Iceland 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/#IS

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 6,462 individuals in the total sample and 2,585 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

Weights: The survey employs the person 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=2,585)	(N=6,462)
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	2,460 (95.2%)	6,144 (95.1%)
2 European Union	68 (2.6%)	176 (2.7%)
3 Other	57 (2.2%)	142 (2.2%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2005

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=2,585)	(N=6,462)
Father's education (years)		
0 Unknown	293 (11.3%)	303 (4.7%)
1 Basic	67 (2.6%)	76 (1.2%)
2 Primary	459 (17.8%)	528 (8.2%)
3 Lower Secondary	552 (21.4%)	638 (9.9%)
4 Upper Secondary	636 (24.6%)	677 (10.5%)
5 Post Secondary	394 (15.2%)	445 (6.9%)
6 Tertiary	184 (7.1%)	191 (3.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	3,604 (55.8%)
Mother's education (levels)		
0 Unknown	84 (3.2%)	85 (1.3%)
1 Basic	75 (2.9%)	87 (1.3%)
2 Primary	759 (29.4%)	894 (13.8%)
3 Lower Secondary	901 (34.9%)	1,000 (15.5%)
4 Upper Secondary	441 (17.1%)	465 (7.2%)
5 Post Secondary	219 (8.5%)	277 (4.3%)
6 Tertiary	106 (4.1%)	113 (1.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	3,541 (54.8%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2005

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=2,585)	(N=6,462)
Father's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	303 (11.7%)	313 (4.8%)
1 Manager	491 (19.0%)	532 (8.2%)
2 Professional	263 (10.2%)	281 (4.3%)
3 Technician	212 (8.2%)	234 (3.6%)
4 Clerical	39 (1.5%)	44 (0.7%)
5 Service	166 (6.4%)	183 (2.8%)
6 Agriculture	395 (15.3%)	437 (6.8%)
7 Craft/Trades	455 (17.6%)	502 (7.8%)
8 Plant Operator	164 (6.3%)	181 (2.8%)
9 Elementary	95 (3.7%)	104 (1.6%)
10 Armed forces	2 (0.1%)	3 (0.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	3,648 (56.5%)
Mother's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	851 (32.9%)	889 (13.8%)
1 Manager	163 (6.3%)	177 (2.7%)
2 Professional	271 (10.5%)	315 (4.9%)
3 Technician	232 (9.0%)	254 (3.9%)
4 Clerical	247 (9.6%)	274 (4.2%)
5 Service	337 (13.0%)	379 (5.9%)
6 Agriculture	147 (5.7%)	158 (2.4%)
7 Craft/Trades	61 (2.4%)	68 (1.1%)
8 Plant Operator	10 (0.4%)	11 (0.2%)
9 Elementary	266 (10.3%)	293 (4.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	3,644 (56.4%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2005

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	2,585	26,520	18,203	23,757	23.7	469,152	0
Total sample	6,462	25,626	17,433	22,920	23.7	469,152	13

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

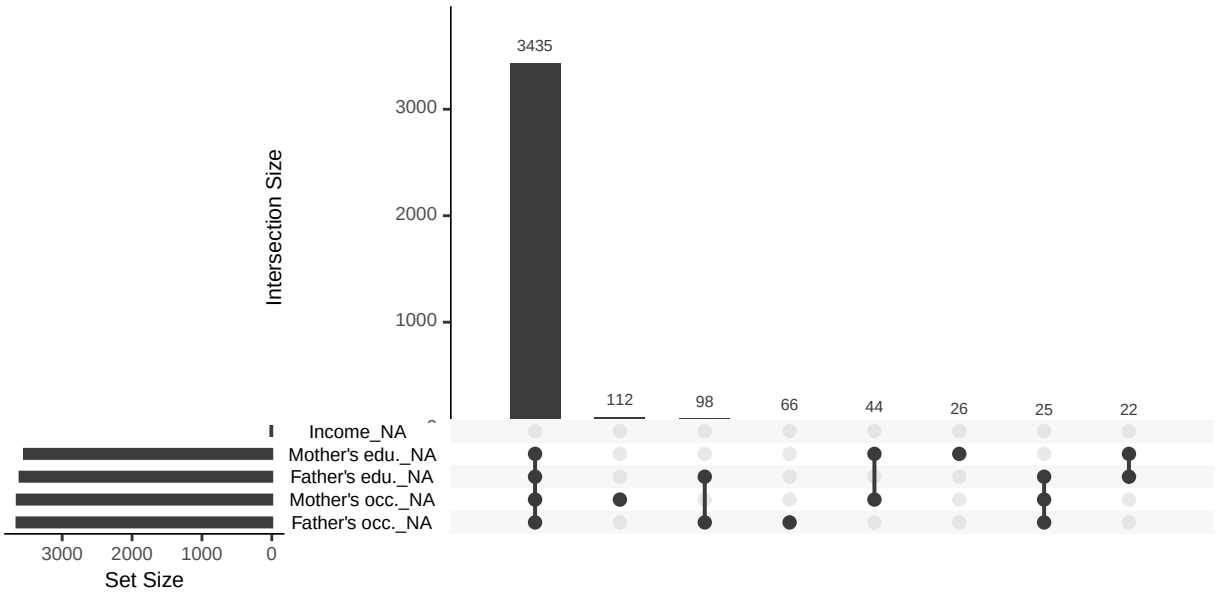

Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

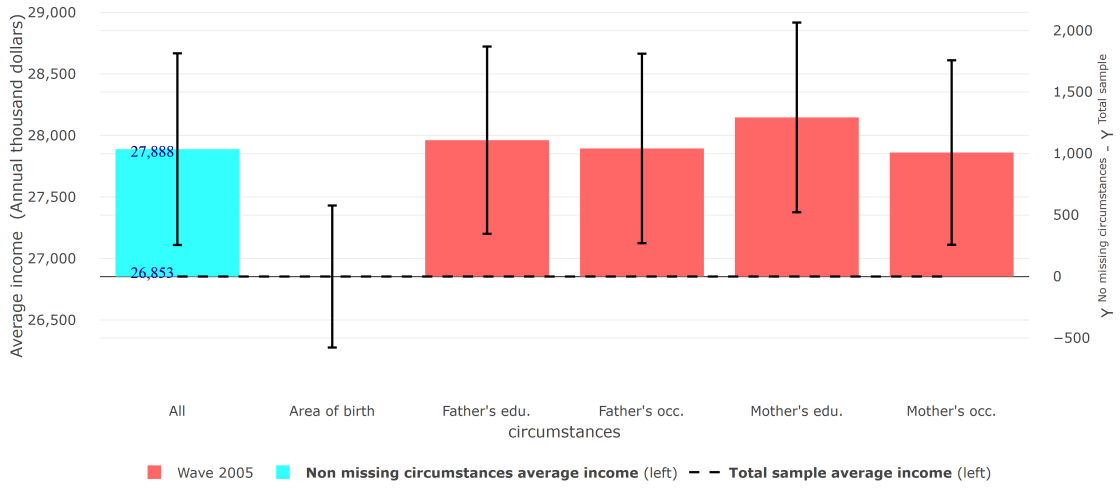

Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

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	0.262	0.231	0.263	27,888
Wave 2005	Total sample	0.266	0.242	0.261	26,853

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

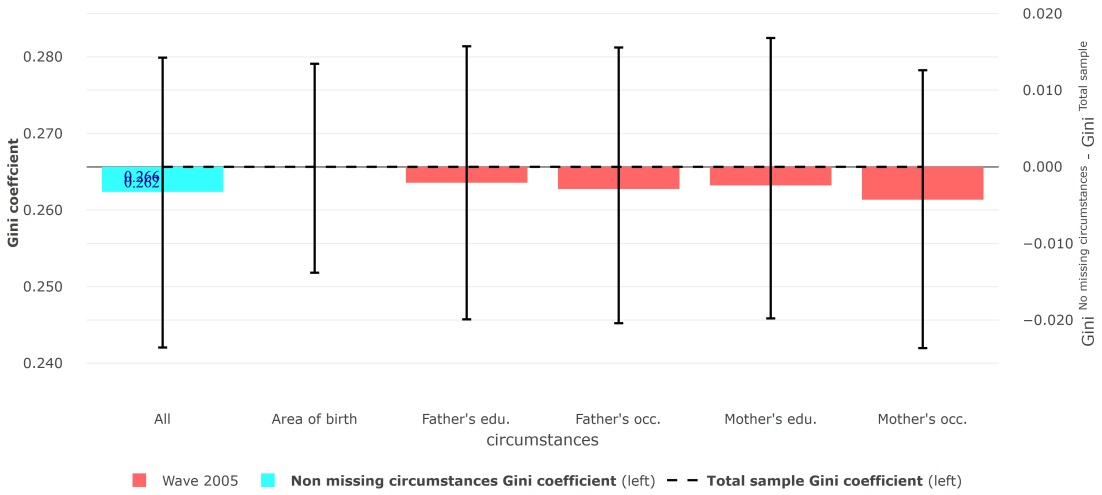

Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample