

# Latvia 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.geis.org/en/missy/metadata/EU-SILC/2005/#LV>

**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 7,750 individuals in the total sample and 5,156 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

**Weights:** The survey employs the address as the unit of analysis and utilizes the inverse of the selection probability as a weighting method

**Outcome:** The outcome variables are annual equivalized household disposable total (*eq\_iinc*) income in dollars PPP 2017.<sup>1</sup>

**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)

---

<sup>1</sup>Income variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

## 2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2005

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=5,156)	(N=7,750)
<b>Gender</b>		
Mean (SD)	1.55 (0.498)	1.57 (0.495)
Median [Min, Max]	2.00 [1.00, 2.00]	2.00 [1.00, 2.00]
<b>Region of birth</b>		
1 Local	4,372 (84.8%)	6,400 (82.6%)
3 Other	784 (15.2%)	1,348 (17.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2 (0.0%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2005

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=5,156)	(N=7,750)
<b>Father's education (years)</b>		
0 Unknown	1,179 (22.9%)	1,235 (15.9%)
1 Basic	182 (3.5%)	194 (2.5%)
2 Primary	674 (13.1%)	699 (9.0%)
3 Lower Secondary	1,550 (30.1%)	1,633 (21.1%)
4 Upper Secondary	954 (18.5%)	986 (12.7%)
5 Post Secondary	255 (4.9%)	273 (3.5%)
6 Tertiary	362 (7.0%)	371 (4.8%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,359 (30.4%)
<b>Mother's education (levels)</b>		
0 Unknown	158 (3.1%)	167 (2.2%)
1 Basic	335 (6.5%)	396 (5.1%)
2 Primary	918 (17.8%)	957 (12.3%)
3 Lower Secondary	1,742 (33.8%)	1,951 (25.2%)
4 Upper Secondary	1,259 (24.4%)	1,337 (17.3%)
5 Post Secondary	359 (7.0%)	423 (5.5%)
6 Tertiary	385 (7.5%)	392 (5.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,127 (27.4%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2005

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=5,156)	(N=7,750)
<b>Father's occupation (ISCO)</b>		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	1,217 (23.6%)	1,274 (16.4%)
1 Manager	310 (6.0%)	329 (4.2%)
2 Professional	292 (5.7%)	301 (3.9%)
3 Technician	211 (4.1%)	225 (2.9%)
4 Clerical	68 (1.3%)	73 (0.9%)
5 Service	97 (1.9%)	105 (1.4%)
6 Agriculture	140 (2.7%)	154 (2.0%)
7 Craft/Trades	1,043 (20.2%)	1,103 (14.2%)
8 Plant Operator	990 (19.2%)	1,051 (13.6%)
9 Elementary	735 (14.3%)	781 (10.1%)
10 Armed forces	53 (1.0%)	55 (0.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,299 (29.7%)
<b>Mother's occupation (ISCO)</b>		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	541 (10.5%)	574 (7.4%)
1 Manager	190 (3.7%)	212 (2.7%)
2 Professional	424 (8.2%)	457 (5.9%)
3 Technician	492 (9.5%)	540 (7.0%)
4 Clerical	488 (9.5%)	544 (7.0%)
5 Service	566 (11.0%)	652 (8.4%)
6 Agriculture	207 (4.0%)	227 (2.9%)
7 Craft/Trades	385 (7.5%)	424 (5.5%)
8 Plant Operator	245 (4.8%)	278 (3.6%)
9 Elementary	1,618 (31.4%)	1,786 (23.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,056 (26.5%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2005

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	5,156	9,086	7,767	7,544	70.98	131,145	0
Total sample	7,750	8,472	7,048	6,881	70.98	131,145	65

### 3 Missing data analysis

#### 3.1 Missing patterns

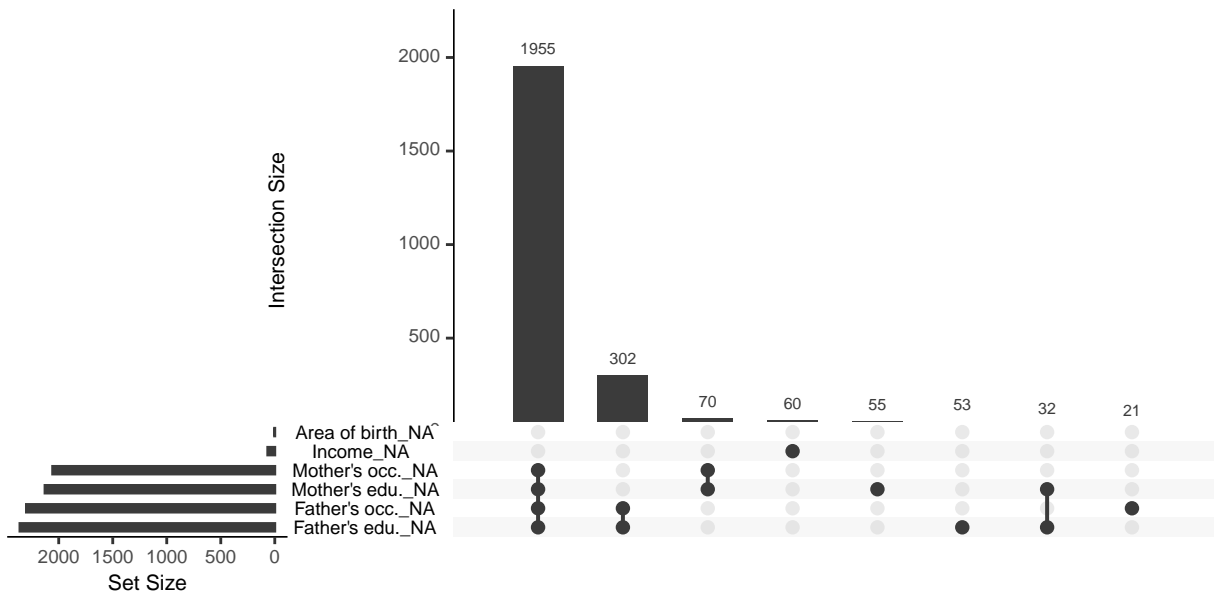


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

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

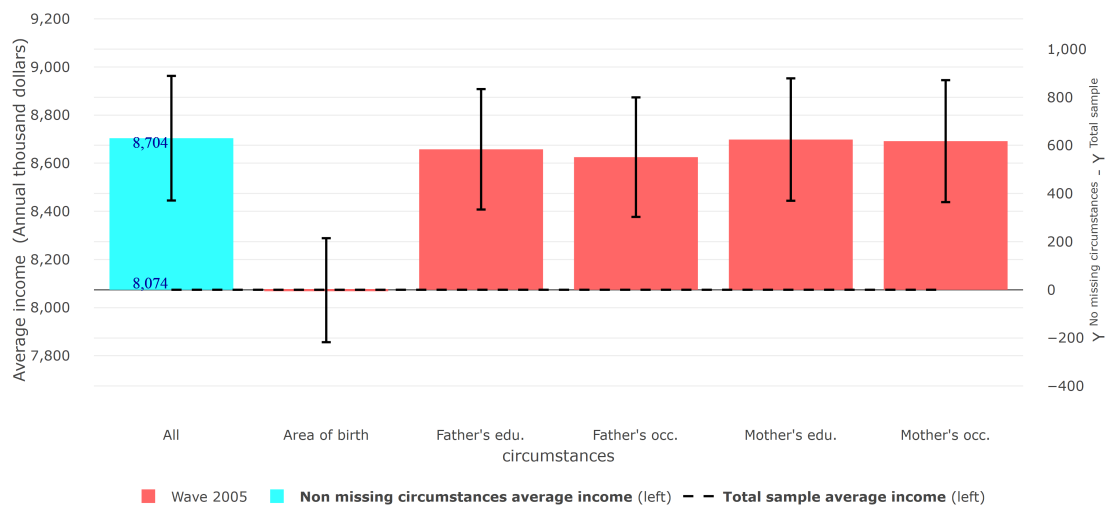


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

### 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	0.365	0.357	0.380	8,704
Wave 2005	Total sample	0.359	0.350	0.368	8,074

### 3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

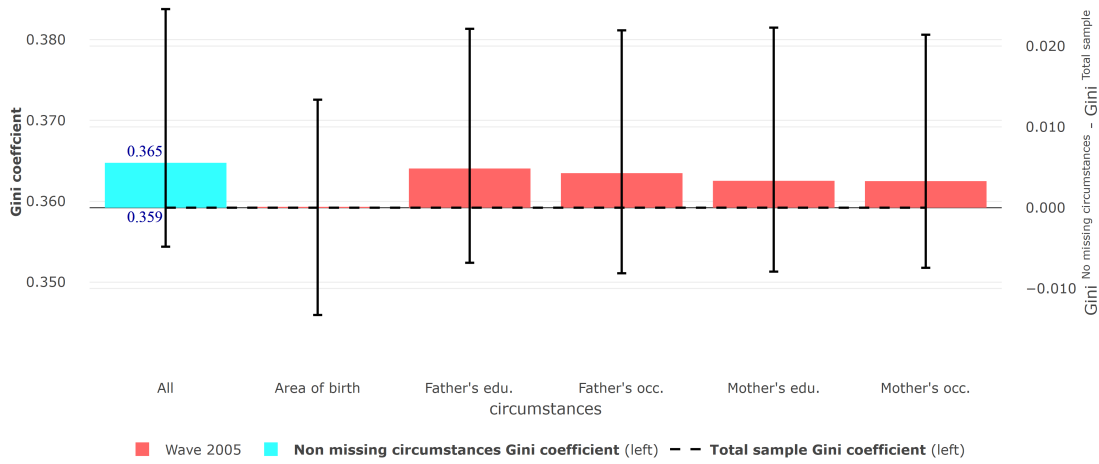


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample