Spain 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/#ES

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 32,946 individuals in the total sample and 19,372 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=19,372)	(N=32,946)
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	$16,588 \ (85.6\%)$	29,043~(88.2%)
2 European Union	544 (2.8%)	739 (2.2%)
3 Other	$2,240 \ (11.6\%)$	$2,986 \ (9.1\%)$
Missing	0 (0%)	$178 \ (0.5\%)$

Table 2: Parental education - 2019

	Analisis sample	Total sample			
	(N=19,372)	(N=32,946)			
Father's education (years)					
0 Unknown	1,547 (8.0%)	$1,636 \ (5.0\%)$			
1 Low	$12,565 \ (64.9\%)$	$12,837 \ (39.0\%)$			
2 Medium	$2,757 \ (14.2\%)$	$2,975 \ (9.0\%)$			
3 High	$2,503 \ (12.9\%)$	$2,605 \ (7.9\%)$			
Missing	0 (0%)	$12,893 \ (39.1\%)$			
Mother's education (levels)					
0 Unknown	678 (3.5%)	870~(2.6%)			
1 Low	$14,213 \ (73.4\%)$	$14,586 \ (44.3\%)$			
2 Medium	$2,565 \ (13.2\%)$	$3,047 \ (9.2\%)$			
3 High	$1,916 \ (9.9\%)$	$2,154 \ (6.5\%)$			
Missing	0 (0%)	12,289 (37.3%)			

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2019

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=19,372)	(N=32,946)
Father's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	1,874 (9.7%)	1,912 (5.8%)
1 Manager	759 (3.9%)	782 (2.4%)
2 Professional	1,180 (6.1%)	1,218 (3.7%)
3 Technician	$1,276 \ (6.6\%)$	$1,303 \ (4.0\%)$
4 Clerical	945 (4.9%)	974 (3.0%)
5 Service	$2,272 \ (11.7\%)$	$2,356 \ (7.2\%)$
6 Agriculture	1,878 (9.7%)	1,937 (5.9%)
7 Craft/Trades	4,528 (23.4%)	4,671 (14.2%)
8 Plant Operator	$2,665 \ (13.8\%)$	$2,770 \ (8.4\%)$
9 Elementary	$1,823 \ (9.4\%)$	1,907 (5.8%)
10 Armed forces	172 (0.9%)	175~(0.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	$12,941 \ (39.3\%)$
Mother's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	11,298 (58.3%)	11,506 (34.9%)
1 Manager	117 (0.6%)	132 (0.4%)
2 Professional	936 (4.8%)	1,038 (3.2%)
3 Technician	537 (2.8%)	612 (1.9%)
4 Clerical	921 (4.8%)	$1,010 \ (3.1\%)$
5 Service	$2,160 \ (11.2\%)$	$2,370 \ (7.2\%)$
6 Agriculture	447 (2.3%)	472 (1.4%)
7 Craft/Trades	591 (3.1%)	622 (1.9%)
8 Plant Operator	272 (1.4%)	293~(0.9%)
9 Elementary	$2,090 \ (10.8\%)$	$2,302 \ (7.0\%)$
10 Armed forces	3~(0.0%)	3~(0.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	12,586 (38.2%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2019

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	19,372	27,482	17,672	24,294	5.907	241,160	0
Total sample	32,946	$27,\!281$	17,760	$23,\!866$	5.907	241,160	144

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

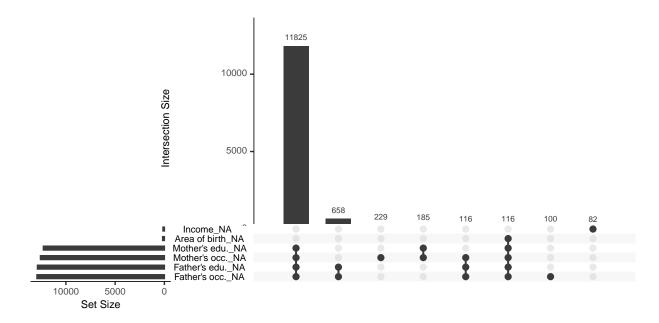


Figure 1: Missing patterns: Left: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. Right: Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

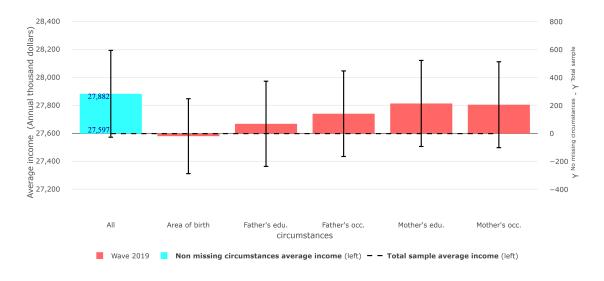


Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

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	0.324	0.313	0.324	27,882
Wave 2019		0.323	0.314	0.322	27,597

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

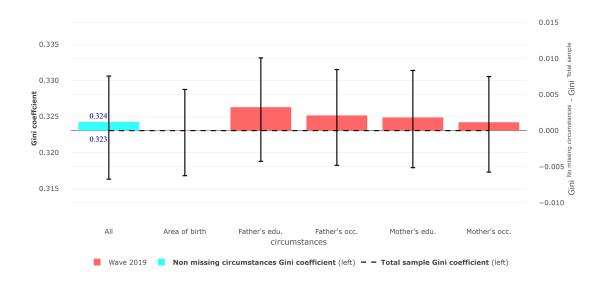


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample $\frac{1}{2}$