Hungary 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/#HU

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 14,606 individuals in the total sample and 7,394 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=7,394)	(N=14,606)
Gender		
Mean (SD)	1.51 (0.500)	1.55 (0.498)
Median [Min, Max]	2.00 [1.00, 2.00]	2.00 [1.00, 2.00]
Region of birth		
1 Local	7,230 (97.8%)	14,106 (96.6%)
2 European Union	33 (0.4%)	92 (0.6%)
3 Other	131 (1.8%)	274 (1.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	134 (0.9%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2005

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=7,394)	(N=14,606)
Father's education (years)		
0 Unknown	893 (12.1%)	1,147 (7.9%)
1 Basic	55 (0.7%)	142 (1.0%)
2 Primary	1,034 (14.0%)	2,438 (16.7%)
3 Lower Secondary	1,960 (26.5%)	2,791 (19.1%)
4 Upper Secondary	2,507 (33.9%)	3,221 (22.1%)
5 Post Secondary	357 (4.8%)	443 (3.0%)
6 Tertiary	588 (8.0%)	686 (4.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	3,738 (25.6%)
Mother's education (levels)		
0 Unknown	208 (2.8%)	308 (2.1%)
1 Basic	87 (1.2%)	248 (1.7%)
2 Primary	1,484 (20.1%)	3,323 (22.8%)
3 Lower Secondary	2,619 (35.4%)	3,933 (26.9%)
4 Upper Secondary	2,173 (29.4%)	2,418 (16.6%)
5 Post Secondary	450 (6.1%)	583 (4.0%)
6 Tertiary	373 (5.0%)	397 (2.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	3,396 (23.3%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2005

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=7,394)	(N=14,606)
Father's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	893 (12.1%)	1,147 (7.9%)
1 Manager	491 (6.6%)	600 (4.1%)
2 Professional	480 (6.5%)	561 (3.8%)
3 Technician	376 (5.1%)	444 (3.0%)
4 Clerical	224 (3.0%)	305 (2.1%)
5 Service	276 (3.7%)	351 (2.4%)
6 Agriculture	596 (8.1%)	1,291 (8.8%)
7 Craft/Trades	2,293 (31.0%)	3,117 (21.3%)
8 Plant Operator	1,043 (14.1%)	1,400 (9.6%)
9 Elementary	615 (8.3%)	1,124 (7.7%)
10 Armed forces	107 (1.4%)	131 (0.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4,135 (28.3%)
Mother's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	200 (2.7%)	292 (2.0%)
1 Manager	199 (2.7%)	227 (1.6%)
2 Professional	480 (6.5%)	533 (3.6%)
3 Technician	714 (9.7%)	771 (5.3%)
4 Clerical	992 (13.4%)	1,044 (7.1%)
5 Service	958 (13.0%)	1,029 (7.0%)
6 Agriculture	762 (10.3%)	789 (5.4%)
7 Craft/Trades	980 (13.3%)	1,044 (7.1%)
8 Plant Operator	617 (8.3%)	649 (4.4%)
9 Elementary	1,477 (20.0%)	1,586 (10.9%)
10 Armed forces	15 (0.2%)	16 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	6,626 (45.4%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2005

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	7,394	12,277	9,652	10,574	100.5	184,805	0
Total sample	14,606	11,350	8,094	9,925	100.5	184,805	15

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

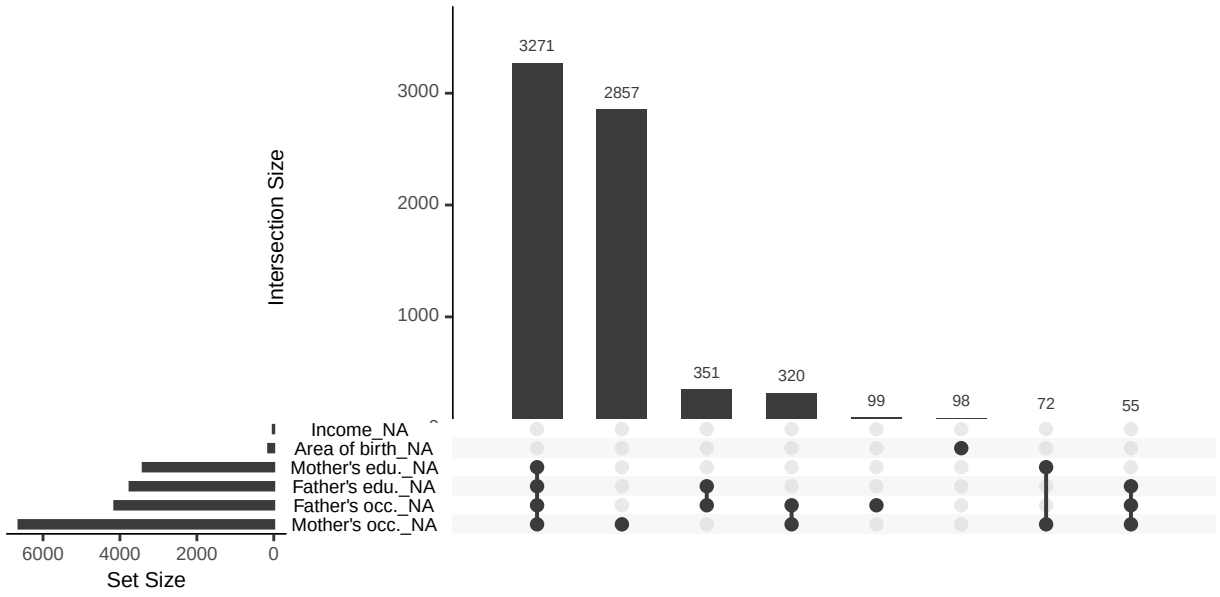

Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

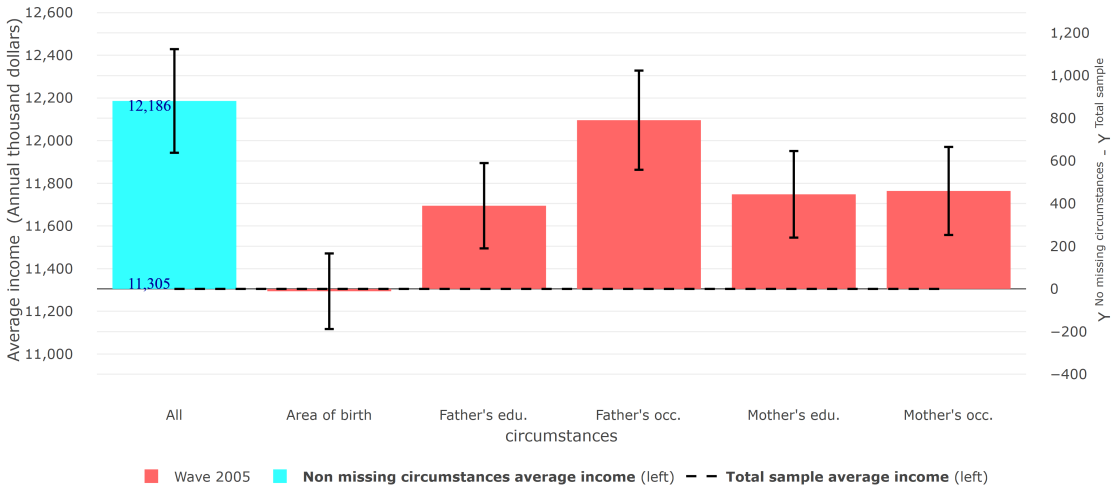

Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

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	0.295	0.271	0.292	12,186
Wave 2005	Total sample	0.278	0.261	0.274	11,305

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

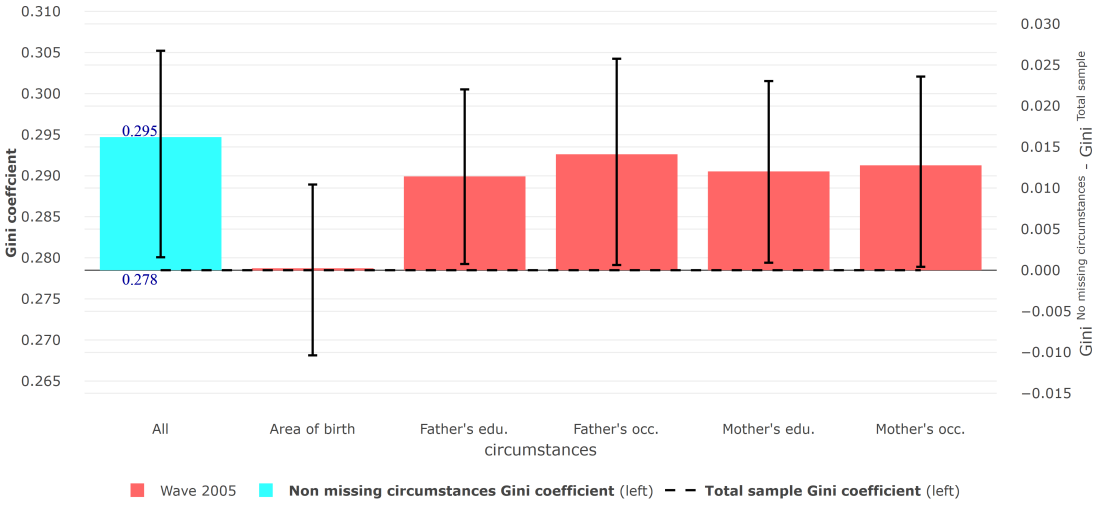

Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample