Lithuania 2005

1 Survey Description

Survey: EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions household and individual survey (EU-SILC), carried out by the Statistical Office of the European Union, for the 2005

Link to the document: https://www.gesis.org/en/missy/metadata/EU-SILC/2005/#LT

Sample: The survey employed a comprehensive sampling approach, incorporating probabilistic, random, stratified, and one stage designs for a robust representation of the population. There are 9,642 individuals in the total sample and 7,008 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

Weights: The survey employs the household as unit of analysis. The weighting method is not available for consultation

Outcome: The outcome variables are annual equivalized household disposable total (*eq_iinc*) income in dollars PPP 2017.[1]

Circumstances:

- Sex (female, male)
- Country of birth 'Birthplace' (Same country as country of residence, any european country except country of residence or, any other country, described in table 1)
- Fathers's edu. (levels of education, described in Table 2)
- Mother's edu. (levels of education, described in Table 2)
- Father's occ. (11 categories, 10 from 1-Digit ISCO + one category including death/unknown/unemployed, described in Table 3)
- Mother's occ. (11 categories, 10 from 1-Digit ISCO + one category including death-unknown-unemployed, described in Table 3)

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

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2005

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=7,008)	(N=9,642)
Gender		
Mean (SD)	1.54 (0.498)	1.55 (0.497)
Median [Min, Max]	2.00 [1.00, 2.00]	2.00 [1.00, 2.00]
Region of birth		
1 Local	6,584 (93.9%)	9,019 (93.5%)
2 European Union	27 (0.4%)	47 (0.5%)
3 Other	397 (5.7%)	576 (6.0%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2005

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=7,008)	(N=9,642)
Father's education (years)		
0 Unknown	952 (13.6%)	979 (10.2%)
1 Basic	609 (8.7%)	627 (6.5%)
2 Primary	2,130 (30.4%)	2,175 (22.6%)
3 Lower Secondary	1,279 (18.3%)	1,314 (13.6%)
4 Upper Secondary	899 (12.8%)	929 (9.6%)
5 Post Secondary	700 (10.0%)	719 (7.5%)
6 Tertiary	439 (6.3%)	446 (4.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,453 (25.4%)
Mother's education (levels)		
0 Unknown	139 (2.0%)	146 (1.5%)
1 Basic	909 (13.0%)	965 (10.0%)
2 Primary	2,542 (36.3%)	2,619 (27.2%)
3 Lower Secondary	1,138 (16.2%)	1,251 (13.0%)
4 Upper Secondary	965 (13.8%)	1,075 (11.1%)
5 Post Secondary	853 (12.2%)	952 (9.9%)
6 Tertiary	462 (6.6%)	467 (4.8%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,167 (22.5%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2005

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=7,008)	(N=9,642)
Father's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	1,007 (14.4%)	1,037 (10.8%)
1 Manager	381 (5.4%)	403 (4.2%)
2 Professional	457 (6.5%)	468 (4.9%)
3 Technician	201 (2.9%)	206 (2.1%)
4 Clerical	123 (1.8%)	125 (1.3%)
5 Service	148 (2.1%)	152 (1.6%)
6 Agriculture	489 (7.0%)	503 (5.2%)
7 Craft/Trades	1,501 (21.4%)	1,552 (16.1%)
8 Plant Operator	1,187 (16.9%)	1,221 (12.7%)
9 Elementary	1,471 (21.0%)	1,545 (16.0%)
10 Armed forces	43 (0.6%)	44 (0.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,386 (24.7%)
Mother's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	1,065 (15.2%)	1,120 (11.6%)
1 Manager	216 (3.1%)	243 (2.5%)
2 Professional	750 (10.7%)	830 (8.6%)
3 Technician	347 (5.0%)	381 (4.0%)
4 Clerical	338 (4.8%)	355 (3.7%)
5 Service	612 (8.7%)	669 (6.9%)
6 Agriculture	496 (7.1%)	536 (5.6%)
7 Craft/Trades	675 (9.6%)	740 (7.7%)
8 Plant Operator	165 (2.4%)	184 (1.9%)
9 Elementary	2,341 (33.4%)	2,490 (25.8%)
10 Armed forces	3 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,091 (21.7%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2005

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	7,008	9,176	6,820	7,471	60.82	61,084	0
Total sample	9,642	8,526	6,432	6,806	60.82	61,084	43

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

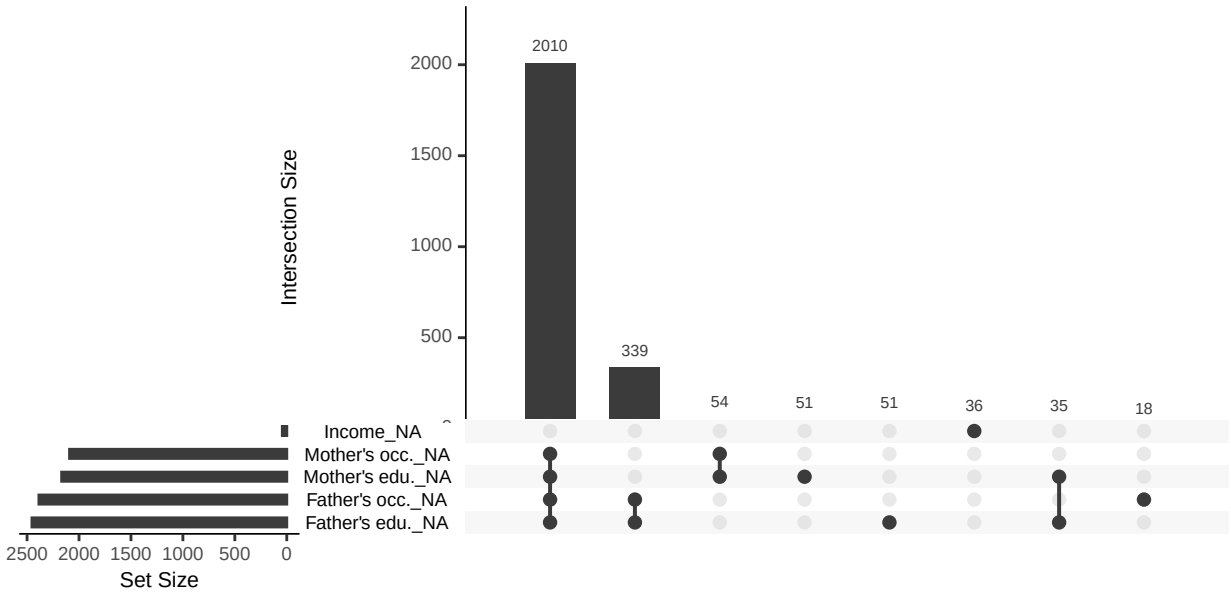

Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

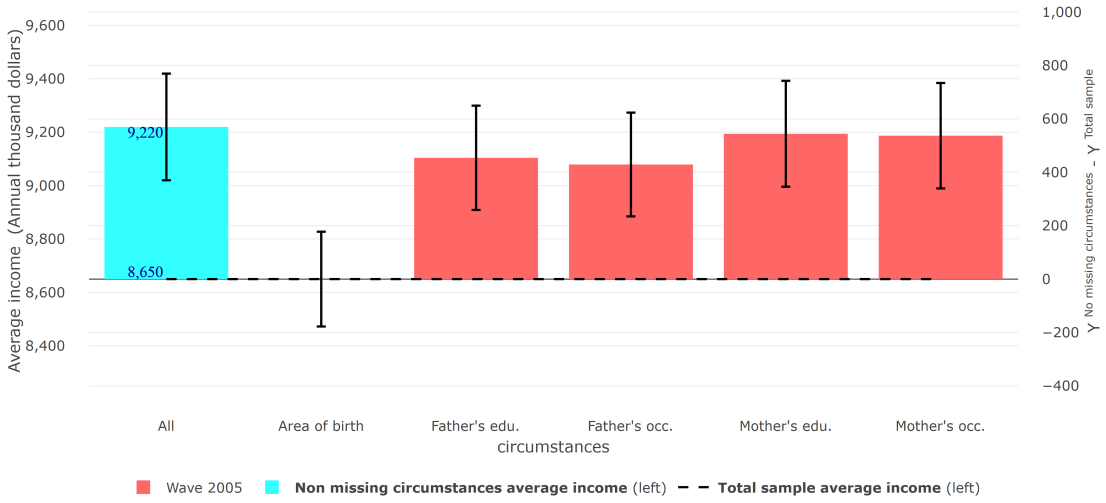

Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2005	Analysis sample	0.367	0.349	0.364	9,220
Wave 2005	Total sample	0.364	0.346	0.358	8,650

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

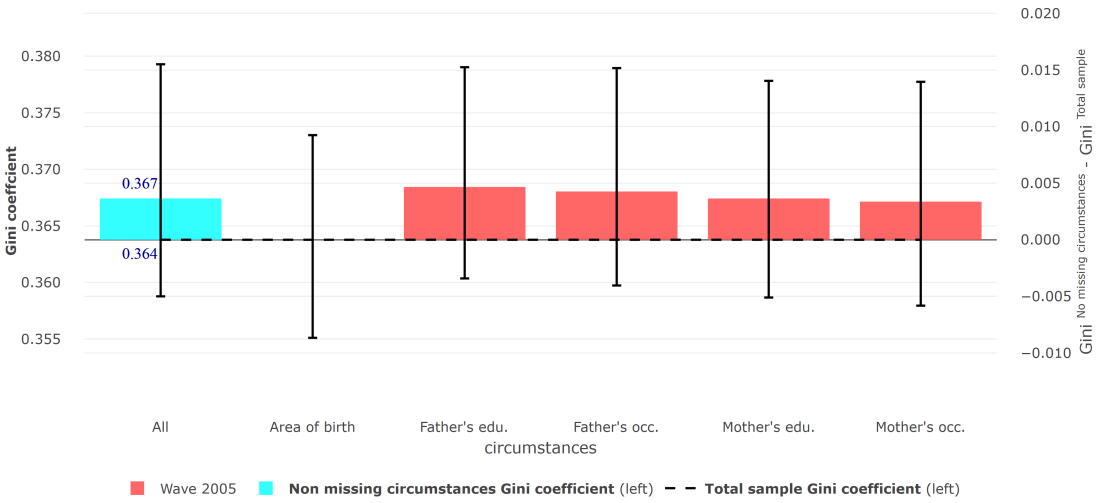

Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample