Australia 2005

1 Survey Description

Survey: Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey 2005

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

Sample: The HILDA Survey 2005 is a nationally representative household panel conducted by the Melbourne Institute and Nielsen Company. 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 12,755 individuals in the total sample and 5,691 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[1]

Circumstances:

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[1]Income variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2005

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=5,691)	(N=12,755)
Gender		
1 [1] Male	2,603 (45.7%)	6,126 (48.0%)
2 [2] Female	3,088 (54.3%)	6,629 (52.0%)
Ethnicity		
1 [1] Not of indigenous origin	5,586 (98.2%)	9,033 (70.8%)
2 [2] Aboriginal	94 (1.7%)	220 (1.7%)
3 [3] Torres Strait Islander	2 (0.0%)	9 (0.1%)
4 [4] Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	9 (0.2%)	11 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	3,482 (27.3%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2005

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=5,691)	(N=12,755)
Father's education (levels)		
1 None	21 (0.4%)	138 (1.1%)
2 Primary school	784 (13.8%)	1,793 (14.1%)
3 Secondary school	1,424 (25.0%)	2,455 (19.2%)
4 Year 11 or equivalent	167 (2.9%)	319 (2.5%)
5 Year 12 or equivalent	275 (4.8%)	581 (4.6%)
6 University	677 (11.9%)	1,346 (10.6%)
7 Techers College/College of Advance	129 (2.3%)	214 (1.7%)
8 Institute of Technology	162 (2.8%)	282 (2.2%)
9 Technical College/Tafe	868 (15.3%)	1,488 (11.7%)
10 Employer	1,152 (20.2%)	2,175 (17.1%)
13 Other	32 (0.6%)	65 (0.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,899 (14.9%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 None	29 (0.5%)	231 (1.8%)
2 Primary school	821 (14.4%)	2,078 (16.3%)
3 Secondary school	2,825 (49.6%)	4,895 (38.4%)
4 Year 11 or equivalent	621 (10.9%)	1,053 (8.3%)
5 Year 12 or equivalent	1,395 (24.5%)	2,544 (19.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,954 (15.3%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2005

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=5,691)	(N=12,755)
Father's occupation		
1 [1] Managers	1,480 (26.0%)	2,940 (23.0%)
2 [2] Professionals	886 (15.6%)	1,592 (12.5%)
3 [3] Technicians and Trades Workers	1,368 (24.0%)	2,570 (20.1%)
4 [4] Community and Personal Service Workers	200 (3.5%)	408 (3.2%)
5 [5] Clerical and Administrative Workers	342 (6.0%)	628 (4.9%)
6 [6] Sales Workers	291 (5.1%)	497 (3.9%)
7 [7] Machinery Operators and Drivers	592 (10.4%)	1,224 (9.6%)
8 [8] Labourers	532 (9.3%)	1,286 (10.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,610 (12.6%)
Mother's occupation		
1 [1] Managers	566 (9.9%)	862 (6.8%)
2 [2] Professionals	1,040 (18.3%)	1,500 (11.8%)
3 [3] Technicians and Trades Workers	444 (7.8%)	726 (5.7%)
4 [4] Community and Personal Service Workers	491 (8.6%)	718 (5.6%)
5 [5] Clerical and Administrative Workers	1,274 (22.4%)	1,755 (13.8%)
6 [6] Sales Workers	679 (11.9%)	940 (7.4%)
7 [7] Machinery Operators and Drivers	196 (3.4%)	325 (2.5%)
8 [8] Labourers	1,001 (17.6%)	1,672 (13.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4,257 (33.4%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2005

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	5,691	27,244	21,966	22,341	0	281,795	0
Total sample	12,755	25,163	20,746	20,358	0	563,589	23

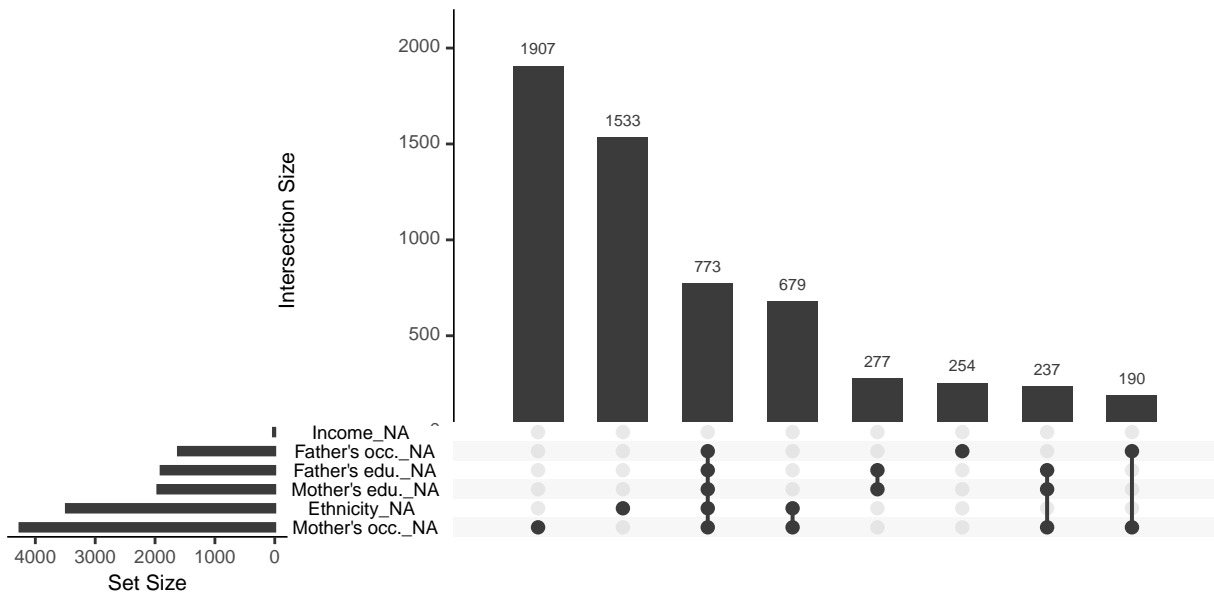# 3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

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

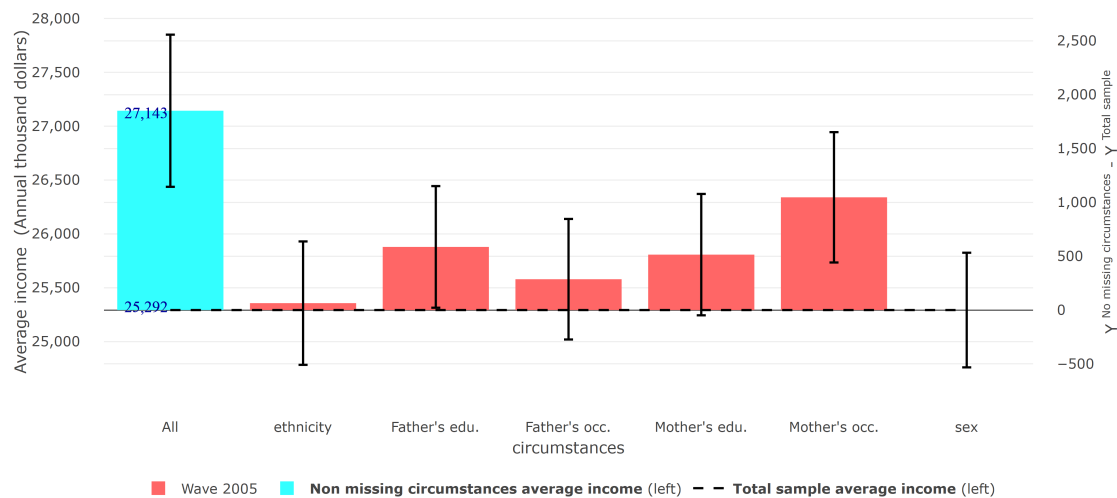## 3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

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 2005	Analysis sample	0.341	0.336	0.359	27,143
Wave 2005	Total sample	0.346	0.344	0.359	25,292

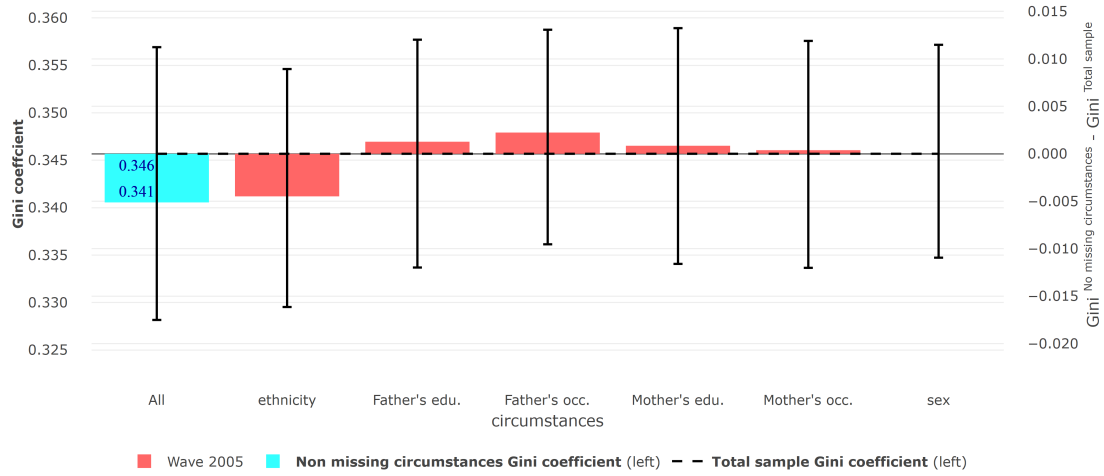## 3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

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