

Australia 2013

1 Survey Description

Survey: Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey 2013

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

Sample: The HILDA Survey 2013 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 17,624 individuals in the total sample and 8,408 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 - 2013

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,408)	(N=17,624)
Gender		
1 [1] Male	3,883 (46.2%)	8,458 (48.0%)
2 [2] Female	4,525 (53.8%)	9,166 (52.0%)
Ethnicity		
1 [1] Not of indigenous origin	8,200 (97.5%)	12,385 (70.3%)
2 [2] Aboriginal	190 (2.3%)	435 (2.5%)
3 [3] Torres Strait Islander	7 (0.1%)	17 (0.1%)
4 [4] Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	11 (0.1%)	14 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4,773 (27.1%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2013

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,408)	(N=17,624)
Father's education (levels)		
1 None	27 (0.3%)	174 (1.0%)
2 Primary school	844 (10.0%)	1,870 (10.6%)
3 Secondary school	2,027 (24.1%)	3,334 (18.9%)
4 Year 11 or equivalent	282 (3.4%)	476 (2.7%)
5 Year 12 or equivalent	535 (6.4%)	1,011 (5.7%)
6 University	1,280 (15.2%)	2,299 (13.0%)
7 Techers College/College of Advance	171 (2.0%)	300 (1.7%)
8 Institute of Technology	212 (2.5%)	360 (2.0%)
9 Technical College/Tafe	1,622 (19.3%)	2,521 (14.3%)
10 Employer	1,355 (16.1%)	2,392 (13.6%)
13 Other	53 (0.6%)	98 (0.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,789 (15.8%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 None	31 (0.4%)	277 (1.6%)
2 Primary school	850 (10.1%)	2,109 (12.0%)
3 Secondary school	3,804 (45.2%)	6,310 (35.8%)
4 Year 11 or equivalent	949 (11.3%)	1,528 (8.7%)
5 Year 12 or equivalent	2,629 (31.3%)	4,396 (24.9%)
6 University	54 (0.6%)	97 (0.6%)
7 Techers College/College of Advance	16 (0.2%)	21 (0.1%)
8 Institute of Technology	3 (0.0%)	6 (0.0%)
9 Technical College/Tafe	56 (0.7%)	86 (0.5%)
10 Employer	15 (0.2%)	26 (0.1%)
13 Other	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,766 (15.7%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2013

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,408)	(N=17,624)
Father's occupation		
1 [1] Managers	2,008 (23.9%)	3,846 (21.8%)
2 [2] Professionals	1,410 (16.8%)	2,404 (13.6%)
3 [3] Technicians and Trades Workers	2,075 (24.7%)	3,706 (21.0%)
4 [4] Community and Personal Service Workers	290 (3.4%)	546 (3.1%)
5 [5] Clerical and Administrative Workers	495 (5.9%)	877 (5.0%)
6 [6] Sales Workers	394 (4.7%)	644 (3.7%)
7 [7] Machinery Operators and Drivers	952 (11.3%)	1,772 (10.1%)
8 [8] Labourers	784 (9.3%)	1,686 (9.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,143 (12.2%)
Mother's occupation		
1 [1] Managers	765 (9.1%)	1,183 (6.7%)
2 [2] Professionals	1,743 (20.7%)	2,517 (14.3%)
3 [3] Technicians and Trades Workers	578 (6.9%)	940 (5.3%)
4 [4] Community and Personal Service Workers	929 (11.0%)	1,290 (7.3%)
5 [5] Clerical and Administrative Workers	1,920 (22.8%)	2,697 (15.3%)
6 [6] Sales Workers	943 (11.2%)	1,384 (7.9%)
7 [7] Machinery Operators and Drivers	246 (2.9%)	414 (2.3%)
8 [8] Labourers	1,284 (15.3%)	2,116 (12.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	5,083 (28.8%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2013

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	8,408	40,180	30,932	32,683	0	797,156	0
Total sample	17,624	38,103	32,563	30,301	0	797,156	20

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

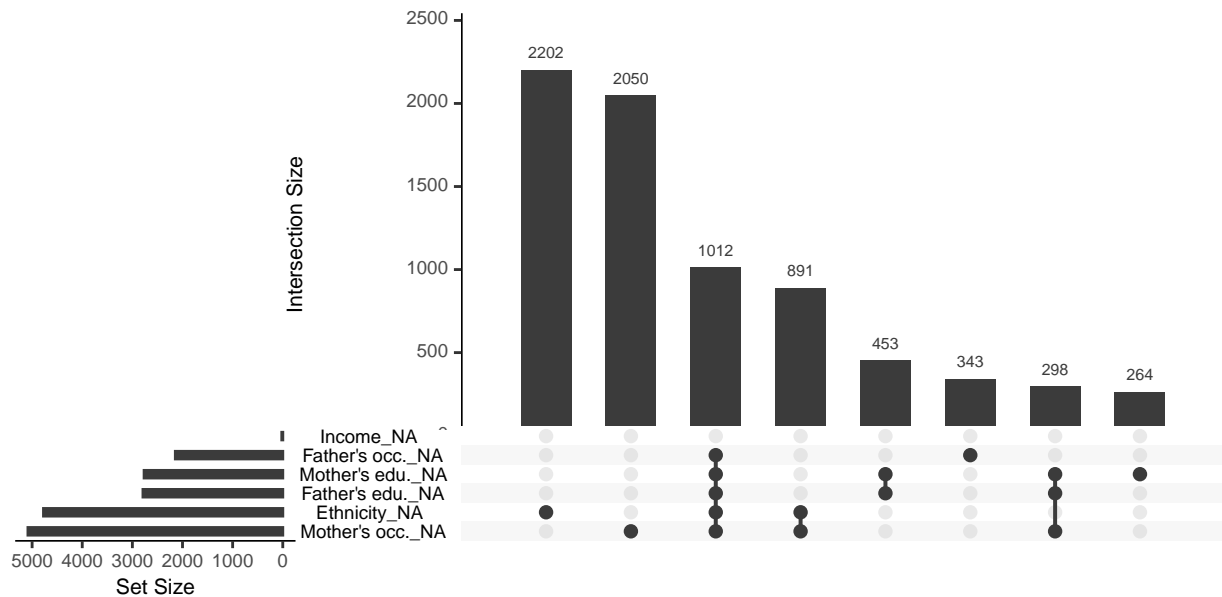


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

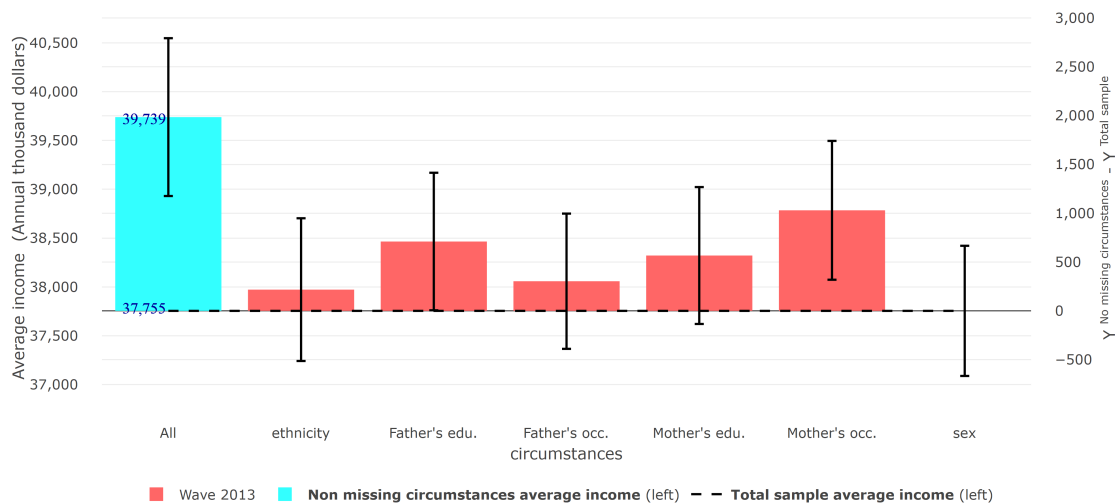


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2013	Analysis sample	0.333	0.330	0.347	39,739
Wave 2013	Total sample	0.354	0.349	0.362	37,755

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

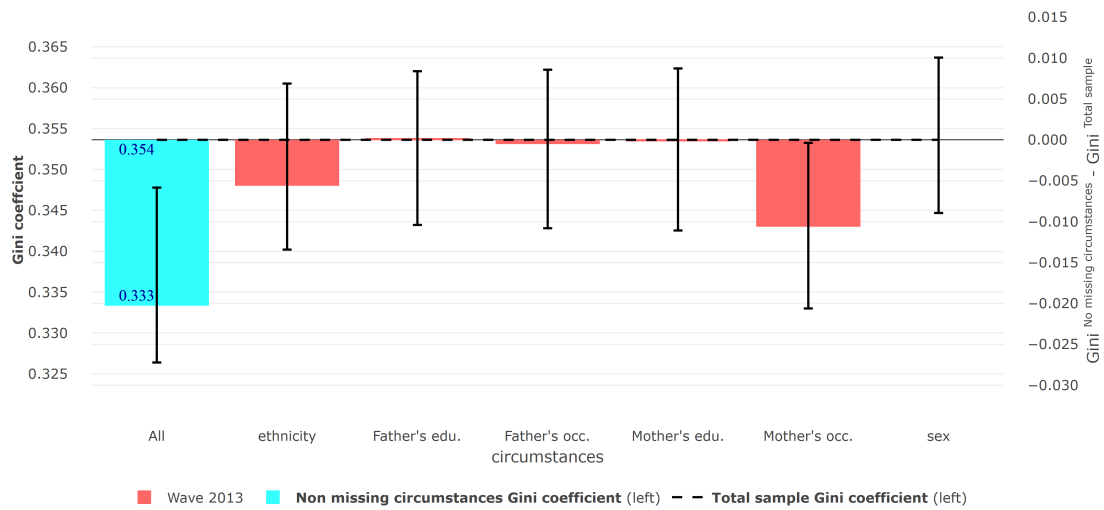


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample