

Ivory Coast 2018

1 Survey Description

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

Link to the document: <https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/4291>

Sample: The Ivory Coast EHCVM 2018/19 is a nationally representative survey of 13,000 households, which are also representative of the geopolitical zones (at both the urban and rural level). The survey uses two main survey instruments: a household/individual questionnaire, and a community-level questionnaire. The surveys took place in two waves with each wave covering half of the sample. The first wave was fielded between October 2018 and December 2018, while the second wave occurred between April 2019 and July 2019. The two-wave approach was chosen to account for seasonality of consumption. , 30,107 individuals in the total sample and 17,069 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

Weights: 1 weight for all the households in each enumeration area

Outcome: The outcome is the total annual expenditure for consumption per household adjusted for the CPI PPP value considering the US dollar value as of 2017.¹

Circumstances:

- Sex (*sex*: male and female)
- Race (*religion*: 5 religions, described in Table 1)
- Father's education (*father_edu*: 5 levels of education, described in Table 2)
- Mother's education (*mother_edu*: 5 levels of education, described in Table 2)
- Father's occupation (*father_occ*: 8 categories, described in Table 3)
- Mother's occupation (*mother_occ*: 8 categories, described in Table 3).

¹consumption variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2018

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=17,069)	(N=30,107)
Gender		
0 Female	9,448 (55.4%)	15,755 (52.3%)
1 Male	7,621 (44.6%)	14,352 (47.7%)
Religion		
1 Muslim	7,762 (45.5%)	13,157 (43.7%)
2 christian	6,681 (39.1%)	12,559 (41.7%)
3 animist	939 (5.5%)	1,475 (4.9%)
4 other	107 (0.6%)	198 (0.7%)
5 atheist	1,580 (9.3%)	2,718 (9.0%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2018

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=17,069)	(N=30,107)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 no school	15,658 (91.7%)	23,550 (78.2%)
2 primary	978 (5.7%)	1,465 (4.9%)
3 secondary I cycle	265 (1.6%)	430 (1.4%)
4 secondary II cycle	106 (0.6%)	139 (0.5%)
5 superior	62 (0.4%)	77 (0.3%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4,446 (14.8%)
Father's education (levels)		
1 no school	14,392 (84.3%)	21,929 (72.8%)
2 primary	1,382 (8.1%)	2,331 (7.7%)
3 secondary I cycle	646 (3.8%)	1,170 (3.9%)
4 secondary II cycle	333 (2.0%)	656 (2.2%)
5 superior	316 (1.9%)	606 (2.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	3,415 (11.3%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2018

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=17,069)	(N=30,107)
Mother's occupation (categories)		
1 senior executive	15 (0.1%)	15 (0.0%)
2 middle manager	97 (0.6%)	111 (0.4%)
3 skilled worker	74 (0.4%)	88 (0.3%)
4 Unskilled worker	101 (0.6%)	110 (0.4%)
5 manual worker	104 (0.6%)	113 (0.4%)
6 Employer	30 (0.2%)	37 (0.1%)
7 self employed	10,569 (61.9%)	11,430 (38.0%)
8 altro	6,079 (35.6%)	6,309 (21.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	11,894 (39.5%)
Father's occupation (categories)		
1 senior executive	134 (0.8%)	237 (0.8%)
2 middle manager	537 (3.1%)	1,076 (3.6%)
3 skilled worker	390 (2.3%)	857 (2.8%)
4 Unskilled worker	385 (2.3%)	776 (2.6%)
5 manual worker	219 (1.3%)	422 (1.4%)
6 Employer	188 (1.1%)	315 (1.0%)
7 self employed	15,027 (88.0%)	22,433 (74.5%)
8 altro	189 (1.1%)	283 (0.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	3,708 (12.3%)

Table 4: Respondant's consumption - 2018

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	17,069	4,687	3,281	3,859	350.4	35,321	0
Total sample	30,107	4,942	3,443	4,046	350.4	38,180	0

2.1 Missing patterns

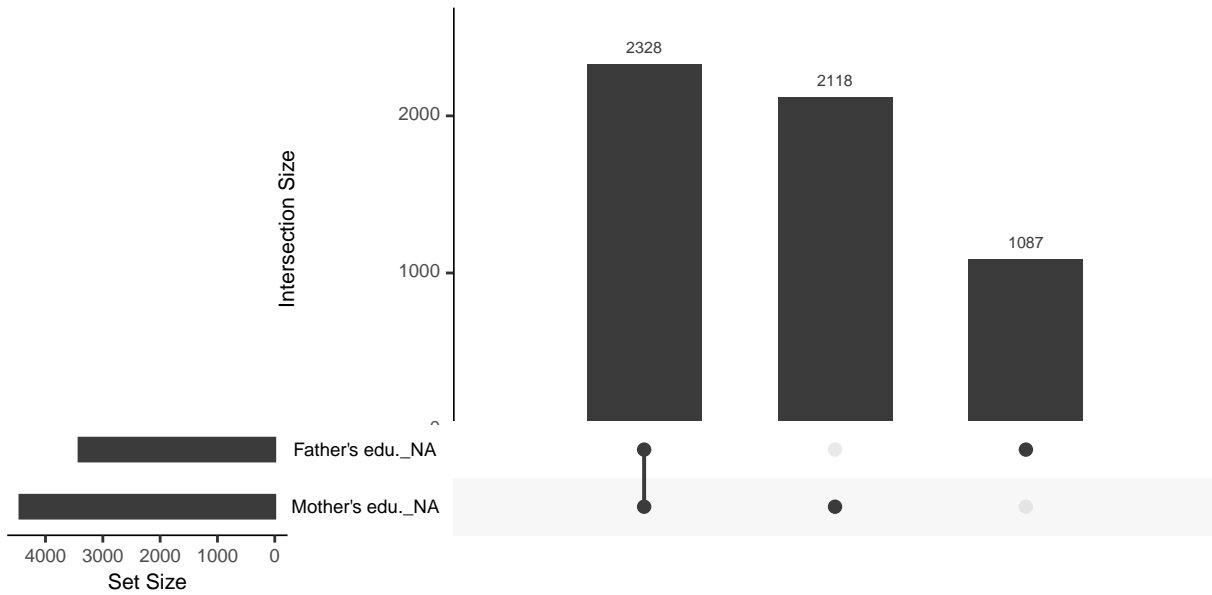


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

2.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household consumption between samples

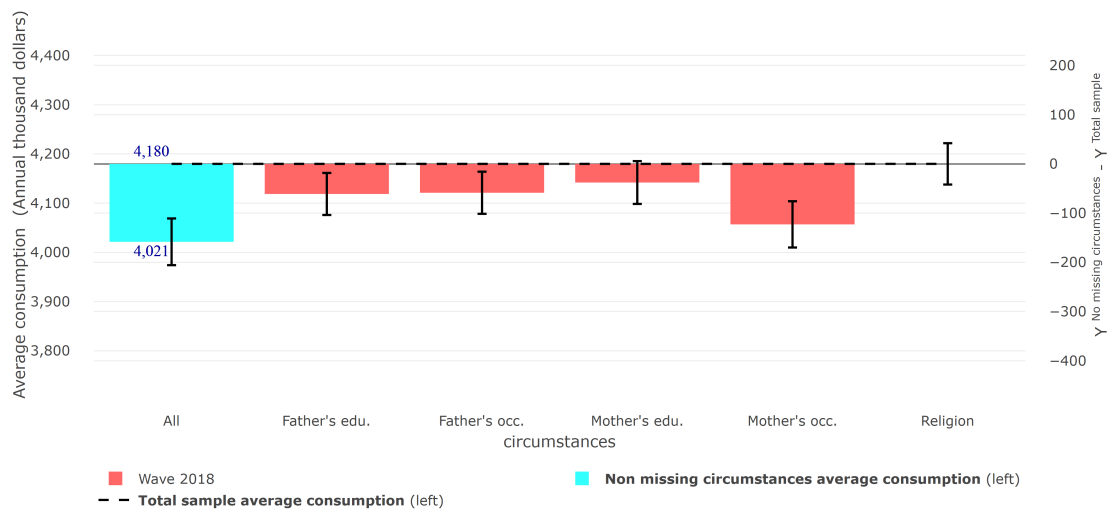


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household consumption between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

2.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average consumption
Wave 2018	Analysis sample	0.325	0.284	0.295	4,021
Wave 2018	Total sample	0.328	0.294	0.302	4,180

2.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

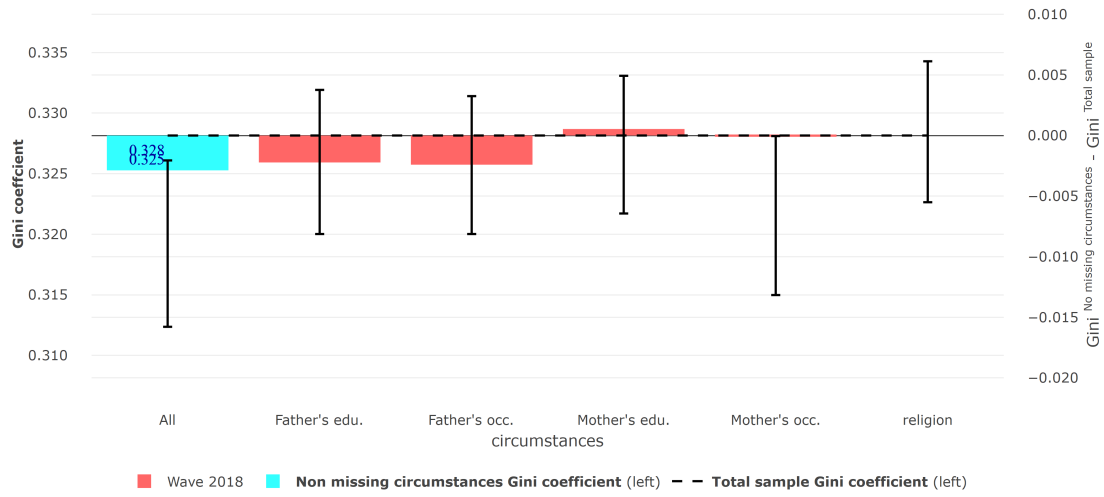


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample