Finland 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/#FI

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 22,426 individuals in the total sample and 8,402 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.[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=8,402)	(N=22,426)
Gender		
Mean (SD)	1.47 (0.499)	1.49 (0.500)
Median [Min, Max]	1.00 [1.00, 2.00]	1.00 [1.00, 2.00]
Region of birth		
1 Local	8,215 (97.8%)	21,799 (97.2%)
2 European Union	92 (1.1%)	247 (1.1%)
3 Other	95 (1.1%)	332 (1.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	48 (0.2%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2005

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,402)	(N=22,426)
Father's education (years)		
0 Unknown	1,006 (12.0%)	1,040 (4.6%)
1 Basic	482 (5.7%)	495 (2.2%)
2 Primary	1,888 (22.5%)	2,212 (9.9%)
3 Lower Secondary	2,808 (33.4%)	3,580 (16.0%)
4 Upper Secondary	835 (9.9%)	947 (4.2%)
5 Post Secondary	628 (7.5%)	763 (3.4%)
6 Tertiary	755 (9.0%)	908 (4.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	12,481 (55.7%)
Mother's education (levels)		
0 Unknown	330 (3.9%)	339 (1.5%)
1 Basic	452 (5.4%)	468 (2.1%)
2 Primary	2,078 (24.7%)	2,490 (11.1%)
3 Lower Secondary	3,092 (36.8%)	4,048 (18.1%)
4 Upper Secondary	1,061 (12.6%)	1,221 (5.4%)
5 Post Secondary	724 (8.6%)	923 (4.1%)
6 Tertiary	665 (7.9%)	718 (3.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	12,219 (54.5%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2005

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,402)	(N=22,426)
Father's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	1,292 (15.4%)	1,476 (6.6%)
1 Manager	884 (10.5%)	1,032 (4.6%)
2 Professional	596 (7.1%)	685 (3.1%)
3 Technician	774 (9.2%)	900 (4.0%)
4 Clerical	132 (1.6%)	157 (0.7%)
5 Service	214 (2.5%)	248 (1.1%)
6 Agriculture	2,139 (25.5%)	2,460 (11.0%)
7 Craft/Trades	1,280 (15.2%)	1,528 (6.8%)
8 Plant Operator	792 (9.4%)	963 (4.3%)
9 Elementary	242 (2.9%)	279 (1.2%)
10 Armed forces	57 (0.7%)	65 (0.3%)
Missing	0 (0%)	12,633 (56.3%)
Mother's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	1,199 (14.3%)	1,362 (6.1%)
1 Manager	360 (4.3%)	386 (1.7%)
2 Professional	610 (7.3%)	673 (3.0%)
3 Technician	916 (10.9%)	999 (4.5%)
4 Clerical	569 (6.8%)	630 (2.8%)
5 Service	1,130 (13.4%)	1,251 (5.6%)
6 Agriculture	1,741 (20.7%)	1,814 (8.1%)
7 Craft/Trades	252 (3.0%)	270 (1.2%)
8 Plant Operator	387 (4.6%)	417 (1.9%)
9 Elementary	1,238 (14.7%)	1,335 (6.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	13,289 (59.3%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2005

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	8,402	28,484	21,908	25,917	6.461	1,774,083	0
Total sample	22,426	27,414	27,150	24,530	6.461	1,774,083	18

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

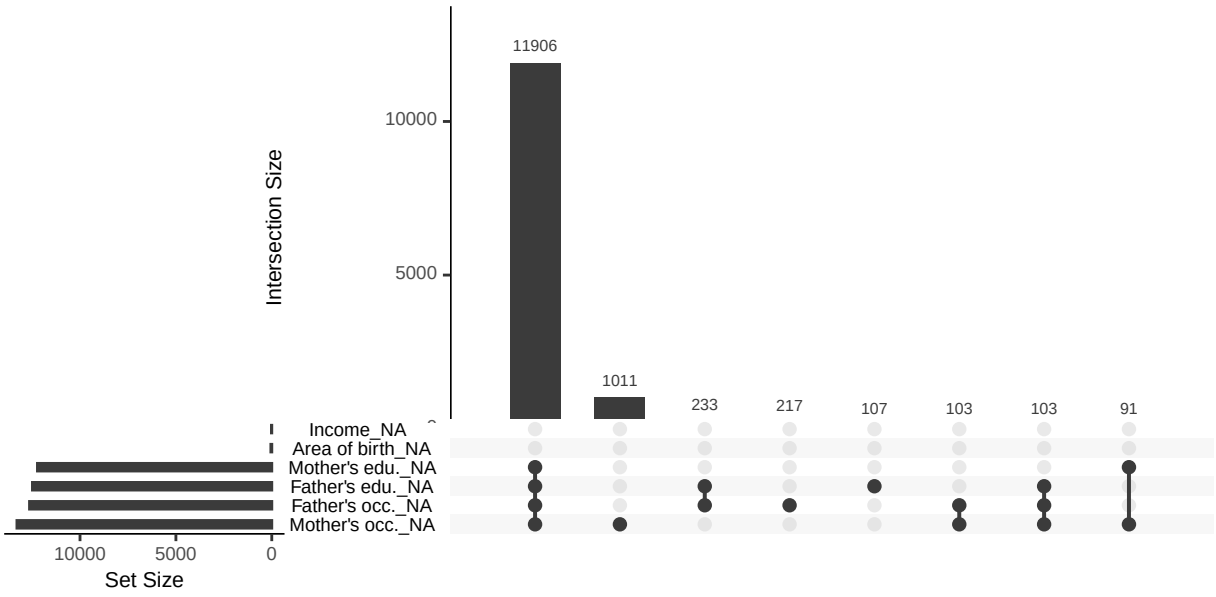

Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

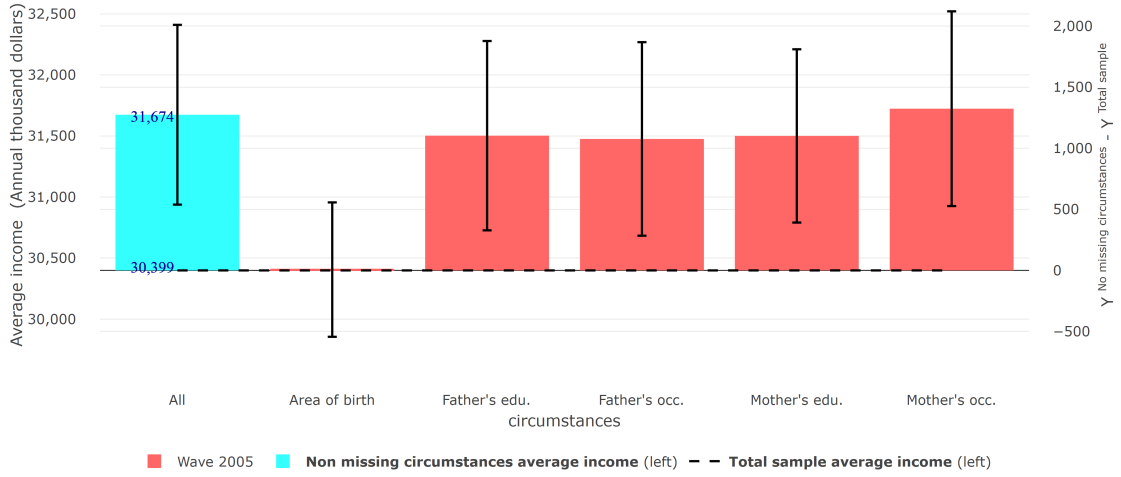

Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

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	0.258	0.260	0.294	31,674
Wave 2005	Total sample	0.271	0.272	0.294	30,399

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

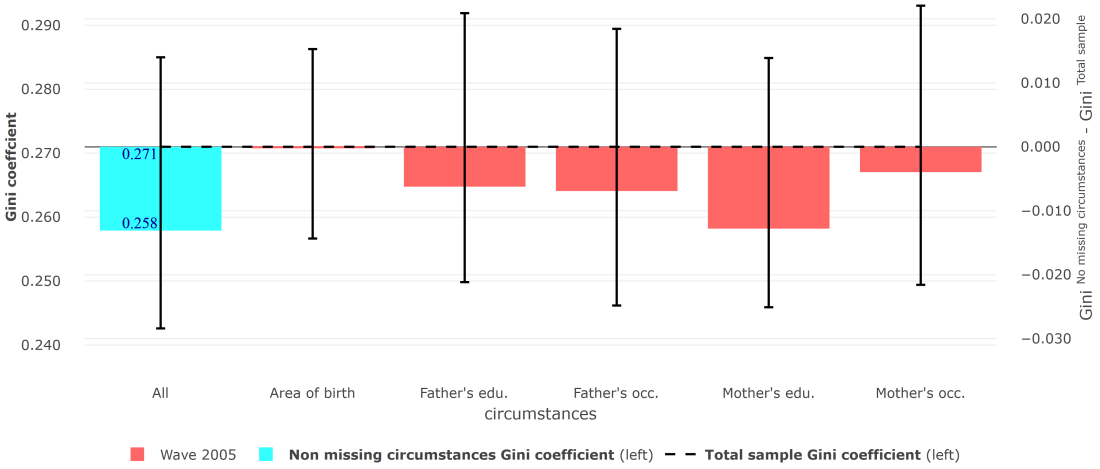

Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample