Netherlands 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/#NL

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 19,530 individuals in the total sample and 5,201 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 - 2011

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=5,201)	(N=19,530)
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	4,897 (94.2%)	18,332 (93.9%)
2 European Union	81 (1.6%)	325 (1.7%)
3 Other	223 (4.3%)	808 (4.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	65 (0.3%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2011

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=5,201)	(N=19,530)
Father's education (years)		
0 Unknown	166 (3.2%)	181 (0.9%)
1 None	21 (0.4%)	24 (0.1%)
2 Low	2,107 (40.5%)	2,332 (11.9%)
3 Medium	1,697 (32.6%)	2,800 (14.3%)
4 High	1,210 (23.3%)	1,903 (9.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	12,290 (62.9%)
Mother's education (levels)		
0 Unknown	59 (1.1%)	62 (0.3%)
1 None	29 (0.6%)	32 (0.2%)
2 Low	2,786 (53.6%)	3,167 (16.2%)
3 Medium	1,761 (33.9%)	2,127 (10.9%)
4 High	566 (10.9%)	694 (3.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	13,448 (68.9%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2011

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=5,201)	(N=19,530)
Father's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	419 (8.1%)	522 (2.7%)
1 Manager	515 (9.9%)	830 (4.2%)
2 Professional	753 (14.5%)	1,231 (6.3%)
3 Technician	854 (16.4%)	1,234 (6.3%)
4 Clerical	283 (5.4%)	419 (2.1%)
5 Service	345 (6.6%)	521 (2.7%)
6 Agriculture	444 (8.5%)	572 (2.9%)
7 Craft/Trades	991 (19.1%)	1,415 (7.2%)
8 Plant Operator	381 (7.3%)	571 (2.9%)
9 Elementary	128 (2.5%)	196 (1.0%)
10 Armed forces	88 (1.7%)	104 (0.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	11,915 (61.0%)
Mother's occupation (ISCO)		
0 Dead/unknown/not working	3,326 (63.9%)	3,965 (20.3%)
1 Manager	55 (1.1%)	156 (0.8%)
2 Professional	299 (5.7%)	663 (3.4%)
3 Technician	268 (5.2%)	628 (3.2%)
4 Clerical	287 (5.5%)	646 (3.3%)
5 Service	514 (9.9%)	1,107 (5.7%)
6 Agriculture	81 (1.6%)	130 (0.7%)
7 Craft/Trades	53 (1.0%)	81 (0.4%)
8 Plant Operator	35 (0.7%)	65 (0.3%)
9 Elementary	283 (5.4%)	466 (2.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	11,623 (59.5%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2011

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	5,201	32,362	16,957	29,001	1,136.80	730,346	0
Total sample	19,530	32,199	17,744	28,671	51.09	730,346	40

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

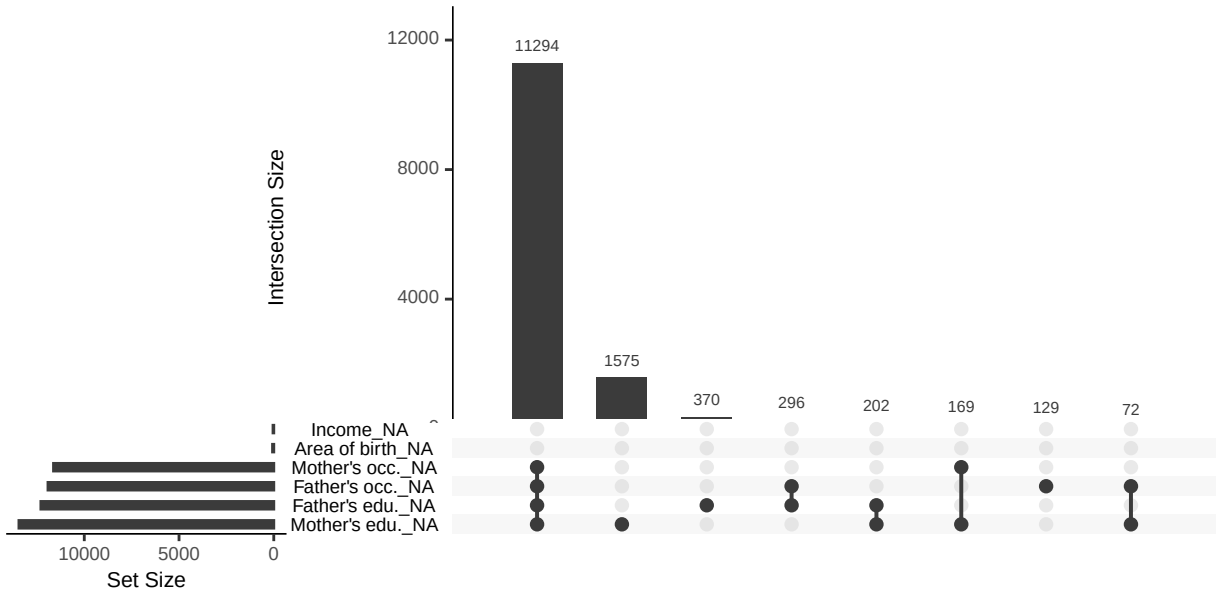

Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

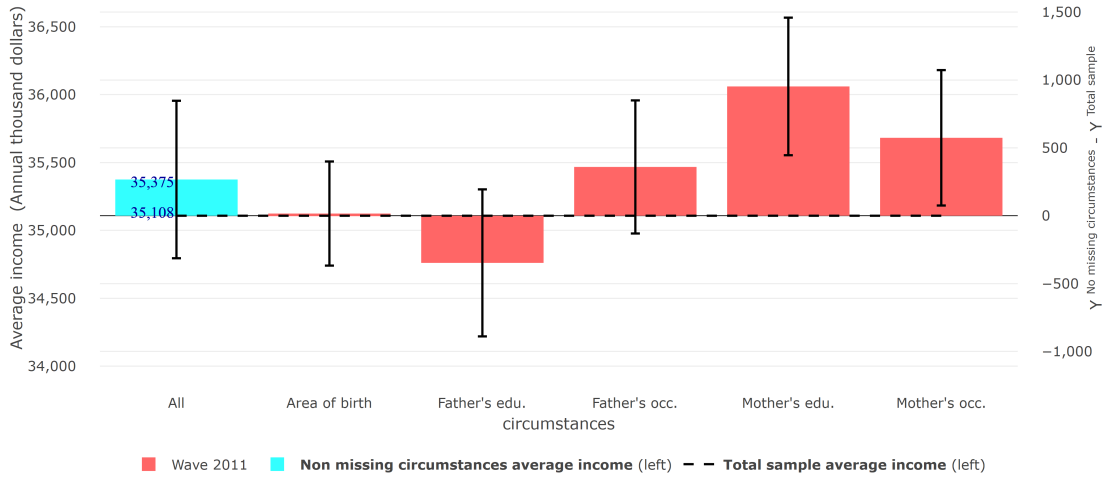

Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

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	0.253	0.221	0.243	35,375
Wave 2011	Total sample	0.254	0.231	0.242	35,108

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

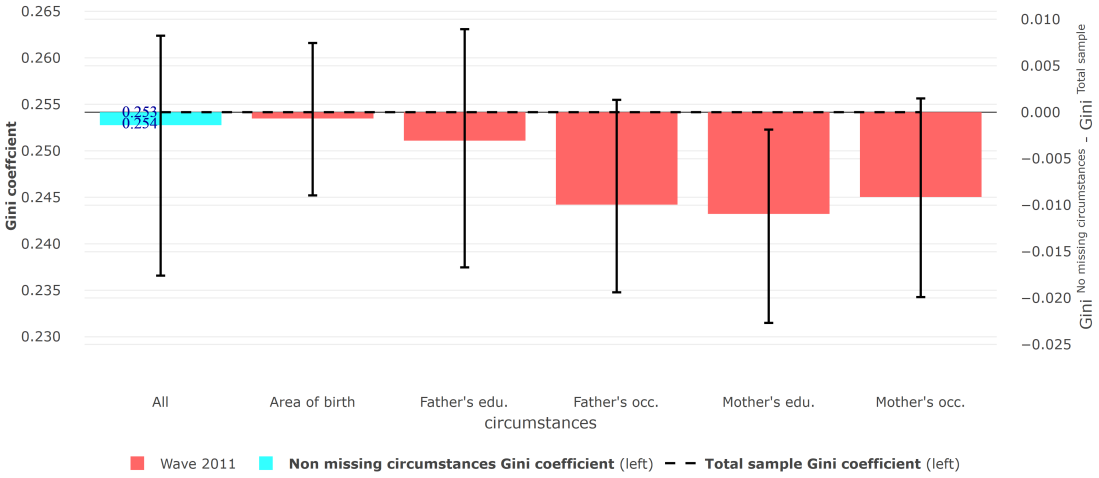

Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample