SEDLAC

Socio-Economic Database
for Latin America and the Caribbean

CEDLAS – Universidad Nacional de La Plata

The World Bank's LAC Poverty and Gender Group (LCSPP)

February, 2011

SEDLAC is a joint project (since 2002) between:

- the Center for Distributive, Labor and Social Studies (*CEDLAS*) at Universidad Nacional de La Plata

- the World Bank's Poverty and Gender Group for the Latin America and Caribbean region (**LCSPP**)

Objectives

1. Allow users to monitor trends in poverty, inequality and other socio-economic indicators in Latin America and the Caribbean.

2. Contribute to comparative research on social issues in the region.

Products

1. A database of socioeconomic statistics computed from household surveys accessible from the Web (SEDLAC)

2. A database of labor statistics computed from labor surveys (LABLAC)

3. Reports, briefs, maps and other material describing the main patterns and trends in poverty, inequality, and other indicators in the region

4. Research on poverty and other social and labor issues in Latin America and the Caribbean

SEDLAC Database

- Large set of statistics on poverty, inequality, and other social and labor variables

- For all countries in Latin America and some of the Caribbean

- Computed by our team from microdata from household surveys following the same protocol

- 25 countries, almost 300 surveys, more than 100 indicators

- Period 1974-2009 (most start in 1990s)

S E D L A C

Base de Datos Socioeconómicos para América Latina y El Caribe

C | E | D | L | A | S
UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE LA PLATA

The World Bank

- INSTITUCIONAL
- ESTADÍSTICAS
- BÚSQUEDAS DINÁMICAS
- INFORMES
- MAPAS
- METODOLOGÍA
  - DOCUMENTACIÓN
  - CONSULTAS VIRTUALES
  - PREGUNTAS FRECUENTES
- ESTADÍSTICAS POR GÉNERO
- PRÓXIMOS PASOS
- AGRADECIMIENTOS
- EL EQUIPO

S E D L A C

Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean

CEDLAS
(Universidad Nacional de La Plata)
y
Banco Mundial

Este sitio incluye estadísticas sobre pobreza y otras variables distributivas y sociales para 25 países de América Latina y el Caribe, basadas en microdatos de encuestas de hogares.

La información tomada de esta base de datos debe ser citada como "Fuente: SEDLAC (CEDLAS y Banco Mundial)" o

ÚLTIMAS ACTUALIZACIONES

Ago. 2010. Nueva sección metodológica con documentos detallados, preguntas frecuentes y consultas virtuales.

Ago. 2010. Estadísticas completas actualizadas.

Ago. 2010. Mapas actualizados!

May. 2010. Nuevos informes de pobreza y desigualdad en América Latina y el Caribe

SEDLAC

Base de Datos Socioeconómicos para América Latina y El Caribe

ESTADÍSTICAS

En esta sección se presentan estadísticas de pobreza, desigualdad, ingresos y otras variables socio-económicas para los 25 países de América Latina y el Caribe que conforman la base SEDLAC.

La información tomada de este sitio debe ser citada como "Fuente: SEDLAC (CEDLAS y Banco Mundial)" o "Fuente: Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEDLAS y Banco Mundial)". Aconsejamos hacer referencia a la fecha en que la base de datos fue consultada, dado que las estadísticas pueden cambiar.

Actualizado Agosto 2010

1. Encuestas de hogares
2. Ingresos
3. Pobreza
4. Desigualdad
5. Características demográficas
6. Educación
7. Empleo
8. Vivienda
9. Infraestructura
10. Bienes durables
11. Bienestar agregado
12. Crecimiento pro-pobre

SEDLAC

Base de Datos Socioeconómicos para América Latina y El Caribe

❯ INSTITUCIONAL

❯ ESTADÍSTICAS

❯ BÚSQUEDAS DINÁMICAS

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   ❯ DOCUMENTACIÓN
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❯ ESTADÍSTICAS POR GÉNERO

❯ PRÓXIMOS PASOS

❯ AGRADECIMIENTOS

❯ EL EQUIPO

❯ LINKS

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SEDLAC

Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean

STATS

Poverty

The following files contain poverty headcount ratios published by LAC governments, and several poverty indicators computed following **CEDLAS** methodology, and using two international poverty lines: 2.5 and 4 dollars a day at 2005 PPP. We also include a file with regional poverty estimates. The US$ 2.5 line coinicides with the median of the extreme poverty lines chosen by the governments of the Latin American countries. The US$ 4 line is similar to the median of the official moderate poverty lines. See the Guide for details.

Downloads:

1. Official poverty headcounts (national)
2. CEDLAS poverty statistics (countries)
3. CEDLAS poverty statistics (Latin America)

Official poverty headcounts

	Extreme poverty		Moderate poverty	
	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households
Latin America				
Argentina				
Greater Buenos Aires				
1988	10.7	7.0	32.3	24.1
1989	16.5	11.6	47.3	38.2
1990	6.6	4.6	33.7	25.3
1991	3.0	2.2	21.5	16.2
1992	3.2	2.5	17.8	13.5
1993	4.4	3.2	16.8	13.0
1994	3.5	3.0	19.0	14.2
1995	6.3	4.4	24.8	18.2
1996	7.5	5.5	27.9	20.1
1997	6.4	5.0	26.0	19.0
1998	6.9	4.5	25.9	18.2
1999	6.7	4.8	26.7	18.9
2000	7.7	5.6	28.9	20.8
2001	12.2	8.3	35.4	25.5
2002	24.7	16.9	54.3	42.3
Urban Argentina				
2001	13.6	9.4	38.3	28.0
2002	27.5	19.5	57.5	45.7
2003	26.3	17.9	54.7	42.6
Urban Argentina-EPHC				
2003-I	27.7	20.4	54.0	42.7
2003-II	20.5	15.1	47.8	36.5
2004-I	17.0	12.1	44.3	33.5
2004-II	15.0	10.7	40.2	29.8
2005-I	13.8	9.7	38.9	28.8
2005-II	12.2	8.4	33.8	24.7
2006-I	11.2	8.0	31.4	23.1
2006-II	8.7	6.3	26.9	19.2
2007-I	8.2	5.7	23.4	16.3
2007-II	5.9	4.4	20.6	14.0
2008-I	5.1	3.8	17.8	11.9
2008-II	4.4	3.3	15.3	10.1
2009-I	4.0	3.1	13.9	9.4
2009-II	3.5	3.0	13.2	9.0

Problems when comparing official poverty figures

Differences across countries in

- welfare variable
    - income or consumption
    - construction of income (or consumption)
    - adjustments for demographics
    - adjustment for regional prices

- poverty line
    - minimum calories requirement
    - construction of basic bundle
    - reference group
    - Orshansky coefficient

Official poverty lines in USD PPP

País	Líneas en dólares PPP 2005 por día		ratio
	Extrema	Moderada	
Argentina	2.8	6.1	2.2
Bolivia	2.6	4.7	1.8
Chile	1.9	3.8	2.0
Colombia	2.5	6.2	2.5
Costa Rica	2.0	4.3	2.2
Ecuador	2.0	3.6	1.8
El Salvador	0.9	1.9	2.0
Guatemala	1.8	3.7	2.1
Honduras	2.7	5.5	2.0
México	3.4	6.8	2.0
Nicaragua	1.4	2.6	1.9
Panama	2.5	4.4	1.8
Paraguay	2.8	5.9	2.1
Perú	2.4	5.5	2.3
Uruguay	2.8	8.3	3.0
Venezuela	1.8	3.6	2.0
Media	2.3	4.8	2.1
Mediana	2.5	4.5	2.0

To alleviate (not eliminate) these comparison problems

- Same welfare variable (per capita income)

- Same protocol to construct income

- International poverty line in USD-a-day adjusted for PPP

Poverty with international lines at SEDLAC

- Own calculations

- Using harmonized definitions of income

- Lines: USD 1.25, 2.5 and 4

- FGT (0), FGT(1) and FGT(2)

- National, urban, rural and by region

- With confidence intervals (using bootstrap)

Income poverty with international lines

USD 2.5 line

	National			Urban			Rural		
	Headcount	Poverty gap		HeAPcount	Poverty gap		Headcount	Poverty gap	
	FGT(0)	FGT(1)	FGT(2)	FGT(0)	FGT(1)	FGT(2)	FGT(0)	FGT(1)	FGT(2)
Brazil									
1981	35.7	15.6	9.2	26.7	10.9	6.3	59.7	28.2	16.9
1982	34.5	15.1	8.9	25.1	10.2	5.9	60.1	28.4	17.0
1983	42.8	19.6	11.7	34.4	14.8	8.8	66.6	33.0	20.0
1984	42.1	18.8	11.1	34.2	14.4	8.4	64.6	31.3	18.9
1985	36.4	15.9	9.3	28.4	11.5	6.6	59.8	28.6	17.1
1986	22.2	8.8	5.0	15.7	5.9	3.4	41.0	17.0	9.6
1987	33.8	15.0	9.0	25.2	10.4	6.1	59.1	28.4	17.4
1988	38.5	18.1	11.2	29.6	13.0	7.8	63.7	32.8	21.1
1989	35.9	16.7	10.3	28.5	12.4	7.5	58.9	29.8	18.9
1990	37.7	17.4	10.8	29.4	12.7	7.7	62.3	31.5	19.9
New PNAD									
1992	37.4	18.2	11.9	31.2	14.3	9.1	61.0	33.1	22.4
1993	37.0	17.5	11.3	31.2	13.8	8.7	59.4	32.1	21.5
1995	27.4	12.3	7.9	22.0	9.4	6.0	48.9	24.0	15.1
1996	28.1	13.1	8.6	22.2	10.0	6.6	51.4	25.6	16.7
1997	28.3	13.2	8.7	22.6	10.1	6.7	50.4	25.5	16.4
1998	26.1	12.2	7.9	20.6	9.5	6.3	48.2	23.1	14.4
1999	27.3	12.7	8.2	22.1	10.1	6.7	48.2	23.0	14.3
2001	27.4	13.1	8.7	23.3	11.0	7.4	49.1	24.1	15.3
2002	26.1	11.9	7.7	22.2	10.1	6.6	46.9	21.6	13.4
2003	26.7	12.4	8.1	23.1	10.7	7.1	46.1	21.6	13.6
2004	24.6	11.0	7.1	21.4	9.5	6.2	42.3	19.3	12.0
With Rural North									
2004	24.9	11.1	7.2	21.4	9.5	6.2	42.2	19.3	11.9
2005	22.9	10.0	6.4	19.4	8.4	5.5	40.3	18.2	11.1
2006	19.5	8.7	5.7	16.2	7.1	4.7	36.2	16.7	10.4
2007	18.2	8.3	5.5	15.0	6.9	4.7	34.0	15.2	9.6
2008	15.7	7.0	4.6	12.7	5.7	3.9	30.8	13.5	8.4
2009	15.1	6.9	4.7	12.6	5.8	4.0	28.1	12.8	8.2

Income poverty with international lines

USD 2.5 line - Value, standard error, coefficient of variation and 95% confidence interval

Estimation by bootstrap

		National		95% interval	
	Value	Std. Err	Coef. Var.(%)	Lower	Upper
Brazil					
1981	35.7	0.092	0.258	35.5	35.8
1982	34.5	0.076	0.219	34.3	34.6
1983	42.8	0.074	0.173	42.6	42.9
1984	42.1	0.063	0.149	42.0	42.2
1985	36.4	0.075	0.205	36.3	36.6
1986	22.2	0.081	0.365	22.1	22.4
1987	33.8	0.100	0.296	33.6	34.0
1988	38.5	0.090	0.233	38.3	38.6
1989	35.9	0.099	0.277	35.7	36.1
1990	37.7	0.104	0.275	37.3	37.8
New PNAD					
1992	37.4	0.090	0.240	37.2	37.6
1993	37.0	0.089	0.241	36.8	37.2
1995	27.4	0.079	0.289	27.3	27.6
1996	28.1	0.088	0.313	28.0	28.3
1997	28.3	0.098	0.346	28.0	28.4
1998	26.1	0.075	0.288	25.9	26.2
1999	27.3	0.084	0.308	27.1	27.4
2001	27.4	0.084	0.308	27.2	27.6
2002	26.1	0.080	0.308	25.9	26.2
2003	26.7	0.074	0.277	26.6	26.9
2004	24.6	0.073	0.296	24.5	24.8

Income poverty with international lines

USD 2.5 line – Estimations by region

Ecuador

	National	Costa	Sierra	Oriente
ECV				
1994	34.6	35.6	32.1	54.0
1995	35.1	32.6	37.1	48.8
2006	18.9	13.9	22.7	25.1
EPED				
Urban				
1995	30.5	33.3	26.6	31.0
1998	36.9	42.5	27.5	32.2
National				
2000	46.8	48.6	44.3	51.8
ENEMDU				
2003	31.5	25.9	35.6	42.3
2004	28.8	26.2	29.7	45.3
2005	25.6	24.0	25.8	39.7
2006	20.0	17.3	21.4	30.3
2007	20.2	18.8	19.6	38.9
2008	19.6	19.2	18.6	33.2
2009	19.4	19.5	17.5	38.3

Database

The database is divided into 12 sections:

- Household surveys
- Incomes
- Poverty
- Inequality
- Demographics
- Education
- Employment
- Housing
- Infrastructure
- Durable goods and services
- Aggregate welfare
- Pro-poor growth

• Each section contains at least one Excel file with several worksheets.

• Each sheet contains a table with statistics on a specific issue for 25 LAC countries (data permitting).

Sections

Household surveys

- name of the survey

- acronym

- year when the survey was conducted

- date of the field work

- geographic coverage

- number of households in the dataset

- number of individuals in the dataset

- contents of each survey

Incomes

- information on the items included in the construction of income variables
- per capita income by deciles, areas and regions

Sections

Poverty

- from official sources
- own calculations at the country level
- own calculations at the regional level

Inequality

- Several income variables
- Several inequality indicators
- Confidence intervals
- Polarization measures

Sections

Demographics

- Household size
- Number of children under 12 years per household
- Dependency rate
- Proportion of total population in each age bracket
- Mean age
- Indicators of assortative mating
- Share of population in rural and urban areas.
- Share of population (covered in the survey) in each region.
- Share of migrants in the population.
- All by quintiles, gender, education, area

Sections

Education

- Educational structure of adults aged 25 to 65
- Average years of schooling in formal education by gender, area, and income quintiles
- Gini coefficients for the distribution of years of education
- Literacy rates by age, gender, income quintiles, and areas
- Gross school attendance rates for children and youngsters aged 3 to 23
- Enrollment rates by age, gender, area and income quintiles.
- Net enrollment in primary, secondary, and superior education.
- Primary completion rates.
- Educational Mobility Index

Employment

1. **Employment**
- Labor force participation.
- Employment and unemployment rates.
- Unemployment duration.
- Structure of employment by gender, age, education, area, region.
- Structure of employment by labor relationship, type of firm and sector.
- Informality by age, gender, education and area.
- Child labor

2. **Wages and hours of work**
- Hourly wages, hours of work and labor income
- Earnings inequality and wage gaps.
- Coefficients of Mincer equations.
- Conditional gender wage gaps.

3. **Labor benefits**
- Contracts, pensions, health insurance
- 13th month, holidays, unions

Housing and infrastructure

- Ownership
- Number of rooms
- Persons per room
- Quality of the dwelling
- Access to running water
- Electricity
- Restrooms
- Sewerage
- Phone

Durable goods and services

- Access to
  - Refrigerator
  - Washing machine
  - AC
  - Heating
  - Phone
  - TV
  - PC
  - Internet
  - Car
  - Motorcycle
  - Bicycle

Aggregate welfare and pro-poor growth

1. Annual growth rates in alternative aggregate welfare functions

2. Pro-poor growth measures

3. Growth-incidence curves

Statistics by gender

Coverage

- All Latin American countries

- 7 Caribbean countries

- 96% of total LAC population

- Almost 300 household surveys harmonized

- At least 10 observations for most Latin American countries

Harmonization

Essential for

- Aggregation
- Cross-country comparisons
  - to evaluate performance and policies
  - to assign international assistance

However,

- Few steps toward harmonization in the region

The process of harmonization at SEDLAC

- We make all possible efforts to make statistics comparable across countries and over time by

  - using similar definitions of variables in each country/year

    - protocol (manual) to create variables

  - applying consistent methods of processing the data

    - same Stata *do files* applied to all processed surveys

Harmonization has limits

- Difference in coverage

- Differences in questionnaires

What do we do?

- Documentation

- Warnings

Poverty

FGT measures

USD-2.5-a-day poverty line

	National			Urban			Rural		
	Headcount	Poverty gap		HeAPcount	Poverty gap		Headcount	Poverty gap	
	FGT(0)	FGT(1)	FGT(2)	FGT(0)	FGT(1)	FGT(2)	FGT(0)	FGT(1)	FGT(2)
Latin America									
Argentina									
28 main cities									
1998	11.5	4.8	3.0	11.5	4.8	3.0			
1999	12.1	5.1	3.3	12.1	5.1	3.3			
2000	14.2	6.1	3.9	14.2	6.1	3.9			
2001	18.7	9.1	6.1	18.7	9.1	6.1			
2002	29.2	13.1	7.8	29.2	13.1	7.8			
2003	27.7	11.5	6.5	27.7	11.5	6.5			
EPHC									
2003-II *	24.3	11.0	7.0	24.3	11.0	7.0			
2003-II **	23.2	10.6	6.7	23.2	10.6	6.7			
2003-II	22.2	10.2	6.5	22.2	10.2	6.5			
2004-I	20.4	9.7	6.5	20.4	9.7	6.5			
2004-II	17.2	7.2	4.4	17.2	7.2	4.4			
2005-I	15.8	6.6	3.9	15.8	6.6	3.9			
2005-II	13.4	5.5	3.3	13.4	5.5	3.3			
2006-I	12.7	5.3	3.1	12.7	5.3	3.1			
2006-II	10.4	4.3	2.6	10.4	4.3	2.6			
2007-I	9.5	3.7	2.2	9.5	3.7	2.2			
2007-II	9.0	3.8	2.4	9.0	3.8	2.4			
2008-I	8.7	3.5	2.2	8.7	3.5	2.2			
2008-II	8.4	3.4	2.1	8.4	3.4	2.1			
2009-I	8.4	3.5	2.2	8.4	3.5	2.2			
2009-II	8.1	3.2	2.0	8.1	3.2	2.0			
Bolivia									
Urban									
1992	29.0	11.2	6.2	29.0	11.2	6.2			

Notes:
- 2003-II to 2006-I: 28 cities / 2006-II on: 31 cities
- Using the former EPH weights
- Using weights that take income non-response into account
- Includes observations with imputed income (from 2003 on)
- Only 4th quarter

Sheet tabs: index \ **poverty USD 2.5** / intervals USD 2.5 / poverty USD 4 / intervals USD 4 / poverty median / intervals median / region_2.5 / region_4 / NBI_1 / NBI_2 / NBI_3

Documentation

The methodology to process the household surveys is documented in

- A Guide

- Documents with specific definitions of variables (education, housing, infrastructure)

- An Excel file with details on the construction of income variables

- Helpdesk

- FAQ

construction_income.xls

	Argentina EPH 1974	Argentina EPH 1980	Argentina EPH 1986	Argentina EPH 1988
Labor income	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monetary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Non-monetary	Only binary	Only binary	Only binary	Only binary
Recall period	Last month	Last month	Last month	Last month
Non-labor income	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monetary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Non-monetary	Only binary	Only binary	Only binary	Only binary
Recall period	Last month	Last month	Last month	Last month
Survey includes income from...?				
Pensions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Capital income	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Transfers - private	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Transfers - public	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Imputed rent	No, but estimated	No, but estimated	No, but estimated	No, but estimated

Construction of non-labor income

	Argentina EPH 1974	Argentina EPH 1980	Argentina EPH 1986
The survey captures non-labor income at the...			
Individual or household level?	Individual	Individual	Individual
Includes income from...?			
1. Pensions	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pensions (jubilaciones)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other pensiones (no contributivas) - alimony	W.S.Q	W.S.Q	W.S.Q
2. Capital income	Yes	Yes	Yes
Profits and benefits	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rents	Yes	Yes	Yes
Interests, dividends	Yes	Yes	Yes
Detailed questions to capture capital income?	No	No	No
3. Transfers	Yes	Yes	Yes
Government	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monetary	Yes	Yes	Yes
In-kind	No	No	No
Private	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gifts and donations	W.S.Q	W.S.Q	W.S.Q
Inheritances	W.S.Q	W.S.Q	W.S.Q
Gambling (juegos de azar)	W.S.Q	W.S.Q	W.S.Q
Remittances (remesas) - abroad	W.S.Q	W.S.Q	W.S.Q
Remittances (remesas) - domestic	W.S.Q	W.S.Q	W.S.Q
Indemnizaciones	Yes	Yes	Yes

On the comparability of statistics

We make all possible efforts to make statistics comparable across countries and over time by using similar definitions of variables in each country/year, and by applying consistent methods of processing the data. However, perfect comparability is not assured, as the coverage and questionnaires of household surveys differ among countries, and frequently also within countries over time. Hence, a trade-off arises between accuracy and coverage. If we want to be ambitious in the analysis, we have to pay the cost of losing accuracy and getting into comparability problems. Sometimes these problems are too severe and it is convenient to restrict the analysis. This guide and other documents in our web page provide the user with relevant information to decide on that trade-off. The final decision whether making a comparison or not depends on the preferences and specific needs of each user.

On the comparability of statistics

Household surveys have several problems. However, they are still the best source of information for national socio-economic statistics. We think we should avoid the two extreme positions toward household surveys: to discard them or to use them without qualifications. With all their limitations household surveys still provide valuable information, being the best available source to generate representative statistics of the population. However, it is important to be aware of their drawbacks.

Besides the Excel files…

- *Dynamic searches*: generates tables and graphs

- *Bulletins*: reports on poverty and inequality in the region

- *Briefs*: short reports (2 pages) for dissemination

- *Maps*: at country and regional levels

- *Poverty profiles:* for each country, with confidence intervals

SEDLAC

Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean

- **INSTITUTIONAL**
- **STATS**
- **DYNAMIC SEARCHES**
- **BRIEFS**
- **MAPS**
- **GUIDE**
- **STATISTICS BY GENDER**
- **NEXT STEPS**
- **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**
- **THE TEAM**
- **LINKS**

DYNAMIC SEARCHES

Choose country:

Argentina
Bahamas
Belice
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Dominica
Dominican Rep.

Select all - Unselect all

(•) To make a multiple selection press ctrl.

Choose year:
1988 until: ☑ 2008

Choose category:
Poverty

Choose variable:
choose..

Get results

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DYNAMIC SEARCHES   return

Countries: Brazil
Range of years: 1988 - 2008

See Figure

Download .xls

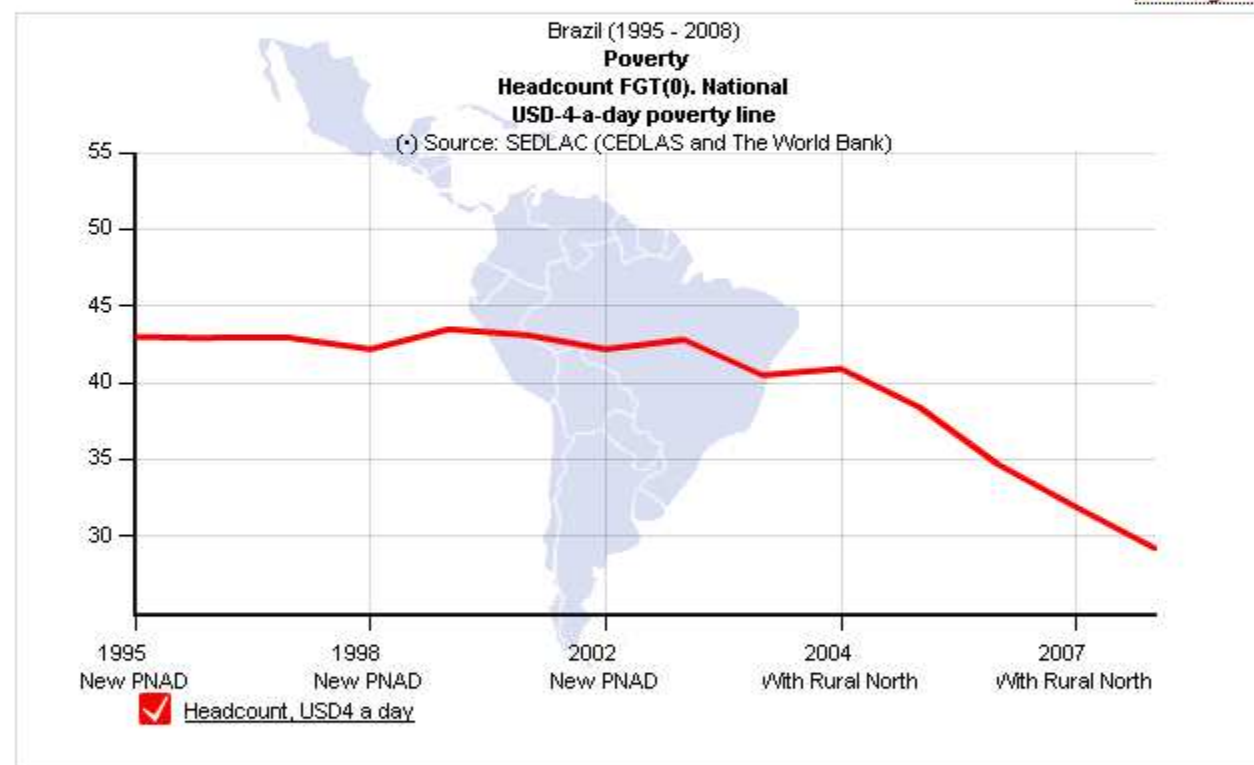| Countries	Poverty All FGT measures USD-4-a-day poverty line								
	National Headcount FGT(0)	National Poverty gap FGT(1)	National FGT(2)	Urban Headcount FGT(0)	Urban Poverty gap FGT(1)	Urban FGT(2)	Rural Headcount FGT(0)	Rural Poverty gap FGT(1)	Rural FGT(2)
Brazil									
1988	55.2	29.1	19.2	46.6	22.6	14.2	79.6	47.8	33.5
1989	52.4	27.3	17.7	45.0	21.7	13.6	75.6	44.4	30.7
1990	54.0	28.2	18.5	46.0	22.1	13.9	77.9	46.3	32.2
New PNAD									
1992	55.2	29.0	19.4	49.3	24.3	15.6	77.7	47.1	33.8
1993	54.2	28.3	18.7	48.5	23.7	15.1	76.1	45.9	32.8
1995	43.0	21.0	13.5	36.4	16.8	10.5	68.6	37.7	25.2
1996	42.9	21.6	14.2	36.3	17.3	11.0	68.7	38.7	26.6
1997	42.9	21.8	14.3	36.2	17.5	11.2	69.3	38.9	26.6
1998	42.2	20.6	13.3	36.1	16.7	10.6	67.1	36.4	24.3
1999	43.5	21.5	13.9	37.6	17.8	11.3	67.4	36.4	24.2

...

> INSTITUCIONAL

> ESTADÍSTICAS

> BÚSQUEDAS DINÁMICAS

> INFORMES

> MAPAS

> METODOLOGÍA

> DOCUMENTACIÓN
> CONSULTAS VIRTUALES
> PREGUNTAS FRECUENTES

> ESTADÍSTICAS POR GÉNERO

> PRÓXIMOS PASOS

> AGRADECIMIENTOS

> EL EQUIPO

> LINKS

BÚSQUEDAS DINÁMICAS   return

Countries: Brazil
Range of years: 1995 - 2008

Hide Figure

Brazil (1995 - 2008)
Poverty
Headcount FGT(0). National
USD-4-a-day poverty line
(·) Source: SEDLAC (CEDLAS and The World Bank)

| 1995 | 1998 | 2002 | 2004 | 2007 |
| New PNAD | New PNAD | New PNAD | With Rural North | With Rural North |

✔ Headcount, USD4 a day

¡Advertencia! La figura muestra automáticamente los valores de la tabla correspondientes a cada año. Debido a los diversos cambios en la metodología y los cuestionarios, no todos los valores son directamente comparables a lo largo del tiempo. En los archivos de Excel, las estimaciones de cada país se dividen en paneles. Los valores de cada variable son comparables dentro de los paneles, pero no necesariamente a través de paneles. Por favor, utilice la información con cuidado.
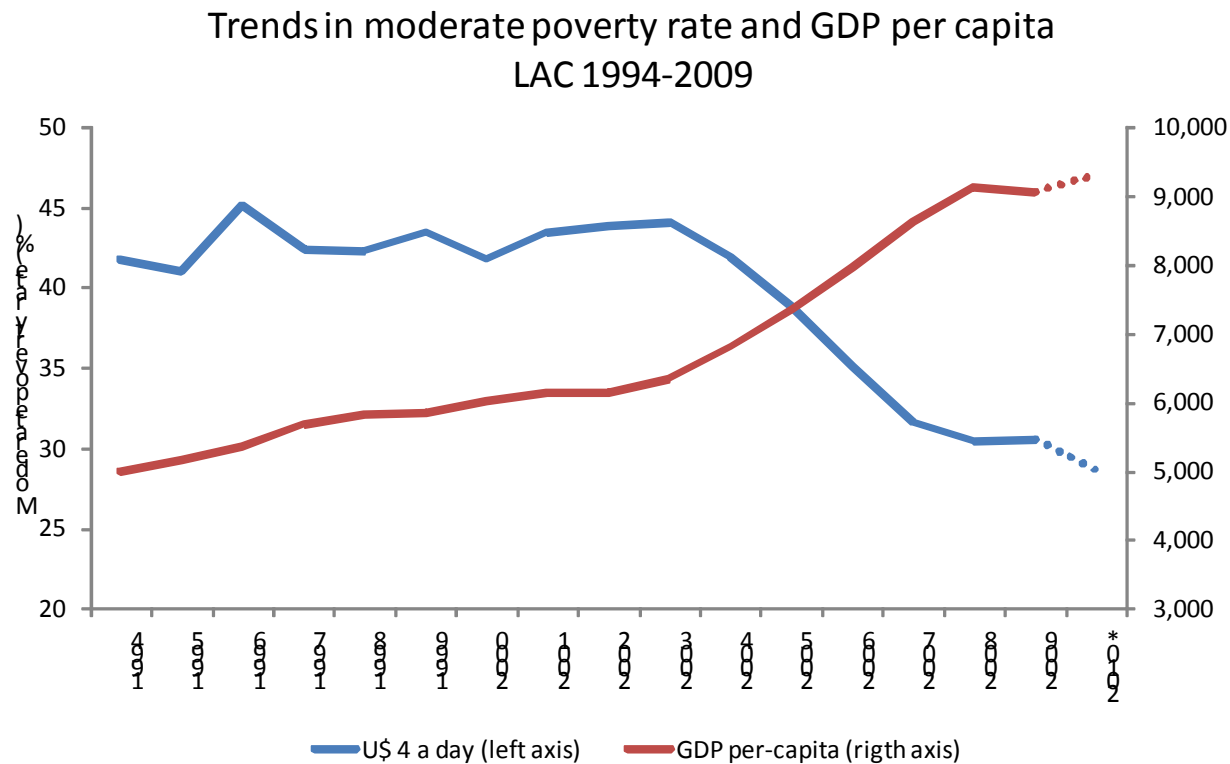
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Poverty
Headcount FGT(0). National

Reports

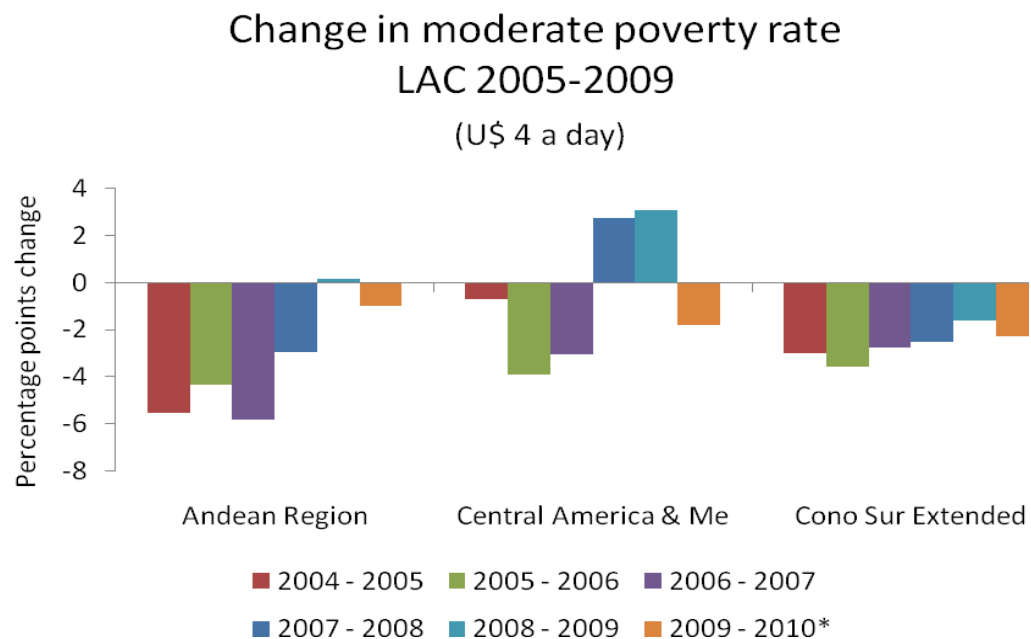*Did Latin America Learn to Shield its Poor from Economic Shocks?*

Report by the WB LAC Poverty and Gender Unit (LCSPP)

Trends in moderate poverty rate and GDP per capita
LAC 1994-2009

U$ 4 a day (left axis) — GDP per-capita (rigth axis)

Reports

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LAC 2005-2009
(U$ 4 a day)

Briefs

Maps

Poverty in Latin America
and the Caribbean

Poverty headcount (%)

- <5
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 15
- 15 - 20
- 20 - 30
- 30 - 40
- 40 - 50
- 50 - 60
- > 60
- No data
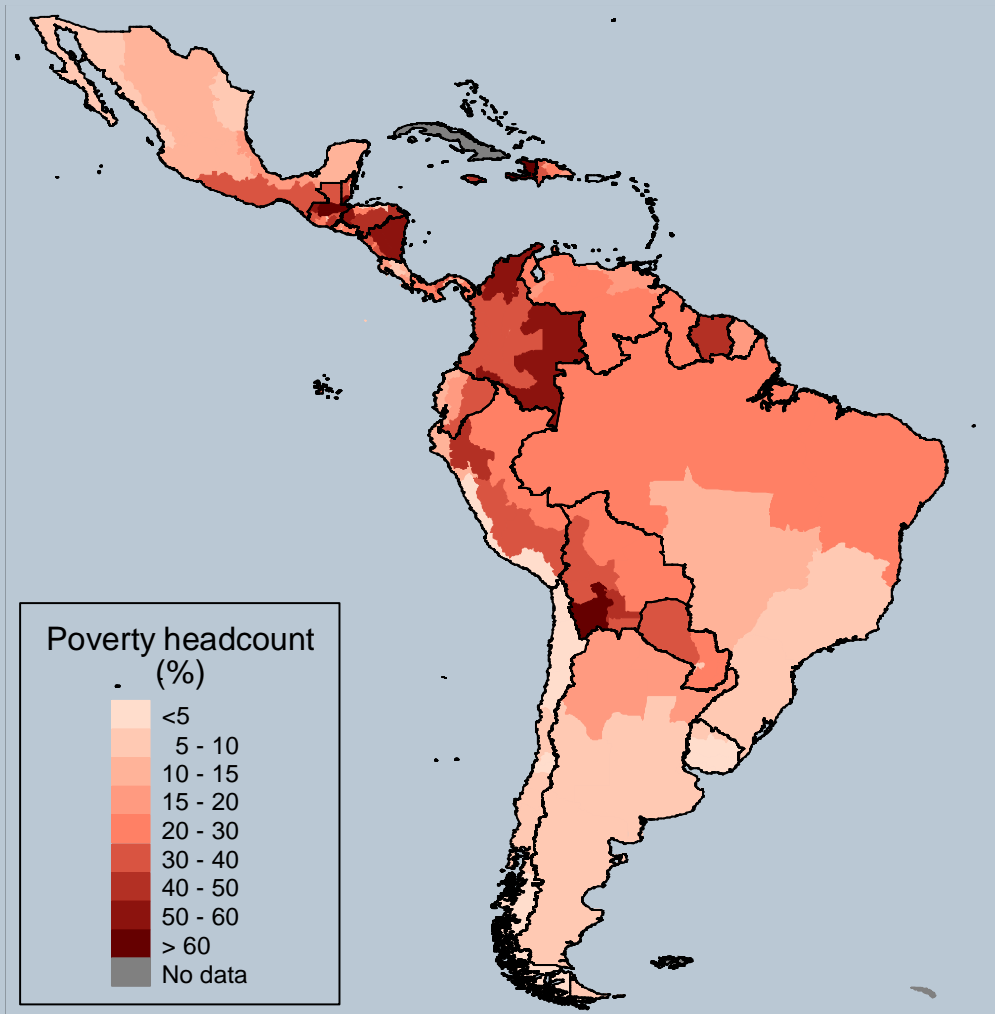
Source: SEDLAC (CEDLAS and The World Bank)

Maps

Poverty in Central America
and The Caribbean

Poverty headcount
(%)

<10
10 - 15
15 - 20
20 - 30
30 - 40
40 - 50
50 - 60
60 - 70
> 60
Sin datos
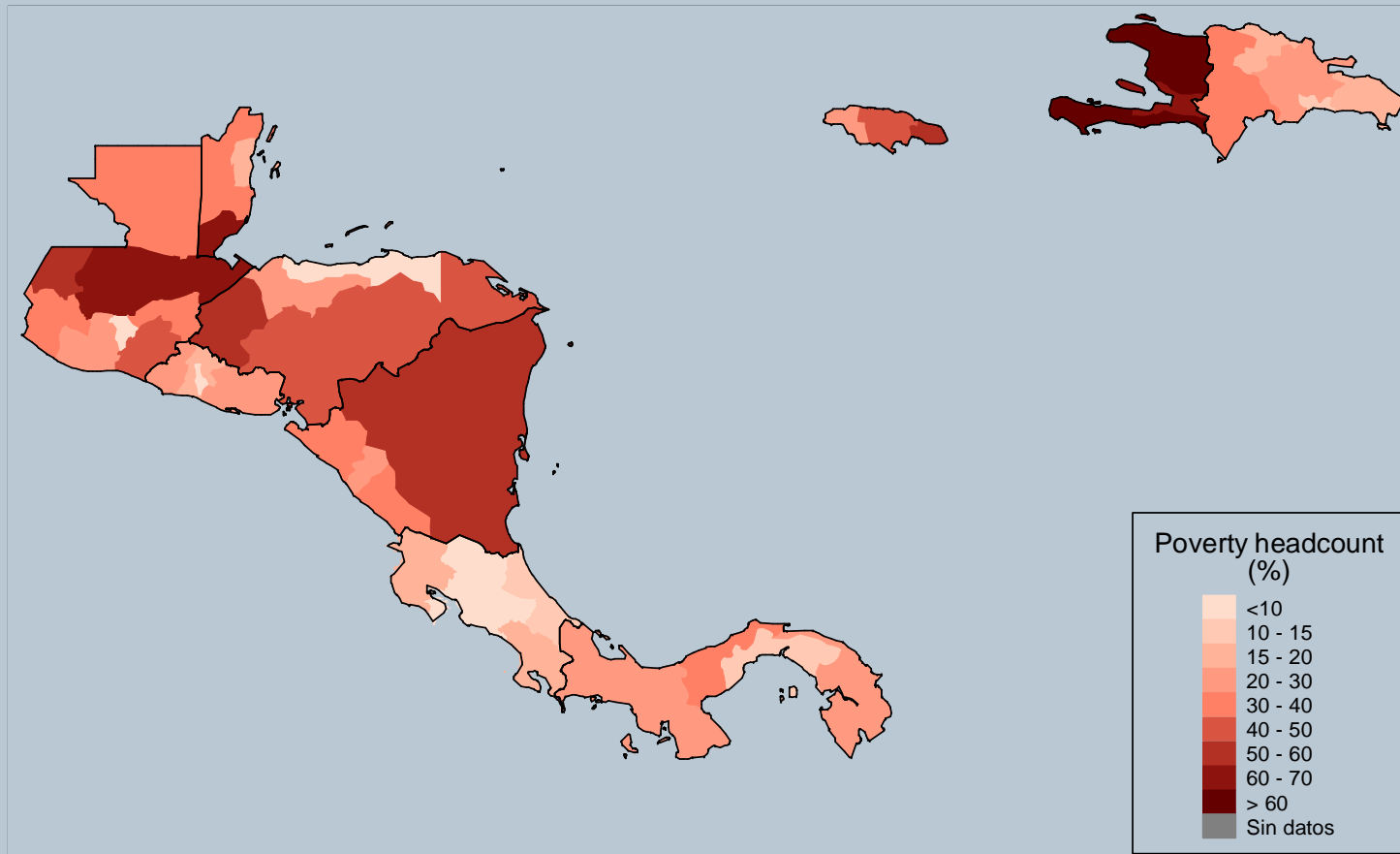
Source: SEDLAC (CEDLAS and The World Bank)

Poverty profiles

- For each country

- 6 poverty lines

- Variables
  - demographic
  - regional
  - housing
  - education
  - labor
  - income

- Confidence intervals

Poverty profiles

Argentina

	USD 4 Poverty Line			USD 2.50 Poverty Line			USD 1.25 Poverty Line		
	Poor	Non-poor	**Diff**	Poor	Non-poor	**Diff**	Poor	Non-poor	**Diff**
Years of education									
Total	**6.0**	**9.1**	**-3.1***	**5.7**	**8.9**	**-3.1***	**5.7**	**8.7**	**-3.0***
[10,20]	7.2	8.5	**-1.3***	6.9	8.3	**-1.4***	6.9	8.2	**-1.3***
[21,30]	9.4	12.3	**-2.8***	9.1	12.1	**-3.0***	9.1	11.9	**-2.8***
[31,40]	8.6	12.0	**-3.4***	8.4	11.7	**-3.3***	7.9	11.6	**-3.7***
[41,50]	8.2	11.2	**-3.0***	8.4	11.0	**-2.6***	8.5	10.9	**-2.3***
[51,60]	7.2	10.4	**-3.2***	7.0	10.3	**-3.3***	7.5	10.1	**-2.6***
[61+]	6.2	8.6	**-2.4***	6.5	8.5	**-2.0***	6.9	8.5	**-1.5***
Educational groups									
Adults									
Low	59.0	28.9	**30.1***	61.2	30.9	**30.3***	61.2	32.1	**29.1***
Medium	34.0	39.6	**-5.6***	31.3	39.4	**-8.1***	29.6	39.1	**-9.4***
High	7.0	31.5	**-24.5***	7.5	29.7	**-22.2***	9.2	28.8	**-19.7***
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**		**100.0**	**100.0**		**100.0**	**100.0**	
Male Adults									
Low	59.9	29.9	**30.0***	61.5	31.8	**29.7***	57.9	32.9	**25.0***
Medium	34.0	42.0	**-7.9***	31.4	41.6	**-10.2***	32.0	41.2	**-9.2***
High	6.0	28.2	**-22.1***	7.1	26.6	**-19.6***	10.1	25.9	**-15.8***
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**		**100.0**	**100.0**		**100.0**	**100.0**	
Female Adults									
Low	58.3	28.0	**30.3***	61.0	30.1	**30.9***	63.9	31.4	**32.6***
Medium	33.9	37.4	**-3.5***	31.2	37.4	**-6.2***	27.7	37.2	**-9.5***
High	7.8	34.6	**-26.8***	7.9	32.6	**-24.7***	8.4	31.5	**-23.1***
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**		**100.0**	**100.0**		**100.0**	**100.0**	
Household Heads									
Low	60.3	37.0	**23.4***	62.0	38.3	**23.7***	57.0	39.3	**17.6***
Medium	32.9	35.5	**-2.6***	30.9	35.5	**-4.6***	32.5	35.3	**-2.80**
High	6.7	27.5	**-20.8***	7.1	26.2	**-19.1***	10.5	25.4	**-14.9***
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**		**100.0**	**100.0**		**100.0**	**100.0**	
Literacy Rate	97.8	99.1	**-1.3***	97.9	99.0	**-1.1***	98.1	99.0	**-0.9***
School Attendance									
[3,5]	61.2	73.7	**-12.5***	55.9	72.7	**-16.7***	51.1	71.3	**-20.2***
[6,12]	98.5	99.2	**-0.7***	97.7	99.2	**-1.6***	98.4	99.0	**-0.60**
[13,17]	82.9	93.5	**-10.6***	79.4	92.6	**-13.2***	81.5	91.1	**-9.6***
[18,23]	33.1	49.0	**-15.9***	30.6	47.5	**-17.0***	32.9	46.6	**-13.7***

Why people use SEDLAC?

- Methodology for processing the household surveys is explicit and homogeneous between countries/years (data permitting).

- Experience: the team has been working in this project for 8 years, building capacity and experience on working with household surveys in the region.

- Wide range of statistics (variables and indicators).

- Large coverage of countries and years.

- Continuous updating of data.

Next steps

- Improve documentation

    - Update and extend methodological guide

    - Join the Data Documentation Initiative (DDI) and Dubling Core (DCMI) for metadata standards using the Micro data management toolkit provided by the International Household Survey Network (IHSN)

- Extension of LABLAC (more surveys, more countries)
- Robustness analysis
- Update and extend the database

Concluding remarks

- SEDLAC is a project that contributes to the study of poverty, inequality and social issues.

- Need to be improved and extended.

- Key issue: advances toward more homogeneous national household surveys (*e.g.* Eurostat).

Thank you!

Visit *sedlac.econo.unlp.edu.ar*

SEDLAC

Socio-Economic Database
for Latin America and the Caribbean

CEDLAS – Universidad Nacional de La Plata

The World Bank's LAC Poverty and Gender Group (LCSPP)

February, 2011