

# Australia 2009

## 1 Survey Description

**Survey:** Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey 2009

**Link to the document:** <https://melbourneinstitute.unimelb.edu.au/hilda>

**Sample:** The HILDA Survey 2009 is a nationally representative household panel conducted by the Melbourne Institute and Roy Morgan. It follows a multi-stage sampling approach by selecting up to 3 households from each of the 22 to 34 dwellings selected within each Census Collection Districts (CDs) based on expected response and occupancy rates. The survey interviewed people over the age of 15 years old, collecting information on economic, personal well-being, labour market dynamics and family life. The sample considered is restricted to adult individuals aged 18 years and above with information about income, language, religion, indigenous origin, sex, country of birth, father's education, mother's education, father's occupation and mother's occupation.. There are 13,189 individuals in the total sample and 6,147 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

**Weights:** The cross-sectional household weights were computed from the probability of selecting the households into the sample. (hh\_pweight)

**Outcome:** The outcome variable is annualised household disposable income per capita in USD PPP 2017<sup>1</sup>

**Circumstances:**

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<sup>1</sup>Income variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

## 2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2009

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=6,147)	(N=13,189)
<b>Gender</b>		
1 [1] Male	2,872 (46.7%)	6,355 (48.2%)
2 [2] Female	3,275 (53.3%)	6,834 (51.8%)
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
1 [1] Not of indigenous origin	6,015 (97.9%)	9,562 (72.5%)
2 [2] Aboriginal	121 (2.0%)	294 (2.2%)
3 [3] Torres Strait Islander	4 (0.1%)	10 (0.1%)
4 [4] Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	7 (0.1%)	9 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	3,314 (25.1%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2009

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=6,147)	(N=13,189)
<b>Father's education (levels)</b>		
1 None	15 (0.2%)	126 (1.0%)
2 Primary school	721 (11.7%)	1,598 (12.1%)
3 Secondary school	1,488 (24.2%)	2,488 (18.9%)
4 Year 11 or equivalent	191 (3.1%)	338 (2.6%)
5 Year 12 or equivalent	337 (5.5%)	627 (4.8%)
6 University	845 (13.7%)	1,533 (11.6%)
7 Techers College/College of Advance	142 (2.3%)	231 (1.8%)
8 Institute of Technology	168 (2.7%)	278 (2.1%)
9 Technical College/Tafe	1,059 (17.2%)	1,669 (12.7%)
10 Employer	1,142 (18.6%)	2,064 (15.6%)
13 Other	39 (0.6%)	81 (0.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,156 (16.3%)
<b>Mother's education (levels)</b>		
1 None	26 (0.4%)	211 (1.6%)
2 Primary school	728 (11.8%)	1,809 (13.7%)
3 Secondary school	2,892 (47.0%)	4,826 (36.6%)
4 Year 11 or equivalent	676 (11.0%)	1,122 (8.5%)
5 Year 12 or equivalent	1,686 (27.4%)	2,819 (21.4%)
6 University	51 (0.8%)	86 (0.7%)
7 Techers College/College of Advance	15 (0.2%)	21 (0.2%)
8 Institute of Technology	0 (0%)	2 (0.0%)
9 Technical College/Tafe	63 (1.0%)	88 (0.7%)
10 Employer	10 (0.2%)	15 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,190 (16.6%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2009

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=6,147)	(N=13,189)
<b>Father's occupation</b>		
1 [1] Managers	1,522 (24.8%)	2,949 (22.4%)
2 [2] Professionals	1,017 (16.5%)	1,755 (13.3%)
3 [3] Technicians and Trades Workers	1,507 (24.5%)	2,774 (21.0%)
4 [4] Community and Personal Service Workers	236 (3.8%)	422 (3.2%)
5 [5] Clerical and Administrative Workers	364 (5.9%)	661 (5.0%)
6 [6] Sales Workers	306 (5.0%)	516 (3.9%)
7 [7] Machinery Operators and Drivers	645 (10.5%)	1,320 (10.0%)
8 [8] Labourers	550 (8.9%)	1,271 (9.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,521 (11.5%)
<b>Mother's occupation</b>		
1 [1] Managers	582 (9.5%)	881 (6.7%)
2 [2] Professionals	1,230 (20.0%)	1,767 (13.4%)
3 [3] Technicians and Trades Workers	433 (7.0%)	726 (5.5%)
4 [4] Community and Personal Service Workers	617 (10.0%)	869 (6.6%)
5 [5] Clerical and Administrative Workers	1,392 (22.6%)	1,949 (14.8%)
6 [6] Sales Workers	701 (11.4%)	1,002 (7.6%)
7 [7] Machinery Operators and Drivers	190 (3.1%)	322 (2.4%)
8 [8] Labourers	1,002 (16.3%)	1,665 (12.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4,008 (30.4%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2009

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	6,147	34,760	26,996	28,606	0	643,436	0
Total sample	13,189	32,787	25,697	27,079	0	643,436	31

### 3 Missing data analysis

#### 3.1 Missing patterns

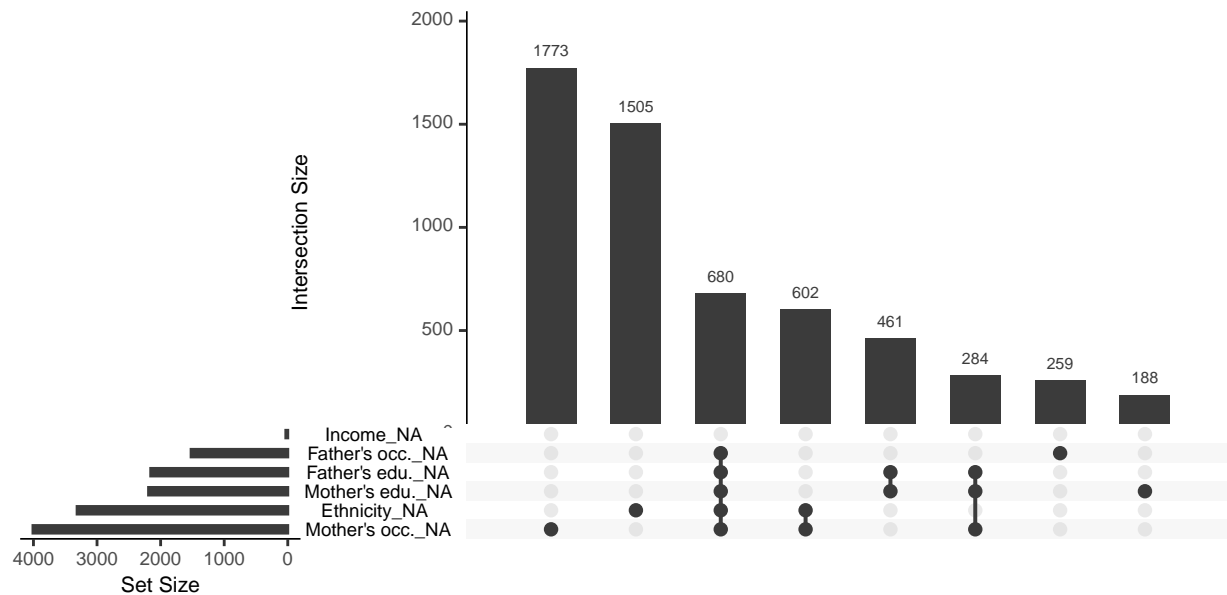


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

#### 3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

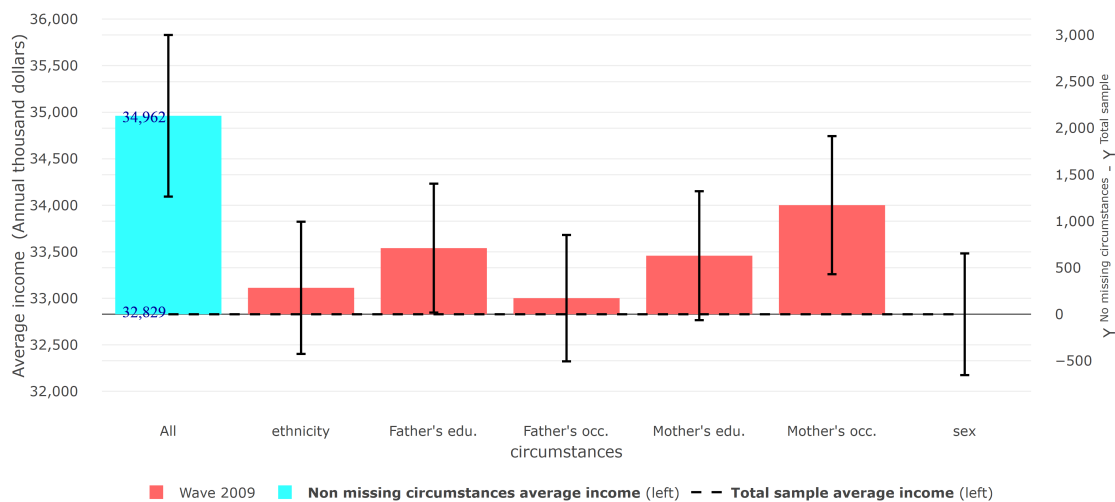


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

### 3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2009	Analysis sample	0.326	0.323	0.347	34,962
Wave 2009	Total sample	0.340	0.340	0.355	32,829

### 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