# Sweden 2019

## 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 2019

**Link to the document:** https://www.gesis.org/en/missy/metadata/EU-SILC/2019/#SE

**Sample:** The detail of the sampling desing used for this survey is not available for consultation. There are 10,423 individuals in the total sample and 2,919 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

**Weights:** To explore the weithing method see Eurostat (2019). National Reference Metadata in ESS Standard for Quality Reports Structure (ESQRSSI)

**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 - 2019

| | Analisis sample | Total sample |
|---|---|---|
| | (N=2,919) | (N=10,423) |
| **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 | 2,406 (82.4%) | 8,426 (80.8%) |
| 2 European Union | 110 (3.8%) | 545 (5.2%) |
| 3 Other | 403 (13.8%) | 1,428 (13.7%) |
| Missing | 0 (0%) | 24 (0.2%) |

Table 2: Parental education - 2019

| | Analisis sample | Total sample |
|---|---|---|
| | (N=2,919) | (N=10,423) |
| **Father's education (years)** | | |
| 0 Unknown | 84 (2.9%) | 91 (0.9%) |
| 1 Low | 826 (28.3%) | 965 (9.3%) |
| 2 Medium | 1,001 (34.3%) | 1,224 (11.7%) |
| 3 High | 1,008 (34.5%) | 1,231 (11.8%) |
| Missing | 0 (0%) | 6,912 (66.3%) |
| **Mother's education (levels)** | | |
| 0 Unknown | 32 (1.1%) | 32 (0.3%) |
| 1 Low | 812 (27.8%) | 1,000 (9.6%) |
| 2 Medium | 988 (33.8%) | 1,293 (12.4%) |
| 3 High | 1,087 (37.2%) | 1,360 (13.0%) |
| Missing | 0 (0%) | 6,738 (64.6%) |

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2019

| | Analisis sample | Total sample |
|---|---|---|
| | (N=2,919) | (N=10,423) |
| **Father's occupation (ISCO)** | | |
| 0 Dead/unknown/not working | 141 (4.8%) | 157 (1.5%) |
| 1 Manager | 274 (9.4%) | 311 (3.0%) |
| 2 Professional | 561 (19.2%) | 629 (6.0%) |
| 3 Technician | 486 (16.6%) | 552 (5.3%) |
| 4 Clerical | 115 (3.9%) | 121 (1.2%) |
| 5 Service | 234 (8.0%) | 277 (2.7%) |
| 6 Agriculture | 127 (4.4%) | 144 (1.4%) |
| 7 Craft/Trades | 576 (19.7%) | 663 (6.4%) |
| 8 Plant Operator | 315 (10.8%) | 359 (3.4%) |
| 9 Elementary | 74 (2.5%) | 86 (0.8%) |
| 10 Armed forces | 16 (0.5%) | 17 (0.2%) |
| Missing | 0 (0%) | 7,107 (68.2%) |
| **Mother's occupation (ISCO)** | | |
| 0 Dead/unknown/not working | 451 (15.5%) | 516 (5.0%) |
| 1 Manager | 102 (3.5%) | 118 (1.1%) |
| 2 Professional | 766 (26.2%) | 879 (8.4%) |
| 3 Technician | 232 (7.9%) | 280 (2.7%) |
| 4 Clerical | 347 (11.9%) | 395 (3.8%) |
| 5 Service | 694 (23.8%) | 857 (8.2%) |
| 6 Agriculture | 52 (1.8%) | 62 (0.6%) |
| 7 Craft/Trades | 37 (1.3%) | 46 (0.4%) |
| 8 Plant Operator | 67 (2.3%) | 92 (0.9%) |
| 9 Elementary | 170 (5.8%) | 208 (2.0%) |
| 10 Armed forces | 1 (0.0%) | 1 (0.0%) |
| Missing | 0 (0%) | 6,969 (66.9%) |

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2019

| | N | Mean | SD | Median | Min | Max | Missing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Analisis sample | 2,919 | 34,808 | 41,273 | 32,241 | 64.82 | 1,084,493 | 0 |
| Total sample | 10,423 | 32,159 | 27,305 | 29,497 | 64.82 | 1,084,493 | 46 |

# 3 Missing data analysis

## 3.1 Missing patterns

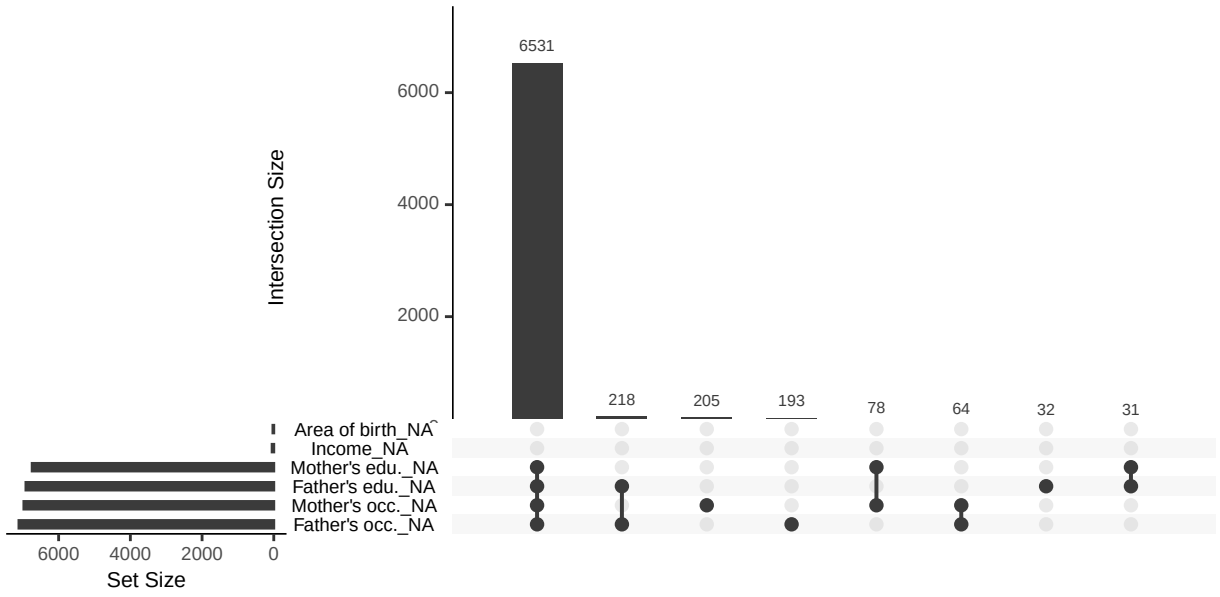


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

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

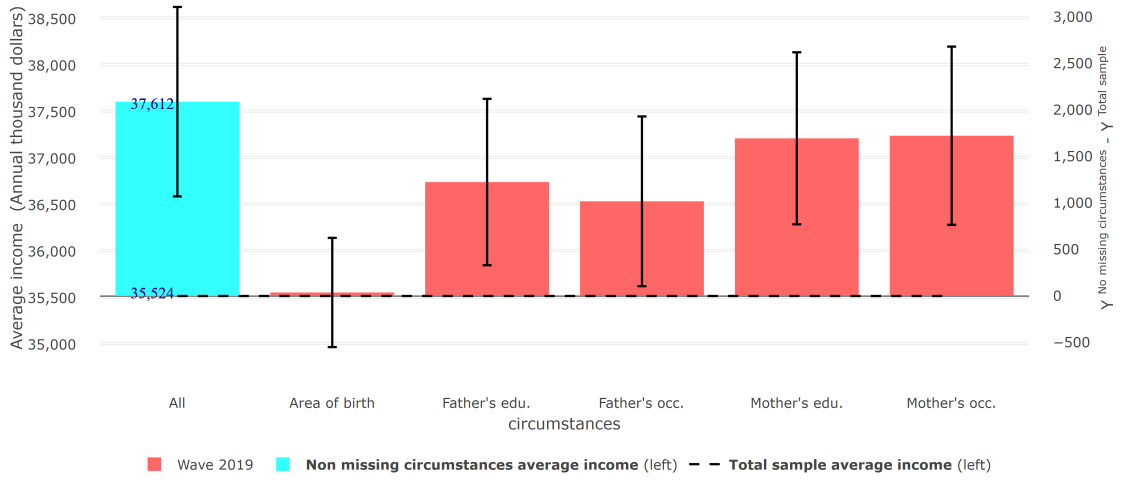


Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

## 3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

| Wave | Sample | Gini | Lower bound | Upper bound | Average income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wave 2019 | Analysis sample | 0.283 | 0.223 | 0.263 | 37,612 |
| Wave 2019 | Total sample | 0.279 | 0.248 | 0.263 | 35,524 |

## 3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

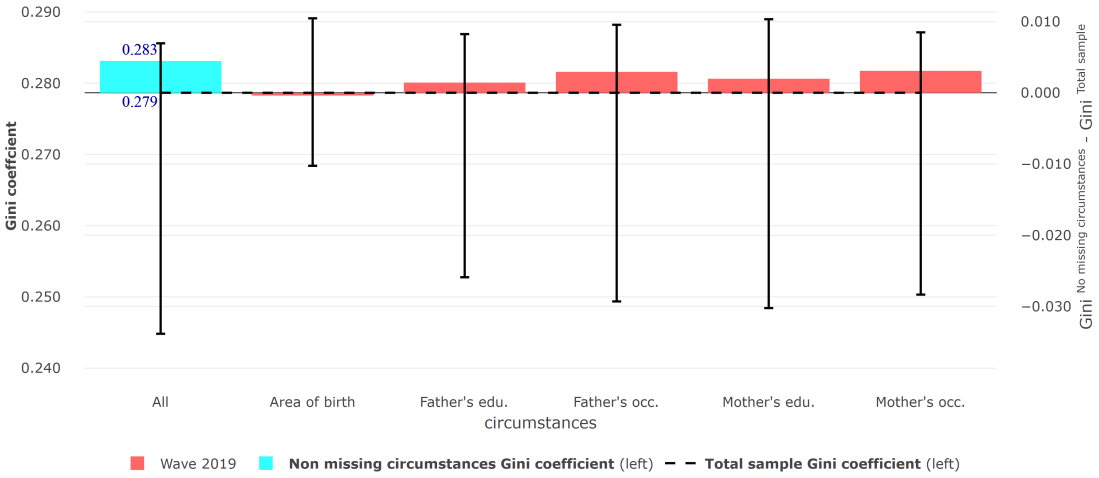


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample