The Gambia 2015

1 Survey Description

Survey: Gambia - Integrated Household Survey 2015, carried out by Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBOS).

Link to the document: https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/3323

Sample: The survey was conducted between April 2015 and March 2016. The survey collects information from each district and is nationally representative. The sample considered is restricted to adult individuals aged over 18 with information about consumption and circumstances., 42,074 individuals in the total sample and 28,738 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

Weights: For the 2015 integrated household survey, stratified random sampling with probability proportional to size was adopted in two stages (size is the number of households per EA) without replacement. At each stage, subsamples of equal size were drawn independently without replacement.

Outcome: The outcome is the total annual income 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' (8 regions, described in Table 1)
- Ethnicity (*ethnicity*: 10 religions, described in Table 1)
- Mother's education (*mother_edu*: 6 levels of education, described in Table 2)
- Father's education (*father_edu*: 6 levels of education, described in Table 2)
- Mother's occupation (*mother_occ*: 11 categories, described in Table 3)
- Father's occupation (*father_occ*: 11 categories, described in Table 3).

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[1]Income variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2015

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=28,738)	(N=42,074)
Gender		
1 Female	14,163 (49.3%)	23,910 (56.8%)
2 Male	14,575 (50.7%)	18,164 (43.2%)
Region of birth		
1 Banjul	254 (0.9%)	263 (0.6%)
2 Basse	5,490 (19.1%)	5,507 (13.1%)
3 Brikama	4,486 (15.6%)	4,585 (10.9%)
4 Janjangbureh	4,451 (15.5%)	4,499 (10.7%)
5 Kanifing	190 (0.7%)	194 (0.5%)
6 Kerewan	6,038 (21.0%)	6,076 (14.4%)
7 Kuntaur	4,135 (14.4%)	4,166 (9.9%)
8 Mansakonko	3,694 (12.9%)	3,710 (8.8%)
Missing	0 (0%)	13,074 (31.1%)
Ethnicity		
1 Bambara	273 (1.0%)	407 (1.0%)
2 Creole/Aku Marabout	28 (0.1%)	58 (0.1%)
3 Fula/Tukulur/Lorobo	8,370 (29.1%)	12,333 (29.3%)
4 Jola/Karoninka	2,041 (7.1%)	3,336 (7.9%)
5 Mandika/Jahanka	10,114 (35.2%)	13,875 (33.0%)
6 Manjago	167 (0.6%)	283 (0.7%)
7 Other	74 (0.3%)	113 (0.3%)
8 Sarahulleh	2,341 (8.1%)	2,888 (6.9%)
9 Serrer	395 (1.4%)	618 (1.5%)
10 Wollof	4,935 (17.2%)	6,633 (15.8%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,530 (3.6%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2015

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=28,738)	(N=42,074)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 No school	28,239 (98.3%)	41,296 (98.2%)
2 Primary school	239 (0.8%)	333 (0.8%)
3 Junior secondary school	101 (0.4%)	158 (0.4%)
4 Upper secondary school	112 (0.4%)	199 (0.5%)
5 Vocational	34 (0.1%)	42 (0.1%)
6 University	13 (0.0%)	45 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1 (0.0%)
Father's education (levels)		
1 No school	27,756 (96.6%)	40,605 (96.5%)
2 Primary school	185 (0.6%)	259 (0.6%)
3 Junior secondary school	175 (0.6%)	246 (0.6%)
4 Upper secondary school	409 (1.4%)	636 (1.5%)
5 Vocational	86 (0.3%)	122 (0.3%)
6 University	127 (0.4%)	206 (0.5%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2015

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	28,738	159.2	278.5	85.65	0.1888	6,798	0
Total sample	42,074	170.7	285.9	86.00	0.1700	9,971	0

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2015

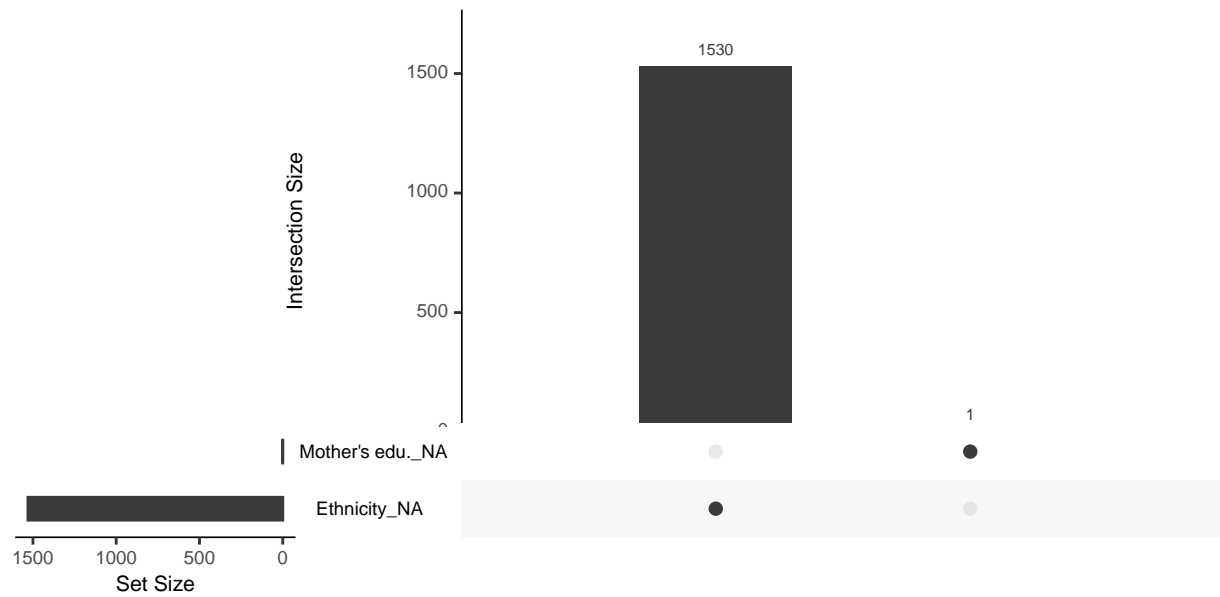|	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=28,738)	(N=42,074)
Mother's occupation (categories)		
1 Accomodation, food service and homely activities	918 (3.2%)	2,103 (5.0%)
2 Administrative and service activities	18 (0.1%)	36 (0.1%)
3 Agricolture, forestry and fishing	26,666 (92.8%)	37,998 (90.3%)
4 Arts, entertainment and recreation	13 (0.0%)	23 (0.1%)
5 Construction, mining and energy supply	1 (0.0%)	5 (0.0%)
6 Education	97 (0.3%)	165 (0.4%)
7 Manufacturing	83 (0.3%)	121 (0.3%)
8 Professional activities (IC, financial, scientific, technical, social)	10 (0.0%)	17 (0.0%)
9 Public administration and defense	13 (0.0%)	27 (0.1%)
10 Transportation and storage	6 (0.0%)	13 (0.0%)
11 Wholesale and retail trader, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	913 (3.2%)	1,522 (3.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	44 (0.1%)
Father's occupation (categories)		
1 Accomodation, food service and homely activities	43 (0.1%)	74 (0.2%)
2 Administrative and service activities	115 (0.4%)	184 (0.4%)
3 Agricolture, forestry and fishing	25,533 (88.8%)	36,838 (87.6%)
4 Arts, entertainment and recreation	20 (0.1%)	46 (0.1%)
5 Construction, mining and energy supply	292 (1.0%)	479 (1.1%)
6 Education	746 (2.6%)	1,156 (2.7%)
7 Manufacturing	546 (1.9%)	843 (2.0%)
8 Professional activities (IC, financial, scientific, technical, social)	41 (0.1%)	70 (0.2%)
9 Public administration and defense	273 (1.0%)	422 (1.0%)
10 Transportation and storage	299 (1.0%)	488 (1.2%)
11 Wholesale and retail trader, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	830 (2.9%)	1,406 (3.3%)
Missing	0 (0%)	68 (0.2%)

2.1 Missing patterns

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

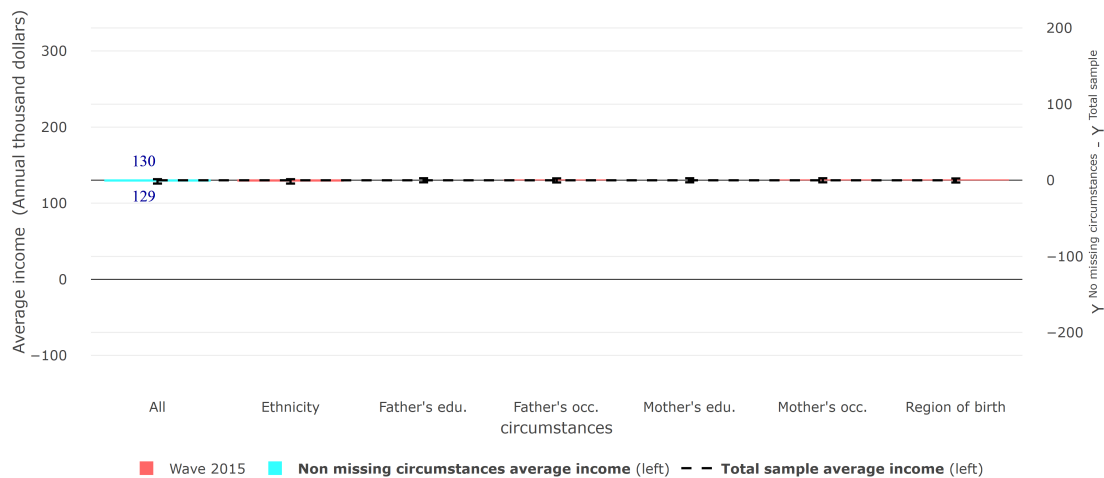## 2.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household income 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 income
Wave 2015	Analysis sample	0.576	0.524	0.544	129
Wave 2015	Total sample	0.594	0.535	0.554	130

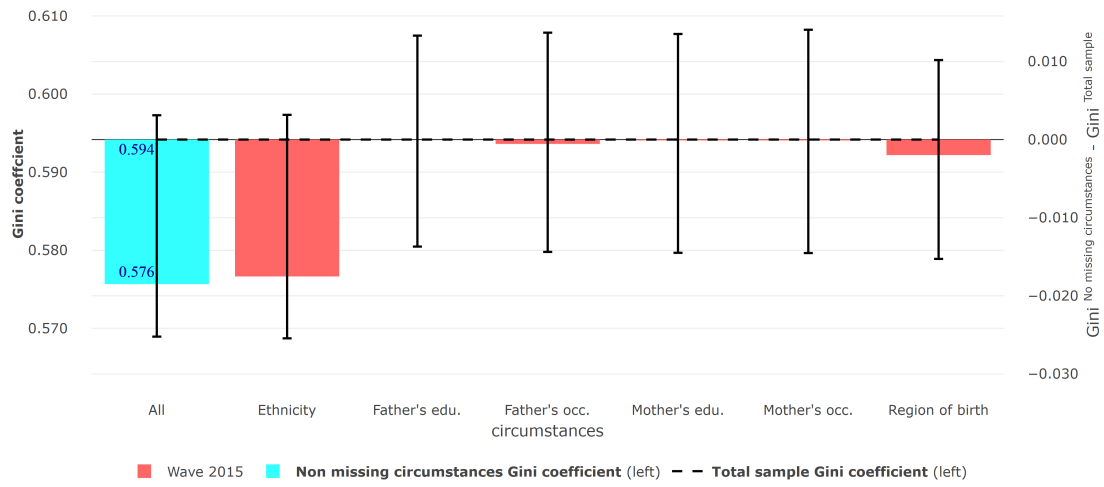## 2.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

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