

Australia 2011

1 Survey Description

Survey: Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey 2011

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

Sample: The HILDA Survey 2011 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 17,639 individuals in the total sample and 8,191 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 - 2011

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,191)	(N=17,639)
Gender		
1 [1] Male	3,772 (46.1%)	8,484 (48.1%)
2 [2] Female	4,419 (53.9%)	9,155 (51.9%)
Ethnicity		
1 [1] Not of indigenous origin	8,000 (97.7%)	12,317 (69.8%)
2 [2] Aboriginal	171 (2.1%)	396 (2.2%)
3 [3] Torres Strait Islander	7 (0.1%)	17 (0.1%)
4 [4] Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	13 (0.2%)	17 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4,892 (27.7%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2011

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,191)	(N=17,639)
Father's education (levels)		
1 None	31 (0.4%)	184 (1.0%)
2 Primary school	880 (10.7%)	1,994 (11.3%)
3 Secondary school	1,975 (24.1%)	3,328 (18.9%)
4 Year 11 or equivalent	271 (3.3%)	459 (2.6%)
5 Year 12 or equivalent	489 (6.0%)	945 (5.4%)
6 University	1,218 (14.9%)	2,229 (12.6%)
7 Techers College/College of Advance	165 (2.0%)	294 (1.7%)
8 Institute of Technology	212 (2.6%)	374 (2.1%)
9 Technical College/Tafe	1,514 (18.5%)	2,413 (13.7%)
10 Employer	1,384 (16.9%)	2,463 (14.0%)
13 Other	52 (0.6%)	107 (0.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,849 (16.2%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 None	39 (0.5%)	295 (1.7%)
2 Primary school	871 (10.6%)	2,249 (12.8%)
3 Secondary school	3,582 (43.7%)	6,041 (34.2%)
4 Year 11 or equivalent	837 (10.2%)	1,377 (7.8%)
5 Year 12 or equivalent	2,049 (25.0%)	3,468 (19.7%)
6 University	261 (3.2%)	468 (2.7%)
7 Techers College/College of Advance	103 (1.3%)	164 (0.9%)
8 Institute of Technology	19 (0.2%)	32 (0.2%)
9 Technical College/Tafe	291 (3.6%)	500 (2.8%)
10 Employer	135 (1.6%)	199 (1.1%)
13 Other	4 (0.0%)	10 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,836 (16.1%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2011

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,191)	(N=17,639)
Father's occupation		
1 [1] Managers	1,991 (24.3%)	3,955 (22.4%)
2 [2] Professionals	1,374 (16.8%)	2,397 (13.6%)
3 [3] Technicians and Trades Workers	2,014 (24.6%)	3,696 (21.0%)
4 [4] Community and Personal Service Workers	292 (3.6%)	546 (3.1%)
5 [5] Clerical and Administrative Workers	477 (5.8%)	865 (4.9%)
6 [6] Sales Workers	395 (4.8%)	667 (3.8%)
7 [7] Machinery Operators and Drivers	897 (11.0%)	1,753 (9.9%)
8 [8] Labourers	751 (9.2%)	1,669 (9.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,091 (11.9%)
Mother's occupation		
1 [1] Managers	781 (9.5%)	1,208 (6.8%)
2 [2] Professionals	1,681 (20.5%)	2,460 (13.9%)
3 [3] Technicians and Trades Workers	576 (7.0%)	946 (5.4%)
4 [4] Community and Personal Service Workers	866 (10.6%)	1,207 (6.8%)
5 [5] Clerical and Administrative Workers	1,830 (22.3%)	2,599 (14.7%)
6 [6] Sales Workers	905 (11.0%)	1,339 (7.6%)
7 [7] Machinery Operators and Drivers	246 (3.0%)	419 (2.4%)
8 [8] Labourers	1,306 (15.9%)	2,183 (12.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	5,278 (29.9%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2011

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	8,191	37,474	28,703	30,813	0	399,330	0
Total sample	17,639	34,851	28,069	28,466	0	678,020	37

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

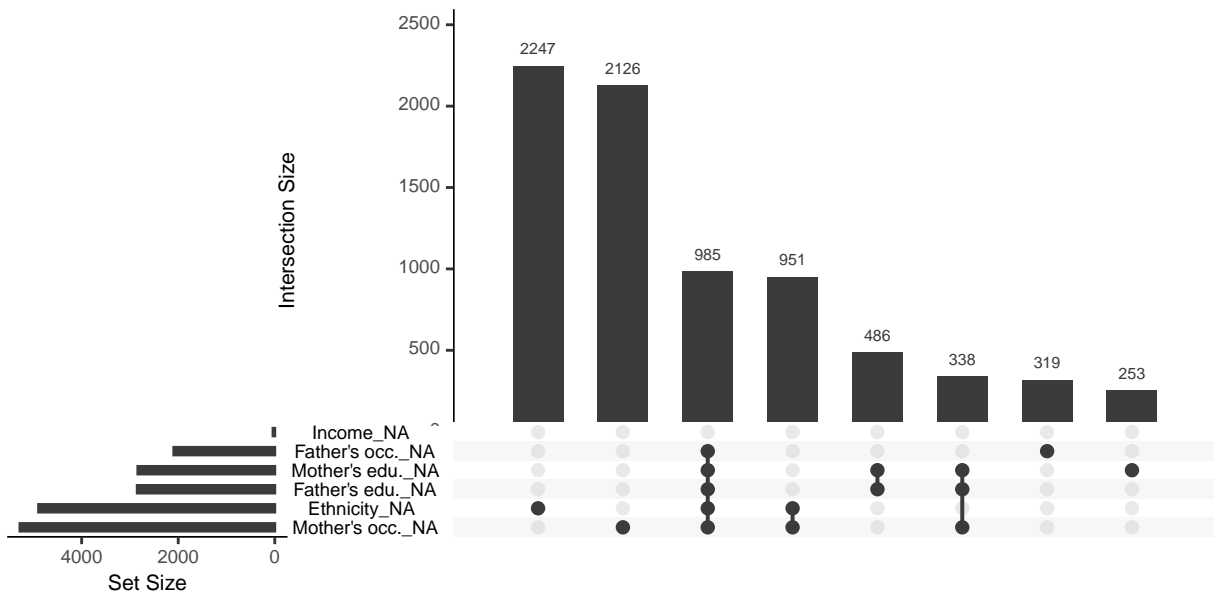


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

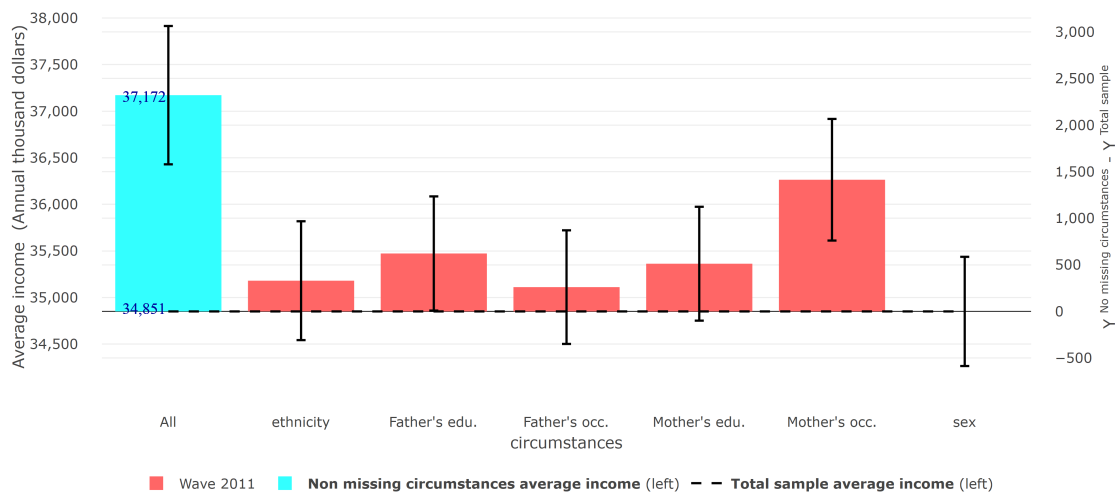


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2011	Analysis sample	0.335	0.330	0.348	37,172
Wave 2011	Total sample	0.347	0.344	0.356	34,851

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

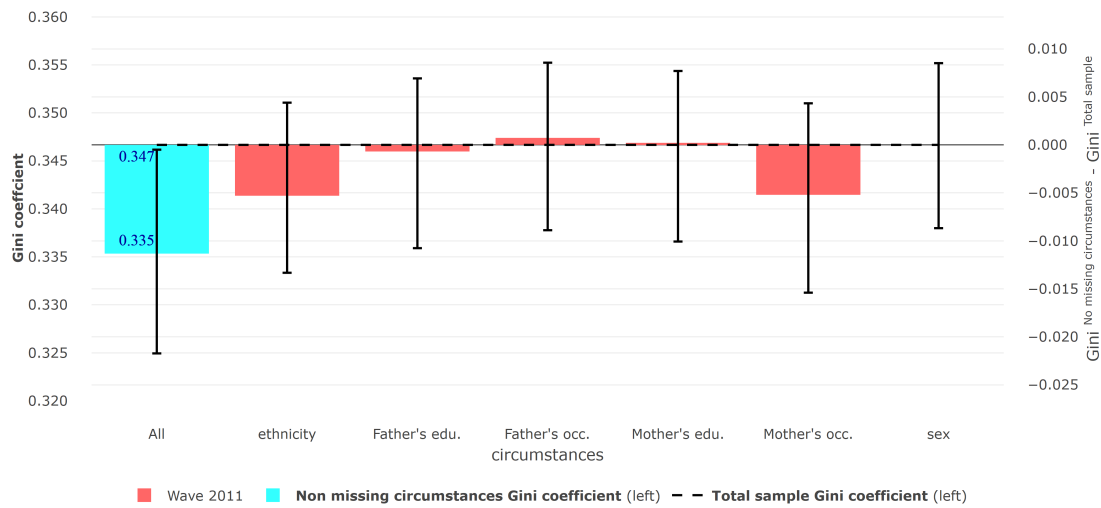


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample