Tanzania 2009

1 Survey Description

Survey: National Panel Survey 2008-2015, carried out by National Bureau of Statistics

Link to the document: https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/3814

Sample: The NPS is a series of nationally representative household panel surveys that collect information on a wide range of topics including agricultural production, non-farm income generating activities, consumption expenditures, and a variety of other socio-economic characteristics. The survey was first implemented in 2008/2009 and this wave if from October 2008 to September 2009. The sample considered is restricted to adult individuals aged 18 and above with information about household annual consumption and circumstances, 6,539 individuals in the total sample and 4,435 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

Weights: The household weights are trimmed and post-stratified (no more information about that in the documentation)(*weights*).

Outcome: The outcome variable is the total equivalized annual consumption in real term and expressed in USD of 2017 (*conseqadj*).[1]

Circumstances:

- Sex (female, male)
- Religion (*religion* (7 categories, described in Table 1)
- Region of birth 'Birthplace' (23 categories, described in Table 1)
- Father's education (*fyedu*: Level of education, 6 categories, described in Table 2)
- Mother's education (*myedu*: Level of education, 6 categories, described in Table 2).

---

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

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2009

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=4,435)	(N=6,539)
Gender		
0 Female	2,161 (48.7%)	3,234 (49.5%)
1 Male	2,274 (51.3%)	3,305 (50.5%)
Religion		
1 Muslim	2,071 (46.7%)	3,077 (47.1%)
2 Catholic	1,123 (25.3%)	1,586 (24.3%)
3 Lutherans	351 (7.9%)	536 (8.2%)
4 Other protestants	308 (6.9%)	420 (6.4%)
5 Other christians	326 (7.4%)	489 (7.5%)
6 Traditionalist	22 (0.5%)	29 (0.4%)
7 Agnostic/athiest	234 (5.3%)	367 (5.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	35 (0.5%)
Region of birth		
1 Dodoma	161 (3.6%)	177 (2.7%)
2 Arusha	131 (3.0%)	147 (2.2%)
3 Kilimanjaro	253 (5.7%)	297 (4.5%)
4 Tanga	196 (4.4%)	236 (3.6%)
5 Morogoro	185 (4.2%)	215 (3.3%)
6 Pwani	144 (3.2%)	172 (2.6%)
7 Dar es Salaam	225 (5.1%)	300 (4.6%)
8 Lindi	227 (5.1%)	255 (3.9%)
9 Mtwara	270 (6.1%)	308 (4.7%)
10 Ruvuma	222 (5.0%)	244 (3.7%)
11 Iringa	219 (4.9%)	252 (3.9%)
12 Mbeya	239 (5.4%)	266 (4.1%)
13 Singida	102 (2.3%)	126 (1.9%)
14 Tabora	149 (3.4%)	178 (2.7%)
15 Rukwa	114 (2.6%)	126 (1.9%)
16 Kigoma	156 (3.5%)	182 (2.8%)
17 Shinyanga	217 (4.9%)	260 (4.0%)
18 Kagera	164 (3.7%)	194 (3.0%)
19 Mwanza	143 (3.2%)	178 (2.7%)
20 Mara	94 (2.1%)	115 (1.8%)
21 Manyara	98 (2.2%)	115 (1.8%)
22 Unguja(North, South, West)	400 (9.0%)	574 (8.8%)
23 Pemba(North, South)	326 (7.4%)	423 (6.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,199 (18.3%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2009

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=4,435)	(N=6,539)
Father's education (levels)		
1 No school	2,273 (51.3%)	2,787 (42.6%)
2 Some primary	897 (20.2%)	1,180 (18.0%)
3 Completed primary	887 (20.0%)	1,217 (18.6%)
4 Some secondary	143 (3.2%)	197 (3.0%)
5 Completed secondary	150 (3.4%)	227 (3.5%)
6 More than secondary	85 (1.9%)	126 (1.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	805 (12.3%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 No school	2,908 (65.6%)	3,663 (56.0%)
2 Some primary	662 (14.9%)	841 (12.9%)
3 Completed primary	665 (15.0%)	958 (14.7%)
4 Some secondary	105 (2.4%)	129 (2.0%)
5 Completed secondary	72 (1.6%)	122 (1.9%)
6 More than secondary	23 (0.5%)	40 (0.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	786 (12.0%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2009

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=4,435)	(N=6,539)
Equivalized Household Total consumption, PPP 2013		
Mean (SD)	3,050 (2,620)	3,330 (2,960)
Median [Min, Max]	2,330 [178, 42,000]	2,470 [178, 42,000]

Table 4: Respondant's conseqadj - 2009

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	4,435	2,813	2,208	2,207	177.6	41,993	0
Total sample	6,539	2,986	2,467	2,257	177.6	41,993	0

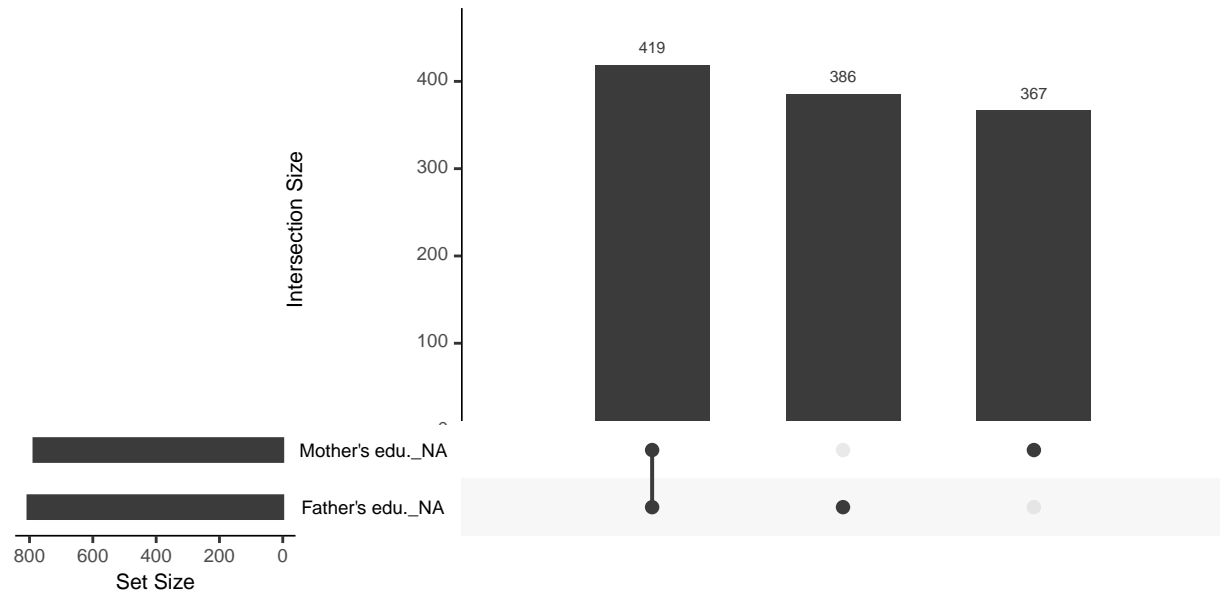# 3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

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

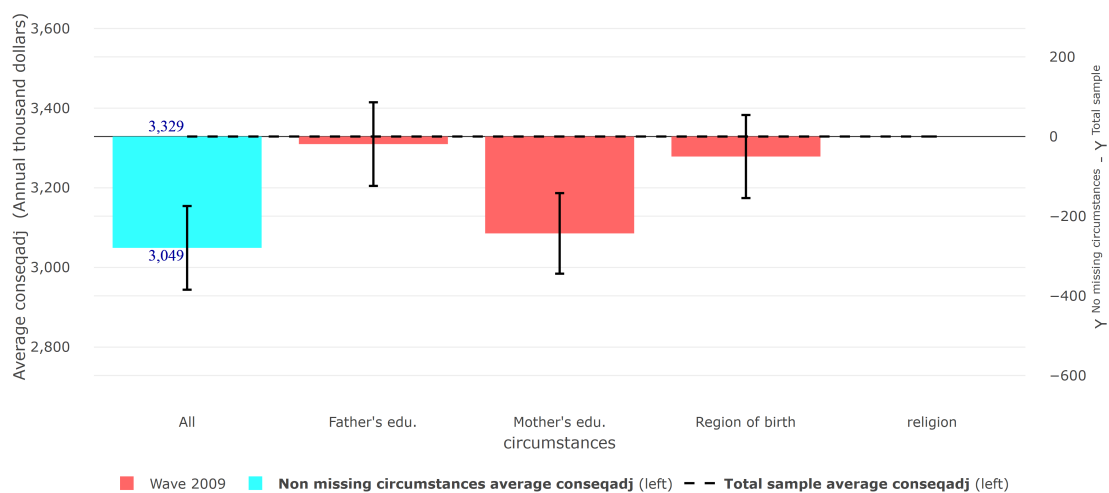## 3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household conseqadj between samples

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

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average conseqadj
Wave 2009	Analysis sample	0.358	0.365	0.387	3,049
Wave 2009	Total sample	0.374	0.384	0.403	3,329

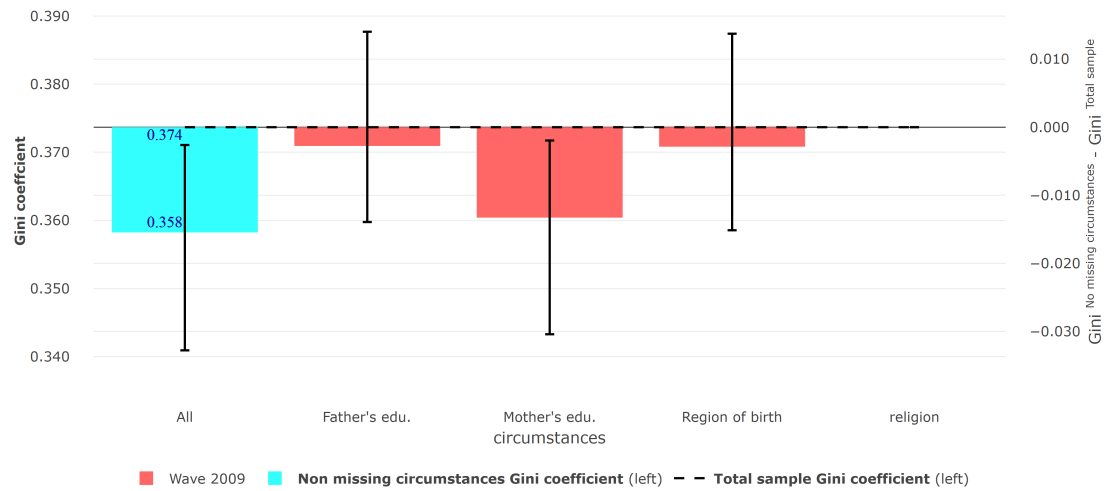## 3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

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