

**UNITED NATIONS**  
**ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE**  
 CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS  
**Group of Experts on Measuring Poverty and Inequality**  
 28-29 November 2024  
**Workshop on Harmonization of Poverty Statistics**  
 27 November 2024

<b>Title of contribution</b>	<i>Guidelines for the collection of wealth data in household surveys conducted in Low- and middle-income countries</i>
<b>Author Name(s)</b>	<i>Giovanni D'Alessio and Giulia Ponzini</i>
<b>Presenter Name</b>	<i>Giovanni D'Alessio</i>
<b>Presenter Organization</b>	<i>World Bank</i>
<b>Topic</b>	<i>Assets-based poverty and inequality</i>
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p><i>A wide variety of studies conducted in recent years have demonstrated the importance of reliable micro statistics on household wealth. Wealth is one of the 3 constituents of household economic well-being, together with consumption and income, to which it is strictly linked. On the one hand, wealth usually generates returns, thus supporting the current income and consumption; on the other hand, it is a reserve of resources that can be transformed into consumption. Moreover, its use as collateral may allow access to the credit market. Finally, it represents a safety net that is able to contrast, when needed, unexpected negative events (unemployment, illness, wars, internal conflicts, migration, and natural disasters, which climate change is making more and more frequent). Especially for this role in mitigating households' exposure to shocks, some authors believe that the dimension of wealth should be taken into consideration when measuring poverty.</i></p> <p><i>While the number of high-income countries conducting sample surveys on wealth has grown over the last decade, collecting wealth data is still limited among Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs). The lack of reliable and exhaustive information on household wealth in LMICs is a substantial limitation for the economic analysis, that needs to be overcome.</i></p> <p><i>We thus present guidelines for collecting wealth data in household surveys conducted in LMICs, a work prepared by a group of researchers from the World Bank and other institutions (Bank of Italy, Luxembourg Income Study, academia). The work, in its previous versions, has been discussed at several conferences and meetings with researchers and statisticians from the relevant countries.</i></p> <p><i>The availability of wealth data makes it possible to conduct asset-based poverty analyses, complementing traditional studies that focus solely on consumption. This allows for a more detailed analysis of household vulnerabilities in those countries. The usefulness of this approach will be illustrated using Tanzania and Uganda household data.</i></p>	
<p><b>Please select your preferred contribution (you may select both options):</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Paper (to be submitted by 18 October)</p>	