}$ is available for each $l = \{org,\ inorg,\ pest/herb\}$ (AG:f09/10/18/19/28/29/40). This includes transportation costs. Below we discuss the cost of subsidized fertilizers and pesticides/herbicides.

Seed The cost of nonsubsidized seed is obtained from expenditures $cost_{seed^{nosub}_{i,z}} = exp_{seed^{nosub}_{i,z}}$, and available for different seed (AG:h09/10/18/19/28/29/40). This includes transportation costs. Below we discuss the cost of subsidized seed.

Subsidies The household-z costs on subsidized fertilizers and pesticides/herbicides, and seed (i.e., $cost^{f/p/h}_{\varrho_i,z,s}$ and $cost^{seed}_{\varrho_i,z,s}$) is computed as the sum of the payments of input purchases done by redeeming coupons (AG:e15) plus the transportation cost (AG:e15), the capital gains of trading coupons $purch^v_{\varrho_i,z,s} - sales^v_{\varrho_i,z,s}$ (AG:e04 and AG:e20), which are negligible.

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[15]Panel households may not have completed the season when they are interviewed. Question AG:d10 refers to output that will be given, and AG:d11 decomposes payments in cash or kind already paid as well as to be paid in the future.

[16]more than 80% of payment in kind is done with shelled maize (AG:d46j). For this reason we use the price-at-the-gate to estimate the monetary value of the payment in kind.

This way, the total costs of nonpermanent crop production associated with fertilizers/pesticides/herbicides and seed are computed as the sum of nonsubsidized and subsidized costs,

$$cost_{s,z}^{f/p/h} = \sum_l cost_{\varphi_{l,z}^{nosub}}^{f/p/h} + \sum_{\varrho_i} cost_{\varrho_i,z,s}^{f/p/h}$$

$$cost_{s,z}^{seed} = \sum_i cost_{seed_{i,z}^{nosub}}^{seed} + \sum_{\varrho_i} cost_{\varrho_i,z,s}^{seed}.$$

Finally, the net product of nonpermanent crop production is,

$$p_\psi y_{\psi,z} = \sum_s \sum_i rev_{\psi_i,s,z} + \sum_s \sum_i p_{\psi_i,s,r}(y_{\psi_i,s,z} - y_{\psi_i,s,z}^{sold}) - \sum_s \sum_v cost_{s,z}^v.$$

for $v = \{land,\ hired\ labor,\ transport\ sales,\ fert/pest/herb,\ seed\}$. The harvested crop-$\psi_i$ that is not sold, i.e., $y_{\psi_i,s,z} - y_{\psi_i,s,z}^{sold}$, is stored $y_{\psi_i,s,z}^{stored}$ (AG:i40) for reasons such as household consumption, seed, and to sell at a later date. There is a question that refer to the loss $y_{\psi_i,s,z}^{lost}$ in the post-harvest period (AG:i36), but this is negligible: less than 40 households report any loss in their maize or tobacco harvest.

Tree/Permanent crop. Denote by ξ_i the type of tree/permanent crop i.[17] The total quantity of permanent crop-ξ_i harvested by household z is $y_{\xi_i,z}$ (AG:p09). Part of the harvested permanent crop is sold, $y_{\xi_i,z}^{sold}$ (AG:q02). Household-z monetary revenue from these sales are $rev_{\xi_i,z}$ (AG:q03). In order to estimate the value of production that is not sold for food items, we use the consumption prices estimated in Section A.2.[18]. The product of permanent crop production is,

$$p_\xi y_{\xi,z} = \sum_i rev_{\xi_i,z} + \sum_i p_{\xi_i,r}(y_{\xi_i,z} - y_{\xi_i,z}^{sold}).$$

The harvested crop-ξ_i that is not sold, i.e., $y_{\xi_i,z} - y_{\xi_i,z}^{sold}$, is stored $y_{\xi_i,z}^{stored}$ (AG:q39),[19] or lost $y_{\xi_i,z}^{lost}$ in the post-harvest period (AG:q35).[20]

Livestock sales. Denote by ω_i the type of livestock i.[21] Part of the livestock is sold, $k_{\omega_i,z}^{sold}$ (AG:r16), and the value of livestock-ω_i sales in the last 12 months is $rev_{\omega_i,z}$ (AG:r17). Households incur in intermediate input costs associated with livestock, $cost_{\omega,z}$, that are hired labor (to take care of livestock) (AG:r27), animal feed (AG:r28), vaccinations (AG:r29), veterinary services (AG:r30), and expenditures on housing equipment, feeding utensils, and other inputs (AG:r31). Livestock net product (sales) is

$$p_\omega k_{\omega,z}^{sold} = \sum_i rev_{\omega_i,z} - cost_{\omega,z}.$$

Livestock product. Denote by ζ_i the type of livestock product i.[22] The annual quantity of livestock product-ζ_i produced by household z, $y_{\zeta_i,z}$, is computed as the average amount of production per month (AG:s03) times the months the product was produced (AG:s02). Part of the livestock product is sold, $y_{\zeta_i,z}^{sold}$ (AG:s05, and the reported sales value is $rev_{\zeta_i,z}$ (AG:s06). In order to estimate the value of production that is not sold, we use the

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[17]Typical permanent crops ξ_i are: cassava, tea, coffee, mango, orange, papaya, banana, avocado, guava, lemon, tangerine, peach, custade apple, Mexican apple, masau, pineapple, macadamia, and other

[18]If these are unavailable, we use the price-at-the-gate median sale prices for a given region and season.

[19]The reason is almost exclusively for own consumption (AG:q41a)

[20]Negligible amounts are lost.

[21]Typical livestock ω includes calf, steer/heifer, cow, bull/ox, donkey, mule/horse, goat, sheep, pig, chicken-layer, local hen, chicken-broiler, local-cock, turkey, duck, guinea fowl, beehive, and other (spec).

[22]Livestock products are: milk, eggs, meat, honey, hides, manure and others.

consumption prices estimated in Section A.2.[23] The net product of livestock produces for household z is

$$p_\zeta y_{\zeta,z} = \left(\sum_i rev_{\zeta_i,z} + \sum_i p_{\zeta_i,r}(y_{\zeta_i,z} - y_{\zeta_i,z}^{sold}) \right).$$

The livestock product-ζ_i that is not sold, i.e., $y_{\zeta_i,z} - y_{\zeta_i,z}^{sold}$, is used for own consumption, $y_{\zeta_i,z}^c$ (AG:s09), or given out as gifts/reimbursements, $y_{\zeta_i,z}^{tr,g}$ (AG:s10-s11).

Renting-in agricultural equipment and structure capital. In the production of permanent and nonpermanent crop, as well as in livestock production, households may rent-in equipment capital (implements and machinery such as hand hoes, axes, ox ploughs, tractors, etc.) and structure capital (e.g. chicken house, storage house, granary, barn, etc.). The value (H:m14) of these rentals in the last 12 months, respectively $r_{k_a^e} k_a^{e,rented-in}$ and $r_{k_a^s} k_a^{s,rented-in}$, is an intermediate cost for agricultural activities that reduces agricultural net production. Therefore, agricultural net production is the sum of nonpermanent crop net production, permanent crop net production, livestock sales, and livestock products net production, minus rentals of agricultural equipment and structure capital, that is,

$$p_a y_{a,z} = p_\psi y_{\psi,z} + p_\xi y_{\xi,z} + p_\omega k_{\omega,z}^{sold} + p_\zeta y_{\zeta,z} - r_{k_a^e} k_a^{e,rented-in} - r_{k_a^s} k_a^{s,rented-in}.$$

A.3.2   Labor market income

Household-z annual labor market income, wh_z, aggregates individual cash and in-kind payments/salaries plus allowances/gratuities earned in the market by each and all household members $i \in z$. Individual labor market income information, $wh_{o_m,i}$, is available by occupation: main occupation ($o_m = 1$), secondary occupation ($o_m = 2$), and informal occupations (ganyu) ($o_m = 3$).[24] Individual annual labor income from formal occupations, $wh_{1,i}$ and $wh_{2,i}$, is obtained by multiplying (a) the last payment/salary (H:e25 and H:e39) plus associated allowances/gratuity (H:e27 and H:e41) times (b) the correspondent reference period (hours/weeks/months) for these payments (H:e26, H:e28, H:e40, and H:e42) times (c) the number of hours/weeks/months worked in the last 12 months (H:e22-24 and H:e36-38). Annual individual labor income from informal occupations, $wh_{3,i}$, is computed by multiplying (a) the wage earned per day (H:e59) times (b) the number of hours/weeks/months worked in ganyu in the last 12 months (H:e56-58). To obtain household-z annual labor income we aggregate labor income over individuals $i \in z$ and occupations o_m, that is,

$$wh_z = \sum_{o_m} \sum_{i \in z} wh_{o_m,i}.$$

A.3.3   Business Income

Household-z privately held businesses (potentially more than one) include owned nonagricultural businesses that process/sell agricultural by-products (e.g. flour, juice, beer, jam, oil, seed, and livestock by-products), sales of forest-based products, street or market trading businesses, taxi or pick up truck drivers, bar/restaurants, professional services (e.g. doctor, accountant, lawyer, and midwife) etc. (H:n09). We define household annual business income, $y_{b,z}$, as the net product of all enterprises owned by the household. For each enterprise b_j we compute net product as the total annual sales minus costs. First, we identify whether the business operation for each and all of the past 12 months is associated with no sales or a low, medium, or high volume of sales (H:n25)—and we have this information separately for each of the household enterprises. Second, we compute

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[23]If these are unavailable, we use the price-at-the-gate median sale prices for a given region and season.

[24]Ganyu is temporary rural daily work in return of cash or kind. Ganyu is an important source of livelihood for most poor households—for some it is even more important than agricultural net production. Anecdotaly, ganyu is also one of the most important coping strategy for most poor households in the crucial hungry period between food stores running out and the next harvest.

the value of total sales per enterprise during the last month in which the household had low, average, and high sales $rev_{b_j,m_q,z}$ with $q = \{low, average, high\}$ (H:n34-39). We combine this information and attribute the same revenue to all months reported to be within the same sales category q. Third, information on variable costs (e.g., raw materials, inventory, freight/transport, fuel/oil, electricity, water, insurance, other) is available for the last month of operation (H:n41a-H:n41h) plus total wages/salaries paid to hired men/women/children (under 16) labor (H:n31). However, we need annual costs. To compute these annual costs we estimate weights that represent the relative differences in sales (if sales are twice as high, costs are twice as high for the base (last month)).[25] This way, we compute household-z business income

$$y_{b,z} = \sum_j \alpha_{b_j,z} y_{b_j,z} = \sum_j \alpha_j \sum_q \left(rev_{b_j,m_q,z} - cost_{b_j,m_q,z} \right)$$

where $\alpha_{b_j,z}$ is the share of profits from business j kept by the household z (H:n14).[26]

A.3.4   Fishery net production

Household-z fishing activities are provided separately for each of the two landing seasons, $s = \{high, low\}$.[27] The total quantity of landed fish species ϕ by household z per season s, $y_{f_\phi,s,z}$, is obtained by multiplying the average quantity of landed fish-ϕ per week in season s (F:e04) times the weeks landed per season s (F:e03).[28] Total value of production per season is computed by multiplying total quantity landed in per season (F:se06) times reported price (F:e08), or imputed median price (if households do not report selling fish).[29]

In fishery production, each season households also incur in intermediate input costs, $cost_{l,s,z}$, that are the sum of: rented gears (per season) (F:d06);[30] rented boats/engines (per season) (F:d12); fuel, oil, and maintenance (per week) (F:d13); hired labor salaries (adults/week and children/week) (F:d14) $\times$ wages (per week) (F:d16, F:d20, and F:d21) plus other payments to hired labor such as in-kind payments (per week) (F:d18), cash payments as share of boat revenue (per week) (F:d20), and other in-kind payments (meals, cigarettes, etc) (per week) (F:d21);[31] and other costs (per week or season) (F:d24).[32] This way, annual household-z net fishery production is,

$$p_f y_{f,z} = \sum_s \sum_\phi rev_{f_\phi,s,z} + \sum_s \sum_\phi p_{f_\phi,s,r}(y_{f_\phi,s,z} - y^{sold}_{f_\phi,s,z}) - \sum_s cost_{f,s,z}$$

---

[25] To identify what type last month is in terms of volume sales q, we compare (H:n34-39) and (H:n33).

[26] Not all owners belong to the same household. The percentage of the profits retained by the household is given by H:n14.

[27] For exposition simplicity, we use high season variable name codes (F:c-f) in the Fishery questionnaire. The procedure for the low season name codes (F:g-i) is analogous.

[28] This information is available for the top 5 landed fish species ϕ. We transform the total quantity in kg. depending on the units reported times the form of packaging (piece, dozen/bundle, kg., 5kg. bag, 10kg. bag, 25kg. bag, smalls basket, large basket, other). An additional dimension is the form of fish processing: fresh, sun-dried, smoked, iced, other.

[29] From sales revenue and the quantity sold we can infer fish-ϕ prices per season s and region r, $p_{f_\phi,s,r}$, as

$$p_{f_\phi,s,r} = q^{50}_{z \in r} \left(\frac{rev_{f_\phi,s,z}}{y^{sold}_{f_\phi,s,z}} \right),$$

where $q^{50}_{z \in r}$ is the median price of fish-ϕ in region r with positive revenues.

[30] Typical gears include mosquito nets, beach seine, long/hand line, gillnet, fish traps, cstnet, other.

[31] In practice, only 12 observations are paid in kind, and 2 fully in kind. Given that the species of fish for this in-kind payments is not reported, and hence pricing the value of in-kind is a problem, we decide not to include these 14 observations related to costs.

[32] Per week costs are multiplied by the total number of weeks landing per per season s (F:e03).

where $\sum_s \sum_\phi p_{f_\phi,s,r}(y_{f_\phi,s,z} - y_{f_\phi,s,z}^{sold})$ is the inferred annual monetary value of household-z fish autoconsumption.

A.3.5 Capital Income

Household-z annual capital income, $y_{k,z}$, includes several sources (H:p0a). These sources are savings, interest, or other investment income (code 104), pension income (code 105), rental income from nonagricultural land rental (code 106), apartment, house rental (code 107), shop, store rental (code 108), car, truck, other vehicle rental (code 109), capital gains (including sales) from real estate (code 110), nonagricultural asset sales (code 111), agricultural/fishing asset sales (code 112), and other income such inheritance (code 113), lottery or gambling winnings (code 114), and other income ((spec), code 115).[33] This information is available for the last 12 monhts. Finally, capital income also includes agricultural land rentals (per season), $\sum_s r_{l,s} l_{s,z}^{rent-out}$ (AG:d16-d19), and income from renting out fishery equipment (gears) (per season), $\sum_s \sum_g r_{g,s} k_{g,s,z}^{rent-out}$ (F:e15-e16). This way, household-z capital income is

$$y_{k,z} = \sum_{code} y_{k,z}^{code} + \sum_s r_{l,s} l_{s,z}^{rent-out} + \sum_s r_{g,s} k_{g,s,z}^{rent-out}.$$

A.3.6 Net Transfers

Household-z annual net transfers are defined as income transfers/gifts received from rural areas/urban areas/other countries $y_{tr,r,z}$ (H:p03) minus income transfers/gifts given out to rural areas/urban areas/other countries $y_{tr,g,z}$ (H:q02) in the last 12 months. These transfers inlcude cash transfers from/to individuals (friends/relatives) (code 101), food transfers (code 102), and nonfood in-kind transfers (code 103). Further, the value of received aid (e.g., free maize, free food (other than maize), food/cash-for-work programs such as MASAF or Public-Works Program (PWP, inputs-for-work program, school feeding program, etc.) provided by social safety nets (social programs) (H:r02) is added to transfers received. Households may also receive remittances from children above 15 years old not living in the household in cash (H:o13-o14) and in-kind (H:o17). Finally, we add as transfers received the annualized and deseasonalized value of household food consumption received from outside the household and estimated in Section A.2.

A.4 Wealth

We measure household-z wealth in terms of net worth, that is, the monetary value of all assets minus liabilities. In Malawi, household wealth largely consists of nonfinancial assets. These assets include houses $p_h h_z$ and other durables $p_d k_{d,z}$ (A.4.1), land $p_l l_z$ (A.4.2), agricultural equipment $p_{k_a^e} k_a^e$ and structures $p_{k_a^s} k_a^s$ (A.4.3), fishery equipment $p_{k_f^e} k_f^e$ (A.4.4), and livestock $p_\omega k_{\omega,z}$ (A.4.5).[34] Outstanding debt is given by $debt_z$ (H:s07 and H:s09).[35] That is, net household wealth is,

$$k_z = p_h h_z + p_d k_{d,z} + p_l l_z + p_{k_a^e} k_a^e + p_{k_a^s} k_a^s + p_{k_f^e} k_f^e + p_\omega k_{\omega,z} - debt_z.$$

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[33]Capital income is reported by household, not by household member.

[34]Note that the part of agricultural and fishery net production that is stored will show up as wealth one period ahead, but not in the current period.

[35]Approximately 16% of households report an outstanding debt.

A.4.1 Housing (and other durables)

Household-z housing wealth is computed for individuals that own a dwelling (H:f01).[36] The monetary value of housing wealth, $p_h h$, is self reported (H:f02).[37,38] Further, household-z durable goods-d_i (other than housing) typically include furniture, fan, AC, radio, TV, sewing machine, paraffin stove, electric stove, refrigerator, washing machine, bicycle, motorcycle, car, mini-bus, lorry, sattelite dish, solar panel, computer equipment and accessories, generator, etc. The quantity per item of durable good-d_i, k_{d_i} (H:l03), times its self-reported estimated value (H:l05)[39] gives us the monetary value of durable good-d_i owned by household z, $v_{d_i,z}$. The capital value of durable goods (other than houses) for each household-z is

$$p_d k_{d,z} = \sum_i v_{d_i,z}.$$

A.4.2 Land

Household-z land property is composed sum of the value of owned plots of land. A household-z owns a plot if one member of the household does (AG:d04) and ownership is typically acquired by decision of the local leader, inheritance, purchase with title, purchase without a title, or as gift received as bride price (AG:d03).[40] The estimated value of each plot is $v_{l_{x,z}}$ (AG:d05).[41] The value of land for each household-z is,

$$p_l l_z = \sum_x v_{l_{x,z}}.$$

A.4.3 Agricultural equipment and structure capital

Household-z agricultural equipment (implements and machinery) and structure capital is household wealth that contributes to agricultural net production. Agricultural equipment capital includes implements (e.g. hand hoe, slasher, axe, sprayer, panga knife, sickle, treadle pump, and watering can) and machinery (e.g. ox cart, ox plough, tractor, tractor plough, ridger, cultivator, generator, motorised pump, grain mill, and other (spec.)). Denote $k_a'^e$ the end-of-period owned equipment which is the number of units currently owned (H:m01). Then the value of agricultural equipment, $p_{k_a^e} k_a'^e$, is computed as the number of equipment units times the average value per unit $p_{k_a^e}$ (H:m03).[42] Then the value of structure capital, $p_{k_a^s} k_a'^s$, is computed as the number of units times the average value per unit $p_{k_a^s}$ (H:m03).

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[36] Alternatives to housing ownership are: employer provides, free (authorized), free (unauthorized), and renting.

[37] "If you sold this dwelling today, how much would you receive for it?"

[38] While accurate information about the size (area) of the house h is not available, making hard to infer the price per housing unit, p_h, housing characteristics such as the number of bedrooms (H:f10), age of the house (H:f05), the quality of the house (e.g. construction material, outer walls, roof, and floor type (H:f06-f09)), source of lighting fuel (H:f11), source of cooking fuel (H:f12), distance to firewood (H:f16), distance to water (H:f38), toilet facility (H:f41), type of garbage disposal (H:f43), etc. are available. That is, it would still be possible to construct a housing price index using these characteristics to infer the housing wealth of those who report ownership but not the value of the house. We do not find this procedure necessary as 97% of housing owners report the value of their dwellings.

[39] "If you wanted to sell on of this [item] today, how much would you receive?"

[40] Otherwise, a land plot cultivated by the household is rented-in and, therefore, is not part of household wealth.

[41] "If you were to sell this plot today, how much could you sell it for?"

[42] "If you wanted to sell one of this [item] today, how much would you receive?"

A.4.4 Fishery equipment capital

Household-z fishery equipment includes gears (e.g. mosquito nets, beach seine, long/ahnd line, gillnet, fish traps, cstnet, and other) and boats/engines. Denote $k_f'^e$ the end-of-period owned equipment which is the number of units currently owned (F:d03 and F:d09). Then the value of fishery equipment, $p_{k_f^e} k_f'^e h$, is computed as the number of equipment units times the average value per unit $p_{k_f^e}$ (F:d04 and F:d10). I

A.4.5 Livestock

Denote $k'_{\omega_i,z}$ as the end-of-period owned livestock-ω_i (AG:r02). Given $k^{sold}_{\omega_i,z}$ and the value of livestock-ω_i owned by household z, $p_{\omega_i,z}$ (AG:r04)[43]. This gives the estimated value of livestock.

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[43] "If you sold one of the [livestock] today, how much would you receive from the sale?"

B   Additional Tables

Table B-1: Income Partition by Rural and Urban Residency, Tanzania LSMS-ISA 2010

(A) Rural Residency

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Averages, US$												
Consumption	1126	811	694	818	1044	1365	1592	2661	2618	3436	3324	1496
Income	-82	43	101	120	330	587	1054	3794	3136	5374	16623	1177
Wealth	897	599	715	989	1221	2458	3238	8232	8145	12281	5709	3227
▷ Land	581	505	658	811	994	1967	2278	5127	5322	7444	2371	2235
Shares of Total (%)												
Consumption	1	2	2	11	14	18	21	36	9	11	2	100
Income	0	0	0	2	6	10	18	64	13	23	14	100
Wealth	0	1	1	6	8	15	20	51	12	19	2	100
▷ Land	0	1	1	7	9	18	20	46	12	17	1	100
Consumption Type (%)												
Food	80	82	85	83	79	81	75	70	73	63	57	78
(a) Purchased	57	57	50	50	42	42	40	42	38	39	44	43
(b) Own prod.	21	24	31	31	33	35	31	26	33	23	13	31
(c) Received	2	1	4	3	4	4	5	2	2	2	0	4
Utilities Exp.	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	5	4	5	7	3
Other Nond. Exp.	10	12	11	11	14	12	16	19	15	24	27	14
School Exp.	3	3	2	2	3	3	4	6	7	7	7	4
Health Exp.	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(a) Prevention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Treatment	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Housing Rent	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Sources (%)												
Labor	-22	10	7	10	11	14	16	23	19	27	22	15
Agriculture	153	60	56	60	59	58	56	56	57	51	66	58
Business	0	8	4	6	12	13	16	15	16	15	9	12
Capital	0	6	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	3	4
Food Gifts	-31	13	29	20	13	10	7	1	2	1	0	10
Transfers	-1	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Portfolio (%)												
Land	64	84	92	82	80	80	70	64	66	63	42	75
Livestock	8	8	3	9	15	11	16	17	17	14	46	13
Fish. equip.	2	2	2	7	4	8	14	19	18	23	13	11
Agri. equip.	25	6	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
SOCCAS	0	0	0	0	-0	0	0	0	-0	0	-0	0
Debt	0	0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-1	-1	-0
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(B) Urban Residency

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Averages, US$												
Consumption	2550	1257	1242	1466	1729	2338	3086	5590	5592	6565	10672	2835
Income	0	42	113	150	543	1079	2081	7519	5573	9754	39957	2261
Wealth	13	4659	351	2162	967	1974	1149	2001	3921	1312	3630	1651
▷ Land	0	4642	231	1984	883	1917	928	1714	3828	829	2472	1486
Shares of Total (%)												
Consumption	1	2	2	12	12	16	22	39	10	11	4	100
Income	0	0	0	1	5	10	19	66	12	21	18	100
Wealth	0	11	1	26	12	24	14	24	12	4	2	100
▷ Land	0	12	1	27	12	26	13	23	13	3	2	100
Consumption Type (%)												
Food	59	66	68	70	69	66	61	55	52	52	48	64
(a) Purchased	58	57	46	56	58	61	58	52	50	49	45	57
(b) Own prod.	0	7	20	13	9	4	2	2	2	3	3	6
(c) Received	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	2
Utilities Exp.	5	6	8	6	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	8
Other Nond. Exp.	23	18	16	16	16	16	22	24	26	25	25	19
School Exp.	9	5	4	5	4	6	6	10	11	11	16	6
Health Exp.	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
(a) Prevention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Treatment	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
Housing Rent	4	4	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	1	3
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Sources (%)												
Labor	0	15	13	15	30	39	51	55	56	43	71	38
Agriculture	100	1	27	27	22	9	7	7	5	6	14	15
Business	0	44	32	38	35	43	36	28	34	35	9	36
Capital	0	7	3	3	4	5	3	9	5	16	6	5
Food Gifts	0	23	24	14	7	3	2	1	1	0	0	5
Transfers	0	10	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Portfolio (%)												
Land	0	100	46	92	92	95	83	85	98	56	72	90
Livestock	5	0	14	2	6	3	4	8	3	28	14	5
Fish. equip.	15	0	2	4	2	0	13	10	6	17	13	6
Agri. equip.	80	0	37	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
SOCCAS	0	0	2	0	0	-0	0	1	-0	2	2	0
Debt	0	0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-2	-4	-6	-4	-0	-1
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table B-2: Income Partition by Rural and Urban Residency, Uganda LSMS-ISA 2010

	(A) Rural Residency												(B) Urban Residency											
	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Averages, US$																								
Consumption	2385	788	965	998	1083	1465	2154	3860	3850	5758	6409	1911	5855	4096	3207	3801	2332	3089	3882	8292	10127	9743	14145	4276
Income	-3382	15	82	-77	281	520	1024	4984	2908	6330	38728	1346	-4058	-383	11	-198	552	1181	2358	13339	7010	20352	113262	3430
Wealth	12928	1426	1808	2173	2861	7587	6432	14594	12834	28082	10813	6724	3142	19511	5581	8998	4058	4434	7821	27160	20604	63351	18426	10481
▷ Land	7811	1073	1270	1474	1921	6545	4610	9583	8402	18625	5526	4822	709	13808	1294	4788	1921	2214	5172	10965	7021	25398	7184	5001
Shares of Total (%)																								
Consumption	1	2	3	10	11	15	23	40	10	15	3	100	1	4	4	18	11	15	18	39	12	12	3	100
Income	-3	0	0	-1	4	8	15	74	11	24	27	100	-1	0	0	-1	3	7	13	78	10	30	26	100
Wealth	2	1	1	6	9	22	19	43	10	21	2	100	0	8	3	17	8	9	15	52	10	31	1	100
▷ Land	2	1	1	6	8	27	19	40	9	19	1	100	0	12	1	19	8	9	20	44	7	26	1	100
Consumption Type (%)																								
Food	36	62	54	55	59	55	46	35	39	27	23	50	24	24	25	31	36	34	31	24	25	20	13	31
(a) Purchased	23	36	32	30	25	23	21	20	22	17	19	24	24	22	24	27	30	30	27	22	24	18	13	27
(b) Own prod.	13	25	20	24	31	30	22	14	16	9	4	24	0	2	1	4	3	2	2	1	1	2	0	3
(c) Received	0	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	1
Clothing	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	4	2
Utilities Exp.	8	3	3	4	3	3	5	5	4	7	6	4	14	9	9	8	8	9	8	8	8	7	12	8
Other Nond. Exp.	24	14	19	17	15	16	17	18	15	19	24	17	25	20	22	18	21	22	21	21	21	18	40	20
School Exp.	3	2	2	3	4	4	8	12	12	14	8	6	6	11	15	12	6	8	12	12	9	17	6	10
Health Exp.	3	5	9	7	5	6	5	4	3	3	4	5	2	3	2	2	5	3	3	2	1	2	12	3
Durables	24	11	11	12	11	12	17	24	25	28	33	15	27	31	26	27	21	22	22	31	33	34	13	25
(a) Housing O.	7	6	4	5	5	6	6	9	9	9	14	6	2	16	10	9	10	5	6	9	10	12	2	8
(b) Housing R.	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	4	7	4	3	3	1	2	4
(c) Other	12	5	7	6	5	6	10	15	15	18	19	9	22	13	13	16	8	9	13	18	19	21	8	13
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Sources (%)																								
Labor	-12	22	10	-40	12	12	16	11	25	13	0	2	-17	-60	38	-134	43	46	43	18	32	19	2	3
Agriculture	-3	143	44	-91	59	59	49	26	44	35	4	21	-2	-66	50	-53	12	7	7	2	6	2	0	-5
Business	116	24	15	246	13	15	18	55	19	42	94	70	120	234	23	297	31	34	32	71	42	70	98	94
Capital	-11	1	4	-28	3	5	7	4	8	4	1	-2	-1	-18	8	-9	4	7	5	5	6	8	0	2
Transfers	11	-134	-1	30	2	3	4	2	3	5	0	8	-1	13	-46	6	0	1	9	4	12	2	0	4
Food Gifts	-0	43	27	-17	11	6	6	1	2	1	0	1	0	-2	26	-6	10	6	3	0	1	0	0	3
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Portfolio (%)																								
Housing	32	13	20	22	18	8	16	22	23	22	21	17	66	24	64	39	34	39	24	47	43	51	36	37
Other Durables	5	5	3	4	3	2	6	6	4	7	24	4	12	4	13	8	18	10	9	11	18	8	25	11
Land	60	75	70	68	67	86	72	66	66	66	51	72	23	71	23	53	47	50	66	40	34	40	39	51
Livestock	3	7	7	6	12	4	5	6	7	5	4	7	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	5	0	0	1
Fish. equip.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table B-3: Consumption Partition by Rural and Urban Residency, Malawi LSMS-ISA 2010

(A) Rural Residency

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Averages, US$												
Consumption	165	288	389	419	729	1054	1532	3199	2858	4132	9472	1386
Income	478	557	517	638	801	1040	1214	2121	2059	2350	7482	1163
Wealth	1105	544	598	649	856	1044	1463	2489	2077	2921	7772	1300
▷ Land	297	289	337	346	467	527	696	798	747	861	1129	567
Shares of Total (%)												
Consumption	0	1	1	6	11	15	22	46	10	15	7	100
Income	0	2	2	11	14	18	21	36	9	10	6	100
Wealth	1	2	2	10	13	16	23	38	8	11	6	100
▷ Land	1	2	3	12	16	19	25	28	7	8	2	100
Consumption Type (%)												
Food	33	56	57	56	61	63	66	67	70	68	55	63
(a) Purchased	18	23	26	25	30	33	32	33	33	34	31	31
(b) Own prod.	10	23	22	22	24	25	28	30	32	30	22	26
(c) Received	5	11	9	9	7	6	6	4	5	4	2	6
Clothing	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Utilities Exp.	15	26	23	22	20	17	16	10	11	11	7	17
Other Nond. Exp.	43	9	10	12	10	10	10	12	10	11	22	11
School Exp.	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1
Health Exp.	0	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
(a) Prevention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Treatment	0	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Durables	1	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	10	4
(a) Housing O.	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
(b) Housing R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(c) Other	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	4	8	2
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Sources (%)												
Labor	35	18	17	17	17	15	18	20	14	27	25	17
Agriculture	52	52	61	66	66	61	64	52	64	51	20	62
Fishery	0	18	9	6	4	4	2	1	3	1	0	3
Business	4	2	3	2	4	11	6	19	11	13	52	9
Capital	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	1
Transfers	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Food Gifts	6	5	7	6	7	6	8	7	7	7	2	7
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Portfolio (%)												
Housing	35	34	33	32	29	30	29	33	27	32	37	30
Other Durables	18	2	3	4	4	6	8	16	13	17	34	8
Land	27	53	56	53	55	51	48	32	36	29	15	48
Agric. struct.	5	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Agric. equip.	7	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	2
Fishery equip.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Livestock	8	9	7	8	10	12	13	15	22	16	9	12
Debt	0	0	0	-0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(B) Urban Residency

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Averages, US$												
Consumption	238	530	784	808	1428	2051	3116	7830	6233	11185	28170	3045
Income	3029	865	860	937	989	1252	1957	8413	5853	14063	44911	2708
Wealth	1631	1096	688	701	995	1321	2358	11335	8444	20799	37405	3341
▷ Land	132	677	243	278	367	513	450	405	428	453	1956	402
Shares of Total (%)												
Consumption	0	1	2	7	9	13	20	51	10	18	9	100
Income	1	1	2	7	7	9	14	62	11	26	16	100
Wealth	1	1	1	4	6	8	14	68	13	31	11	100
▷ Land	0	7	3	14	18	25	22	20	5	6	5	100
Consumption Type (%)												
Food	79	61	60	63	58	61	56	44	53	40	25	57
(a) Purchased	33	48	48	48	50	54	52	40	48	34	25	48
(b) Own prod.	41	9	9	12	5	4	3	3	2	6	0	5
(c) Received	4	4	3	4	3	3	2	1	3	1	0	3
Clothing	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3
Utilities Exp.	5	18	15	16	15	14	15	13	14	13	12	14
Other Nond. Exp.	12	13	15	14	16	16	16	21	16	23	33	17
School Exp.	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	4	6	9	2
Health Exp.	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	0	1
(a) Prevention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Treatment	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	0	1
Durables	1	4	5	4	5	4	6	11	9	12	17	6
(a) Housing O.	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	2
(b) Housing R.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
(c) Other	4	2	2	2	3	2	3	7	5	9	12	3
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Sources (%)												
Labor	20	57	57	54	57	60	51	54	53	59	46	55
Agriculture	5	38	33	22	19	14	11	6	6	6	2	14
Fishery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business	72	2	6	20	19	18	34	38	39	33	52	26
Capital	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers	-1	0	2	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1
Food Gifts	3	3	2	3	5	5	4	1	3	0	0	4
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Portfolio (%)												
Housing	54	27	55	43	43	43	58	66	66	70	51	51
Other Durables	36	2	7	12	16	15	21	31	29	29	43	19
Land	8	62	35	40	37	39	19	4	5	2	5	28
Agric. struct.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agric. equip.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1
Fishery equip.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livestock	0	8	2	5	3	2	1	1	2	0	1	2
Debt	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table B-4: Consumption Partition by Rural and Urban Residency, Tanzania LSMS-ISA 2010

(A) Rural Residency

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Averages, US$												
Consumption	168	294	416	455	832	1195	1685	3318	3097	4490	7591	1496
Income	202	226	384	356	557	995	1330	2651	2666	3182	5632	1177
Wealth	357	836	1369	898	1378	2316	3696	7863	9013	10872	11945	3227
▷ Land	327	729	776	602	957	1416	2869	5342	6477	8188	5599	2235
Shares of Total (%)												
Consumption	0	1	1	6	11	16	23	44	10	15	5	100
Income	0	1	2	6	9	17	23	45	11	14	5	100
Wealth	0	1	2	6	9	14	23	49	14	17	4	100
▷ Land	0	1	2	5	9	13	26	48	15	18	2	100
Consumption Type (%)												
Food	88	82	82	83	81	81	79	70	72	66	58	79
(a) Purchased	22	38	40	38	41	42	43	43	46	43	40	41
(b) Own prod.	25	34	35	36	36	35	33	25	25	22	17	33
(c) Received	41	9	8	8	5	5	3	2	1	1	0	5
Utilities Exp.	0	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	3
Other Nond. Exp.	11	14	14	13	13	12	13	19	18	19	31	14
School Exp.	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	6	5	9	6	3
Health Exp.	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(a) Prevention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Treatment	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Housing Rent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Sources (%)												
Labor	4	13	21	17	13	10	22	24	25	24	28	17
Agriculture	55	58	63	58	62	67	57	50	56	48	39	59
Business	5	9	4	10	12	13	13	17	12	20	26	13
Capital	0	8	3	4	3	4	4	6	5	6	6	4
Food Gifts	34	12	9	10	8	6	4	2	1	2	1	6
Transfers	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Portfolio (%)												
Land	92	87	51	65	69	64	78	69	72	77	47	69
Livestock	7	7	20	19	16	19	13	14	13	13	25	16
Fish. equip.	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Agri. equip.	2	6	29	15	13	17	10	17	13	10	31	14
SOCCAS	0	0	0	-0	-0	0	0	0	0	-0	-0	0
Debt	0	0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-3	-0
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(B) Urban Residency

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Averages, US$												
Consumption	197	410	636	714	1406	2096	3261	6760	6104	8887	18563	2835
Income	455	364	472	467	1151	1493	2414	5840	5014	9218	15762	2261
Wealth	126	516	630	640	1386	613	3381	2232	3832	3109	762	1651
▷ Land	114	214	442	468	1296	547	3116	1999	3909	2413	280	1486
Shares of Total (%)												
Consumption	0	1	1	5	10	15	23	47	11	16	6	100
Income	0	1	1	4	10	13	22	51	11	21	6	100
Wealth	0	1	2	8	17	7	41	27	12	10	0	100
▷ Land	0	1	1	6	17	7	42	26	13	8	0	100
Consumption Type (%)												
Food	73	79	68	75	71	67	66	54	57	48	41	66
(a) Purchased	27	48	51	57	57	60	60	51	55	47	40	57
(b) Own prod.	17	23	11	12	11	6	4	2	2	1	1	7
(c) Received	29	8	6	5	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	2
Utilities Exp.	4	2	6	5	7	8	9	8	8	8	8	7
Other Nond. Exp.	16	14	17	15	14	17	17	25	23	30	38	18
School Exp.	2	3	2	2	4	4	6	10	10	11	11	5
Health Exp.	0	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
(a) Prevention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Treatment	0	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Housing Rent	5	3	4	3	3	4	3	2	1	2	2	3
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Sources (%)												
Labor	59	25	22	33	47	52	46	55	35	68	71	46
Agriculture	8	16	22	18	14	6	14	5	11	4	2	11
Business	9	31	44	35	32	36	35	28	30	19	18	33
Capital	2	18	3	5	3	4	4	11	24	8	9	5
Food Gifts	12	9	8	8	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	3
Transfers	9	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Portfolio (%)												
Land	88	27	91	74	93	90	92	89	104	79	67	88
Livestock	9	18	9	9	6	4	3	4	1	8	5	5
Fish. equip.	0	0	0	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2
Agri. equip.	3	55	1	11	1	2	4	9	1	13	31	6
SOCCAS	0	0	-0	-0	-0	-0	0	0	-1	2	-0	0
Debt	0	0	-0	-0	-0	-2	-1	-3	-4	-2	-2	-1
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table B-5: Consumption Partition by Rural and Urban Residency, Uganda LSMS-ISA 2010

(A) Rural Residency

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Averages, US$												
Consumption	85	209	324	372	807	1303	2036	5045	4345	7250	15385	1911
Income	159	281	282	377	505	809	1202	3840	1835	9247	5460	1346
Wealth	455	1479	1288	1332	2510	4052	4902	20848	14682	27145	47299	6724
▷ Land	332	1238	962	1026	1692	3107	3456	14846	9958	17173	23525	4822
Shares of Total (%)												
Consumption	0	0	1	4	8	14	21	53	11	19	8	100
Income	0	1	1	6	7	12	18	57	7	34	4	100
Wealth	0	1	1	4	7	12	15	62	11	20	7	100
▷ Land	0	1	1	4	7	13	14	62	10	18	5	100
Consumption Type (%)												
Food	50	62	68	68	66	61	54	33	40	27	16	56
(a) Purchased	33	33	31	35	30	26	23	19	21	19	12	26
(b) Own prod.	1	18	25	25	33	32	28	14	18	8	3	26
(c) Received	15	11	12	9	3	3	3	1	1	1	0	4
Clothing	2	5	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3
Utilities Exp.	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	6	7	4
Other Nond. Exp.	14	14	12	11	12	15	16	19	20	20	17	15
School Exp.	2	0	1	2	2	3	5	12	8	12	20	5
Health Exp.	2	2	4	3	3	5	5	5	5	4	3	4
Durables	27	14	11	11	10	10	13	24	20	27	35	14
(a) Housing O.	25	10	7	7	5	5	5	9	7	10	12	6
(b) Housing R.	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
(c) Other	1	3	3	3	4	5	7	15	13	17	23	7
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Sources (%)												
Labor	43	17	19	21	10	14	14	11	27	7	8	14
Agriculture	31	41	42	42	58	52	51	23	45	12	17	45
Business	7	9	14	9	17	24	22	59	23	76	68	26
Capital	3	13	10	6	6	5	7	4	3	3	4	6
Transfers	8	11	1	14	3	1	1	2	0	1	3	4
Food Gifts	8	8	13	8	6	5	4	1	2	0	1	5
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Portfolio (%)												
Housing	19	5	17	12	16	13	16	19	21	24	37	15
Other Durables	2	1	2	3	3	3	5	6	6	8	11	4
Land	73	84	75	77	67	77	71	71	68	63	50	73
Livestock	7	10	7	8	14	7	8	4	5	5	2	8
Fish. equip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(B) Urban Residency

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Averages, US$												
Consumption	194	613	887	959	2002	3145	4852	10480	9694	14778	23506	4276
Income	154	639	1105	795	1085	1999	2405	10908	11016	25570	7921	3430
Wealth	775	1080	3312	1957	4131	3645	8378	34461	32739	56796	103704	10481
▷ Land	718	581	3071	1503	2046	1937	4147	15431	15668	23117	54707	5001
Shares of Total (%)												
Consumption	0	1	1	5	9	15	23	49	12	16	5	100
Income	0	1	2	5	6	12	14	63	17	35	2	100
Wealth	0	0	1	4	8	7	16	66	17	25	10	100
▷ Land	0	0	3	6	8	8	17	62	17	22	11	100
Consumption Type (%)												
Food	58	48	53	46	44	32	32	23	23	18	20	35
(a) Purchased	36	32	43	37	39	27	29	20	20	18	20	30
(b) Own prod.	4	5	7	5	4	2	1	2	2	0	1	3
(c) Received	18	11	3	4	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	2
Clothing	0	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
Utilities Exp.	4	10	5	9	9	10	9	7	7	9	5	9
Other Nond. Exp.	12	17	17	21	19	22	22	20	18	25	17	21
School Exp.	0	3	1	2	5	8	10	14	16	12	13	8
Health Exp.	4	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	4	2	3
Durables	22	20	18	17	18	23	23	31	34	29	42	22
(a) Housing O.	11	10	6	6	6	7	6	10	11	7	12	7
(b) Housing R.	11	6	7	6	5	6	6	2	3	1	1	5
(c) Other	0	4	6	5	6	10	12	19	20	20	29	10
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Sources (%)												
Labor	38	42	33	56	72	23	30	18	24	14	30	40
Agriculture	28	28	6	12	9	3	5	3	2	1	4	6
Business	0	10	58	25	6	56	47	70	65	79	68	41
Capital	7	10	0	4	9	2	9	5	10	2	0	6
Transfers	4	0	0	-2	3	11	7	3	-1	3	-2	4
Food Gifts	23	10	3	4	2	4	3	0	1	0	0	3
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Portfolio (%)												
Housing	7	37	3	14	30	33	40	44	37	48	41	32
Other Durables	1	8	4	8	19	13	9	10	12	11	6	12
Land	93	54	93	77	50	53	50	45	48	41	53	55
Livestock	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	1
Fish. equip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table B-6: Wealth Partition by Rural and Urban Residency, Tanzania LSMS-ISA 2010

(A) Rural Residency

	Bottom(%) 0-1	1-5	5-10	Quintiles 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Top(%) 10-5	5-1	1	All 0-100
Averages, US$												
Consumption	2173	1231	1029	1240	1058	1272	1557	2354	2470	2648	3895	1496
Income	1795	1979	584	890	681	836	1343	2135	2071	2878	3865	1177
Wealth	-159	4	42	49	350	788	1979	12980	9523	20504	66392	3227
▷ Land	1	0	20	54	265	610	1385	8868	5900	13055	52965	2235
Shares of Total (%)												
Consumption	6	1	3	17	14	17	21	31	8	9	3	100
Income	6	2	2	15	12	14	23	36	9	12	3	100
Wealth	0	0	0	0	2	5	12	80	15	32	20	100
▷ Land	0	0	0	0	2	5	12	79	13	29	23	100
Consumption Type (%)												
Food	65	75	75	72	79	78	76	74	74	72	74	76
(a) Purchased	59	58	50	51	44	41	39	39	38	38	44	43
(b) Own prod.	2	9	19	16	32	33	34	33	35	32	28	29
(c) Received	3	7	7	5	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	4
Utilities Exp.	10	4	4	5	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
Other Nond. Exp.	17	12	18	16	15	14	16	16	14	17	20	15
School Exp.	5	5	2	4	2	4	4	6	7	7	3	4
Health Exp.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
(a) Prevention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Treatment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Housing Rent	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Sources (%)												
Labor	65	69	30	51	14	22	14	11	12	10	12	22
Agriculture	0	4	25	15	57	52	65	69	64	75	66	52
Business	29	22	31	26	21	14	13	9	11	5	13	16
Capital	2	0	1	1	2	5	4	9	11	9	7	4
Food Gifts	4	5	12	7	6	6	3	2	2	2	2	5
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Portfolio (%)												
Land	-0	0	49	107	75	78	70	69	62	64	83	80
Livestock	-6	20	33	35	17	18	22	14	21	14	5	21
Fish. equip.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Agri. equip.	-2	80	32	21	8	5	8	16	16	22	12	12
SOCCAS	50	0	0	-27	0	-0	0	0	1	-0	0	-5
Debt	59	0	-14	-37	-1	-1	-1	-0	-0	-0	-0	-8
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(B) Urban Residency

	Bottom(%) 0-1	1-5	5-53	Quintiles 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Top(%) 10-5	5-1	1	All 0-100
Averages, US$												
Consumption	5709	4634	2829	3033	-	2472	2075	3254	3229	3926	4470	2835
Income	12323	2999	2178	2463	-	1125	1714	2815	2593	4056	2486	2261
Wealth	-1276	-157	-1	-41	-	30	334	8014	3154	12455	80218	1651
▷ Land	0	5	0	0	-	22	257	7163	2593	10530	77083	1486
Shares of Total (%)												
Consumption	2	7	46	54	-	8	15	23	6	7	1	100
Income	6	5	44	55	-	5	15	25	6	9	1	100
Wealth	-1	0	0	-1	-	0	4	97	10	36	44	100
▷ Land	0	0	0	0	-	0	3	96	9	34	47	100
Consumption Type (%)												
Food	52	55	60	59	-	62	67	63	60	61	49	62
(a) Purchased	50	53	58	57	-	58	57	50	50	48	39	56
(b) Own prod.	0	0	1	1	-	3	8	11	7	12	7	4
(c) Received	2	1	1	1	-	2	2	2	3	1	2	1
Utilities Exp.	7	8	9	9	-	8	7	7	7	7	7	8
Other Nond. Exp.	30	23	21	21	-	18	17	22	25	21	33	20
School Exp.	9	11	6	7	-	9	6	8	6	10	11	7
Health Exp.	0	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
(a) Prevention	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Treatment	0	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Housing Rent	3	3	4	4	-	2	2	1	2	0	0	2
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Sources (%)												
Labor	81	47	57	58	-	42	60	30	40	24	58	52
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	-	4	12	26	26	41	21	8
Business	17	48	37	36	-	42	23	24	26	17	13	32
Capital	1	3	4	4	-	8	2	17	5	17	5	7
Food Gifts	1	1	2	1	-	4	2	2	3	1	3	2
Transfers	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Portfolio (%)												
Land	0	-4	0	-1	-	63	77	89	83	84	96	39
Livestock	0	-1	-6	-0	-	52	12	4	6	7	0	8
Fish. equip.	0	0	0	0	-	7	1	1	0	2	0	1
Agri. equip.	0	-1	-8	-0	-	23	6	5	9	7	4	5
SOCCAS	25	39	-96	28	-	-11	4	0	3	0	0	14
Debt	75	66	211	74	-	-33	-1	-0	-2	-0	0	33
	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table B-7: Wealth Partition by Rural and Urban Residency, Uganda LSMS-ISA 2010

(A) Rural Residency

	Bottom(%) 0-1	1-5	5-10	Quintiles 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Top(%) 10-5	5-1	1	All 0-100
Averages, US$												
Consumption	583	840	1100	961	1222	1432	2012	3933	3671	5714	7904	1911
Income	286	408	540	520	578	751	1512	3370	6400	3027	3869	1346
Wealth	5	47	152	238	921	1901	4248	26336	14719	37327	196864	6724
▷ Land	0	5	38	98	521	1193	2738	19578	9588	24528	173286	4822
Shares of Total (%)												
Consumption	0	2	3	10	13	15	21	41	10	15	4	100
Income	0	1	2	8	9	11	22	50	24	11	3	100
Wealth	0	0	0	1	3	6	13	78	11	28	28	100
▷ Land	0	0	0	0	2	5	11	81	10	25	35	100
Consumption Type (%)												
Food	66	55	59	57	55	57	50	33	35	27	24	51
(a) Purchased	47	38	35	32	28	26	22	17	20	15	13	25
(b) Own prod.	8	11	21	20	24	29	26	15	14	11	10	23
(c) Received	11	6	4	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3
Clothing	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2
Utilities Exp.	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	6	6	4	4
Other Nond. Exp.	14	25	18	19	17	15	16	17	20	18	15	17
School Exp.	2	2	3	2	4	5	6	12	9	14	19	6
Health Exp.	2	3	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	3	5
Durables	10	8	8	9	11	12	16	26	24	29	31	15
(a) Housing O.	4	3	3	4	4	5	7	9	7	12	10	6
(b) Housing R.	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
(c) Other	2	3	4	3	6	6	9	16	17	17	21	8
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Sources (%)												
Labor	65	48	24	26	22	23	11	7	5	8	5	18
Agriculture	3	19	23	25	41	44	39	32	16	44	46	36
Business	7	14	38	23	20	23	42	54	75	36	38	32
Capital	1	3	8	6	8	5	5	4	2	9	6	6
Transfers	2	4	0	11	3	1	2	1	1	2	3	4
Food Gifts	23	12	8	9	6	4	2	1	1	2	1	5
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Portfolio (%)												
Housing	10	44	25	24	18	17	18	17	25	22	9	19
Other Durables	90	39	30	19	12	8	7	4	5	6	1	10
Land	0	11	25	42	57	63	65	74	65	66	88	60
Livestock	0	6	20	15	13	12	10	4	5	6	2	11
Fish. equip.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(B) Urban Residency

	Bottom(%) 0-1	1-5	5-10	Quintiles 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Top(%) 10-5	5-1	1	All 0-100
Averages, US$												
Consumption	1765	1915	2972	2305	2659	3620	4291	8527	8508	9988	17220	4276
Income	807	653	1471	1341	1657	1777	2018	10387	5362	11847	10699	3430
Wealth	0	18	63	80	465	1772	6238	43967	32042	67000	264494	10481
▷ Land	0	4	0	2	95	771	2395	21799	9878	32306	182888	5001
Shares of Total (%)												
Consumption	1	1	3	11	12	17	20	40	10	11	4	100
Income	1	1	2	8	9	10	12	60	8	17	3	100
Wealth	0	0	0	0	1	3	12	84	16	31	23	100
▷ Land	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	87	10	31	34	100
Consumption Type (%)												
Food	51	23	28	37	31	38	30	22	25	22	15	32
(a) Purchased	46	19	26	33	28	31	26	20	24	19	14	28
(b) Own prod.	0	0	2	2	1	6	3	1	1	2	1	3
(c) Received	5	3	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Clothing	3	1	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2
Utilities Exp.	5	6	8	8	10	8	8	8	7	7	5	9
Other Nond. Exp.	14	14	19	18	24	19	22	20	17	20	18	20
School Exp.	1	22	11	9	9	9	10	13	14	15	19	10
Health Exp.	5	7	2	3	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	3
Durables	21	28	29	22	22	21	24	32	34	32	37	24
(a) Housing O.	0	4	11	5	4	5	8	12	15	14	7	7
(b) Housing R.	19	4	4	6	8	5	4	1	1	0	2	5
(c) Other	1	19	13	11	10	11	13	19	19	17	28	13
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Sources (%)												
Labor	70	39	27	32	45	38	50	15	8	22	43	36
Agriculture	0	1	2	2	2	10	10	3	5	5	3	5
Business	19	-9	21	44	28	35	31	76	81	62	58	43
Capital	0	59	46	17	12	6	4	3	4	8	0	8
Transfers	0	0	3	1	10	8	3	3	3	3	-5	5
Food Gifts	11	9	1	4	3	3	3	0	0	1	0	3
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Portfolio (%)												
Housing	-	6	1	4	7	22	45	41	56	42	27	24
Other Durables	-	71	93	90	72	32	14	8	13	8	3	44
Land	-	22	0	2	20	44	38	50	31	48	69	31
Livestock	-	1	6	4	1	2	3	1	0	2	0	2
Fish. equip.	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table B-8: Land Partition by Rural and Urban Residency, Tanzania LSMS-ISA 2010

(A) Rural Residency   (B) Urban Residency

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-26	-	-	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100	0-64	-	-	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Averages, US$																								
Consumption	1703	-	-	1370	1044	1044	1562	2288	2111	3009	2680	1496	3024	-	-	3024	-	-	1547	3282	3384	3625	4518	2835
Income	1325	-	-	978	639	639	1160	2073	1947	2307	2440	1177	2408	-	-	2408	-	-	1055	2775	2897	2676	2533	2261
Wealth	476	-	-	379	763	763	2603	11135	7308	16983	63227	3227	25	-	-	25	-	-	567	7753	2766	11449	82952	1651
▷ Land	0	-	-	30	212	212	1162	9319	5757	14980	62097	2235	0	-	-	0	-	-	249	7262	2462	10995	82477	1486
Shares of Total (%)																								
Consumption	13	-	-	18	14	16	21	30	7	10	2	100	68	-	-	68	-	-	9	23	6	6	1	100
Income	13	-	-	17	11	18	20	35	8	10	2	100	68	-	-	68	-	-	8	24	7	6	1	100
Wealth	2	-	-	2	5	8	16	69	11	26	18	100	1	-	-	1	-	-	6	93	9	33	43	100
▷ Land	0	-	-	0	2	5	10	83	13	33	26	100	0	-	-	0	-	-	3	97	9	36	47	100
Consumption Type (%)																								
Food	69	-	-	73	80	79	76	74	75	71	71	76	59	-	-	59	-	-	71	63	63	61	48	62
(a) Purchased	56	-	-	51	42	40	38	41	42	43	41	43	57	-	-	57	-	-	56	52	53	50	38	56
(b) Own prod.	9	-	-	17	33	35	36	30	30	26	27	30	1	-	-	1	-	-	13	10	7	11	8	5
(c) Received	4	-	-	5	4	4	3	2	2	2	3	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	3	0	2	1
Utilities Exp.	7	-	-	5	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	3	9	-	-	9	-	-	6	7	7	8	6	8
Other Nond. Exp.	17	-	-	16	14	15	16	15	15	16	17	15	21	-	-	21	-	-	16	21	22	19	34	20
School Exp.	5	-	-	4	3	3	4	6	5	9	8	4	7	-	-	7	-	-	5	7	7	10	11	7
Health Exp.	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	0	1	0	1
(a) Prevention	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Treatment	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	0	1	0	1
Housing Rent	2	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	1	1	0	2
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Sources (%)																								
Labor	56	-	-	49	14	10	17	14	9	21	22	21	60	-	-	60	-	-	31	33	36	27	61	50
Agriculture	9	-	-	16	58	67	59	68	69	61	62	54	1	-	-	1	-	-	31	23	30	24	21	10
Business	26	-	-	25	16	15	13	10	12	8	9	16	34	-	-	34	-	-	27	25	26	27	11	31
Capital	3	-	-	3	4	4	7	6	7	8	4	5	4	-	-	4	-	-	7	16	4	21	5	7
Food Gifts	5	-	-	7	7	4	4	2	2	2	3	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	3	1	3	2
Transfers	0	-	-	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	1	0	0	1	0	0
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Portfolio (%)																								
Land	0	-	-	8	32	38	46	84	78	88	98	41	0	-	-	0	-	-	44	94	89	96	99	26
Livestock	47	-	-	48	38	33	25	8	12	7	1	30	69	-	-	69	-	-	32	2	10	2	0	50
Fish. equip.	14			10	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	22		4	22	-	-	14	0	0	0	0	16
Agri. equip.	48			42	30	29	28	8	10	4	1	27	87		4	87	-	-	11	4	2	3	0	58
SOCCAS	-2			-3	0	0	-0	0	0	0	0	-1	7	-	-	7	-	-	1	0	1	0	0	5
Debt	-7	-	-	-5	-0	-0	-0	-0	-1	-0	-0	-1	-85	-	-	-85	-	-	-1	-0	-1	-1	0	-54
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table B-9: Land Partition by Rural and Urban Residency, Uganda LSMS-ISA 2010

(A) Rural Residency   (B) Urban Residency

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-17	-	-	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100	0-54	-	-	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Averages, US$																								
Consumption	2123	-	-	2001	1131	1348	1830	3255	2989	4184	7455	1911	3943	-	-	3943	-	2123	3652	6354	6442	7838	11613	4276
Income	1413	-	-	1337	477	771	1042	3113	6547	2376	4308	1346	2328	-	-	2328	-	1150	1740	8741	3539	9476	11783	3430
Wealth	2224	-	-	2043	966	1843	4141	24759	13443	33687	201888	6724	4340	-	-	4340	-	1263	3898	36352	29699	50241	246891	10481
▷ Land	0	-	-	4	360	1080	2599	20184	9329	27181	182949	4822	0	-	-	0	-	268	1562	23452	11110	32414	223512	5001
Shares of Total (%)																								
Consumption	20	-	-	21	12	14	19	34	8	11	4	100	51	-	-	5	-	12	17	30	8	9	2	100
Income	19	-	-	20	7	11	16	46	25	9	3	100	37	-	-	37	-	2	10	51	5	14	3	100
Wealth	6	-	-	6	3	5	12	73	10	25	28	100	23	-	-	23	-	1	7	69	14	24	21	100
▷ Land	0	-	-	0	2	4	11	83	10	28	35	100	0	-	-	0	-	0	6	93	11	33	41	100
Consumption Type (%)																								
Food	38	-	-	39	59	55	51	38	38	34	21	48	29	-	-	29	-	34	36	25	25	23	20	30
(a) Purchased	24	-	-	24	26	27	23	17	19	16	11	24	27	-	-	27	-	29	29	22	23	20	17	26
(b) Own prod.	11	-	-	12	30	26	27	19	18	17	10	23	1	-	-	1	-	4	6	2	1	2	2	2
(c) Received	2	-	-	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	0	0	1
Clothing	2	-	-	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	-	-	2	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
Utilities Exp.	6	-	-	6	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	9	-	-	9	-	11	8	8	8	7	7	8
Other Nond. Exp.	20	-	-	19	16	16	15	17	19	16	15	17	21	-	-	21	-	21	18	21	20	19	15	20
School Exp.	9	-	-	9	4	5	6	11	8	14	20	7	9	-	-	9	-	7	11	13	13	16	16	10
Health Exp.	5	-	-	5	6	5	5	4	4	4	3	5	3	-	-	3	-	3	2	3	1	3	3	3
Durables	20	-	-	20	10	12	16	23	24	25	33	16	27	-	-	27	-	21	23	27	28	29	37	26
(a) Housing O.	9	-	-	9	4	5	6	8	6	9	11	6	8	-	-	8	-	6	7	9	9	12	16	8
(b) Housing R.	1	-	-	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	-	-	4	-	6	3	3	3	2	0	4
(c) Other	10	-	-	10	5	6	10	15	17	16	22	9	14	-	-	14	-	10	13	15	16	16	20	14
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Sources (%)																								
Labor	18	-	-	18	18	20	17	6	2	10	4	16	35	-	-	35	-	60	38	15	35	11	33	33
Agriculture	18	-	-	17	47	41	56	32	16	53	53	39	4	-	-	4	-	7	9	4	3	3	18	5
Business	50	-	-	51	16	27	20	54	79	24	34	34	41	-	-	41	-	30	41	78	53	81	49	48
Capital	4	-	-	4	7	7	5	4	1	12	3	5	10	-	-	10	-	1	4	2	4	3	2	7
Transfers	6	-	-	6	4	1	0	1	1	-1	4	2	8	-	-	8	-	-2	5	1	3	1	-3	6
Food Gifts	3	-	-	4	7	4	2	1	1	2	0	4	2	-	-	2	-	3	3	1	2	0	0	2
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Portfolio (%)																								
Housing	63	-	-	63	26	24	23	12	19	12	6	30	75	-	-	75	-	58	44	29	55	29	7	59
Other Durables	24	-	-	23	13	7	5	3	6	3	1	10	24	-	-	24	-	20	13	6	7	6	2	18
Land	0	-	-	0	37	59	63	82	69	81	91	48	0	-	-	0	-	21	40	65	37	65	91	22
Livestock	13	-	-	14	23	10	9	4	5	4	2	12	1	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	1	0	1	1
Fish. equip.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

21

Table B-10: Age of the Household Head and Inequality, Tanzania LSMS-ISA 2010

(A) Rural Residency

(A1) Population Shares (%) by Age Groups:

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Pop 2010/2011	1	18	26	22	14	18

(A2) Average US$ by Age Groups:

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Consumption	964	1293	1661	1740	1474	1224
Income	422	1156	1188	1281	1231	1064
Wealth	367	1446	3210	3420	5007	3625
▷ Land	323	1016	2146	2277	3541	2656

(A3) Population Shares (%) by Consumption, Income and Wealth Partitions:

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
15-24	0	3	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
25-34	0	11	21	21	21	22	17	11	6	8	19	18
35-44	7	22	17	16	23	27	30	31	29	31	37	26
45-54	3	6	12	15	21	19	28	28	28	35	24	22
55-64	4	14	17	15	14	14	13	16	20	13	3	14
65+	86	44	31	32	17	17	10	14	17	12	17	18
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Quintiles												
15-24	0	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
25-34	31	19	14	19	20	20	19	15	7	18	34	18
35-44	9	19	23	17	21	29	30	30	30	31	6	26
45-54	24	16	18	19	23	21	24	24	28	22	31	22
55-64	18	18	9	15	13	14	14	17	21	18	7	14
65+	18	25	32	29	21	14	12	14	14	10	22	18
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Quintiles												
15-24	4	0	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
25-34	23	43	22	26	26	20	14	7	5	3	4	18
35-44	35	24	29	27	21	24	30	26	30	26	33	26
45-54	23	19	16	18	18	25	26	25	27	26	16	22
55-64	9	11	14	10	16	13	10	23	23	23	26	14
65+	6	3	17	16	18	18	20	19	14	22	21	18
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(B) Urban Residency

(B1) Population Shares (%) by Age Groups

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
	3	29	26	19	11	12

(B2) Average US$ by Age Groups

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
	1518	2479	2913	3526	3583	1996
	848	1906	2261	3163	3395	1243
	35	279	798	2619	5099	2346
	35	178	693	2339	4731	2236

(B3) Population Shares by Consumption, Income and Wealth Partitions

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
15-24	0	3	11	6	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	3
25-34	8	3	28	21	41	40	23	20	29	16	3	29
35-44	5	4	15	21	20	29	34	24	9	24	32	26
45-54	0	41	10	15	15	14	20	31	39	31	39	19
55-64	24	9	13	11	10	9	13	15	13	21	26	11
65+	64	40	23	27	9	6	9	8	9	9	0	12
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Quintiles												
15-24	8	0	14	6	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	3
25-34	48	20	12	24	26	35	37	24	27	23	3	29
35-44	20	30	17	20	21	31	32	24	36	26	13	26
45-54	11	9	16	13	22	19	13	29	12	41	30	19
55-64	2	7	16	14	13	6	8	16	21	8	43	11
65+	11	34	25	23	15	8	6	7	3	3	11	12
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Quintiles												
15-24	0	0	5	5	-	2	2	0	0	0	0	3
25-34	57	34	40	40	-	32	18	11	11	5	7	29
35-44	4	39	25	26	-	34	33	14	12	9	24	26
45-54	30	15	17	17	-	14	21	25	27	20	21	19
55-64	9	12	6	7	-	5	12	25	26	40	27	11
65+	0	0	7	6	-	13	14	25	24	26	22	12
	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table B-11: Age of the Household Head and Inequality, Uganda LSMS-ISA 2010

(A) Rural Residency

(A1) Population Shares (%) by Age Groups:

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Pop 2010/2011	2	23	26	21	12	16

(A2) Average US$ by Age Groups:

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Consumption	1247	1708	2051	2157	1949	1692
Income	479	2206	1128	1110	1169	1045
Wealth	2043	3378	4945	10784	8007	8549
▷ Land	1101	2013	3155	8687	5713	6124

(A3) Population Shares (%) by Consumption, Income and Wealth Partitions:

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
15-24	0	0	3	3	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	2
25-34	10	25	27	24	23	25	23	17	18	15	10	23
35-44	9	21	20	17	27	27	31	27	23	27	40	26
45-54	2	12	10	15	19	22	21	30	33	21	24	21
55-64	0	11	11	12	15	11	11	13	14	17	11	12
65+	78	31	29	29	13	13	12	12	13	19	15	16
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Quintiles												
15-24	0	3	4	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
25-34	31	24	22	26	23	23	17	23	17	22	58	23
35-44	43	21	30	23	25	25	27	29	27	29	6	26
45-54	11	13	17	15	19	22	26	24	35	19	2	21
55-64	4	9	12	12	13	14	12	11	10	14	20	12
65+	11	30	16	22	17	14	14	13	12	16	15	16
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Quintiles												
15-24	0	3	2	1	4	3	1	0	1	0	0	2
25-34	21	36	33	37	21	24	20	11	12	6	13	23
35-44	17	24	18	19	30	28	27	26	33	21	4	26
45-54	30	10	18	16	19	19	23	29	29	29	41	21
55-64	8	10	9	8	10	15	13	16	14	19	17	12
65+	24	17	21	18	16	11	16	17	11	25	25	16
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(B) Urban Residency

(B1) Population Shares (%) by Age Groups

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
	4	26	34	18	9	9

(B2) Average US$ by Age Groups

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
	2256	3620	4045	5833	3751	4966
	1578	4877	2370	4444	2539	3223
	1153	4241	6960	17570	20008	22081
	752	1909	2903	5922	14485	11951

(B3) Population Shares by Consumption, Income and Wealth Partitions

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
15-24	0	4	5	7	3	6	2	0	0	0	0	4
25-34	0	28	41	24	39	26	22	17	31	22	0	26
35-44	53	4	6	34	27	37	43	31	37	24	0	34
45-54	9	15	27	15	13	19	16	28	13	41	80	18
55-64	27	20	16	11	12	4	12	6	9	9	0	9
65+	11	29	5	9	6	8	5	18	11	4	20	9
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Quintiles												
15-24	0	0	7	3	6	1	7	2	0	0	0	4
25-34	24	25	21	19	19	37	28	24	26	7	76	26
35-44	59	39	20	37	34	31	36	33	37	37	0	34
45-54	18	12	31	18	14	21	16	24	25	32	24	18
55-64	0	7	4	4	13	8	8	12	2	14	0	9
65+	0	16	18	18	14	2	4	6	10	10	0	9
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Quintiles												
15-24	0	0	0	7	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	4
25-34	0	38	23	31	35	24	27	11	11	9	0	26
35-44	48	17	46	31	43	36	39	22	14	21	12	34
45-54	52	15	9	17	13	10	17	36	36	38	46	18
55-64	0	16	20	10	4	8	6	17	22	12	22	9
65+	0	15	2	4	1	15	11	14	17	20	20	9
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table B-12: Household Structure, Children and Inequality, Tanzania LSMS-ISA 2010

<div style="text-align: center">(A) Rural Residency</div>

(A1) Population Shares (%) by Number of and Dependency Ratios

	Number of Children					Depend. Ratio	
	0	1	2	3	≥4	DR<1	DR≥1
Pop 2010/2011	17	15	19	19	30	49	51

(A2) Average US$ by Number of Children and Dependeny Ratios

	Number of Children					Depend. Ratio	
	0	1	2	3	≥4	DR<1	DR≥1
Consumption	1022	1382	1452	1525	1839	1502	1490
Income	773	1021	1456	933	1466	1212	1144
Wealth	2738	3033	2222	3261	4226	3632	2842
▷ Land	2273	2374	1639	2431	2398	2529	1956

(A3) Population Shares (%) by Consumption, Income and Wealth Partitions:

		Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
		0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles													
Children Num.	0	78	56	40	38	15	13	11	9	14	5	6	17
	1	22	14	20	19	18	12	13	12	16	13	15	15
	2	0	8	18	18	23	21	16	16	14	16	28	19
	3	0	13	11	12	20	23	21	18	13	18	13	19
	≥4	0	9	11	12	23	31	39	45	42	48	37	30
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
DR<1		92	69	56	58	48	43	42	53	63	50	61	49
DR≥1		8	31	44	42	52	57	58	47	37	50	39	51
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Quintiles													
Children Num.	0	35	26	25	30	19	14	14	10	14	8	15	17
	1	22	15	20	18	19	14	12	12	7	15	16	15
	2	11	18	17	19	20	20	18	19	15	20	54	19
	3	30	18	17	17	21	19	19	17	13	12	1	19
	≥4	3	23	21	16	21	33	37	42	50	46	15	30
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
DR<1		54	47	45	54	49	43	46	52	54	54	56	49
DR≥1		46	53	55	46	51	57	54	48	46	46	44	51
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Quintiles													
Children Num.	0	36	16	25	27	20	18	10	13	10	8	26	17
	1	24	14	18	17	16	13	12	16	13	19	5	15
	2	22	30	12	21	22	20	17	14	14	13	9	19
	3	8	14	22	16	22	18	20	18	19	17	21	19
	≥4	10	25	23	19	19	30	41	40	44	43	38	30
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
DR<1		69	36	46	50	46	48	46	54	50	53	67	49
DR≥1		31	64	54	50	54	52	54	46	50	47	33	51
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

<div style="text-align: center">(B) Urban Residency</div>

(B1) Population Shares (%) by Number of Children and Household Structure

	Number of Children					Depend. Ratio	
	0	1	2	3	≥4	DR<1	DR≥1
Pop 2010/2011	27	23	24	16	11	64	36

(B2) Average US$ by Number of Children and Household Structure

	Number of Children					Depend. Ratio	
	0	1	2	3	≥4	DR<1	DR≥1
Consumption	2474	2643	3208	2856	3266	3019	2495
Income	2643	1771	2473	1732	2975	2550	1846
Wealth	883	704	2668	2032	2791	1820	1344
▷ Land	795	624	2455	1797	2456	1627	1227

(B3) Population Shares (%) by Consumption, Income and Wealth Partitions:

		Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
		0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles													
Children Num.	0	65	44	42	44	31	21	15	24	35	24	24	27
	1	35	20	38	23	26	23	22	22	23	18	11	23
	2	0	21	10	16	18	28	27	28	19	32	29	23
	3	0	15	6	14	13	13	22	14	15	10	23	16
	≥4	0	0	4	3	12	14	14	13	8	16	12	11
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
DR<1		75	65	69	64	64	59	60	76	81	79	87	64
DR≥1		25	35	31	36	36	41	40	24	19	21	13	36
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Quintiles													
Children Num.	0	26	42	27	34	21	24	28	28	24	41	36	27
	1	59	31	29	24	28	22	21	20	15	6	12	23
	2	10	14	23	18	24	23	28	25	28	15	29	23
	3	0	0	12	16	18	20	10	13	24	10	6	16
	≥4	5	14	9	9	9	11	12	14	8	28	17	11
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
DR<1		56	65	57	62	59	62	67	72	72	71	83	64
DR≥1		44	35	43	38	41	38	33	28	28	29	17	36
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Quintiles													
Children Num.	0	47	29	29	29	-	21	28	23	17	30	0	27
	1	23	20	29	28	-	18	18	17	15	18	0	23
	2	9	26	23	23	-	23	23	25	25	19	45	23
	3	15	19	11	12	-	26	17	18	29	18	32	16
	≥4	6	6	8	7	-	11	14	18	14	16	22	11
		100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
DR<1		77	72	67	67	-	50	60	67	63	76	65	64
DR≥1		23	28	33	33	-	50	40	33	37	24	35	36
		100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table B-13: Household Structure, Children and Inequality, Uganda LSMS-ISA 2010

(A) Rural Residency

(A1) Population Shares (%) by Number of and Dependency Ratios

	Number of Children					Depend. Ratio	
	0	1	2	3	≥4	DR<1	DR≥1
Pop 2010/2011	21	13	18	116	32	52	48

(A2) Average US$ by Number of Children and Dependeny Ratios

	Number of Children					Depend. Ratio	
	0	1	2	3	≥4	DR<1	DR≥1
Consumption	1394	2065	1714	1932	2283	2156	1646
Income	1866	1627	1082	1094	1178	1784	875
Wealth	5415	6700	9576	5406	6615	9480	3755
▷ Land	3549	4452	7989	3445	4661	6855	2624

(A3) Population Shares (%) by Consumption, Income and Wealth Partitions:

		Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
		0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles													
Children Num.	0	79	72	63	51	18	15	9	12	9	21	22	21
	1	0	8	8	11	17	12	12	12	11	12	33	13
	2	8	10	14	15	25	22	13	17	21	12	11	18
	3	8	3	5	9	18	21	16	16	19	14	8	16
	≥4	5	7	11	14	23	31	50	44	39	41	26	32
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
DR<1		90	82	69	65	46	45	42	63	65	77	100	52
DR≥1		10	18	31	35	54	55	58	37	35	23	0	48
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Quintiles													
Children Num.	0	24	48	37	31	26	14	16	16	18	23	18	21
	1	0	7	10	10	13	14	14	12	9	13	38	13
	2	24	19	18	21	19	20	15	16	13	18	15	18
	3	14	8	15	13	16	16	18	16	18	14	8	16
	≥4	38	18	20	25	26	36	36	39	42	32	21	32
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
DR<1		52	61	57	51	51	45	54	57	59	71	90	52
DR≥1		48	39	43	49	49	55	46	43	41	29	10	48
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Quintiles													
Children Num.	0	64	48	37	36	25	17	13	14	19	18	22	21
	1	10	8	9	12	12	14	12	13	18	16	6	13
	2	2	18	16	17	18	18	20	19	9	18	34	18
	3	7	14	12	15	17	16	16	15	15	12	13	16
	≥4	17	12	26	20	28	34	40	40	39	35	24	32
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
DR<1		73	59	53	55	47	46	49	62	63	80	96	45
DR≥1		27	41	47	45	53	54	51	38	37	20	4	55
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(B) Urban Residency

(B1) Population Shares (%) by Number of Children and Household Structure

	Number of Children					Depend. Ratio	
	0	1	2	3	≥4	DR<1	DR≥1
	35	20	16	13	16	74	26

(B2) Average US$ by Number of Children and Household Structure

	Number of Children					Depend. Ratio	
	0	1	2	3	≥4	DR<1	DR≥1
	3172	3988	4809	6426	6426	4405	3836
	1930	2429	8019	3941	3941	3816	2429
	9144	9169	8554	19471	19471	11245	8557
	5119	4364	3697	5717	5717	5214	4332

(B3) Population Shares (%) by Consumption, Income and Wealth Partitions:

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
0	50	51	63	58	44	33	24	18	23	33	20	35
1	17	21	13	18	22	26	18	15	21	16	0	20
2	9	12	13	9	16	12	22	21	19	20	0	16
3	24	12	4	6	5	11	19	21	22	16	80	13
≥4	0	4	8	10	12	18	17	24	15	14	0	16
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
DR<1	91	62	76	73	75	68	75	79	82	80	85	74
DR≥1	9	38	24	27	25	32	25	21	18	20	15	26
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Quintiles												
0	46	69	49	52	34	28	38	23	29	24	0	35
1	33	0	25	15	20	24	19	21	30	7	13	20
2	9	4	15	10	15	21	14	20	9	19	76	16
3	11	7	0	8	13	11	14	16	18	37	0	13
≥4	0	20	11	14	18	15	14	20	13	13	11	16
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
DR<1	89	79	76	83	69	63	73	82	87	70	89	74
DR≥1	11	21	24	17	31	37	27	18	13	30	11	26
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Quintiles												
0	44	42	58	47	52	22	29	25	20	33	26	35
1	44	32	4	19	17	23	19	21	22	21	6	20
2	0	13	0	11	14	23	14	18	15	16	0	16
3	4	3	14	8	8	8	18	21	29	17	53	13
≥4	9	10	24	14	9	23	20	15	14	14	14	16
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
DR<1	91	77	94	79	74	63	70	83	82	88	70	74
DR≥1	9	23	6	21	26	37	30	17	18	12	30	26
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table B-14: Migration and Inequality, Uganda LSMS-ISA 2010

(A) Rural Residency

(A1) Population Shares (%) by Migration History:

	Not Migrant	Migrant:	R-to-R	U-to-R	R-to-U	U-to-U
Population 2010	44	56	49	8	-	-

(A2) Averages US$ by Migration History:

	Not Migrant	Migrant:	R-to-R	R-to-U	U-to-R	U-to-U
Consumption	1673	1871	1764	2567	-	-
Income	1510	999	896	1666	-	-
Wealth	7170	5321	4940	7789	-	-
▷ Land	5658	4396	3188	4900	-	-

(A3) Population Shares (%) by Consumption, Income and Wealth Partitions:

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
Not migrant	43	48	31	42	52	41	41	43	37	40	25	44
▷ R-to-R	43	44	68	51	45	54	49	45	51	45	58	49
▷ U-to-R	14	9	1	7	4	5	10	12	13	15	18	8
▷ R-to-U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
▷ U-to-U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Quintiles												
Not migrant	27	44	54	45	43	47	44	38	37	32	80	44
▷ R-to-R	51	47	44	50	51	45	51	48	1	4	0	49
▷ U-to-R	23	9	2	5	6	7	5	14	13	26	7	8
▷ R-to-U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
▷ U-to-U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Quintiles												
Not migrant	23	36	41	37	41	44	52	45	55	39	48	44
▷ R-to-R	77	55	50	55	51	51	39	48	40	51	32	49
▷ U-to-R	0	9	9	8	7	6	10	7	5	10	20	8
▷ R-to-U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
▷ U-to-U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(B) Urban Residency

(B1) Population Shares (%) by Migration History:

	Not Migrant	Migrant:	R-to-R	U-to-R	R-to-U	U-to-U
	16	84	-	-	36	48

(B2) Averages US$ by Migration History:

	Not Migrant	Migrant:	R-to-R	R-to-U	U-to-R	U-to-U
	4389	4937	-	-	3731	4850
	1409	3417	-	-	1895	3097
	11538	9131	-	-	6653	9515
	7299	4205	-	-	3620	4699

(B3) Population Shares (%) by Consumption, Income and Wealth Partitions:

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
Not migrant	10	14	26	23	15	18	12	12	9	22	13	16
▷ R-to-R	-	-		-			-		-	-	-	-
▷ U-to-R	-	-		-			-		-	-	-	-
▷ R-to-U	77	52	45	43	42	42	33	22	36	18	0	36
▷ U-to-U	13	33	29	34	42	40	56	66	54	60	87	48
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Quintiles												
Not migrant	12	5	27	21	23	10	16	10	10	10	0	16
▷ R-to-R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
▷ U-to-R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
▷ R-to-U	54	40	30	35	42	45	36	25	38	15	11	36
▷ U-to-U	33	55	43	44	35	45	48	65	52	75	89	48
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Quintiles												
Not migrant	0	15	9	11	11	24	17	17	11	24	14	16
▷ R-to-R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
▷ U-to-R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
▷ R-to-U	48	77	19	33	46	39	42	22	31	11	28	36
▷ U-to-U	52	8	72	56	42	38	41	61	58	66	58	48
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table B-15: Adult Educational Attainment and Inequality, Tanzania LSMS-ISA 2010

(A) Rural Residency

(A1) Population Shares (%) by Educational Attainment:

	No Education	Primary Dropout	Primary	Secondary and more
Population 2010/2011	29	22	42	7

(A2) Averages US$ by Educational Attainment:

	No Education	Primary Dropout	Primary	Secondary and more
Consumption	1107	1354	1605	2914
Income	812	942	1218	3189
Wealth	2242	2795	3951	4329
▷ Land	1172	2019	2847	3676

(A3) Population Shares (%) by Consumption, Income and Wealth Partitions:

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
Av. Schooling Years	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	10	5
No Education	75	55	55	49	39	23	18	17	18	13	5	29
Primary dropouts	23	19	21	22	21	28	20	17	14	16	3	22
Primary	3	25	25	28	39	45	54	45	45	45	51	42
Secondary or more	0	0	0	1	2	3	8	21	23	26	41	7
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Quintiles												
Av. Schooling Years	5	4	3	3	4	4	5	7	7	8	9	5
No Education	23	38	53	43	37	28	22	18	16	16	8	29
Primary dropouts	24	23	20	24	25	23	22	13	15	9	20	22
Primary	43	38	24	31	35	46	49	49	49	46	24	42
Secondary or more	10	1	3	2	3	3	7	20	21	28	48	7
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Quintiles												
Av. Schooling Years	8	5	4	5	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	5
No Education	18	22	40	35	35	29	28	20	17	23	6	26
Primary dropouts	10	41	14	17	21	25	22	22	17	18	13	44
Primary	32	17	42	37	41	40	44	48	53	49	61	22
Secondary or more	40	20	4	12	2	5	6	9	13	10	19	8
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(B) Urban Residency

(B1) Population Shares (%) by Educational Attainment:

	No Education	Primary Dropout	Primary	Secondary and more
Population 2010/2011	14	12	51	23

(B2) Averages US$ by Educational Attainment:

	No Education	Primary Dropout	Primary	Secondary and more
Consumption	1399	2146	2566	4662
Income	886	1166	1912	4446
Wealth	1226	3995	1376	1286
▷ Land	950	3926	1275	991

(B3) Population Shares (%) by Consumption, Income and Wealth Partitions:

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
Av. Schooling Years	2	3	4	4	6	7	8	11	11	11	17	7
No Education	61	52	48	36	15	9	6	2	4	2	0	14
Primary dropouts	15	25	5	18	15	9	11	7	4	9	6	12
Primary	12	19	43	40	56	66	57	37	26	32	8	51
Secondary or more	13	4	5	6	14	15	26	54	66	58	85	23
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Quintiles												
Av. Schooling Years	7	5	4	5	5	7	8	10	11	11	16	7
No Education	4	37	36	26	26	9	4	3	2	2	11	14
Primary dropouts	4	11	11	16	21	7	11	6	8	4	0	12
Primary	64	35	52	49	44	63	62	38	38	39	20	51
Secondary or more	28	17	2	9	9	21	23	53	53	55	69	23
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Quintiles												
Av. Schooling Years	13	9	8	8	-	7	6	7	7	8	8	7
No Education	0	0	10	9	-	17	19	19	21	15	9	14
Primary dropouts	0	7	9	9	-	8	17	17	15	13	32	12
Primary	18	51	56	55	-	55	50	43	42	49	37	51
Secondary or more	82	42	25	27	-	19	15	21	23	23	23	23
	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table B-16: Adult Educational Attainment and Inequality, Uganda LSMS-ISA 2010

(A) Rural Residency

(A1) Population Shares (%) by Educational Attainment:

	No Education	Primary Dropout	Primary	Secondary and more
Population 2010/2011	22	44	16	17

(A2) Averages US$ by Educational Attainment:

	No Education	Primary Dropout	Primary	Secondary and more
Consumption	1113	1574	2143	3575
Income	580	851	1401	3533
Wealth	3054	5436	7176	14264
▷ Land	2181	4389	5033	9091

(A3) Population Shares (%) by Consumption, Income and Wealth Partitions:

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
Av. Schooling Years	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	9	9	10	13	7
No Education	59	42	37	41	25	21	17	6	7	5	0	22
Primary dropouts	41	46	47	42	51	46	47	36	32	28	0	44
Primary	0	11	13	11	13	19	18	20	21	17	24	16
Secondary or more	0	2	4	5	11	14	19	38	41	51	76	17
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Quintiles												
Av. Schooling Years	10	5	5	5	6	6	7	9	8	11	12	7
No Education	7	27	40	37	29	19	18	8	7	6	2	22
Primary dropouts	25	54	46	48	49	52	41	32	36	24	19	44
Primary	19	8	7	7	13	16	22	23	26	19	10	16
Secondary or more	48	10	6	9	10	13	19	36	30	50	69	17
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Quintiles												
Av. Schooling Years	4	6	5	5	6	6	7	8	9	10	12	7
No Education	37	43	27	33	24	22	19	13	11	8	0	22
Primary dropouts	56	45	53	48	50	51	43	30	27	20	30	44
Primary	0	9	12	13	13	14	15	26	29	27	2	16
Secondary or more	7	4	8	6	13	13	23	31	33	45	68	17
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(B) Urban Residency

(B1) Population Shares (%) by Educational Attainment:

	No Education	Primary Dropout	Primary	Secondary and more
Population 2010/2011	7	29	18	46

(B2) Averages US$ by Educational Attainment:

	No Education	Primary Dropout	Primary	Secondary and more
Consumption	2534	3253	3560	5462
Income	837	4681	1560	3791
Wealth	6072	6368	8055	14672
▷ Land	2856	4271	4184	6108

(B3) Population Shares (%) by Consumption, Income and Wealth Partitions:

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
Av. Schooling Years	3	6	8	7	10	10	10	12	15	15	14	10
No Education	62	20	15	18	4	5	5	5	0	0	0	7
Primary dropouts	38	38	46	43	27	30	28	15	10	16	0	29
Primary	0	18	21	20	20	16	19	16	5	0	6	18
Secondary or more	0	24	18	18	50	50	48	65	85	84	94	46
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Quintiles												
Av. Schooling Years	7	12	11	10	7	9	11	12	14	14	4	10
No Education	0	5	18	14	15	3	2	1	5	0	0	7
Primary dropouts	71	6	15	29	43	27	21	23	14	16	76	29
Primary	11	29	16	14	22	27	16	12	10	5	0	18
Secondary or more	18	60	51	44	21	43	60	63	71	79	24	46
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Quintiles												
Av. Schooling Years	5	7	11	9	10	9	11	12	12	14	12	10
No Education	9	35	6	10	4	10	8	4	7	4	0	7
Primary dropouts	91	48	30	40	32	34	22	16	6	12	20	29
Primary	0	9	12	11	17	21	21	19	23	15	0	18
Secondary or more	0	9	52	38	47	35	49	61	64	69	80	46
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table B-17: Adult Health Status, Health Behavior and Inequality, Malawi LSMS-ISA 2010

(A) Rural Residency

(A1) Population Shares (%) by Health Status and Behavior:

	Illness/Injury 2wks				Hospital 12m		Chronic Disease			
	No	Yes	Malaria	Treat.	No	Yes	No	HIV1	HIV2	Rh
Population 2010/11	81	19	1	17	97	3	92	1	3	2

(A2) Average US$ by Health Status and Behavior:

	Illness/Injury 2wks				Hospital 12m		Chronic Disease			
	No	Yes	Malaria	Treat.	No	Yes	No	HIV1	HIV2	Rh
Consumption	1387	1263	967	1296	1363	1374	1375	1581	1412	1037
Income	1142	976	530	1020	1114	1002	1115	1142	1136	860
Wealth	1254	1374	914	1438	1279	1219	1257	1374	1153	1430
▷ Land	557	606	501	613	568	516	574	622	470	454

(A3) Population Shares (%) and Health Exp. by Consumption, Income and Wealth:

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	90-95	95-99	99-100	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
Illness/Injury (2wks):	42	30	25	24	21	18	17	17	18	19	18	19
▷ Malaria	8	3	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
▷ Treated	29	23	19	19	18	16	15	15	16	18	17	17
Hospistal (12m)	6	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	1	3
Chronic Disease:	18	13	10	11	9	8	6	8	8	6	11	8
▷ HIV1	2	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1
▷ HIV2	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	3	6	3
▷ Arthritis/Rheuma	11	6	3	4	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2
Health Exp. Prev. (US$)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	10	1
Health Exp. Treat.(US$)	3	5	6	7	10	15	20	30	23	34	77	16
Income Quintiles												
Illness/Injury (2wks):	18	25	26	23	21	19	16	17	16	17	15	19
▷ Malaria	3	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
▷ Treated	12	21	22	19	18	16	14	16	15	16	13	17
Hospistal (12m)	1	5	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	1	3
Chronic Disease:	1	10	11	10	10	8	7	6	7	6	11	8
▷ HIV1	0	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
▷ HIV2	0	5	5	5	3	3	3	2	2	2	4	3
▷ Arthritis/Rheuma	0	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
Health Exp. Prev. (US$)	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	1
Health Exp. Treat.(US$)	13	9	9	10	12	14	19	25	24	32	30	16
Wealth Quintiles												
Illness/Injury (2wks):	16	23	25	21	19	18	18	19	20	20	26	19
▷ Malaria	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
▷ Treated	13	21	23	18	16	16	16	17	18	17	24	17
Hospital (12m)	9	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Chronic Disease:	12	13	10	11	9	7	7	8	6	9	16	8
▷ HIV1	0	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
▷ HIV2	2	6	2	4	3	3	3	3	2	4	2	3
▷ Arthritis/Rheuma	0	3	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	5	2
Health Exp. Prev. (US$)	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1
Health Exp. Treat.(US$)	27	13	12	13	12	15	16	26	26	30	35	16

(B) Rural Residency

(B1) Population Shares (%) by Health Status and Behavior:

	Illness/Injury 2wks				Hospital 12m		Chronic Disease			
	No	Yes	Malaria	Treat.	No	Yes	No	HIV1	HIV2	Rh
Population 2010/11	85	15	0	14	97	3	93	1	3	1

(B2) Average US$ by Health Status and Behavior:

	Illness/Injury 2wks				Hospital 12m		Chronic Disease			
	No	Yes	Malaria	Treat.	No	Yes	No	HIV1	HIV2	Rh
Consumption	2893	2614	2645	2630	2847	2996	2852	2924	2818	2378
Income	2556	2029	2674	2034	2488	2111	2550	1381	1676	1543
Wealth	3210	2304	12765	2094	3093	2437	3090	5174	3395	1814
▷ Land	367	713	253	727	418	454	407	1575	686	275

(B3) Population Shares (%) and Health Exp. by Consumption, Income and Wealth:

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
Illness/Injury (2wks):	7	15	11	17	16	13	16	13	11	6	14	15
▷ Malaria	7	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
▷ Treated	0	12	11	16	15	13	14	12	11	5	14	14
Hospistal (12m)	0	6	0	2	3	3	3	4	4	3	0	3
Chronic Disease:	0	4	14	7	5	6	9	9	10	2	0	7
▷ HIV1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	1
▷ HIV2	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	0	3
▷ Arthritis/Rheuma	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
Health Exp. Prev. (US$)	0	1	0	0	1	6	2	10	0	21	64	8
Health Exp. Treat.(US$)	1	6	10	9	23	19	23	107	108	180	136	78
Income Quintiles												
Illness/Injury (2wks):	36	27	15	17	15	15	14	13	10	10	7	15
▷ Malaria	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
▷ Treated	33	24	11	14	14	15	14	12	8	8	7	14
Hospistal (12m)	3	7	5	4	2	3	2	3	5	2	0	3
Chronic Disease:	13	15	12	8	5	11	6	6	8	3	0	7
▷ HIV1	0	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
▷ HIV2	4	8	0	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	0	3
▷ Arthritis/Rheuma	0	0	6	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1
Health Exp. Prev. (US$)	0	1	1	1	4	2	1	11	22	10	0	8
Health Exp. Treat.(US$)	70	153	8	41	17	19	23	81	104	126	67	78
Wealth Quintiles												
Illness/Injury (2wks):	21	20	22	16	14	18	11	16	25	10	11	15
▷ Malaria	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
▷ Treated	15	20	19	15	13	16	11	15	24	9	7	14
Hospital (12m)	0	0	9	3	1	3	4	3	4	3	0	3
Chronic Disease:	8	8	6	5	4	6	10	10	3	7	2	7
▷ HIV1	0	8	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	1
▷ HIV2	2	8	2	3	1	3	3	3	1	4	1	3
▷ Arthritis/Rheuma	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1
Health Exp. Prev. (US$)	0	0	0	0	2	7	2	8	11	16	6	8
Health Exp. Treat.(US$)	13	13	10	16	21	36	50	58	41	139	48	78

Table B-18: Risk and Inequality, Uganda LSMS-ISA 2010

(A) Rural Residency

(A1) Population Shares (%) by Risk:

	Num. Shocks				Individual Shocks Type			Aggregate Shocks Type	
	No shock	Both	Ind.	Agg.	Sick	Theft	Death	Rain	AgriC
Population 2010/2011	37	13	8	42	13	8	3	52	3

(A2) Averages US$ by Risk:

	Num. Shocks				Individual Shocks Type			Aggregate Shocks Type	
	No shock	Both	Ind.	Agg.	Sick	Theft	Death	Rain	AgriC
Consumption	2168	2130	1856	1623	2210	2307	1895	1728	1822
Income	1854	1236	1052	982	1077	2483	1280	1014	871
Wealth	6757	13351	4389	5025	13756	15134	5005	7063	7969
▷ Land	4194	11217	2774	3734	11517	13554	3136	5562	6607

(A3) Population Shares (%) by Consumption, Income and Wealth Partitions:

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
No shocks	28	31	52	39	31	30	41	45	44	44	72	37
Both shocks	6	6	6	11	14	14	13	15	15	20	15	13
Individual shocks only:	6	8	14	8	8	7	9	7	3	11	2	8
▷ Illness	10	12	8	10	13	13	12	16	12	20	17	13
▷ Theft	0	6	7	10	5	7	8	10	8	12	18	8
▷ Death	3	0	1	1	4	4	4	3	3	5	0	3
Aggregate shocks only:	60	55	28	42	48	49	37	32	38	26	11	42
▷ Rain/Drought	66	61	34	52	58	60	45	45	51	44	21	52
▷ High Ag. Costs	5	0	0	2	3	5	3	2	2	1	5	3
Income Quintiles												
No shocks	72	39	27	34	34	36	40	42	38	54	51	37
Both shocks	0	5	8	10	15	16	13	12	12	16	15	13
Individual shocks only:	4	9	7	8	11	5	10	7	7	3	7	8
▷ Illness	4	9	10	13	16	11	14	10	11	7	12	13
▷ Theft	0	6	4	6	6	11	6	12	8	14	42	8
▷ Death	0	4	0	2	3	4	5	3	3	3	5	3
Aggregate shocks only:	24	47	58	48	41	43	38	39	42	27	27	42
▷ Rain/Drought	20	50	60	53	54	57	47	48	49	39	36	52
▷ High Ag. Costs	4	3	2	5	3	3	2	3	4	3	0	3
Wealth Quintiles												
No shocks	57	41	36	39	35	36	35	41	48	52	35	37
Both shocks	10	18	13	17	11	14	12	13	9	11	45	13
Individual shocks only:	14	9	10	7	10	8	8	8	5	6	2	8
▷ Illness	21	19	12	13	12	13	13	13	9	11	43	13
▷ Theft	0	13	6	10	4	11	7	8	7	6	21	8
▷ Death	0	4	7	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
Aggregate shocks only:	18	32	41	37	44	42	46	39	38	32	17	42
▷ Rain/Drought	28	50	48	50	54	53	56	47	42	42	58	52
▷ High Ag. Costs	0	0	4	2	4	4	3	3	2	3	8	3

(B) Urban Residency

(B1) Population Shares (%) by Risk:

	Num. Shocks				Individual Shocks Type			Aggregate Shocks Type	
	No shock	Both	Ind.	Agg.	Sick	Theft	Death	Rain	AgriC
Population 2010/2011	66	4	10	19	6	5	3	20	2

(B2) Averages US$ by Risk:

	Num. Shocks				Individual Shocks Type			Aggregate Shocks Type	
	No shock	Both	Ind.	Agg.	Sick	Theft	Death	Rain	AgriC
Consumption	4412	4408	4851	3447	3274	4827	5442	3210	5237
Income	4027	2384	2852	1892	1708	3377	3872	2183	7415
Wealth	11504	9570	9897	7415	7343	9499	9370	7317	11625
▷ Land	5423	4813	4448	3866	3295	1777	7052	3781	5135

(B3) Population Shares (%) by Cons., Income and Wealth Partitions:

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
No shocks	72	38	49	57	68	70	73	65	68	91	35	66
Both shocks	0	4	6	3	3	7	1	7	0	2	0	4
Individual shocks only:	8	12	1	8	11	9	14	9	5	6	65	10
▷ Illness	8	5	5	8	8	5	2	5	0	0	0	6
▷ Theft	9	1	6	2	2	9	5	7	0	6	0	5
▷ Death	0	0	0	1	1	1	8	2	5	2	0	3
Aggregate shocks only:	20	46	44	31	18	15	12	19	27	1	0	19
▷ Rain/Drought	20	46	44	33	18	22	10	18	12	1	0	20
▷ High Ag. Costs	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	4	1	0	0	2
Income Quintiles												
No shocks	100	68	69	61	65	58	77	72	68	77	100	66
Both shocks	0	0	8	4	3	6	2	7	8	2	0	4
Individual shocks only:	0	12	10	13	6	16	3	13	17	7	0	10
▷ Illness	0	0	2	4	6	11	1	6	8	0	0	6
▷ Theft	33	9	11	8	4	4	0	10	16	3	0	5
▷ Death	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	7	0	2	0	3
Aggregate shocks only:	0	20	13	22	26	19	19	8	7	14	0	19
▷ Rain/Drought	0	17	21	19	24	23	20	14	12	16	0	20
▷ High Ag. Costs	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	4	4	3	0	2
Wealth Quintiles												
No shocks	87	52	44	64	73	65	60	70	57	78	92	66
Both shocks	0	2	2	3	2	2	9	6	0	4	0	4
Individual shocks only:	13	33	39	20	11	7	3	11	21	6	8	10
▷ Illness	13	26	12	9	2	2	7	8	5	0	0	6
▷ Theft	0	2	0	4	2	9	7	3	0	6	0	5
▷ Death	0	9	20	7	0	4	0	2	2	2	0	3
Aggregate shocks only:	0	13	16	13	13	26	28	14	23	12	0	19
▷ Rain/Drought	0	15	2	12	15	25	32	16	12	14	0	20
▷ High Ag. Costs	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	1	2	1	0	2

Table B-19: Insurance Mechanisms and Inequality, Uganda LSMS-ISA 2010

(A) Rural Residency

(A1) Population Shares (%) by Insurance Mechanisms:

	No Insurance	Self-Insurance					Mutual Insurance		Both
		Save	Diet	Ext.	Credit	Sell	Fam.	Gov	
Population 2010/2011	7	12	23	11	2	3	10	1	5

(A2) Averages US$ by Insurance Mechanism:

	No Insurance	Self-Insurance					Mutual Insurance		Both
		Save	Diet	Ext.	Credit	Sell	Fam.	Gov	
Consumption	1916	2442	1448	1698	2383	1752	1790	1514	2546
Income	2520	1773	876	855	810	961	915	663	1078
Wealth	24659	6703	4612	6037	7909	7587	3698	2118	5228
▷ Land	23224	4866	3540	4562	5323	5029	1855	1509	1974

(A3) Population Shares (%) by Consumption, Income and Wealth Partitions:

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
No Insurance:	9	3	13	7	6	6	6	9	3	16	0	7
Self-Insurance:	55	79	69	71	79	80	76	78	89	67	73	77
▷ Own Savings (%)	0	5	9	7	10	10	15	16	16	13	30	12
▷ Diet (%)	32	27	12	24	32	27	19	15	19	11	0	23
▷ Labor Ext. (%)	7	19	8	11	13	14	7	10	9	10	3	11
▷ Credit (%)	0	0	4	2	1	1	2	2	1	5	0	2
▷ Sell Assets (%)	0	3	3	2	2	5	3	2	3	2	0	3
Mutual Insurance:	37	16	18	19	11	9	14	7	1	9	5	12
▷ Family Help (%)	26	11	9	12	10	10	11	7	5	10	13	10
▷ Gov. Help (%)	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Both:	0	2	0	3	4	5	4	6	7	7	22	5
Income Quintiles												
No Insurance:	0	4	10	7	7	9	2	8	11	5	42	7
Self-Insurance:	100	77	70	72	75	76	81	81	81	85	46	77
▷ Own Savings (%)	4	5	8	6	8	11	11	22	24	27	8	12
▷ Diet (%)	14	33	28	29	23	24	24	16	13	8	17	23
▷ Labor Ext. (%)	7	7	20	12	16	9	9	8	8	6	7	11
▷ Credit (%)	0	0	2	2	2	3	1	1	3	0	2	2
▷ Sell Assets (%)	3	3	0	1	3	3	5	2	2	2	0	3
Mutual Insurance:	0	16	15	16	14	11	10	8	7	6	5	12
▷ Family Help (%)	0	12	13	13	11	9	9	6	5	4	9	10
▷ Gov. Help (%)	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Both:	0	3	4	5	5	4	7	3	2	4	6	5
Wealth Quintiles												
No Insurance:	0	3	9	6	7	5	8	7	3	6	37	7
Self-Insurance:	60	61	64	67	75	79	80	84	89	81	59	77
▷ Own Savings (%)	12	5	7	6	11	12	13	16	11	10	14	12
▷ Diet (%)	0	22	20	22	22	24	26	22	23	19	0	23
▷ Labor Ext. (%)	13	8	11	11	16	10	10	7	7	7	17	11
▷ Credit (%)	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	3	4	4	0	2
▷ Sell Assets (%)	0	0	3	2	2	5	3	3	2	2	8	3
Mutual Insurance:	40	25	21	20	13	9	11	6	3	5	4	12
▷ Family Help (%)	17	18	17	15	11	9	8	6	4	7	2	10
▷ Gov. Help (%)	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Both:	0	11	6	7	4	6	2	4	4	8	0	5

(B) Urban Residency

(B1) Population Shares (%) by Insurance Mechanism:

No Insurance	Self-Insurance					Mutual Insurance		Both	
	Save	Diet	Ext.	Credit	Sell	Fam.	Gov	NGO	Child.
16	8	8	6	2	0	6	0		3

(B2) Averages US$ by Insurance Mechanism:

No Insurance	Self-Insurance					Mutual Insurance		Both
	Save	Diet	Ext.	Credit	Sell	Fam.	Gov	
3798	4508	3646	3833	9706	4982	2655	2368	1898
1127	1979	932	3902	3679	5393	3010	1592	838
4369	8059	8157	7687	11632	26394	10887	16023	4457
2661	3347	4812	4894	937	22247	4949	15296	2405

(B3) Population Shares (%) by Cons., Income and Wealth Partitions:

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
No Insurance:	19	3	2	11	13	16	39	6	3	15	0	16
Self-Insurance:	65	29	61	51	71	72	56	84	82	37	100	66
▷ Own Savings (%)	0	10	11	5	8	10	7	9	19	3	0	8
▷ Diet (%)	31	7	10	11	10	2	3	12	2	0	0	8
▷ Labor Ext. (%)	0	1	14	6	4	8	6	4	4	2	0	6
▷ Credit (%)	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	4	0	0	65	2
▷ Sell Assets (%)	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	-	-	-	0
Mutual Insurance:	16	65	28	35	11	6	6	10	15	47	0	15
▷ Family Help (%)	8	41	21	17	4	3	2	4	5	7	0	6
▷ Gov. Help (%)	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Both:	0	3	9	4	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	3
Income Quintiles												
No Insurance:	0	69	14	30	6	18	7	13	20	0	27	16
Self-Insurance:	100	29	45	58	71	54	82	74	75	72	58	66
▷ Own Savings (%)	33	0	6	11	5	8	8	6	13	6	0	8
▷ Diet (%)	0	12	7	14	13	5	4	3	2	1	0	8
▷ Labor Ext. (%)	0	0	0	1	6	5	6	10	5	3	0	6
▷ Credit (%)	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	3	12	0	0	2
▷ Sell Assets (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
Mutual Insurance:	0	0	36	10	22	19	11	12	5	28	13	15
▷ Family Help (%)	0	1	12	5	8	12	2	4	2	6	0	6
▷ Gov. Help (%)	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	0
Both:	0	2	5	3	1	9	0	0	0	0	1	3
Wealth Quintiles												
No Insurance:	68	0	0	14	28	18	15	8	8	8	0	16
Self-Insurance:	0	69	64	63	46	72	68	74	84	56	100	66
▷ Own Savings (%)	0	20	0	6	1	14	10	8	6	4	0	8
▷ Diet (%)	0	14	17	11	4	12	5	7	10	1	8	8
▷ Labor Ext. (%)	0	2	20	6	3	3	12	4	3	4	0	6
▷ Credit (%)	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	4	14	0	0	2
▷ Sell Assets (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Mutual Insurance:	32	31	36	22	23	8	9	17	8	36	0	15
▷ Family Help (%)	4	13	21	8	6	4	7	5	1	10	0	6
▷ Gov. Help (%)	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Both:	-	-	-	1	2	2	9	0	-	-	-	3

Table B-20: Gender, Marital Status and Inequality, Malawi LSMS-ISA 2010

(A) Rural Residency

(A1) Population Shares (%) by Gender and Marital Status:

	Male						Female					
	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM
Pop 2010/2011	74:	63	7	2	1	1	26:	3	1	10	12	1

(A2) Average US$ by Gender and Marital Status

	Male						Female					
	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM
Consumption	1475	1505	1481	907	957	1260	1035	1229	1238	970	1007	1647
Income	1245	1257	1352	755	945	1043	711	900	878	587	743	1141
Wealth	1393	1381	1906	637	1014	681	934	1140	1264	640	1127	521
▷ Land	615	609	836	314	436	297	425	584	490	345	461	231

(A3) Population Shares (%) by Consumption, Income and Wealth Partitions:

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
M : Mono	27	40	46	46	60	66	69	76	75	78	74	63
Poly	7	5	5	6	5	7	8	8	11	6	13	7
Div	1	5	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	2
Wid	8	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
NM	0	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
F : Mono	3	1	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	0	3
Poly	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Div	17	16	14	15	12	10	7	4	4	3	1	10
Wid	36	27	22	21	13	10	8	6	7	6	6	12
NM	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	4	1
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Quintiles												
M : Mono	56	46	49	49	58	65	70	75	72	78	77	63
Poly	7	8	3	5	5	6	8	10	10	13	9	7
Div	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	2
Wid	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	1
NM	5	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	1
F : Mono	2	5	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	2	0	3
Poly	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Div	13	17	19	17	13	9	6	3	2	2	0	10
Wid	12	18	17	18	15	12	8	6	7	3	6	12
NM	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Quintiles												
M : Mono	35	54	52	53	59	65	67	73	72	73	70	63
Poly	2	2	5	4	6	7	7	10	13	11	15	7
Div	7	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
Wid	8	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
NM	14	5	4	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
F : Mono	5	1	5	3	2	3	2	2	4	3	1	3
Poly	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Div	12	14	13	15	13	10	8	3	2	2	2	10
Wid	11	13	16	14	13	12	12	8	6	8	10	12
NM	6	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(B) Urban Residency

(B1) Population Shares (%) by Gender and Marital Status:

	Male						Female					
	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM
Pop 2010/2011	82:	71	2	2	1	6	18:	2	0	6	8	2

(B2) Average US$ by Gender and Marital Status:

	Male						Female					
	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM
Consumption	2834	2902	2993	1956	3237	2132	2929	4301	2094	2142	3039	3899
Income	2569	2686	4302	1251	1772	1129	2057	6857	1952	1025	1846	2116
Wealth	3076	3253	3938	778	3070	1336	3070	3781	988	1322	4349	3184
▷ Land	430	471	735	78	79	22	366	73	283	675	277	6

(B3) Population Shares (%) by Consumption, Income and Wealth Quintiles:

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
M : Mono	38	64	76	68	74	69	74	71	76	69	86	71
Poly	0	5	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	0	2
Div	16	4	1	3	4	2	1	1	0	1	0	2
Wid	24	1	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	3	0	1
NM	8	5	4	7	6	7	5	3	4	2	0	6
F : Mono	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	5	7	5	2
Poly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Div	10	7	4	8	7	5	8	4	2	3	0	6
Wid	4	11	11	8	5	11	5	10	9	9	5	8
NM	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	4	2	3	5	2
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Quintiles												
M : Mono	42	49	65	59	66	75	79	78	76	78	79	71
Poly	1	1	3	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	10	2
Div	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	2
Wid	0	3	0	1	1	1	1	2	5	0	0	1
NM	8	3	3	7	8	4	6	3	5	0	0	6
F : Mono	3	5	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	11	2
Poly	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Div	20	9	12	9	8	7	5	2	4	2	0	6
Wid	23	29	12	16	7	6	3	6	3	12	0	8
NM	0	0	1	1	4	0	1	3	2	3	0	2
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Quintiles												
M : Mono	57	48	63	67	70	78	70	71	71	71	80	71
Poly	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	5	0	2
Div	4	10	3	3	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
Wid	2	14	2	2	0	1	1	1	3	2	0	1
NM	14	7	12	12	9	4	1	2	2	2	5	6
F : Mono	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	0	2
Poly	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Div	13	11	8	7	7	4	9	4	1	1	0	6
Wid	4	5	6	5	4	8	10	12	13	11	15	8
NM	5	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	5	4	0	2
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table B-21: Gender, Marital Status and Inequality, Tanzania LSMS-ISA 2010

(A) Rural Residency

(A1) Population Shares (%) by Gender and Marital Status:

	Male						Female					
	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM
Pop 2010/2011	75:	61	9	3	1	1	25:	2	3	7	12	1

(A2) Average US$ by Gender and Marital Status

	Male						Female					
	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM
Consumption	1611	1152	1946	1069	1078	629	1152	1197	1340	1102	1140	1037
Income	1299	812	1878	709	612	419	812	677	1080	536	945	600
Wealth	3673	1897	5357	3619	1584	320	1897	1685	2889	835	2347	1207
▷ Land	2561	1262	2804	3143	1093	312	1262	997	777	774	1692	1088

(A3) Population Shares (%) by Consumption, Income and Wealth Partitions:

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
M : Mono	0	34	46	47	54	67	70	68	67	65	75	61
Poly	0	1	6	4	10	9	9	16	18	23	8	9
Div	14	12	4	5	3	1	1	2	2	0	4	3
Wid	9	0	4	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
NM	0	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F : Mono	0	4	4	2	4	2	2	1	0	0	4	2
Poly	0	6	3	3	3	4	1	2	1	3	4	3
Div	11	10	10	11	9	5	4	3	3	3	0	7
Wid	61	28	20	21	13	10	11	7	9	5	5	12
NM	5	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Quintiles												
M : Mono	54	47	41	45	59	67	68	66	61	73	61	61
Poly	8	1	7	6	5	8	9	19	26	15	12	9
Div	0	4	7	5	4	1	2	1	1	0	4	3
Wid	1	6	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
NM	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F : Mono	2	5	5	4	3	1	2	1	0	1	0	2
Poly	0	1	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	5	0	3
Div	1	17	9	13	8	6	5	2	2	1	0	7
Wid	27	14	23	18	15	12	10	7	6	4	21	12
NM	7	3	2	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Quintiles												
M : Mono	53	35	40	52	61	60	67	66	76	59	68	61
Poly	8	3	4	4	6	8	13	16	10	24	19	9
Div	4	1	9	5	1	2	1	3	1	4	0	3
Wid	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1
NM	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F : Mono	2	10	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	0	2
Poly	2	3	5	4	2	3	3	2	4	1	4	3
Div	17	9	12	13	8	7	3	2	2	1	0	7
Wid	8	40	21	16	15	14	9	9	4	10	10	12
NM	3	0	4	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(B) Urban Residency

(B1) Population Shares (%) by Gender and Marital Status:

	Male						Female					
	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM
Pop 2010/2011	70:	58	4	4	1	3	30:	1	1	10	14	4

(B2) Average US$ by Gender and Marital Status:

	Male						Female					
	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM
Consumption	3160	3226	3142	2176	3340	3117	2068	1635	1767	2099	1947	2526
Income	2668	2772	2554	1538	1466	2756	1302	1221	876	1428	1165	1510
Wealth	2048	1768	8583	694	2700	442	717	809	907	148	1278	253
▷ Land	1845	1570	8063	334	2664	611	641	747	675	120	1143	261

(B3) Population Shares (%) by Consumption, Income and Wealth Quintiles:

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
M : Mono	23	21	33	33	52	64	69	70	66	68	67	58
Poly	8	0	4	5	3	4	3	5	4	5	11	4
Div	0	13	1	4	6	5	2	2	0	2	4	4
Wid	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	8	0	0	1
NM	0	4	9	4	4	2	2	5	9	5	0	3
F : Mono	0	0	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	1
Poly	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Div	26	15	21	17	13	8	6	6	1	4	12	10
Wid	44	42	25	27	13	10	11	6	6	12	0	14
NM	0	3	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	4	0	4
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Quintiles												
M : Mono	28	21	25	34	53	66	73	64	63	70	100	58
Poly	1	15	3	4	4	4	1	7	9	7	0	4
Div	0	4	3	4	2	4	7	2	0	1	0	4
Wid	4	2	0	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1
NM	4	0	0	2	1	4	5	6	13	4	0	3
F : Mono	2	6	3	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Poly	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Div	28	24	28	17	16	6	5	7	6	9	0	10
Wid	8	26	22	24	19	11	5	8	7	5	0	14
NM	25	0	16	8	4	4	3	3	3	4	0	4
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Quintiles												
M : Mono	54	52	53	53	-	67	58	65	66	61	76	58
Poly	0	1	3	3	-	1	5	8	6	10	21	4
Div	0	6	5	5	-	5	3	1	0	3	0	4
Wid	0	2	1	1	-	2	1	2	3	2	0	1
NM	28	2	6	6	-	3	0	1	0	3	0	3
F : Mono	0	0	2	1	-	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
Poly	0	7	0	1	-	0	0	1	2	0	0	1
Div	9	14	14	14	-	6	11	2	6	0	0	10
Wid	0	11	10	10	-	11	18	19	16	19	0	14
NM	9	5	7	7	-	4	3	0	0	0	3	4
	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table B-22: Gender, Marital Status and Inequality, Uganda LSMS-ISA 2010

(A) Rural Residency

(A1) Population Shares (%) by Gender and Marital Status:

	Male						Female					
	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM
Pop 2010/2011	69:	49	11	5	2	2	31:	3	5	7	15	1

(A2) Average US$ by Gender and Marital Status

	Male						Female					
	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM
Consumption	2080	2111	2525	858	1149	2881	1541	1739	1317	1378	1578	2686
Income	1471	1232	1284	436	734	13596	1069	868	756	819	830	9185
Wealth	7923	8563	7039	3263	3667	13846	4084	3041	2559	2686	5427	3660
▷ Land	5859	6533	4139	3006	2890	9303	2539	1437	1186	1511	3736	1047

(A3) Population Shares (%) by Consumption, Income and Wealth Partitions:

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
M : Mono	0	21	26	29	45	56	53	62	72	55	37	49
Poly	9	7	5	7	8	10	15	15	10	20	27	11
Div	31	25	10	12	6	4	1	1	0	1	0	5
Wid	10	7	13	6	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	2
NM	0	2	13	5	0	0	1	2	0	4	10	2
F : Mono	0	1	2	2	2	3	5	3	2	1	0	3
Poly	0	10	5	6	7	5	4	2	4	3	0	5
Div	12	14	4	7	11	7	5	5	6	1	0	7
Wid	38	13	21	23	19	14	12	9	5	9	26	15
NM	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	1
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Quintiles												
M : Mono	44	38	38	43	44	48	53	58	63	57	35	49
Poly	39	5	4	6	10	12	11	16	17	9	17	11
Div	4	18	10	11	6	3	4	1	0	0	0	5
Wid	0	8	5	3	3	0	3	1	1	1	0	2
NM	0	3	0	1	3	2	1	2	0	3	18	2
F : Mono	0	1	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	0	3
Poly	0	8	7	5	6	7	4	2	2	4	0	5
Div	9	1	13	7	8	8	7	4	4	3	0	7
Wid	4	16	19	20	17	16	14	10	10	15	0	15
NM	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	6	30	1
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Quintiles												
M : Mono	17	30	35	36	42	54	57	57	59	60	66	49
Poly	5	1	7	6	11	10	12	15	13	16	6	11
Div	40	13	16	11	6	4	3	2	0	0	6	5
Wid	7	4	5	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	0	2
NM	0	1	0	1	2	3	1	2	4	2	10	2
F : Mono	0	0	2	3	4	3	4	1	1	1	0	3
Poly	2	10	12	9	5	5	2	3	2	0	3	5
Div	27	19	6	13	8	5	5	4	4	5	0	7
Wid	3	20	17	16	20	14	12	16	14	16	9	15
NM	0	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(B) Urban Residency

(B1) Population Shares (%) by Gender and Marital Status:

	Male						Female					
	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM
Pop 2010/2011	65:	46	8	5	1	5	35:	3	4	9	15	4

(B2) Average US$ by Gender and Marital Status:

	Male						Female					
	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM	All	Mono	Poly	Div	Wid	NM
Consumption	4674	4954	4334	2876	7480	3528	3541	3045	5868	3024	3606	2578
Income	3141	3459	2726	1567	3123	2373	3962	2013	20125	1409	1867	2042
Wealth	13048	12445	14640	12536	50150	5436	5753	5497	5863	3219	8365	1897
▷ Land	6654	5189	10852	11144	32384	1399	1958	4404	1510	962	2530	341

(B3) Population Shares (%) by Consumption, Income and Wealth Quintiles:

	Bottom(%)			Quintiles					Top(%)			All
	0-1	1-5	5-10	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10-5	5-1	1	0-100
Consumption Quintiles												
M : Mono	37	36	33	34	45	45	44	62	75	49	86	46
Poly	0	0	0	2	9	10	14	3	3	10	0	8
Div	21	0	2	10	5	4	4	2	2	4	0	5
Wid	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	0	6	14	1
NM	0	0	13	5	6	3	5	3	13	0	0	5
F : Mono	0	4	0	2	4	6	4	0	0	0	0	3
Poly	0	3	0	2	1	8	5	5	0	17	0	4
Div	9	18	11	12	10	13	5	4	2	6	0	9
Wid	33	30	32	21	13	9	15	16	6	4	0	15
NM	0	10	8	10	6	1	2	2	0	4	0	4
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income Quintiles												
M : Mono	72	59	40	52	37	48	40	53	63	79	11	46
Poly	12	13	10	7	7	6	7	11	4	0	13	8
Div	0	0	8	6	9	5	4	1	0	2	0	5
Wid	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	2	0	7	0	1
NM	0	0	0	5	1	4	10	3	10	3	0	5
F : Mono	0	0	7	3	1	1	8	2	1	0	0	3
Poly	0	0	0	0	2	11	1	7	4	0	76	4
Div	16	21	7	10	13	9	6	5	7	5	0	9
Wid	0	7	17	12	25	14	10	12	11	3	0	15
NM	0	0	8	2	3	1	13	3	0	0	0	4
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wealth Quintiles												
M : Mono	0	54	37	44	33	50	45	59	58	68	53	46
Poly	0	4	0	7	3	14	8	7	11	2	20	8
Div	44	5	3	7	8	4	3	2	0	4	12	5
Wid	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	8	14	1
NM	0	0	5	6	5	2	9	1	0	3	0	5
F : Mono	0	7	0	1	6	2	6	1	0	4	0	3
Poly	52	0	0	7	3	1	1	8	2	0	0	4
Div	0	6	0	6	17	7	11	4	3	0	0	9
Wid	4	24	46	20	10	16	13	15	25	11	0	15
NM	0	0	8	2	12	5	2	1	0	0	0	4
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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