Romania 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/#RO

Sample: The detail of the sampling desing used for this survey is not available for consultation. There are 15,179 individuals in the total sample and 7,958 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 - 2019

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=7,958)	(N=15,179)
Gender		
Mean (SD)	1.49 (0.500)	1.52 (0.500)
Median [Min, Max]	1.00 [1.00, 2.00]	2.00 [1.00, 2.00]
Region of birth		
1 Local	7,955 (100.0%)	15,176 (100.0%)
3 Other	3 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2019

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=7,958)	(N=15,179)
Father's education (years)		
0 Unknown	422 (5.3%)	428 (2.8%)
1 Low	2,015 (25.3%)	2,072 (13.7%)
2 Medium	5,076 (63.8%)	5,390 (35.5%)
3 High	445 (5.6%)	461 (3.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	6,828 (45.0%)
Mother's education (levels)		
0 Unknown	74 (0.9%)	92 (0.6%)
1 Low	2,889 (36.3%)	2,978 (19.6%)
2 Medium	4,580 (57.6%)	4,982 (32.8%)
3 High	415 (5.2%)	443 (2.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	6,684 (44.0%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2019

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=7,958)	(N=15,179)
Father's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	938 (11.8%)	1,292 (8.5%)
1 Manager	71 (0.9%)	74 (0.5%)
2 Professional	362 (4.5%)	367 (2.4%)
3 Technician	275 (3.5%)	279 (1.8%)
4 Clerical	143 (1.8%)	150 (1.0%)
5 Service	220 (2.8%)	237 (1.6%)
6 Agriculture	1,140 (14.3%)	1,192 (7.9%)
7 Craft/Trades	2,509 (31.5%)	2,594 (17.1%)
8 Plant Operator	1,450 (18.2%)	1,541 (10.2%)
9 Elementary	850 (10.7%)	926 (6.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	6,527 (43.0%)
Mother's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	2,704 (34.0%)	3,094 (20.4%)
1 Manager	35 (0.4%)	37 (0.2%)
2 Professional	441 (5.5%)	465 (3.1%)
3 Technician	243 (3.1%)	250 (1.6%)
4 Clerical	245 (3.1%)	254 (1.7%)
5 Service	907 (11.4%)	952 (6.3%)
6 Agriculture	1,359 (17.1%)	1,398 (9.2%)
7 Craft/Trades	882 (11.1%)	918 (6.0%)
8 Plant Operator	388 (4.9%)	399 (2.6%)
9 Elementary	754 (9.5%)	804 (5.3%)
Missing	0 (0%)	6,608 (43.5%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2019

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	7,958	13,579	8,679	12,026	52.02	102,040	0
Total sample	15,179	12,507	8,137	10,905	52.02	102,040	77

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

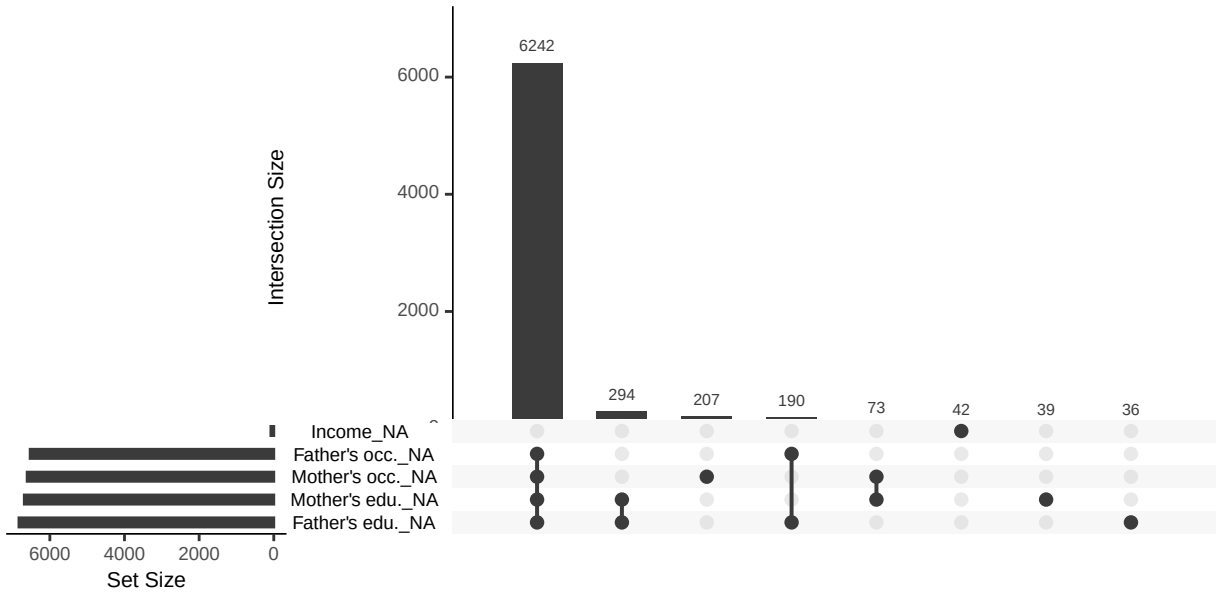

Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

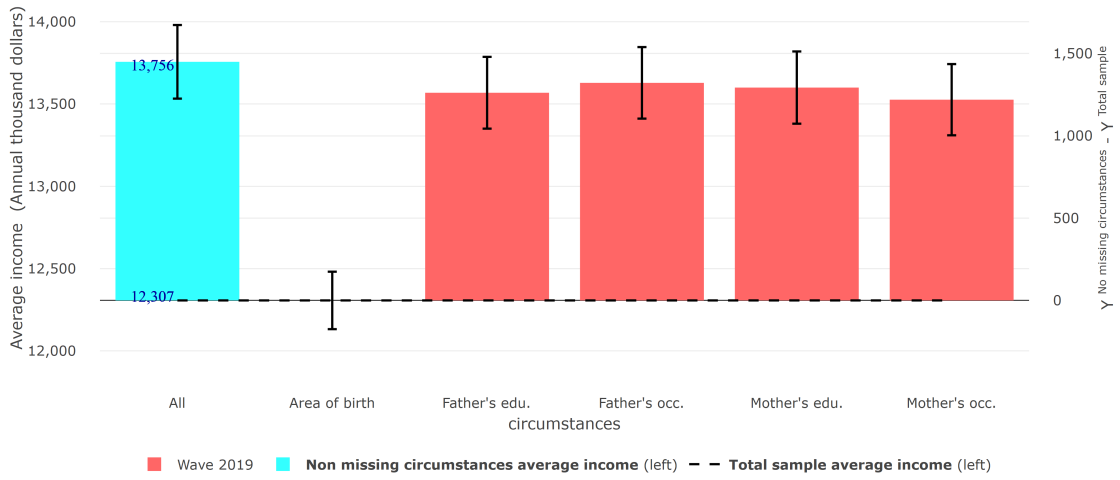

Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

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	0.339	0.319	0.334	13,756
Wave 2019	Total sample	0.341	0.324	0.334	12,307

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