

Australia 2019

1 Survey Description

Survey: Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey 2019

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

Sample: The HILDA Survey 2019 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 17,617 individuals in the total sample and 8,946 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 - 2019

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,946)	(N=17,617)
Gender		
1 [1] Male	4,158 (46.5%)	8,450 (48.0%)
2 [2] Female	4,788 (53.5%)	9,167 (52.0%)
Ethnicity		
1 [1] Not of indigenous origin	8,689 (97.1%)	12,684 (72.0%)
2 [2] Aboriginal	232 (2.6%)	499 (2.8%)
3 [3] Torres Strait Islander	13 (0.1%)	25 (0.1%)
4 [4] Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	12 (0.1%)	21 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4,388 (24.9%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2019

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,946)	(N=17,617)
Father's education (levels)		
1 None	22 (0.2%)	134 (0.8%)
2 Primary school	745 (8.3%)	1,581 (9.0%)
3 Secondary school	2,061 (23.0%)	3,318 (18.8%)
4 Year 11 or equivalent	305 (3.4%)	482 (2.7%)
5 Year 12 or equivalent	644 (7.2%)	1,140 (6.5%)
6 University	1,567 (17.5%)	2,617 (14.9%)
7 Techers College/College of Advance	180 (2.0%)	296 (1.7%)
8 Institute of Technology	220 (2.5%)	361 (2.0%)
9 Technical College/Tafe	1,894 (21.2%)	2,800 (15.9%)
10 Employer	1,263 (14.1%)	2,155 (12.2%)
13 Other	45 (0.5%)	83 (0.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,650 (15.0%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 None	27 (0.3%)	230 (1.3%)
2 Primary school	729 (8.1%)	1,729 (9.8%)
3 Secondary school	3,767 (42.1%)	6,189 (35.1%)
4 Year 11 or equivalent	1,023 (11.4%)	1,602 (9.1%)
5 Year 12 or equivalent	3,249 (36.3%)	5,134 (29.1%)
6 University	71 (0.8%)	106 (0.6%)
7 Techers College/College of Advance	8 (0.1%)	15 (0.1%)
8 Institute of Technology	2 (0.0%)	4 (0.0%)
9 Technical College/Tafe	60 (0.7%)	86 (0.5%)
10 Employer	9 (0.1%)	12 (0.1%)
13 Other	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,508 (14.2%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2019

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,946)	(N=17,617)
Father's occupation		
1 [1] Managers	2,120 (23.7%)	3,758 (21.3%)
2 [2] Professionals	1,614 (18.0%)	2,589 (14.7%)
3 [3] Technicians and Trades Workers	2,148 (24.0%)	3,632 (20.6%)
4 [4] Community and Personal Service Workers	344 (3.8%)	588 (3.3%)
5 [5] Clerical and Administrative Workers	488 (5.5%)	839 (4.8%)
6 [6] Sales Workers	398 (4.4%)	631 (3.6%)
7 [7] Machinery Operators and Drivers	1,007 (11.3%)	1,798 (10.2%)
8 [8] Labourers	827 (9.2%)	1,660 (9.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,122 (12.0%)
Mother's occupation		
1 [1] Managers	835 (9.3%)	1,240 (7.0%)
2 [2] Professionals	1,964 (22.0%)	2,775 (15.8%)
3 [3] Technicians and Trades Workers	578 (6.5%)	906 (5.1%)
4 [4] Community and Personal Service Workers	1,055 (11.8%)	1,463 (8.3%)
5 [5] Clerical and Administrative Workers	2,083 (23.3%)	2,864 (16.3%)
6 [6] Sales Workers	967 (10.8%)	1,410 (8.0%)
7 [7] Machinery Operators and Drivers	228 (2.5%)	382 (2.2%)
8 [8] Labourers	1,236 (13.8%)	1,997 (11.3%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4,580 (26.0%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2019

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	8,946	48,326	40,840	38,719	0	891,760	0
Total sample	17,617	45,185	39,929	35,935	0	891,760	21

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

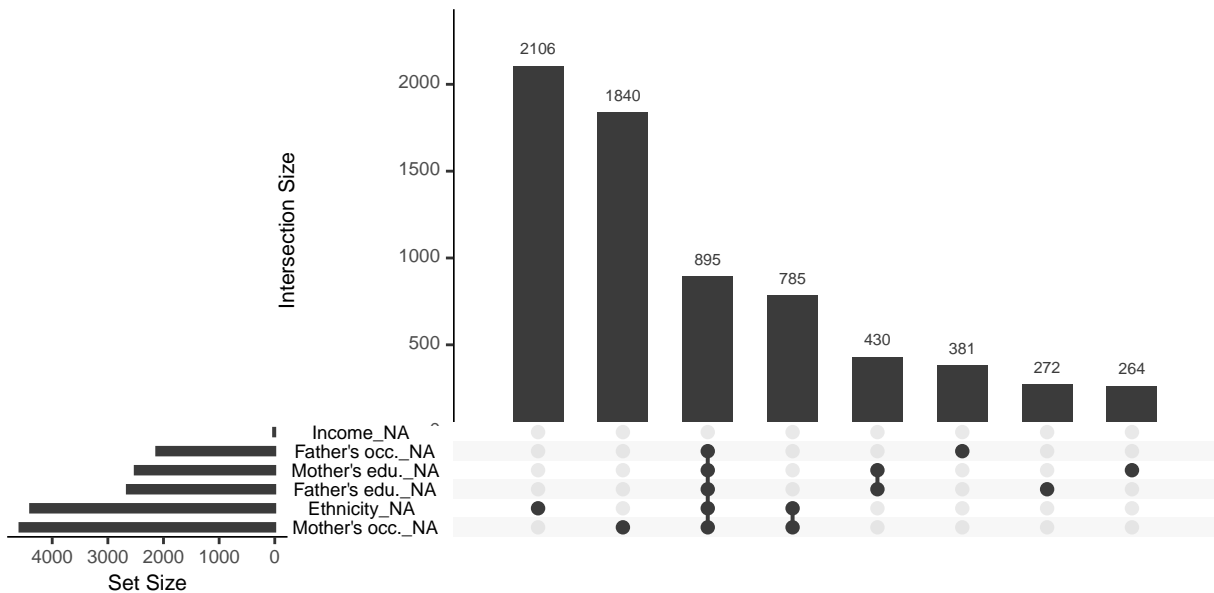


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

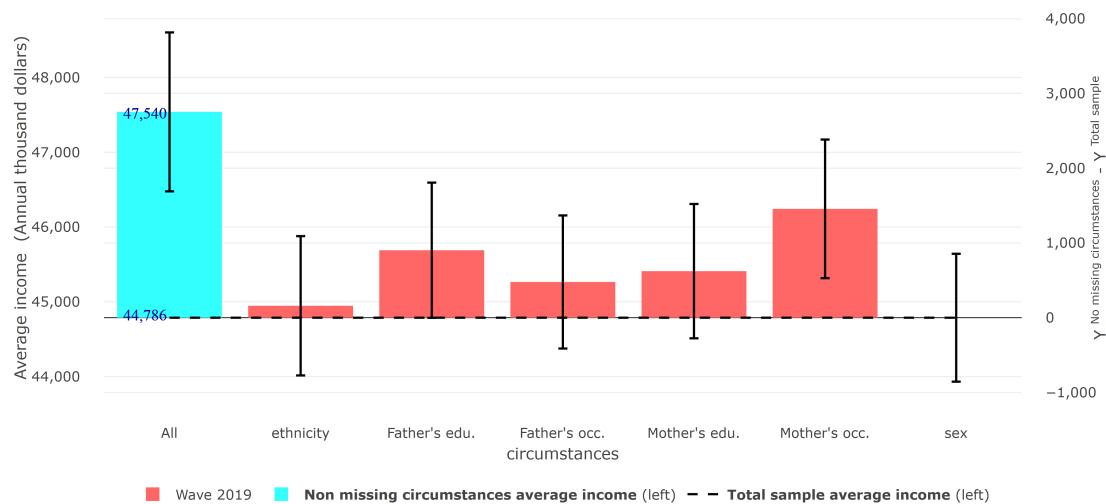


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2019	Analysis sample	0.351	0.347	0.366	47,540
Wave 2019	Total sample	0.360	0.358	0.372	44,786

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

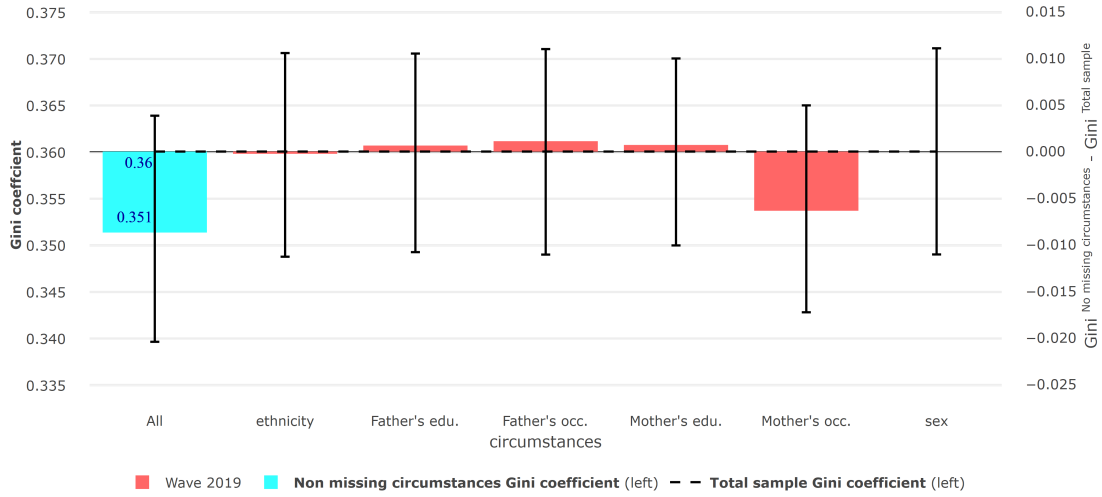


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample