

Tanzania 2011

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 2010 to September 2011. The sample considered is restricted to adult individuals aged 18 and above with information about household annual consumption and circumstances, 7,650 individuals in the total sample and 4,521 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).

¹conseqadj variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2011

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=4,521)	(N=7,650)
Gender		
0 Female	2,137 (47.3%)	3,586 (46.9%)
1 Male	2,384 (52.7%)	4,064 (53.1%)
Religion		
1 Muslim	2,106 (46.6%)	2,641 (34.5%)
2 Catholic	1,159 (25.6%)	1,369 (17.9%)
3 Lutherans	359 (7.9%)	428 (5.6%)
4 Other protestants	293 (6.5%)	340 (4.4%)
5 Other christians	352 (7.8%)	426 (5.6%)
6 Traditionalist	27 (0.6%)	32 (0.4%)
7 Agnostic/athiest	225 (5.0%)	281 (3.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,133 (27.9%)
Region of birth		
1 Dodoma	143 (3.2%)	236 (3.1%)
2 Arusha	141 (3.1%)	211 (2.8%)
3 Kilimanjaro	240 (5.3%)	412 (5.4%)
4 Tanga	198 (4.4%)	338 (4.4%)
5 Morogoro	207 (4.6%)	320 (4.2%)
6 Pwani	168 (3.7%)	257 (3.4%)
7 Dar es Salaam	276 (6.1%)	464 (6.1%)
8 Lindi	235 (5.2%)	363 (4.7%)
9 Mtwara	267 (5.9%)	439 (5.7%)
10 Ruvuma	212 (4.7%)	306 (4.0%)
11 Iringa	232 (5.1%)	328 (4.3%)
12 Mbeya	217 (4.8%)	339 (4.4%)
13 Singida	111 (2.5%)	183 (2.4%)
14 Tabora	157 (3.5%)	260 (3.4%)
15 Rukwa	96 (2.1%)	152 (2.0%)
16 Kigoma	165 (3.6%)	293 (3.8%)
17 Shinyanga	233 (5.2%)	479 (6.3%)
18 Kagera	158 (3.5%)	309 (4.0%)
19 Mwanza	187 (4.1%)	375 (4.9%)
20 Mara	81 (1.8%)	173 (2.3%)
21 Manyara	87 (1.9%)	139 (1.8%)
22 Unguja(North, South, West)	394 (8.7%)	663 (8.7%)
23 Pemba(North, South)	316 (7.0%)	529 (6.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	82 (1.1%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2011

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=4,521)	(N=7,650)
Father's education (levels)		
1 No school	2,096 (46.4%)	3,023 (39.5%)
2 Some primary	936 (20.7%)	1,462 (19.1%)
3 Completed primary	1,023 (22.6%)	1,626 (21.3%)
4 Some secondary	142 (3.1%)	220 (2.9%)
5 Completed secondary	254 (5.6%)	351 (4.6%)
6 More than secondary	70 (1.5%)	121 (1.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	847 (11.1%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 No school	2,695 (59.6%)	3,962 (51.8%)
2 Some primary	749 (16.6%)	1,060 (13.9%)
3 Completed primary	800 (17.7%)	1,283 (16.8%)
4 Some secondary	137 (3.0%)	173 (2.3%)
5 Completed secondary	121 (2.7%)	174 (2.3%)
6 More than secondary	19 (0.4%)	28 (0.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	970 (12.7%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2011

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=4,521)	(N=7,650)
Equivalized Household Total consumption, PPP 2013		
Mean (SD)	3,080 (2,790)	3,050 (2,720)
Median [Min, Max]	2,300 [282, 30,600]	2,290 [221, 30,600]

Table 4: Respondant's conseqadj - 2011

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	4,521	2,764	2,272	2,155	282.2	30,586	0
Total sample	7,650	2,728	2,260	2,111	221.0	30,586	0

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

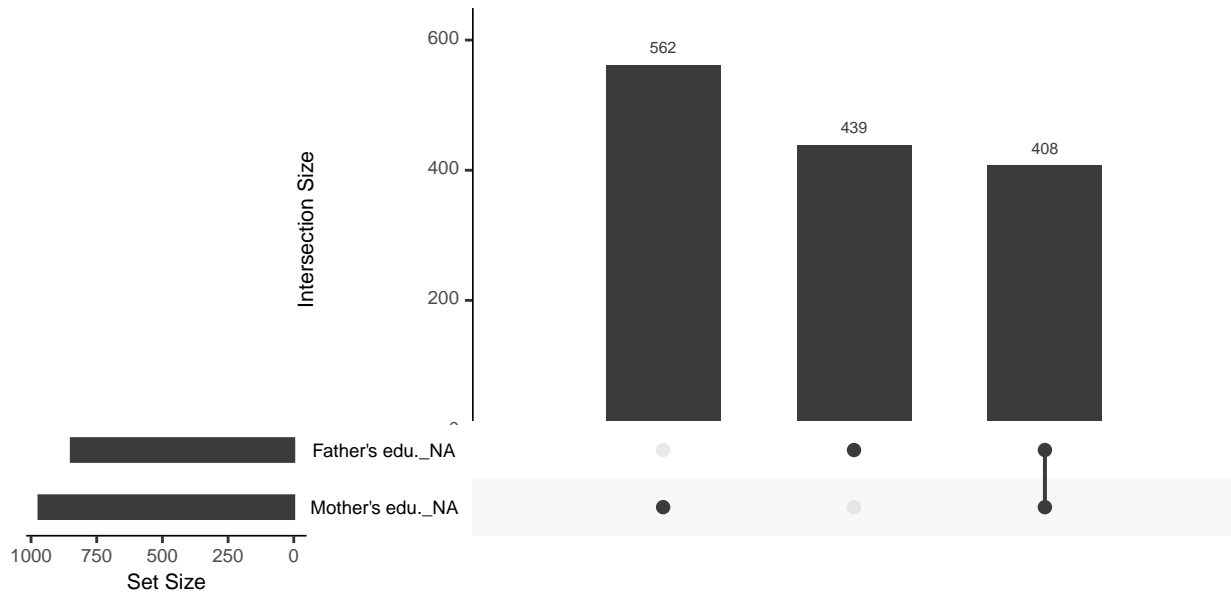


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household conseqadj between samples

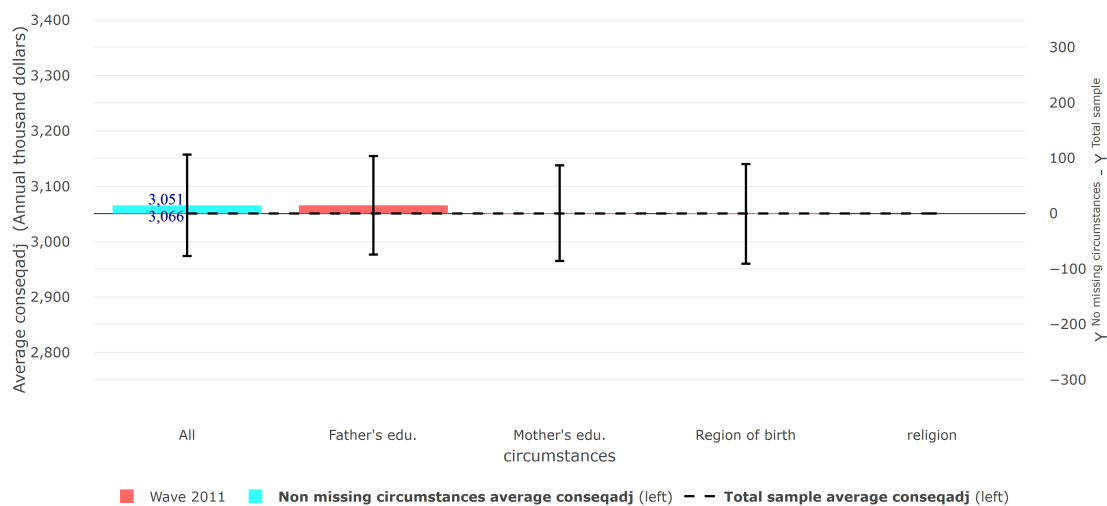


Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household conseqadj between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average consequadj
Wave 2011	Analysis sample	0.378	0.382	0.404	3,066
Wave 2011	Total sample	0.379	0.381	0.401	3,051

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

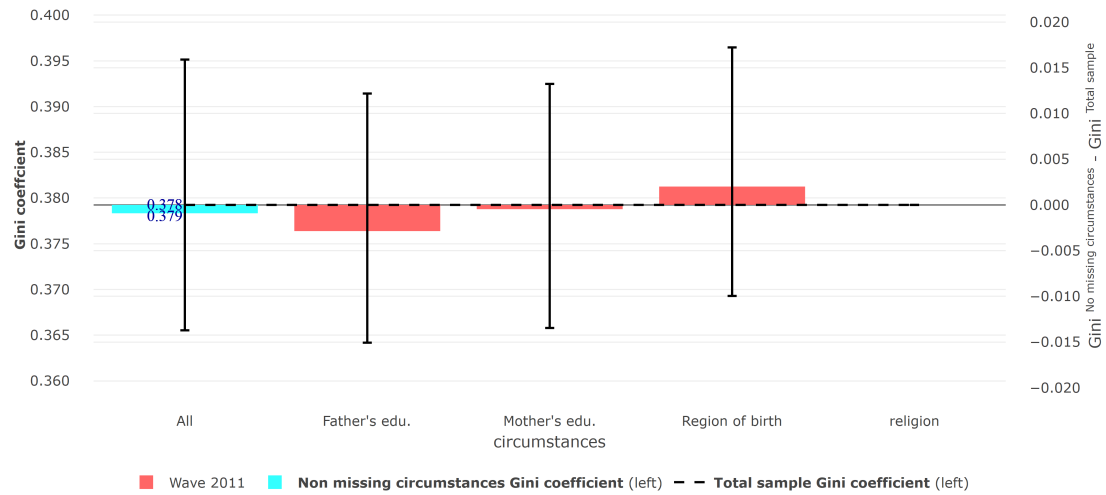


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample