

Netherlands 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/#NL>

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 17,516 individuals in the total sample and 6,123 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)

¹Income variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2005

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=6,123)	(N=17,516)
Gender		
Mean (SD)	1.52 (0.500)	1.51 (0.500)
Median [Min, Max]	2.00 [1.00, 2.00]	2.00 [1.00, 2.00]
Region of birth		
1 Local	5,799 (94.7%)	16,482 (94.1%)
2 European Union	89 (1.5%)	282 (1.6%)
3 Other	235 (3.8%)	730 (4.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	22 (0.1%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2005

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=6,123)	(N=17,516)
Father's education (years)		
0 Unknown	648 (10.6%)	723 (4.1%)
1 Basic	39 (0.6%)	95 (0.5%)
2 Primary	1,705 (27.8%)	2,049 (11.7%)
3 Lower Secondary	1,752 (28.6%)	2,143 (12.2%)
4 Upper Secondary	919 (15.0%)	1,017 (5.8%)
5 Post Secondary	234 (3.8%)	386 (2.2%)
6 Tertiary	826 (13.5%)	908 (5.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	10,195 (58.2%)
Mother's education (levels)		
0 Unknown	314 (5.1%)	341 (1.9%)
1 Basic	34 (0.6%)	117 (0.7%)
2 Primary	2,153 (35.2%)	2,766 (15.8%)
3 Lower Secondary	2,402 (39.2%)	2,972 (17.0%)
4 Upper Secondary	678 (11.1%)	768 (4.4%)
5 Post Secondary	173 (2.8%)	272 (1.6%)
6 Tertiary	369 (6.0%)	401 (2.3%)
Missing	0 (0%)	9,879 (56.4%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2005

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=6,123)	(N=17,516)
Father's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	890 (14.5%)	1,070 (6.1%)
1 Manager	1,194 (19.5%)	1,503 (8.6%)
2 Professional	649 (10.6%)	829 (4.7%)
3 Technician	723 (11.8%)	963 (5.5%)
4 Clerical	338 (5.5%)	443 (2.5%)
5 Service	223 (3.6%)	299 (1.7%)
6 Agriculture	158 (2.6%)	198 (1.1%)
7 Craft/Trades	1,057 (17.3%)	1,433 (8.2%)
8 Plant Operator	576 (9.4%)	786 (4.5%)
9 Elementary	236 (3.9%)	309 (1.8%)
10 Armed forces	79 (1.3%)	100 (0.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	9,583 (54.7%)
Mother's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	4,040 (66.0%)	5,255 (30.0%)
1 Manager	162 (2.6%)	213 (1.2%)
2 Professional	263 (4.3%)	309 (1.8%)
3 Technician	335 (5.5%)	423 (2.4%)
4 Clerical	314 (5.1%)	393 (2.2%)
5 Service	537 (8.8%)	681 (3.9%)
6 Agriculture	71 (1.2%)	82 (0.5%)
7 Craft/Trades	49 (0.8%)	65 (0.4%)
8 Plant Operator	47 (0.8%)	63 (0.4%)
9 Elementary	305 (5.0%)	399 (2.3%)
Missing	0 (0%)	9,633 (55.0%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2005

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	6,123	31,106	18,430	28,295	259.52	389,063	0
Total sample	17,516	30,057	19,306	26,960	46.54	553,845	54

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

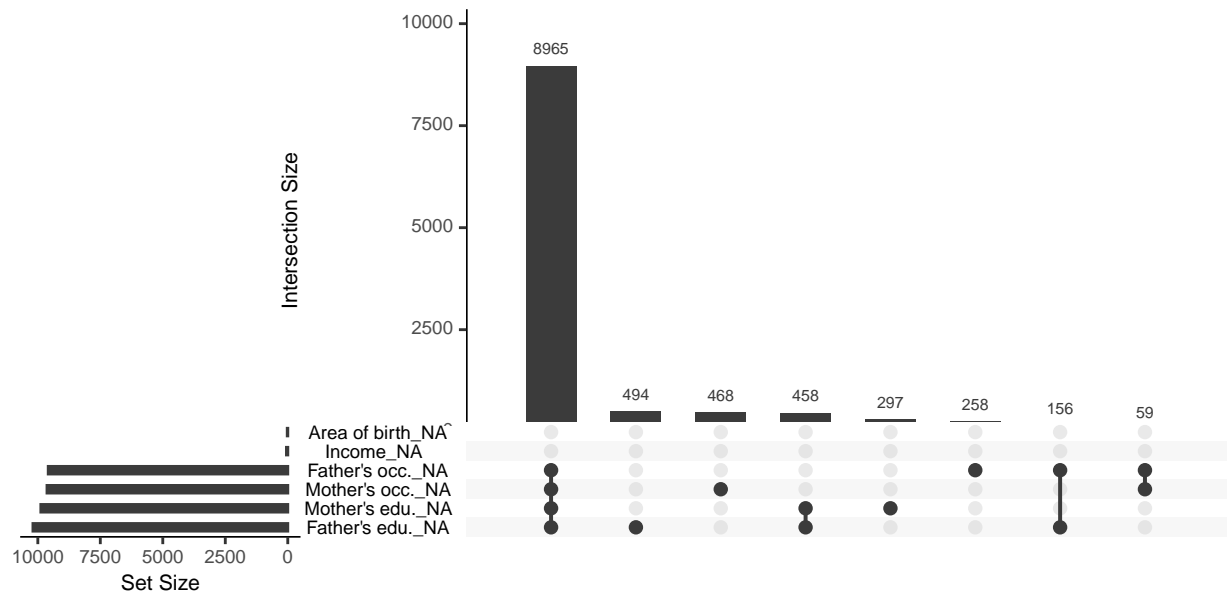


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

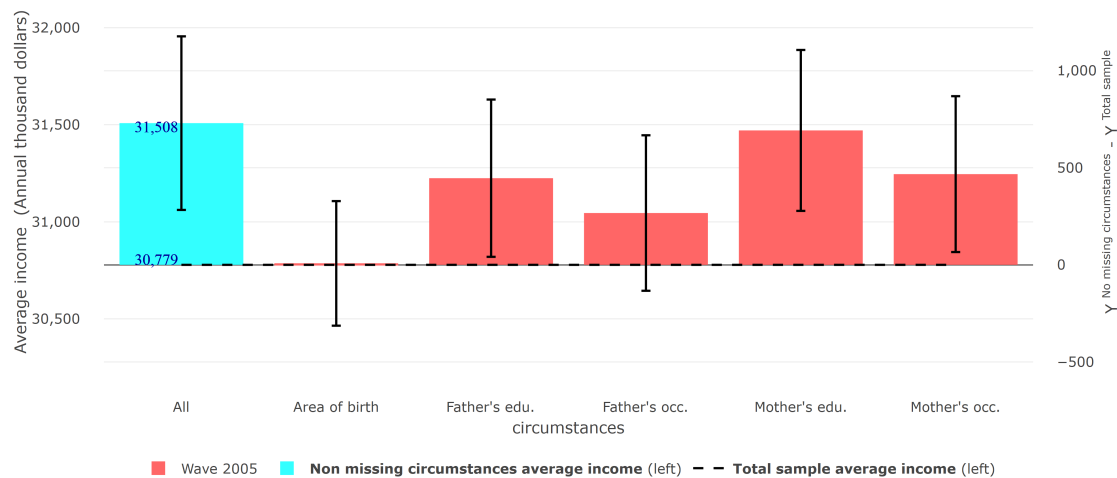


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

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	0.260	0.225	0.239	31,508
Wave 2005	Total sample	0.261	0.227	0.236	30,779

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

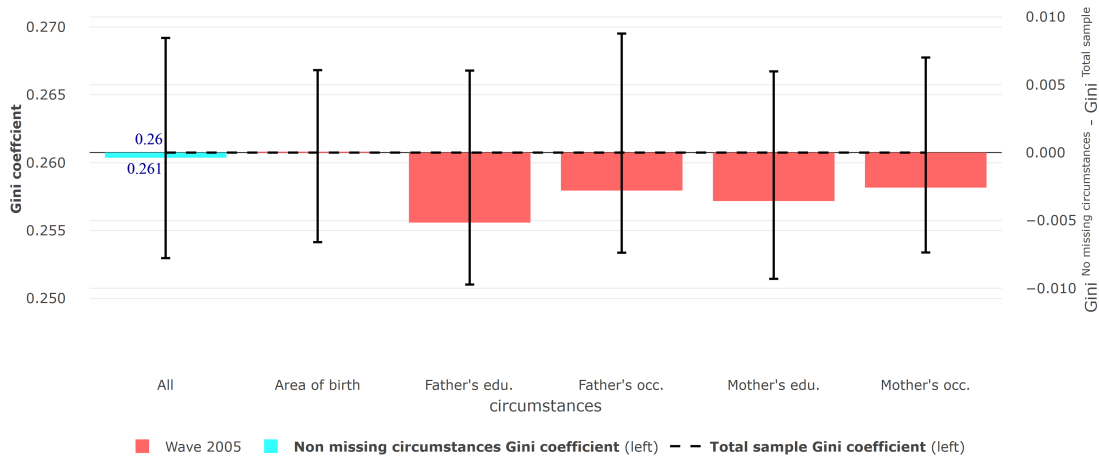


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample