Tanzania 2013

1 Survey Description

Survey: National Panel Survey 2008-2015, carried out by National Bureau of Statistics

Link to the document: https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/3814

Sample: The NPS is a series of nationally representative household panel surveys that collect information on a wide range of topics including agricultural production, non-farm income generating activities, consumption expenditures, and a variety of other socio-economic characteristics. The survey was first implemented in 2008/2009 and this wave is from October 2012 to November 2013. The sample considered is restricted to adult individuals aged 18 and above with information about household annual consumption and circumstances, 9,981 individuals in the total sample and 4,222 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

Weights: The household weights are trimmed and post-stratified (no more information about that in the documentation)(*weights*).

Outcome: The outcome variable is the total equivalized annual consumption in real term and expressed in USD of 2017 (*conseqadj*).[1]

Circumstances:

- Sex (female, male)
- Religion (*religion* (7 categories, described in Table 1)
- Region of birth 'Birthplace' (23 categories, described in Table 1)
- Father's education (*fyedu*: Level of education, 6 categories, described in Table 2)
- Mother's education (*myedu*: Level of education, 6 categories, described in Table 2).

---

[1]conseqadj variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2013

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=4,222)	(N=9,981)
Gender		
0 Female	1,998 (47.3%)	4,560 (45.7%)
1 Male	2,224 (52.7%)	5,421 (54.3%)
Religion		
1 Muslim	1,954 (46.3%)	2,601 (26.1%)
2 Catholic	1,056 (25.0%)	1,329 (13.3%)
3 Lutherans	336 (8.0%)	444 (4.4%)
4 Other protestants	301 (7.1%)	382 (3.8%)
5 Other christians	356 (8.4%)	447 (4.5%)
6 Traditionalist	9 (0.2%)	13 (0.1%)
7 Agnostic/athiest	210 (5.0%)	266 (2.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4,499 (45.1%)
Region of birth		
1 Dodoma	142 (3.4%)	278 (2.8%)
2 Arusha	117 (2.8%)	237 (2.4%)
3 Kilimanjaro	240 (5.7%)	490 (4.9%)
4 Tanga	198 (4.7%)	447 (4.5%)
5 Morogoro	183 (4.3%)	377 (3.8%)
6 Pwani	126 (3.0%)	320 (3.2%)
7 Dar es Salaam	204 (4.8%)	578 (5.8%)
8 Lindi	211 (5.0%)	455 (4.6%)
9 Mtwara	276 (6.5%)	588 (5.9%)
10 Ruvuma	198 (4.7%)	381 (3.8%)
11 Iringa	201 (4.8%)	398 (4.0%)
12 Mbeya	227 (5.4%)	438 (4.4%)
13 Singida	124 (2.9%)	257 (2.6%)
14 Tabora	147 (3.5%)	461 (4.6%)
15 Rukwa	81 (1.9%)	168 (1.7%)
16 Kigoma	155 (3.7%)	367 (3.7%)
17 Shinyanga	209 (5.0%)	753 (7.5%)
18 Kagera	173 (4.1%)	403 (4.0%)
19 Mwanza	189 (4.5%)	682 (6.8%)
20 Mara	84 (2.0%)	213 (2.1%)
21 Manyara	67 (1.6%)	174 (1.7%)
22 Unguja(North, South, West)	362 (8.6%)	781 (7.8%)
23 Pemba(North, South)	308 (7.3%)	625 (6.3%)
Missing	0 (0%)	110 (1.1%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2013

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=4,222)	(N=9,981)
Father's education (levels)		
1 No school	1,930 (45.7%)	3,757 (37.6%)
2 Some primary	792 (18.8%)	1,818 (18.2%)
3 Completed primary	1,048 (24.8%)	2,353 (23.6%)
4 Some secondary	142 (3.4%)	312 (3.1%)
5 Completed secondary	218 (5.2%)	425 (4.3%)
6 More than secondary	92 (2.2%)	212 (2.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,104 (11.1%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 No school	2,467 (58.4%)	4,833 (48.4%)
2 Some primary	592 (14.0%)	1,119 (11.2%)
3 Completed primary	897 (21.2%)	1,909 (19.1%)
4 Some secondary	106 (2.5%)	177 (1.8%)
5 Completed secondary	130 (3.1%)	225 (2.3%)
6 More than secondary	30 (0.7%)	52 (0.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,666 (16.7%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2013

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=4,222)	(N=9,981)
Equivalized Household Total consumption, PPP 2013		
Mean (SD)	3,330 (2,630)	3,420 (2,690)
Median [Min, Max]	2,540 [170, 30,300]	2,600 [170, 30,300]

Table 4: Respondant's conseqadj - 2013

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	4,222	3,173	2,539	2,437	169.8	30,298	0
Total sample	9,981	3,217	2,568	2,446	169.8	30,298	0

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

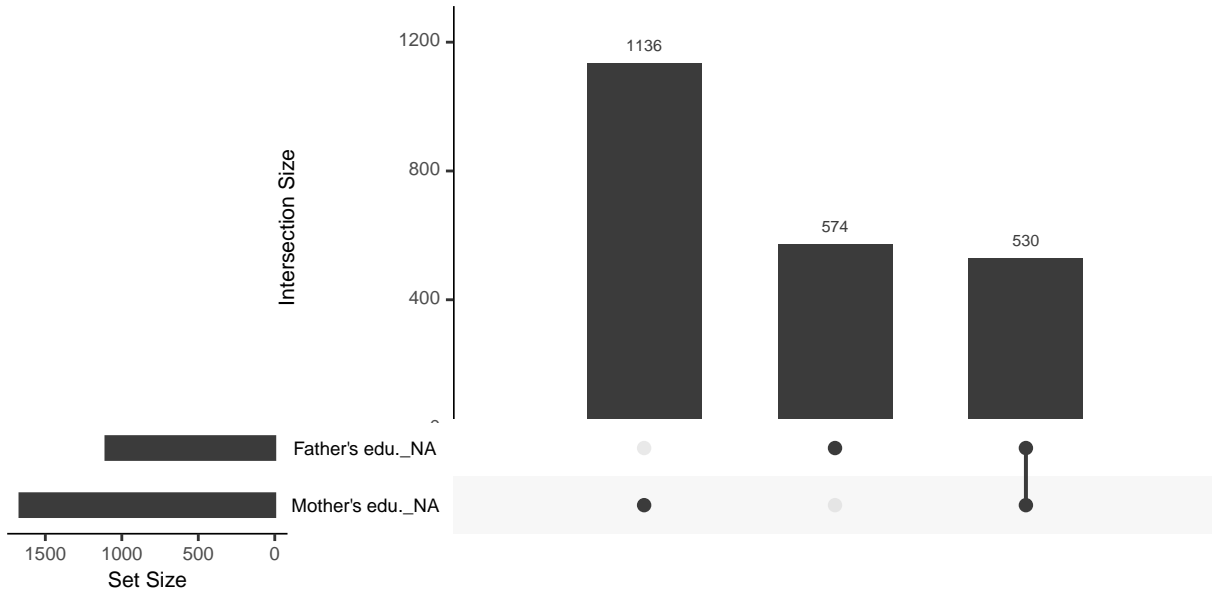
Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

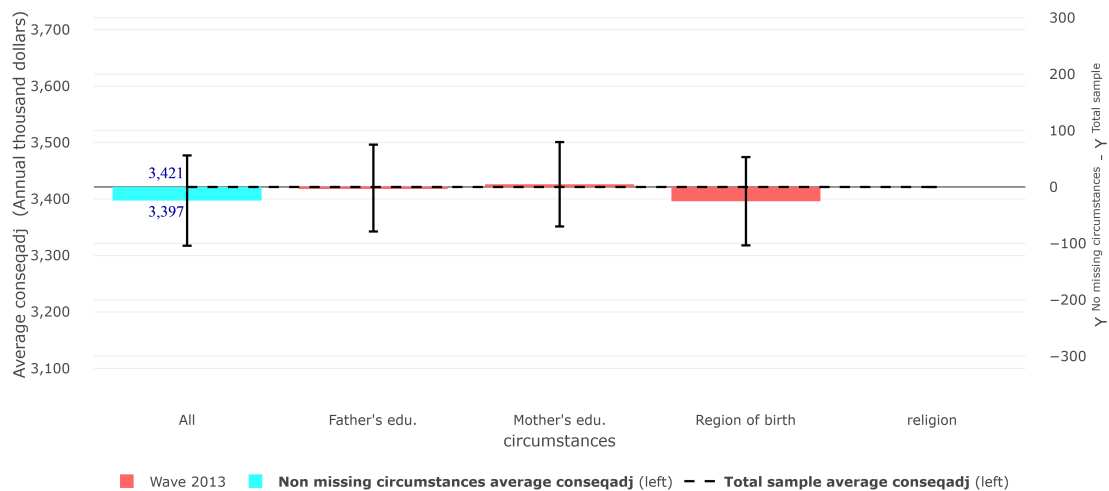## 3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household conseqadj between samples

Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household conseqadj between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average conseqadj
Wave 2013	Analysis sample	0.379	0.370	0.386	3,397
Wave 2013	Total sample	0.382	0.371	0.384	3,421

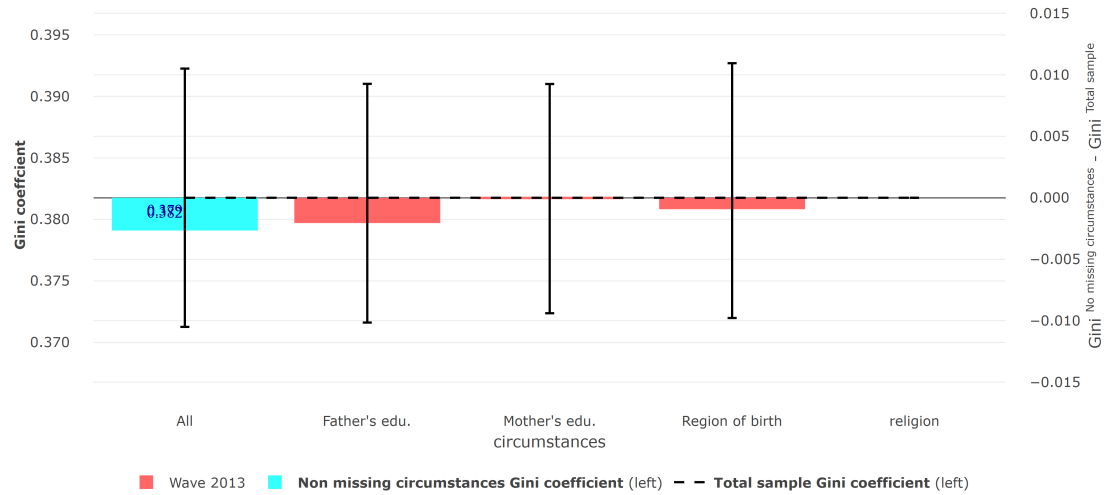## 3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample