# Germany 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/#DE

**Sample:** The survey employed a comprehensive sampling approach, incorporating probabilistic, random, stratified, and one stage designs for a robust representation of the population. There are 20,525 individuals in the total sample and 7,359 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.<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 - 2019

|                   | Analisis sample    | Total sample        |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
|                   | (N=7,359)          | (N=20,525)          |
| Gender            |                    |                     |
| Mean (SD)         | 1.53 (0.499)       | 1.53 (0.499)        |
| Median [Min, Max] | 2.00 [1.00, 2.00]  | 2.00 [1.00, 2.00]   |
| Region of birth   |                    |                     |
| 1 Local           | $6,793 \ (92.3\%)$ | $18,740 \ (91.3\%)$ |
| 3 Other           | 566 (7.7%)         | $1,785 \ (8.7\%)$   |

Table 2: Parental education - 2019

|                             | Analisis sample    | Total sample        |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|
|                             | (N=7,359)          | (N=20,525)          |  |  |  |
| Father's education (years)  |                    |                     |  |  |  |
| 0 Unknown                   | 825 (11.2%)        | 1,165 (5.7%)        |  |  |  |
| 1 Low                       | 700 (9.5%)         | 784 (3.8%)          |  |  |  |
| 2 Medium                    | $3,278 \ (44.5\%)$ | $4,382 \ (21.3\%)$  |  |  |  |
| 3 High                      | 2,556 (34.7%)      | $2,993 \ (14.6\%)$  |  |  |  |
| Missing                     | 0 (0%)             | $11,201 \ (54.6\%)$ |  |  |  |
| Mother's education (levels) |                    |                     |  |  |  |
| 0 Unknown                   | 313 (4.3%)         | $341 \ (1.7\%)$     |  |  |  |
| 1 Low                       | 716 (9.7%)         | 825 (4.0%)          |  |  |  |
| 2 Medium                    | 4,817 (65.5%)      | 5,306 (25.9%)       |  |  |  |
| 3 High                      | $1,513\ (20.6\%)$  | $1,722 \ (8.4\%)$   |  |  |  |
| Missing                     | 0 (0%)             | 12,331 (60.1%)      |  |  |  |

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2019

|                            | Analisis sample    | Total sample        |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
|                            | (N=7,359)          | (N=20,525)          |
| Father's occupation (ISCO) |                    |                     |
| 0 Dead/unknown/not working | 954 (13.0%)        | 1,367 (6.7%)        |
| 1 Manager                  | $528 \ (7.2\%)$    | 634 (3.1%)          |
| 2 Professional             | $1,019 \ (13.8\%)$ | $1,170 \ (5.7\%)$   |
| 3 Technician               | $1,286 \ (17.5\%)$ | $1,650 \ (8.0\%)$   |
| 4 Clerical                 | 363 (4.9%)         | 475 (2.3%)          |
| 5 Service                  | 441 (6.0%)         | 572 (2.8%)          |
| 6 Agriculture              | 211 (2.9%)         | 294 (1.4%)          |
| 7 Craft/Trades             | $1,582\ (21.5\%)$  | 2,187 (10.7%)       |
| 8 Plant Operator           | 742 (10.1%)        | 1,108 (5.4%)        |
| 9 Elementary               | 233 (3.2%)         | $320 \ (1.6\%)$     |
| Missing                    | 0 (0%)             | $10,748 \ (52.4\%)$ |
| Mother's occupation (ISCO) |                    |                     |
| 0 Dead/unknown/not working | 2,198 (29.9%)      | 3,146 (15.3%)       |
| 1 Manager                  | 144 (2.0%)         | 172 (0.8%)          |
| 2 Professional             | 765 (10.4%)        | 868 (4.2%)          |
| 3 Technician               | 1,151 (15.6%)      | 1,363 (6.6%)        |
| 4 Clerical                 | 1,062 (14.4%)      | 1,277 (6.2%)        |
| 5 Service                  | $1,092 \ (14.8\%)$ | $1,404 \ (6.8\%)$   |
| 6 Agriculture              | 100 (1.4%)         | 141 (0.7%)          |
| 7 Craft/Trades             | $125 \ (1.7\%)$    | $180 \ (0.9\%)$     |
| 8 Plant Operator           | 521 (7.1%)         | $830 \ (4.0\%)$     |
| 9 Elementary               | 201 (2.7%)         | 378 (1.8%)          |
| Missing                    | 0 (0%)             | 10,766 (52.5%)      |

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2019

|                 | N          | Mean   | SD         | Median     | Min   | Max         | Missing |
|-----------------|------------|--------|------------|------------|-------|-------------|---------|
| Analisis sample | 7,359      | 38,029 | $24,\!257$ | 34,308     | 59.10 | 553,344     | 0       |
| Total sample    | $20,\!525$ | 34,033 | $21,\!366$ | $30,\!583$ | 17.41 | $553,\!344$ | 94      |

### 3 Missing data analysis

#### 3.1 Missing patterns

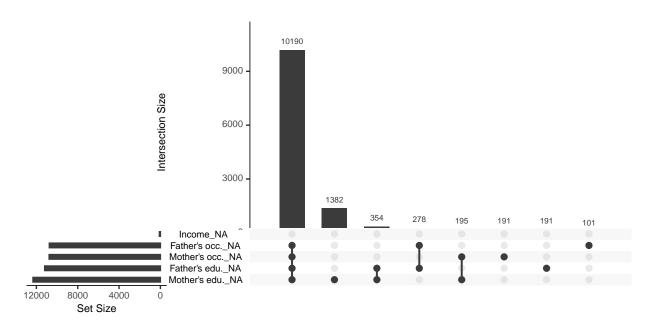


Figure 1: Missing patterns: Left: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. Right: Combination of missingness across cases

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

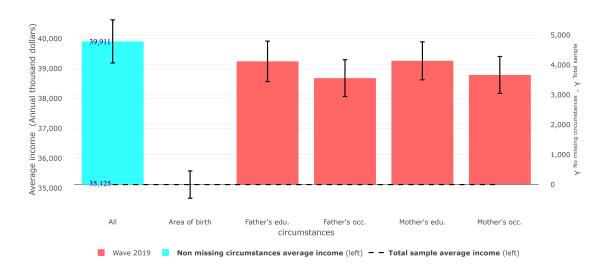


Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

#### 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 Total sample | 0.270 | 0.264       | 0.286       | 39,911         |
| Wave 2019 |                              | 0.277 | 0.274       | 0.286       | 35,125         |

## 3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

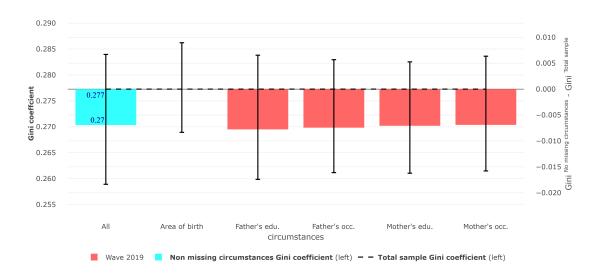


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample  $\frac{1}{2}$