

Guinea Bissau 2018

1 Survey Description

Survey: Harmonized Survey on Households Living Standards 2018-2019, carried out by Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE) with support from the World Bank and the WAEMU Commission.

Link to the document: <https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/4293>

Sample: The Guinea-Bissau EHCVM 2018/19 is the first edition of a nationally representative household survey conducted within the West Africa Economic Monetary Union (WAEMU) Household Survey harmonization Project (P153702) a joint program by the World Bank and the WAEMU Commission that aims at producing household survey data in member countries. The survey covers all regions and includes approximately 5,000 households which are also representative of the geopolitical zones (at both the urban and rural level). The surveys took place in two waves with each wave covering half of the sample. The first wave was fielded between September 2018 and December 2018, while the second wave occurred between April 2019 and June 2019. The two-wave approach was chosen to account for seasonality of consumption. The sample considered is restricted to adult individuals aged 18 and above with information about household annual consumption and circumstances, 22,239 individuals in the total sample and 7,249 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

Weights: Household weights (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)
- Ethnicity (*ethnicity* (9 categories, described in Table 1)
- Father's occupation (*fhocc*: 9 categories, described in Table 2)
- Mother's occupation (*mhocc*: 9 categories, described in Table 2)
- Father's education (*fyedu*: Level of education, 5 categories, described in Table 3)
- Mother's education (*myedu*: Level of education, 5 categories, described in Table 3).

¹conseqadj variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2018

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=7,249)	(N=22,239)
Gender		
0 Female	3,472 (47.9%)	11,997 (53.9%)
1 Male	3,777 (52.1%)	10,242 (46.1%)
Ethnicity		
1 Fula	1,869 (25.8%)	5,582 (25.1%)
2 Balanta	2,010 (27.7%)	5,218 (23.5%)
3 Mandinga	914 (12.6%)	2,768 (12.4%)
4 Papel	748 (10.3%)	2,307 (10.4%)
5 Manjaco	571 (7.9%)	1,623 (7.3%)
6 Beafada	389 (5.4%)	1,298 (5.8%)
7 Mancanha	209 (2.9%)	665 (3.0%)
8 Bijagos	422 (5.8%)	1,245 (5.6%)
9 Felupe	117 (1.6%)	283 (1.3%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,250 (5.6%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2018

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=7,249)	(N=22,239)
Father Occupation		
1 Services, education, entertainment	975 (13.5%)	2,678 (12.0%)
2 Restaurant/Hotel	8 (0.1%)	26 (0.1%)
3 Transport	75 (1.0%)	260 (1.2%)
4 Commerce	232 (3.2%)	777 (3.5%)
5 BTP	162 (2.2%)	498 (2.2%)
6 Industry, electricity, water	72 (1.0%)	165 (0.7%)
7 Extractive industry	23 (0.3%)	69 (0.3%)
8 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	5,555 (76.6%)	9,892 (44.5%)
9 Unemployed	147 (2.0%)	446 (2.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	7,428 (33.4%)
Mother Occupation		
1 Services, education, entertainment	269 (3.7%)	534 (2.4%)
2 Restaurant/Hotel	24 (0.3%)	45 (0.2%)
3 Transport	4 (0.1%)	9 (0.0%)
4 Commerce	619 (8.5%)	1,342 (6.0%)
5 BTP	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)
6 Industry, electricity, water	54 (0.7%)	134 (0.6%)
7 Extractive industry	16 (0.2%)	30 (0.1%)
8 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	5,716 (78.9%)	8,644 (38.9%)
9 Unemployed	546 (7.5%)	1,155 (5.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	10,344 (46.5%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2018

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=7,249)	(N=22,239)
Father's education (levels)		
1 No school	5,244 (72.3%)	9,338 (42.0%)
2 Primary (1-9 grade)	1,607 (22.2%)	3,930 (17.7%)
3 Secondary (10-12 grade)	202 (2.8%)	788 (3.5%)
4 Technical/Professional	109 (1.5%)	312 (1.4%)
5 Post secondary	87 (1.2%)	330 (1.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	7,541 (33.9%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 No school	6,278 (86.6%)	11,005 (49.5%)
2 Primary (1-9 grade)	839 (11.6%)	1,832 (8.2%)
3 Secondary (10-12 grade)	90 (1.2%)	237 (1.1%)
4 Technical/Professional	23 (0.3%)	65 (0.3%)
5 Post secondary	19 (0.3%)	46 (0.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	9,054 (40.7%)

Table 4: Respondant's conseqadj - 2018

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	7,249	4,632	3,108	3,831	661.7	48,576	0
Total sample	22,239	4,766	3,127	3,962	661.7	48,576	0

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

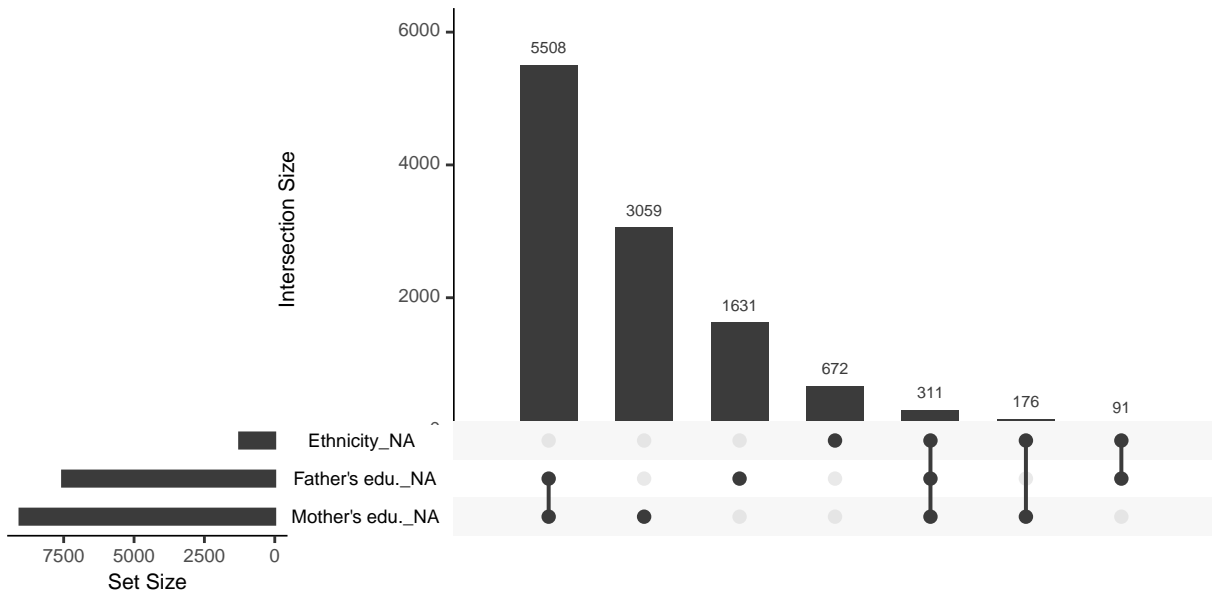


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household conseqadj between samples

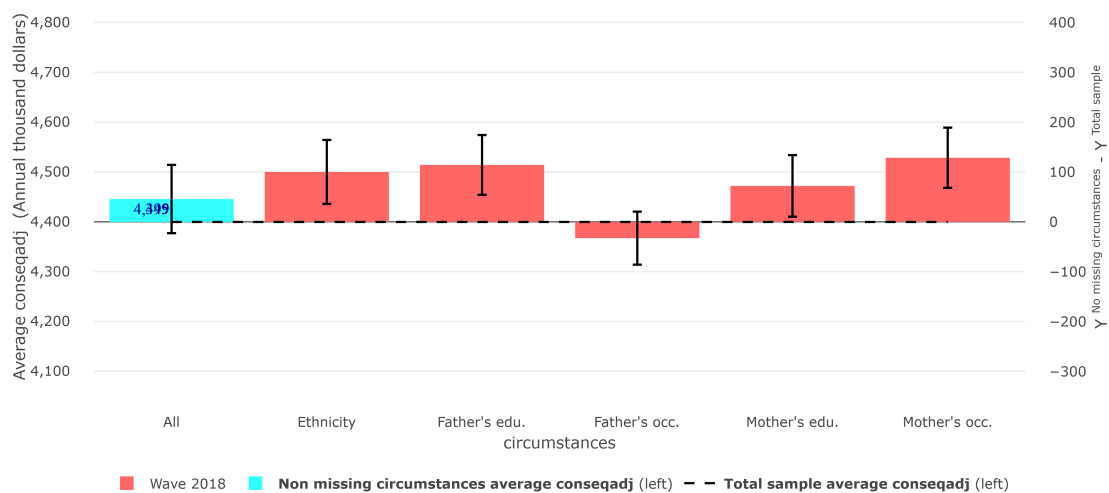


Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household conseqadj between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average conseqadj
Wave 2018	Analysis sample	0.312	0.301	0.313	4,445
Wave 2018	Total sample	0.311	0.301	0.309	4,399

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

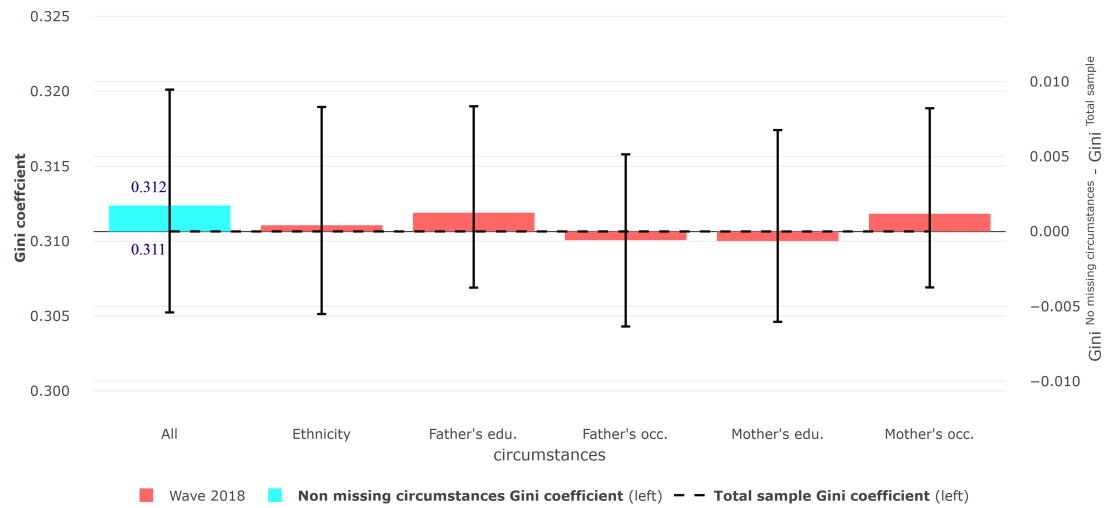


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample