Austria 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/#AT

Sample: The survey employed a comprehensive sampling approach, incorporating probabilistic, systematic, not stratified,and one stage designs for a robust representation of the population. There are 10,255 individuals in the total sample and 5,424 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

Weights: The survey employs the dwelling 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.[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=5,424)	(N=10,255)
Gender		
Mean (SD)	1.50 (0.500)	1.52 (0.499)
Median [Min, Max]	2.00 [1.00, 2.00]	2.00 [1.00, 2.00]
Region of birth		
1 Local	4,807 (88.6%)	9,056 (88.3%)
2 European Union	172 (3.2%)	413 (4.0%)
3 Other	445 (8.2%)	779 (7.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	7 (0.1%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2005

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=5,424)	(N=10,255)
Father's education (years)		
0 Unknown	191 (3.5%)	298 (2.9%)
2 Primary	90 (1.7%)	125 (1.2%)
3 Lower Secondary	3,112 (57.4%)	4,318 (42.1%)
4 Upper Secondary	1,654 (30.5%)	2,359 (23.0%)
5 Post Secondary	171 (3.2%)	203 (2.0%)
6 Tertiary	206 (3.8%)	290 (2.8%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,662 (26.0%)
Mother's education (levels)		
0 Unknown	71 (1.3%)	76 (0.7%)
1 Basic	5 (0.1%)	13 (0.1%)
2 Primary	412 (7.6%)	534 (5.2%)
3 Lower Secondary	3,690 (68.0%)	4,095 (39.9%)
4 Upper Secondary	928 (17.1%)	1,056 (10.3%)
5 Post Secondary	210 (3.9%)	246 (2.4%)
6 Tertiary	108 (2.0%)	113 (1.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4,122 (40.2%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2005

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=5,424)	(N=10,255)
Father's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	244 (4.5%)	674 (6.6%)
1 Manager	307 (5.7%)	546 (5.3%)
2 Professional	199 (3.7%)	265 (2.6%)
3 Technician	552 (10.2%)	765 (7.5%)
4 Clerical	299 (5.5%)	425 (4.1%)
5 Service	531 (9.8%)	695 (6.8%)
6 Agriculture	743 (13.7%)	1,148 (11.2%)
7 Craft/Trades	1,300 (24.0%)	1,767 (17.2%)
8 Plant Operator	392 (7.2%)	512 (5.0%)
9 Elementary	842 (15.5%)	1,134 (11.1%)
10 Armed forces	15 (0.3%)	65 (0.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,259 (22.0%)
Mother's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	2,190 (40.4%)	2,507 (24.4%)
1 Manager	74 (1.4%)	147 (1.4%)
2 Professional	102 (1.9%)	170 (1.7%)
3 Technician	169 (3.1%)	314 (3.1%)
4 Clerical	437 (8.1%)	789 (7.7%)
5 Service	666 (12.3%)	1,065 (10.4%)
6 Agriculture	361 (6.7%)	712 (6.9%)
7 Craft/Trades	325 (6.0%)	466 (4.5%)
8 Plant Operator	24 (0.4%)	66 (0.6%)
9 Elementary	1,073 (19.8%)	1,750 (17.1%)
10 Armed forces	3 (0.1%)	4 (0.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,265 (22.1%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2005

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	5,424	35,548	19,003	31,903	48.185	248,081	0
Total sample	10,255	34,500	19,462	30,868	1.502	271,560	3

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

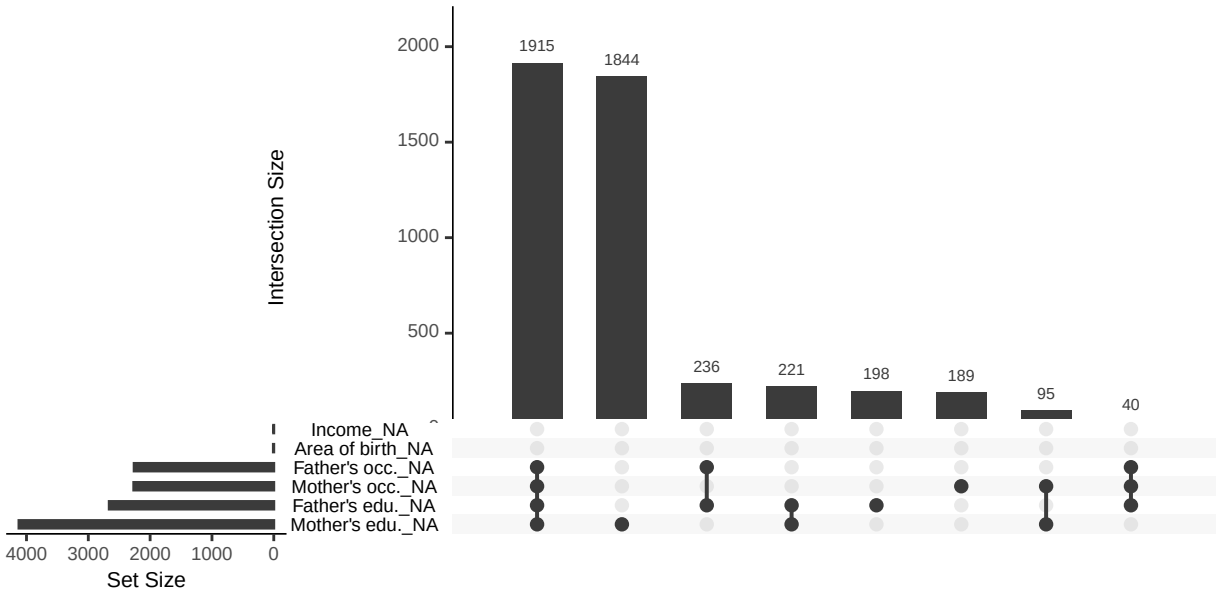

Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

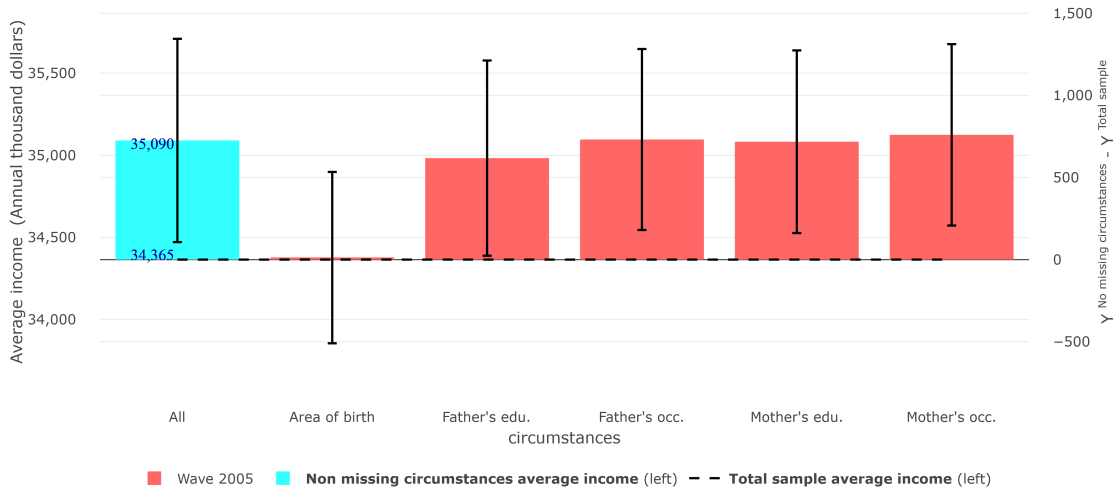

Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

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	0.265	0.255	0.269	35,090
Wave 2005	Total sample	0.271	0.262	0.272	34,365

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

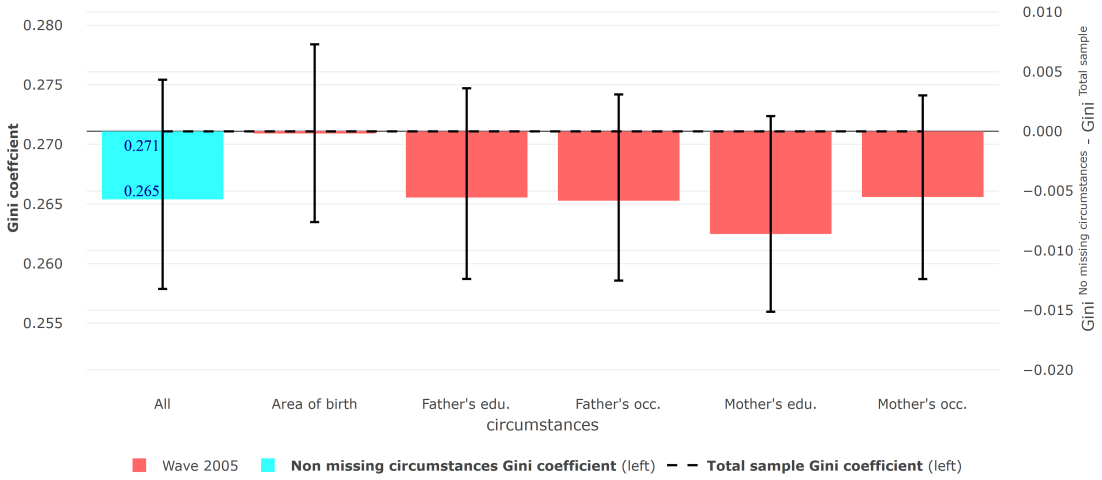

Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample