

Sierra Leone 2011

1 Survey Description

Survey: Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey (SLIHS) 2011, carried out by Statistics Sierra Leone (Stats SL)

Link to the document: <https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2943>

Sample: The survey was conducted between January and December 2011. The SLIHS 2011 collects information from each district and is nationally representative. The sample considered is restricted to adult individuals aged from 18 years, with information about consumption and circumstances. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data., 20,508 individuals in the total sample and 1,678 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

Weights: The 2011 SLIHS sample weights were estimated through a two-stage procedure. First, a sampling probability of each cluster in each stratum is calculated. Then, in the second phase, the sampling probability within the individual cluster is calculated by selecting households. Stratification was achieved by separating each local council into urban and rural areas. In total, 32 sampling strata were constructed. Instead, there are 684 clusters. Once the weights were calculated, they were adjusted against the level of non-response to household and individual interviews and the annual population growth rates for each district.

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

Circumstances:

- Sex (*sex*: male and female, described in Table 1)
- Region of birth 'Birthplace' (5 regions, described in Table 1)
- Religion (*religion*: 11 religions, described in Table 1)
- Mother's education (*mother_edu*: 10 levels of education, described in Table 2)
- Father's education (*father_edu*: 10 levels of education, described in Table 2)
- Mother's occupation (*mother_occ*: 9 categories, described in Table 3)
- Father's occupation (*father_occ*: 9 categories, described in Table 3).

¹consumption variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2011

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=1,678)	(N=20,508)
Gender		
1 Female	642 (38.3%)	10,905 (53.2%)
2 Male	1,036 (61.7%)	9,603 (46.8%)
Region of birth		
1 Abroad	8 (0.5%)	213 (1.0%)
2 Eastern region	672 (40.0%)	8,019 (39.1%)
3 Northern region	362 (21.6%)	4,913 (24.0%)
4 Southern region	423 (25.2%)	4,656 (22.7%)
5 Western region	213 (12.7%)	2,489 (12.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	218 (1.1%)
Religion		
1 Ahmadis Muslim	290 (17.3%)	3,409 (16.6%)
2 Anglican	27 (1.6%)	332 (1.6%)
3 Catholic	130 (7.7%)	1,450 (7.1%)
4 Methodist	60 (3.6%)	740 (3.6%)
5 Other	3 (0.2%)	74 (0.4%)
6 Other Christian	67 (4.0%)	756 (3.7%)
7 Other Muslim	172 (10.3%)	1,957 (9.5%)
8 Pentecostal	83 (4.9%)	1,140 (5.6%)
9 Seventh-day Advenstist	11 (0.7%)	208 (1.0%)
10 Shite Muslim	139 (8.3%)	1,778 (8.7%)
11 Sunni Muslim	696 (41.5%)	8,510 (41.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	154 (0.8%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2011

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=1,678)	(N=20,508)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 No school	1,425 (84.9%)	1,507 (7.3%)
2 Primary incomplete	37 (2.2%)	43 (0.2%)
3 Primary complete	52 (3.1%)	66 (0.3%)
4 Junior Secondary incomplete	39 (2.3%)	47 (0.2%)
5 Junior Secondary complete	35 (2.1%)	36 (0.2%)
6 Senior Secondary incomplete	27 (1.6%)	44 (0.2%)
7 Senior Secondary complete	5 (0.3%)	6 (0.0%)
8 Vocational	6 (0.4%)	10 (0.0%)
9 Post-secondary professional	33 (2.0%)	35 (0.2%)
10 First degree or more	19 (1.1%)	19 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	18,695 (91.2%)
Father's education (levels)		
1 No school	1,214 (72.3%)	1,300 (6.3%)
2 Primary incomplete	57 (3.4%)	62 (0.3%)
3 Primary complete	41 (2.4%)	43 (0.2%)
4 Junior Secondary incomplete	83 (4.9%)	85 (0.4%)
5 Junior Secondary complete	44 (2.6%)	51 (0.2%)
6 Senior Secondary incomplete	83 (4.9%)	102 (0.5%)
7 Senior Secondary complete	38 (2.3%)	48 (0.2%)
8 Vocational	4 (0.2%)	4 (0.0%)
9 Post-secondary professional	45 (2.7%)	50 (0.2%)
10 First degree or more	69 (4.1%)	90 (0.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	18,673 (91.1%)

Table 4: Respondant's consumption - 2011

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	1,678	61,136	40,685	50,450	9,821	427,495	0
Total sample	20,508	62,444	41,124	50,293	4,122	427,495	0

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2011

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=1,678)	(N=20,508)
Mother's occupation (categories)		
1 Accomodation and food service activities	20 (1.2%)	22 (0.1%)
2 Administrative activities	10 (0.6%)	12 (0.1%)
3 Agriculture, foresting, fishing	1,108 (66.0%)	1,195 (5.8%)
4 Construction	2 (0.1%)	2 (0.0%)
5 Education	41 (2.4%)	45 (0.2%)
6 Manufacturing	57 (3.4%)	59 (0.3%)
7 Professional	40 (2.4%)	41 (0.2%)
8 Social and financial activities	4 (0.2%)	4 (0.0%)
9 Wholesale and transportation	396 (23.6%)	418 (2.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	18,710 (91.2%)
Father's occupation (categories)		
1 Accomodation and food service activities	7 (0.4%)	11 (0.1%)
2 Administrative activities	32 (1.9%)	38 (0.2%)
3 Agriculture, foresting, fishing	1,144 (68.2%)	1,203 (5.9%)
4 Construction	85 (5.1%)	95 (0.5%)
5 Education	65 (3.9%)	74 (0.4%)
6 Manufacturing	77 (4.6%)	84 (0.4%)
7 Professional	20 (1.2%)	22 (0.1%)
8 Social and financial activities	24 (1.4%)	26 (0.1%)
9 Wholesale and transportation	224 (13.3%)	244 (1.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	18,711 (91.2%)

2.1 Missing patterns

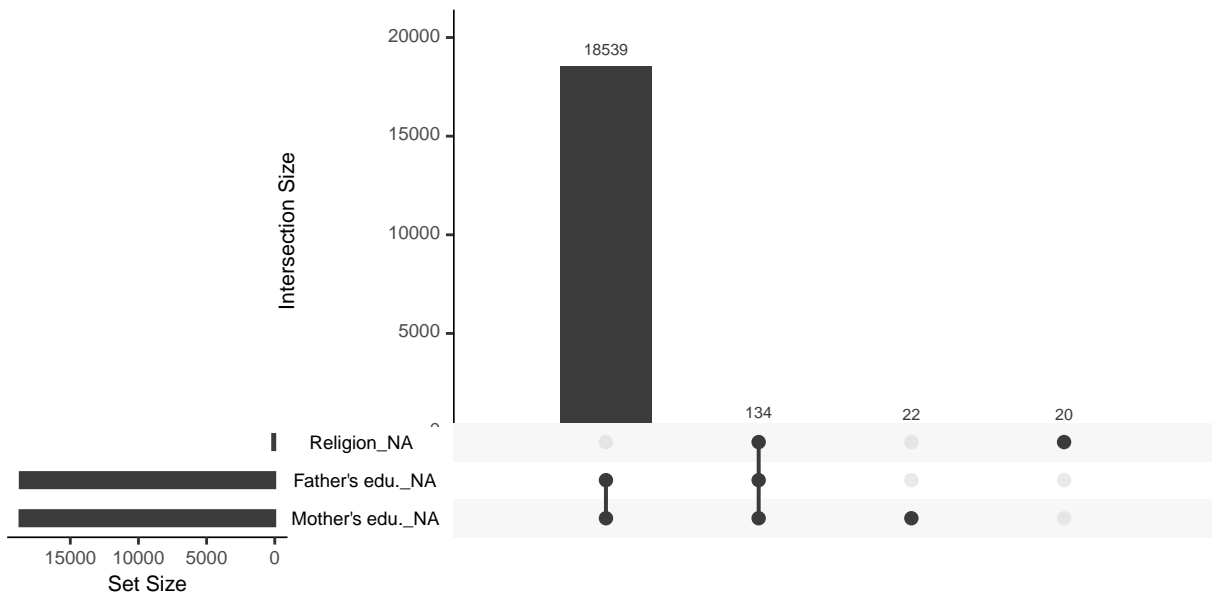


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

2.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household consumption between samples

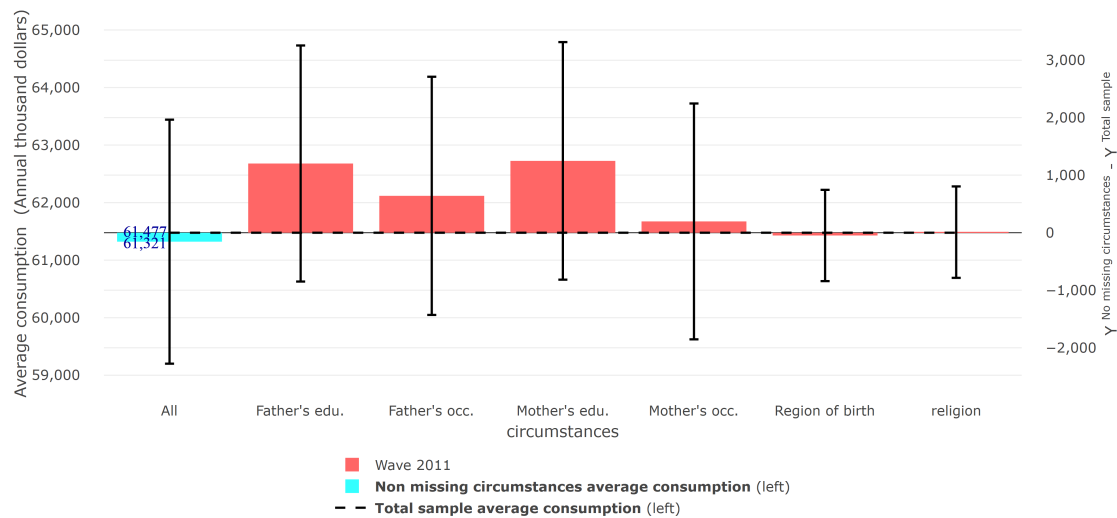


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household consumption between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

2.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average consumption
Wave 2011	Analysis sample	0.311	0.299	0.332	61,321
Wave 2011	Total sample	0.323	0.320	0.328	61,477

2.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

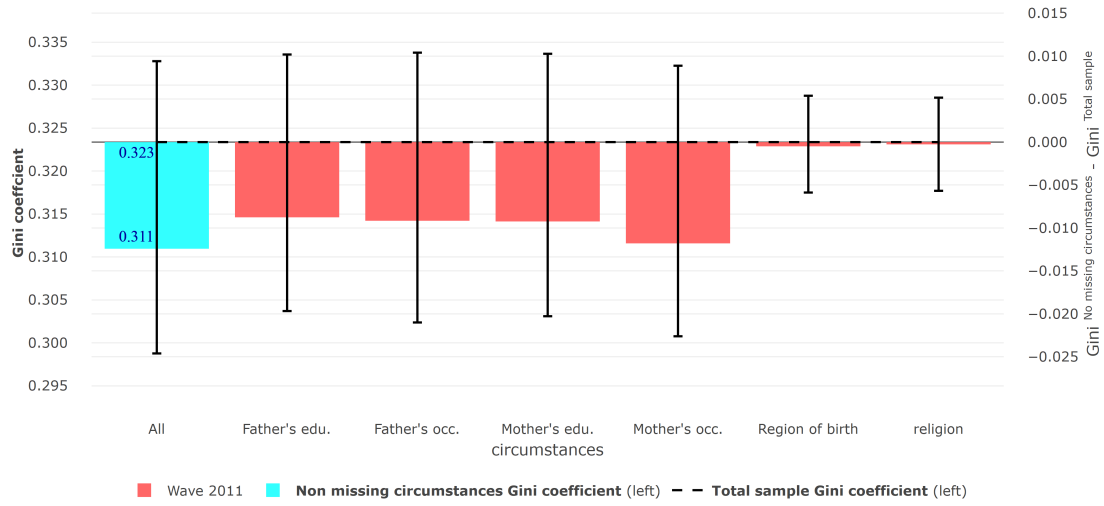


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample