

# Nepal 2003

## 1 Survey Description

**Survey:** Nepal Living Standards Survey 2 (NLSS-2) 2003-2004

**Link to the document:** <https://microdata.nsonnepal.gov.np/index.php/catalog/9>

**Sample:** The NLSS-2 2003-2004 is a nationally representative study conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). The survey followed a multi-stage stratification sampling procedure which involved selecting 12 households from each of the 334 Primary Sampling Units across 6 stratas. It interviewed household members and collected information on economic activity, health, well-being and household characteristics. The sample considered is restricted to adult individuals aged 18 years and above with information about income, religion, ethnicity, sex, language, place of birth, father's education and mother's education. . There are 11,857 individuals in the total sample and 7,797 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

**Weights:** The sample weights were computed from the probability of selecting the households into the sample. (hh\_weight)

**Outcome:** The outcome variable is annualised household income per capita in USD PPP 2017<sup>1</sup>

**Circumstances:**

- Race/Ethnicity (several ethnic groups described in Table 1)
- Sex (female, male)
- Region of upbringing (several categories described in Table 3)
- Fathers's edu. (education levels, described in Table 2)
- Mother's edu. (education levels, described in Table 2)

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<sup>1</sup>Income variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

## 2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2003

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=7,797)	(N=11,857)
<b>Gender</b>		
1 male	2,942 (37.7%)	5,781 (48.8%)
2 female	4,855 (62.3%)	6,076 (51.2%)
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
1 hindu	6,388 (81.9%)	9,699 (81.8%)
2 buddhist	824 (10.6%)	1,155 (9.7%)
3 muslim	294 (3.8%)	560 (4.7%)
4 kirat	208 (2.7%)	325 (2.7%)
5 jain	3 (0.0%)	8 (0.1%)
6 christian	65 (0.8%)	87 (0.7%)
7 shikh	12 (0.2%)	19 (0.2%)
9 others	3 (0.0%)	4 (0.0%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2003

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=7,797)	(N=11,857)
<b>Father's education (levels)</b>		
1 class 01	8 (0.1%)	9 (0.1%)
2 class 02	33 (0.4%)	45 (0.4%)
3 class 03	42 (0.5%)	56 (0.5%)
4 class 04	57 (0.7%)	79 (0.7%)
5 class 05	100 (1.3%)	147 (1.2%)
6 class 06	35 (0.4%)	46 (0.4%)
7 class 07	35 (0.4%)	53 (0.4%)
8 class 08	79 (1.0%)	106 (0.9%)
9 class 09	32 (0.4%)	39 (0.3%)
10 class 10	98 (1.3%)	137 (1.2%)
11 slc	125 (1.6%)	176 (1.5%)
12 intermediate	62 (0.8%)	79 (0.7%)
13 bachelor	39 (0.5%)	56 (0.5%)
14 master	14 (0.2%)	15 (0.1%)
16 literate,non-formal	1,588 (20.4%)	1,881 (15.9%)
17 illiterate	5,450 (69.9%)	6,192 (52.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,741 (23.1%)
<b>Mother's education (levels)</b>		
1 class 01	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)
2 class 02	12 (0.2%)	14 (0.1%)
3 class 03	12 (0.2%)	15 (0.1%)
4 class 04	10 (0.1%)	23 (0.2%)
5 class 05	21 (0.3%)	35 (0.3%)
6 class 06	7 (0.1%)	17 (0.1%)
7 class 07	12 (0.2%)	14 (0.1%)
8 class 08	19 (0.2%)	24 (0.2%)
9 class 09	5 (0.1%)	6 (0.1%)
10 class 10	13 (0.2%)	19 (0.2%)
11 slc	23 (0.3%)	26 (0.2%)
12 intermediate	14 (0.2%)	15 (0.1%)
13 bachelor	1 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
14 master	2 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)
16 literate,non-formal	407 (5.2%)	464 (3.9%)
17 illiterate	7,238 (92.8%)	7,959 (67.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	3,220 (27.2%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2003

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	7,797	15,101	17,326	9,773	1,092	152,418	0
Total sample	11,857	15,368	17,547	9,895	1,092	152,418	0

Table 3: Birth Area - 2003

	Analysis sample (N=7,797)	Total sample (N=11,857)
<b>Birth Area</b>		
1 Mountains	956 (12.3%)	1,307 (11.0%)
2 Urban - Kathmandu	566 (7.3%)	942 (7.9%)
3 Urban - Hill	853 (10.9%)	1,122 (9.5%)
4 Urban - Terai	531 (6.8%)	854 (7.2%)
5 Rural Hills - Eastern	620 (8.0%)	831 (7.0%)
6 Rural Hills - Central	714 (9.2%)	1,000 (8.4%)
7 Rural Hills - Western	857 (11.0%)	1,093 (9.2%)
8 Rural Hills - Mid and Far West	730 (9.4%)	998 (8.4%)
9 Rural Terai - Eastern	480 (6.2%)	732 (6.2%)
10 Rural Terai - Central	989 (12.7%)	1,466 (12.4%)
11 Rural Terai - Western	172 (2.2%)	264 (2.2%)
12 Rural Terai - Mid and Far West	329 (4.2%)	562 (4.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	686 (5.8%)

### 3 Missing data analysis

#### 3.1 Missing patterns

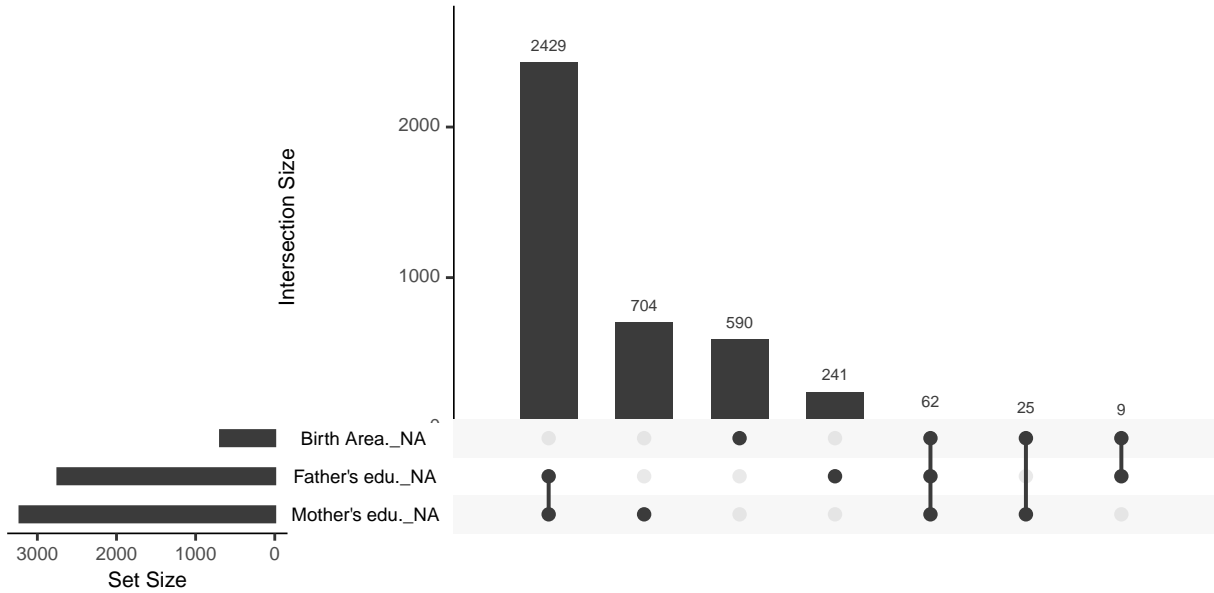


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

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



Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household income 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 income
Wave 2003	Analysis sample	0.464	0.484	0.501	19,513
Wave 2003	Total sample	0.464	0.484	0.498	19,952

### 3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

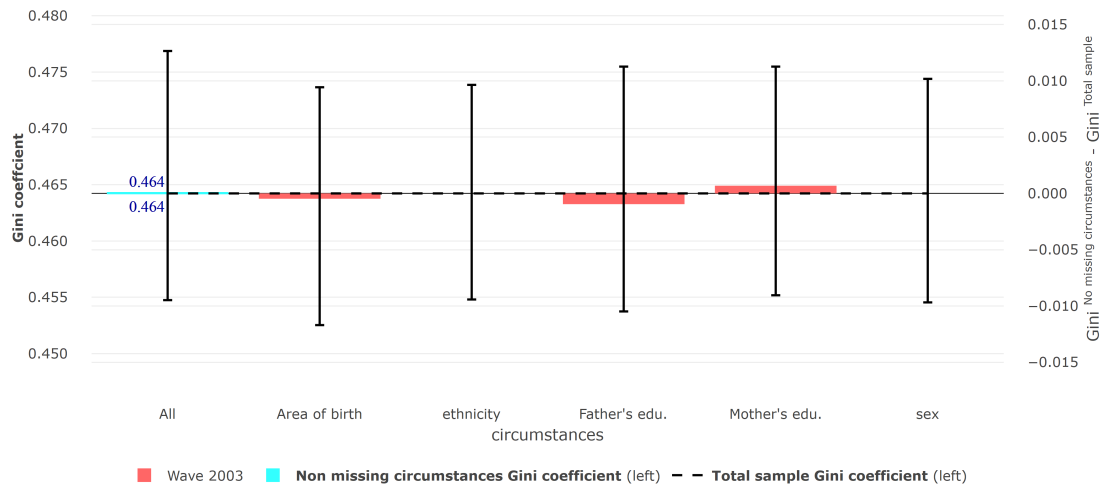


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample