# Poland 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/#PL

**Sample:** The survey employed a comprehensive sampling approach, incorporating probabilistic, random, stratified,and multi-stage designs for a robust representation of the population. There are 36,892 individuals in the total sample and 24,921 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=24,921) | (N=36,892) |
| **Gender** | | |
| Mean (SD) | 1.51 (0.500) | 1.53 (0.499) |
| Median [Min, Max] | 2.00 [1.00, 2.00] | 2.00 [1.00, 2.00] |
| **Region of birth** | | |
| 1 Local | 24,760 (99.4%) | 36,337 (98.5%) |
| 2 European Union | 75 (0.3%) | 229 (0.6%) |
| 3 Other | 86 (0.3%) | 326 (0.9%) |

Table 2: Parental education - 2005

| | Analisis sample | Total sample |
|---|---|---|
| | (N=24,921) | (N=36,892) |
| **Father's education (years)** | | |
| 0 Unknown | 508 (2.0%) | 580 (1.6%) |
| 1 Basic | 4,193 (16.8%) | 4,624 (12.5%) |
| 2 Primary | 8,512 (34.2%) | 9,342 (25.3%) |
| 3 Lower Secondary | 3,068 (12.3%) | 3,312 (9.0%) |
| 4 Upper Secondary | 7,239 (29.0%) | 8,146 (22.1%) |
| 5 Post Secondary | 440 (1.8%) | 478 (1.3%) |
| 6 Tertiary | 961 (3.9%) | 1,046 (2.8%) |
| Missing | 0 (0%) | 9,364 (25.4%) |
| **Mother's education (levels)** | | |
| 0 Unknown | 205 (0.8%) | 258 (0.7%) |
| 1 Basic | 4,769 (19.1%) | 5,556 (15.1%) |
| 2 Primary | 9,712 (39.0%) | 10,899 (29.5%) |
| 3 Lower Secondary | 2,700 (10.8%) | 3,340 (9.1%) |
| 4 Upper Secondary | 6,250 (25.1%) | 7,111 (19.3%) |
| 5 Post Secondary | 649 (2.6%) | 770 (2.1%) |
| 6 Tertiary | 636 (2.6%) | 704 (1.9%) |
| Missing | 0 (0%) | 8,254 (22.4%) |

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2005

| | Analisis sample | Total sample |
|---|---|---|
| | (N=24,921) | (N=36,892) |
| **Father's occupation (ISCO)** | | |
| 0 Dead/unknown/not working | 656 (2.6%) | 779 (2.1%) |
| 1 Manager | 886 (3.6%) | 946 (2.6%) |
| 2 Professional | 922 (3.7%) | 966 (2.6%) |
| 3 Technician | 1,406 (5.6%) | 1,478 (4.0%) |
| 4 Clerical | 766 (3.1%) | 815 (2.2%) |
| 5 Service | 635 (2.5%) | 679 (1.8%) |
| 6 Agriculture | 7,302 (29.3%) | 7,783 (21.1%) |
| 7 Craft/Trades | 6,432 (25.8%) | 7,024 (19.0%) |
| 8 Plant Operator | 3,579 (14.4%) | 3,884 (10.5%) |
| 9 Elementary | 2,053 (8.2%) | 2,232 (6.1%) |
| 10 Armed forces | 284 (1.1%) | 305 (0.8%) |
| Missing | 0 (0%) | 10,001 (27.1%) |
| **Mother's occupation (ISCO)** | | |
| 0 Dead/unknown/not working | 3,764 (15.1%) | 4,200 (11.4%) |
| 1 Manager | 312 (1.3%) | 358 (1.0%) |
| 2 Professional | 1,480 (5.9%) | 1,681 (4.6%) |
| 3 Technician | 1,589 (6.4%) | 1,785 (4.8%) |
| 4 Clerical | 1,510 (6.1%) | 1,719 (4.7%) |
| 5 Service | 2,215 (8.9%) | 2,549 (6.9%) |
| 6 Agriculture | 8,418 (33.8%) | 9,136 (24.8%) |
| 7 Craft/Trades | 2,005 (8.0%) | 2,297 (6.2%) |
| 8 Plant Operator | 589 (2.4%) | 703 (1.9%) |
| 9 Elementary | 3,029 (12.2%) | 3,538 (9.6%) |
| 10 Armed forces | 10 (0.0%) | 10 (0.0%) |
| Missing | 0 (0%) | 8,916 (24.2%) |

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2005

| | N | Mean | SD | Median | Min | Max | Missing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Analisis sample | 24,921 | 10,077 | 8,028 | 8,306 | 29.9 | 160,288 | 0 |
| Total sample | 36,892 | 9,762 | 7,506 | 8,104 | 29.9 | 160,288 | 101 |

# 3 Missing data analysis

## 3.1 Missing patterns

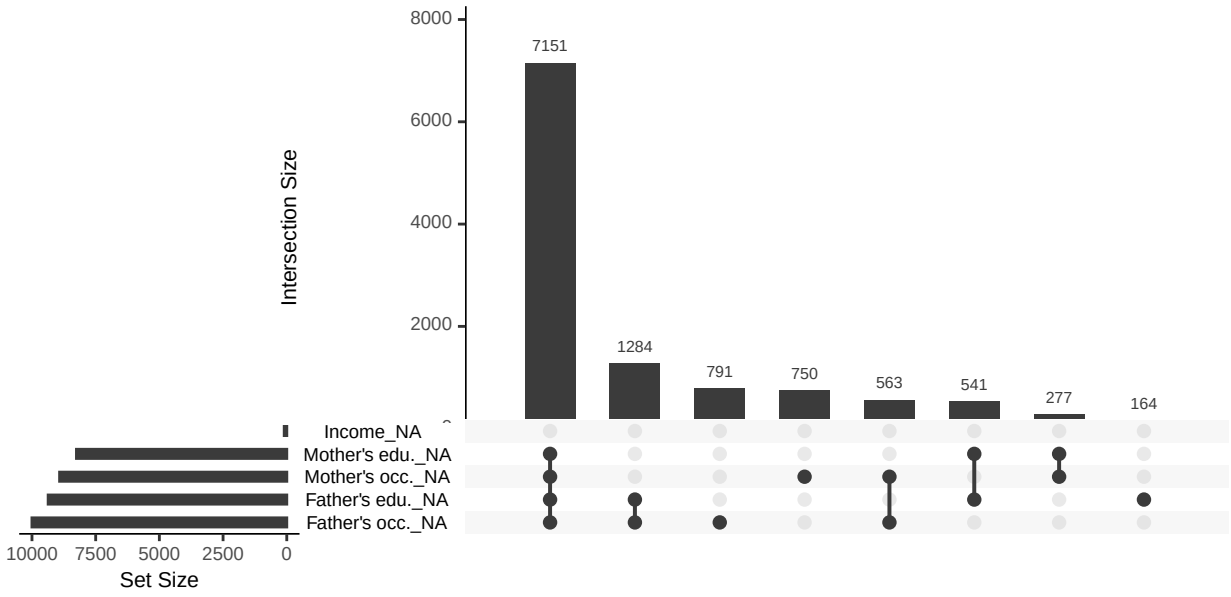


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

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

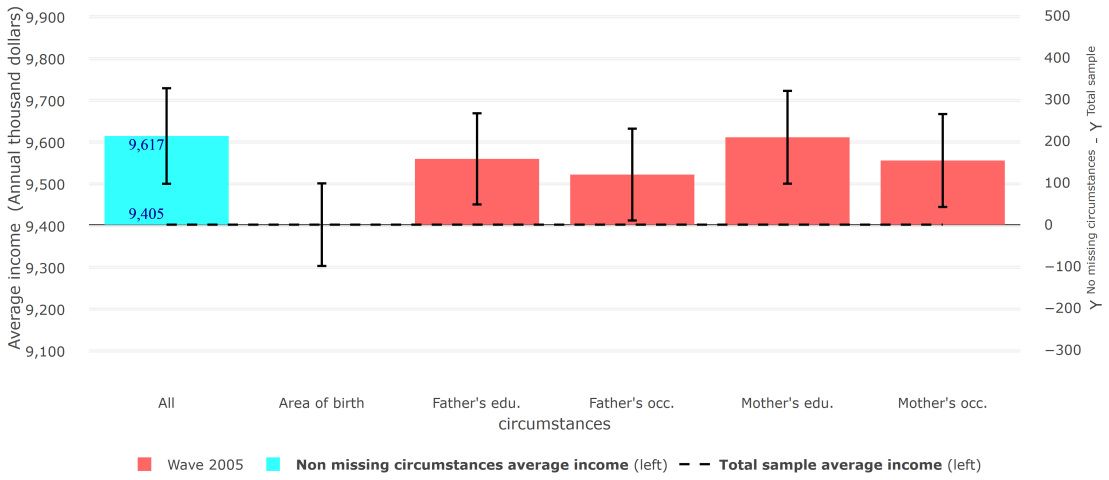


Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

## 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 | 0.357 | 0.345 | 0.354 | 9,617 |
| Wave 2005 | Total sample | 0.344 | 0.333 | 0.340 | 9,405 |

## 3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

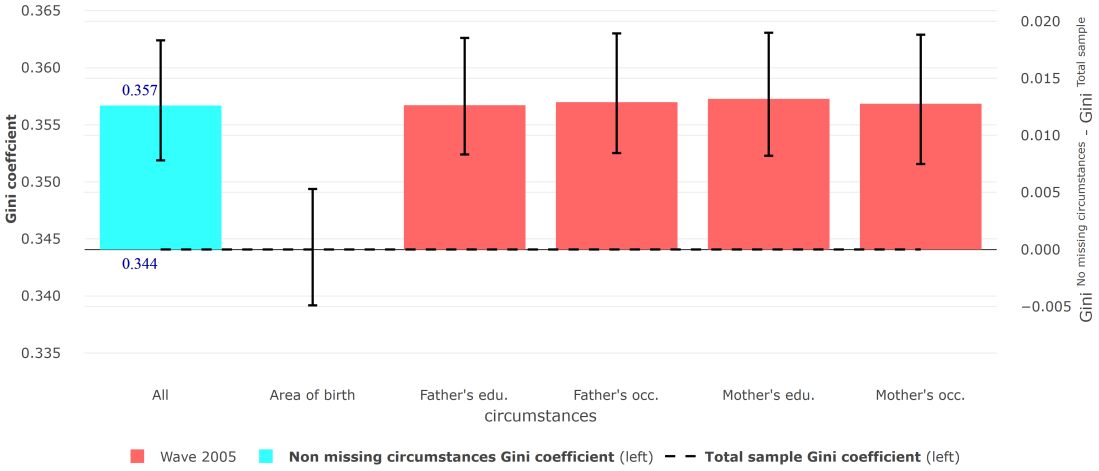


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample