Kyrgyzstan 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 2,791 individuals in the total sample and 1,301 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=1,301)	(N=2,791)
Gender		
1 Male	590 (45.3%)	1,270 (45.5%)
2 Female	711 (54.7%)	1,409 (50.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	112 (4.0%)
Ethnicity		
5 Dungan	7 (0.5%)	12 (0.4%)
11 Kyrgyz	955 (73.4%)	1,055 (37.8%)
14 Other	59 (4.5%)	67 (2.4%)
15 Russian	100 (7.7%)	109 (3.9%)
16 Tajik	10 (0.8%)	12 (0.4%)
20 Uzbek	170 (13.1%)	207 (7.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,329 (47.6%)
Region of upbringuing		
1 Urban	380 (29.2%)	425 (15.2%)
2 Rural	921 (70.8%)	1,013 (36.3%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,353 (48.5%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2016

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=1,301)	(N=2,791)
Father's education (levels)		
1 No degree/No education	95 (7.3%)	198 (7.1%)
2 Primary education	78 (6.0%)	134 (4.8%)
3 Lower secondary education	202 (15.5%)	405 (14.5%)
4 (Upper) secondary education	551 (42.4%)	1,210 (43.4%)
5 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	197 (15.1%)	438 (15.7%)
6 Tertiary education (not a university diploma)	171 (13.1%)	375 (13.4%)
7 Bachelor's degree or more	7 (0.5%)	12 (0.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	19 (0.7%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 No degree/No education	117 (9.0%)	225 (8.1%)
2 Primary education	68 (5.2%)	138 (4.9%)
3 Lower secondary education	213 (16.4%)	408 (14.6%)
4 (Upper) secondary education	570 (43.8%)	1,242 (44.5%)
5 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	192 (14.8%)	416 (14.9%)
6 Tertiary education (not a university diploma)	135 (10.4%)	334 (12.0%)
7 Bachelor's degree or more	6 (0.5%)	11 (0.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	17 (0.6%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2016

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=1,301)	(N=2,791)
Father's occupation		
1 Managers	740 (56.9%)	800 (28.7%)
2 Professionals	34 (2.6%)	38 (1.4%)
3 Technicians and Professionals	81 (6.2%)	92 (3.3%)
4 Clerical Support	58 (4.5%)	64 (2.3%)
5 Service and sales	84 (6.5%)	93 (3.3%)
6 Farm, Forest, Fishery	17 (1.3%)	19 (0.7%)
7 Craft	28 (2.2%)	33 (1.2%)
8 Operators	12 (0.9%)	13 (0.5%)
9 Elementary	76 (5.8%)	86 (3.1%)
10 Others	87 (6.7%)	94 (3.4%)
11 Did not work	71 (5.5%)	81 (2.9%)
12 Dead	13 (1.0%)	15 (0.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,363 (48.8%)
Mother's occupation		
1 Managers	734 (56.4%)	801 (28.7%)
2 Professionals	27 (2.1%)	29 (1.0%)
3 Technicians and Professionals	21 (1.6%)	25 (0.9%)
4 Clerical Support	70 (5.4%)	73 (2.6%)
5 Service and sales	23 (1.8%)	23 (0.8%)
6 Farm, Forest, Fishery	29 (2.2%)	32 (1.1%)
7 Craft	40 (3.1%)	48 (1.7%)
8 Operators	15 (1.2%)	16 (0.6%)
9 Elementary	105 (8.1%)	114 (4.1%)
10 Others	62 (4.8%)	72 (2.6%)
11 Did not work	120 (9.2%)	132 (4.7%)
12 Dead	55 (4.2%)	62 (2.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,364 (48.9%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2016

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	1,301	61,353	77,758	40,000	0	1,500,000	0
Total sample	2,791	59,222	74,001	40,000	0	1,500,000	222

3 Missing data analysis
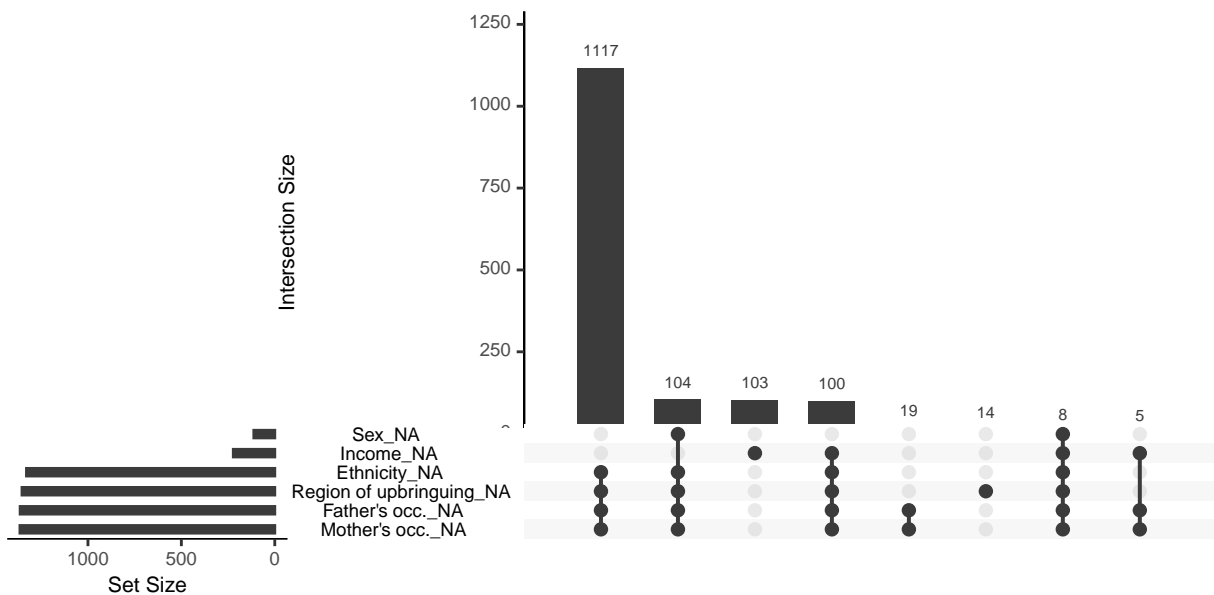
3.1 Missing patterns

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

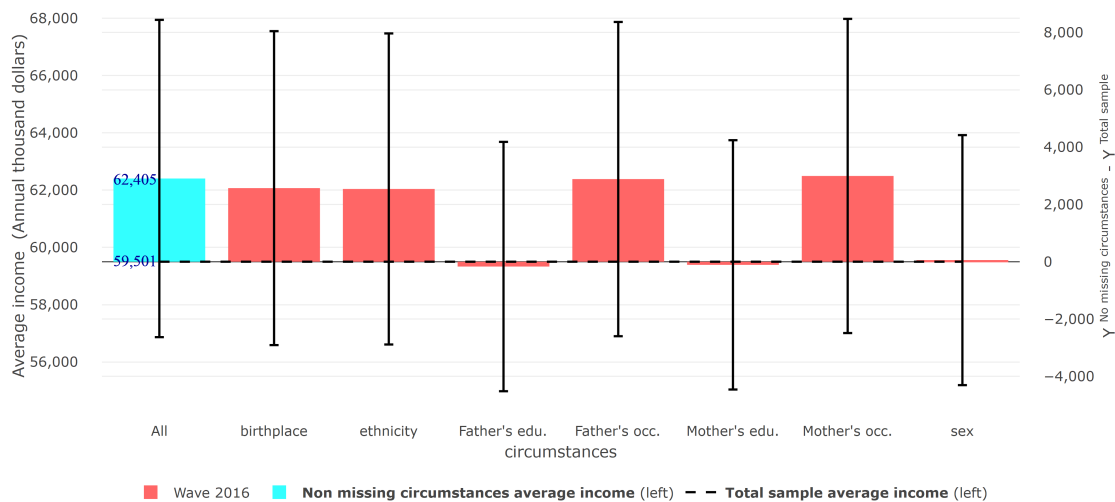## 3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

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	0.487	0.455	0.529	62,405
Wave 2016	Total sample	0.484	0.464	0.509	59,501

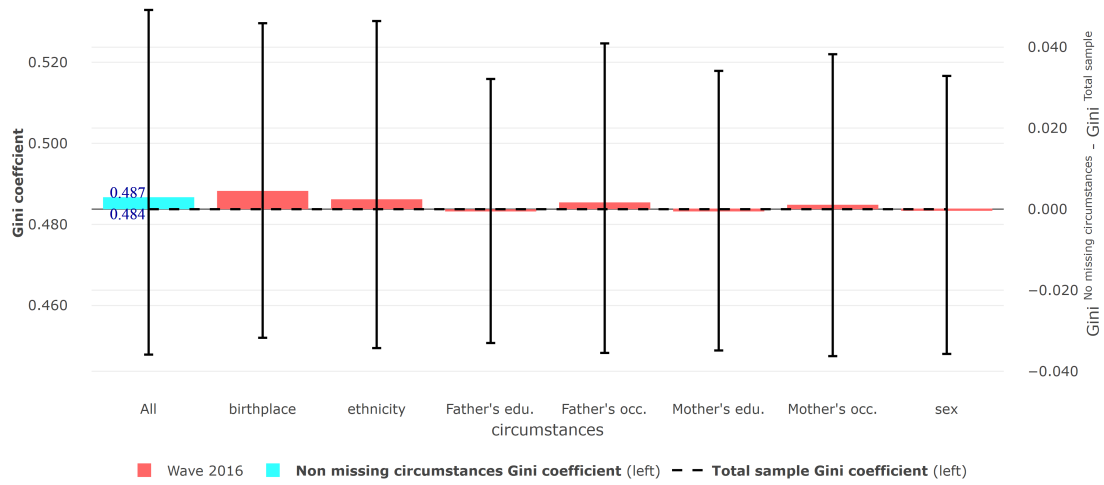## 3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

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