Denmark 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/#DK

Sample: The survey employed a comprehensive sampling approach, incorporating probabilistic, random, not stratified, and one stage designs for a robust representation of the population. There are 11,608 individuals in the total sample and 2,100 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=2,100)	(N=11,608)
Gender		
Mean (SD)	1.48 (0.500)	1.50 (0.500)
Median [Min, Max]	1.00 [1.00, 2.00]	2.00 [1.00, 2.00]
Region of birth		
1 Local	2,059 (98.0%)	11,053 (95.2%)
2 European Union	7 (0.3%)	170 (1.5%)
3 Other	34 (1.6%)	385 (3.3%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2005

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=2,100)	(N=11,608)
Father's education (years)		
1 Basic	1 (0.0%)	7 (0.1%)
2 Primary	117 (5.6%)	167 (1.4%)
3 Lower Secondary	761 (36.2%)	2,005 (17.3%)
4 Upper Secondary	658 (31.3%)	1,510 (13.0%)
5 Post Secondary	255 (12.1%)	428 (3.7%)
6 Tertiary	308 (14.7%)	567 (4.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	6,924 (59.6%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 Basic	0 (0%)	4 (0.0%)
2 Primary	157 (7.5%)	259 (2.2%)
3 Lower Secondary	888 (42.3%)	2,713 (23.4%)
4 Upper Secondary	495 (23.6%)	683 (5.9%)
5 Post Secondary	254 (12.1%)	358 (3.1%)
6 Tertiary	306 (14.6%)	375 (3.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	7,216 (62.2%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2005

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=2,100)	(N=11,608)
Father's occupation (ISCO)		
1 Manager	200 (9.5%)	581 (5.0%)
2 Professional	365 (17.4%)	592 (5.1%)
3 Technician	280 (13.3%)	474 (4.1%)
4 Clerical	113 (5.4%)	241 (2.1%)
5 Service	112 (5.3%)	254 (2.2%)
6 Agriculture	135 (6.4%)	648 (5.6%)
7 Craft/Trades	459 (21.9%)	992 (8.5%)
8 Plant Operator	187 (8.9%)	393 (3.4%)
9 Elementary	229 (10.9%)	609 (5.2%)
10 Armed forces	20 (1.0%)	42 (0.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	6,782 (58.4%)
Mother's occupation (ISCO)		
1 Manager	60 (2.9%)	132 (1.1%)
2 Professional	254 (12.1%)	358 (3.1%)
3 Technician	505 (24.0%)	689 (5.9%)
4 Clerical	362 (17.2%)	537 (4.6%)
5 Service	492 (23.4%)	768 (6.6%)
6 Agriculture	22 (1.0%)	51 (0.4%)
7 Craft/Trades	26 (1.2%)	50 (0.4%)
8 Plant Operator	83 (4.0%)	157 (1.4%)
9 Elementary	296 (14.1%)	582 (5.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	8,284 (71.4%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2005

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	2,100	29,612	13,876	28,684	696.14	309,755	0
Total sample	11,608	28,897	15,358	26,990	5.86	377,210	38

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

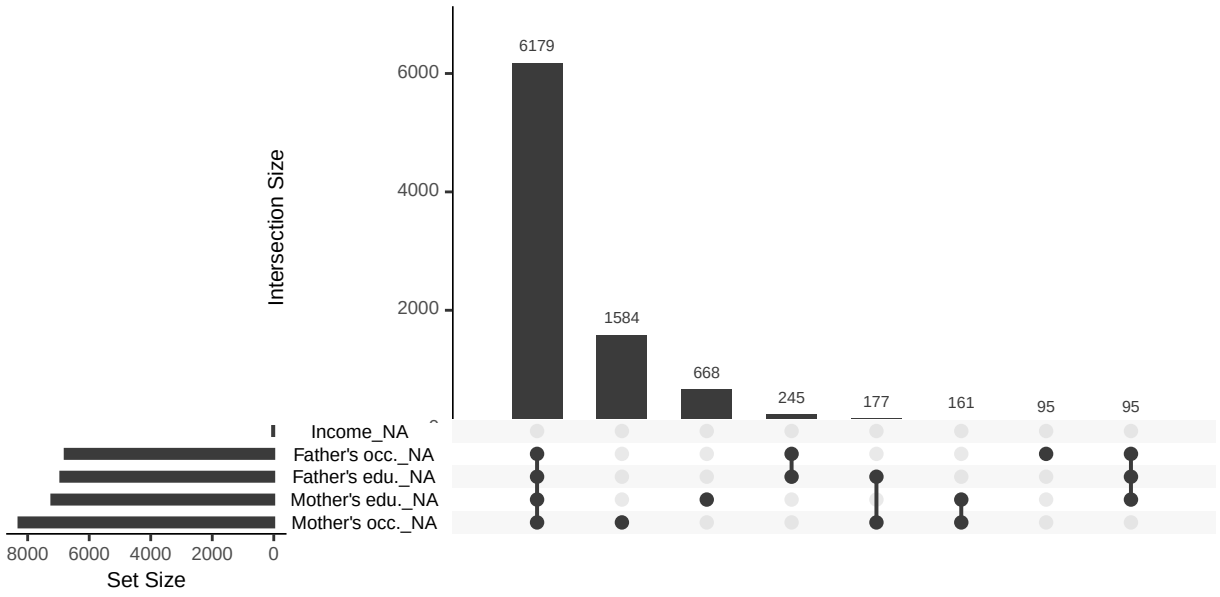

Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

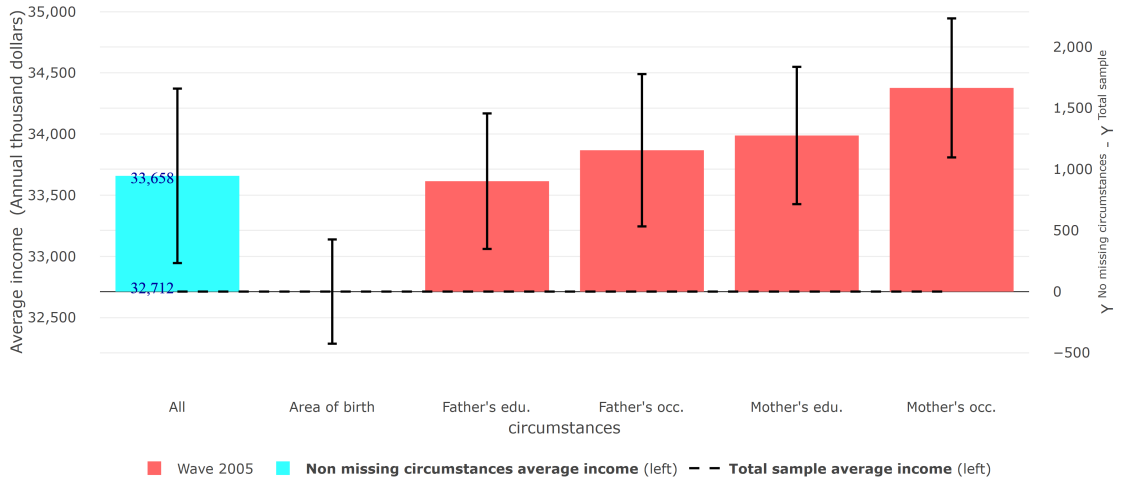

Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

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	0.222	0.180	0.209	33,658
Wave 2005	Total sample	0.244	0.214	0.227	32,712

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

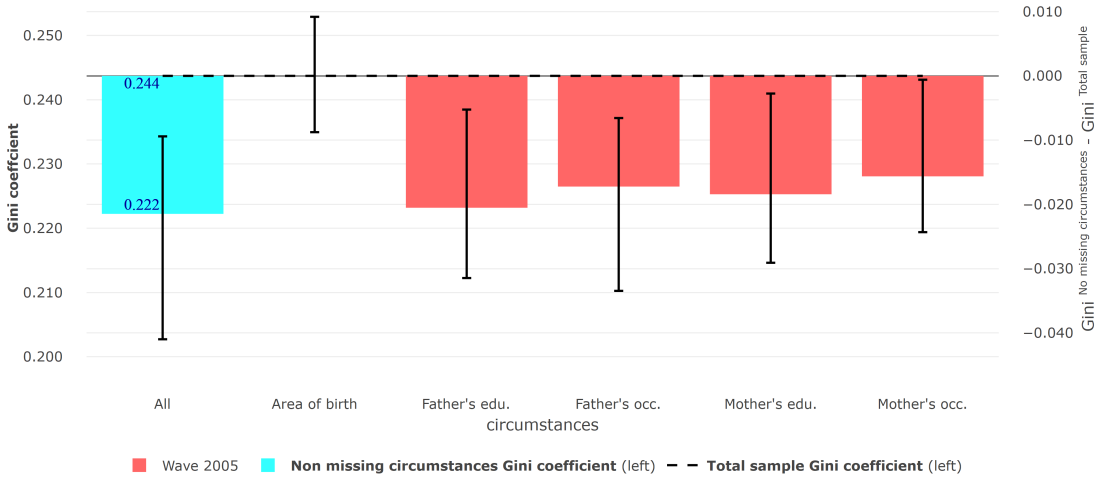

Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample