

Kazakhstan 2016

1 Survey Description

Survey: Life in Transition Survey III (LITS 3) 2016

Link to the document: <https://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/economic-research-and-data/data/lits.html>

Sample: The LITS-3 household survey was jointly conducted by the World Bank and EBRD in 2010. Following a multi-stage clustered stratification sampling procedure by geographical region and level of urbanity, it established the PSUs in each country and selected households within each PSU with equal probability. The survey interviewed between 1,000-1,500 households across 29 countries and collects information about public attitudes, well-being and the impact of economic and political changes on the household. The sample considered is restricted to adult individuals aged 18 years and above with information about consumption, sex, ethnicity, religion, place of birth, language, father's education, mother's occupation, father's occupation and mother's education. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.. There are 2,568 individuals in the total sample and 1,101 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

Weights: The weights in the sample reflects the gender and age breakdown within the country's population. (weight)

Outcome: The outcome variable is annualised household income per capita in USD PPP 2017¹

Circumstances:

- Ethnicity (various ethnic groups and others described in Table 1)
- Sex (female, male)
- Region of upbringing (categories described in Table 1)
- Fathers's edu. (education levels, described in Table 2)
- Mother's edu. (education levels, described in Table 2)
- Father's occ. (1-digit ISCO categories, described in Table 3)
- Mother's occ. (1-digit ISCO categories, described in Table 3)

¹Income variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2016

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=1,101)	(N=2,568)
Gender		
1 Male	389 (35.3%)	1,117 (43.5%)
2 Female	712 (64.7%)	1,377 (53.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	74 (2.9%)
Ethnicity		
9 Kazakh	606 (55.0%)	802 (31.2%)
14 Other	78 (7.1%)	112 (4.4%)
15 Russian	349 (31.7%)	462 (18.0%)
18 Uighur	20 (1.8%)	22 (0.9%)
19 Ukrainian	21 (1.9%)	23 (0.9%)
20 Uzbek	27 (2.5%)	32 (1.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,115 (43.4%)
Region of upbringing		
1 Urban	460 (41.8%)	605 (23.6%)
2 Rural	641 (58.2%)	810 (31.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,153 (44.9%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2016

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=1,101)	(N=2,568)
Father's education (levels)		
1 No degree/No education	36 (3.3%)	73 (2.8%)
2 Primary education	112 (10.2%)	195 (7.6%)
3 Lower secondary education	158 (14.4%)	332 (12.9%)
4 (Upper) secondary education	344 (31.2%)	761 (29.6%)
5 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	262 (23.8%)	641 (25.0%)
6 Tertiary education (not a university diploma)	171 (15.5%)	414 (16.1%)
7 Bachelor's degree or more	16 (1.5%)	40 (1.6%)
8 Master's degree or PhD	2 (0.2%)	3 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	109 (4.2%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 No degree/No education	58 (5.3%)	113 (4.4%)
2 Primary education	110 (10.0%)	200 (7.8%)
3 Lower secondary education	157 (14.3%)	345 (13.4%)
4 (Upper) secondary education	343 (31.2%)	779 (30.3%)
5 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	265 (24.1%)	666 (25.9%)
6 Tertiary education (not a university diploma)	150 (13.6%)	365 (14.2%)
7 Bachelor's degree or more	16 (1.5%)	37 (1.4%)
8 Master's degree or PhD	2 (0.2%)	3 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	60 (2.3%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2016

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=1,101)	(N=2,568)
Father's occupation		
1 Managers	457 (41.5%)	576 (22.4%)
2 Professionals	45 (4.1%)	57 (2.2%)
3 Technicians and Professionals	112 (10.2%)	140 (5.5%)
4 Clerical Support	126 (11.4%)	162 (6.3%)
5 Service and sales	113 (10.3%)	136 (5.3%)
6 Farm, Forest, Fishery	7 (0.6%)	11 (0.4%)
7 Craft	13 (1.2%)	16 (0.6%)
8 Operators	17 (1.5%)	21 (0.8%)
9 Elementary	69 (6.3%)	83 (3.2%)
10 Others	79 (7.2%)	102 (4.0%)
11 Did not work	56 (5.1%)	88 (3.4%)
12 Dead	7 (0.6%)	10 (0.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,166 (45.4%)
Mother's occupation		
1 Managers	332 (30.2%)	426 (16.6%)
2 Professionals	21 (1.9%)	27 (1.1%)
3 Technicians and Professionals	26 (2.4%)	36 (1.4%)
4 Clerical Support	89 (8.1%)	113 (4.4%)
5 Service and sales	17 (1.5%)	22 (0.9%)
6 Farm, Forest, Fishery	28 (2.5%)	36 (1.4%)
7 Craft	55 (5.0%)	70 (2.7%)
8 Operators	22 (2.0%)	30 (1.2%)
9 Elementary	128 (11.6%)	158 (6.2%)
10 Others	137 (12.4%)	170 (6.6%)
11 Did not work	88 (8.0%)	136 (5.3%)
12 Dead	158 (14.4%)	196 (7.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,148 (44.7%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2016

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	1,101	558,029	605,963	450,000	0	8,700,000	0
Total sample	2,568	540,211	572,181	440,000	0	8,700,000	420

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

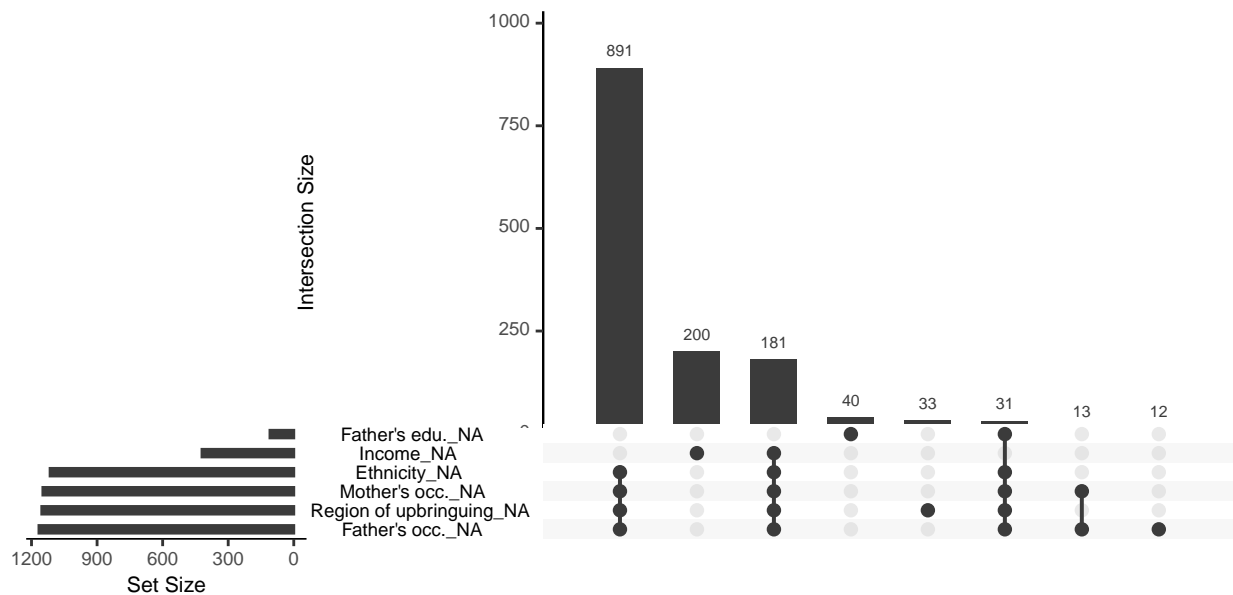


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

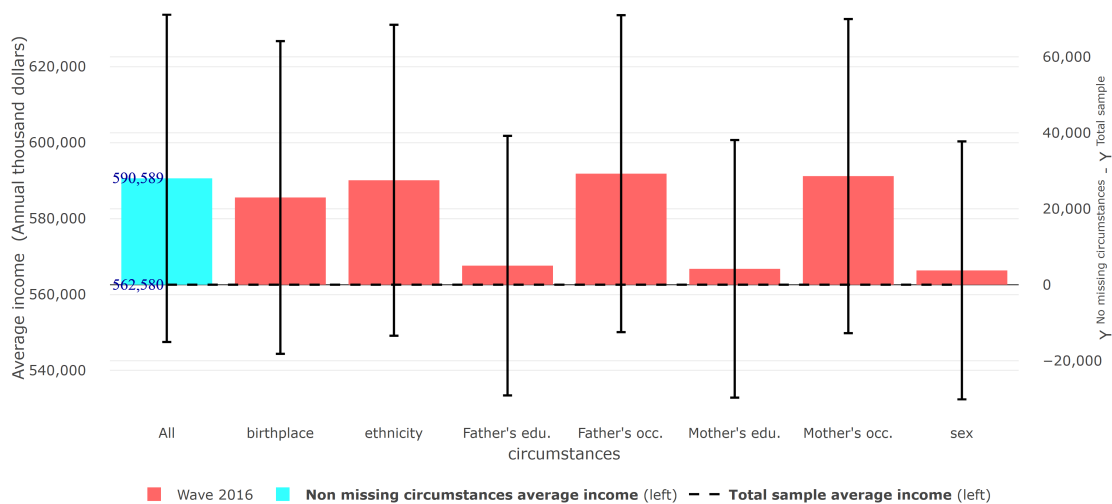


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2016	Analysis sample	0.383	0.348	0.422	590,589
Wave 2016	Total sample	0.380	0.353	0.405	562,580

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