

Australia 2007

1 Survey Description

Survey: Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey 2007

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

Sample: The HILDA Survey 2007 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 12,748 individuals in the total sample and 5,787 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 - 2007

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=5,787)	(N=12,748)
Gender		
1 [1] Male	2,651 (45.8%)	6,094 (47.8%)
2 [2] Female	3,136 (54.2%)	6,654 (52.2%)
Ethnicity		
1 [1] Not of indigenous origin	5,674 (98.0%)	9,179 (72.0%)
2 [2] Aboriginal	103 (1.8%)	240 (1.9%)
3 [3] Torres Strait Islander	3 (0.1%)	9 (0.1%)
4 [4] Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	7 (0.1%)	8 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	3,312 (26.0%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2007

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=5,787)	(N=12,748)
Father's education (levels)		
1 None	17 (0.3%)	124 (1.0%)
2 Primary school	742 (12.8%)	1,657 (13.0%)
3 Secondary school	1,448 (25.0%)	2,437 (19.1%)
4 Year 11 or equivalent	179 (3.1%)	330 (2.6%)
5 Year 12 or equivalent	287 (5.0%)	561 (4.4%)
6 University	744 (12.9%)	1,376 (10.8%)
7 Techers College/College of Advance	127 (2.2%)	212 (1.7%)
8 Institute of Technology	153 (2.6%)	271 (2.1%)
9 Technical College/Tafe	929 (16.1%)	1,499 (11.8%)
10 Employer	1,123 (19.4%)	2,078 (16.3%)
13 Other	38 (0.7%)	81 (0.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,122 (16.6%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 None	27 (0.5%)	204 (1.6%)
2 Primary school	763 (13.2%)	1,891 (14.8%)
3 Secondary school	2,789 (48.2%)	4,730 (37.1%)
4 Year 11 or equivalent	622 (10.7%)	1,052 (8.3%)
5 Year 12 or equivalent	1,468 (25.4%)	2,521 (19.8%)
6 University	35 (0.6%)	56 (0.4%)
7 Techers College/College of Advance	13 (0.2%)	15 (0.1%)
8 Institute of Technology	1 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)
9 Technical College/Tafe	42 (0.7%)	60 (0.5%)
10 Employer	19 (0.3%)	23 (0.2%)
13 Other	8 (0.1%)	8 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,185 (17.1%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2007

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=5,787)	(N=12,748)
Father's occupation		
1 [1] Managers	1,446 (25.0%)	2,876 (22.6%)
2 [2] Professionals	937 (16.2%)	1,652 (13.0%)
3 [3] Technicians and Trades Workers	1,406 (24.3%)	2,610 (20.5%)
4 [4] Community and Personal Service Workers	210 (3.6%)	407 (3.2%)
5 [5] Clerical and Administrative Workers	346 (6.0%)	634 (5.0%)
6 [6] Sales Workers	288 (5.0%)	492 (3.9%)
7 [7] Machinery Operators and Drivers	603 (10.4%)	1,250 (9.8%)
8 [8] Labourers	551 (9.5%)	1,277 (10.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,550 (12.2%)
Mother's occupation		
1 [1] Managers	549 (9.5%)	858 (6.7%)
2 [2] Professionals	1,122 (19.4%)	1,613 (12.7%)
3 [3] Technicians and Trades Workers	428 (7.4%)	709 (5.6%)
4 [4] Community and Personal Service Workers	538 (9.3%)	770 (6.0%)
5 [5] Clerical and Administrative Workers	1,308 (22.6%)	1,824 (14.3%)
6 [6] Sales Workers	669 (11.6%)	949 (7.4%)
7 [7] Machinery Operators and Drivers	184 (3.2%)	314 (2.5%)
8 [8] Labourers	989 (17.1%)	1,648 (12.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4,063 (31.9%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2007

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	5,787	31,460	29,608	25,458	0	714,598	0
Total sample	12,748	29,184	25,754	23,739	0	714,598	60

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

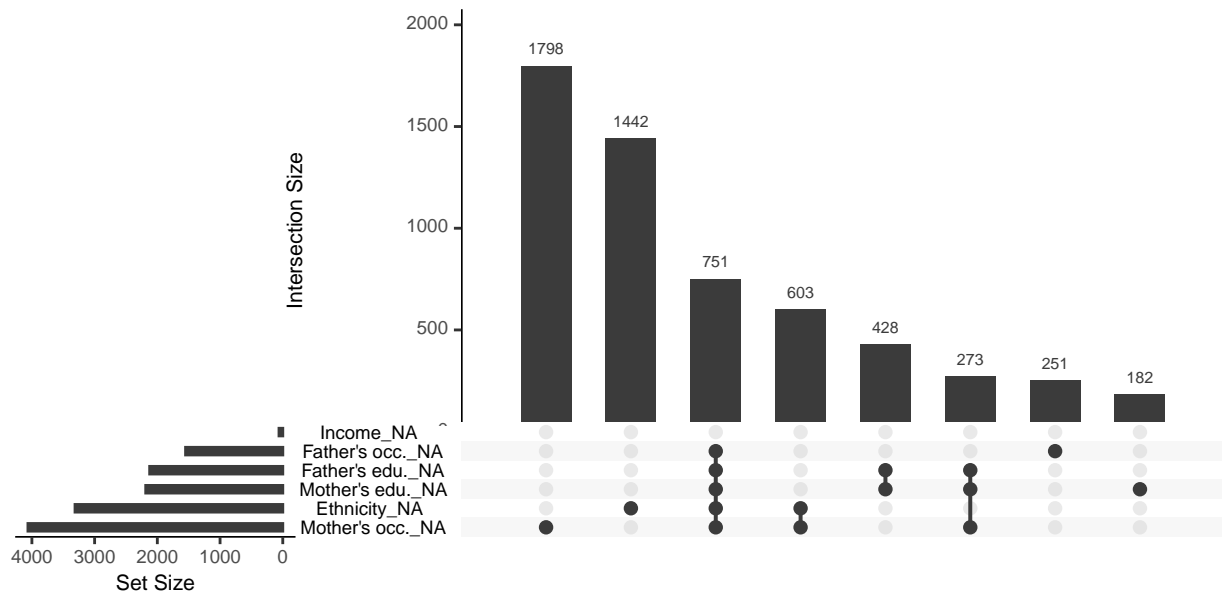


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

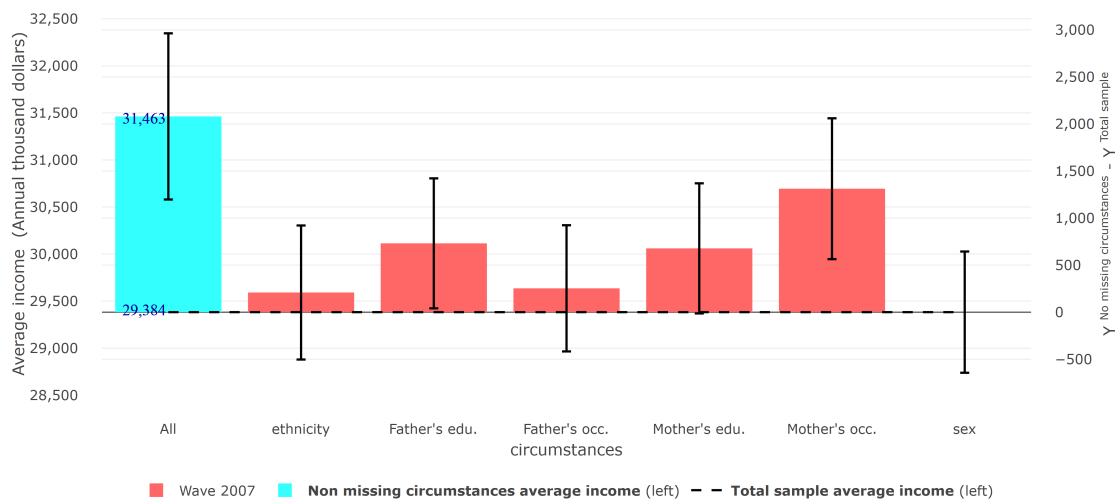


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2007	Analysis sample	0.352	0.343	0.371	31,463
Wave 2007	Total sample	0.350	0.349	0.366	29,384

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

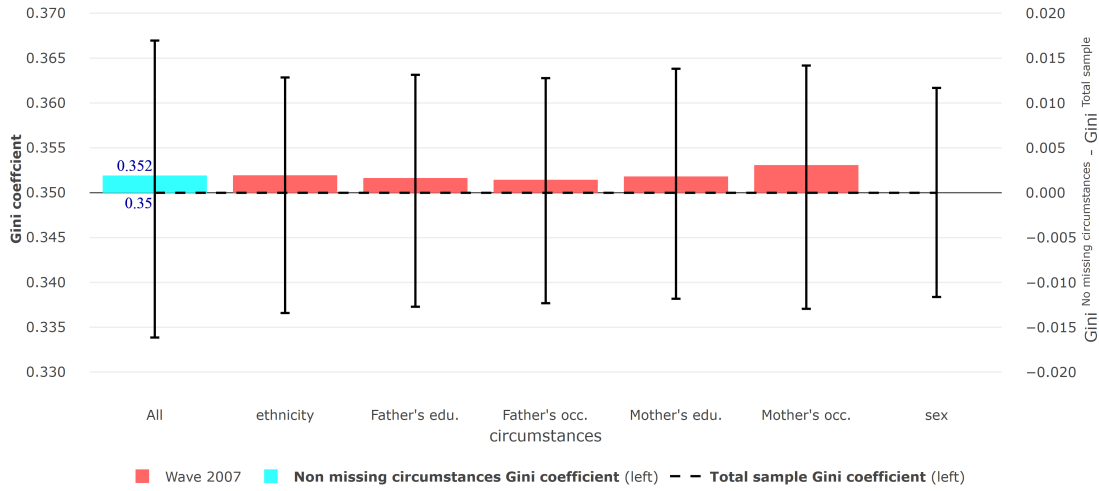


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample