Germany 2011

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 2011

Link to the document: https://www.gesis.org/en/missy/metadata/EU-SILC/2011/#DE

Sample: The detail of the sampling desing used for this survey is not available for consultation. There are 23,935 individuals in the total sample and 9,831 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

Weights: The waithing method used in this survey is not available for consultation

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 - 2011

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=9,831)	(N=23,935)
Gender		
Mean (SD)	1.53 (0.499)	1.52 (0.500)
Median [Min, Max]	2.00 [1.00, 2.00]	2.00 [1.00, 2.00]
Region of birth		
1 Local	9,274 (94.3%)	21,756 (90.9%)
3 Other	557 (5.7%)	2,179 (9.1%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2011

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=9,831)	(N=23,935)
Father's education (years)		
1 None	24 (0.2%)	36 (0.2%)
2 Low	1,081 (11.0%)	1,341 (5.6%)
3 Medium	5,789 (58.9%)	7,546 (31.5%)
4 High	2,937 (29.9%)	3,810 (15.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	11,202 (46.8%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 None	68 (0.7%)	85 (0.4%)
2 Low	2,811 (28.6%)	3,436 (14.4%)
3 Medium	5,858 (59.6%)	6,983 (29.2%)
4 High	1,094 (11.1%)	1,339 (5.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	12,092 (50.5%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2011

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=9,831)	(N=23,935)
Father's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	424 (4.3%)	691 (2.9%)
1 Manager	512 (5.2%)	685 (2.9%)
2 Professional	1,311 (13.3%)	1,646 (6.9%)
3 Technician	1,749 (17.8%)	2,311 (9.7%)
4 Clerical	569 (5.8%)	794 (3.3%)
5 Service	599 (6.1%)	830 (3.5%)
6 Agriculture	522 (5.3%)	734 (3.1%)
7 Craft/Trades	2,545 (25.9%)	3,330 (13.9%)
8 Plant Operator	1,285 (13.1%)	1,830 (7.6%)
9 Elementary	315 (3.2%)	448 (1.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	10,636 (44.4%)
Mother's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	4,551 (46.3%)	5,891 (24.6%)
1 Manager	144 (1.5%)	207 (0.9%)
2 Professional	640 (6.5%)	946 (4.0%)
3 Technician	909 (9.2%)	1,531 (6.4%)
4 Clerical	1,016 (10.3%)	1,514 (6.3%)
5 Service	1,199 (12.2%)	1,773 (7.4%)
6 Agriculture	231 (2.3%)	328 (1.4%)
7 Craft/Trades	137 (1.4%)	219 (0.9%)
8 Plant Operator	723 (7.4%)	1,119 (4.7%)
9 Elementary	281 (2.9%)	464 (1.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	9,943 (41.5%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2011

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	9,831	34,566	21,274	31,810	141.6	708,450	0
Total sample	23,935	31,513	21,639	28,080	42.2	848,969	54

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

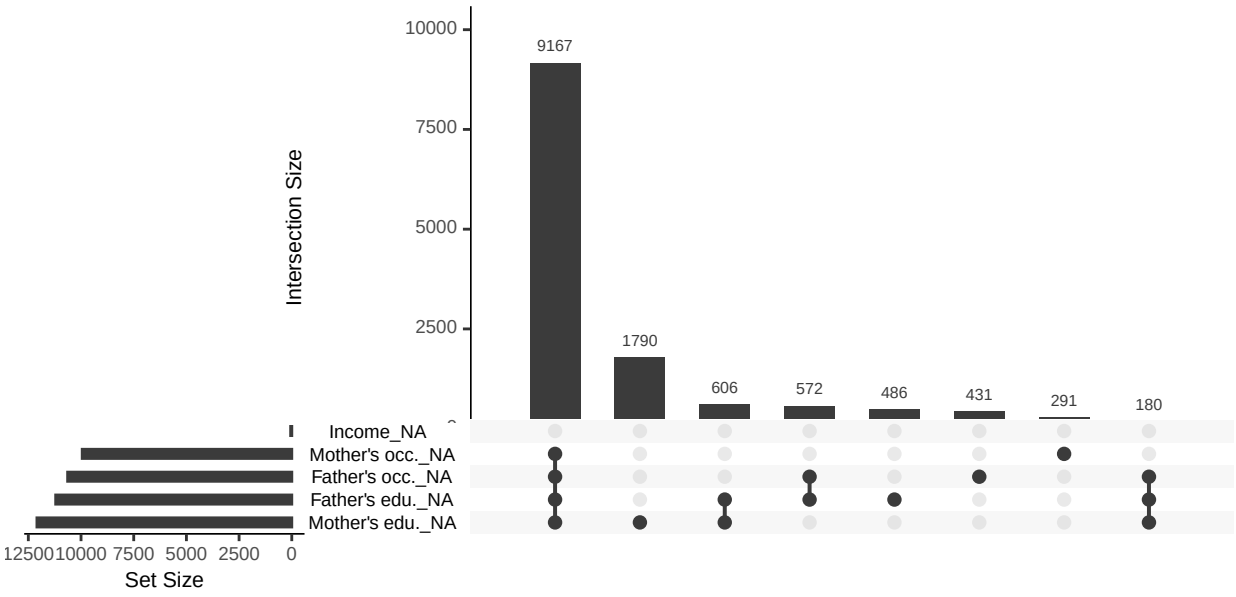

Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

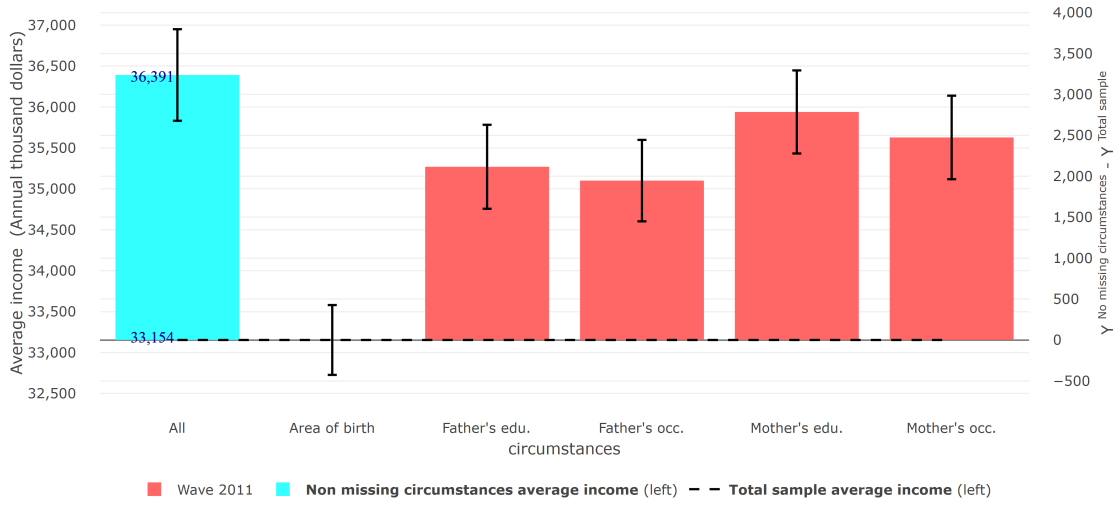

Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2011	Analysis sample	0.275	0.268	0.285	36,391
Wave 2011	Total sample	0.284	0.279	0.291	33,154

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

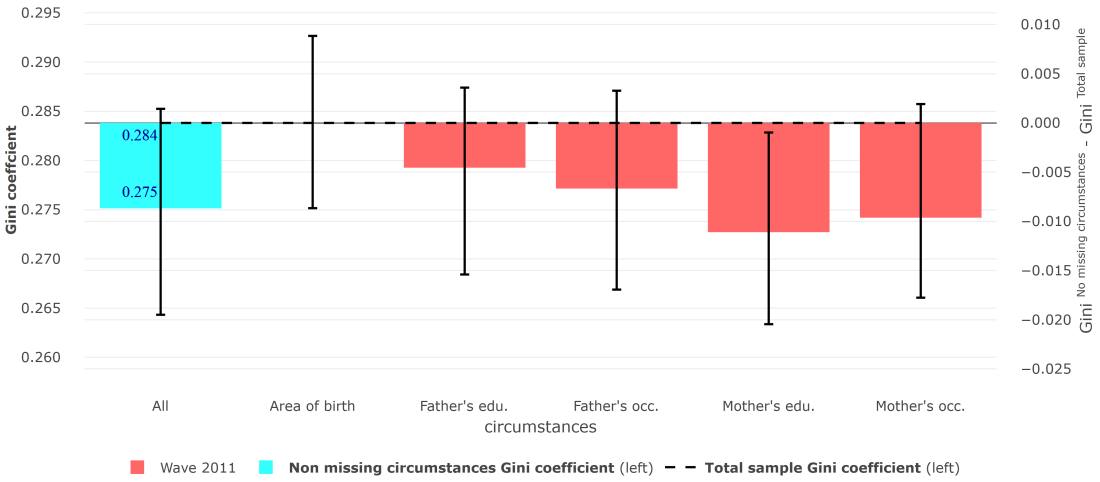

Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample