

Australia 2015

1 Survey Description

Survey: Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey 2015

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

Sample: The HILDA Survey 2015 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 17,692 individuals in the total sample and 8,641 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 2017¹

Circumstances:

¹Income variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2015

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,641)	(N=17,692)
Gender		
1 [1] Male	3,973 (46.0%)	8,467 (47.9%)
2 [2] Female	4,668 (54.0%)	9,225 (52.1%)
Ethnicity		
1 [1] Not of indigenous origin	8,426 (97.5%)	12,568 (71.0%)
2 [2] Aboriginal	195 (2.3%)	444 (2.5%)
3 [3] Torres Strait Islander	9 (0.1%)	23 (0.1%)
4 [4] Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	11 (0.1%)	16 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4,641 (26.2%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2015

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,641)	(N=17,692)
Father's education (levels)		
1 None	27 (0.3%)	154 (0.9%)
2 Primary school	810 (9.4%)	1,769 (10.0%)
3 Secondary school	2,037 (23.6%)	3,326 (18.8%)
4 Year 11 or equivalent	293 (3.4%)	482 (2.7%)
5 Year 12 or equivalent	574 (6.6%)	1,038 (5.9%)
6 University	1,390 (16.1%)	2,431 (13.7%)
7 Techers College/College of Advance	185 (2.1%)	312 (1.8%)
8 Institute of Technology	221 (2.6%)	368 (2.1%)
9 Technical College/Tafe	1,713 (19.8%)	2,615 (14.8%)
10 Employer	1,340 (15.5%)	2,335 (13.2%)
13 Other	51 (0.6%)	97 (0.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,765 (15.6%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 None	30 (0.3%)	261 (1.5%)
2 Primary school	821 (9.5%)	1,978 (11.2%)
3 Secondary school	3,818 (44.2%)	6,292 (35.6%)
4 Year 11 or equivalent	997 (11.5%)	1,574 (8.9%)
5 Year 12 or equivalent	2,817 (32.6%)	4,637 (26.2%)
6 University	56 (0.6%)	92 (0.5%)
7 Techers College/College of Advance	19 (0.2%)	27 (0.2%)
8 Institute of Technology	2 (0.0%)	8 (0.0%)
9 Technical College/Tafe	66 (0.8%)	92 (0.5%)
10 Employer	13 (0.2%)	18 (0.1%)
13 Other	2 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,711 (15.3%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2015

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,641)	(N=17,692)
Father's occupation		
1 [1] Managers	2,076 (24.0%)	3,847 (21.7%)
2 [2] Professionals	1,498 (17.3%)	2,517 (14.2%)
3 [3] Technicians and Trades Workers	2,109 (24.4%)	3,657 (20.7%)
4 [4] Community and Personal Service Workers	308 (3.6%)	565 (3.2%)
5 [5] Clerical and Administrative Workers	498 (5.8%)	871 (4.9%)
6 [6] Sales Workers	395 (4.6%)	644 (3.6%)
7 [7] Machinery Operators and Drivers	958 (11.1%)	1,762 (10.0%)
8 [8] Labourers	799 (9.2%)	1,678 (9.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,151 (12.2%)
Mother's occupation		
1 [1] Managers	811 (9.4%)	1,214 (6.9%)
2 [2] Professionals	1,830 (21.2%)	2,623 (14.8%)
3 [3] Technicians and Trades Workers	572 (6.6%)	919 (5.2%)
4 [4] Community and Personal Service Workers	959 (11.1%)	1,344 (7.6%)
5 [5] Clerical and Administrative Workers	1,999 (23.1%)	2,759 (15.6%)
6 [6] Sales Workers	951 (11.0%)	1,410 (8.0%)
7 [7] Machinery Operators and Drivers	233 (2.7%)	398 (2.2%)
8 [8] Labourers	1,286 (14.9%)	2,100 (11.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4,925 (27.8%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2015

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	8,641	42,407	33,809	34,443	0	800,842	0
Total sample	17,692	39,395	33,607	31,716	0	800,842	10

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

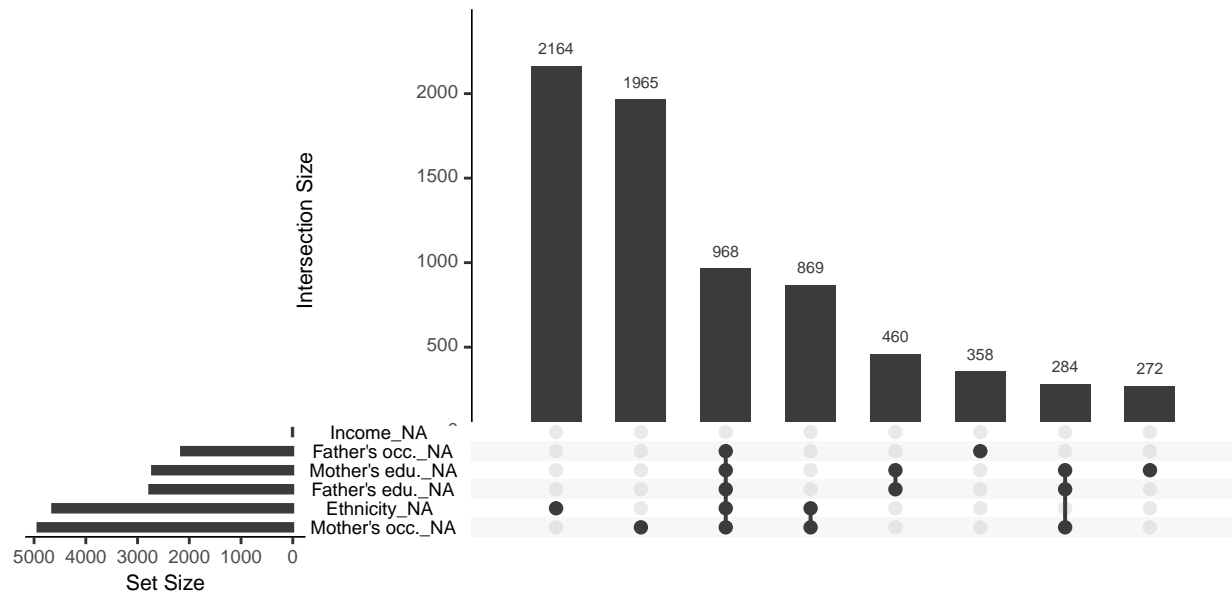


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

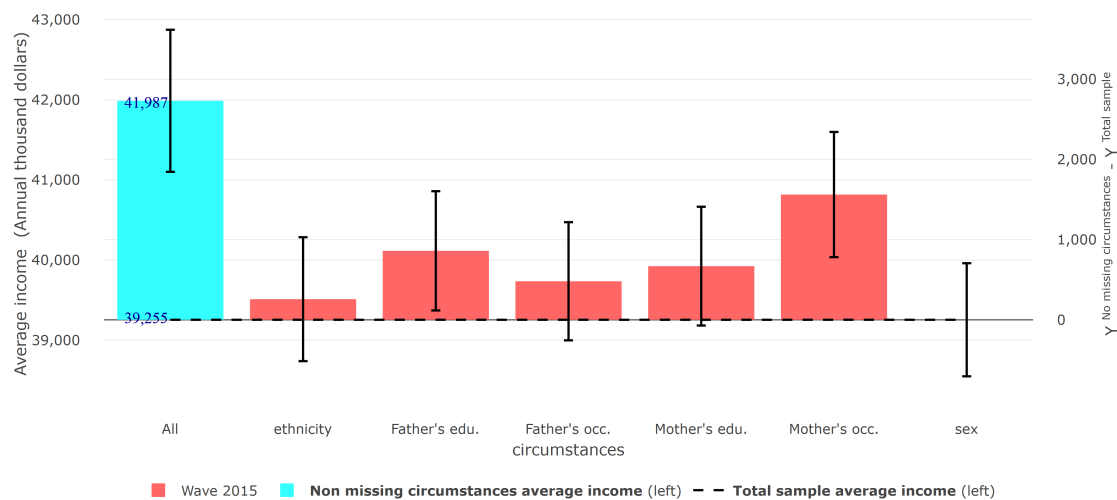


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2015	Analysis sample	0.338	0.334	0.353	41,987
Wave 2015	Total sample	0.344	0.342	0.356	39,255

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

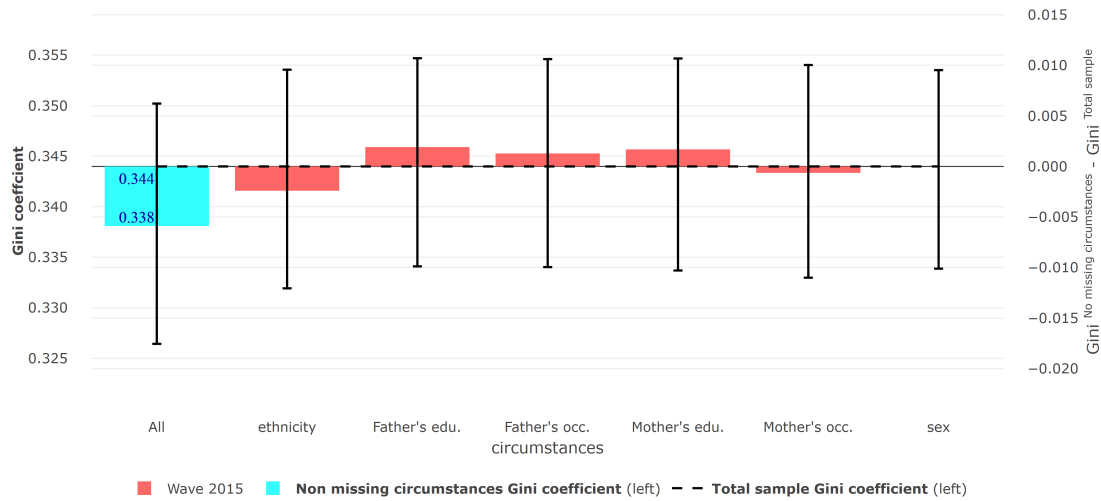


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample