# Senegal

**Sources:**

Paukert 1973, Table 6 p.104-105

Jain 1975 Cromwell 1977, Table 1

ILO 1984, Table 14

Lecaillon et al. 1984, Table 4 p.27

World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database 2002

Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004

2011: IMF Working paper by Alexei Kireyev "Inclusive Growth and Inequality in Senegal " October 2013

**Surveys:Enquête sur les priorités 1991**The survey is used by Deininger & Squire (2004). It is a World Bank Priority Survey with a sample size of 9960 households and a very limited questionnaire. The level of detail of the consumption part is not sufficient and does not include in-kind or self- consumed items. The recall period is past 30 days for 17 food items, 5 non-food items, 1 durable item, education, health, housing, transfers and transports. The recall period for incomes is in general the past 12 months. The concept includes earnings (also asked for past 30 days), capital income, remittances, transfers (pensions, insurance...) and other income. In-kind items are not separately asked.

**Enquête Sénégalaise auprès des ménages 1994**

The survey has a small sample of 3278 households. It includes more detail than the Priority Survey but most of the consumption items have a recall period of the past 12 months. The questionnaire includes 17 food items, 53 non-food items, 28 durable items,

education, health, housing, taxes and transports. It is unclear how the durables were treated in the aggregation of Deininger & Squire (2004).

2011: This paper uses both national and international estimates of poverty and inequality in Senegal. The distributional and poverty-related data are drawn from nationally representative household surveys published by the National Statistical and Demographic Agency of Senegal (www.ansd.sn). However, for international comparisons, the paper uses the data published by the World Bank, including in PovCalNet.