

# Uzbekistan 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 2,917 individuals in the total sample and 1,139 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=1,139)	(N=2,917)
<b>Gender</b>		
1 Male	540 (47.4%)	1,314 (45.0%)
2 Female	599 (52.6%)	1,479 (50.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	124 (4.3%)
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
8 Karakalpak	48 (4.2%)	53 (1.8%)
9 Kazakh	29 (2.5%)	31 (1.1%)
14 Other	40 (3.5%)	61 (2.1%)
15 Russian	27 (2.4%)	45 (1.5%)
16 Tajik	24 (2.1%)	28 (1.0%)
20 Uzbek	971 (85.3%)	1,277 (43.8%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,422 (48.7%)
<b>Region of upbringing</b>		
1 Urban	400 (35.1%)	532 (18.2%)
2 Rural	739 (64.9%)	938 (32.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,447 (49.6%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2016

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=1,139)	(N=2,917)
<b>Father's education (levels)</b>		
1 No degree/No education	3 (0.3%)	16 (0.5%)
2 Primary education	76 (6.7%)	133 (4.6%)
3 Lower secondary education	165 (14.5%)	409 (14.0%)
4 (Upper) secondary education	418 (36.7%)	1,046 (35.9%)
5 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	252 (22.1%)	552 (18.9%)
6 Tertiary education (not a university diploma)	19 (1.7%)	52 (1.8%)
7 Bachelor's degree or more	195 (17.1%)	456 (15.6%)
8 Master's degree or PhD	11 (1.0%)	27 (0.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	226 (7.7%)
<b>Mother's education (levels)</b>		
1 No degree/No education	4 (0.4%)	24 (0.8%)
2 Primary education	89 (7.8%)	178 (6.1%)
3 Lower secondary education	255 (22.4%)	593 (20.3%)
4 (Upper) secondary education	502 (44.1%)	1,224 (42.0%)
5 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	162 (14.2%)	420 (14.4%)
6 Tertiary education (not a university diploma)	12 (1.1%)	40 (1.4%)
7 Bachelor's degree or more	103 (9.0%)	238 (8.2%)
8 Master's degree or PhD	12 (1.1%)	19 (0.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	181 (6.2%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2016

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=1,139)	(N=2,917)
<b>Father's occupation</b>		
1 Managers	447 (39.2%)	561 (19.2%)
2 Professionals	18 (1.6%)	19 (0.7%)
3 Technicians and Professionals	105 (9.2%)	130 (4.5%)
4 Clerical Support	77 (6.8%)	106 (3.6%)
5 Service and sales	123 (10.8%)	165 (5.7%)
6 Farm, Forest, Fishery	17 (1.5%)	19 (0.7%)
7 Craft	27 (2.4%)	36 (1.2%)
8 Operators	13 (1.1%)	17 (0.6%)
9 Elementary	148 (13.0%)	195 (6.7%)
10 Others	132 (11.6%)	163 (5.6%)
11 Did not work	28 (2.5%)	32 (1.1%)
12 Dead	4 (0.4%)	5 (0.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,469 (50.4%)
<b>Mother's occupation</b>		
1 Managers	378 (33.2%)	467 (16.0%)
2 Professionals	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)
3 Technicians and Professionals	7 (0.6%)	7 (0.2%)
4 Clerical Support	60 (5.3%)	81 (2.8%)
5 Service and sales	5 (0.4%)	6 (0.2%)
6 Farm, Forest, Fishery	12 (1.1%)	14 (0.5%)
7 Craft	37 (3.2%)	47 (1.6%)
8 Operators	12 (1.1%)	18 (0.6%)
9 Elementary	178 (15.6%)	233 (8.0%)
10 Others	84 (7.4%)	104 (3.6%)
11 Did not work	32 (2.8%)	41 (1.4%)
12 Dead	333 (29.2%)	442 (15.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,456 (49.9%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2016

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	1,139	5,167,773	9,434,512	3e+06	4e+05	1.5e+08	0
Total sample	2,917	4,966,726	9,341,870	3e+06	4e+05	1.5e+08	320

### 3 Missing data analysis

#### 3.1 Missing patterns

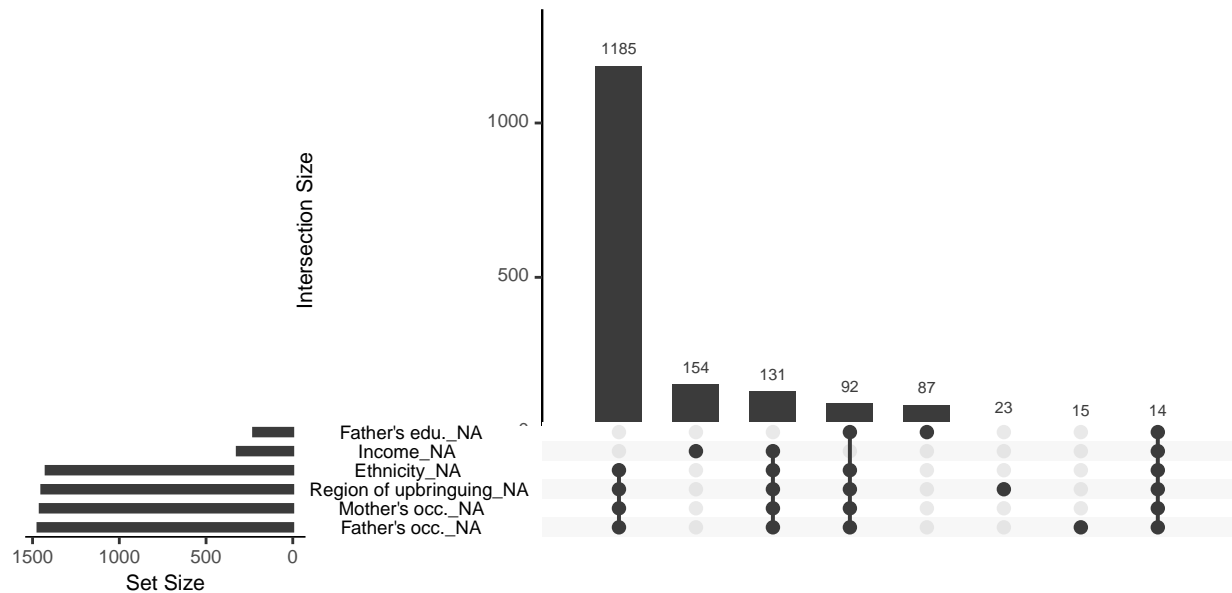


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

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

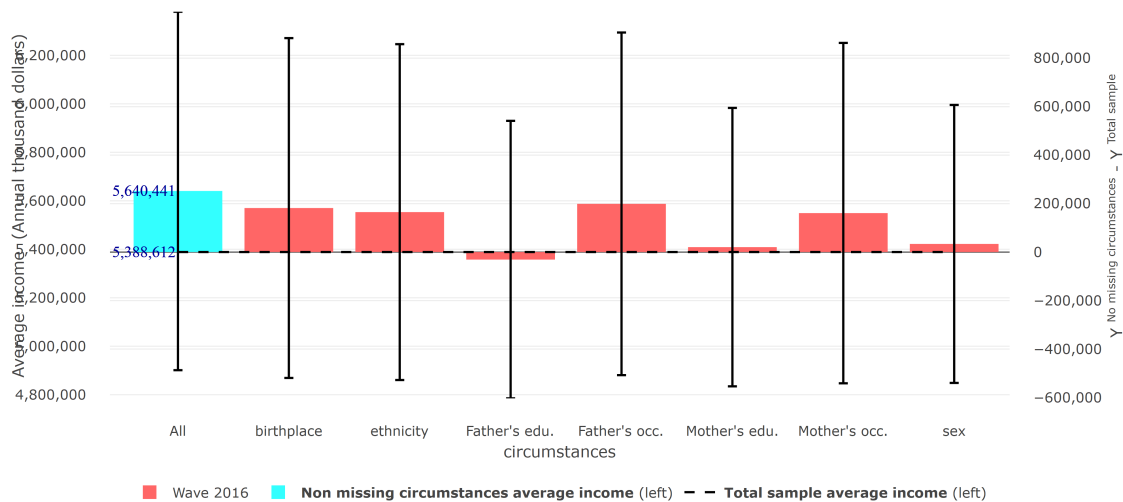


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

### 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	0.495	0.460	0.568	5,640,441
Wave 2016	Total sample	0.489	0.471	0.542	5,388,612

### 3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

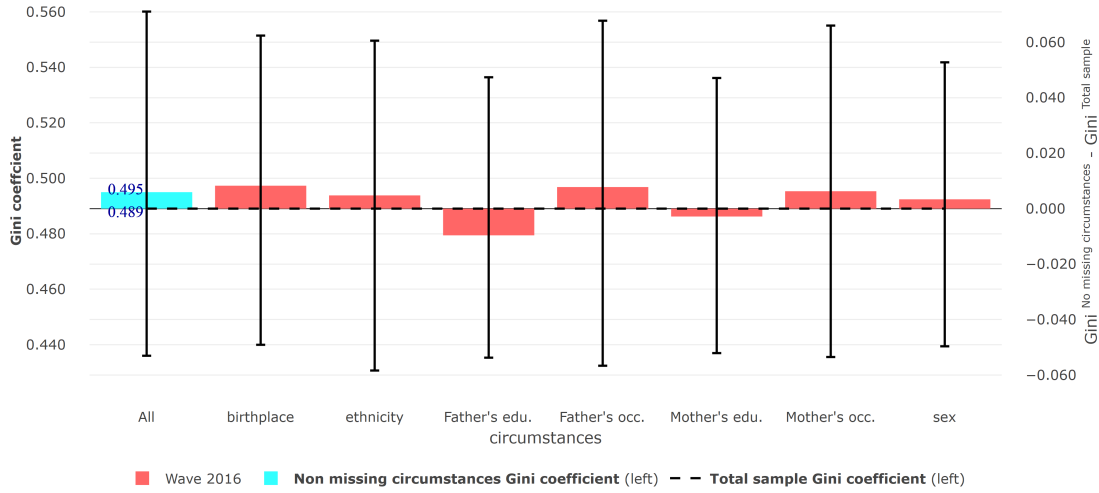


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample