

Mali 2019

1 Survey Description

Survey: Mali Enquete Harmonisee sur le Conditions de Vie des Menages 2018-2019

Link to the document: <https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/4295>

Sample: The Mali Enquete Harmonisee sur le Conditions de Vie des Menages is the first edition of a nationally representative household survey. The survey was implemented by the National Institute of Statistics with support from the World Bank and took place in two waves. The first wave was fielded between October 2018 and December 2018, while the second wave occurred between April 2019 and July 2019. The sample considered is restricted to adult individuals aged 18 and above with information about household annual consumption and circumstances, 21,246 individuals in the total sample and 15,599 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

Weights: The weights specify for each enumeration area (EA), one single weight for all the households in this EA.

Outcome: The outcome is the total annual consumption per household adjusted for the CPI PPP value expressed in terms of the 2017 US dollar value.¹

Circumstances:

- Sex (*sex*: male and female, described in Table 1)
- Religion (*religion*: 5 categories, described in Table 1)
- Mother's education (*mothedu*: 5 levels of education, described in Table 2)
- Father's education (*fathedu*: 5 levels of education, described in Table 2)
- Mother's occupation (*motherocc*: 7 categories, described in Table 3)
- Father's occupation (*fatherocc*: 7 categories, described in Table 3).

¹consumption variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2019

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=15,599)	(N=21,246)
Gender		
0 Female	9,750 (62.5%)	11,325 (53.3%)
1 Male	5,849 (37.5%)	9,921 (46.7%)
Religion		
1 MUSLIM	15,032 (96.4%)	20,507 (96.5%)
2 CHRISTIAN	360 (2.3%)	472 (2.2%)
3 ANIMIST	158 (1.0%)	196 (0.9%)
4 OTHER	9 (0.1%)	15 (0.1%)
5 NO RELIGION	40 (0.3%)	56 (0.3%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2019

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=15,599)	(N=21,246)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 No school	15,021 (96.3%)	15,890 (74.8%)
2 Primary	251 (1.6%)	279 (1.3%)
3 Secondary 1st cycle	153 (1.0%)	173 (0.8%)
4 Secondary 2nd cycle	132 (0.8%)	149 (0.7%)
5 higher education	42 (0.3%)	46 (0.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4,709 (22.2%)
Father's education (levels)		
1 No school	14,003 (89.8%)	15,536 (73.1%)
2 Primary	489 (3.1%)	579 (2.7%)
3 Secondary 1st cycle	404 (2.6%)	498 (2.3%)
4 Secondary 2nd cycle	416 (2.7%)	515 (2.4%)
5 higher education	287 (1.8%)	356 (1.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	3,762 (17.7%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2019

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=15,599)	(N=21,246)
Mother's occupation (categories)		
1 Unemployed	11,250 (72.1%)	11,955 (56.3%)
2 Agriculture and Mines	3,072 (19.7%)	3,157 (14.9%)
3 Industries and Construction	22 (0.1%)	24 (0.1%)
4 Commerce and Transport	853 (5.5%)	933 (4.4%)
5 Restaurant/hotel	31 (0.2%)	37 (0.2%)
6 Fashion/tailoring	116 (0.7%)	125 (0.6%)
7 Services	255 (1.6%)	278 (1.3%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4,737 (22.3%)
Father's occupation (categories)		
1 Unemployed	2,733 (17.5%)	3,033 (14.3%)
2 Agriculture and Mines	9,956 (63.8%)	10,858 (51.1%)
3 Industries and Construction	249 (1.6%)	347 (1.6%)
4 Commerce and Transport	1,293 (8.3%)	1,586 (7.5%)
5 Restaurant/hotel	28 (0.2%)	34 (0.2%)
6 Fashion/tailoring	175 (1.1%)	217 (1.0%)
7 Services	1,165 (7.5%)	1,487 (7.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	3,684 (17.3%)

Table 4: Household consumption - 2019

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	15,599	5,162	3,793	3,975	504.2	41,744	0
Total sample	21,246	5,355	4,057	4,091	504.2	41,744	0

2.1 Missing patterns

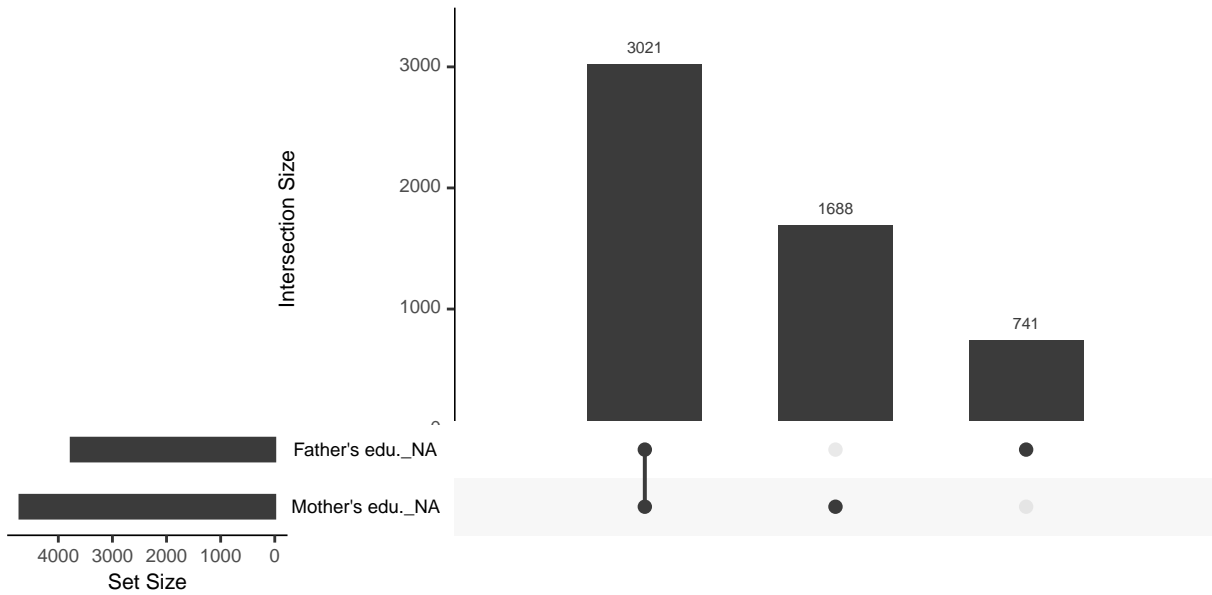


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

2.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household consumption between samples

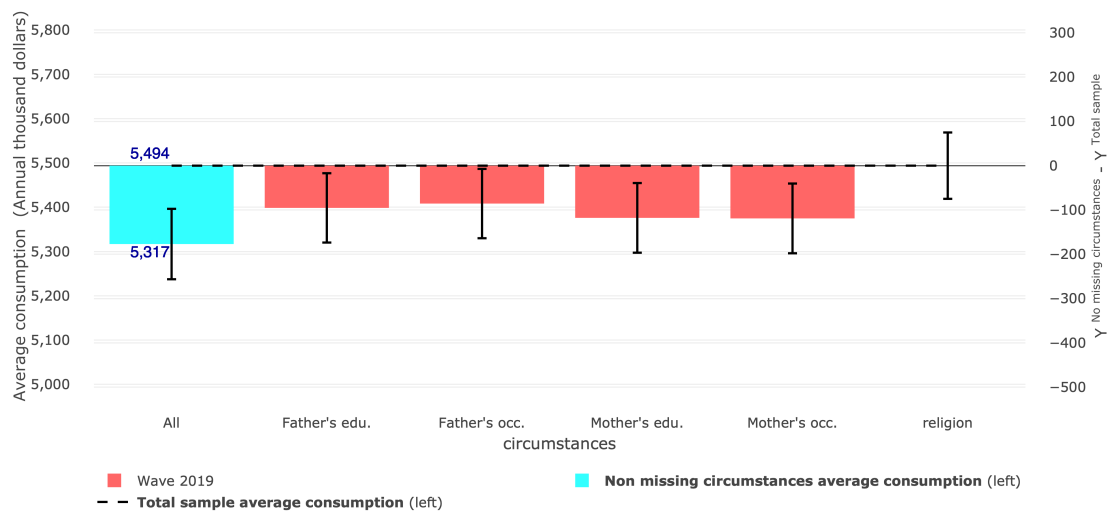


Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household consumption between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

2.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average consumption
Wave 2019	Analysis sample	0.344	0.336	0.346	5,317
Wave 2019	Total sample	0.350	0.340	0.349	5,494

2.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

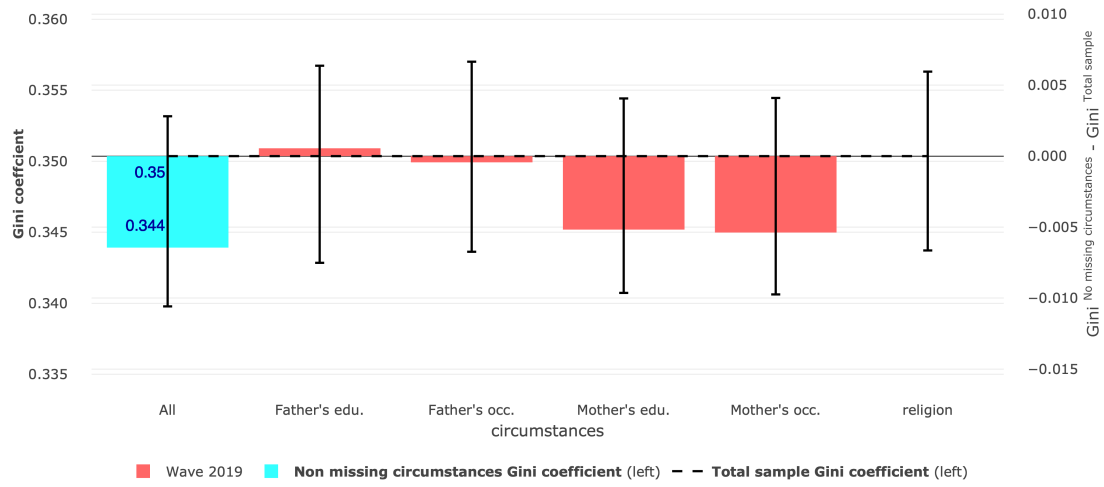


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample