**Panel datasets in developing and transitional countries (Version 1 – 07.2003)**

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| Country | Dataset | Number of waves, years, location, size | More information (research website and/or key reference/s) | Standard of living measure | Definition of poverty/chronic poverty; type of analysis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bangladesh** | Programme of Research on Chronic Poverty in Bangladesh (PRCPB) 64-Village Study | First wave planned for 2004-05; rural; 64 villages | Forthcoming on www.prcpb-bids.org. | | |
| **Bangladesh** | Analysis of Poverty Trends – 62-Village Study; initially Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), now Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC) | Four waves (1987, 1990, 1994, 2001); rural; 62 villages. *Note that 1987 baseline survey is same as that used by IRRI survey below.* | Hossain Zillur Rahman, Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC), House 19, Road 13A, Dhanmondi, Dhaka Bangladesh hzillur@bdonline.com | | |
| **Bangladesh** | International Rice Research Institute 32-Village Survey | Two waves (1987, 2000); rural; 32 villages; possibility of another wave. *Note that 1987 baseline survey is same as that used by BIDS/PPRC survey above.* | Mahbub Hossain, International Rice Research Institute, Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines (Mail: DAPO Box 7777, Metro Manila, Philippines) m.hossain@cgiar.org; www.irri.org Sen, B. (2003) Drivers of Escape and Descent: Changing Household Fortunes in Rural Bangladesh, World Development, 31/3: 513-534. (Based on 21 village/379 household subsample) | Consumption | **Sen:** '*Objective' poverty line* = food poverty line (2,112 kcal/day) plus non-food poverty line (average non-food expenditures incurred by households at the food poverty line); '*Subjective' poverty line* = Per capita total income of households persisting at the food-poverty line, based on 2000 survey data on self-perceptions of relative well-being status and whether household had three adequate meals a day |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Brazil** | Author's data | Two waves (1968/9, 2002); 750 original participants, 200 and three generations of offspring re-sampled 33 years later; urban Rio de Janeiro | Perlman, J. (2003) Marginality: From Myth to Reality in the Favelas of Rio de Janeiro, 1969–2002. CPRC International Conference, Manchester, April 2003. | | |
| **Brazil** | Pelotas Birth Cohort Study | Birth cohort study (1982, 1984, 1986, 1995, 1997, 2000, 2001); urban; about 6,000 births | Pelotas Birth Cohort Study http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0102-311X2003000500003&tlng=es&lng=en&nrm=iso | | |
| **Burkina Faso** | ICRISAT | Two waves (1983/4-1984-5); rural; 150 households (25 per village, two villages per agro-ecological zone) | Reardon, T. and Taylor, J. E. (1996) Agroclimatic shocks, income inequality, and poverty: evidence from Burkina Faso, *World Development*, 24/5: 901-14. | | |
| **Chile** | Author's data | Two waves (1968, 1986); rural; 146 households | Scott, C. D. (2000) Mixed fortunes: A study of poverty mobility among small farm households in Chile, 1968-86. *The Journal of Development Studies* 36/6: 155-181. Scott, C. D. and Litchfield, J. (1994) Inequality, Mobility and the Determinants of Income among the Rural Poor in Chile, 1968-1986, Development Economics Research Programme Discussion Paper 53. STICERD, London School of Economics. | Income | **Scott:** Chronic poverty = poor in both periods; transitory poverty = poor in either period; poverty line not known, but adopted from Altimir (1979); cross-section probit analysis also undertaken **Scott and Litchfield:** mobility across poverty classes; cross-section probit analysis also undertaken |

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| **China** | Rural Household Survey (RHS), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) | Six waves (1985-1990); 5854 households/38,000 individuals; four provinces in rural south west China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Yunnan) | Jalan, J. and Ravallion M. (2001) Household income dynamics in rural China. Policy Research Working Paper 2706 Washington DC: World Bank. Jalan, J. and Ravallion, M. (2000) Is transient poverty different? Evidence for rural China. *The Journal of Development Studies* 36/6: 82. Jalan, J. and Ravallion, M. (1998) Transient Poverty in Postreform Rural China, *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 26: 338-57. | Income and comsumption expenditure | Poverty line set by Chinese Statistical Office based on 'Chinese dietary need'; FGT analysis; chronic poverty = non-transient component; transient poverty due to variability in consumption |
| **China** | Rural Household Survey (RHS), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) | Five waves (1991-5); 3311 Households; rural Sichuan | McCulloch, N. and Calandrino, M. (2003) Vulnerability and Chronic Poverty in Rural Sichuan, *World Development*, 31/3: 611-628. | Consumption expenditure | Chronic poverty = uses 'poor all years' and 'average' methods; poverty line = food (2100 kcal/day) and non-food (housing etc.); food expenditure as proportion of total household expenditure; upper and lower poverty lines used |
| **China** | China Health and Nutrition Survey (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Institute of Nutrition and Food Hygiene, Chinese Academy of Preventive Medicine) | Four waves (1989, 1991, 1993, 1997); about 3800 households with a total of 16000 individuals in nine provinces; data collection on preschoolers in 1989 | China Health and Nutrition Survey http://www.cpc.unc.edu/projects/china/ | | |

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| Cote d'Ivoire | Cote d'Ivoire Living Standards Survey (World Bank, Institut National de la Statistique, Côte d'Ivoire) | Three panels of two waves each (1985-6; 1986-7; 1987-8); 800 households in each panel (within four cross-sectional surveys of 1600 households) | World Bank – Selecting an LSMS dataset http://www.worldbank.org/lsms/guide/select.html Grootaert, C., Kanbur, R. and Oh, G-t. (1997) The Dynamics of Welfare Gains and Losses: An Africa Case Study, *Journal of Development Studies*, 33/5: 635-657. Grootaert, C. and Kanbur, R. (1995) The Lucky Few Amidst Economic Decline: Distributional Change in Cote dIvoire as Seen Through Panel Datasets, 1985-88, *Journal of Development Studies* 31/4:603-619. | Consumption expenditure | Chronic poverty = mild or very poor in two consecutive years; transitory poverty = from mild or very poor to non-poor |
| Ecuador | Longitudinal Community Panel Database - Cisne Dos, Guayaquil, Ecuador | Three waves (1978, 1988, 1992) with anthropological work also undertaken in 1981-2; urban; community, not household or individual panel | Moser, C. O. N. (1996) Confronting crisis: a comparative study of household responses to vulnerability in four poor urban communities. The World Bank Environmentally Sustainable Development Studies and Monographs Series No. 8. | | |
| Egypt | Egypt Integrated Household Survey Subsample | Two waves (1997, 1999); 347 households in eight governorates first surveyed as a part of a national sample of 2,450 households in 20 governorates | EIHS: http://www.ifpri.org/data/egypt04.htm EIHS-S: Haddad, L., and Ahmed, A. U. (2003) Chronic and Transitory Poverty: Evidence from Egypt, 1997-99, *World Development*, 31/1: 71-85 | Consumption expenditure | Chronic poverty = average consumption over time is below poverty line |

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| **Ethiopia** | The Ethiopian Rural Household Survey (Universities of Addis Ababa and Oxford) | Three waves (1994-5); rural; 1411 households | The Ethiopian Rural Household Survey http://www.economics.ox.ac.uk/members/stefan.dercon/data.htm<br>Dercon, Stefan, and Pramila Krishnan (2000) Vulnerability, Seasonality and Poverty in Ethiopia, *Journal of Development Studies*, 36/6:, 82-100. | Adult body mass and physical functionings | Poverty line = food and non-food consumption; FGT analysis; chronic poverty = average consumption over time is below poverty line |
| **Ethiopia** | Authors' data | Two waves (1998-2001); rural; 400 households in 16 villages in four zones of Tigray, Northern Ethiopia | Hagos, F. and Holden, S. (2003) Rural Household Poverty Dynamics in Northern Ethiopia: Analysis of Determinants of Poverty. CPRC International Conference, Manchester, April 2003. | Consumption | Food poverty line based on poorest 50% of households; FGT analysis |
| **Ethiopia** | Young Lives | Two waves, plan for three more (2000/1, 2004/5, 2008/9, 2011/12, 2014/15); rural and urban; about 2000 'index' children born in 2000/1 and their households (plus about 1000 children who were 7 in 2002 to compare with 'index' children at age 8). | Young Lives www.younglives.org.uk | | |
| **Ethiopia** | Ethiopian Urban Household Survey (Economics at Addis Ababa University in collaboration with Economics at University of Göteborg and Michigan State University) | Three waves (1994-7); 1500 households; urban | Kedir, A. and McKay, A. (2003) Chronic Poverty in Urban Ethiopia: Panel Data Evidence, CPRC International Conference, Manchester, April 2003. | Consumption expenditure | Poverty line based on 2200 kcal/day (including non-food allowance); chronic poverty = poor in all 3 waves, or 2 waves (1994-95 or 1995-97) |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ghana** | Author's data | Two waves (1975, 1989); around 400 households in rural North-East Ghana | Whitehead, A. (2004) Persistent poverty in North-East Ghana. | | |
| **Hungary** | Hungarian Household Panel Survey (collected by Tárki) | Six waves (1991-97); 1744 households; looks at differential poverty effects on children and older people | Tárki http://www.tarki.hu/adatbank-e/index.html<br>Galasi, P. (1998) Income Inequality and Mobility in Hungary, 1992-96, Innocenti Occasional Papers: Economic and Social Policy Series 64, United Nations Childrens Fund, International Child Development Centre, Florence. | Income | **Galasi:** analyses mobility across income deciles and poverty classes using five waves |
| **Hungary** | Panel constructed by authors from Hungarian Household Budget Survey (Central Statistical Office) | Two waves (1987, 1989); 5945 households | Ravallion, M., van de Walle, D., Gautam, M. (1995) Testing a social safety net. *Journal of Public Economics*, (57) 175-199. | | |
| **India** | National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) | Three waves (1968/69-1970/71); rural India; 4118 households<br>Additional wave (1981/2); rural India; 3139 households | NCAER www.ncaer.org<br>Bhide, S. and Mehta, A. K. (2004) Chronic Poverty in Rural India: issues and findings from panel data. *Journal of Human Development*. 5/2: 195-209.<br>Gaiha, R. (1992) On the Chronically Poor in Rural India, *Journal of International Development*, 4/3:273-89.<br>Gaiha, R. (1989) Are the Chronically Poor also the Poorest in Rural India? *Development and Change*, 20: 295-322.<br>Gaiha, R. (1988) Income Mobility in Rural India, *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 36/2: 279-302. | Income; consumption expenditure | **Gaiha:** chronic poverty = poor in all periods<br>**Bhide and Mehta:** chronic poverty = per capita income/expenditure below poverty line in all periods; severe poverty = unable to access 2 square meals per day; multidimensionality measured by HDI etc. |

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| **India** | ICRISAT Village-level Studies | Ten waves (1975/6-1984/5); 240 households in four villages in rural Maharashtra and two villages in rural Andhra Pradesh<br>Five waves (1980/1-1984/5); 80 households in two villages in rural Gujarat<br>Four waves (1981/2-1984/5); one village in rural Madhya Pradesh | ICRISAT Village-level Studies http://www.icrisat.org/text/research/sepp/sepphome/knowledgeshop/databases/vls.asp<br>Gaiha, R. and Imai, K. (2003) Vulnerability, Shocks and Persistence of Poverty - Estimates for Semi-Arid Rural South India, CPRC International Conference, Manchester, April 2003.<br>Imai, K. (2003) The Employment Guarantee Scheme as a Social Safety Net – Poverty Dynamics and Poverty Alleviation,, CPRC International Conference, Manchester, April 2003. (6 waves, 2 Maharashtra villages)<br>Chaudari, S. and Ravallion, M. (1994) How Well Do Static Indicators Identify the Chronically Poor? *Journal of Public Economics* 53: 367-394. (1976-83; 103 households).<br>Gaiha, R. and Deolaiker, A. B. (1993) Persistent, Expected and Innate Poverty: Estimates for Semi Arid Rural South India, *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, 17/4: 409-421.<br>Binswinger, H. P. and Singh, R. P. (1993) Intergenerational transmission of wealth in India's semi arid tropics. *Indian journal of agricultural economics* XLIX:46-55.<br>Walker, T.S. and Ryan. J. G. (1990) Village and Household Economies in Indias Semi-Arid Tropics, Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press. | **Gaiha**: Income<br>**Chaudhuri:** Income (8 years); consumption (6 years); food consumption; food share<br>as proportion of household budget; access to land | **Gaiha:** Chronic poverty = poor in all periods<br>**Chaudhuri/ Ravallion:**<br>Welfare: FGT; P2<br>Chronic poverty = Those poor with average/'typical' income or consumption below poverty line (540 rupees widely used) |

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| **India** | Author's data | 1500 households in 35 villages in Rajasthan; 25 year retrospective recall | Krishna, A. (2003) Escaping Poverty and Becoming Poor: Who Gains, Who Loses and Why? Accounting for Stability and Change in 35 North Indian Villages, CPRC International Conference, Manchester, April 2003. | Qualitative, agreed by community members | Community perceptions of households that remained poor/non-poor, escaped poverty or entered poverty, compared to 25 years ago. |
| **India** | University of East Anglia Overseas Development Group Qualitative Study | Two waves (mid-1970s, late-1990s); two villages in West Bengal and Bihar | Blaikie, P. and Seddon, D. (1998) *Livelihoods and long term change*. (Project report to the Social Research Management Unit, Department for Development.) | | |
| **India** | Young Lives | Two waves, plan for three more (2000/1, 2004/5, 2008/9, 2011/12, 2014/15); rural and urban; about 2000 'index' children born in 2000/1 and their households (plus about 1000 children who were 7 in 2002 to compare with 'index' children at age 8). | www.younglives.org.uk | | |
| **India** | Author's data | Four waves (1957/8-1983-4); 100+ households; Palanpur village in Uttar Pradesh) | Lanjouw, P., and Stern, N. (Eds.). (1998). *Economic Development in Palanpur over Five Decades*. Oxford: Clarendon Press. | | |
| **India** | Author's data | Two waves (1980/1-1985); urban Madras; 300 households | Noponen, H. 1991. The dynamics of work and survival for the urban poor: a gender analysis of panel data from Madras. *Development and Change* 22/2. | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **India** | Author's quantitative and qualitative data | Two waves (1964-1966, 1982-1984); rural; two villages in Rajasthan | Jodha, N. S. (1988) Poverty debate in India: a minority view. *Economic and political weekly*, 23/5/45-47, 2421-2428.<br><br>Jodha, N. S. (n.d.) Poverty debate in India: a minority view revisited. | | |
| **India** | See also Jayaraman, R. and Lanjouw, P. (1999) 'The Evolution of Poverty and Inequality in Indian Villages', *World Bank Research Observer*, 14/1:1-30, for a literature review of longitudunal village studies in India. | | | | |
| **Indonesia** | Indonesian Family Life Surveys collected by RAND, UCLA and University of Indonesia | Three waves (1993/4-1998); third wave on 25% subsample; 30,000/7,500 individuals | http://www.rand.org/labor/FLS/IFLS/ | | |
| **Kenya** | Author's data | Two waves (1972/4-1992/3); three villages in rural eastern Kenya; 33 panel households from two villages, plus 232 households selected randomly at each stage | Hunt, D. (1996) *Final research report submitted to ODA-ESCOR: Rural livelihood systems and farm/non-farm linkages in Lower Embu, eastern Kenya, 1972-4 to 1992-3.* ESCOR Project No. R 4186: End of Project report to Overseas Development Administration. | | |
| **Kenya** | Author's data | About 1660 households in twenty villages in western Kenya; 25 year retrospective recall | Krishna, A., Kristjanson, P., Radeny, M. and Nindo, W. (2004) Escaping Poverty and Becoming Poor in 20 Kenyan Villages. *Journal of Human Development.* 5/2:211-226. | | |
| **Madagascar** | National Statistics Institute (INSTAT)/ MADIO Project | Three waves (1997-9); Urban Antananarivo; 1249 households | Herrera, J. and Roubaud, F. (2003) Urban Poverty Dynamics in Peru and Madagascar 1997-1999: A Panel Data Analysis. CPRC International Conference, Manchester, April 2003. | Income | Poverty line = 2,300 kCal/day; chronic poverty = poor in all periods |

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| **Mexico** | Mexican Family Life Survey | One wave (2002); second wave planned 2005; 8,400 households in 150 communities | Mexican Family Life Survey http://www.mxfls.uia.mx/begin.php | | |
| **Nepal** | University of East Anglia Overseas Development Group Qualitative Study | Two waves (mid-1970s, late-1990s); two villages in Nepal | Blaikie, P. and Seddon, D. (1998) *Livelihoods and long term change*. (Project report to the Social Research Management Unit, Department for Development.) | | |
| **Nicaragua** | EMNV (Nicaragua National Household Living Standards Survey – Nicaraguan National Institute for Statistics and Census (INEC), with Government of Nicaragua, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, UNDP) | Two waves (1998, 2001); rural; 3015 households | World Bank – Selecting an LSMS dataset http://www.worldbank.org/lsms/guide/select.html Davis, B. and Stampini, M. (2002) Pathways Towards Prosperity in Rural Nicaragua; or Why Households Drop in and out of Poverty, and Some Policy Suggestions on How to Keep Them Out. FAO ESA Working Paper No. 02-12. | Consumption expenditure | Poverty line = based on 2,200 Kcal/day, includes non-food allowance; chronic poverty = poor in all periods |
| **Pakistan** | Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and International Water Management Institute | Five waves (2000-2); rural; about 700 households | Impact Assesment of Irrigation Infrastructure Development on Poverty Alleviation http://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/propoor/index.asp?nc=7372&id=1062&msid=235 | | |

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| **Pakistan** | Author's data | Two waves (1995/6-8/9); three villages in rural North West Frontier Province; 299 households | Kurosaki, T. (2003) Measurement of Chronic and Transient Poverty: Theory and Application to Pakistan. CPRC International Conference, Manchester, April 2003. Kurosaki, T. (2002) Consumption Vulnerability and Dynamic Poverty in the North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan. | Consumption expenditure | **2003:** Poverty line = national poverty line (Rs 673.54 per capita per month in 1998/99), and 90% of national poverty line; always poor = poor in both periods; chronic poverty = permanent component of total poverty **2002:** Poverty line = Rs 7,140 (from World Bank 1995 adjusted for rural CPI) |
| **Pakistan** | IFPRI; funded by USAID; with Punjab Economic Research Institute; Applied Economic Research Center, U. Karachi; Center for Applied Economic Studies, U. Peshawar; Dept of Social Welfare, U Baluchistan; Pakistan Institute of Development Economics | Fourteen waves (1986-91); rural; about 800 households | IFPRI http://www.ifpri.org/data/pakistan01.htm McCulloch, N. and Baulch, B. (1999) Distinguishing the Chronically From the Transitory Poor – Evidence from Pakistan. Working Paper No. 97, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex. (1986-91, 5 waves, 656 households). Baulch, B. and McCulloch, N. (1998) Being Poor and Becoming Poor: Poverty Status and Poverty Transitions in Rural Pakistan, Working Paper 79, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex. (1986-91, 5 waves, 656 households). Adam, R. H. and Jane, J.He (1995) Sources of Income Inequality and Poverty in Rural Pakistan, International Food Policy Research Institute Research Report 102. (1986-9, 12 waves, 727 households) | **Adam:** income, consumption expenditure **Baulch, McCulloch:** Income | **McCulloch:** poverty line based on 2,100 Kcal/day; chronic/transitory poverty based on household mean income over x periods); analysis includes household characteristics and poverty classes **Baulch:** Poverty line based on 2,550 and 2,100 Kcal/day; chronic poverty = poor in all five waves; extent and determinants of; mobility across poverty classes **Adam:** chronic poverty = poorest quintile in all three years |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Peru** | Peru Living Standards Measurement Study (World Bank and Instituto Cuánto) | Two waves (1985/6-90); urban Lima; 699 households<br>Four waves (1991-97); 676 households | World Bank – Selecting an LSMS dataset http://www.worldbank.org/lsms/guide/select.html<br>Glewwe, P., and Hall, G. (1995). Who is most vulnerable to macroeconomic shocks? Hypotheses tests using panel data from Peru. Washington DC: World Bank.<br>Graham, C. and Pettinato, S. (1999) Assessing Hardship and Happiness: Trends in Mobility and Expectations in the New Market Economies. Center on Social and Economic Dynamics Working Paper No. 7.<br>Campa, M. and Webb, R. (1999) Mobility and Poverty Dynamics in the 1990s, IDS/IFPRI Workshop on Poverty Dynamics, April 1999, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex. (676 households, three waves) | Consumption expenditure | **Campa:** FGT; mobility across poverty classes |
| **Peru** | ENAHO (established by the Peruvian National Statistics and Data Processing Institute (INEI)) | Three waves (1997-9); urban; 1720 households | Herrera, J. and Roubaud, F. (2003) Urban Poverty Dynamics in Peru and Madagascar 1997-1999: A Panel Data Analysis. CPRC International Conference, Manchester, April 2003. | Income | Poverty line = 2,300 kCal/day; chronic poverty = poor in all periods |

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| **Peru** | Young Lives | Two waves, plan for three more (2000/1, 2004/5, 2008/9, 2011/12, 2014/15); rural and urban; about 2000 'index' children born in 2000/1 and their households (plus about 1000 children who were 7 in 2002 to compare with 'index' children at age 8). | www.younglives.org.uk | | |
| **Philippines** | IFPRI (Philippines Cash Cropping Project, Southern Bukidnon Province) plus authors' data | Five waves (four in 1984-5, one in 1992, with additional ethnographic data in 1992); rural; 448 households; ethnographic data on 19 households in 1992; focus on adolescents (10-19) | http://www.ifpri.org/data/Philippines01.htm<br>Bouis, H. E., Palabrica-Costello, M., Solon, O., Westbrook, D., and Limbo, A. B. (1998). Gender equality and investments in adolescents in the rural Philippines. Research Report 108. International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). | | |
| **Philippines** | Cebu Longitudinal Health and Nutrition Survey | Urban birth cohort study (1983/4, 1991/2, 1994, 1999); about 3000 children and households | http://www.cpc.unc.edu/projects/cebu/ | | |
| **Philippines** | Longitudinal Community Panel Database – Commonwealth, Metro Manila, Philippines | Two waves (1988, 1992); urban; one community (not household or individual panel) | Moser, C. O. N. (1996) *Confronting crisis: a comparative study of household responses to vulnerability in four poor urban communities.* The World Bank Environmentally Sustainable Development Studies and Monographs Series No. 8. | | |
| **Philippines** | Philippines National Statistics Office | Two waves (1990, 2000); rural; 1800 households<br>Three waves (1997-9); 17000 households | Reyes, C. M. (2002). Movements in and out of poverty in the Philippines. 53. Manila: Micro Impacts of Macroeconomic Adjustment Policies Project (MIMAP) Philippines. | Income | Chronic poverty = poor for all three years; transitory poverty = non-poor one or two years |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Poland** | Poland Household Budget Survey | Four waves (1993-6); 5000 households | Okrasa, W. (1999) The Dynamics of Poverty and the Effectiveness of Poland's Safety Net (1993-96). Washington DC: World Bank.<br><br>Okrasa, W. (1999) Who Avoids and Who Escapes from Poverty during the Transition: Evidence from the Polish Panel 1993-96. Washington DC: World Bank. | Income, consumption expenditure | Relative poverty line = 50% of mean household disposable income in real terms per equivalent adult (similar to 'intervention threshold', 'social minimum' used pre-transition) |
| **Russia** | Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey I (University of North Carolina) | Phase I: four waves (1992-4); about 5400 dwellings/ 14000 individuals;<br>Phase II (new sample): 8 cross-sectional surveys (1994-2004); about 4,000 individuals | RLMSI<br>Lokshin, M., and Popkin, B.M. (1999). The emerging underclass in the Russian Federation: income dynamics, 1992-1996. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 47:4, 803-829. (Phase I – 4 waves, Phase II – 3 waves) | Income | Poverty line based on WHO minimum nutritional criteria for different age-gender groups for all regions; persistent poverty = below the poverty line in all 'rounds' (waves) of relevant 'phase'<br>Extent to which Phase II is 'true' or 'partial' panel is unclear. |
| **Rwanda** | Government of Rwanda | Four waves (1982-3); rural; 270 households | Muller, C. (2000) Transient-Seasonal and Chronic Poverty of Peasants: Evidence from Rwanda. University of Nottingham, Discussion Paper in Economics No 00/9, April. | Consumption expenditure | Chronic poverty = mean living standard over the period below poverty line; transitory poverty = residual from chronic poverty |
| **South Africa** | Birth-To-Twenty (aka Mandela's Children) (Birth Cohort Study on child and adolescent health and development) | 14+ waves since 1990, ongoing; metropolitan Johannesburg-Soweto; 3273 children and their households | Birth-To-Twenty http://www.wits.ac.za/birthto20/ | | |

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| **South Africa** | Kwazulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study<br><br>Collected by Universities of Capetown, Natal and Wisconsin, and IFPRI, funded by USAID | Two waves (1993-8); rural and urban; about 1200 African and Indian households | IFPRI http://www.ifpri.org/data/southafrica01.htm<br>Natal University www.nu.ac.za/csds/publications.htm<br>Carter, M.R. and May, J. (2001) One Kind of Freedom: Poverty Dynamics in Post Apartheid South Africa, *World Development,* 29/12:1987-2006.<br>Aliber, M. (2001) An Overview of the Incidence and Nature of Chronic Poverty in South Africa. CPRC Working Paper No. 3.<br>Maluccio, J., Haddad, L. and May, J. (1999) Social Capital and Income Generation in South Africa. Discussion Paper No 71. Washington DC: IFPRI. | Consumption expenditure | **Carter and May:** Poverty line = household subsistence line (237 rand/adult equivalent/month); indigence line = 50% HSL; FGT<br><br>Chronic poverty (includes dual entitlement failure + structurally trapped) = poor in both periods; transitory poverty (includes stochastically mobile and structurally mobile) = poor in one period |
| **South Africa** | Author's data | Three waves (1982, 1985, 1995?); rural Kwazulu-Natal; 72 panel households or 'split-offs' in 1982 and 1985 | Ardington, E. M. (1988) *Nkandla revisited: a longitudinal study of the strategies adopted to alleviate poverty in a rural community*. University of Natal Working Paper 16.<br>Ardington, E. M. (1995) *Return to Nkandla: the third survey in a longitudinal study of a rural community in KwaZulu-Natal.* University of Natal Research Report 7. | | |

| Country | Dataset | Number of waves, years, location, size | More information (research website and/or key reference/s) | Standard of living measure | Definition of poverty/chronic poverty; type of analysis |
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| **Sri Lanka** | Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and International Water Management Institute (IWMI) | Three waves (2000-1); rural Ruhuna Basin area; 858 households | IWMI http://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/propoor/index.asp?nc=7372&id=1062&msid=235 Japan Bank for International Cooperation Institute (2002) Impact assessment of irrigation Infrastructure Development on Poverty Alleviation: A Case Study from Sri Lanka. JBICI Research Paper no.19. | Income, consumption expenditure; 'qualitative' indicators of health, education, assets etc. | Poverty line = expenditure required for 2,500 kcal/day + 53 grams protein per adult male equivalent, adjusted according to the Greater Columbo CPI; higher poverty line = 120% of poverty line; FGT; chronic poverty = income/consumption always below poverty line; transient poverty = average income/consumption above poverty line, but can fall below poverty line |
| **Uganda** | Integrated Household Survey, 1992; Ugandan National Household Survey 1999/2000 | Two waves (1992-1999/2000); 1309 households Four waves (1992-4); 344 households (818 households in 1992 and 1994) | Uganda Bureau of Statistics http://www.ubos.org/nhsrepo.html Lawson, D., McKay, A., and Okidi, J.A. (2003). Uganda: Explaining the Dynamics and Characteristics Behind Chronic Poverty. CPRC International Conference, Manchester, April 2003. Okidi, J. and McKay, A. (2003) Poverty dynamics in Uganda, 1992-2000, CPRC Working Paper No. 27. | Consumption expenditure | Poverty line = 3,000 Kcal per adult equivalent/day; chronic poverty = poor in both periods, by deviation below poverty line |
| **Vietnam** | Vietnam Living Standards Survey | Two waves (1992/3-1997/8); 4272 households/17332 individuals; 1660 children (nutrition); 2546 children (education) | World Bank – Selecting an LSMS dataset http://www.worldbank.org/lsms/guide/select.html Baulch, B., and Masset, E. (2003). Do Monetary and Nonmonetary Indicators Tell the Same Story About Chronic Poverty? A Study of Vietnam in the 1990s. World Development, 31/3: 441-453. | Income, stunting, mal-nourishment, out of school | Poverty = based on food poverty (2,100 Kcal/day) |

| Country | Dataset | Number of waves, years, location, size | More information (research website and/or key reference/s) | Standard of living measure | Definition of poverty/chronic poverty; type of analysis |
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| **Vietnam** | Young Lives | Two waves, plan for three more (2000/1, 2004/5, 2008/9, 2011/12, 2014/15); rural and urban; about 2000 'index' children born in 2000/1 and their households (plus about 1000 children who were 7 in 2002 to compare with 'index' children at age 8). | www.younglives.org.uk | | |
| **Zambia** | Longitudinal Community Panel Database – Chawama, Lusaka, Zambia | Two waves (1978, 1992); urban; community, not household or individual panel | Moser, C. O. N. (1996) *Confronting crisis: a comparative study of household responses to vulnerability in four poor urban communities.* The World Bank Environmentally Sustainable Development Studies and Monographs Series No. 8. | | |
| **Zambia** | Authors' data | Restudy of anthropological work undertaken from the late 1930s and late 1950s in 1986-90, plus historical, developmental approaches; rural Northern Province | Moore, H. L. and Vaughan, M. (1994) *Cutting down trees: gender, nutrition, and agricultural change in the Northern Province of Zambia, 1890-1990.* (Social History of Africa Series) Portsmouth/ London/Lusaka: Heinemann/James Currey Ltd/University of Zambia Press. | | |
| **Zambia** | Gwembe Anthropological Survey | 30 research visits plus local record keeping (1956-1991); rural Southern Zambia | Clark, S., Colson, E., Lee, J., and Schudder, T. (1995) Ten thousand Tonga: a longitudinal anthropological study from Southern Zambia, 1956-1991. *Population studies*, 49/1, 91-109. | | |

| Country | Dataset | Number of waves, years, location, size | More information (research website and/or key reference/s) | Standard of living measure | Definition of poverty/chronic poverty; type of analysis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Zimbabwe** | Authors' data | Twelve waves (1983/4, 1987, 1992-2001); about 400 households, in 22 villages in three rural resettlement areas | Alderman, H., Hoddinott, J. and Kinsey, B. 2003. Long Term Consequences of Early Childhood Malnutrition. CPRC International Conference, Manchester, April 2003. (Three waves; 1983-4, 1987, 2000; about 400 households (waves 1-2); about 650 children (waves 2-3)

Gunning, J. W., Hoddinott, J., Kinsey, B. and Owens, T. (2000) Revisiting forever gained: Income dynamics in the resettlement areas of Zimbabwe, 1983-96. *Journal of Development Studies*, 36/6: 131. | **Alderman:** health status, educational attainment
**Gunning:** income | |

For further detail on many of these datasets, please see:
- Baulch, B. and Hoddinott, J. (eds.) 2000. *Economic Mobility and Poverty Dynamics in Developing Countries*. London: Frank Cass Publishers.
- Yaqub, S. 2000. *Poverty dynamics in developing countries*. Development Bibliography 16. Brighton: Institute of Development Studies (IDS). http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/pvty/pdf%20files/Db16.pdf

For information on panel datasets in developed countries, please see:
- the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) webpage *Panel Datasets around the World* (http://psidonline.isr.umich.edu/Guide/PanelStudies.aspx?TabID=GUIDE)
- the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) webpage *Guide to Longitudinal Resources* (http://iserwww.essex.ac.uk/ulsc/keeptrack/index.php).