

# Norway 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.geis.org/en/missy/metadata/EU-SILC/2005/#NO>

**Sample:** The survey employed a comprehensive sampling approach, incorporating probabilistic, systematic, stratified, and multi-stage designs for a robust representation of the population. There are 11,595 individuals in the total sample and 2,882 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 and utilizes the inverse of selection probability as a weighting method

**Outcome:** The outcome variables are annual equivalized household disposable total (*eq\_iinc*) income in dollars PPP 2017.<sup>1</sup>

**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)

---

<sup>1</sup>Income variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

## 2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2005

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=2,882)	(N=11,595)
<b>Gender</b>		
Mean (SD)	1.48 (0.500)	1.50 (0.500)
Median [Min, Max]	1.00 [1.00, 2.00]	1.00 [1.00, 2.00]
<b>Region of birth</b>		
1 Local	2,722 (94.4%)	10,674 (92.1%)
2 European Union	74 (2.6%)	310 (2.7%)
3 Other	86 (3.0%)	542 (4.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	69 (0.6%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2005

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=2,882)	(N=11,595)
<b>Father's education (years)</b>		
0 Unknown	2 (0.1%)	4 (0.0%)
1 Basic	0 (0%)	2 (0.0%)
2 Primary	63 (2.2%)	121 (1.0%)
3 Lower Secondary	1,044 (36.2%)	1,962 (16.9%)
4 Upper Secondary	662 (23.0%)	1,150 (9.9%)
5 Post Secondary	597 (20.7%)	879 (7.6%)
6 Tertiary	514 (17.8%)	792 (6.8%)
Missing	0 (0%)	6,685 (57.7%)
<b>Mother's education (levels)</b>		
0 Unknown	2 (0.1%)	13 (0.1%)
1 Basic	2 (0.1%)	6 (0.1%)
2 Primary	46 (1.6%)	136 (1.2%)
3 Lower Secondary	1,124 (39.0%)	2,396 (20.7%)
4 Upper Secondary	749 (26.0%)	1,342 (11.6%)
5 Post Secondary	275 (9.5%)	380 (3.3%)
6 Tertiary	684 (23.7%)	1,021 (8.8%)
Missing	0 (0%)	6,301 (54.3%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2005

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=2,882)	(N=11,595)
<b>Father's occupation (ISCO)</b>		
1 Manager	409 (14.2%)	636 (5.5%)
2 Professional	329 (11.4%)	466 (4.0%)
3 Technician	508 (17.6%)	787 (6.8%)
4 Clerical	111 (3.9%)	180 (1.6%)
5 Service	172 (6.0%)	255 (2.2%)
6 Agriculture	288 (10.0%)	569 (4.9%)
7 Craft/Trades	622 (21.6%)	1,086 (9.4%)
8 Plant Operator	371 (12.9%)	678 (5.8%)
9 Elementary	43 (1.5%)	70 (0.6%)
10 Armed forces	29 (1.0%)	45 (0.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	6,823 (58.8%)
<b>Mother's occupation (ISCO)</b>		
1 Manager	151 (5.2%)	191 (1.6%)
2 Professional	188 (6.5%)	228 (2.0%)
3 Technician	618 (21.4%)	725 (6.3%)
4 Clerical	379 (13.2%)	453 (3.9%)
5 Service	851 (29.5%)	1,048 (9.0%)
6 Agriculture	187 (6.5%)	218 (1.9%)
7 Craft/Trades	65 (2.3%)	83 (0.7%)
8 Plant Operator	143 (5.0%)	179 (1.5%)
9 Elementary	299 (10.4%)	391 (3.4%)
10 Armed forces	1 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	8,078 (69.7%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2005

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	2,882	30,263	18,402	28,459	4.879	777,876	0
Total sample	11,595	30,066	108,336	26,050	1.337	8,515,186	16

### 3 Missing data analysis

#### 3.1 Missing patterns

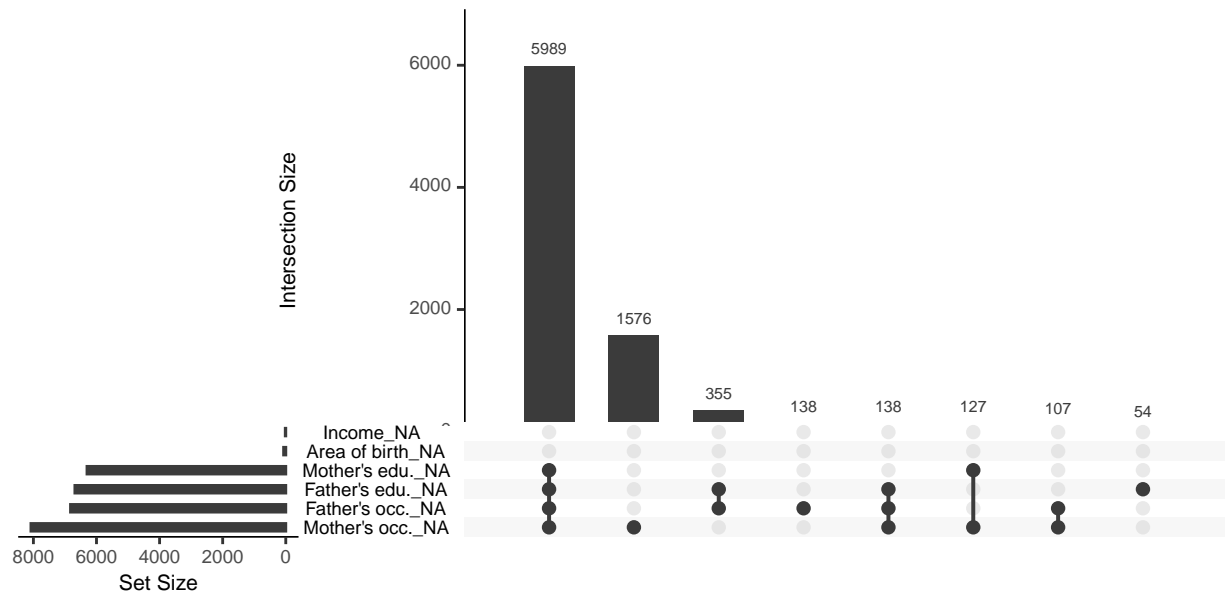


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

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

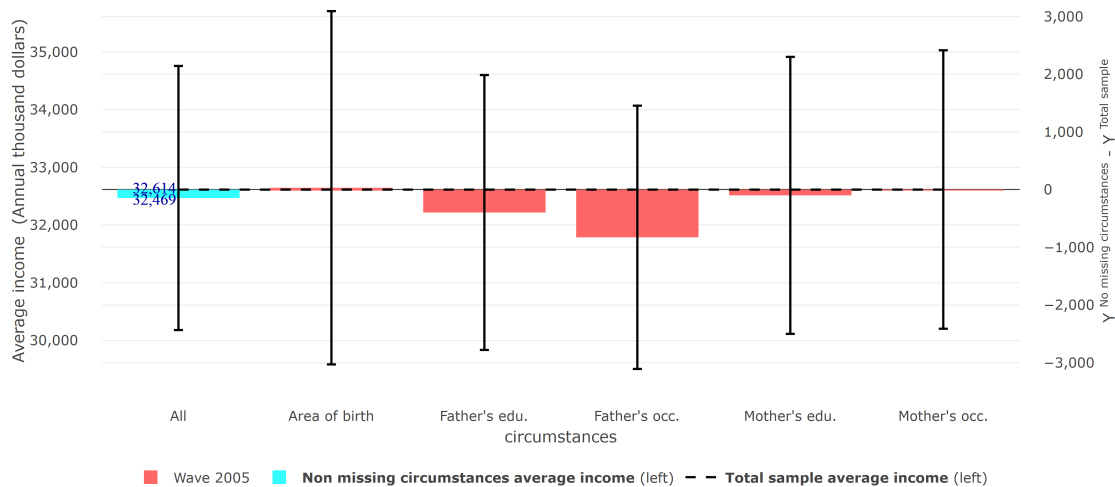


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

### 3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2005	Analysis sample	0.226	0.202	0.238	32,469
Wave 2005	Total sample	0.303	0.246	0.348	32,614

### 3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

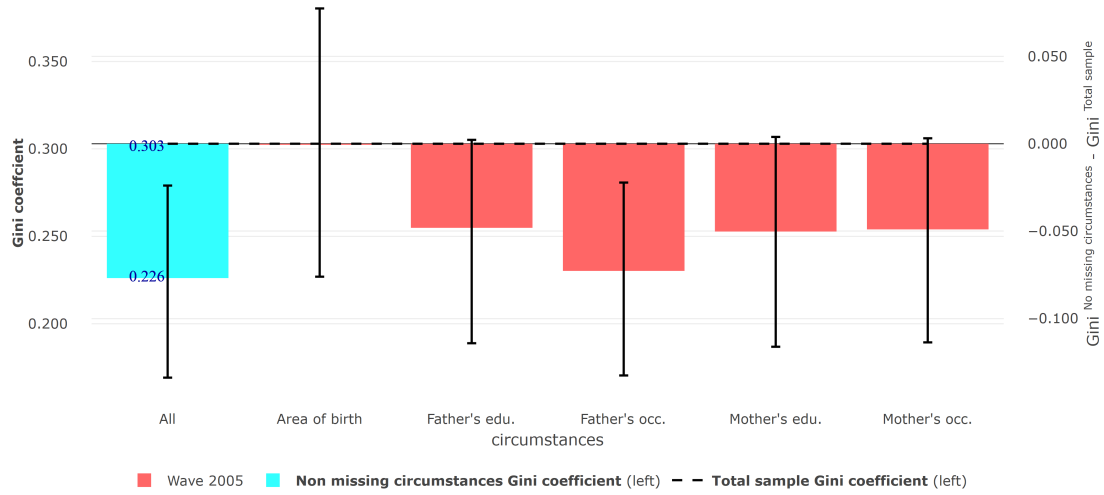


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample