



# Sharing of social pension (OPCT) by beneficiaries: Who are the secondary beneficiaries?

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# Case study of the Older Persons Cash Transfer Programme (OPCT)

Broad objective:

How the OPCT recipients utilise the cash, the rationales, and the decision making processes

Specific Objectives

Examine **direct transfer** by beneficiaries

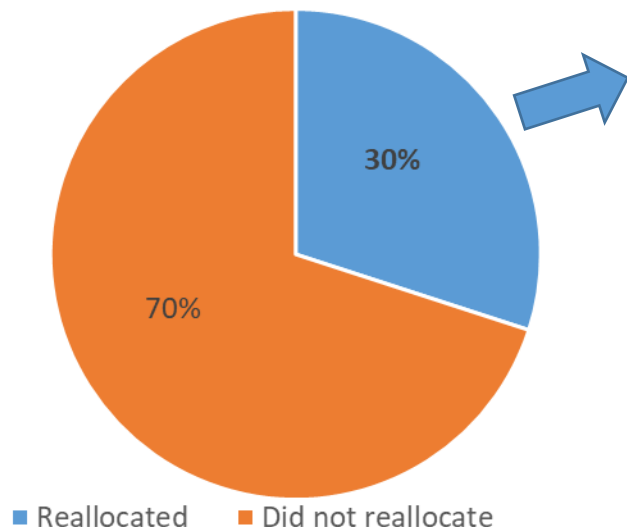
- RQ1: What are the characteristics of older people who are more likely to transfer their cash? (RQ1)
- RQ2: Who are the secondary beneficiaries (inter-household or intra-household)



# Direct transfer by beneficiaries

*'The last time you received payment from the older persons cash transfer did you give any of it to someone else?'*

- **30%** of participants (65/218) reported to have made a direct transfer of their last payment

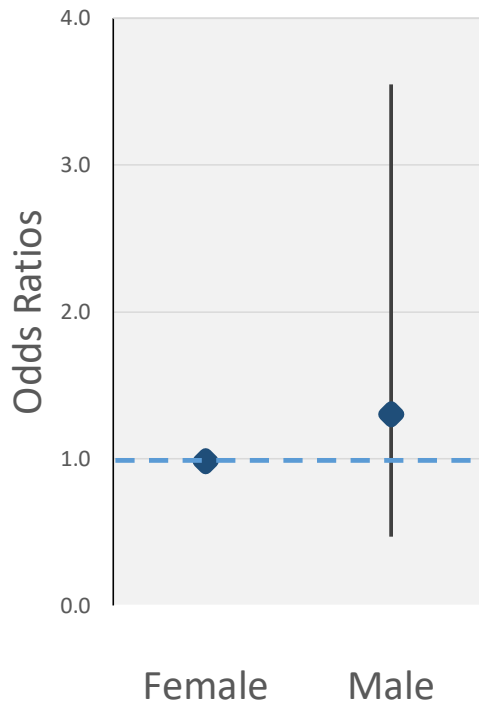


About **44%** of the cash received was reallocated

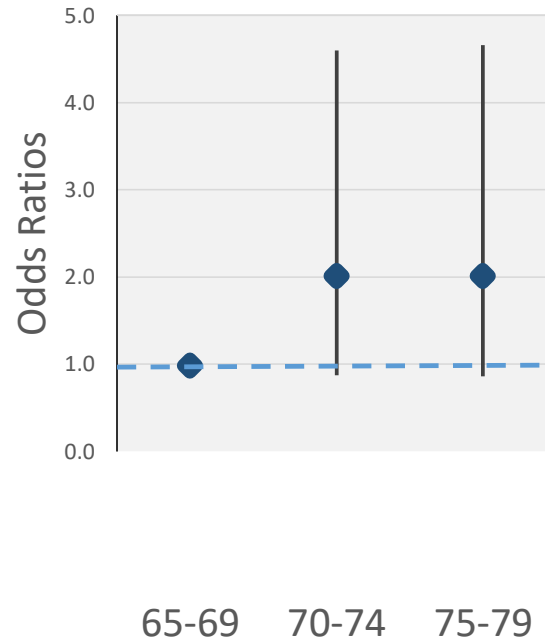
Average proportion of cash transferred by gender

Gender	Mean (SD)	Min	Max
Female	38.2 (24.9)	6.3	87.5
Male	48.8 (25.6)	2.5	100.0
Total	43.5 (25.6)		

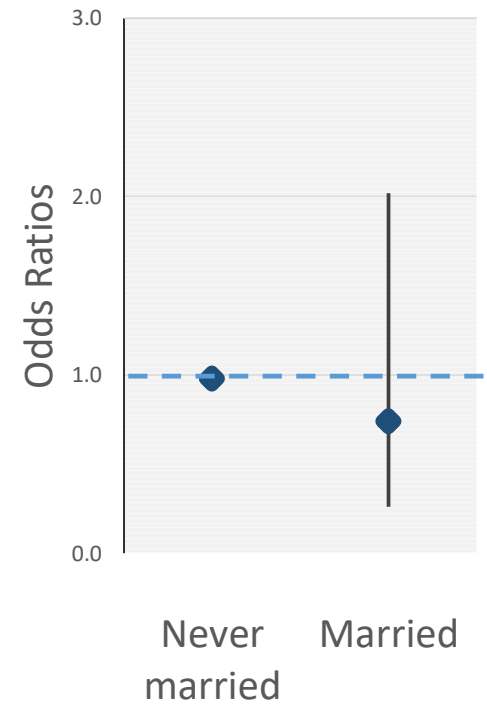
# Older people who are more likely to transfer their cash: Socio-demographic characteristics



Gender



Age



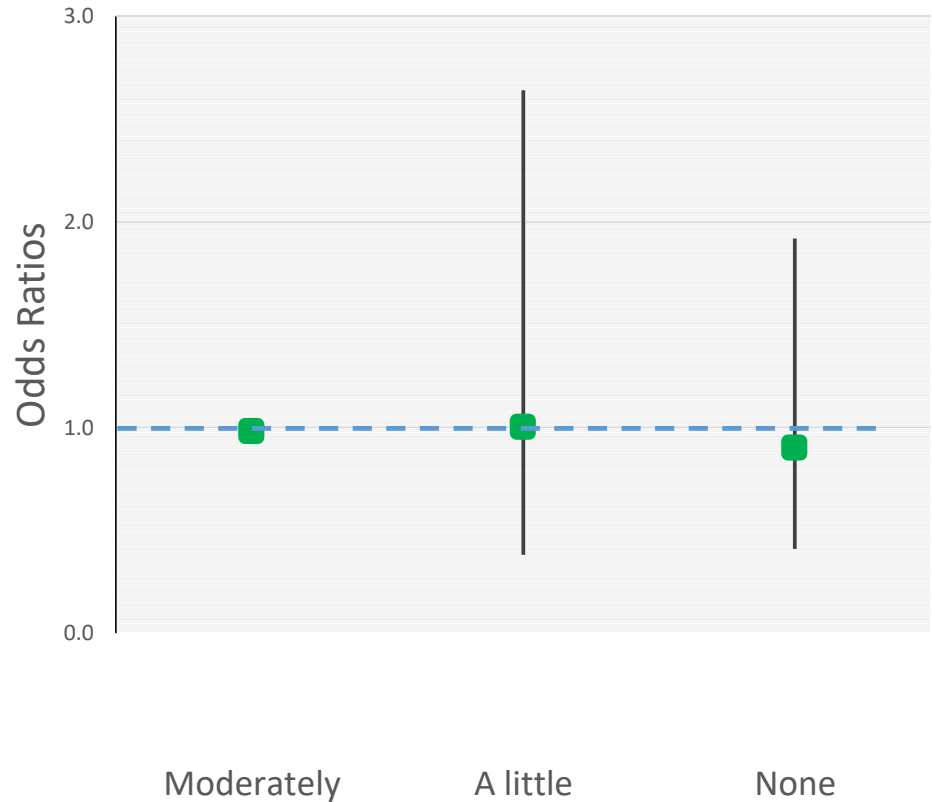
Marital status

**No statistically significant differences** were observed on gender, age, marital status or ethnicity

# Older people who are more likely to transfer their cash: Self-perceived wellbeing



Self-reported happiness

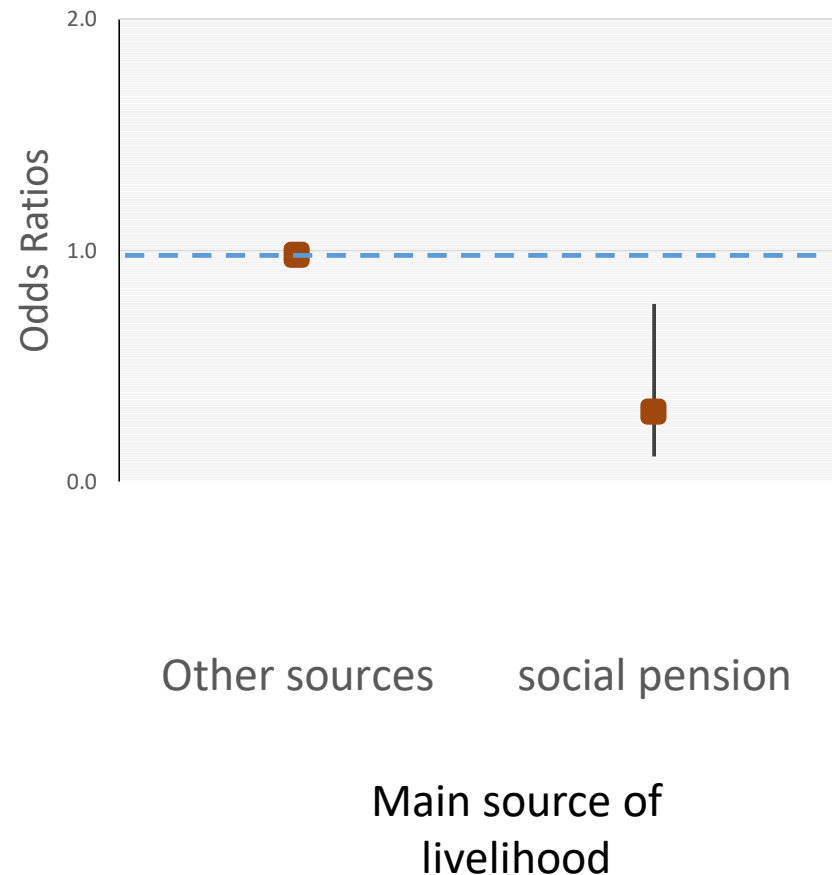


Have enough money for basic needs

## Older people who are more likely to transfer their cash: Socio-economic characteristics

The significant difference observed is on the main **source of livelihood**

Older people who depend only on the social pension were less likely to reallocate



# Who are the secondary beneficiaries?

*Who did you give? What's your relationship? Where person lives? How much given? & how often?*

Average of one secondary beneficiary (66%) per recipient

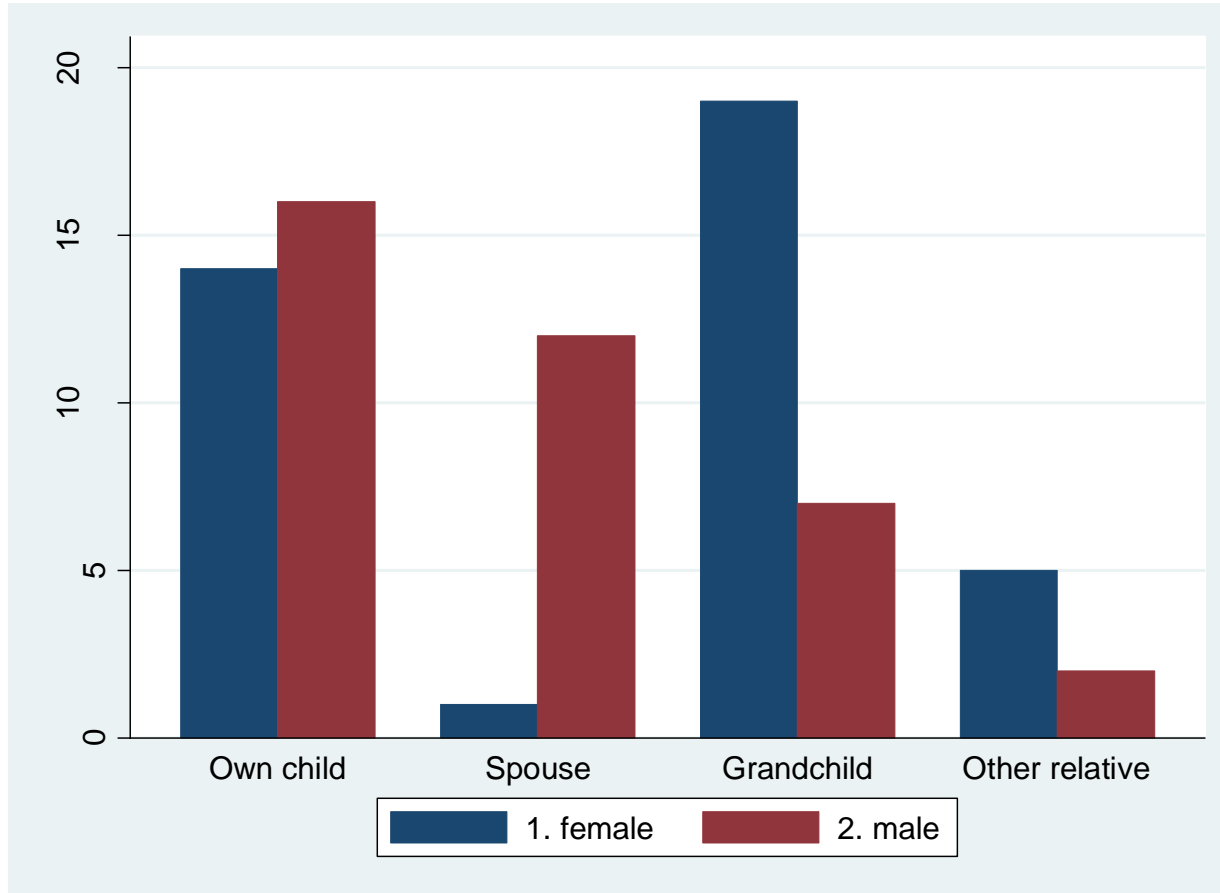
Who did you give? Relationship of secondary beneficiaries to respondent

	No. of secondary beneficiaries		Total	
	#1	#2+		
<b>Own child</b>	40.5	59.1	56.3	36
<b>Spouse</b>	19.1	22.7	20.3	13
<b>Grandchild</b>	38.1	45.5	50.0	32
<b>Other relative</b>	2.4	27.3	14.1	9
<b>Cases</b>	42	22		
	65.6	34.4		



# Who are the secondary beneficiaries?

**Who did you give?** Relationship of secondary beneficiaries by gender of respondent





# Who are the secondary beneficiaries?

## Living arrangements

- **Where person lives?** Majority of the secondary beneficiaries live with the respondent in the same household

Where secondary beneficiaries usually live

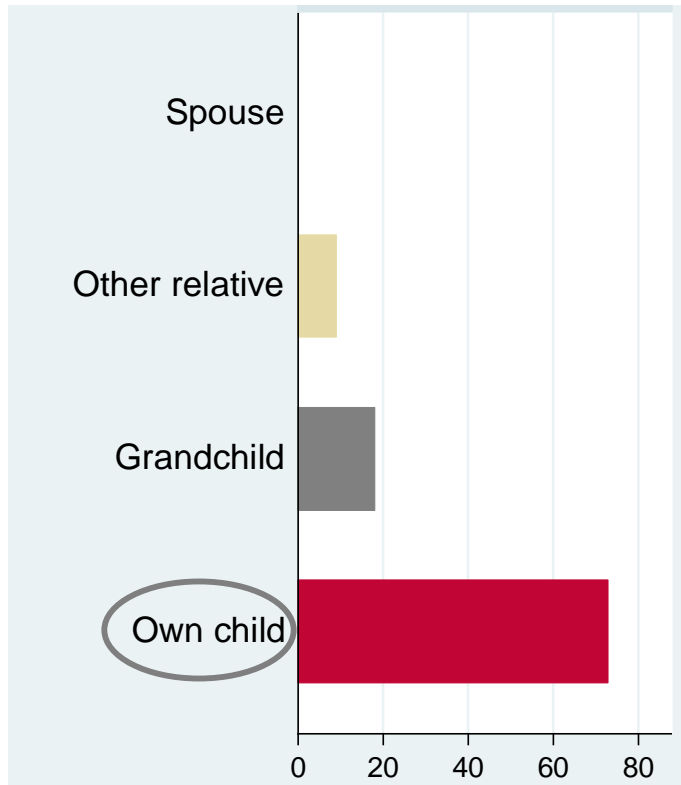
	Frequency	Percent of responses	Percent of cases
Within same household	58	64.4	90.6
Nairobi	10	11.1	15.6
Rural Kenya	22	24.4	34.4
Total	90	100	



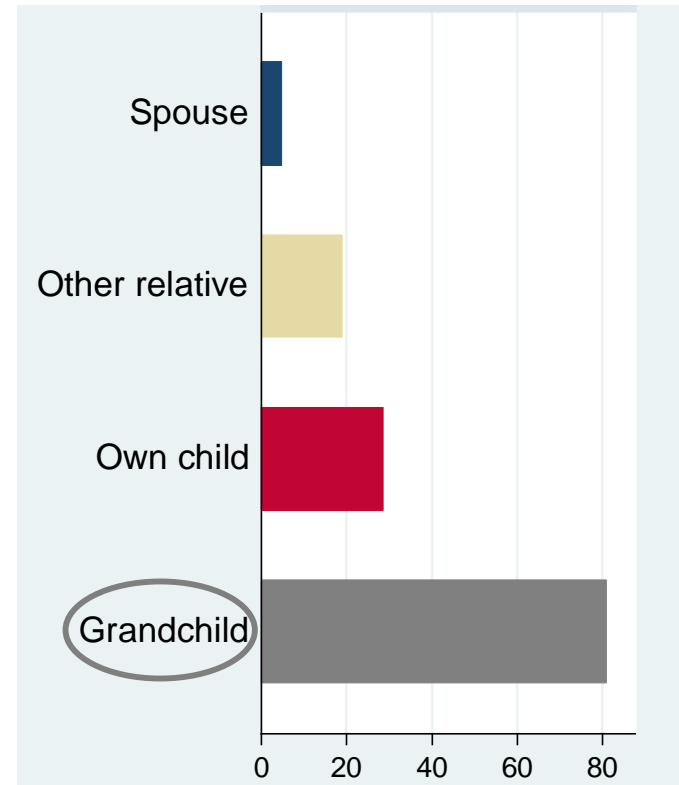
# Who are the secondary beneficiaries?

**Where person lives by relationship?** Living arrangements for **women's** secondary beneficiaries

## Not within the same household



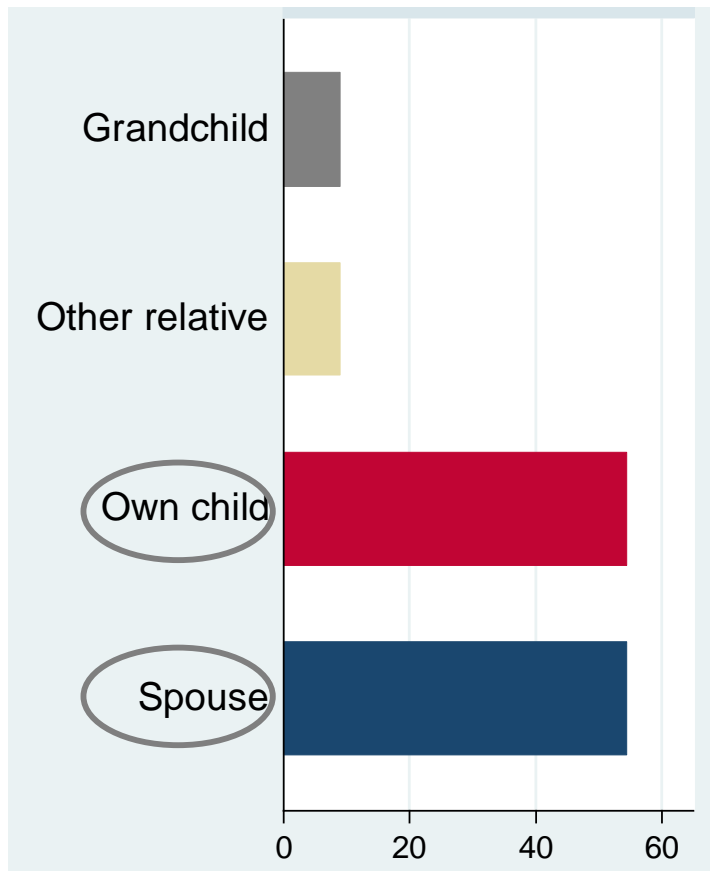
## Within the same household



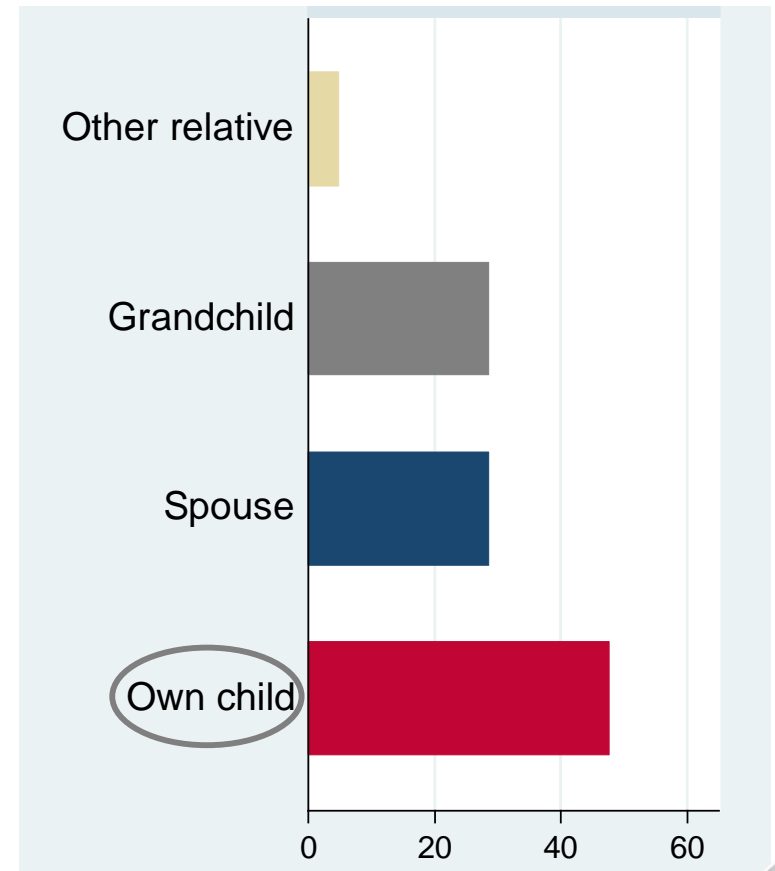
# Who are the secondary beneficiaries?

**Where person lives by relationship?** Living arrangements for **men's** secondary beneficiaries

## Not within the same household



## Within the same household



# Conclusions

- The benefit of the social pension programme extends beyond the primary recipient
- Recipients who reallocate their benefit give away almost half of what they receive
- Most secondary beneficiaries live in the same household and most are children or grandchild of the recipient
  - A significant amount of reallocation also transcends HH boundaries
- Recipients of OPCTP who depend solely on the social pension were significantly less likely to reallocate
- Differences by gender on how the recipient of OPCTP is related to the secondary beneficiaries

# Limitations

- Small sample size may not be able to detect true differences due to low statistical power



Emerging insights from qualitative  
investigation

- In-depth interviews: N=4 male beneficiaries, Viwandani

→

- Extent, patterns of ‘sharing’
- Purpose, arrangements, drivers, motives
- Other forms of ‘re-allocation’

## Other forms of re-allocation

## 1. Indirect (unintended) stipend re-allocation:

- Reduction in level of filial support given by adult children
- Usurping of stipend by designated 'caregivers



2. Sporadic, ad hoc sharing (beyond family, friends)  
– e.g. ‘temporary companions’

# Conclusions

- ‘Sharing’:
  - Beyond (immediate) family
  - Beyond HHs, community: across urban-rural areas
  - Represents continuation of established support roles, relationships: parental, spousal, friendships
- Role of indirect ‘reallocation’

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