Belgium 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/#BE

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 12,408 individuals in the total sample and 7,055 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=7,055)	(N=12,408)
Gender		
Mean (SD)	1.51 (0.500)	1.52 (0.500)
Median [Min, Max]	2.00 [1.00, 2.00]	2.00 [1.00, 2.00]
Region of birth		
1 Local	5,544 (78.6%)	10,095 (81.4%)
2 European Union	603 (8.5%)	988 (8.0%)
3 Other	908 (12.9%)	1,280 (10.3%)
Missing	0 (0%)	45 (0.4%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2019

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=7,055)	(N=12,408)
Father's education (years)		
0 Unknown	511 (7.2%)	539 (4.3%)
1 Low	3,050 (43.2%)	3,121 (25.2%)
2 Medium	1,817 (25.8%)	1,932 (15.6%)
3 High	1,677 (23.8%)	1,762 (14.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	5,054 (40.7%)
Mother's education (levels)		
0 Unknown	216 (3.1%)	263 (2.1%)
1 Low	3,466 (49.1%)	3,567 (28.7%)
2 Medium	1,838 (26.1%)	2,096 (16.9%)
3 High	1,535 (21.8%)	1,776 (14.3%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4,706 (37.9%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2019

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=7,055)	(N=12,408)
Father's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	796 (11.3%)	927 (7.5%)
1 Manager	603 (8.5%)	622 (5.0%)
2 Professional	938 (13.3%)	978 (7.9%)
3 Technician	639 (9.1%)	680 (5.5%)
4 Clerical	701 (9.9%)	727 (5.9%)
5 Service	708 (10.0%)	756 (6.1%)
6 Agriculture	314 (4.5%)	325 (2.6%)
7 Craft/Trades	1,144 (16.2%)	1,232 (9.9%)
8 Plant Operator	512 (7.3%)	562 (4.5%)
9 Elementary	562 (8.0%)	599 (4.8%)
10 Armed forces	138 (2.0%)	148 (1.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4,852 (39.1%)
Mother's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	3,023 (42.8%)	3,245 (26.2%)
1 Manager	146 (2.1%)	169 (1.4%)
2 Professional	811 (11.5%)	929 (7.5%)
3 Technician	203 (2.9%)	272 (2.2%)
4 Clerical	833 (11.8%)	921 (7.4%)
5 Service	1,015 (14.4%)	1,105 (8.9%)
6 Agriculture	158 (2.2%)	164 (1.3%)
7 Craft/Trades	257 (3.6%)	280 (2.3%)
8 Plant Operator	92 (1.3%)	103 (0.8%)
9 Elementary	511 (7.2%)	603 (4.9%)
10 Armed forces	6 (0.1%)	6 (0.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4,611 (37.2%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2019

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	7,055	35,777	17,194	34,260	171.43	305,233	0
Total sample	12,408	33,491	21,356	30,763	10.14	1,131,025	20

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

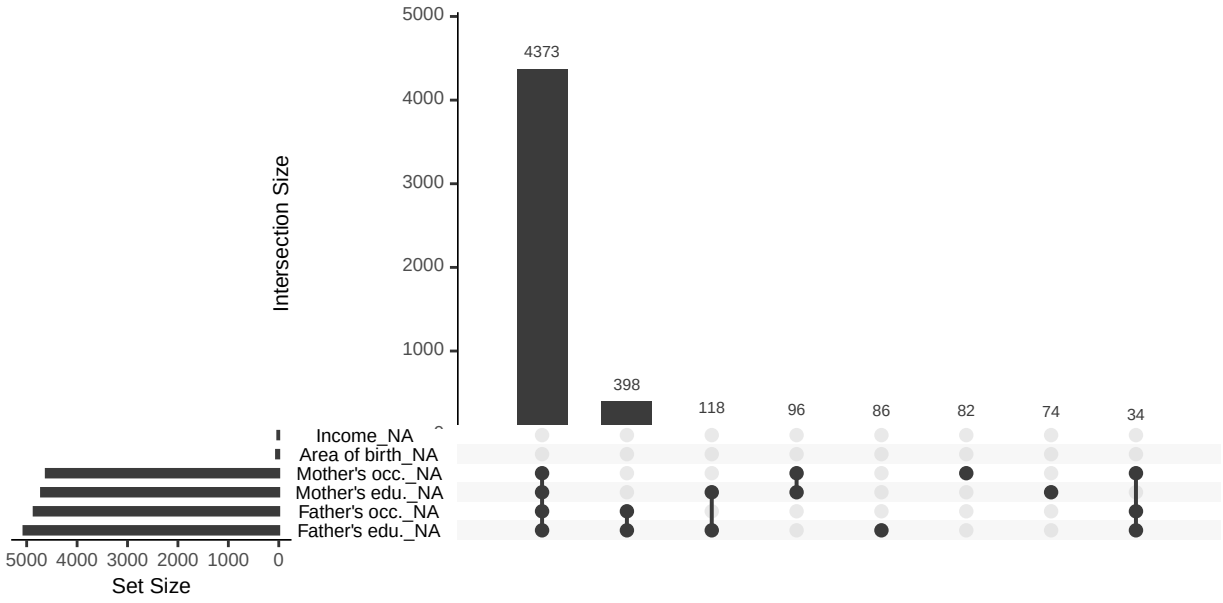

Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

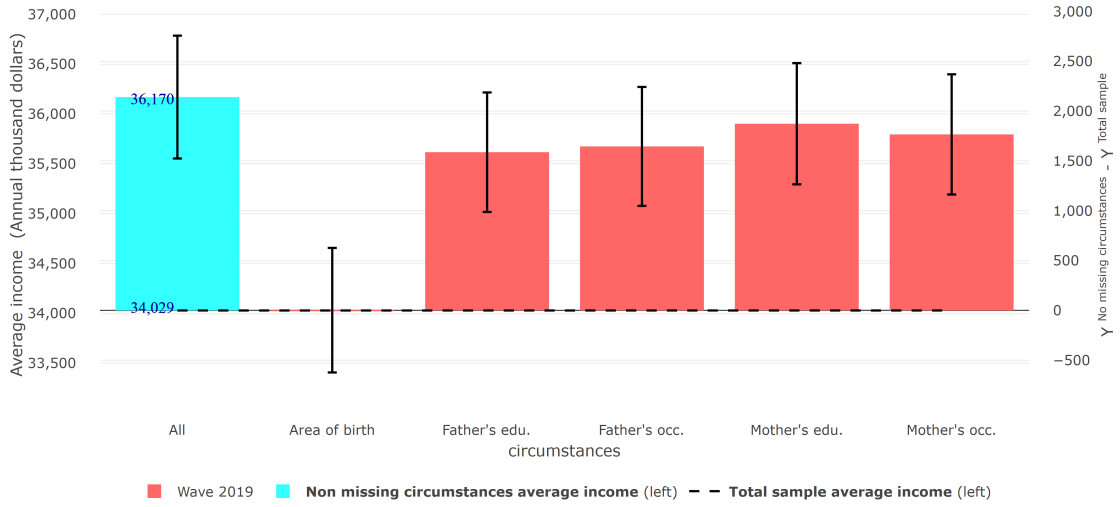

Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

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	0.241	0.240	0.253	36,170
Wave 2019	Total sample	0.259	0.259	0.275	34,029

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

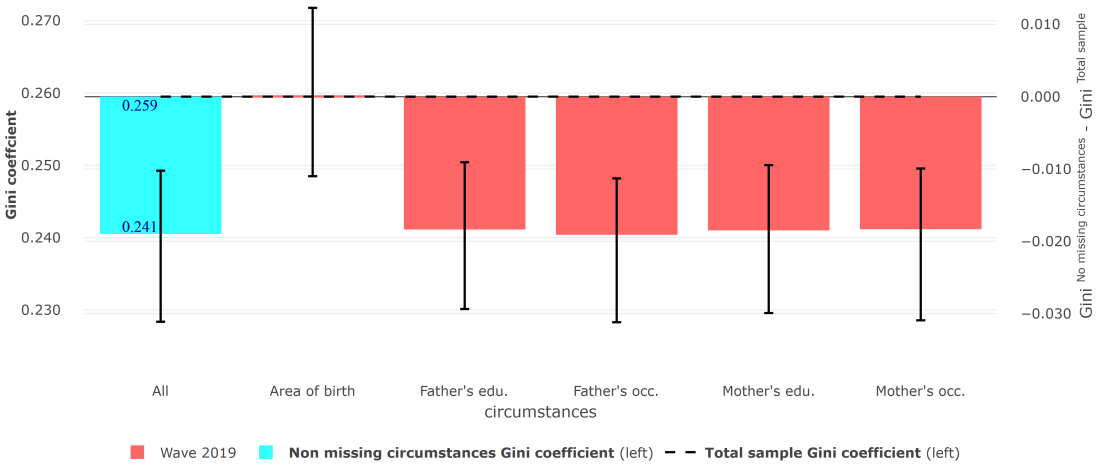

Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample