Armenia 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 2,728 individuals in the total sample and 1,221 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 2017[1]

Circumstances:

- Ethnicity (various ethnic groups and others described in Table 1)
- Sex (female, male)
- Region of upbringuing (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)

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

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2016

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=1,221)	(N=2,728)
Gender		
1 Male	402 (32.9%)	1,074 (39.4%)
2 Female	819 (67.1%)	1,482 (54.3%)
Missing	0 (0%)	172 (6.3%)
Ethnicity		
1 Armenian	1,201 (98.4%)	1,499 (54.9%)
14 Other	0 (0%)	1 (0.0%)
15 Russian	4 (0.3%)	6 (0.2%)
19 Ukrainian	2 (0.2%)	2 (0.1%)
22 Yazidi/Kurdish	14 (1.1%)	18 (0.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,202 (44.1%)
Region of upbringuing		
1 Urban	620 (50.8%)	759 (27.8%)
2 Rural	601 (49.2%)	766 (28.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,203 (44.1%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2016

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=1,221)	(N=2,728)
Father's education (levels)		
1 No degree/No education	41 (3.4%)	89 (3.3%)
2 Primary education	163 (13.3%)	352 (12.9%)
3 Lower secondary education	199 (16.3%)	443 (16.2%)
4 (Upper) secondary education	374 (30.6%)	793 (29.1%)
5 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	256 (21.0%)	493 (18.1%)
6 Tertiary education (not a university diploma)	12 (1.0%)	24 (0.9%)
7 Bachelor's degree or more	74 (6.1%)	139 (5.1%)
8 Master's degree or PhD	102 (8.4%)	217 (8.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	178 (6.5%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 No degree/No education	60 (4.9%)	125 (4.6%)
2 Primary education	163 (13.3%)	379 (13.9%)
3 Lower secondary education	193 (15.8%)	461 (16.9%)
4 (Upper) secondary education	414 (33.9%)	851 (31.2%)
5 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	239 (19.6%)	491 (18.0%)
6 Tertiary education (not a university diploma)	7 (0.6%)	15 (0.5%)
7 Bachelor's degree or more	66 (5.4%)	118 (4.3%)
8 Master's degree or PhD	79 (6.5%)	171 (6.3%)
Missing	0 (0%)	117 (4.3%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2016

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=1,221)	(N=2,728)
Father's occupation		
1 Managers	351 (28.7%)	430 (15.8%)
2 Professionals	14 (1.1%)	20 (0.7%)
3 Technicians and Professionals	226 (18.5%)	276 (10.1%)
4 Clerical Support	189 (15.5%)	229 (8.4%)
5 Service and sales	60 (4.9%)	64 (2.3%)
6 Farm, Forest, Fishery	13 (1.1%)	14 (0.5%)
7 Craft	26 (2.1%)	32 (1.2%)
8 Operators	22 (1.8%)	23 (0.8%)
9 Elementary	132 (10.8%)	168 (6.2%)
10 Others	43 (3.5%)	53 (1.9%)
11 Did not work	141 (11.5%)	165 (6.0%)
12 Dead	4 (0.3%)	5 (0.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,249 (45.8%)
Mother's occupation		
1 Managers	323 (26.5%)	407 (14.9%)
2 Professionals	2 (0.2%)	4 (0.1%)
3 Technicians and Professionals	9 (0.7%)	14 (0.5%)
4 Clerical Support	194 (15.9%)	237 (8.7%)
5 Service and sales	8 (0.7%)	9 (0.3%)
6 Farm, Forest, Fishery	3 (0.2%)	4 (0.1%)
7 Craft	32 (2.6%)	41 (1.5%)
8 Operators	24 (2.0%)	25 (0.9%)
9 Elementary	98 (8.0%)	120 (4.4%)
10 Others	44 (3.6%)	53 (1.9%)
11 Did not work	167 (13.7%)	205 (7.5%)
12 Dead	317 (26.0%)	386 (14.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,223 (44.8%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2016

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	1,221	586,929	1,857,735	4e+05	6	8.4e+07	0
Total sample	2,728	535,011	1,304,965	4e+05	6	8.4e+07	316

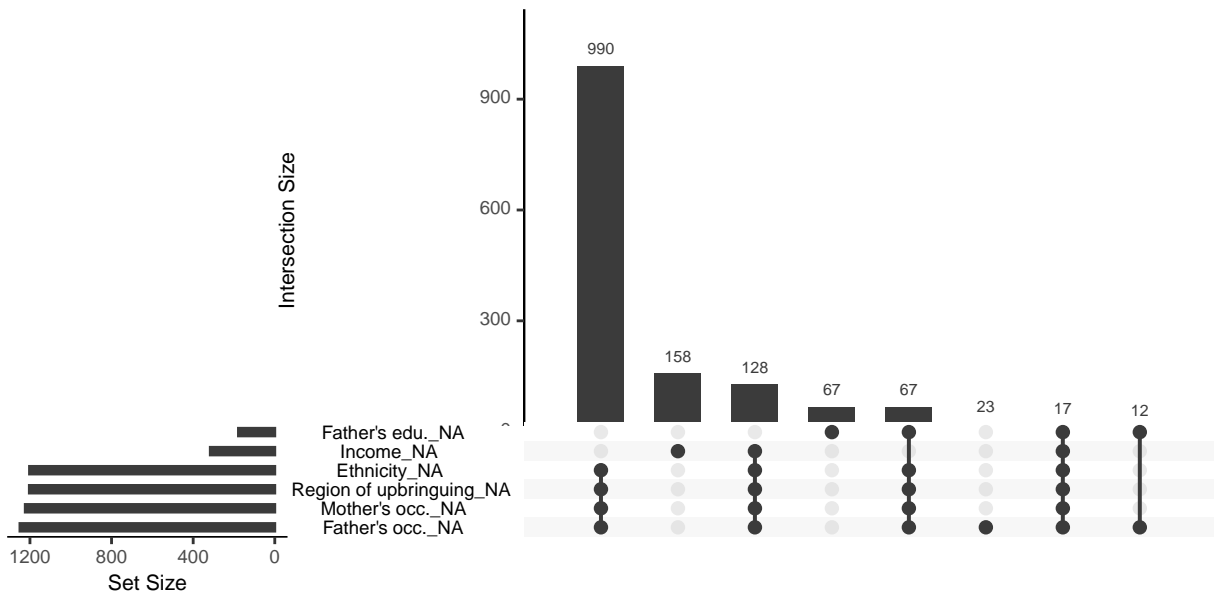# 3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

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

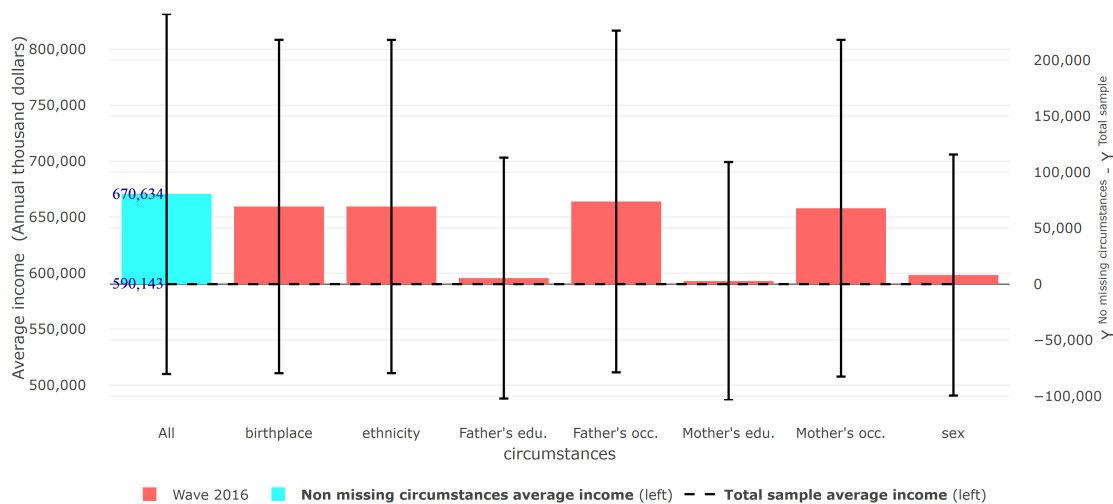## 3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

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 2016	Analysis sample	0.463	0.411	0.64	670,634
Wave 2016	Total sample	0.439	0.413	0.56	590,143

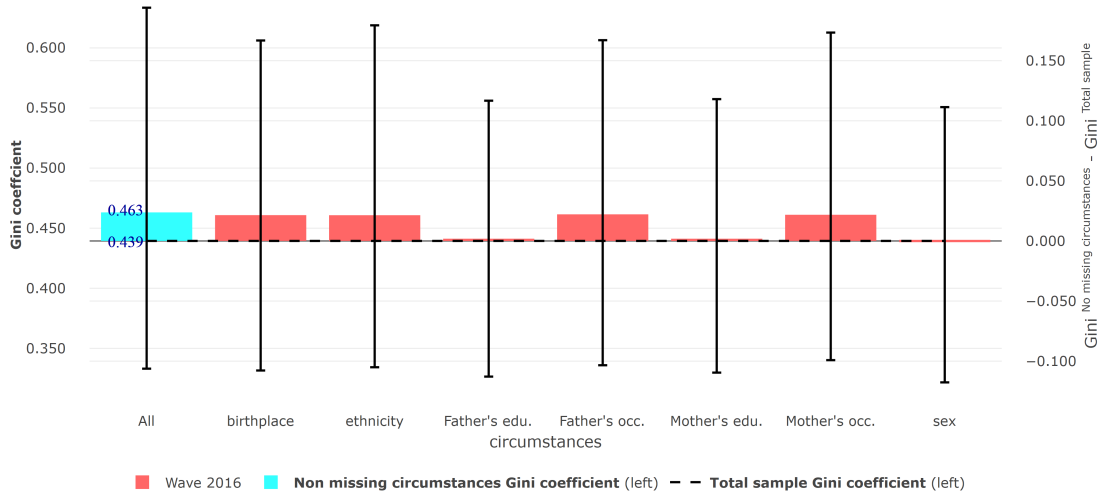## 3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

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