Belgium 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.gesis.org/en/missy/metadata/EU-SILC/2005/#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 9,659 individuals in the total sample and 2,401 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

Weights: The survey employs the household 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)

[1] Income variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2005

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=2,401)	(N=9,659)
Gender		
Mean (SD)	1.50 (0.500)	1.52 (0.500)
Median [Min, Max]	2.00 [1.00, 2.00]	2.00 [1.00, 2.00]
Missing	0 (0%)	2 (0.0%)
Region of birth		
1 Local	2,143 (89.3%)	8,448 (87.5%)
2 European Union	123 (5.1%)	568 (5.9%)
3 Other	135 (5.6%)	606 (6.3%)
Missing	0 (0%)	37 (0.4%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2005

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=2,401)	(N=9,659)
Father's education (years)		
0 Unknown	157 (6.5%)	266 (2.8%)
1 Basic	228 (9.5%)	1,112 (11.5%)
2 Primary	586 (24.4%)	2,091 (21.6%)
3 Lower Secondary	466 (19.4%)	1,171 (12.1%)
4 Upper Secondary	353 (14.7%)	1,065 (11.0%)
5 Post Secondary	244 (10.2%)	358 (3.7%)
6 Tertiary	367 (15.3%)	909 (9.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,687 (27.8%)
Mother's education (levels)		
0 Unknown	131 (5.5%)	156 (1.6%)
1 Basic	222 (9.2%)	1,227 (12.7%)
2 Primary	588 (24.5%)	2,489 (25.8%)
3 Lower Secondary	483 (20.1%)	1,336 (13.8%)
4 Upper Secondary	380 (15.8%)	963 (10.0%)
5 Post Secondary	254 (10.6%)	400 (4.1%)
6 Tertiary	343 (14.3%)	590 (6.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,498 (25.9%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2005

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=2,401)	(N=9,659)
Father's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	154 (6.4%)	260 (2.7%)
1 Manager	249 (10.4%)	630 (6.5%)
2 Professional	315 (13.1%)	641 (6.6%)
3 Technician	196 (8.2%)	435 (4.5%)
4 Clerical	282 (11.7%)	622 (6.4%)
5 Service	150 (6.2%)	335 (3.5%)
6 Agriculture	149 (6.2%)	332 (3.4%)
7 Craft/Trades	489 (20.4%)	1,534 (15.9%)
8 Plant Operator	187 (7.8%)	566 (5.9%)
9 Elementary	195 (8.1%)	708 (7.3%)
10 Armed forces	35 (1.5%)	134 (1.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	3,462 (35.8%)
Mother's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	126 (5.2%)	138 (1.4%)
1 Manager	110 (4.6%)	128 (1.3%)
2 Professional	377 (15.7%)	442 (4.6%)
3 Technician	208 (8.7%)	263 (2.7%)
4 Clerical	417 (17.4%)	540 (5.6%)
5 Service	371 (15.5%)	437 (4.5%)
6 Agriculture	131 (5.5%)	145 (1.5%)
7 Craft/Trades	198 (8.2%)	238 (2.5%)
8 Plant Operator	67 (2.8%)	73 (0.8%)
9 Elementary	394 (16.4%)	507 (5.2%)
10 Armed forces	2 (0.1%)	3 (0.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	6,745 (69.8%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2005

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	2,401	33,870	18,965	31,456	399.89	440,492	0
Total sample	9,659	30,156	77,880	26,644	37.01	7,373,831	6

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

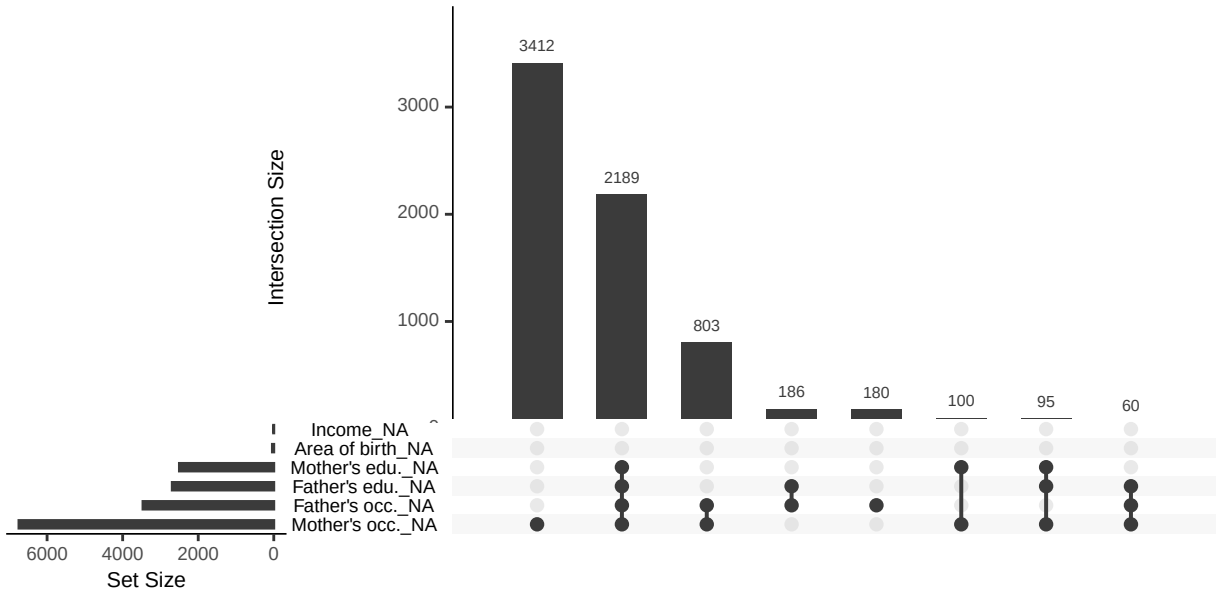

Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

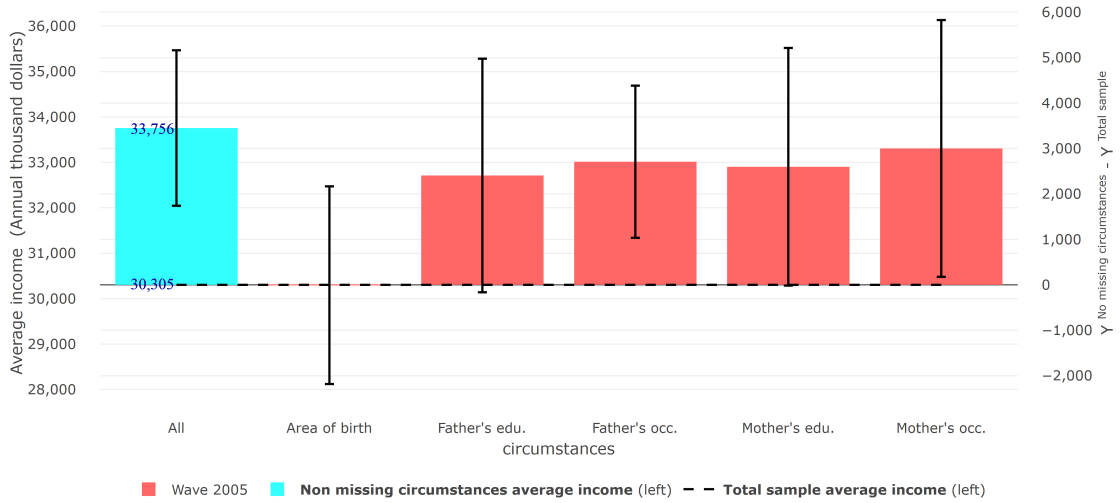

Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2005	Analysis sample	0.249	0.235	0.261	33,756
Wave 2005	Total sample	0.290	0.264	0.328	30,305

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