



1993-94
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY
AUSTRALIA
SUMMARY OF RESULTS

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**SUMMARY OF RESULTS
1993-94 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY
AUSTRALIA**

**W. McLennan
Australian Statistician**

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

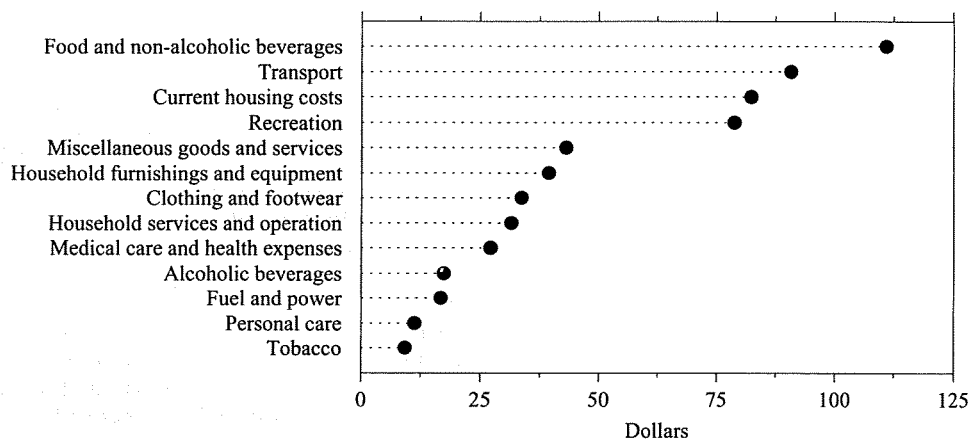
Over the twelve months from July 1993 to June 1994, Australian households spent an average of \$593 per week on goods and services. This is an increase of 18 per cent, from \$503, since the previous survey in 1988-89.

Changes over time in average weekly household expenditure can result from a number of factors including the quantity of goods and services acquired and their prices, as well as changes in household composition and the number and age of household members. Over the five years between the surveys the prices of goods and services, as measured by the consumer price index (CPI), rose by 19 per cent. Over the same period the average household size decreased by 5 per cent (to 2.63 persons), with proportionately fewer households having dependent children.

SPENDING PATTERNS OF HOUSEHOLDS

In 1993-94 around half of average weekly household expenditure on goods and services was accounted for by food, transport and housing. Average weekly household expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages was \$111 and represented 19 per cent of the total. Household expenditure on transport was \$91 per week (15% of the total) and on housing \$82 per week (14%). These proportions are almost the same as in 1988-89. Household expenditure on recreation was the next highest category, at \$79 per week.

Figure 1 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

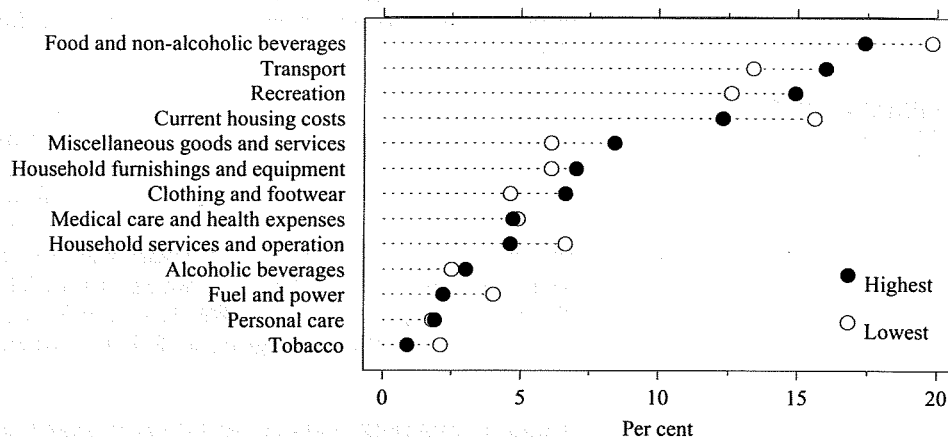


DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS

The level of household expenditure is closely related to characteristics of the household, including income, household composition and household size. In 1993-94 households in the lowest income quintile (i.e. the lowest twenty per cent of households when ranked according to income) spent on average \$301 per week, compared with \$983 by households in the highest income quintile.

The proportion of household expenditure allocated to different goods and services also differs between low income households and high income households. The proportion of expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages was 20 per cent for the lowest quintile, compared with 17 per cent in the highest quintile. Generally, the proportion spent on housing, household services and fuel and power also declined as household income rose, while the proportion spent on transport, clothing and footwear, alcohol and recreation generally increased.

Figure 2 PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE ALLOCATED TO COMMODITIES AND SERVICES BY THE LOWEST AND HIGHEST INCOME QUINTILE GROUPS AUSTRALIA, 1993-94



The level of household income is one of the main factors which affect the level and composition of household expenditure. However, household income is itself related to social and demographic characteristics of the household members. While 64 per cent of households in the lowest income quintile were lone person households, households in the highest quintile were predominantly couple households and had, on average, 3 to 4 members.

Households in the lowest income quintile were characterised by having a large proportion of aged lone person or aged couple households, with income predominantly from government pensions and benefits. They were also more likely than households in the other quintiles to own their home outright. In contrast, households in the highest income quintile were more likely to have two or more income earners and were more likely to be purchasing their home.

STATE AND REGION DIFFERENCES

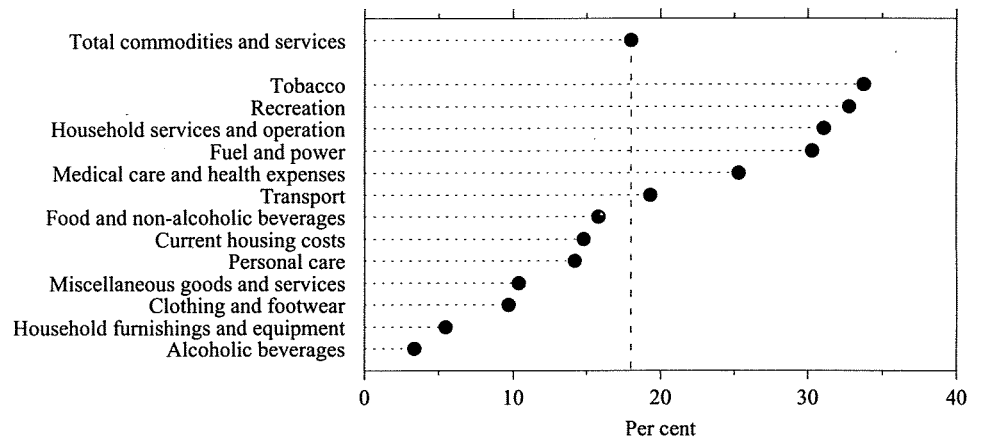
The level of average weekly household expenditure varied between states and territories. ACT and Northern Territory had the highest level of expenditure (\$742 and \$698 respectively), followed by NSW at \$611 and Victoria at \$596. The lowest were for Tasmania (\$530) and South Australia (\$546).

The average weekly expenditure of households living in metropolitan areas was \$624, which was considerably higher than expenditure in the other urban areas (\$539) and rural areas (\$524). Expenditure on housing costs, food, clothing and footwear and recreation in the metropolitan areas was considerably higher than elsewhere.

CHANGES SINCE 1988-89

While the overall increase in average weekly household expenditure between 1988-89 and 1993-94 was 18 per cent, increases varied widely for different categories. Large percentage increases were reported for expenditure on tobacco (up by 34%), recreation (by 33%), household services and operation (31%) and fuel and power (30%). The smallest increases were on alcoholic beverages (3%) and household furnishings and equipment (5%).

Figure 3 PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES AUSTRALIA, 1988-89 TO 1993-94



1

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND CHARACTERISTICS BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME QUINTILE GROUP ¹
AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

	Gross income quintile					All households
	Lowest 20%	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest 20%	
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)						
Upper boundary of income quintile group (\$)	266	457	741	1 102
Broad expenditure group						
Commodity or service						
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	46.95	63.23	82.56	97.99	121.21	82.43
Fuel and power	12.06	14.89	17.04	18.36	21.48	16.77
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	59.80	86.18	108.10	129.16	171.20	110.95
Alcoholic beverages	7.51	12.30	17.23	20.37	29.87	17.47
Tobacco	6.38	9.38	10.32	10.86	9.14	9.22
Clothing and footwear	13.78	18.58	30.40	41.42	64.38	33.72
Household furnishings and equipment	18.33	27.47	36.01	46.23	68.90	39.41
Household services and operation	19.87	26.03	30.78	35.69	45.59	31.61
Medical care and health expenses	14.80	18.36	24.27	32.59	45.73	27.16
Transport	40.26	63.22	88.13	105.20	157.20	90.86
Recreation	37.89	50.30	69.91	89.23	146.84	78.87
Personal care	5.54	8.07	10.69	13.43	19.06	11.36
Miscellaneous commodities and services	18.27	22.54	39.45	53.29	82.11	43.15
Total commodity and service expenditure	301.46	420.53	564.89	693.84	982.69	592.97
Selected other payments						
Income tax	2.08	17.89	80.86	173.14	417.37	138.34
Mortgage repayments-principal (selected dwelling)	3.54	6.01	15.96	32.48	42.32	20.07
Other capital housing costs	11.85	13.77	24.52	30.11	67.39	29.54
Superannuation and life insurance	2.80	5.22	16.66	27.89	58.76	22.28
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS						
Average weekly household income (\$)	149.37	352.22	592.04	910.39	1610.18	723.37
Source of income (% of total income)						
Weekly employee income	12.6	27.2	69.2	83.2	83.2	72.7
Weekly own business income	- 16.3	6.4	8.0	7.3	9.8	7.5
Weekly government pensions and allowances	91.6	53.2	14.5	5.0	1.3	13.0
Weekly income from other sources	12.2	13.2	8.4	4.4	5.7	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average age of reference person (years)	58	53	43	41	43	47
Average number of persons in the household						
Under 18 years	0.25	0.57	0.96	0.92	0.73	0.69
18 to 64 years	0.80	1.19	1.76	2.08	2.44	1.65
65 years and over	0.51	0.61	0.19	0.09	0.06	0.29
Total	1.56	2.36	2.91	3.08	3.23	2.63
Tenure type (% of households)						
Owners	52.6	50.5	37.1	33.2	36.0	41.8
Purchasers	8.6	13.5	27.9	38.4	44.8	26.7
Renters from state or territory housing authority	14.9	10.4	5.9	3.6	1.1	7.2
Renters — other	20.6	22.6	25.2	23.3	16.5	21.6
Rent-free	3.3	3.1	4.0	1.5	1.6	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number of employed persons in household	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.8	2.3	1.2
Household composition (% of households)						
Couple only	16.5	42.3	21.1	23.8	25.0	25.8
Couple with dependent children only	6.3	15.7	33.2	34.4	28.7	23.7
Couple — other	2.2	5.0	10.2	16.7	28.1	12.4
One parent one family	7.5	11.9	8.0	3.3	2.0	6.6
Lone person	64.5	17.4	16.2	8.5	2.9	21.8
Other	3.0	7.7	11.3	13.3	13.3	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated number of households ('000)						
Metropolitan areas	775.6	779.4	855.6	871.6	1 016.2	4 298.4
Other urban areas	411.9	412.2	349.5	339.4	249.5	1 762.5
Rural areas	123.1	143.8	118.3	112.4	58.4	555.9
Number of households in sample	1 579	1 646	1 705	1 660	1 799	8 389
Estimated total number in population ('000)						
Households	1 310.6	1 335.3	1 323.3	1 323.4	1 324.1	6 616.8
Persons	2 040.6	3 154.7	3 844.3	4 081.2	4 273.5	17 394.3

¹ The quintile groups in this table are 20% groupings of the estimated population when households are ranked in ascending order according to each household's total gross weekly income.

**HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND CHARACTERISTICS BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME,
AUSTRALIA, 1993-94**

	<i>Principal source of household income</i>			
	<i>Earned income</i>			<i>Other regular income</i> ¹
	<i>Employee income</i>	<i>Own business</i>	<i>Total</i>	
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)				
Broad expenditure group				
Commodity or service				
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	102.17	81.18	99.67	57.10
Fuel and power	18.22	19.40	18.36	16.27
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	130.83	129.30	130.65	92.33
Alcoholic beverages	22.18	20.66	22.00	14.20
Tobacco	10.07	9.22	9.97	5.31
Clothing and footwear	43.57	37.29	42.82	32.30
Household furnishings and equipment	48.92	42.85	48.19	41.22
Household services and operation	35.59	38.30	35.91	31.29
Medical care and health expenses	32.40	35.23	32.74	36.32
Transport	117.41	89.05	114.03	83.28
Recreation	99.99	75.66	97.09	78.28
Personal care	13.86	12.67	13.72	9.63
Miscellaneous commodities and services	55.05	47.17	54.11	58.11
Total commodity and service expenditure	730.26	637.97	719.25	555.64
Selected other payments				
Income tax	208.97	188.26	206.50	90.00
Mortgage repayments-principal (selected dwelling)	30.86	23.36	29.97	3.32
Other capital housing costs	38.28	45.15	39.10	40.08
Superannuation and life insurance	33.21	35.59	33.49	7.86
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS				
Average weekly household income (\$)	972.91	864.04	959.93	509.92
Average age of reference person	41	44	41	61
Average number of persons in the household				
Under 18 years	0.79	0.95	0.81	0.15
18 to 64 years	2.09	1.96	2.07	0.95
65 years and over	0.05	0.11	0.06	0.76
Total	2.93	3.02	2.94	1.86
Tenure type (% of households)				
Owners	31.6	47.3	33.5	78.6
Purchasers	38.2	29.5	37.1	6.9
Renters from state or territory housing authority	3.5	1.0	3.2	1.3
Renters — other	24.0	17.6	23.2	12.0
Rent-free	2.8	4.6	3.0	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number of employed persons in household	1.8	1.7	1.8	0.4
Household composition (% of households)				
Couple only	22.4	28.5	23.1	42.0
Couple with dependent children only	31.5	38.1	32.3	4.7
Couple — other	16.5	15.2	16.4	5.5
One parent one family	4.6	1.2	4.2	4.0
Lone person	12.3	12.3	12.3	37.4
Other	12.7	4.7	11.8	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated number of households ('000)				
Metropolitan areas	2 581.4	266.7	2 848.1	281.0
Other urban areas	850.7	140.0	990.7	117.8
Rural areas	272.6	95.1	367.7	30.7
Number of households in sample	4 832	604	5 436	547
Estimated total number in population ('000)				
Households	3 704.8	501.7	4 206.5	429.5
Persons	10 851.7	1 516.0	12 367.7	798.0

¹ Includes households where the principal source of household income was in the form of superannuation or annuity; interest on financial institution accounts, investments or property rent; private and government scholarships; workers' compensation; accident compensation; maintenance or alimony; or regular income not elsewhere classified.

2

**HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND CHARACTERISTICS BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME,
AUSTRALIA, 1993-94 — continued**

	Principal source of household income					Total all sources ²
	Government pensions and allowances					
	Age, disability carers and wives pensions	Unemployment and sickness benefits	Other	Total		
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)						
Broad expenditure group						
Commodity or service						
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	38.83	76.91	59.16	51.06	82.43	
Fuel and power	12.05	16.03	14.71	13.49	16.77	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	65.81	85.79	79.78	73.21	110.95	
Alcoholic beverages	8.11	11.95	7.33	8.50	17.47	
Tobacco	6.66	14.95	8.28	5.31	9.22	
Clothing and footwear	12.86	14.85	17.96	14.70	33.72	
Household furnishings and equipment	18.46	24.41	21.96	20.47	39.41	
Household services and operation	19.92	24.25	26.37	22.54	31.61	
Medical care and health expenses	14.61	8.72	13.07	13.19	27.16	
Transport	37.06	51.22	47.79	42.55	90.86	
Recreation	36.23	44.83	44.58	40.11	78.87	
Personal care	6.18	7.18	7.33	6.69	11.36	
Miscellaneous commodities and services	14.24	17.20	20.26	16.52	43.15	
Total commodity and service expenditure	291.03	398.26	368.59	331.52	592.97	
Selected other payments						
Income tax	2.12	5.85	6.88	90.00	138.34	
Mortgage repayments-principal (selected dwelling)	0.65	5.67	4.19	2.52	20.07	
Other capital housing costs	- 1.57	20.92	11.95	6.11	29.54	
Superannuation and life insurance	0.77	3.48	1.81	1.52	22.28	
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS						
Average weekly household income (\$)	252.46	315.03	280.81	271.06	723.37	
Average age of reference person	68	39	51	58	47	
Average number of persons in the household						
Under 18 years	0.11	0.97	1.13	0.55	0.69	
18 to 64 years	0.64	1.84	0.87	0.91	1.65	
65 years and over	0.94	0.05	0.57	0.69	0.29	
Total	1.69	2.86	2.58	2.14	2.63	
Tenure type (% of households)						
Owners	66.6	25.1	39.4	51.8	41.8	
Purchasers	4.5	13.1	13.6	8.6	26.7	
Renters from state or territory housing authority	15.2	17.2	20.3	17.0	7.2	
Renters — other	11.6	42.7	23.6	20.2	21.6	
Rent-free	2.1	2.0	3.1	2.4	2.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average number of employed persons in household	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.2	
Household composition (% of households)						
Couple only	34.8	14.5	22.3	27.8	25.8	
Couple with dependent children only	2.5	32.5	10.2	9.7	23.7	
Couple — other	6.6	10.2	1.5	5.7	12.4	
One parent one family	0.9	2.9	38.1	12.3	6.6	
Lone person	49.6	27.3	24.3	38.4	21.8	
Other	5.5	12.5	3.6	6.1	9.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Estimated number of households ('000)						
Metropolitan areas	612.2	207.9	331.6	1 151.7	4 298.4	
Other urban areas	359.7	84.6	200.7	645.1	1 762.5	
Rural areas	83.0	24.8	48.9	156.7	555.9	
Number of households in sample	1 238	408	721	2 367	8 389	
Estimated total number in population ('000)						
Households	1 054.9	317.3	581.2	1 953.4	6 616.8	
Persons	1 781.6	906.9	1 497.6	4 186.1	17 394.3	

² Includes households which reported no income.

	State or territory								Australia
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)									
Broad expenditure group									
Commodity or service									
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	91.62	80.85	78.35	68.08	73.75	60.25	111.12	107.49	82.43
Fuel and power	15.47	21.25	12.14	15.92	16.76	22.46	16.81	20.54	16.77
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	118.16	111.10	103.32	99.09	108.03	102.10	127.91	126.81	110.95
Alcoholic beverages	17.85	16.52	17.92	16.45	18.19	15.42	25.80	18.65	17.47
Tobacco	9.38	8.67	8.91	9.42	9.82	10.10	14.63	8.53	9.22
Clothing and footwear	35.29	37.61	28.83	29.11	31.56	29.81	24.91	44.11	33.72
Household furnishings and equipment	42.28	34.55	37.05	37.42	48.03	34.54	41.59	46.57	39.41
Household services and operation	32.82	30.49	31.90	27.05	32.02	29.68	41.60	39.47	31.61
Medical care and health expenses	28.59	26.41	25.93	28.43	25.97	24.45	24.68	28.41	27.16
Transport	87.57	92.84	95.45	83.88	92.10	76.72	96.95	127.73	90.86
Recreation	78.27	80.65	75.17	76.38	78.28	77.98	111.45	102.33	78.87
Personal care	11.35	11.27	11.72	11.30	11.24	9.51	10.08	14.16	11.36
Miscellaneous commodities and services	42.03	44.27	43.22	43.80	41.96	36.89	50.71	57.17	43.15
<i>Total commodity and service expenditure</i>	610.68	596.48	569.92	546.33	587.72	529.90	698.22	741.96	592.97
Selected other payments									
Income tax	150.92	131.83	129.58	125.13	126.82	104.43	170.10	246.15	138.34
Mortgage repayments-principal (selected dwelling)	22.74	19.87	15.52	13.56	24.11	14.08	31.87	30.89	20.07
Other capital housing costs	30.88	31.43	14.21	36.78	45.77	29.24	49.02	- 5.80	29.54
Superannuation and life insurance	24.29	19.85	22.35	16.62	20.07	22.80	35.23	51.01	22.28
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS									
Average weekly household income (\$)	754.01	711.82	703.65	680.73	680.95	620.50	863.72	1 037.39	723.37
Source of income (% of total income)									
Weekly employee income	74.4	73.2	69.1	71.5	71.2	67.1	84.6	78.6	72.7
Weekly own business income	7.0	5.3	11.2	7.2	8.5	7.5	4.2	7.2	7.5
Weekly government pensions and allowances	12.6	13.8	12.7	14.6	13.5	16.9	7.9	6.3	13.0
Weekly income from other sources	6.0	7.6	7.1	6.7	6.8	8.5	3.3	7.9	6.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Average age of reference person	48	48	47	48	45	48	40	43	47
Average number of persons in the household									
Under 18 years	0.71	0.66	0.70	0.55	0.78	0.65	0.91	0.80	0.69
18 to 64 years	1.64	1.68	1.65	1.59	1.66	1.57	1.83	1.79	1.65
65 years and over	0.31	0.30	0.28	0.31	0.24	0.29	0.07	0.17	0.29
<i>Total</i>	<i>2.66</i>	<i>2.63</i>	<i>2.62</i>	<i>2.45</i>	<i>2.68</i>	<i>2.51</i>	<i>2.81</i>	<i>2.76</i>	<i>2.63</i>
Tenure type (% of households)									
Owners	41.5	45.0	43.1	41.9	37.0	47.1	12.7	24.0	41.8
Purchasers	24.8	27.3	24.9	26.9	31.5	26.7	38.4	37.9	26.7
Renters from state or territory housing authority	8.3	4.8	4.1	13.4	6.8	7.0	22.1	14.4	7.2
Renters — other	22.5	20.6	25.0	15.3	21.9	16.3	24.7	21.7	21.6
Rent-free	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.1	1.9	2.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Average number of employed persons in household	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2
Household composition (% of households)									
Couple only	25.1	25.9	26.6	27.8	24.9	28.2	20.0	22.0	25.8
Couple with dependent children only	23.3	23.2	24.0	22.4	25.8	21.8	32.5	27.2	23.7
Couple — other	13.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.8	7.3	11.7	12.4
One parent one family	6.7	7.1	6.3	3.9	7.2	6.2	8.1	9.1	6.6
Lone person	22.0	21.0	21.6	24.4	21.0	25.5	18.4	18.1	21.8
Other	9.7	10.6	9.3	9.3	9.0	6.4	13.7	11.9	9.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Estimated number of households ('000)									
Metropolitan areas	1 393.8	1 178.7	559.2	435.1	485.9	73.9	61.5	110.5	4 298.4
Other urban areas	675.3	338.0	481.6	92.6	108.5	63.9	2.6	0.0	1 762.5
Rural areas	162.8	131.5	128.5	49.8	40.8	41.9	0.7	0.0	555.9
Number of households in sample	2 226	1 782	1 148	719	684	791	602	437	8 389
Estimated total number in population ('000)									
Households	2 231.8	1 648.2	1 169.3	577.4	635.1	179.8	64.8	110.5	6 616.8
Persons	5 939.2	4 334.2	3 066.4	1 416.5	1 700.6	450.4	182.1	304.9	17 394.3

4

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND CHARACTERISTICS BY CAPITAL CITIES, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

	Capital city								All capital city households
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra	
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)									
Broad expenditure group									
Commodity or service									
Current housing costs									
(selected dwelling)	105.69	90.30	83.88	72.24	81.74	69.36	113.17	107.49	92.07
Fuel and power	15.25	21.74	11.89	16.46	16.74	22.52	16.86	20.54	17.17
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	126.05	115.35	106.89	101.79	109.26	103.92	127.06	126.81	115.92
Alcoholic beverages	17.48	16.18	17.37	15.73	18.33	16.10	25.91	18.65	17.16
Tobacco	9.42	8.41	9.50	9.67	10.54	10.21	14.97	8.53	9.37
Clothing and footwear	38.71	40.67	32.41	31.53	33.17	31.85	24.58	44.11	36.89
Household furnishings and equipment	44.08	35.81	33.40	38.09	47.51	38.70	40.11	46.57	40.12
Household services and operation	34.11	31.00	31.91	28.10	31.91	28.95	41.66	39.47	32.27
Medical care and health expenses	30.35	27.85	25.55	30.30	25.45	27.89	24.83	28.41	28.31
Transport	85.46	95.70	98.78	85.20	94.24	75.80	93.27	127.73	92.00
Recreation	85.98	86.33	77.44	83.16	76.47	77.16	98.22	102.33	84.05
Personal care	12.24	11.95	11.87	12.06	11.90	10.13	10.06	14.16	12.03
Miscellaneous commodities and services	45.60	47.70	48.32	47.47	42.67	36.23	50.42	57.17	46.60
Total commodity and service expenditure	650.41	628.99	589.19	571.80	599.93	548.81	681.12	741.96	623.96
Selected other payments									
Income tax	177.06	149.76	148.28	137.86	134.13	123.19	170.05	246.15	157.76
Mortgage repayments-principal (selected dwelling)	28.89	21.72	16.07	14.27	27.61	20.30	31.30	30.89	23.57
Other capital housing costs	40.16	41.76	23.75	36.61	52.63	44.66	50.58	- 5.80	38.56
Superannuation and life insurance	26.08	20.13	27.48	18.37	19.58	24.74	34.80	51.01	23.86
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS									
Average weekly household income (\$)	833.67	766.26	764.62	721.42	707.97	686.58	864.76	1 037.39	783.79
Source of income (% of total income)									
Weekly employee income	78.0	75.2	69.9	74.4	70.6	69.8	84.5	78.6	75.2
Weekly own business income	6.0	4.7	12.3	5.7	8.9	7.6	4.3	7.2	6.8
Weekly government pensions and allowances	10.1	12.2	11.4	13.4	13.5	14.4	8.1	6.3	11.4
Weekly from other sources	5.9	7.9	6.4	6.4	7.0	8.2	3.1	7.9	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average age of reference person	47	47	47	47	45	46	40	43	47
Average number of persons in the household									
Under 18 years	0.69	0.58	0.64	0.54	0.73	0.72	0.90	0.80	0.65
18 to 64 years	1.72	1.73	1.70	1.63	1.62	1.65	1.82	1.79	1.70
65 years and over	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.23	0.08	0.17	0.28
Total	2.69	2.60	2.61	2.46	2.62	2.61	2.80	2.76	2.63
Tenure type (% of households)									
Owners	38.0	43.6	40.0	42.8	34.3	38.9	12.3	24.0	39.2
Purchasers	27.4	28.7	28.1	28.3	33.5	31.2	38.2	37.9	29.1
Renters from state or territory housing authority	7.8	3.3	5.0	11.0	6.3	11.7	22.4	14.4	6.8
Renters — other	24.3	22.9	25.5	16.2	23.4	16.3	25.0	21.7	22.9
Rent-free	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number of employed persons in household	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3
Household composition (% of households)									
Couple only	22.9	24.5	24.8	25.6	23.8	24.3	19.4	22.0	23.9
Couple with dependent children only	24.1	22.0	20.8	21.2	24.1	22.6	32.6	27.2	23.0
Couple — other	14.3	13.5	15.1	13.3	11.4	12.8	7.7	11.7	13.6
One parent one family	5.5	7.0	5.9	4.4	7.3	7.9	8.1	9.1	6.2
Lone person	21.7	21.3	22.9	25.4	22.8	23.1	18.5	18.1	22.1
Other	11.5	11.8	10.5	10.2	10.7	9.3	13.7	11.9	11.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households in sample	1 484	1 322	567	573	536	613	575	437	6 107
Estimated total number in population ('000)									
Households	1 393.8	1 178.7	559.2	435.1	485.9	73.9	61.5	110.5	4 298.4
Persons	3 755.9	3 063.7	1 461.2	1 068.4	1 270.6	192.9	171.9	304.9	11 289.5

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HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND CHARACTERISTICS BY BROAD GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

	Broad geographical area			Total Australia
	Metropolitan	Other urban	Rural	
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)				
Broad expenditure group				
Commodity or service				
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	92.07	69.99	47.30	82.43
Fuel and power	17.17	15.77	16.89	16.77
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	115.92	100.04	107.07	110.95
Alcoholic beverages	17.16	18.25	17.39	17.47
Tobacco	9.37	8.91	9.03	9.22
Clothing and footwear	36.89	28.17	26.85	33.72
Household furnishings and equipment	40.12	38.78	35.95	39.41
Household services and operation	32.27	29.68	32.61	31.61
Medical care and health expenses	28.31	24.66	26.21	27.16
Transport	92.00	88.14	90.63	90.86
Recreation	84.05	70.45	65.52	78.87
Personal care	12.03	10.52	8.87	11.36
Miscellaneous commodities and services	46.60	35.74	39.95	43.15
<i>Total commodity and service expenditure</i>	623.96	539.09	524.27	592.97
Selected other payments				
Income tax	157.76	106.05	90.63	138.34
Mortgage repayments-principal (selected dwelling)	23.57	13.01	15.42	20.07
Other capital housing costs	38.56	5.33	36.53	29.54
Superannuation and life insurance	23.86	20.02	17.22	22.28
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS				
Average weekly household income (\$)	783.79	623.64	572.43	723.37
Source of income (% of total income)				
Weekly employee income	75.2	67.0	66.8	72.7
Weekly own business income	6.8	8.8	10.4	7.5
Weekly government pensions and allowances	11.4	17.3	15.8	13.0
Weekly from other sources	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.8
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average age of reference person	47	49	47	47
Average number of persons in the household				
Under 18 years	0.65	0.70	0.94	0.69
18 to 64 years	1.70	1.50	1.77	1.65
65 years and over	0.28	0.34	0.23	0.29
<i>Total</i>	2.63	2.54	2.93	2.63
Tenure type (% of households)				
Owners	39.2	44.5	54.1	41.8
Purchasers	29.1	22.0	22.5	26.7
Renters from state or territory housing authority	6.8	9.7	1.9	7.2
Renters — other	22.9	21.5	12.0	21.6
Rent-free	2.0	2.3	9.5	2.7
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number of employed persons in household	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.2
Household composition (% of households)				
Couple only	23.9	28.0	33.2	25.8
Couple with dependent children only	23.0	23.1	31.1	23.7
Couple — other	13.6	9.6	12.9	12.4
One parent one family	6.2	7.9	5.3	6.6
Lone person	22.1	23.8	13.0	21.8
Other	11.2	7.7	4.6	9.7
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households in sample	6 107	1 712	570	8 389
Estimated total number in population ('000)				
Households	4 298.4	1 762.5	555.9	6 616.8
Persons	11 289.5	4 476.8	1 628.0	17 394.3

Couple family households								
Without non-family individuals present								
Couple with dependent children								
	Couple only	One dependent child only	Two dependent children only	Three or more dependent children only	Other ¹	Couple with non-dependent children only	Other couple family households ²	All couple family households
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)								
Broad expenditure group								
Commodity or service								
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	76.84	101.08	100.97	97.97	85.68	64.12	94.54	85.33
Fuel and power	15.70	19.70	20.96	23.18	24.87	21.64	20.71	19.12
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100.13	125.89	148.44	166.39	192.90	165.75	164.23	132.44
Alcoholic beverages	18.02	17.85	14.23	13.19	30.29	30.17	27.17	19.22
Tobacco	7.96	9.98	8.18	11.19	13.31	12.52	21.68	9.80
Clothing and footwear	29.32	35.04	48.61	45.73	70.85	57.28	38.87	40.63
Household furnishings and equipment	48.49	43.32	45.32	48.71	49.95	52.52	65.75	48.50
Household services and operation	29.26	44.89	44.49	45.44	37.24	39.04	42.20	37.20
Medical care and health expenses	29.18	31.95	37.02	30.14	42.92	43.43	38.80	33.62
Transport	85.90	114.20	103.92	100.99	184.31	173.18	129.62	110.34
Recreation	79.17	86.06	88.79	99.18	125.96	125.40	108.54	92.36
Personal care	10.54	12.01	13.94	12.82	20.14	19.07	14.71	13.14
Miscellaneous commodities and services	36.62	51.69	60.48	69.92	84.11	62.84	49.38	51.64
Total commodity and service expenditure	567.13	693.65	735.36	764.84	962.53	866.97	816.21	693.34
Selected other payments								
Income tax	128.82	194.71	194.87	166.17	282.88	210.34	194.57	170.81
Mortgage repayments-principal (selected dwelling)	21.26	32.55	36.72	25.52	36.57	19.23	23.04	26.20
Other capital housing costs	39.79	11.45	21.72	64.26	73.95	24.35	35.82	35.80
Superannuation and life insurance	22.01	28.37	34.86	32.02	42.34	37.41	38.78	29.32
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS								
Average weekly household income (\$)	689.11	883.72	892.53	840.13	1 332.34	1 110.02	1 052.36	854.89
Source of income (% of total income)								
Employee income	68.3	82.0	84.3	71.8	79.9	77.1	67.1	75.3
Own business income	7.7	9.3	8.8	11.0	10.7	8.5	8.2	8.8
Government pensions and allowances	13.1	5.1	5.4	14.5	4.6	8.6	16.9	9.7
Weekly income from other sources	10.9	3.5	1.5	2.8	4.8	5.9	7.7	6.2
Total weekly income from all sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average age of reference person	52	38	38	37	46	55	45	46
Average number of persons in the household								
Under 18 years	0.00	0.92	1.93	3.76	1.32	0.08	0.79	0.91
18 to 64 years	1.43	2.06	2.07	2.05	3.23	2.95	2.70	1.98
65 years and over	0.57	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.24	0.52	0.29
Total	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.81	4.57	3.27	4.01	3.18
Tenure type (% of households)								
Owners	55.8	27.6	26.2	28.3	46.4	68.9	41.7	45.4
Purchasers	22.9	41.5	52.8	40.0	40.2	22.0	29.9	32.8
Renters from state or territory housing authority	3.8	6.5	3.4	9.1	2.7	3.9	3.6	4.5
Renters — other	15.3	21.2	14.1	19.5	8.7	4.5	20.8	14.7
Rent-free	2.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.1	0.7	3.9	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number of employed persons in household	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.5
Estimated number of households ('000)								
Metropolitan areas	1 027.3	295.2	435.5	256.7	153.0	331.8	98.2	2 597.7
Other urban areas	493.5	113.9	192.3	100.8	42.8	104.4	21.1	1 068.8
Rural areas	184.6	44.5	77.5	50.7	14.8	42.9	14.0	429.0
Number of households in sample	2 101	652	916	613	306	489	170	5 247
Estimated number in population ('000)								
Households	1 705.4	453.6	705.3	408.1	210.6	479.1	133.3	4 095.4
Persons	3 410.7	1 360.7	2 821.3	2 372.8	963.2	1 568.9	535.2	13 032.9

¹ Includes couple family households where dependent and non-dependent children are present.

² Includes couple family households where non-family individuals are present.

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**HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND CHARACTERISTICS BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION,
AUSTRALIA, 1993-94 — continued**

	One parent households	Other one family households ³	Multiple family households	Lone person households	Multiple person non-family households	All households
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)						
Broad expenditure group						
Commodity or service						
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	83.82	88.08	98.49	61.50	133.23	82.43
Fuel and power	17.80	15.92	25.69	10.32	13.61	16.77
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	95.48	107.03	172.12	51.14	121.45	110.95
Alcoholic beverages	10.05	21.77	16.37	9.59	38.14	17.47
Tobacco	9.08	13.82	19.94	5.59	12.75	9.22
Clothing and footwear	32.35	34.13	53.28	13.30	36.09	33.72
Household furnishings and equipment	28.35	38.50	44.15	16.86	39.96	39.41
Household services and operation	33.34	25.97	43.14	17.20	25.70	31.61
Medical care and health expenses	17.61	24.65	25.04	13.41	21.76	27.16
Transport	66.39	99.24	111.02	44.90	69.88	90.86
Recreation	63.58	94.78	75.49	39.10	93.10	78.87
Personal care	10.23	12.99	17.20	5.77	13.08	11.36
Miscellaneous commodities and services	44.29	38.44	60.58	19.41	41.36	43.15
Total commodity and service expenditure	512.38	615.31	762.48	308.09	660.11	592.97
Selected other payments						
Income tax	55.72	126.81	148.98	62.98	186.97	138.34
Mortgage repayments-principal (selected dwelling)	9.79	10.75	13.63	9.41	12.70	20.07
Other capital housing costs	12.66	6.08	29.52	21.36	30.86	29.54
Superannuation and life insurance	8.37	16.28	18.26	7.86	22.21	22.28
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS						
Average weekly household income (\$)	505.57	763.81	1 084.43	350.29	939.43	723.37
Source of income (% of total income)						
Weekly employee income	53.0	73.9	61.6	57.7	83.6	72.7
Weekly own business income	1.4	2.9	8.1	4.3	4.7	7.5
Weekly government pensions and allowances	34.9	17.1	26.2	26.0	8.7	13.0
Weekly income from other sources	10.7	6.1	4.1	12.1	2.9	6.8
Total weekly income from all sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average age of reference person	38	53	47	55	31	47
Average number of persons in the household						
Under 18 years	1.65	0.04	1.40	0.00	0.03	0.69
18 to 64 years	1.31	1.91	3.34	0.59	2.20	1.65
65 years and over	0.03	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.06	0.29
Total	2.98	2.31	5.12	1.00	2.29	2.63
Tenure type (% of households)						
Owners	19.1	44.3	44.3	44.7	9.3	41.8
Purchasers	20.3	21.1	28.1	14.2	16.8	26.7
Renters from state or territory housing authority	23.9	8.2	10.7	10.4	2.0	7.2
Renters — other	33.1	22.6	16.9	27.4	71.1	21.6
Rent-free	3.5	3.9	0.0	3.3	0.8	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number of employed persons in household	0.8	1.3	1.8	0.4	1.7	1.2
Estimated number of households ('000)						
Metropolitan areas	267.1	223.7	34.4	951.5	224.0	4 298.4
Other urban areas	138.6	65.3	8.6	419.0	62.2	1 762.5
Rural areas	29.6	5.7	5.9	72.0	13.7	555.9
Number of households in sample	568	330	85	1 790	369	8 389
Estimated total number in population ('000)						
Households	435.3	294.8	48.9	1 442.5	299.9	6 616.8
Persons	1 299.1	681.2	250.4	1 442.5	688.2	17 394.3

³ Includes households where the relationship between the reference person and the rest of the family is not parent to offspring.

	Tenure						All households
	Owners	Purchasers	Renting from			Rent-free	
			State or territory housing authority	Furnished	Unfurnished		
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)							
Broad expenditure group							
Commodity or service							
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	37.81	124.26	65.54	118.33	134.06	13.08	82.43
Fuel and power	17.33	19.29	13.53	11.01	14.74	13.15	16.77
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	109.80	131.27	80.25	90.40	99.64	112.34	110.95
Alcoholic beverages	16.18	19.49	9.99	21.28	19.70	17.25	17.47
Tobacco	6.83	9.24	13.45	11.90	12.68	8.20	9.22
Clothing and footwear	33.38	41.51	17.59	33.21	28.57	40.05	33.72
Household furnishings and equipment	38.23	55.70	24.51	21.28	29.17	29.01	39.41
Household services and operation	30.55	38.92	24.55	25.79	27.62	28.85	31.61
Medical care and health expenses	31.66	32.99	10.63	14.08	18.19	20.96	27.16
Transport	97.27	108.89	45.78	66.31	75.89	65.71	90.86
Recreation	79.52	95.97	48.56	65.11	68.78	66.19	78.87
Personal care	11.50	13.94	6.67	9.65	9.37	11.95	11.36
Miscellaneous commodities and services	42.29	56.03	19.90	32.67	38.01	39.06	43.15
Total commodity and service expenditure	552.35	747.50	380.97	521.00	576.43	465.79	592.97
Selected other payments							
Income tax	118.92	216.51	37.55	123.06	117.68	93.87	138.34
Mortgage repayments-principal (selected dwelling)	..	75.26	20.07
Other capital housing costs	42.69	51.88	4.58	- 25.85	- 7.06	- 10.51	29.54
Superannuation and life insurance	21.90	34.32	7.70	14.68	13.36	17.63	22.28
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS							
Average weekly household income (\$)	658.98	975.28	404.50	637.20	667.61	568.04	723.37
Source of income (% of total income)							
Weekly employee income	60.6	86.1	48.3	78.6	76.0	72.9	72.7
Weekly own business income	9.3	7.0	1.4	5.5	5.9	9.0	7.5
Weekly government pensions and allowances	16.4	4.7	48.0	12.3	15.1	13.7	13.0
Weekly from other sources	13.7	2.2	2.3	3.6	2.9	4.4	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average age of reference person	58	40	48	35	36	43	47
Average number of persons in the household							
Under 18 years	0.42	1.01	1.00	0.43	0.72	0.85	0.69
18 to 64 years	1.48	2.00	1.31	1.58	1.72	1.50	1.65
65 years and over	0.54	0.07	0.28	0.07	0.08	0.26	0.29
Total	2.44	3.08	2.59	2.08	2.53	2.61	2.63
Average number of employed persons in household	1.1	1.7	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Household composition (% of households)							
Couple only	34.4	22.1	13.6	18.7	18.1	21.7	25.8
Couple with dependent children only	15.4	41.1	19.1	13.2	20.4	28.6	23.7
Couple — other	17.5	13.0	6.2	1.4	5.4	7.1	12.4
One parent one family	3.0	5.0	21.9	4.5	11.2	8.5	6.6
Lone person	23.3	11.6	31.6	41.9	24.8	26.5	21.8
Other	6.5	7.2	7.5	20.2	20.1	7.7	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated number of households ('000)							
Metropolitan areas	1 683.5	1 251.0	292.4	152.5	832.8	86.2	4 298.4
Other urban areas	784.3	387.7	170.9	72.7	306.4	40.4	1 762.5
Rural areas	300.6	124.9	10.7	10.0	56.6	53.0	555.9
Number of households in sample	3 299	2 431	711	338	1 389	221	8 389
Estimated total number in population ('000)							
Households	2 768.5	1 763.5	473.9	235.3	1 195.9	179.6	6 616.8
Persons	6 759.2	5 428.7	1 226.5	490.4	3 021.4	468.2	17 394.3

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND CHARACTERISTICS BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME OF THE REFERENCE PERSON, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

	<i>Principal source of household income</i>			
	<i>Earned income</i>			<i>Other regular income</i> ¹
	<i>Employee income</i>	<i>Own business</i>	<i>Total</i>	
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)				
Broad expenditure group				
Commodity or service				
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	104.67	79.96	101.48	59.63
Fuel and power	18.08	19.70	18.29	16.73
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	130.13	131.05	130.25	100.49
Alcoholic beverages	21.85	20.74	21.71	15.93
Tobacco	9.79	9.35	9.73	5.99
Clothing and footwear	42.84	38.40	42.26	37.22
Household furnishings and equipment	48.50	43.72	47.88	44.80
Household services and operation	35.84	38.39	36.17	32.46
Medical care and health expenses	32.57	35.94	33.01	35.54
Transport	117.10	89.84	113.58	91.35
Recreation	99.46	78.60	96.76	85.59
Personal care	13.43	13.35	13.42	11.06
Miscellaneous commodities and services	55.78	48.53	54.84	58.70
Total commodity and service expenditure	730.04	647.57	719.37	595.49
Selected other payments				
Income tax	214.72	187.17	211.16	95.56
Mortgage repayments-principal (selected dwelling)	32.90	21.79	31.46	3.35
Other capital housing costs	39.12	47.35	40.18	40.18
Superannuation and life insurance	34.24	36.38	34.51	8.72

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Average weekly household income (\$)	982.03	874.17	968.08	542.15
Average age of reference person	40	45	40	60
Average number of persons in the household				
Under 18 years	0.84	0.90	0.85	0.16
18 to 64 years	2.06	2.03	2.06	1.13
65 years and over	0.02	0.11	0.04	0.70
Total	2.92	3.05	2.94	1.99
Tenure type (% of households)				
Owners	29.4	49.1	32.0	78.1
Purchasers	40.3	28.7	38.8	7.0
Renters from state or territory housing authority	3.4	1.2	3.2	1.2
Renters — other	24.0	17.0	23.1	12.2
Rent free	2.9	4.0	3.0	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number of employed persons in household	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.5
Household composition (% of households)				
Couple only	24.3	27.0	24.6	38.1
Couple with dependent children only	33.9	34.7	34.0	4.5
Couple — other	14.7	19.5	15.3	9.7
One parent one family	4.3	1.6	4.0	5.4
Lone person	13.1	12.0	13.0	33.1
Other	9.7	5.2	9.1	9.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated number of households ('000)				
Metropolitan areas	2 392.8	282.1	2 674.9	328.0
Other urban areas	805.5	132.7	938.2	123.4
Rural areas	263.7	99.4	363.2	33.8
Number of households in sample	4 552	620	5 172	623
Estimated total number in population ('000)				
Households	3 462.1	514.2	3 976.2	485.2
Persons	10 123.2	1 567.7	11 690.9	966.2

¹ Includes reference persons whose principal source of income was in the form of superannuation or annuity; interest on financial institution accounts, investments or property rent; private and government scholarships; workers' compensation; accident compensation; maintenance or alimony; or regular income not elsewhere classified.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND CHARACTERISTICS BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME OF THE REFERENCE PERSON, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94 — continued

	Principal source of household income					Total all sources ²
	Government pensions and allowances				Total	
	Age, disability carers, and wives pension	Unemployment and sickness benefits	Other			
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)						
Broad expenditure group						
Commodity or service						
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	39.00	80.50	59.39	51.97	82.43	
Fuel and power	12.53	15.84	15.49	13.98	16.77	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	69.31	87.50	86.23	77.48	110.95	
Alcoholic beverages	8.52	16.48	8.63	9.83	17.47	
Tobacco	7.19	15.13	8.96	9.01	9.22	
Clothing and footwear	14.95	15.85	20.74	16.90	33.72	
Household furnishings and equipment	20.81	20.34	23.65	21.62	39.41	
Household services and operation	20.13	25.15	26.65	22.96	31.61	
Medical care and health expenses	15.49	10.46	14.20	14.28	27.16	
Transport	40.50	61.15	54.33	48.10	90.86	
Recreation	39.36	44.28	50.07	43.48	78.87	
Personal care	7.07	7.98	8.18	7.56	11.36	
Miscellaneous commodities and services	15.30	16.73	22.82	17.87	43.15	
Total commodity and service expenditure	310.15	417.39	399.33	355.04	592.97	
Selected other payments						
Income tax	11.18	19.74	15.00	13.74	138.34	
Mortgage repayments-principal (selected dwelling)	1.16	5.22	3.88	2.66	20.07	
Other capital housing costs	- 0.38	30.55	5.74	6.46	29.54	
Superannuation and life insurance	2.02	4.21	3.11	2.71	22.28	
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS						
Average weekly household income (\$)	294.82	376.44	325.25	317.32	723.37	
Average age of reference person	68	38	51	58	47	
Average number of persons in the household						
Under 18 years	0.08	0.71	1.17	0.52	0.69	
18 to 64 years	0.73	1.94	1.00	1.01	1.65	
65 years and over	0.93	0.02	0.56	0.67	0.29	
Total	1.75	2.68	2.74	2.20	2.63	
Tenure type (% of households)						
Owners	66.7	25.2	41.5	52.2	41.8	
Purchasers	5.4	10.7	12.9	8.6	26.7	
Renters from state or territory housing authority	14.6	15.0	19.4	16.1	7.2	
Renters — other	11.3	47.3	23.2	20.8	21.6	
Rent-free	2.0	1.8	3.1	2.3	2.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average number of employed persons in household	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.2	
Household composition (% of households)						
Couple only	31.3	14.0	20.2	25.0	38.1	
Couple with dependent children only	2.4	27.4	11.1	9.1	23.7	
Couple — other	8.5	11.2	4.6	7.7	12.4	
One parent one family	1.1	1.8	35.2	11.9	6.6	
Lone person	46.8	25.7	21.5	35.5	21.8	
Other	9.9	19.9	7.5	10.7	9.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Estimated number of households ('000)						
Metropolitan areas	668.5	223.7	377.6	1 269.7	4 298.4	
Other urban areas	371.7	88.7	229.2	689.5	1 762.5	
Rural areas	78.5	24.9	52.3	155.7	555.9	
Number of households in sample	1 298	434	808	2 540	8 389	
Estimated total number in population ('000)						
Households	1 118.6	337.2	659.0	2 114.8	6 616.8	
Persons	1 956.0	903.0	1 803.1	4 662.1	17 394.3	

² Includes reference persons who reported no income.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND CHARACTERISTICS BY OCCUPATION GROUP OF THE REFERENCE PERSON, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

	Occupation group of the reference person			
	Managers and administrators	Professionals	Para-professionals	Tradespersons
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)				
Broad expenditure group				
Commodity or service				
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	109.27	111.43	100.24	92.57
Fuel and power	20.71	19.59	18.54	17.53
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	148.51	141.99	128.65	121.39
Alcoholic beverages	23.13	21.70	20.67	22.69
Tobacco	7.96	5.72	9.27	10.41
Clothing and footwear	53.69	51.81	46.46	36.19
Household furnishings and equipment	58.03	52.86	46.66	44.81
Household services and operation	42.76	42.43	34.79	32.17
Medical care and health expenses	38.79	41.27	37.40	28.54
Transport	121.02	126.10	87.81	117.43
Recreation	114.81	121.49	101.12	81.64
Personal care	16.26	15.03	14.84	10.39
Miscellaneous commodities and services	75.59	74.71	60.95	40.67
Total commodity and service expenditure	830.53	826.13	707.40	656.42
Selected other payments				
Income tax	278.97	305.43	220.73	155.83
Mortgage repayments-principal (selected dwelling)	28.11	37.51	40.33	32.85
Other capital housing costs	49.42	68.77	37.60	42.36
Superannuation and life insurance	43.68	52.09	42.02	24.43
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS				
Average weekly household income (\$)	1 113.53	1 193.78	1 015.14	827.57
Source of income (% of total income)				
Weekly employee income	83.1	84.3	91.8	82.4
Weekly own business	7.9	10.3	3.8	11.1
Weekly government pensions and allowances	1.9	1.5	3.1	4.0
Weekly income from other sources	7.0	3.9	1.4	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average age of reference person	44	40	39	40
Average number of persons in the household				
Under 18 years	0.81	0.86	0.98	0.86
18 to 64 years	2.10	1.98	2.05	2.07
65 years and over	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.05
Total	2.99	2.87	3.06	2.98
Tenure type (% of households)				
Owners	41.4	32.9	28.3	31.3
Purchasers	36.4	41.2	38.8	39.8
Renters from state or territory housing authority	2.1	1.6	4.7	2.9
Renters — other	16.2	21.6	25.7	23.9
Rent-free	3.9	2.7	2.5	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number of employed persons in household	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7
Household composition (% of households)				
Couple only	27.8	22.5	20.7	23.2
Couple with dependent children only	34.9	36.1	32.7	36.7
Couple — other	19.0	10.0	16.2	17.4
One parent one family	2.2	5.4	6.3	2.4
Lone person	10.4	16.5	12.8	12.6
Other	5.7	9.5	11.3	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated number of households ('000)				
Metropolitan areas	419.2	530.6	220.5	433.0
Other urban areas	133.5	136.1	83.7	182.3
Rural areas	132.6	32.3	30.3	38.5
Number of households in sample	876	960	460	856
Estimated total number in population ('000)				
Households	685.2	699.1	334.6	653.8
Persons	2 047.6	2 005.7	1 024.8	1 949.3

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND CHARACTERISTICS BY OCCUPATION GROUP OF THE REFERENCE PERSON, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94 — continued

	Occupation group of the reference person				Total
	Clerks	Salespersons and personal service workers	Plant and machine operators, and drivers	Labourers and related workers	
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)					
Broad expenditure group					
Commodity or service					
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	97.07	103.52	90.61	80.15	99.03
Fuel and power	16.77	16.61	17.27	16.59	18.12
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	121.08	114.35	118.68	114.74	127.85
Alcoholic beverages	19.54	18.95	20.51	20.37	21.16
Tobacco	9.41	8.85	15.54	13.05	9.63
Clothing and footwear	39.07	39.95	31.56	27.92	41.74
Household furnishings and equipment	44.20	43.84	39.40	33.65	46.40
Household services and operation	33.26	34.08	31.55	30.58	35.85
Medical care and health expenses	33.27	27.89	24.82	20.93	32.27
Transport	113.89	80.49	109.25	106.77	110.70
Recreation	87.38	79.33	76.54	78.15	94.65
Personal care	13.56	12.07	11.58	10.61	13.16
Miscellaneous commodities and services	49.59	40.47	42.80	37.13	54.34
<i>Total commodity and service expenditure</i>	678.09	620.39	630.13	590.64	704.91
Selected other payments					
Income tax	165.75	141.02	164.61	107.93	199.88
Mortgage repayments-principal (selected dwelling)	28.47	20.12	22.00	26.95	29.85
Other capital housing costs	27.33	31.32	16.73	19.24	39.29
Superannuation and life insurance	28.77	19.76	24.35	16.81	32.57
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS					
Average weekly household income (\$)	851.42	729.11	847.25	709.27	928.18
Source of income (% of total income)					
Weekly employee income	87.7	79.3	84.0	79.6	84.0
Weekly own business income	5.5	9.2	8.2	8.3	8.4
Weekly government pensions and allowances	3.6	7.3	5.2	9.7	3.8
Weekly income from other sources	3.2	4.2	2.7	2.4	3.8
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average age of reference person	39	39	42	41	41
Average number of persons in the household					
Under 18 years	0.74	0.76	0.83	0.98	0.85
18 to 64 years	2.01	1.83	2.08	2.07	2.03
65 years and over	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
<i>Total</i>	2.77	2.65	2.95	3.09	2.92
Tenure type (% of households)					
Owners	31.2	25.1	33.3	32.9	32.6
Purchasers	41.3	33.4	36.3	28.2	37.2
Renters from state or territory housing authority	2.5	4.6	5.8	7.9	3.7
Renters — other	21.9	32.9	22.5	27.4	23.4
Rent-free	3.1	4.0	2.1	3.6	3.0
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number of employed persons in household	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Household composition (% of households)					
Couple only	24.3	26.7	24.3	21.0	24.0
Couple with dependent children only	29.7	24.0	32.6	31.2	32.7
Couple — other	13.3	9.1	17.6	17.1	14.9
One parent one family	7.6	11.7	2.3	7.1	5.4
Lone person	15.4	16.8	13.7	12.2	13.8
Other	9.7	11.8	9.5	11.5	9.3
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated number of households ('000)					
Metropolitan areas	393.8	295.5	240.4	312.2	2 845.2
Other urban areas	117.4	127.5	105.1	141.4	1 027.1
Rural areas	45.8	33.2	26.4	59.6	398.6
Number of households in sample	732	579	480	598	5 541
Estimated total number in population ('000)					
Households	557.0	456.2	371.9	513.2	4 270.9
Persons	1 544.2	1 208.4	1 096.8	1 584.9	12 461.6

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE OF THE REFERENCE PERSON, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

	Age of the reference person						Total all ages
	Under 25 years	25 and under 35 years	35 and under 45 years	45 and under 55 years	55 and under 65 years	65 and over	
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)							
Broad expenditure group							
Commodity or service							
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	108.63	120.46	97.78	79.55	53.59	38.61	82.43
Fuel and power	12.33	16.27	19.22	20.04	16.80	12.73	16.77
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	89.41	111.37	133.92	134.25	106.19	71.63	110.95
Alcoholic beverages	23.16	19.00	18.17	21.14	16.79	9.99	17.47
Tobacco	11.12	10.12	10.91	10.94	8.54	4.49	9.22
Clothing and footwear	30.15	33.21	39.77	47.05	30.03	17.76	33.72
Household furnishings and equipment	35.39	46.76	43.26	46.45	39.32	21.83	39.41
Household services and operation	22.87	35.82	37.63	35.17	28.03	22.12	31.61
Medical care and health expenses	13.37	22.96	31.07	36.17	29.96	20.88	27.16
Transport	61.80	96.27	102.18	123.08	99.13	44.65	90.86
Recreation	74.07	81.14	91.38	98.99	80.17	43.13	78.87
Personal care	9.52	10.64	12.24	15.31	11.79	7.53	11.36
Miscellaneous commodities and services	34.64	35.46	59.85	61.67	39.61	18.95	43.15
Total commodity and service expenditure	526.45	639.49	697.38	729.81	559.95	334.31	592.97
Selected other payments							
Income tax	103.35	156.53	190.84	204.70	100.28	30.60	138.34
Mortgage repayments-principal (selected dwelling)	7.98	36.02	31.35	21.68	8.50	0.74	20.07
Other capital housing costs	22.41	46.49	49.33	24.32	30.71	- 3.60	29.54
Superannuation and life insurance	9.87	20.97	32.10	36.24	22.66	2.53	22.28
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS							
Average weekly household income (\$)	628.53	790.39	881.83	958.77	606.18	348.55	723.37
Source of income (% of total income)							
Weekly employee income	85.2	81.3	80.0	81.2	59.9	14.3	72.7
Weekly own business income	0.9	8.3	8.7	7.6	9.6	3.0	7.5
Weekly government pensions and allowances	10.8	8.7	7.9	5.9	17.4	54.4	13.0
Weekly income from other sources	3.1	1.6	3.4	5.2	13.1	28.3	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average age of reference person	22	30	40	49	59	73	47
Average number of persons in the household							
Under 18 years	0.26	1.10	1.52	0.54	0.07	0.01	0.69
18 to 64 years	1.87	1.83	1.91	2.28	1.98	0.26	1.65
65 years and over	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.02	0.10	1.38	0.29
Total	2.14	2.94	3.45	2.85	2.15	1.65	2.63
Tenure type (% of households)							
Owners	1.5	9.8	27.5	50.5	70.8	77.0	41.8
Purchasers	13.7	40.9	42.7	29.7	10.6	5.4	26.7
Renters from state or territory housing authority	5.8	6.9	8.5	5.4	7.1	8.1	7.2
Renters — other	72.7	39.3	18.4	12.2	10.2	6.8	21.6
Rent-free	6.2	3.0	2.8	2.1	1.3	2.6	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number of employed persons in household	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.0	0.2	1.2
Household composition (% of households)							
Couple only	29.0	22.4	9.1	22.9	40.0	40.7	25.8
Couple with dependent children only	6.9	39.5	49.3	20.6	3.5	0.2	23.7
Couple — other	2.2	2.7	10.6	27.9	22.5	6.0	12.4
One parent one family	8.5	8.9	12.7	6.5	0.8	0.5	6.6
Lone person	22.4	15.1	12.8	13.7	24.1	45.4	21.8
Other	31.0	11.5	5.5	8.5	9.1	7.3	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated number of households ('000)							
Metropolitan areas	300.5	892.6	942.4	852.0	525.7	785.2	4 298.4
Other urban areas	104.1	341.8	378.0	288.2	229.3	421.0	1 762.5
Rural areas	21.1	100.2	131.9	139.7	82.4	80.6	555.9
Number of households in sample	525	1 740	1 995	1 567	1 063	1 499	8 389
Estimated total number in population ('000)							
Households	425.7	1 334.6	1 452.3	1 279.9	837.4	1 286.9	6 616.8
Persons	909.1	3 918.2	5 005.8	3 644.1	1 796.6	2 120.6	17 394.3

	Employment status of the reference person					Total
	Wage and salary earner		Self-employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	
	Full-time	Part-time				
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)						
Broad expenditure group						
Commodity or service						
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	106.91	77.64	77.09	82.88	47.75	82.43
Fuel and power	18.25	17.18	18.37	15.21	14.20	16.77
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	132.43	110.22	120.71	86.94	79.25	110.95
Alcoholic beverages	22.15	18.02	18.92	15.53	10.09	17.47
Tobacco	9.82	8.70	9.38	15.07	7.52	9.22
Clothing and footwear	44.42	34.35	35.29	19.04	19.02	33.72
Household furnishings and equipment	50.21	32.33	39.32	23.38	27.13	39.41
Household services and operation	36.18	33.43	36.38	24.44	23.92	31.61
Medical care and health expenses	32.94	27.52	33.19	12.20	18.81	27.16
Transport	117.49	104.01	82.45	64.20	53.36	90.86
Recreation	100.65	79.60	78.36	44.99	50.70	78.87
Personal care	13.73	11.31	11.88	8.34	8.08	11.36
Miscellaneous commodities and services	56.86	43.89	51.52	18.76	23.35	43.15
Total commodity and service expenditure	742.06	598.18	612.85	430.98	383.18	592.97
Selected other payments						
Income tax	228.20	102.28	140.71	18.60	27.60	138.34
Mortgage repayments-principal (selected dwelling)	34.95	11.95	19.42	3.46	2.07	20.07
Other capital housing costs	42.59	24.78	35.88	8.47	12.18	29.54
Superannuation and life insurance	36.53	13.68	29.03	4.28	3.50	22.28
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS						
Average weekly household income (\$)	1 023.68	643.48	690.30	349.82	350.70	723.37
Source of income (% of total income)						
Weekly employee income	93.6	69.3	20.3	25.0	15.9	72.7
Weekly own business income	1.3	7.0	66.6	1.2	3.2	7.5
Weekly government pensions and allowances	2.3	14.5	6.7	70.0	56.5	13.0
Weekly income from other sources	2.8	9.2	6.4	3.7	24.4	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average age of reference person	39	42	45	37	63	47
Average number of persons in the household						
Under 18 years	0.85	0.84	0.86	0.82	0.34	0.69
18 to 64 years	2.08	1.83	1.96	1.80	0.85	1.65
65 years and over	0.02	0.10	0.11	0.03	0.83	0.29
Total	2.94	2.77	2.93	2.65	2.03	2.63
Tenure type (% of households)						
Owners	28.1	42.0	48.3	21.8	63.9	41.8
Purchasers	41.8	22.4	27.2	9.7	7.1	26.7
Renters from state or territory housing authority	3.4	6.7	2.0	17.2	12.9	7.2
Renters — other	23.8	26.1	18.8	49.2	13.9	21.6
Rent-free	3.0	2.7	3.6	2.0	2.2	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number of employed persons in household	1.8	1.6	1.9	0.3	0.2	1.2
Household composition (% of households)						
Couple only	24.3	20.6	25.6	11.3	31.5	25.8
Couple with dependent children only	35.0	20.9	31.4	20.8	5.4	23.7
Couple — other	14.7	13.4	17.8	9.2	7.7	12.4
One parent one family	3.7	17.1	3.6	11.6	8.4	6.6
Lone person	13.0	15.7	15.3	26.0	38.0	21.8
Other	9.3	12.4	6.3	21.0	9.0	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated number of households ('000)						
Metropolitan areas	2 196.2	325.1	304.3	208.6	1 264.3	4 298.4
Other urban areas	735.6	134.3	149.2	79.3	664.0	1762.5
Rural areas	217.1	53.7	125.9	19.6	139.6	555.9
Number of households in sample	4 176	638	690	398	2 487	8 389
Estimated total number in population ('000)						
Households	3 148.9	513.1	579.4	307.4	2 067.9	6 616.8
Persons	9 269.6	1 423.2	1 698.2	814.6	4 188.5	17 394.3

	Country of birth of the reference person				
	Australia	United Kingdom and Ireland	Italy	New Zealand	Greece
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)					
Broad expenditure group					
Commodity or service					
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	80.00	86.04	67.93	121.02	75.92
Fuel and power	16.63	16.75	19.80	15.77	19.10
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	108.51	113.71	117.13	115.47	143.48
Alcoholic beverages	18.67	17.84	15.72	20.24	14.53
Tobacco	9.11	9.84	7.82	9.75	12.61
Clothing and footwear	33.56	31.52	38.90	29.81	59.30
Household furnishings and equipment	39.12	43.31	45.41	52.66	30.87
Household services and operation	30.80	33.57	33.53	35.55	33.60
Medical care and health expenses	27.87	26.92	28.61	19.84	23.24
Transport	89.69	99.50	128.58	71.71	83.64
Recreation	77.51	98.92	56.86	97.36	109.19
Personal care	11.13	12.57	11.45	12.19	13.89
Miscellaneous commodities and services	42.26	43.45	46.47	45.33	41.24
Total commodity and service expenditure	584.87	633.94	618.20	646.72	660.62
Selected other payments					
Income tax	136.34	159.83	123.65	197.30	124.65
Mortgage repayments-principal (selected dwelling)	18.77	26.51	6.71	26.10	18.56
Other capital housing costs	27.54	33.29	35.53	23.66	- 66.31
Superannuation and life insurance	23.15	24.61	13.30	26.44	13.22
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS					
Average weekly household income (\$)	714.81	777.40	721.53	891.07	763.33
Source of income (% of total income)					
Weekly employee income	73.4	76.2	61.7	73.9	65.3
Weekly own business income	7.1	6.3	11.2	12.7	9.7
Weekly government pensions and allowances	12.6	12.1	19.3	9.3	16.8
Weekly income from other sources	6.9	5.3	7.9	4.0	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average age of reference person	47	49	57	41	51
Average number of persons in the household					
Under 18 years	0.68	0.65	0.34	0.86	0.42
18 to 64 years	1.61	1.62	1.86	1.72	2.34
65 years and over	0.29	0.32	0.43	0.14	0.18
Total	2.57	2.58	2.63	2.72	2.94
Tenure type (% of households)					
Owners	42.1	38.8	76.4	19.2	65.0
Purchasers	26.8	31.9	11.3	31.6	20.8
Renters from state or territory housing authority	6.8	8.8	1.4	5.6	3.6
Renters — other	21.3	18.4	9.9	40.5	10.6
Rent-free	3.0	2.1	0.9	3.2	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number of employed persons in household	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Household composition (% of households)					
Couple only	26.3	27.0	28.7	24.3	27.5
Couple with dependent children only	23.4	23.1	10.3	28.0	11.6
Couple — other	10.5	14.0	32.7	7.9	32.1
One parent one family	6.8	5.7	3.1	5.0	2.4
Lone person	22.8	22.6	18.2	22.0	12.2
Other	10.1	7.5	6.9	12.8	14.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated number of households ('000)					
Metropolitan areas	2 794.3	503.0	120.3	85.0	56.7
Other urban areas	1 454.5	117.4	33.1	21.2	0.4
Rural areas	464.3	57.8	0.0	4.2	0.0
Number of households in sample	5 963	862	177	150	83
Estimated total number in population ('000)					
Households	4 713.1	678.2	153.4	110.4	57.1
Persons	12 121.6	1 751.4	403.6	299.8	167.7

	Country of birth of the reference person				Total all countries
	Germany	Netherlands	China	Other	
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)					
Broad expenditure group					
Commodity or service					
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	68.15	90.22	94.48	93.44	82.43
Fuel and power	15.97	17.87	12.94	16.59	16.77
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	98.07	114.98	106.94	120.26	110.95
Alcoholic beverages	15.97	14.56	2.11	9.88	17.47
Tobacco	11.59	9.30	2.66	8.71	9.22
Clothing and footwear	20.80	22.10	30.79	35.95	33.72
Household furnishings and equipment	29.33	26.00	49.47	36.01	39.41
Household services and operation	28.02	39.09	29.74	33.30	31.61
Medical care and health expenses	26.78	31.78	17.76	24.40	27.16
Transport	84.53	82.85	72.86	86.69	90.86
Recreation	79.61	72.36	61.07	71.61	78.87
Personal care	14.57	12.26	10.49	11.15	11.36
Miscellaneous commodities and services	46.29	33.65	43.92	47.00	43.15
Total commodity and service expenditure	539.66	567.01	535.22	594.99	592.97
Selected other payments					
Income tax	126.25	153.35	98.77	129.09	138.34
Mortgage repayments-principal (selected dwelling)	14.81	12.51	24.99	25.61	20.07
Other capital housing costs	- 22.87	- 92.77	81.41	54.81	29.54
Superannuation and life insurance	11.83	23.75	14.65	18.02	22.28
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS					
Average weekly household income (\$)	659.45	747.43	656.33	706.65	723.37
Source of income (% of total income)					
Weekly employee income	67.5	66.4	70.1	68.0	72.7
Weekly own business income	10.4	9.8	8.4	8.7	7.5
Weekly government pensions and allowances	14.9	15.3	12.2	15.3	13.0
Weekly income from other sources	7.2	8.4	9.3	8.0	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average age of reference person	53	53	46	47	47
Average number of persons in the household					
Under 18 years	0.42	0.62	0.51	0.89	0.69
18 to 64 years	1.48	1.47	1.96	1.86	1.65
65 years and over	0.44	0.43	0.32	0.27	0.29
Total	2.33	2.52	2.79	3.02	2.63
Tenure type (% of households)					
Owners	56.5	38.8	21.1	35.7	41.8
Purchasers	20.8	21.2	25.9	24.8	26.7
Renters from state or territory housing authority	7.6	8.2	4.4	9.9	7.2
Renters — other	11.6	28.9	46.5	27.5	21.6
Rent-free	3.6	2.9	2.0	2.0	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number of employed persons in household	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Household composition (% of households)					
Couple only	28.0	21.6	16.2	20.4	25.8
Couple with dependent children only	8.7	24.8	32.7	30.1	23.7
Couple — other	18.1	17.5	20.9	16.4	12.4
One parent one family	8.2	6.3	3.7	7.6	6.6
Lone person	30.0	25.1	9.6	15.9	21.8
Other	7.0	4.7	16.9	9.6	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated number of households ('000)					
Metropolitan areas	38.4	30.0	46.3	613.5	4 298.4
Other urban areas	16.6	17.9	1.0	89.2	1 762.5
Rural areas	4.8	3.9	0.0	20.0	555.9
Number of households in sample	80	64	53	925	8 389
Estimated total number in population ('000)					
Households	59.9	51.8	47.3	722.7	6 616.8
Persons	139.7	130.7	131.8	2 179.3	17 394.3

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND CHARACTERISTICS BY BIRTHPLACE AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA OF THE REFERENCE PERSON, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

	Birthplace and year of arrival in Australia of the reference person						
	Born in Australia	Born outside Australia - year of arrival				Total born overseas	Total
		Before 1984	1984 - 1988	1989 - 1991	After 1991		
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)							
Broad expenditure group							
Commodity or service							
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	80.00	78.00	133.15	123.92	124.38	88.43	82.43
Fuel and power	16.63	17.71	16.09	14.54	11.80	17.13	16.77
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	108.51	115.76	121.41	125.56	113.38	116.97	110.95
Alcoholic beverages	18.67	15.36	12.69	9.58	9.37	14.49	17.47
Tobacco	9.11	10.08	7.15	7.80	5.91	9.49	9.22
Clothing and footwear	33.56	33.73	36.12	39.05	26.51	34.13	33.72
Household furnishings and equipment	39.12	38.75	43.91	46.64	47.65	40.12	39.41
Household services and operation	30.80	31.98	42.61	36.59	38.44	33.62	31.61
Medical care and health expenses	27.87	26.83	23.32	16.49	15.86	25.40	27.16
Transport	89.69	92.18	102.70	94.61	101.34	93.74	90.86
Recreation	77.51	79.78	92.16	87.87	99.17	82.24	78.87
Personal care	11.13	12.09	11.83	10.39	11.93	11.94	11.36
Miscellaneous commodities and services	42.26	42.87	50.92	68.85	36.07	45.34	43.15
Total commodity and service expenditure	584.87	595.13	694.09	681.89	641.80	613.05	592.97
Selected other payments							
Income tax	136.34	136.85	199.54	146.06	111.26	143.31	138.34
Mortgage repayments-principal (selected dwelling)	18.77	18.18	41.94	60.78	n.p.	23.29	20.07
Other capital housing costs	27.54	30.65	39.27	73.86	27.04	34.49	29.54
Superannuation and life insurance	23.15	20.69	23.95	12.15	10.65	20.13	22.28
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS							
Average weekly household income (\$)	714.81	728.23	891.87	773.84	594.72	744.58	723.37
Source of income (% of total income)							
Weekly employee income	73.4	68.8	79.4	78.5	72.7	71.0	72.7
Weekly own business income	7.1	8.8	9.1	5.5	- 0.2	8.4	7.5
Weekly government pensions and allowances	12.6	15.2	7.9	11.2	17.6	14.0	13.0
Weekly income from other sources	6.9	7.1	3.7	4.8	9.9	6.6	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average age of reference person	47	52	40	37	35	49	47
Average number of persons in the household							
Under 18 years	0.68	0.64	0.92	1.14	0.81	0.71	0.69
18 to 64 years	1.61	1.71	2.04	1.94	1.75	1.76	1.65
65 years and over	0.29	0.35	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.30	0.29
Total	2.57	2.70	3.08	3.16	2.63	2.77	2.63
Tenure type (% of households)							
Owners	42.1	49.1	15.6	6.0	7.7	41.3	41.8
Purchasers	26.8	25.0	42.1	25.7	5.7	26.3	26.7
Renters from state or territory housing authority	6.8	8.0	8.7	9.5	1.9	8.0	7.2
Renters - other	21.3	16.1	32.1	55.0	80.7	22.5	21.6
Rent-free	3.0	1.8	1.5	3.8	4.0	2.0	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number of employed persons in household	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.2
Household composition (% of households)							
Couple only	26.3	25.5	23.0	14.4	22.1	24.4	25.8
Couple with dependent children only	23.4	20.3	41.4	41.3	31.5	24.3	23.7
Couple - other	10.5	18.9	13.7	9.1	4.4	17.2	12.4
One parent one family	6.8	5.9	3.1	10.1	9.1	6.0	6.6
Lone person	22.8	21.0	10.3	13.5	22.3	19.4	21.8
Other	10.1	8.4	8.4	11.6	10.5	8.7	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated number of households ('000)							
Metropolitan areas	2 794.3	1 157.0	172.2	122.2	52.7	1 504.1	4 298.4
Other urban areas	1 454.5	274.1	18.9	9.8	5.2	307.9	1 762.5
Rural areas	464.3	80.8	9.0	1.9	0.0	91.6	555.9
Number of households in sample	5 963	1 945	248	153	80	2 426	8 389
Estimated total number in population ('000)							
Households	4 713.1	1 511.9	200.1	133.8	57.9	1 903.7	6 616.8
Persons	12 121.6	4 081.4	615.7	423.5	152.1	5 272.6	17 394.3

n.p. Not available for publication.

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**COMPARISON OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE FOR BROAD EXPENDITURE GROUPS
BETWEEN 1984, 1988-89 AND 1993-94 SURVEYS, AUSTRALIA**

<i>Broad expenditure group</i>	<i>Expenditure (\$)</i>			<i>Percentage change in expenditure: 1988-89 to 1993-94</i>	<i>Proportion (%) of total commodity and service expenditure</i>		
	1984	1988-89	1993-94		1984	1988-89	1993-94
Commodity or service							
Current housing cost (selected dwelling)	46.46	71.80	82.43	14.8	12.8	14.3	13.9
Fuel and power	10.56	12.87	16.77	30.3	2.9	2.6	2.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	71.22	95.83	110.95	15.8	19.7	19.1	18.7
Alcoholic beverages	12.30	16.90	17.47	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.9
Tobacco	5.73	6.89	9.22	33.8	1.6	1.4	1.6
Clothing and footwear	23.46	30.73	33.72	9.7	6.5	6.1	5.7
Household furnishings and equipment	27.69	37.37	39.41	5.5	7.7	7.4	6.6
Household services and operation	15.70	24.11	31.61	31.1	4.3	4.8	5.3
Medical care and health expenses	14.07	21.68	27.16	25.3	3.9	4.3	4.6
Transport	59.00	76.13	90.86	19.3	16.3	15.1	15.3
Recreation	43.13	59.37	78.87	32.8	11.9	11.8	13.3
Personal care	6.60	9.95	11.36	14.2	1.8	2.0	1.9
Miscellaneous commodities and services	25.93	39.08	43.15	10.4	7.2	7.8	7.3
<i>Total commodity and service expenditure</i>	361.84	502.71	592.97	18.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

APPENDIX A — EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents results from the 1993–94 Household Expenditure Survey (HES). The survey collected detailed information about the expenditure, income and household characteristics of households resident in private dwellings throughout Australia. Appendix C lists other HES publications.

2 The statistics presented in this publication are intended to present a broad overview of data items collected during the 1993–94 HES. Emphasis has been given to highlighting the differing household expenditure patterns and levels revealed when average weekly household expenditure is cross-classified by various household characteristics (e.g. income levels and sources, geographic location and family composition of the household) and reference person characteristics.

3 The *1993–94 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia, Information Paper* (6527.0), will assist users in evaluating and interpreting results from this survey.

4 The 1993–94 HES is essentially the same as the 1988–89 survey. The main differences are:

- the survey weighting process for the 1993–94 HES used independent estimates of the number of households in Australia as benchmarks;
- some missing items of information were imputed using information reported for similar households. This resulted in a larger number of households (approximately 900) contributing to the HES results; and
- income tax payable by households was estimated for all households according to the taxation criteria for 1993–94 and using the income and other characteristics of household members as reported in the survey.

5 The 1993–94 HES commenced field enumeration throughout Australia in July 1993. Field enumeration was completed in June 1994. Further information concerning the 1993–94 survey and the four earlier surveys conducted in 1974–75, 1975–76, 1984 and 1988–89 can be obtained from the Information Paper.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

6 The concepts and definitions of income, expenditure and households in the HES are described in the following section. Other definitions are included in the glossary in Appendix B.

Households 7 The household is the basic unit of analysis in the HES. It is defined as a group of people who usually reside and eat together.

8 Households therefore have the following characteristics:

- they may consist of one or more persons or groups of persons such as families;
- they must reside wholly within one physical dwelling. A group of people who make common provision for food but are living in two separate dwellings are in two separate households;
- lodgers, who receive accommodation only (not meals) are treated as a separate household; and
- boarders, who receive accommodation and meals, are treated as part of the household.

9 The household is adopted as the basic unit of analysis because it is assumed that sharing of the use of goods and services occurs at this level. If smaller units, say persons, are adopted, then it is difficult to know how to attribute to individual household members the use of shared items such as food, accommodation and household goods.

Expenditure 10 The HES estimates of expenditure refer to:

- *the cost of acquiring goods and services.* The cost of these goods and services acquired during the reference period regardless of whether the household paid for or consumed them during the period;
- *the cost of goods and services used for private purposes.* Costs associated with investments and business and reimbursements from employers and own business were excluded from estimates of expenditure;
- *net or out-of-pocket expenditure.* Refunds were deducted from expenditure. Examples of refunds include medicare refunds, factory rebates and trade-ins;
- *some expenditure in-kind.* Costs of selected goods and services provided free or at a reduced cost by employers to employees for their own private use were included in estimates of expenditure;
- *expenditure during and prior to the 1993-94 financial year.* Most types of expenditure were collected for the 1993-94 financial year but less frequent and often large expenditures were collected on a 'recall' basis. For those items, households were asked to recall expenditures over a period ranging from their last payment to two years (e.g. for house purchases); and
- *average weekly expenditure.* Expenditure was divided by the number of weeks in the recall period or reporting period over which it was collected. Estimates therefore do not refer to a given week.

11 Expenditure was classified according to the Household Expenditure Commodity Classification List (HESCCL). A listing showing the most detailed HESCCL categories is given in the Information Paper.

Income 12 Although the HES is primarily a survey of household expenditure, household income estimates are produced to help explain variations in expenditure levels and patterns and to identify groups of special interest (e.g. households with low incomes).

13 HES estimates of income refer to:

- *gross receipts*, that is, income prior to the payment of personal income tax;
- *usual receipts*, that is, the income which was most frequently received over a given period rather than the income which was actually received; and
- *cash receipts that were regular and recurring.* Receipts which were excluded from income because they were not cash, regular or recurring consisted of the following:
 - (a) capital transfers received such as:
 - (i) inheritances and legacies;
 - (ii) non-recurring gifts from other households;
 - (iii) capital repayment of loans from other households;
 - (iv) maturity payments received on life insurance policies; and
 - (v) lump sum compensation for injuries.

- (b) capital gains and losses, such as:
 - (i) profit from buying and selling shares unless as a business.
- (c) receipts from running down assets (excluding receipts from pension funds), such as:
 - (i) withdrawals from savings; and
 - (ii) loans and credit obtained.
- (d) income in-kind (excluding employee income in-kind), such as:
 - (i) the value of home-produced goods unless as a business; and
 - (ii) non-monetary gifts from other households.

- *Weekly income.* Income was collected using a number of different reporting periods, such as the last financial year for own business and property income and last pay for wages and salaries and other sources of private income. The income was divided by the number of weeks in the reporting period. Estimates therefore do not refer to a given week.

14 Income was collected according to source. Main sources of income include employee income, own business income, government pensions and allowances and other income (including property income such as rent, interest and dividends and other transfer income such as regular recurring receipts from superannuation and child support).

Difference between
income and expenditure

15 Although comparisons can be made between average weekly expenditure and usual weekly income, it would be misleading to take the difference between the two as a measure of saving. There are several reasons for this:

- for individual households, expenditure does not cover all current payments because expenditure was collected on an acquisitions basis;
- for individual and groups of households, expenditure does not cover a common reference period. Expenditure estimates for different items refer to different periods;
- for individual and groups of households, measures of income are not designed to cover all sources of funds which might be used to finance current expenditure. Receipts from running down assets, capital transfers and capital gains and losses were not collected. Over short periods, for some households, such receipts may have been large compared with receipts included as income; and
- for individual and groups of households, income does not cover a common reference period. Income estimates for different sources of income refer to different periods.

16 *HES income and expenditure estimates therefore do not balance for individual households or for groups of households and the difference between income and expenditure cannot be considered to be a measure of saving.*

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Scope

17 Only residents of private dwellings in Australia were in scope. *Private dwellings* were houses, flats, home units, caravans, garages, tents and other structures that were used as places of residence at the time of interview. These were distinct from special dwellings which included hotels, boarding houses and institutions. Residents of special dwellings were excluded because of differences in their lifestyle and accommodation. Also excluded were households which contained foreign defence force staff, foreign diplomats or diplomatic staff.

Coverage 18 Information was collected from usual residents of private dwellings in all areas of Australia except remote and sparsely settled areas, where:

- *usual residents* were residents who regarded the dwelling as their own or main home. Others present were considered to be visitors and were not asked to participate in the survey.
- *remote and sparsely settled areas* were areas in which there were less than 0.06 dwellings per square kilometre.

Survey documents 19 Information for each household was collected using three main types of survey documents:

- a personal diary in which people recorded their expenditure over two weeks;
- a group questionnaire which collected information on household characteristics, detailed household expenditure (e.g. health service payments), irregular or infrequent expenditure (e.g. household appliances), and expenditure on items which would have been otherwise under-reported (e.g. holidays overseas); and
- an individual questionnaire which collected information on income and personal characteristics such as labour force status.

20 If required, packs containing sample copies of the above documents are available for purchase.

SURVEY DESIGN AND ESTIMATION

Sample design 21 The sample was designed to produce reliable estimates for households resident in private dwellings aggregated for Australia, for each state and territory and for the capital cities in each state and territory. Of the selected dwellings, there were 9,733 in the scope of the survey, of which 86 per cent responded.

Fully non-responding households 22 Of the households selected in the sample, there were 1,344 which did not contribute to the values of HES expenditure or income. Such households included those affected by death or illness of a household member and those in which the reference person or spouse did not respond – either they could not be contacted, had language problems, or refused to participate. Records for these households were retained during processing to assist file adjustment for survey non-response.

Partially responding households and imputation 23 Households which provided most of the required HES information but were unable, or unwilling, to provide all of it were referred to as *partially responding households*. These households were retained in the sample and their missing values were imputed. To exclude such households may bias the results as they may differ systematically from households providing all the required information at the time of interview.

24 Some of the missing information could be deduced, using additional information supplied on the questionnaire, (such as prices for given quantities and types of bread and milk purchased from given types of outlets).

25 In the remainder of cases, the missing information was imputed. Imputation is the process of replacing missing values with substitute values after processing. Imputation was carried out at two levels:

- where a value was missing for a particular item, the missing value was replaced with a donor value which had been reported by another person or household; and
- where questionnaires or diaries were missing for a person in the household (other than the reference person or spouse) the missing information was replaced with whole questionnaires or diaries of another individual.

26 In either case, the record providing the missing information is known as the *donor* record. Donors were selected so that, as far as possible, the information they provided would be an appropriate proxy for the information that was missing. Depending on which values were being imputed, donors were taken from the pool of complete households or individual records with complete information for the block of questions in which the missing information was located.

27 To better match donors to recipient records, both sets of records were ordered according to characteristics (such as number of adults and children present) associated with the blocks of variables being imputed. For example, recipients with missing information were matched with donors which fell into the same classes as themselves. The classes were fairly broad so that sufficient numbers of donors could be found in similar classes to the recipients.

Final sample

28 The sample on which estimates were based, or the *final* HES sample, is composed of households for which all necessary information is available. The information may have been wholly provided at the interview (*fully responding households*) or may have been completed through imputation for partially responding households. The final sample includes approximately 900 households (most of which had income information imputed) which would have been excluded under procedures used for the 1988-89 HES.

A HES FINAL SAMPLE : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, 1993-94

	Capital cities	Rest of state	Total
New South Wales	1 484	742	2 226
Victoria	1 322	460	1 782
Queensland	567	581	1 148
Western Australia	536	148	684
South Australia	573	146	719
Tasmania	613	178	791
Northern Territory	575	27	602
Australian Capital Territory	437	-	437
Australia	6 107	2 282	8 389

Weighting

29 Expansion factors, or weights, are values by which information for sample households is multiplied to produce estimates for the whole population.

30 Initial weights, based on the sample design, were equal to the inverse of the probability of selection. Weights for each member of the household were the same as the weight for the household itself. Further adjustment factors were then calculated within post strata to account for non-response.

31 Post stratification involves allocating all fully responding and non-responding households to groupings, or post strata, based on dwelling type and household composition and then applying a specific non-response adjustment factor to each group.

- Benchmarking** 32 To adjust further for under-enumeration and to align survey estimates with independent population estimates, the weights were calibrated against person and household benchmarks. A software package called CALMAR was used to perform this calibration. Using an iterative procedure, CALMAR adjusted the weights so that person and household estimates conformed as closely as possible with external person and household benchmarks.
- 33 The household benchmarks were based on provisional estimates of numbers of households in Australia. The benchmarks were adjusted to include households and persons residing in private dwellings only and therefore do not, and are not intended to, match estimates of the Australian resident population published in other ABS publications.
- Estimation** 34 Estimates produced from the survey are usually in the form of averages (e.g. average weekly household expenditure on clothing and footwear), or aggregates (e.g. total number of households who own their dwelling). For aggregates, the estimate was obtained by summing the weighted values of the responding households in the required group (e.g. those households owning their dwelling). Averages were obtained by adding the weighted household values, and then dividing by the estimated number of households (e.g. average weekly expenditure on clothing and footwear by Victorian households is the weighted sum of the expenditure of households in Victoria who reported such expenditure, divided by the estimated number of households in Victoria. Note that the denominator is the total number of households and not just the number of households which have reported expenditure on a particular item.
- Reliability of estimates** 35 The estimates provided in this publication are subject to two types of error.
- Non-sampling error** 36 This type of error can occur whether the estimates are derived from a sample or from a complete collection. Three major sources of non-sampling error are:
- inability to obtain data from all households included in the sample. Although adjustments are made for non-response bias, some bias may remain;
 - errors in reporting on the part of both respondents and interviewers. These reporting errors may arise through inappropriate wording of questions, misunderstanding of what data are required, inability or unwillingness to provide accurate information and mistakes in answers to questions; and
 - errors arising during processing of the survey data. These processing errors may arise through mistakes in coding and data recording.
- 37 Non-sampling errors are difficult to measure in any collection. However, every effort was made to minimise these errors. In particular, the effect of the reporting and processing errors described above was minimised by careful questionnaire design, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, asking respondents to refer to records whenever possible and by extensive editing and quality control checking at all stages of data processing.
- 38 The error due to incomplete responses was minimised by:
- call-backs to all initially non-responding households in order to explain the importance of their co-operation to the project; and

- adjustment to the 'weights' (the factors to expand the sample data to obtain population estimates) allocated to the respondent households in order to allow for households with similar characteristics from which comprehensive data were not obtained.

Sampling error 39 The HES estimates are based on a sample of possible observations. Hence, they are subject to sampling variability and estimates may differ from the figures that would have been produced if information had been collected for all households. A measure of the sampling error for a given estimate is provided by the standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate (relative standard error). Further information on sampling error is given in Appendix D.

PUBLICATION AND
DISSEMINATION OF DATA

40 Information about data available from the 1993-94 HES is given in Appendix C. It lists the content of each publication and details of the public use confidentialised unit record file.

Related publications

41 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a Release Advice (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office.

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

42 Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Published percentages are calculated prior to rounding of the figures and therefore some discrepancy may exist between these percentages and those that could be calculated from the rounded figures.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER
USAGES

- . . not applicable
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

APPENDIX B — GLOSSARY

Age	Age refers to a person's age at last birthday.
Average weekly expenditure	The average obtained when total estimated weekly expenditure for a particular household group on a particular item is divided by the estimated number of households within that group.
Capital cities	Capital cities are the six state capital city statistical divisions, the Darwin Statistical Division and the Canberra Statistical Division.
Couple family	A couple family comprises two persons in a registered or de facto marriage who usually reside in the same household.
Couple only household	A household consisting of a couple only, with no other persons present.
Couple with dependent children only household	A household consisting of a couple with dependent children and no other persons present.
Couple, other household	Households which contain couple households with non-dependent children only; couple households with dependent and non-dependent children; and couple households with or without children plus relatives other than dependants, and non-family members.
Dependent children	Dependent children are all persons aged under 15 years, or persons aged 15 to 20 years who are full-time students, do not have a spouse or offspring of their own in the household and live with a parent, guardian or other relative in the household.
Diary	The diary was a notebook in which each person aged 15 years and over who was usually resident in the selected dwelling recorded his or her daily expenditure over two weeks.
Employed persons	Employed persons comprise all those aged 15 years or over, who during the reference week <ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm; or(b) worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helper); or(c) were employees who had a job in which they usually worked more than one hour per week but were not at work and were<ol style="list-style-type: none">(i) on paid leave;(ii) on leave without pay for less than four weeks prior to the interview date;(iii) stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks prior to the interview date;(iv) on strike or locked out; or(v) receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or(d) were self-employed or unpaid family helpers who usually worked more than one hour per week and were at work within four weeks prior to the interview date or were paid for part of the last four weeks.

Employees	Employees are persons who work for a public or private employer, or who work for their own incorporated enterprises, in the job in which they usually work the most hours.
Employee income	Employee income is the sum of usual weekly pay, average weekly receipts from leave loading and regular bonuses and the average weekly value of selected in-kind income from employers. Usual weekly pay equals the amount usually received for wages and salaries, tips, commissions, piecework payments, penalty payments, shift allowances, remuneration for time not worked (e.g. sick and holiday pay) and workers' compensation paid through the payroll.
Expenditure	<p>Expenditure is the cost of goods and services acquired during the reference period for private use, whether or not those goods were paid for or consumed. For example, goods purchased by bankcard were counted as expenditure at the time they were acquired rather than at the time the bankcard bill was paid.</p> <p>Expenditure is net of refunds or expected refunds. For example, payments for health services are net of any refunds received or expected to be received.</p> <p>Information about most types of expenditure was obtained from a diary maintained by all persons aged 15 years and over in households selected in the sample. Some infrequent items of expenditure were collected on a 'recall', or 'last payment' basis. The length of the recall period ranged from two years for house purchases to three months for health expenses.</p> <p>For a list of items of expenditure which comprise a particular broad expenditure group, reference should be made to the Information Paper. A comprehensive list of expenditure items collected in the 1993-94 HES is shown in the HES Commodity Code List (HESCCCL).</p>
Family	A family comprises two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. A separate family is formed for each married couple, or for each set of parent/child relationships where only one parent is present. Households may consist of more than one family.
Full-time workers	Full-time workers are those who usually work 35 hours a week or more.
Fully responding households	Fully responding households are households which have provided all the required HES information at the time of interview. (In previous HES surveys, the term 'fully responding' included households for which missing data have been imputed as well as households which provided all required information at the interview.)
Government pensions and allowances	Government pensions and allowances are regular, recurring receipts paid by government to persons under social security and related government programs. They include pensions paid to aged persons, benefits paid to veterans and their survivors and study allowances for students.
Gross income quintile	Gross income quintiles are formed by ranking all households in terms of gross income and then dividing the households into five groups each containing 20 per cent of all households.
Group questionnaire	The group questionnaire collected information on household characteristics, on detailed expenditure items (e.g. health service payments) and on irregular or infrequently occurring expenditure items.

Household	<p>A household is a group of people who usually reside and eat together. This may be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a one person household, that is, a person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person; or ■ a multi-person household, that is, a group of two or more persons, living within the same dwelling, who make common provision for food or other essentials for living.
Household composition	<p>Composition of the household is divided into three broad groupings (single families, multiple families and households with only unrelated persons present, including lone person households). Additional categories are formed according to the number of dependent children, the presence of non-dependent children and non-family individuals, the number of unrelated persons and the identification of one parent families within the household.</p>
Household Expenditure Survey Commodity Code List (HESCCL)	<p>The HESCCL is the list by which all expenditure recorded in the HES was classified. There are three additive levels of detail within the list. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the broad level comprising 17 items or expenditure groups; ■ the medium level which breaks up the broad level groups and contains 99 items; and ■ the fine level which is the most detailed level of expenditure available comprising 426 items.
Income	<p>Income is defined as regular and recurring receipts from all sources before deductions for income tax, superannuation, etc. at the time of the interview. Income can be negative in the case of business loss or where expenses for rental property are higher than income from that source.</p> <p>Although most information about income was obtained on a current basis some was obtained for the previous financial year.</p> <p>Certain receipts such as lump-sum receipts, windfall gains and withdrawals from savings are not considered regular and recurring and are excluded from the definition of income.</p>
Income tax	<p>The amount of income tax (plus medicate levy) payable by households was estimated for all households according to the taxation criteria for 1993-94 and using the income and characteristics of household members as reported in the survey.</p>
Individual questionnaire	<p>The individual questionnaire collected information from each person aged 15 and over on income and personal characteristics such as education and labour force status.</p>
Labour force status	<p>Labour force status classifies all persons aged 15 years or over according to whether they were employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.</p>
Lone person household	<p>A household consisting of a person living alone.</p>
Metropolitan areas	<p>See capital cities.</p>
Nature of housing occupancy	<p>See tenure type.</p>

Negative expenditure	Negative expenditure is expenditure for which refunds (or trade-ins, sales or successful insurance claims for land, houses and cars) have exceeded the costs of acquisitions. For example, if a household sold a car in the 12 month recall period and did not buy a replacement car or bought a less expensive car, then the household would have negative expenditure on cars because sales were greater than the costs of acquisitions.
Negative income	Negative income is the income accrued from an unincorporated business or rental property for which operating expenses and depreciation have exceeded gross receipts.
Net expenditure	Net expenditure is expenditure from which refunds (or trade-ins, sales or successful insurance claims for land, houses and cars) have been deducted.
Net income	Net income is gross income minus estimated income tax payable.
Non-dependent children	Non-dependent children are all persons aged 15 years and over who do not have a spouse or offspring of their own in the household, have a parent in the household and are not full-time students aged 15-20 years.
Non-family member	A non-family member is one of the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a lone person; ■ a group household member; or ■ an unrelated individual living in a family household.
Non-responding households	Non-responding households include households which provided none of the required information (due to non-contact, language problems, death, illness or refusal) or had some missing information which could not be imputed.
Non-sampling error	Non-sampling error refers to a range of errors which affect the overall accuracy of survey estimates. Major sources of non-sampling error are non-response, misinterpretation of questions and incorrect transcription or coding of survey information.
Not in the labour force	Persons not in the labour force are those who were those not in the categories of employed or unemployed.
Occupation	Occupation was coded for all employed persons aged 15 years or over, using the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO).
One parent one family household	A household consisting of a lone parent and dependent children and may include non-dependent children, relatives other than dependants and non-family members.
Other urban areas	Other urban areas are all towns and urban centres with a population of 1,000 persons or more excluding capital cities.
Own business income	Own business income is the profit/loss that accrues to persons or households as owners of, or partners in, unincorporated enterprises. Profit/loss consists of the value of the gross output of the enterprise after the deduction of operating expenses and an allowance for depreciation of assets used in producing the output. Losses occur when operating expenses and depreciation are greater than gross receipts and are treated as negative incomes.

Part-time workers	Part-time workers are employed persons who usually work less than 35 hours per week.
Principal source of income	Principal source of income is the single source from which the most income is received. For example, if a household received 45 per cent of income from employee income, 35 per cent from own business income and 20 per cent from property income, the principal source of income would be employee income.
Private dwelling	Private dwellings are houses, flats, home units, caravans, garages, tents and other structures used as private places of residence at the time of the survey. These are distinct from special dwellings which include hotels, boarding houses and institutions.
Recall period	The recall period was used in the group questionnaire to define the period for which survey respondents were asked to report their expenditure on specific goods and services. Recall periods varied between 3 months (e.g. for furniture), 12 months (e.g. motor vehicles) and 2 years (house purchases).
Reference person	<p>The reference person is the household member whose characteristics seem most likely to be associated with changes in household expenditure e.g. in couple households, the reference person is the partner with the highest income, in one parent households, that parent is the reference person and in lone person households, that person is the reference person.</p> <p>In households containing more than one family, the reference person is selected from the primary family. The primary family is the family which contains dependent children. If there is more than one family with dependent children, or there are no dependent children present in the household then the primary family is the first family identified during the interviewing.</p>
Relative standard error	The relative standard error is the standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate for which it was calculated. It is a measure which is independent of both the size of the sample, and the unit of measurement and as a result, can be used to compare the reliability of different estimates.
Reporting period	The reporting period is the two week period over which survey participants reported expenditure in the diary.
Rural areas	Rural areas are localities with a population of less than 1,000 persons and non-urban areas.
Saving	Saving is the part of household income not directly used up or transferred as part of household current consumption. Measures of saving cannot be validly derived from HES results.
Self employed	The self employed are persons for whom the job in which they usually worked the most hours was in their own unincorporated business .
Standard error	The standard error is a measure of the likely difference between estimates obtained in a sample survey and estimates which would have been obtained if the whole population was enumerated. The magnitude of the standard error associated with any survey is a function of sample design, sample size and population variability.
Tenure type	Tenure was determined according to whether the selected dwelling is owned outright, in the process of being bought, being rented either privately or through the government, or occupied rent free.

Unemployed persons

Unemployed persons are those aged 15 years or over who were not employed, were not unpaid voluntary workers and had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks prior to the interview date, and

- were available for work, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks prior to the interview date); or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the interview date and would have started if the job had been available then.

Weights

Weights or 'expansion factors' are values by which information for sample households is multiplied to produce estimates for the whole population.

APPENDIX C — 1993-94 HES DATA RELEASE PROGRAM

1 This appendix describes the range of data available from the 1993-94 HES in both published and unpublished form. More detailed information can also be obtained by contacting the Household Income and Expenditure Section Contact Officer on Tel: (06) 252 7614.

PUBLICATIONS

2 The 1993-94 HES publication program is based on that undertaken for the 1988-89 HES survey. For each publication the following list gives the title, ABS catalogue number, price, and a brief description of its contents.

Information Paper (6527.0) \$10.00

Describes the 1993-94 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) definitions, concepts, methodology and estimation procedures. It also contains the HES Commodity Code List, a list of the HES output data items, and the relative standard errors of estimates.

Summary of Results (6530.0) \$22.00

Contains summary tables of the 1993-94 HES results. Includes tables of expenditure on broad categories of commodities and services by household income quintile group, principal source of income, state of residence, family composition, tenure type and characteristics of the reference person.

States and Territories (6533.0) \$29.00

Includes tables of expenditure on broad categories of commodities and services by each state and territory by income quintile, by capital cities by income quintile, and by broad geographic areas. Also includes selected comparisons with 1984 and 1988-89 estimates.

Household Characteristics (6531.0) \$31.00

Provides tables of expenditure on broad categories of commodities and services by detailed household types. Household types include household size by income quintile, age of reference person by quintile, family composition by quintile, employment status of the reference person, tenure type by quintile, principal source of income by quintile and life cycle groups. Also provides selected comparisons with 1984 and 1988-89 estimates.

Information Paper: HES Confidentialised Unit Record File (6544.0) free issue

For users who wish to produce their own tabulations, the ABS can provide a confidentialised unit record file. The information paper contains an order form, details of the conditions of use and describes the content and structure of the file.

Detailed Expenditure Items (6535.0) \$31.00

Contains tables of expenditure at the finest level of detail for commodities and services (over 400 categories). Tables are cross classified by income quintile and state or territory of residence.

The Effects of Government Benefits and Taxes on Household Income (6537.0) \$35.00

Describes the results of a study which uses HES data, in conjunction with other data such as government finance statistics to calculate the effects of government benefits and taxes on household income. Provides estimates of government cash benefits received (e.g. age pension and unemployment benefits), personal taxes paid, indirect benefits received (from government spending on health, education and housing) and indirect taxes paid (e.g. petrol and alcohol taxes) for households by principal source of income, family composition by income quintile and characteristics of household reference persons.

UNPUBLISHED DATA

3 The expenditure data in the HES are presented in the published tables as average weekly expenditure for all households for various population groups.

4 Users should note that these published data are only a small portion of the data collected in the survey. It is also not the only way the HES expenditure data can be presented.

5 A wide range of data items is available for specific data requests. The detailed list of possible data items is contained in Appendixes B and C of the *1993-94 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia, Information Paper (6527.0)*.

6 The main areas of interest are:

- detailed expenditure items;
- general household characteristics;
- household income;
- income and personal characteristics of household members;
- details of separate mortgages held by the household;
- data relating to personal loans;
- government benefits and income taxes; and
- details for geographic areas.

RESEARCH AIDS

HES Data Validation Paper — Research Paper

Contains comprehensive information on the comparison of HES results with results from other collections such as the Australian National Accounts, taxation data and Department of Social Security data. Identifies and explains differences between the 1993-94 HES estimates and data from other sources.

HESCCL Code Book — HES Processing Documentation \$25.00

Gives lists of products included in detailed HES commodity codes. The book is arranged both as an alphabetic list (giving code numbers for items arranged alphabetically) as well as a numeric list (which shows all items included under a given code).

Household Expenditure Survey Questionnaire Pack — HES Interviewing Documentation \$122.00

Contains samples of the group and individual questionnaires, the loans authorisation form and a HES diary.

CONFIDENTIALISED UNIT
RECORD FILES (CURFS)

7 For clients who wish to produce their own tabulations and to conduct manipulations of survey estimates (such as applying equivalence scales), a confidentialised file on magnetic tape or disk can be supplied.

8 To protect the confidentiality of individual persons and households some data items have been removed from the file and the level of detail for some items has been reduced.

9 Two types of unit record files are available: a confidentialised unit record file which contains HES estimates only (priced at \$7,200) and a confidentialised file containing HES estimates combined with estimates produced in the study of the Effects of Government Benefits and Taxes on Household Income (\$7,600). Both files are expected to be very similar in content to those released for the 1988-89 Survey.

10 The combined file is available after the release of the HES confidentialised unit record file. For an additional charge of \$400, clients can update HES files bought at the time of the HES CURF release when the results of the study of the Effects of Government Benefits and Taxes become available on CURF.

11 Clients wishing to register interest in these data files should contact the officer listed at the beginning of this section.

**HOUSEHOLD
EXPENDITURE SURVEY
SMALL AREA DATA
(HESSAD)**

12 HESSAD combines information from the 1993-94 HES and the 1991 Census of Population and Housing to produce estimates of household expenditure for small geographic areas. HESSAD gives market researchers an insight into who their customers are and their presence in different locations.

13 For most expenditure items, HESSAD can produce estimates of likely average expenditure by households living in a given area. For example, if a client wanted to set up a home delivery pizza shop then HESSAD estimates of average expenditure on take-away in different areas could be produced.

14 Clients wishing to know more about HESSAD should contact the officer listed at the beginning of this section.

APPENDIX D — TECHNICAL NOTE ON SAMPLING VARIABILITY

1 The HES estimates are based on a sample of possible observations. Hence, they are subject to sampling variability and estimates may differ from the figures that would have been produced if information had been collected for all households.

2 A measure of sampling variability, and the extent to which an estimate may vary from the true figure, is the standard error (often abbreviated to SE). The standard error measures the likely difference between an estimate based on a sample and a true estimate that would have been derived had all the population households been enumerated. There are two major factors which influence a standard error: first is the sample size, whereby the larger the sample size, the more accurate the estimate and the smaller the standard error. Thus we expect more accurate estimates at the Australia level than at state level due to the larger sample size involved.

3 The second is the variability of item values between households. If the reported values for all households are similar, then the likely difference between the estimate based on a sample and the true figure is small and this is reflected by a small standard error. For example, the standard error for weekly expenditure on bread is very low relative to the estimated expenditure, because most households have reported expenditures of a similar value. Estimates of average expenditure on bread produced from the HES are therefore considered to be very reliable. Standard errors for the purchase of motor cycles are, however, quite high relative to average expenditure, reflecting the fact that despite the longer recall period, households reported highly variable values for expenditure on motor cycles (many reported no expenditure, while a small number reported high amounts). HES estimates of motor cycle expenditure are therefore less reliable and therefore subject to higher relative standard error.

4 There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all households had been enumerated, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

5 The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate. Only estimates with relative standard errors of 25 per cent or less are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with higher relative standard errors are included in some HES publications, because they are the best estimates available. Such estimates should be treated with caution.

CALCULATING RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS

6 The ABS has calculated the relative standard errors for a variety of the estimates shown in the publication, using a technique known as split-halves. Regression models were then fitted to the relative standard errors that had been calculated using the split-halves technique, to smooth the results, and to summarise them into a form which is concise enough to publish. The outcome of this work is published in the appendix of each HES publication, where data are provided to enable relative standard errors to be calculated for each estimate shown in the publication. Table B on the next page shows the relative standard error for each commodity item, at the Australian level.

B**1993-94 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS (%) OF ESTIMATES AT THE AUSTRALIA LEVEL AND FACTOR LINES NEEDED TO DERIVE ESTIMATES AT THE LOWER LEVEL**

	Relative standard error (%) for Australia	Factor line
Broad Expenditure Group		
Commodity or service		
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	1.6	D
Fuel and power	1.1	D
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.9	D
Alcoholic beverages	2.0	F
Tobacco	2.7	E
Clothing and footwear	2.8	D
Household furnishings and equipment	3.1	E
Household services and operation	1.3	E
Medical care and health expenses	1.6	E
Transport	3.7	B
Recreation	2.3	D
Personal care	2.7	D
Miscellaneous commodities and services	2.5	E
<i>Total commodity and service expenditure</i>	1.2	C
Selected other payments		
Income tax	2.0	B
Mortgage payments – principal (selected dwelling)	8.0	B
Other capital housing costs	18.8	B
Superannuation and life insurance	3.5	D
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		
Average weekly household income		
Not categorised by quintile	1.2	E
First quintile	0.4	F
Second quintile	0.1	E
Third quintile	0.1	E
Fourth quintile	0.1	E
Fifth quintile	0.4	C
Source of income (% of total income)		
Weekly employee income	1.6	D
Weekly own business income	9.1	B
Weekly government pensions and benefits income	1.8	E
Weekly income from other sources	5.5	C
Total weekly income from all sources	0.8	A
Average age of reference person	0.5	E
Average number of persons per household		
Under 18 years old	2.6	F
18 to 64 years old	1.3	F
65 years old and over	3.2	F
Tenure type (% of households)		
Owners	1.8	F
Purchasers	2.5	E
Renters from state or territory housing authority	5.5	E
Renters – other	3.3	E
Rent-free	8.6	E
Average number of employed persons in the household	1.6	F
Household composition (% of households)		
Couples only	2.4	F
Couples with dependent children only	2.6	F
Couple – other	4.0	F
One parent one family	5.7	E
Lone person	2.9	F
Other	4.0	F
Estimated number of households ('000)		
Metropolitan areas	1.0	F
Other urban areas	3.3	F
Rural areas	2.1	F
Estimated total number in population ('000)		
Households	1.0	F
Persons	1.3	F

7 To obtain the relative standard error for an estimate at any other level (e.g. for a state, or for an income quintile) the value in table B must be adjusted to take account of the smaller size of the sample contributing to that particular estimate. Because the sample size is smaller, the relative standard error will be larger. The first step in making this adjustment is to look up the number of sampled households contributing to the estimate for the item; The 'Number of households in sample' from a particular state, or income quintile, which will be shown in the same table which contains the estimate of interest.

8 The relative standard error for an estimate can be calculated by multiplying the relative standard error for the item at the Australian level (found directly from table B), by an adjustment factor (found from figure A) which compensates for the smaller sample size.

9 In theory, each different item requires a different adjustment factor. However, to prevent figure A from becoming illegible, the items have been formed into 6 groups (labelled A - F). Within each group of items, the theoretical adjustment factors are similar enough that a common adjustment factor can be used in practice. Table B indicates the group to which each commodity item belongs.

10 Figure A plots the adjustment factor for each of these 6 groups (A - F) of items, against sample size. The adjustment factor for a particular estimate can be read off this graph, once the sample size contributing to the estimate, and the group to which the item belongs have been determined. In brief, the procedure for calculating the relative standard error for a particular estimate is as follows:

- (i) from tables containing estimates in the relevant publication, look up the number of sampled households contributing to the estimate for the item;
- (ii) using table B, look up the Australian relative standard error, R , for that item and the letter of the factor line corresponding to the item;
- (iii) using the factor line graph, read off the value, FCT for the number of sampled households for the particular commodity item;
- (iv) the relative standard error is calculated using the following equation:

$$RSE = FCT \times R\%$$

where,

R = the relative standard error of the estimate for Australia and is given in table B; and
 FCT = a factor based on the number of sampled households and is given in figure A.

11 An example of the calculation of a relative standard error is given below. Table 1 shows that the estimate of average household expenditure on transport for the fourth income quintile group is \$105.20. The relative standard error on this group is calculated as follows:

- (i) From table 1 the number of sampled households is 1,660:
- (ii) From table B the Australian RSE is 3.7 per cent and the factor line required is B:

(iii) Looking up line B on the graph with number of sampled households (1,660) shows factor B is approximately 1.65:

(iv) The RSE is thus: $1.65 * 3.7$ per cent = 6.1 per cent.

12 The estimate of average weekly expenditure for transport at the fourth quintile income level is \$105.20. Therefore the SE for this fourth quintile estimate is $RSE * estimate = 0.061 * \$105.20 = \$6.42$. From here we can deduce that there are about 2 chances in 3 that the true value lies within \$6.42 of the estimate (or between \$98.78 and \$111.62) and 19 out 20 chance that it lies within \$12.84 of the estimate (or between \$92.36 and \$118.04).

CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERRORS FOR DERIVED STATISTICS

13 Many figures of interest may be derived by taking sums, differences and ratios of the tabulated data.

14 Approximate standard errors for these 'derived estimates' can be calculated using the formulae below in which x_1 and x_2 are estimates and $SE(x_1)$, and $SE(x_2)$ are the standard errors of x_1 and x_2 . Exact standard errors for these 'derived estimates' have not been published, although they could be calculated upon request.

15 Note: The approximate formulae are derived assuming the correlation between x_1 and x_2 is zero. Correlation, in this context, is a statistical estimate which measures the linear relationship between x_1 and x_2 and takes values in the range [-1,1]. The correlation will be exactly zero if the two estimates are based on independent subgroups of the sample (e.g. different states or income groups). Two estimates of the same subgroup will be positively correlated if large values of the items are likely to occur together (e.g. estimates of expenditure on transport are likely to be correlated with estimates of expenditure on purchase of vehicles because purchase of vehicles is a large part of the expenditure included in expenditure on transport).

(a) converting between
relative standard error
(RSE) and standard error
(SE)

16 The relative standard error is the standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate. Formulae for converting standard errors to relative standard errors and the relative standard errors to standard errors are given below:

$$RSE(x_1) = \frac{(SE(x_1 \times 100))}{x_1}$$
$$SE(x_1) = \frac{(x_1 \times RSE(x_1))}{100}$$

17 Returning to the expenditure on transport example, average expenditure on transport (x_1) at the fourth income quintile level was \$105.20 and the RSE was equal to 6.1 per cent. Therefore, the standard error ($SE(x_1)$) was equal to $(\$105.20 * 6.1)/100 = \6.42 .

(b) calculating the standard error for summed estimates

18 New items or categories of expenditure can be derived by combining existing ones. The approximate standard error of the estimate is:

$$SE(x_1 + x_2) = \sqrt{(SE(x_1))^2 + (SE(x_2))^2}$$

19 For example, if we wanted to create a new category of expenditure, say of expenditure on transport and personal care, then to calculate the standard error of the new category we would need to know the standard error of expenditure on both transport and personal care. At the Australia level, the estimate for expenditure on transport (\$90.86) and personal care (\$11.36) can be obtained from table 1. Calculation of the standard error for the combined estimate of transport and personal care would be as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Given that } x_1 &= \text{average expenditure on transport} \\ \text{and } SE(x_1) &= RSE(x_1) * x_1 \\ &= 0.037 * 90.86 \\ &= \$3.36 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and that } x_2 &= \text{average expenditure on personal care} \\ \text{and } SE(x_2) &= RSE(x_2) * x_2 \\ &= 0.027 * 11.36 \\ &= \$0.31 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(x_1 + x_2) &= \sqrt{(3.36)^2 + (0.31)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{11.29 + 0.10} \\ &= \$3.37 \end{aligned}$$

Note: If there was a non-zero correlation between x_1 and x_2 then the standard error for a sum would be:

$$SE(x_1 + x_2) = \sqrt{(SE(x_1))^2 + (SE(x_2))^2 + 2 * r * SE(x_1) * (SE(x_2))}$$

20 where r is the sample correlation coefficient.

21 Thus, if the two estimates are positively correlated (i.e. $r > 0$) then the standard error will be underestimated; similarly if there is a negative correlation (i.e. $r < 0$) then the standard error will be overestimated.

(c) calculating the standard error for the difference between estimates

22 The standard error of the difference can be used to determine whether two estimates are significantly different, that is, whether the difference is unlikely to be due to sampling variability. If the difference between estimates is twice the standard error of the difference, then the estimates are said to be statistically different at the 95 per cent confidence level.

23 The approximate standard error of the difference between estimates is:

$$SE(x_1 - x_2) = \sqrt{(SE(x_1))^2 + (SE(x_2))^2}$$

24 As can be seen, the approximate standard error of the difference involves the same calculations as the standard error of the sum. This approximation is accurate provided that the two estimates have zero correlation. If correlation exists then we obtain the standard error formula of

$$SE(x_1 - x_2) = \sqrt{(SE(x_1))^2 + (SE(x_2))^2 - 2 \times r \times SE(x_1) \times (SE(x_2))}$$

25 In this case a positive correlation here will produce an overestimate of standard error whilst a negative correlation will produce an underestimate.

(d) calculating the standard error of the ratio of estimates

26 Two items can be compared by calculating the ratio of one to the other.

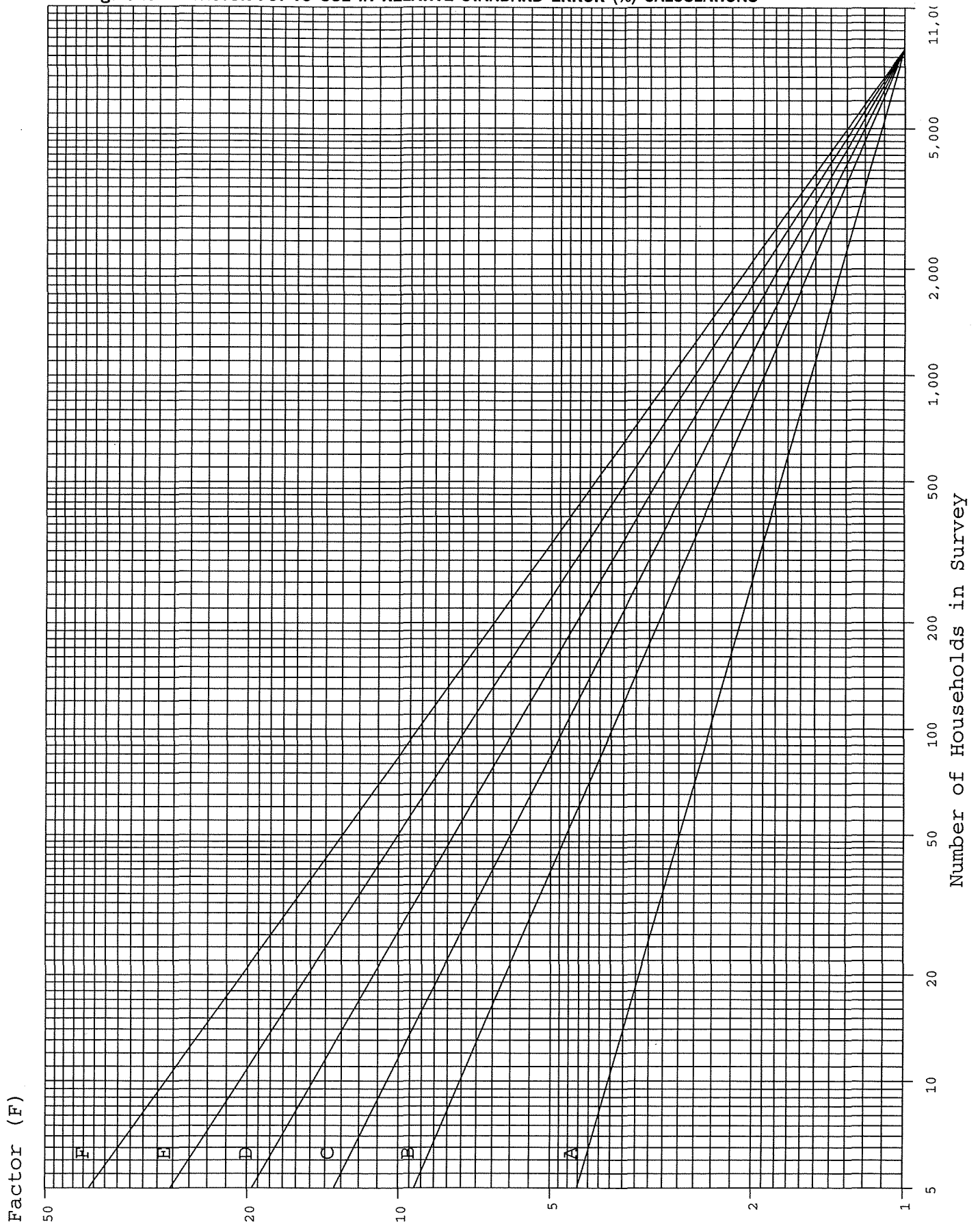
27 For example, researchers may want to express expenditure on petrol (commodity code 506) as a percentage of total expenditure on transport costs (the sum of commodity codes 501 to 535).

28 The relative standard error of the percentage or proportion can be approximated using the formula:

$$RSE\left(\frac{x_1}{x_2}\right) = \sqrt{(RSE(x_1))^2 + (RSE(x_2))^2}$$

29 As can be seen, this formula is similar to that used for calculating sums and differences between estimates, except that relative standard errors, RSEs, are used in the formula in place of the standard errors, SEs.

Figure A FACTOR FCT TO USE IN RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR (%) CALCULATIONS





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