

# Tajikistan 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 3,131 individuals in the total sample and 1,110 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=1,110)	(N=3,131)
<b>Gender</b>		
1 Male	510 (45.9%)	1,331 (42.5%)
2 Female	600 (54.1%)	1,446 (46.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	354 (11.3%)
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
11 Kyrgyz	0 (0%)	2 (0.1%)
14 Other	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)
15 Russian	5 (0.5%)	7 (0.2%)
16 Tajik	886 (79.8%)	1,158 (37.0%)
20 Uzbek	217 (19.5%)	290 (9.3%)
21 Yagnobi	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,672 (53.4%)
<b>Region of upbringing</b>		
1 Urban	190 (17.1%)	257 (8.2%)
2 Rural	920 (82.9%)	1,191 (38.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,683 (53.8%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2016

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=1,110)	(N=3,131)
<b>Father's education (levels)</b>		
1 No degree/No education	20 (1.8%)	67 (2.1%)
2 Primary education	72 (6.5%)	235 (7.5%)
3 Lower secondary education	182 (16.4%)	533 (17.0%)
4 (Upper) secondary education	498 (44.9%)	1,329 (42.4%)
5 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	111 (10.0%)	300 (9.6%)
6 Tertiary education (not a university diploma)	94 (8.5%)	262 (8.4%)
7 Bachelor's degree or more	120 (10.8%)	296 (9.5%)
8 Master's degree or PhD	13 (1.2%)	27 (0.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	82 (2.6%)
<b>Mother's education (levels)</b>		
1 No degree/No education	45 (4.1%)	134 (4.3%)
2 Primary education	112 (10.1%)	361 (11.5%)
3 Lower secondary education	334 (30.1%)	979 (31.3%)
4 (Upper) secondary education	515 (46.4%)	1,316 (42.0%)
5 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	41 (3.7%)	109 (3.5%)
6 Tertiary education (not a university diploma)	12 (1.1%)	30 (1.0%)
7 Bachelor's degree or more	47 (4.2%)	115 (3.7%)
8 Master's degree or PhD	4 (0.4%)	6 (0.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	81 (2.6%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2016

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=1,110)	(N=3,131)
<b>Father's occupation</b>		
1 Managers	589 (53.1%)	771 (24.6%)
2 Professionals	9 (0.8%)	12 (0.4%)
3 Technicians and Professionals	111 (10.0%)	147 (4.7%)
4 Clerical Support	51 (4.6%)	61 (1.9%)
5 Service and sales	4 (0.4%)	4 (0.1%)
6 Farm, Forest, Fishery	9 (0.8%)	11 (0.4%)
7 Craft	25 (2.3%)	33 (1.1%)
8 Operators	11 (1.0%)	14 (0.4%)
9 Elementary	110 (9.9%)	133 (4.2%)
10 Others	162 (14.6%)	202 (6.5%)
11 Did not work	24 (2.2%)	42 (1.3%)
12 Dead	5 (0.5%)	9 (0.3%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,692 (54.0%)
<b>Mother's occupation</b>		
1 Managers	494 (44.5%)	639 (20.4%)
2 Professionals	3 (0.3%)	3 (0.1%)
3 Technicians and Professionals	3 (0.3%)	4 (0.1%)
4 Clerical Support	26 (2.3%)	29 (0.9%)
5 Service and sales	2 (0.2%)	2 (0.1%)
6 Farm, Forest, Fishery	2 (0.2%)	5 (0.2%)
7 Craft	9 (0.8%)	13 (0.4%)
8 Operators	3 (0.3%)	5 (0.2%)
9 Elementary	44 (4.0%)	59 (1.9%)
10 Others	67 (6.0%)	81 (2.6%)
11 Did not work	12 (1.1%)	28 (0.9%)
12 Dead	445 (40.1%)	564 (18.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,699 (54.3%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2016

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	1,110	3,585	2,712	3,000	171.4	52,600	0
Total sample	3,131	3,534	2,602	2,914	171.4	52,600	596

### 3 Missing data analysis

#### 3.1 Missing patterns

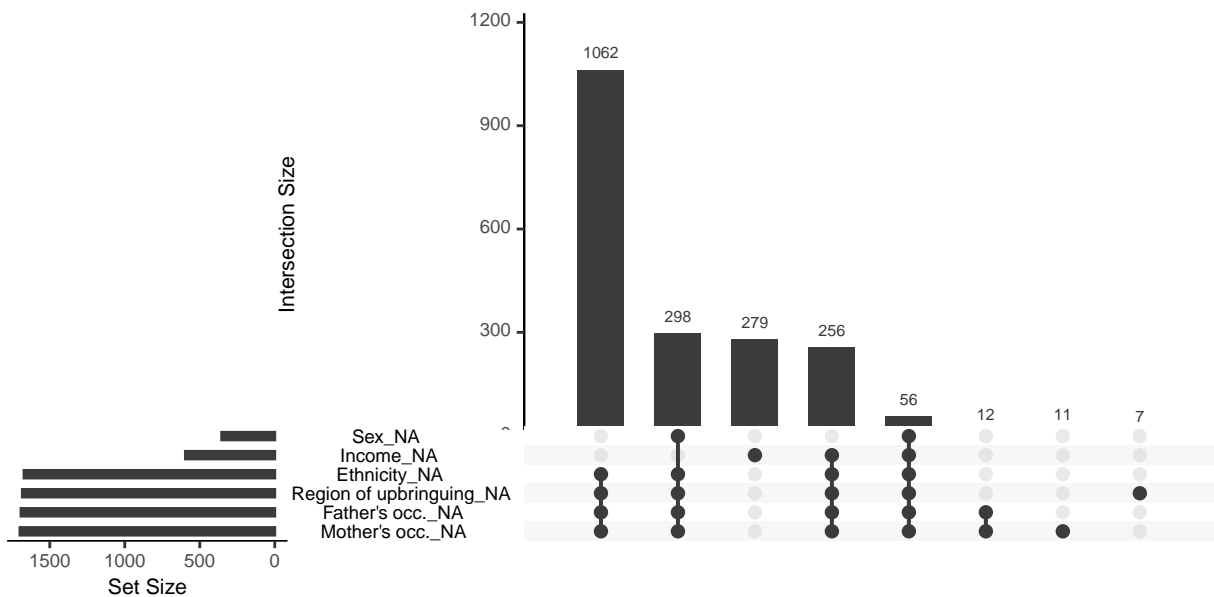


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

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

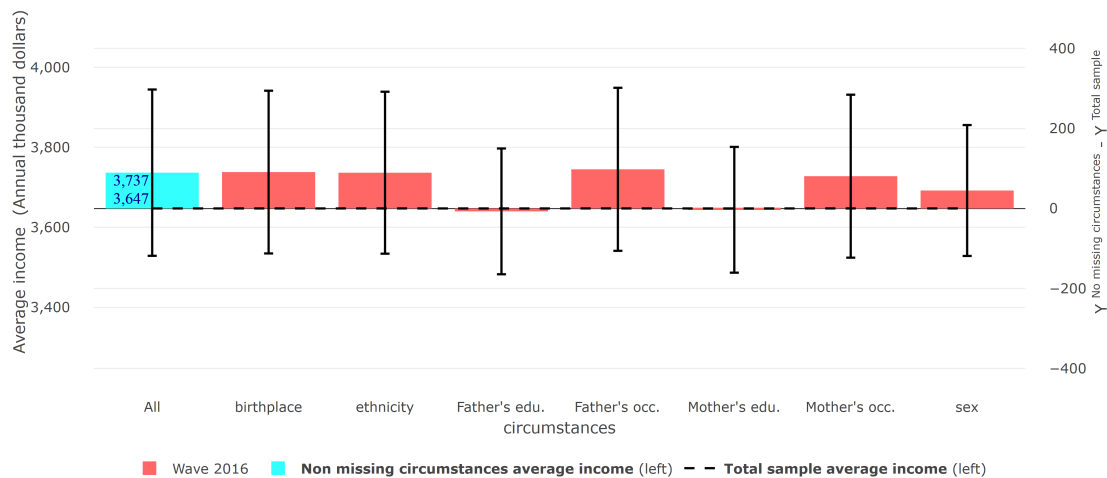


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

### 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	0.339	0.324	0.371	3,737
Wave 2016	Total sample	0.337	0.324	0.356	3,647

### 3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

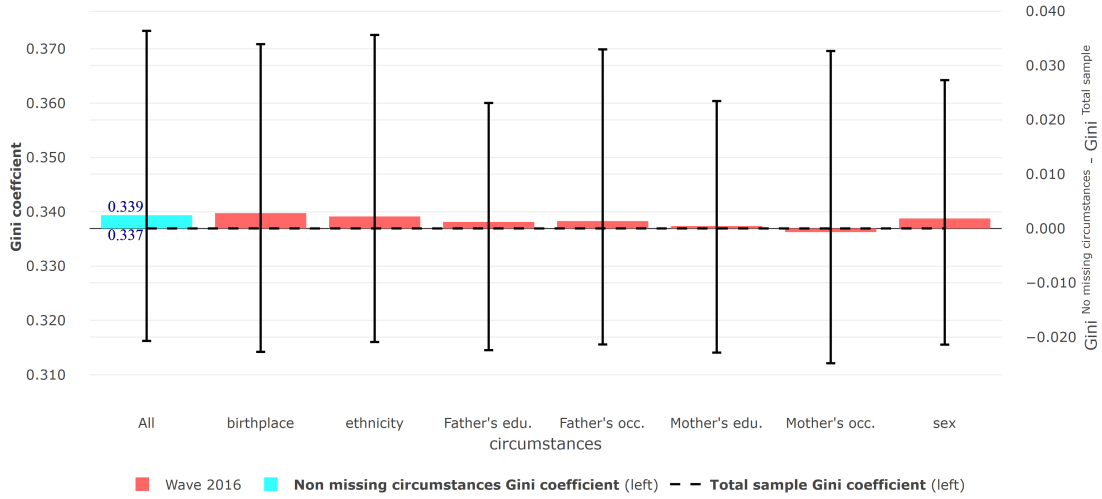


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample