

Senegal 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 Senegal EHCVM 2018/19 is a nationally representative survey of 7,100 households 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. , 32,276 individuals in the total sample and 10,307 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=10,307)	(N=32,276)
Gender		
0 Female	7,052 (68.4%)	18,270 (56.6%)
1 Male	3,255 (31.6%)	14,004 (43.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2 (0.0%)
Religion		
1 Muslim	9,810 (95.2%)	30,782 (95.4%)
2 christian	456 (4.4%)	1,402 (4.3%)
3 animist	18 (0.2%)	37 (0.1%)
4 other	13 (0.1%)	28 (0.1%)
5 atheist	10 (0.1%)	27 (0.1%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2018

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=10,307)	(N=32,276)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 no school	9,693 (94.0%)	20,869 (64.7%)
2 primary	411 (4.0%)	897 (2.8%)
3 secondary I cycle	152 (1.5%)	291 (0.9%)
4 secondary II cycle	14 (0.1%)	21 (0.1%)
5 superior	37 (0.4%)	63 (0.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	10,135 (31.4%)
Father's education (levels)		
1 no school	9,125 (88.5%)	21,307 (66.0%)
2 primary	682 (6.6%)	2,178 (6.7%)
3 secondary I cycle	226 (2.2%)	900 (2.8%)
4 secondary II cycle	91 (0.9%)	322 (1.0%)
5 superior	183 (1.8%)	656 (2.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	6,913 (21.4%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2018

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=10,307)	(N=32,276)
Mother's occupation (categories)		
1 senior executive	5 (0.0%)	5 (0.0%)
2 middle manager	71 (0.7%)	87 (0.3%)
3 skilled worker	75 (0.7%)	97 (0.3%)
4 Unskilled worker	101 (1.0%)	151 (0.5%)
5 manual worker	46 (0.4%)	57 (0.2%)
6 Employer	10 (0.1%)	14 (0.0%)
7 self employed	8,400 (81.5%)	9,472 (29.3%)
8 altro	1,599 (15.5%)	1,674 (5.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	20,719 (64.2%)
Father's occupation (categories)		
1 senior executive	82 (0.8%)	312 (1.0%)
2 middle manager	259 (2.5%)	1,027 (3.2%)
3 skilled worker	311 (3.0%)	1,258 (3.9%)
4 Unskilled worker	370 (3.6%)	1,243 (3.9%)
5 manual worker	74 (0.7%)	304 (0.9%)
6 Employer	57 (0.6%)	204 (0.6%)
7 self employed	9,082 (88.1%)	18,881 (58.5%)
8 altro	72 (0.7%)	228 (0.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	8,819 (27.3%)

Table 4: Respondant's consumption - 2018

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	10,307	6,762	4,581	5,538	669.5	64,775	0
Total sample	32,276	7,591	5,842	6,182	669.5	238,171	0

2.1 Missing patterns

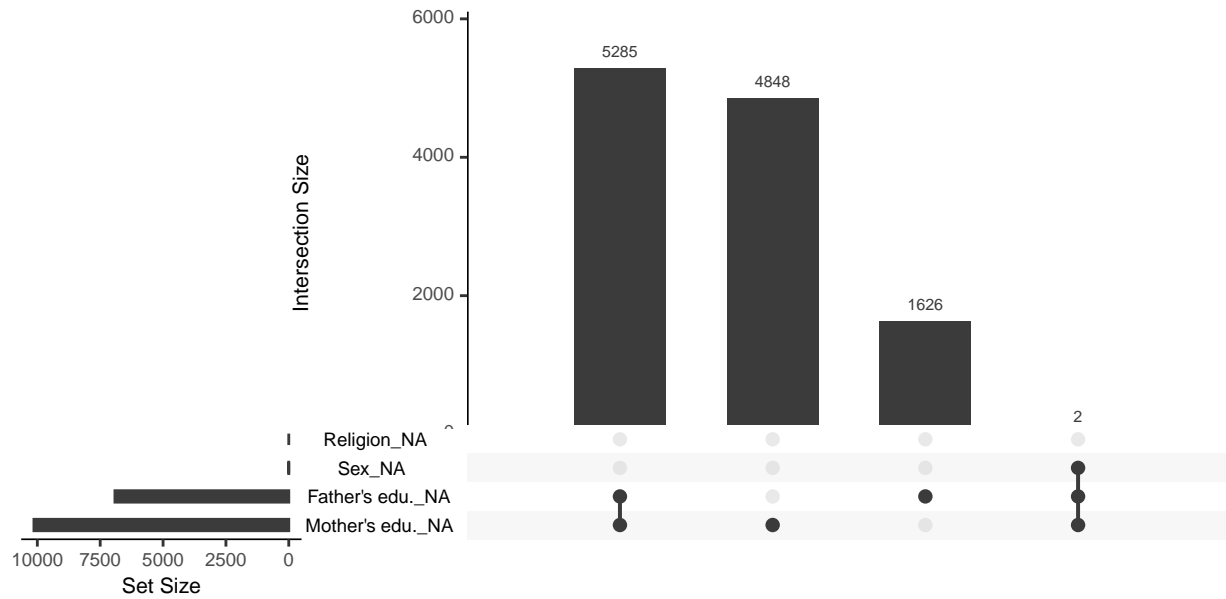


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

2.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household consumption between samples

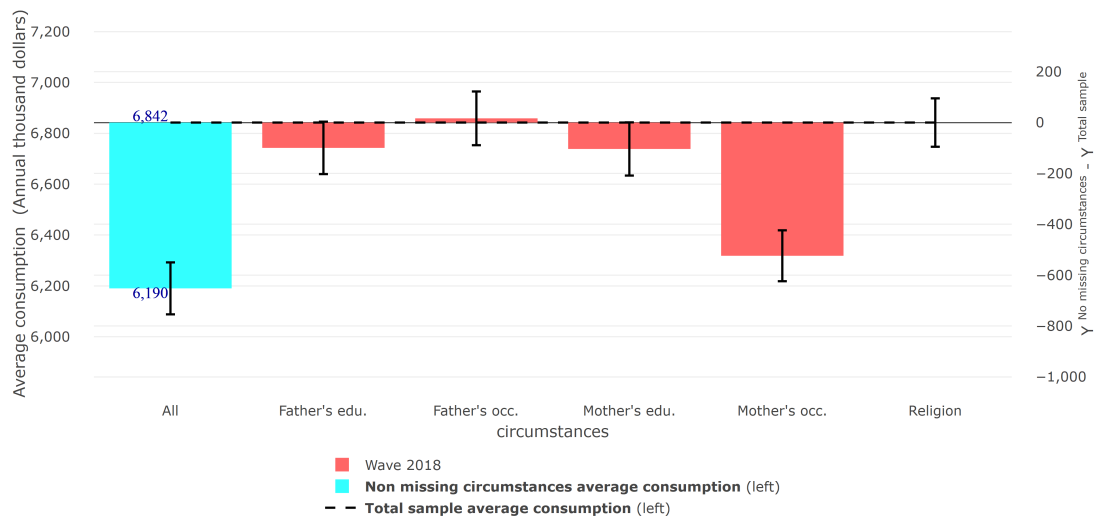


Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household consumption between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

2.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average consumption
Wave 2018	Analysis sample	0.314	0.293	0.306	6,190
Wave 2018	Total sample	0.328	0.312	0.325	6,842

2.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

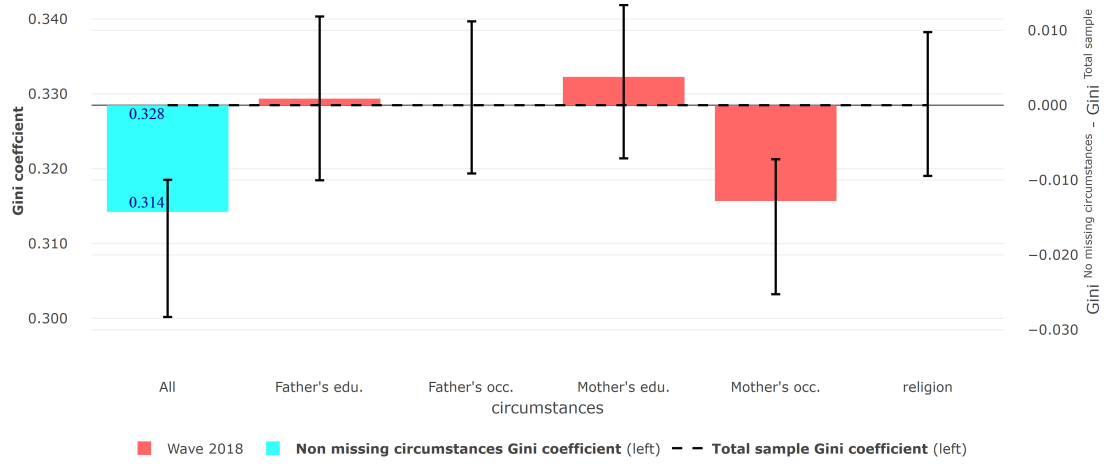


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample