

Georgia 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 2,723 individuals in the total sample and 1,338 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=1,338)	(N=2,723)
Gender		
1 Male	493 (36.8%)	1,253 (46.0%)
2 Female	845 (63.2%)	1,414 (51.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	56 (2.1%)
Ethnicity		
1 Armenian	27 (2.0%)	36 (1.3%)
2 Azeri	39 (2.9%)	42 (1.5%)
7 Georgian	1,240 (92.7%)	1,388 (51.0%)
13 Ossetian	10 (0.7%)	12 (0.4%)
14 Other	13 (1.0%)	16 (0.6%)
15 Russian	9 (0.7%)	10 (0.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,219 (44.8%)
Region of upbringing		
1 Urban	708 (52.9%)	796 (29.2%)
2 Rural	630 (47.1%)	707 (26.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,220 (44.8%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2016

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=1,338)	(N=2,723)
Father's education (levels)		
1 No degree/No education	48 (3.6%)	86 (3.2%)
2 Primary education	82 (6.1%)	160 (5.9%)
3 Lower secondary education	164 (12.3%)	312 (11.5%)
4 (Upper) secondary education	581 (43.4%)	1,173 (43.1%)
5 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	117 (8.7%)	215 (7.9%)
6 Tertiary education (not a university diploma)	128 (9.6%)	240 (8.8%)
7 Bachelor's degree or more	99 (7.4%)	198 (7.3%)
8 Master's degree or PhD	119 (8.9%)	219 (8.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	120 (4.4%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 No degree/No education	55 (4.1%)	96 (3.5%)
2 Primary education	81 (6.1%)	166 (6.1%)
3 Lower secondary education	171 (12.8%)	327 (12.0%)
4 (Upper) secondary education	605 (45.2%)	1,229 (45.1%)
5 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	115 (8.6%)	231 (8.5%)
6 Tertiary education (not a university diploma)	138 (10.3%)	244 (9.0%)
7 Bachelor's degree or more	87 (6.5%)	175 (6.4%)
8 Master's degree or PhD	86 (6.4%)	174 (6.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	81 (3.0%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2016

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=1,338)	(N=2,723)
Father's occupation		
1 Managers	572 (42.8%)	634 (23.3%)
2 Professionals	43 (3.2%)	44 (1.6%)
3 Technicians and Professionals	102 (7.6%)	111 (4.1%)
4 Clerical Support	96 (7.2%)	103 (3.8%)
5 Service and sales	112 (8.4%)	127 (4.7%)
6 Farm, Forest, Fishery	16 (1.2%)	17 (0.6%)
7 Craft	36 (2.7%)	38 (1.4%)
8 Operators	13 (1.0%)	14 (0.5%)
9 Elementary	142 (10.6%)	158 (5.8%)
10 Others	107 (8.0%)	118 (4.3%)
11 Did not work	47 (3.5%)	54 (2.0%)
12 Dead	52 (3.9%)	57 (2.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,248 (45.8%)
Mother's occupation		
1 Managers	497 (37.1%)	562 (20.6%)
2 Professionals	24 (1.8%)	24 (0.9%)
3 Technicians and Professionals	5 (0.4%)	6 (0.2%)
4 Clerical Support	66 (4.9%)	71 (2.6%)
5 Service and sales	11 (0.8%)	14 (0.5%)
6 Farm, Forest, Fishery	13 (1.0%)	14 (0.5%)
7 Craft	31 (2.3%)	34 (1.2%)
8 Operators	12 (0.9%)	14 (0.5%)
9 Elementary	156 (11.7%)	180 (6.6%)
10 Others	147 (11.0%)	165 (6.1%)
11 Did not work	46 (3.4%)	52 (1.9%)
12 Dead	330 (24.7%)	360 (13.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,227 (45.1%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2016

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	1,338	2,745	6,624	1,800	0	240,000	0
Total sample	2,723	2,686	5,573	1,800	0	240,000	162

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

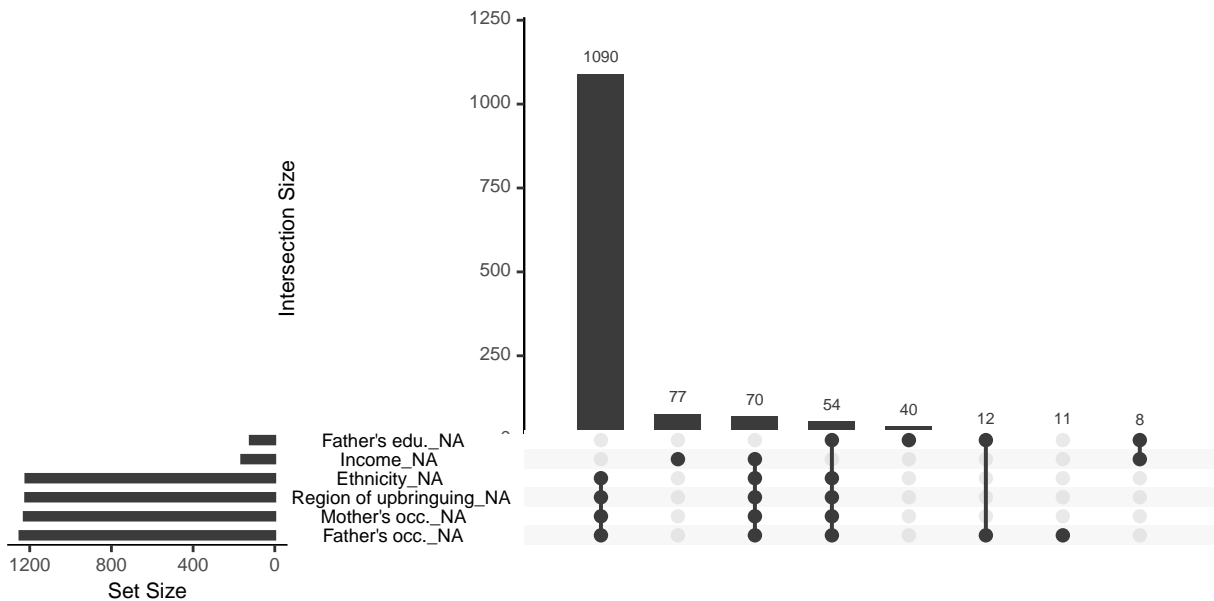


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

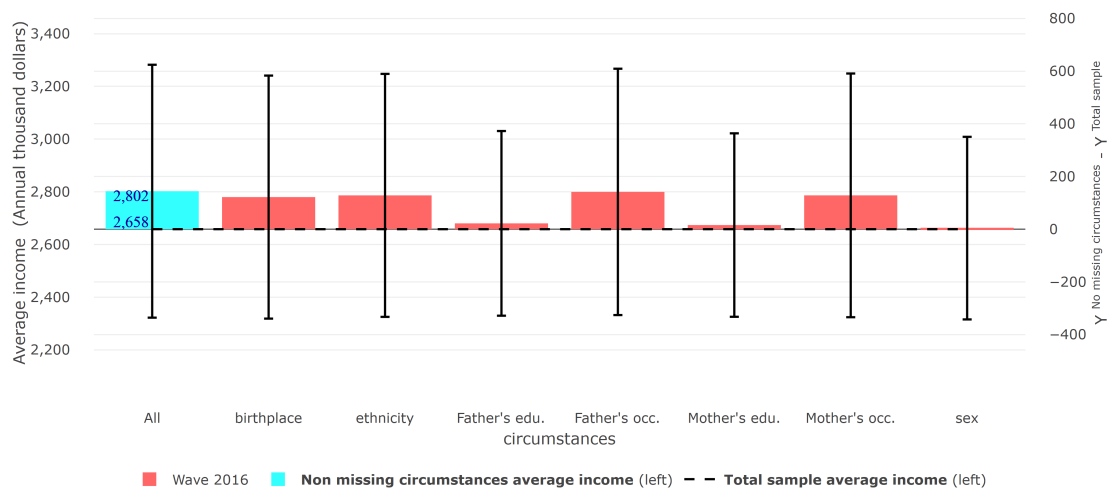


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

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	0.505	0.439	0.600	2,802
Wave 2016	Total sample	0.494	0.447	0.553	2,658

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

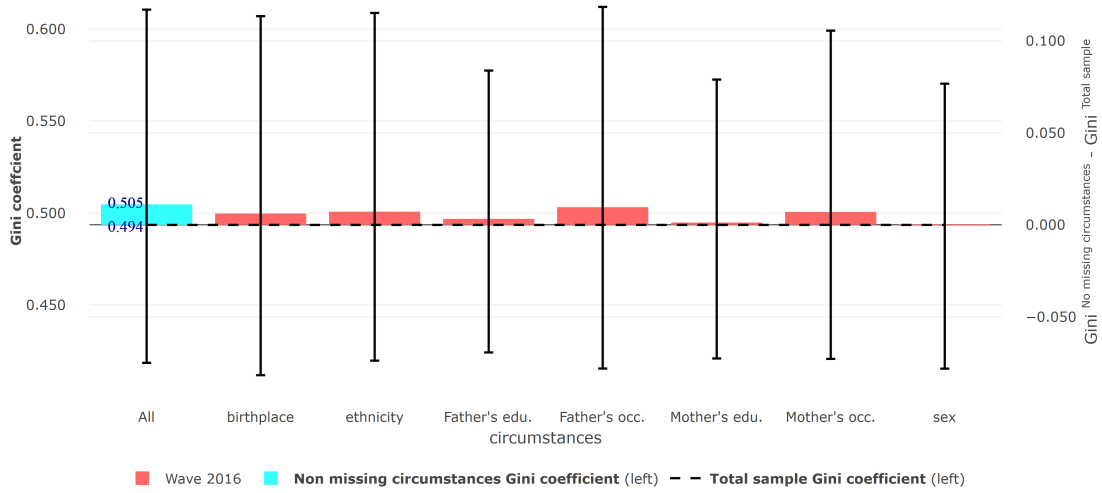


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample