Australia 2017

1   Survey Description

Survey: Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey 2017

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

Sample: The HILDA Survey 2017 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 17,800 individuals in the total sample and 8,841 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 - 2017

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,841)	(N=17,800)
Gender		
1 [1] Male	4,078 (46.1%)	8,529 (47.9%)
2 [2] Female	4,763 (53.9%)	9,271 (52.1%)
Ethnicity		
1 [1] Not of indigenous origin	8,607 (97.4%)	12,695 (71.3%)
2 [2] Aboriginal	212 (2.4%)	465 (2.6%)
3 [3] Torres Strait Islander	9 (0.1%)	28 (0.2%)
4 [4] Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	13 (0.1%)	22 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4,590 (25.8%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2017

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,841)	(N=17,800)
Father's education (levels)		
1 None	26 (0.3%)	145 (0.8%)
2 Primary school	790 (8.9%)	1,679 (9.4%)
3 Secondary school	2,082 (23.5%)	3,356 (18.9%)
4 Year 11 or equivalent	298 (3.4%)	493 (2.8%)
5 Year 12 or equivalent	627 (7.1%)	1,110 (6.2%)
6 University	1,475 (16.7%)	2,505 (14.1%)
7 Techers College/College of Advance	177 (2.0%)	296 (1.7%)
8 Institute of Technology	217 (2.5%)	364 (2.0%)
9 Technical College/Tafe	1,795 (20.3%)	2,706 (15.2%)
10 Employer	1,308 (14.8%)	2,270 (12.8%)
13 Other	46 (0.5%)	87 (0.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,789 (15.7%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 None	32 (0.4%)	248 (1.4%)
2 Primary school	788 (8.9%)	1,863 (10.5%)
3 Secondary school	3,822 (43.2%)	6,282 (35.3%)
4 Year 11 or equivalent	1,013 (11.5%)	1,612 (9.1%)
5 Year 12 or equivalent	3,044 (34.4%)	4,903 (27.5%)
6 University	70 (0.8%)	108 (0.6%)
7 Techers College/College of Advance	8 (0.1%)	10 (0.1%)
8 Institute of Technology	2 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)
9 Technical College/Tafe	56 (0.6%)	92 (0.5%)
10 Employer	6 (0.1%)	10 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,669 (15.0%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2017

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=8,841)	(N=17,800)
Father's occupation		
1 [1] Managers	2,097 (23.7%)	3,800 (21.3%)
2 [2] Professionals	1,555 (17.6%)	2,552 (14.3%)
3 [3] Technicians and Trades Workers	2,133 (24.1%)	3,664 (20.6%)
4 [4] Community and Personal Service Workers	326 (3.7%)	569 (3.2%)
5 [5] Clerical and Administrative Workers	510 (5.8%)	871 (4.9%)
6 [6] Sales Workers	406 (4.6%)	650 (3.7%)
7 [7] Machinery Operators and Drivers	990 (11.2%)	1,787 (10.0%)
8 [8] Labourers	824 (9.3%)	1,690 (9.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,217 (12.5%)
Mother's occupation		
1 [1] Managers	805 (9.1%)	1,214 (6.8%)
2 [2] Professionals	1,900 (21.5%)	2,710 (15.2%)
3 [3] Technicians and Trades Workers	580 (6.6%)	917 (5.2%)
4 [4] Community and Personal Service Workers	1,021 (11.5%)	1,420 (8.0%)
5 [5] Clerical and Administrative Workers	2,075 (23.5%)	2,833 (15.9%)
6 [6] Sales Workers	955 (10.8%)	1,410 (7.9%)
7 [7] Machinery Operators and Drivers	237 (2.7%)	402 (2.3%)
8 [8] Labourers	1,268 (14.3%)	2,054 (11.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	4,840 (27.2%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2017

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	8,841	43,773	38,471	35,075	0	969,205	0
Total sample	17,800	41,053	38,253	32,432	0	969,205	10

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

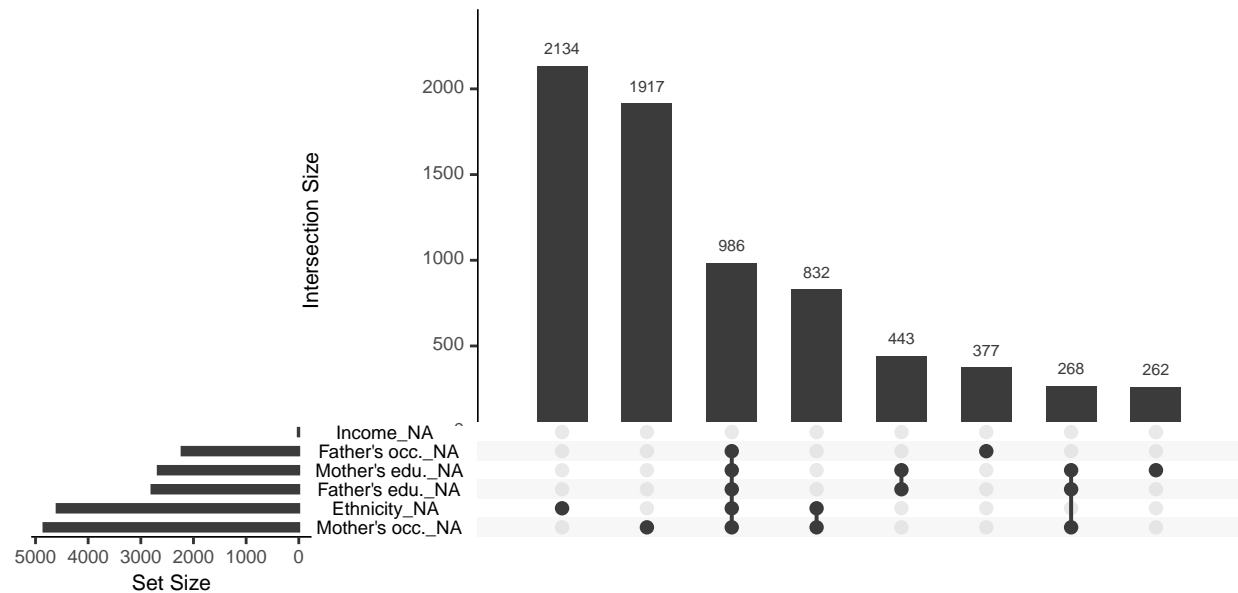

Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

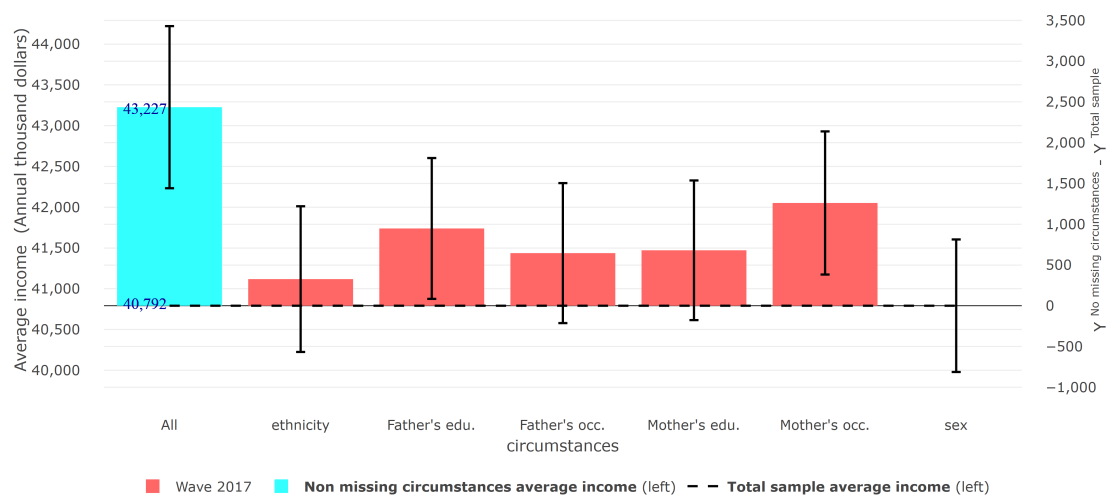## 3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

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 2017	Analysis sample	0.347	0.341	0.362	43,227
Wave 2017	Total sample	0.355	0.352	0.368	40,792

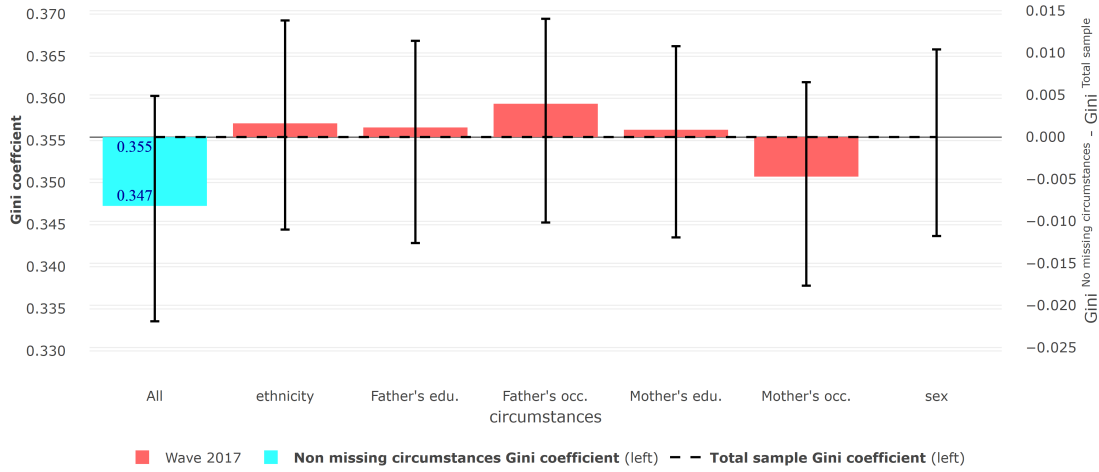## 3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

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