

# Mongolia 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 2,674 individuals in the total sample and 1,394 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<sup>1</sup>

**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)

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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 - 2016

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=1,394)	(N=2,674)
<b>Gender</b>		
1 Male	615 (44.1%)	1,186 (44.4%)
2 Female	779 (55.9%)	1,358 (50.8%)
Missing	0 (0%)	130 (4.9%)
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
3 Bayid	47 (3.4%)	49 (1.8%)
4 Buryat	39 (2.8%)	48 (1.8%)
6 Dorbet	75 (5.4%)	79 (3.0%)
9 Kazakh	63 (4.5%)	65 (2.4%)
10 Khalkh	1,096 (78.6%)	1,182 (44.2%)
14 Other	74 (5.3%)	77 (2.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,174 (43.9%)
<b>Region of upbringing</b>		
1 Urban	281 (20.2%)	293 (11.0%)
2 Rural	1,113 (79.8%)	1,189 (44.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,192 (44.6%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2016

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=1,394)	(N=2,674)
<b>Father's education (levels)</b>		
1 No degree/No education	178 (12.8%)	300 (11.2%)
2 Primary education	379 (27.2%)	744 (27.8%)
3 Lower secondary education	201 (14.4%)	374 (14.0%)
4 (Upper) secondary education	302 (21.7%)	582 (21.8%)
5 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	94 (6.7%)	179 (6.7%)
6 Tertiary education (not a university diploma)	182 (13.1%)	320 (12.0%)
7 Bachelor's degree or more	48 (3.4%)	106 (4.0%)
8 Master's degree or PhD	10 (0.7%)	14 (0.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	55 (2.1%)
<b>Mother's education (levels)</b>		
1 No degree/No education	177 (12.7%)	310 (11.6%)
2 Primary education	424 (30.4%)	812 (30.4%)
3 Lower secondary education	202 (14.5%)	404 (15.1%)
4 (Upper) secondary education	301 (21.6%)	577 (21.6%)
5 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	93 (6.7%)	173 (6.5%)
6 Tertiary education (not a university diploma)	137 (9.8%)	256 (9.6%)
7 Bachelor's degree or more	53 (3.8%)	94 (3.5%)
8 Master's degree or PhD	7 (0.5%)	11 (0.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	37 (1.4%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2016

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=1,394)	(N=2,674)
<b>Father's occupation</b>		
1 Managers	752 (53.9%)	810 (30.3%)
2 Professionals	37 (2.7%)	39 (1.5%)
3 Technicians and Professionals	66 (4.7%)	69 (2.6%)
4 Clerical Support	57 (4.1%)	57 (2.1%)
5 Service and sales	109 (7.8%)	112 (4.2%)
6 Farm, Forest, Fishery	7 (0.5%)	7 (0.3%)
7 Craft	12 (0.9%)	13 (0.5%)
8 Operators	18 (1.3%)	18 (0.7%)
9 Elementary	63 (4.5%)	66 (2.5%)
10 Others	209 (15.0%)	222 (8.3%)
11 Did not work	52 (3.7%)	54 (2.0%)
12 Dead	12 (0.9%)	13 (0.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,194 (44.7%)
<b>Mother's occupation</b>		
1 Managers	750 (53.8%)	806 (30.1%)
2 Professionals	10 (0.7%)	11 (0.4%)
3 Technicians and Professionals	34 (2.4%)	37 (1.4%)
4 Clerical Support	72 (5.2%)	77 (2.9%)
5 Service and sales	27 (1.9%)	27 (1.0%)
6 Farm, Forest, Fishery	9 (0.6%)	10 (0.4%)
7 Craft	29 (2.1%)	34 (1.3%)
8 Operators	22 (1.6%)	22 (0.8%)
9 Elementary	181 (13.0%)	189 (7.1%)
10 Others	203 (14.6%)	217 (8.1%)
11 Did not work	29 (2.1%)	33 (1.2%)
12 Dead	28 (2.0%)	28 (1.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,183 (44.2%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2016

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	1,394	3,334,403	6,516,805	2,280,000	48,000	1.8e+08	0
Total sample	2,674	3,131,211	5,847,957	2,160,000	48,000	1.8e+08	62

### 3 Missing data analysis

#### 3.1 Missing patterns

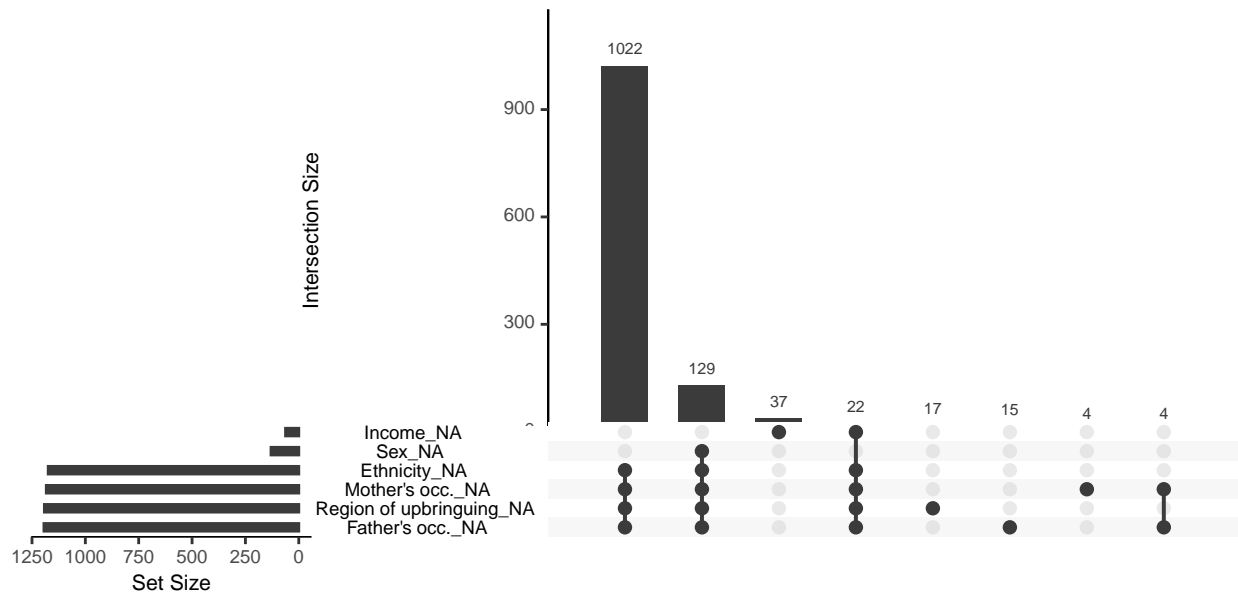


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

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

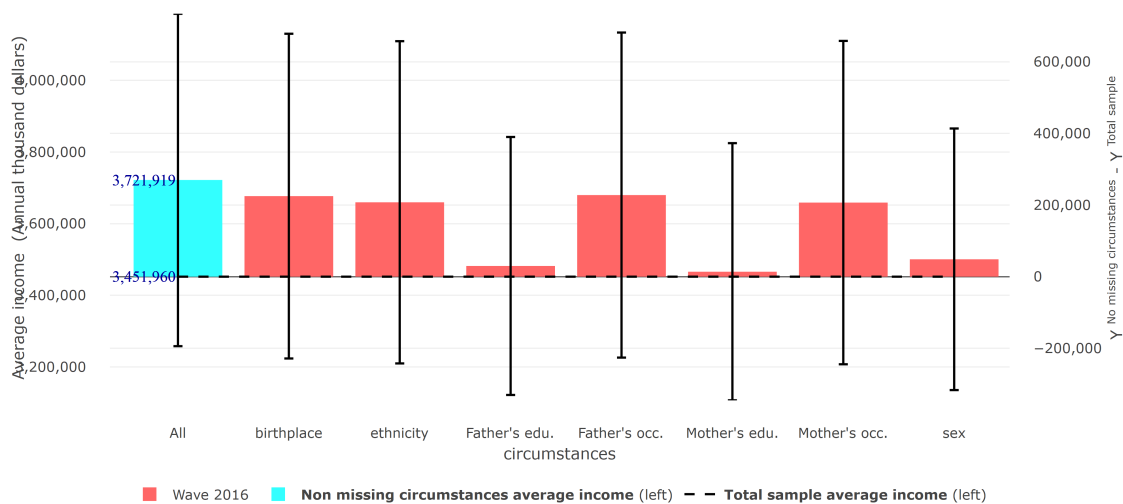


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

### 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	0.493	0.45	0.555	3,721,919
Wave 2016	Total sample	0.481	0.45	0.527	3,451,960

### 3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

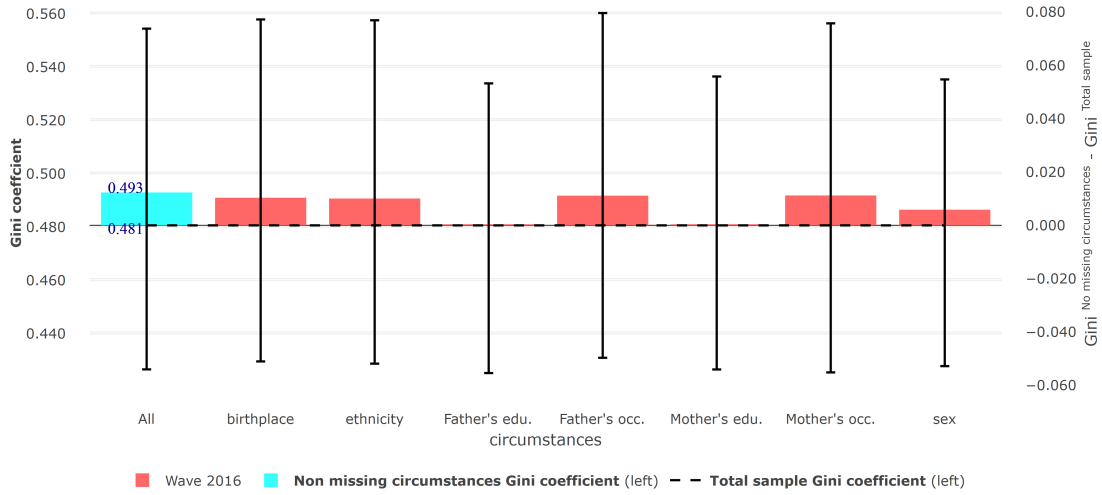


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample