Finland 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/#FI

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 18,298 individuals in the total sample and 6,229 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=6,229)	(N=18,298)
Gender		
Mean (SD)	1.46 (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	5,870 (94.2%)	17,335 (94.7%)
2 European Union	146 (2.3%)	381 (2.1%)
3 Other	213 (3.4%)	578 (3.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4 (0.0%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2019

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=6,229)	(N=18,298)
Father's education (years)		
0 Unknown	326 (5.2%)	349 (1.9%)
1 Low	1,551 (24.9%)	1,607 (8.8%)
2 Medium	2,757 (44.3%)	2,918 (15.9%)
3 High	1,595 (25.6%)	1,679 (9.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	11,745 (64.2%)
Mother's education (levels)		
0 Unknown	84 (1.3%)	85 (0.5%)
1 Low	1,653 (26.5%)	1,711 (9.4%)
2 Medium	2,666 (42.8%)	2,920 (16.0%)
3 High	1,826 (29.3%)	1,957 (10.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	11,625 (63.5%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2019

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=6,229)	(N=18,298)
Father's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	703 (11.3%)	743 (4.1%)
1 Manager	462 (7.4%)	476 (2.6%)
2 Professional	829 (13.3%)	865 (4.7%)
3 Technician	781 (12.5%)	813 (4.4%)
4 Clerical	100 (1.6%)	107 (0.6%)
5 Service	367 (5.9%)	394 (2.2%)
6 Agriculture	841 (13.5%)	883 (4.8%)
7 Craft/Trades	1,079 (17.3%)	1,139 (6.2%)
8 Plant Operator	840 (13.5%)	881 (4.8%)
9 Elementary	109 (1.7%)	122 (0.7%)
10 Armed forces	118 (1.9%)	120 (0.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	11,755 (64.2%)
Mother's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	818 (13.1%)	852 (4.7%)
1 Manager	306 (4.9%)	319 (1.7%)
2 Professional	967 (15.5%)	1,013 (5.5%)
3 Technician	866 (13.9%)	917 (5.0%)
4 Clerical	485 (7.8%)	522 (2.9%)
5 Service	1,111 (17.8%)	1,197 (6.5%)
6 Agriculture	384 (6.2%)	422 (2.3%)
7 Craft/Trades	164 (2.6%)	171 (0.9%)
8 Plant Operator	496 (8.0%)	526 (2.9%)
9 Elementary	529 (8.5%)	579 (3.2%)
10 Armed forces	103 (1.7%)	104 (0.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	11,676 (63.8%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2019

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	6,229	33,424	21,188	30,423	132.2	426,912	0
Total sample	18,298	31,797	20,375	28,096	132.2	430,145	7

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

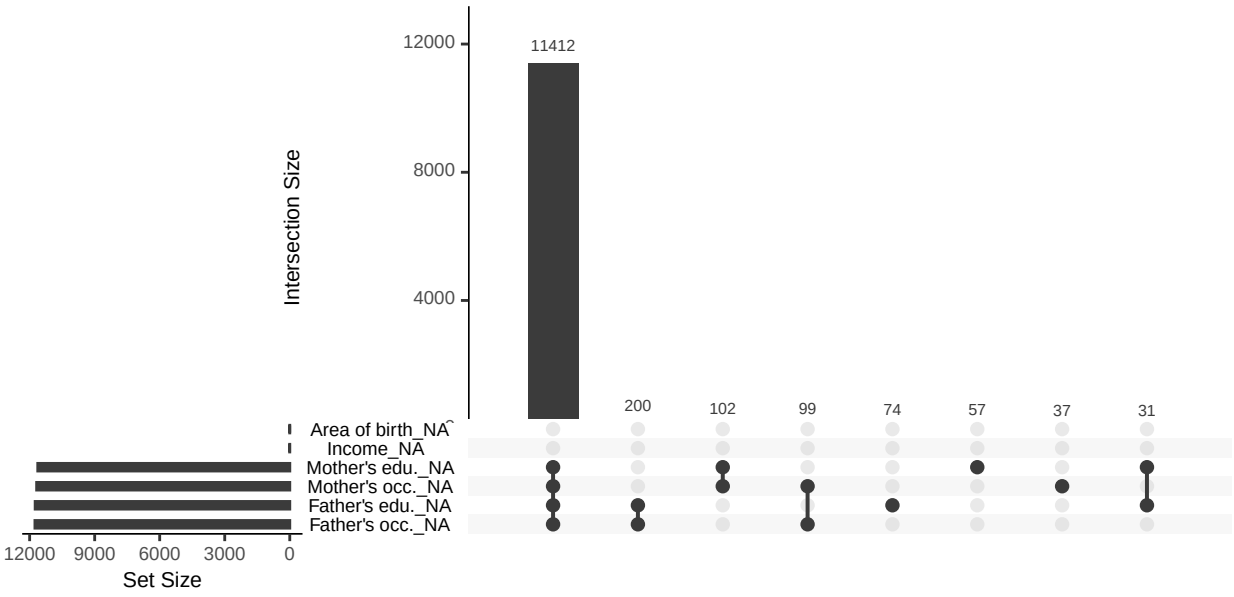

Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

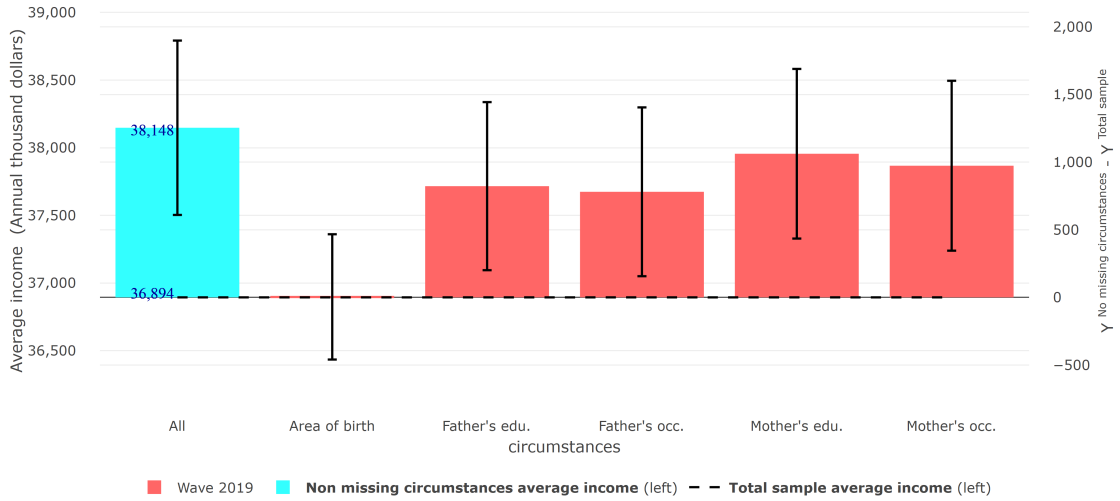

Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

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	0.268	0.249	0.269	38,148
Wave 2019	Total sample	0.274	0.263	0.276	36,894

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

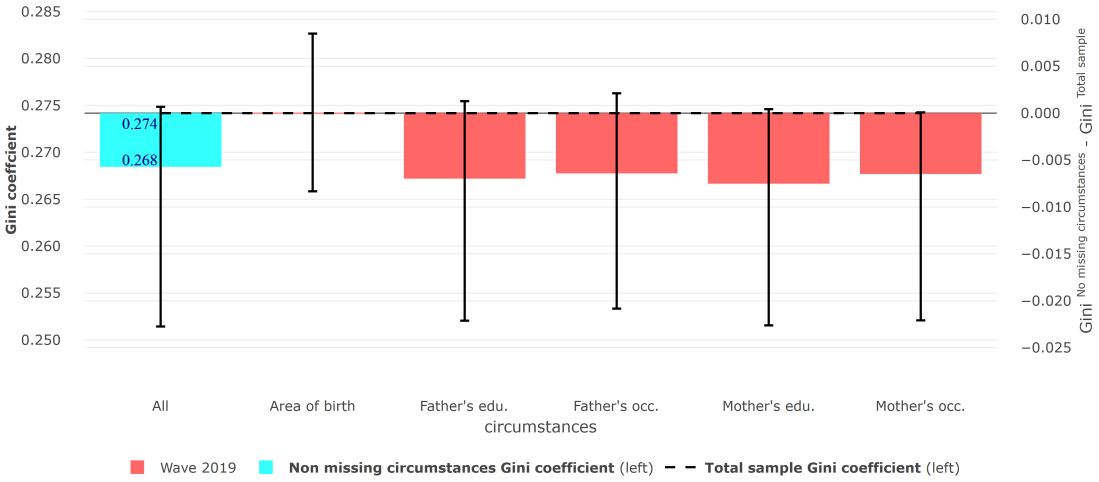

Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample