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**USER GUIDE  
1993-94 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY  
AUSTRALIA**

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## INQUIRIES

- *For further information about this publication and the availability of related statistics, please phone the contact officer on Canberra (06) 252 7614 or any ABS State office.*
  - *For information about other ABS statistics and ABS services, please refer to the last page of this publication.*
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## INTRODUCTION

The 1993–1994 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) collected detailed information about the expenditure, income and household characteristics of a sample of approximately 8,400 households resident in private dwellings throughout Australia.

Information was collected during a personal interview and from diaries in which survey participants recorded all their expenditure over a two week period. Interviews were equally spread over the financial year beginning July 1993 and ending June 1994.

Previous Household Expenditure Surveys were conducted in 1974–75, 1975–76, 1984 and 1988–89.

## USES OF HES DATA

Uses of HES results have been many and varied. Examples of these include: updating the weighting pattern of the Consumer Price Index; conducting standard of living studies; evaluating government policy; and market research.

### Updating the Consumer Price Index

HES results are used, and the survey is primarily designed, for updating the weighting pattern of the Consumer Price Index, or CPI as it is commonly known. The CPI is a measure of changes over time in the cost of a 'basket' of goods and services representative of household expenditure. It is often used to adjust payments such as social security benefits and allowances, superannuation payments, business contracts and rental agreements. HES results are used to revise the categories of goods and services included in the CPI basket as well as to adjust the relative importance, or weight, given to each.

### Standard of living studies

Levels and composition of household expenditure are used to indicate standard of living. For example, households which spend more per person, or spend proportionally less on 'necessities', can be considered to have higher standards of living than other households. HES results have been used in studies which analyse the relative standard of living of different household types such as those on low incomes, pensioner households, sole parent families, rural households and recently arrived migrant households.

### Evaluation of government policy

HES results have been used to show how different types of households are affected by government policy. Past studies have evaluated effects on different household types of social security cash pensions and allowances, income tax and indirect taxes such as sales tax.

Policy changes have also been evaluated using HES data. Examples of areas in which change has been evaluated include first home buyers' assistance and education assistance. Some care is needed in the interpretation of such studies because policy change may result in changes in household behaviour.

### Market research

HES results provide information on the characteristics of households associated with expenditure on different goods and services. Researchers have used this information to better target the marketing of products.

## USING THIS PUBLICATION

Appropriate use and interpretation of HES results relies on a knowledge of what information was collected, how it was collected and how the information was used to produce final estimates. The User Guide covers these topics in the next three sections: Concepts and Definitions; Survey Methodology; and Survey Design and Estimation Procedures. The fourth section, Data Analysis, discusses the use of HES results in selected analyses and the last section, Sources of Further Information, lists HES products and services available from the ABS. A list of 1993-94 HES output items is given in Appendix B.

## CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

### HOUSEHOLDS

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. This may be:

- (a) 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
- (b) 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. The persons in the group may pool their income to a greater or lesser extent; they may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both.

Households therefore have the following characteristics:

- a household may consist of one or more persons or groups of persons such as families;
- a household resides 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.

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.

The use of the household as the basic unit of analysis requires that estimates of expenditure and income are based on the sum of the expenditure and income of all household members. Intra-household transfers, however, are excluded. For example, if one member of the household were to pay another member of the same household for washing his or her car, or one member were to buy a car from another member, then this would not represent an increase in the amount of income received by the household or an increase in the number or value of cars acquired by the household. If such transfers were to be included in household estimates of income and expenditure, then there would be double counting.

## EXPENDITURE

The HES produces estimates of average household expenditure on different commodities and services for the 1993–94 financial year.

### Measurement of expenditure

Expenditure can be measured according to the following approaches:

- *the acquisitions approach*, in which the full cost payable by the household of acquiring a good or service within a given period is collected. The full cost is collected regardless of whether the household actually paid for or consumed the good or service within the period;
- *the payments approach*, in which the payments made by the household within a given period are collected. Payments include payments on outright purchases, deposits and loans for goods and services regardless of whether the goods and services were acquired or consumed during the period;
- *the consumption approach*, in which an indicator of consumption is collected and a dollar value is derived. Consumption values are collected according to the use of a good or service during the given period regardless of whether the good or service was acquired or paid for during the period.

The 1993–94 HES has primarily adopted an acquisitions approach. This is identical to the payments and consumption approach for many items such as perishable foods, which are acquired, paid for and completely used in the HES recall and reporting periods. For these items, average expenditures of individual households reflect expenditure on acquisitions, payments and consumption.

For other items such as durable items and items purchased on credit which are not fully consumed or paid for during the recall or reporting period, the situation is different. Estimates for individual households will vary according to the approach adopted. For groups of households, however, the estimates will 'average out' so that the estimates for groups of households can be said to be indicative of payments and consumption as well as acquisitions.

For example, the 1993–94 HES collects expenditure on acquisitions of washing machines over 3 months. Say that we have a group of 1,000 households, and on average, 96% of them have washing machines. Of those who have washing machines, on average, over 10 years, they fully consume their machine, acquire a new one and pay \$700 for the machine in five equal instalments of \$140..

- *Using the acquisitions approach*, the number of households expected to report expenditure over a 3 month period is equal to 96% of 1,000 (i.e. 960) households divided by the number of three month periods in 10 years (i.e. 40) which equals 24 households. Each of these households would have spent \$700 so aggregate expenditure would be equal to 24 multiplied by \$700 which equals \$16,800 every 3 months. This is divided by the number of weeks in 3 months (13) and by the number of households in the sample (1,000), to give average household expenditure of \$1.29 per week.

- *Using the payments approach*, the number of households expected to report expenditure over a 3 month period is equal to 5 times 96% of 1,000 households (since payments are made 5 times by each household) divided by the number of 3 month periods in 10 years which equals 120 households. The payment of each of these households is equal to the total cost of the machine (\$700) divided by the number of payments (5) which equals \$140. Aggregate expenditure is equal to 120 households multiplied by \$140 which equals \$16,800 every 3 months. This is divided by the number of weeks in 3 months (13) and by the number of households in the sample (1,000), to give average household expenditure of \$1.29 per week.
- *Using the consumption approach*, 96% of 1,000 households would report their ownership in the three month period. The value of consumption is assumed to be equal to the cost of using the washing machine over 3 months (which is equal to \$700 divided by the number of 3 month periods in 10 years, which equals \$17.50). Aggregate expenditure is equal to 960 households multiplied by \$17.50 which equals \$16,800 every 3 months. This is divided by the number of weeks in 3 months (13) and by the number of households in the sample (1,000), to give average household expenditure of \$1.29 per week.

HES expenditure estimates will be the same, and hence reflect acquisitions, payments and consumption, if the group is sufficiently large. Groups can be considered to be sufficiently large if RSEs for the expenditure estimates are less than 25% (see appendix D for details).

Classification of expenditure  
on durable goods,  
non-durable goods  
and services

Expenditure on goods and services is classified according to the Household Expenditure Survey Commodity Classification List (HESCCL) which is given in Appendix C.

The list shows the classification of services, and of durable and non-durable goods, which were the primary focus of the HES. It also includes 'selected other payments' such as income tax, repayments on mortgage principal for the household's place of residence, other housing costs of a capital nature such as internal renovations, and superannuation and life insurance.

Expenditure for  
private purposes

The HES provides estimates of expenditure for goods and services used for private purposes. It therefore excludes expenditure for business and other investment purposes. Operating expenses of unincorporated businesses were either not collected or were deducted from reported expenditure. If survey participants did report business expenditure, it was picked up in questions in the Group Questionnaire or space provided in the diary, in which there was an opportunity to report amounts which 'have been or will be charged to a business'. If amounts had been or were going to be charged to a business, then these were deducted from expenditure during processing.

Deduction of refunds  
and trade-ins

The HES measures net or 'out of pocket' private expenditure on durable goods, non durable goods and services for private purposes. Estimates therefore do not refer to the full costs of goods and services used but only the costs payable by the household for goods and services used.



In the case of a refund having been received or expected, the amount of the refund was deducted from expenditure to produce a net figure. For expenditure on visits to general practitioners, for example, Medicare and private health insurance refunds were deducted.

In the case of trade-ins, these amounts were also deducted from expenditure to produce a net figure. For example, if the cost of a motor vehicle was partially financed by a trade-in of another, the amount of the trade-in was deducted from the cost for the acquired vehicle.

In the case of the sale of land, houses and motor vehicles, the sale price net of outstanding loans was deducted from expenditure and in the case of houses and motor vehicles, amounts of successful insurance claims were deducted from expenditure. Deductions were made even if there was no expenditure on that item by the household. Sales and claims made in the recall period for items which were not replaced during that period were included to compensate for sales and claims made outside the recall period for items replaced during the recall period.

Where trade-ins, sales and insurance claims exceeded the costs of acquisitions of the same expenditure item, expenditure was recorded as negative.

Expenditure in-kind HES estimates of expenditure include the full retail value of employer subsidised goods and services for food, alcohol, tobacco, clothing and footwear. Employer subsidies for other items, such as the use of vehicles, housing costs, electricity and telephone services, were not included because subsidies could not be differentiated from refunds. A list of items for which expenditure excludes employer subsidies is given in Appendix A.

Other in-kind expenditures, such as the consumption of vegetables grown by the household or provided by another household (not in return for labour) were excluded.

Timing of expenditure The total period covered by expenditure estimates is a function of the recall or reporting period at the time of interview and the timing of interviewing. Different expenditure items were collected for different periods and interviewing was conducted throughout the 1993-94 financial year.

For most types of expenditure, data was taken from diaries in which survey participants recorded their expenditure over a two week period. Diary recording began the day after interview and all diaries were completed during the 1993-94 financial year. Diary derived estimates therefore refer to expenditure during the 1993-94 financial year.

Other estimates were derived from the group questionnaire which collected expenditure information for goods and services on a recall basis. These less frequently occurring items were collected over periods longer than the two week diary reporting period so that sufficient numbers of households would report expenditure to enable the calculation of reliable expenditure estimates. For example, survey participants were asked to recall how much they spent on motor registration over the last 12 months. Recall periods differed between items, ranging from the household's last payment (which may have been as short as the last week) for rent payments to two years for house purchases.

Appendix A gives a list of all items collected in the group questionnaire and their associated recall periods. In general, longer periods were used for items which were expensive, were acquired infrequently or were acquired at irregular intervals. Shorter periods were used for items which were purchased more frequently or were less significant and therefore not well remembered.

The use of different recall periods means that estimates for different expenditure items, in some cases, refer to different periods. The estimates of average expenditure on motor registration, for example, covers the twelve months prior to the beginning of interviewing to the end of interviewing (i.e. July 1992 to June 1994). For house purchases, the period is two years prior to the beginning of interviewing to the end of interviewing (i.e. July 1991 to June 1994). Group questionnaire derived estimates therefore refer to varying periods prior to the 1993-94 financial year as well as during the 1993-94 financial year.

Studies which use HES data tend to assume that all expenditure estimates refer only to the common reference period of July 1993 to June 1994. This is true for all diary derived estimates and is a valid assumption for estimates derived from the group questionnaire only if expenditure prior to the 1993-94 financial year was the same as during the 1993-94 financial year.

For group questionnaire derived estimates, if the volume or price of purchases associated with expenditure were lower during the period over which they are collected prior to the 1993-94 financial year, then average expenditure over the preceding period plus the 1993-94 financial year will be less than average expenditure over the 1993-94 financial year only. Similarly, if prices or volumes were higher during the preceding period, the HES estimate will over-estimate average expenditure in the 1993-94 financial year. The longer the preceding period (which is equal to the length of the recall period), the greater the likelihood of discrepancy. In cases where expenditure is expected to have changed, researchers may wish to acknowledge or adjust for these differences.

#### Weekly household expenditure

Estimates of weekly expenditure do not refer to any given week but are weekly equivalents. They are derived by dividing reported expenditure for all members of the household by the number of weeks in the relevant recall or reporting period. For group questionnaire items, recall periods vary from the last two years to the last three months, and for some items the last payment is reported (see appendix A for details). For diary items, the reporting period is two weeks.

#### INCOME

Although the HES is primarily a survey of household expenditure, information was also collected on household income because:

- The HES aims not only to produce data on expenditure itself but to explain variations in expenditure levels and patterns. The level of household income is a major determinant of expenditure. Income is therefore a major classification variable used in the tabulation and presentation of HES results.
- Income levels and sources can be used to identify groups of special interest. Income is used to identify those receiving government pensions or benefits, earning low incomes, high incomes, wages and salaries, or receiving other types of income.

The income data collected in the HES relates to gross receipts of recurring and usually regular cash flows. The resulting income estimates are a reasonable proxy for weekly cash income and can be used in their own right in income distribution studies.

Gross receipts	<p>Gross receipts are receipts prior to the deduction of personal income tax.</p> <p>Instead of collecting information on income tax paid, the ABS models the amount of income tax (plus medicare levy) payable by households according to the taxation criteria for 1993-94 and using the income and characteristics of household members as reported in the survey. Information collected in the HES on household characteristics is not sufficiently comprehensive to enable the calculation of exact amounts of tax payable, but the model provides good proxy estimates.</p>
Usual cash income	<p>Usual income is distinct from actual or average income in that it refers to income which is most frequently received over a given period rather than the income which was actually received. This is a better explanatory variable for average expenditure because it excludes variations in income which are unlikely to result in variations in expenditure. Week to week variations in actual or average income are unlikely to affect average expenditure because the financial obligations which drive expenditure are fairly stable, and the expenditure estimates are based on varying reference periods which in many cases are different to those that can be covered by the income estimates.</p>
Receipts which are excluded	<p>Receipts which are not recurring and usually regular or are not cash flows were excluded. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) capital transfers received such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) inheritances and legacies;</li> <li>(ii) non recurring gifts from other households;</li> <li>(iii) capital repayment of loans from other households;</li> <li>(iv) maturity payments received on life insurance policies; and</li> <li>(v) lump sum compensation for injuries.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) capital gains and losses, such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) profit from buying and selling shares unless as a business.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(c) receipts from running down assets (excluding receipts from pension funds), e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) withdrawals from savings; and</li> <li>(ii) loans and credit obtained.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(d) income in-kind (excluding employee income in-kind), such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the value of home produced goods unless as a business; and</li> <li>(ii) non monetary gifts from other households.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Sources of income	<p>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). A detailed list of the types of income for which HES estimates are available is given in Appendix B.</p>
Employee income	<p>Employee income was collected from each person aged 15 years and over who worked for an employer or in his/her own limited liability business. Publication estimates of employee income are the sum of usual weekly pay, average weekly receipts from leave loading and regular bonuses, and the average weekly value of in-kind income from employers.</p> <p>Usual weekly pay covers wages and salaries, tips, commissions, piecework payments, penalty payments and shift allowances, remuneration for time not worked (e.g. sick and holiday pay) and workers' compensation paid through the payroll.</p>

To obtain usual pay, survey participants were asked what was their most recent pay and what period the pay covered. They were then asked if that pay was usual, and if not, were asked to supply a usual amount and the period covered. Estimates were based on the last (actual) pay if that pay was usual, otherwise on the reported usual pay. Pays were divided by the number of weeks they covered to produce estimates of usual weekly income.

To obtain information on leave loading and regular bonuses, survey participants were asked if they received any leave loading or regular bonuses in the last 12 months. If they did, they were asked to report the amounts received. The amounts were divided by 52 weeks to obtain equivalent average weekly income which, due to the length of the recall period, was considered to be the same as usual income.

With the exception of subsidies for goods and services which could not be distinguished from refunds, the difference between the full retail value of a good or service provided by an employer and the amount paid by the household member was added to the income of employees.

#### Own business income

Own business income was collected from all persons aged 15 years and over who were working as owners or partners in unincorporated enterprises. Own business income is the share of profit/loss of the enterprise accrued to the person. 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.

The HES collected own business income in the last financial year because records of own business income are rarely available for more current periods. Sometimes, particularly during the early stages of interviewing, households could not provide information on the last financial year and instead, provided information on the financial year prior to the last financial year. In cases where the preceding financial year's profit/loss was collected, it was assumed that this was representative of current income and was not indexed or updated in any other way. During processing, the amounts were divided by the number of weeks over which the business was operational during the financial year to obtain equivalent average weekly income which, due to the length of the recall period, was considered to be the same as usual income

#### Property income

Property income was collected from all persons aged 15 years and over who reported net receipts accrued in the recall period as a result of ownership of assets. It comprises returns from financial assets (interest, dividends), from non financial assets (rent) and from royalties. Amounts of property income were collected for the last financial year. The amounts were divided by 52 weeks to obtain equivalent average weekly income which, due to the length of the recall period, was considered to be the same as usual income.

Interest was collected from deposits (including term deposits) with banks, building societies, credit unions and other financial institutions.

Rent comprised receipts from property other than owner-occupied dwellings. It included receipts from lodgers and others who were sub-letting part of the dwelling, but excluded receipts from boarders who were counted as members of the household. Analogous with own business income, rent was net of operating expenses such as repairs and maintenance and interest payments. It was also net of depreciation. Losses occurred when operating expenses and depreciation were greater than gross receipts and were included in income estimates as negative incomes.

Dividends comprise income received from investments in corporate equities, such as ownership of shares. Imputation credits were included as income.

Royalties include receipts in return for the use of patented and copyright materials.

Cash transfer income

Cash transfer income was collected from all persons aged 15 years and over who reported they were currently receiving regular and recurring receipts other than those obtained from employee, own business or property income. It consisted of government pensions and allowances, other pension and life assurance annuity benefits and other current cash transfers.

Government pensions and allowances were receipts paid by government to persons under social security and related government programs. They included pensions paid to aged persons, benefits paid to veterans and their survivors and study allowances for students.

Other pension and life assurance annuity benefits included regular superannuation, life insurance and annuity receipts.

Other current cash transfers included private scholarship or study allowances, workers' compensation not paid through the payroll and child support payments (non government).

The HES collected current transfer information by asking recipients what was their last payment and the period it covered. Assuming that transfer payments were fairly uniform, the last actual receipt was considered a good proxy for usual income. The receipt was divided by the period it covered to produce an estimate of average weekly income.

Children's income

Income of children aged less than 15 years was collected from the first parent or guardian interviewed. Only values of income which were readily accessible to the child or the parent or guardian were collected.

Timing of income

The total period covered by income estimates is a function of the recall period at the time of interview and the timing of interviews. Table 1 shows the length of the recall periods for different income items and, given that interviews were conducted over the 1993-94 financial year, shows the total period covered by the income estimates.

Studies which use HES data tend to assume that all income estimates refer only to the common reference period of July 1993 to June 1994. This is at least approximately true for employee and cash transfer income. For own business and property income, it is a valid assumption only if income levels are constant between the last financial year and the 1993-94 financial year. In cases where income levels are expected to have changed, researchers may wish to acknowledge or adjust for these differences.

# 1

## RECALL PERIODS AND TOTAL PERIODS COVERED BY 1993-94 HES INCOME ITEMS

<i>Income data item</i>	<i>Recall period</i>	<i>Total period covered by estimates</i>
<b>Employee income</b>		
usual pay	last pay	approx. July 93 to June 94
leave loading and regular bonuses	last 12 months	July 92 to June 94
income in-kind	2 weeks after interview (due to being collected in the diary)	July 93 to June 94
Entrepreneurial income	last financial year (or if this could not be provided, the financial year prior to the last financial year)	July 92 to June 93 (or July 91 to June 92)
Property income	last financial year	July 92 to June 93
Cash transfer income	last payment	approx. July 93 to June 94

Weekly household income

Estimates of weekly income are derived by dividing the sum of each household members' personal income plus children's' income by the number of weeks over which it was collected. Thus, estimates of weekly income do not refer to any given week but to usual weekly income.

### DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

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 savings. There are several reasons for this:

- (a) For individual households, expenditure does not cover all current payments because expenditure was collected on an acquisitions approach.
- (b) Expenditure estimates for different items refer to different periods.
- (c) Measures of income do not 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 will have been large compared with receipts included as income.
- (d) Income does not cover a common reference period. Income estimates for different sources of income refer to different periods.

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

## SURVEY METHODOLOGY

### SCOPE

Residents of private dwellings in Australia were included in the survey. *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 from the survey owing to differences in their lifestyle and accommodation, which were considered to result in different needs and spending patterns which need to be evaluated separately. Also excluded were households which contained foreign defence force staff, foreign diplomats or diplomatic staff.

### COVERAGE

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

Information for each household was collected using four types of survey documents:

- (a) a personal diary in which people recorded their expenditure over two weeks,
- (b) a group questionnaire which collected information on:
  - (i) household characteristics;
  - (ii) expenditure for which more detail was required than could be provided in the diary (e.g. health service payments);
  - (iii) expenditure on items which were acquired infrequently or at irregular intervals (e.g. household appliances); and
  - (iv) expenditure on items which would have been otherwise under-covered (e.g. holiday payments which were under-covered in the diaries because households having such expenditure were not available for interview);
- (c) an individual questionnaire which collected information on income and personal characteristics such as labour force status; and
- (d) a loans authorisation form which doubled as an authorisation form for survey participants to sign if they agreed to allow the ABS to contact their lenders for information and a questionnaire for the lenders to complete.

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

### INTERVIEWING PROCEDURES

Experienced ABS interviewers were employed to collect HES data. They were given comprehensive training and were provided with detailed written instructions to complement the survey documents.

Interviewers maintained contact with households over a series of visits. The visits and their sequence were as follows:

- (a) initial contact interview
  - (i) The interviewer obtained information on the numbers and characteristics of people usually resident in the dwelling. If a responsible adult was not available, the interviewer called back

at another time. (A responsible adult is usually the reference person or spouse and must be over 15 years of age.)

- (ii) The interviewer also arranged a convenient time to call back to talk with all the usual residents of the dwelling as a group. If that was not possible, then additional interviews were arranged to ensure that all usual residents were covered by the survey.
- (b) the placement interview
- Ideally all usual residents of the dwelling were present for this interview and the interviewer:
- (i) completed one group questionnaire for each household usually resident in the dwelling,
  - (ii) completed an individual questionnaire for each usual resident aged 15 years and over, and
  - (iii) provided each usual resident aged 15 years and over with a diary in which they were asked to record details of each purchase they made over the following two weeks, starting the day after the interview.

If a usual resident could not be present for the interview, or for reasons of confidentiality requested to have a private interview, the interviewer returned at an agreed time and added the person's information to his or her household's group questionnaire and completed the person's individual questionnaire.

(c) diary visits

- (i) Three diary visits were performed. The first was between two and four days after the placement interview to ensure that survey participants were not having difficulties. The second was to pick up the first week's diary and to drop off the second. The third was at the end of the diary keeping period, and was to pick up the second diary and thank participants for their help in providing HES information.

## PROCESSING

**Other data entry** Data entry was undertaken using a computer assisted data entry (CADE) system. The CADE system structured data entry, detected possible typing errors and helped operators to code diary items into HES commodity codes. It also helped to produce reports on data entry progress as well as reports listing items classified to each HES commodity code. The report on the items classified to each commodity code is called the HES Code Book and is available for purchase by researchers who need a detailed knowledge of the content of each commodity code (For example, a researcher may need to know the contents of code 212 Potato Crisps and other savoury confectionery which the HES Code book shows to contain bahl chiplets, burger rings, cheese things, cheezels, chips (crisps), chips (not hot), corn chips, le snack, pretzels, snack attack and many others). The system also deleted expenditure recorded in the diaries on items covered by the group questionnaire. For example, the group questionnaire collected information on mains gas payments so any payments coded to HESCCL 123 (Mains Gas) were automatically deleted.

**Loans processing** Loans information was entered separately from other information. Details of loans were available from a number of sources and were processed hierarchically.

Signed loans authorisation forms were collated at the ABS and sent to the appropriate lending institutions for completion. When the form was returned, the information was entered into the HES input file.



If households had loans, but preferred not to sign the loans authorisation form, then they were asked the questions relating to loans on the extractable pages in the group questionnaire. If participants were able to answer these questions, then that information was entered into the HES input file.

If the households had loans, preferred not to sign the loans authorisation form and were unable to answer the questions on the extractable loans pages, then the information collected in the group questionnaire to establish the types of loans held by the household was used to impute the loan details, and these were entered on the HES input file.

## **SURVEY DESIGN AND ESTIMATION**

This section describes how estimates for all households residing in private dwellings in Australia are derived from the data supplied by a sample of households, and how variability of estimates should be interpreted given the error arising from taking a sample.

### **SAMPLE DESIGN**

The sample was designed to produce reliable estimates for households resident in private dwellings aggregated for Australia, for each state and for metropolitan areas in each state and territory. Approximately 10,980 private dwellings were selected. Of these, there were 9,733 which were within the scope of the survey, of which 86 per cent responded.

### **SAMPLE LOSS**

Sample loss refers to units which have been selected in the sample but were out of scope in the survey. The sampling units in the HES were private dwellings. Dwellings which were out of scope included those which were found to be vacant, under construction, converted to non-dwellings or demolished. Additionally, dwellings containing no in-scope residents (e.g. dwellings occupied by foreign diplomats and their dependants) were also out of scope. In total, 1,250 dwellings were found to be out of scope.

### **FULLY NON-RESPONDING HOUSEHOLDS**

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**

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 for. 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.

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).

In the remainder of cases, the missing information was imputed. Imputation is the process of replacing missing values with substitute values after processing. In the 1993-94 HES, imputation was carried out at two levels:

- (a) 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
- (b) 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.

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

To better match donors to recipient records, both sets of records were ordered according to characteristics associated with the blocks of variables being imputed. 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.

Classes for different groups of items were as follows:

- (a) For group questionnaire items, donors and recipients were classified according to:
  - (i) whether the household's usual place of residence was in a metropolitan or an ex-metropolitan area (resulting in 2 classes);
  - (ii) the number of adults and children present in the household (resulting in 20 classes);
  - (iii) whether the head of the household was an employee, an owner of an unincorporated business or neither of these (resulting in 3 classes); and
  - (iv) total household income (3 classes).
- (b) For diary expenditure items, donors and recipients were classified according to the above expenditure classes excluding (iii) (whether the head of the household was an employee, an owner of an unincorporated business or neither of these).
- (c) For income items, donors and recipients were classified according to:
  - (i) the age of the person (resulting in 7 classes);
  - (ii) the relationship of the person to the head of the household (resulting in 12 classes); and
  - (iii) the type of family to which the person belonged (resulting in 13 classes).

If no donor was available from the recipient's class, then the selection criteria were relaxed in backwards sequence. E.g. if a household had missing expenditure on electricity, and there was no donor household which fell into the same classes for the categories a) to d) given for expenditure, then donors were picked which fell into the same classes for categories as a) to c) above, or a) to b) until at least one donor was found. If more than one donor was available then the donor was randomly selected from the pool of (equivalent) donors. Donors could be used twice before they became unavailable for reuse.

## FINAL SAMPLE

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.

## 2

### HES FINAL SAMPLE: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS 1993–94

State/territory	Broad geographic area			Total
	Capital cities	Other urban	Rural	
NSW	1 484	589	153	2 226
Vic	1 322	329	131	1 782
Qld	567	460	121	1 148
WA	536	108	40	684
SA	573	91	55	719
Tas	613	115	63	791
NT	575	20	7	602
ACT	437	–	–	437
<b>Australia</b>	<b>6 107</b>	<b>1 712</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>8 389</b>

## INITIAL WEIGHTING

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

Initial weights were based on the sample design and were equal to the inverse of the probability of a household's dwelling being selected. Weights for each member of a household were the same as the weight for the household itself. Further adjustment factors were then calculated within post stratification to account for non-response.

## ADJUSTING FOR NON-RESPONSE THROUGH POST-STRATIFICATION

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

The aim when forming the strata is to separate households or individuals with different response characteristics. At the same time, the intent is to create groups with similar patterns of household expenditure.

The groupings that can be formed are restricted by the amount of information available for households which were non responding. Households were grouped according to broad dwelling type (which interviewers recorded on the basis of their inspection of the dwelling) and household composition which was available in most cases from the contact interview. Only two categories were defined for dwelling type, 'flat or caravan' and 'other'. Categories for household composition were 'one adult and no children', 'one adult plus children', 'more than one adult and no children', 'more than one adult plus children' and 'unspecified'.

Within each dwelling type by household composition cell, the initial weights of responding households were adjusted to take into account the representation of non responding households in the cell.

## BENCHMARKING

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. Person benchmarks were used for seven age categories at the Australia level. Household benchmarks were used for twelve categories of household composition at the Australia level, and for the total number of households at the State and Territory level.

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 total Australian resident population published in other ABS publications.

The benchmarks do, however, include persons and households in sparsely settled areas. HES estimates are therefore weighted as if households and persons in sparsely settled areas were included in the survey and it is assumed that their spending patterns and incomes are the same as other households of similar composition and persons of similar ages. This assumption is unlikely to be correct but given the small number of cases for which the assumption has been made, it is not expected to affect HES estimates. A notable exception is for the Northern Territory. HES estimates of expenditure and of household characteristics for Northern Territory households are said to be mainly representative of urban areas.

## ESTIMATION

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 the particular item.

## RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The estimates provided in this publication are subject to two types of error.

- Non-sampling error 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.

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.

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 household in order to allow for households with similar characteristics from whom comprehensive data were not obtained.

- Sampling error 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. Further information on sampling error is given in Appendix D.

## DATA ANALYSIS

### COMPARABILITY BETWEEN THE 1993-94 HES AND PREVIOUS SURVEYS

Comparability in the concepts, classifications and methodology employed in the HES has been maintained where possible between the 1993-94 survey and previous surveys. Within some limitations, the results of the surveys can be viewed as a time series and changes in income and expenditure patterns over this period can be analysed.

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.

The main differences between the surveys which need to be taken into account when performing time series analyses are given in Table 3. In summary, analyses incorporating results from the 1974-75 survey onwards are restricted to households usually resident in capital cities, which can be grouped according to selected household characteristics, whose expenditure is classified to relatively broad categories and for whom negative incomes are set to zero

### 3

#### MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE 1993-94 HES AND PREVIOUS SURVEYS

	1993-94	1988-89	1984	1975-76	1974-75
<b>Complete households</b>					
capital cities	6 107	5 263	6 896	2 813	9 095
other urban	1 712	1 630	2 027	2 225	-
rural	570	512	648	831	-
total	8 389	7 405	9 571	5 869	9 095
Household characteristics	See output items in Appendix B	as in 1993-94	as in 1993-94	Some differences in coding <sup>1</sup>	Some differences in coding <sup>1</sup>
Expenditure classification	See output items in Appendix B	as in 1993-94	as in 1993-94	Some differences in coding <sup>2</sup>	Some differences in coding <sup>2</sup>
Expenditure in-kind	The value of employer provided housing, electricity and telephone services were not included.	as in 1993-94	as in 1993-94	The value of employer provided housing, electricity and telephone services were included.	The value of employer provided housing, electricity and telephone services were included.
Income in-kind	as above	as in 1993-94	as in 1993-94	as above	as above
Negative income	negative incomes were treated as negative	as in 1993-94	negative incomes were set to zero	negative incomes were set to zero	negative incomes were set to zero
Income Tax	entirely imputed	as reported with some imputation	as reported with some imputation	as reported with some imputation	as reported with some imputation

<sup>1</sup> Differences in coding exist for many items including occupation, household composition, country of birth, labour force status and full time student status. In some cases, items can be recoded so they are consistent over all surveys

<sup>2</sup> Fine level codes in earlier surveys were less detailed and arranged in different broad and medium categories. In most cases, it is possible to recreate the 1974-75 and 1975-76 codes for information collected in later surveys.

#### INCOME QUINTILES

Many of the 1993-94 HES publications will contain tables of expenditure estimates for households classified according to gross income quintiles. Income quintiles are formed by ranking all households in terms of their gross income and then dividing the households into five groups each containing 20% of all households. The lowest quintile contains the 20% of households with the lowest incomes, the second lowest quintile contains the 20% of households with the next lowest incomes and so on up to the highest quintile which contains the 20% of households with the highest incomes.

ABS publications show that estimated numbers of households in each quintile are not exactly the same and the proportion of households in each quintile is not exactly 20%. Some slight variation occurs because many households have the same income at the income quintile cut-off points. Instead of allocating households with the same incomes to different quintiles, as would be necessary to have equal numbers of households in each quintile, households with the same income values are allocated to the same quintile.

Deciles are similar to quintiles with the exception that households are divided into ten groups containing 10% of all households.

## EQUIVALENCE SCALES

Differing requirements of different household types should be taken into account when comparing their standards of living.

Household requirements vary according to a number of factors such as household size, composition and labour force participation. For example, to achieve the same standard of living, a household consisting of a single person would probably require less than a couple without children who in turn would require less than a couple with several dependent children. In addition, households containing members who are working or actively looking for work, usually incur greater costs than households containing members who are not in the labour force.

Differences can be taken into account using equivalence scales. Equivalence scales are a set of ratios which are applied to the income of different household types to produce standardised estimates of income which reflect the households' relative standards of living. There are a number of different sets of equivalence scales available for use. Standard tables released by the ABS have not been adjusted for household size and composition.

## SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION

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

### PUBLICATIONS

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.

*Summary of Results (6530.0) \$22.00*

Contains summary tables of the 1993-94 HES results. Includes tables of estimates 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 estimates 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 estimates 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.

RESEARCH AIDS

*HES Comparison of Results — Research Paper \$10.00*

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.

SPECIAL ORDER TABLES

Clients requiring tables that are not contained in HES publications can have them produced on a fee for service basis. Data items available for inclusion in tables are given in Appendix B. Inquiries should be made to Allan Etheredge on (06) 252 7031.

CONFIDENTIALISED UNIT  
RECORD FILES (CURFS)

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.

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.

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.



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.

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

Auspend  
(previously Household  
Expenditure Survey Small  
Area Data or HESSAD)

Auspend 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. Auspend gives market researchers an insight into who their customers are and their presence in different locations.

For most expenditure items, Auspend 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 Auspend estimates of average expenditure on take-away in different areas could be produced. Estimates of average expenditure can be given on maps if clients prefer. An example from the 1988-89 Auspend is to be found on the next page. The values for this map have been adjusted for inflation to 1990 using the Consumer Price Index.

#### Methodology

The method by which Auspend produces estimates of average expenditure for small areas is summarised in the four steps below:

- (a) For a given expenditure item or combination of expenditure items, the 1993-94 HES sample of 8,389 households is analysed to find the household characteristics that are significant predictors of the expenditure in question. The analysis also determines the extent to which these characteristics are associated with increases or decreases in expenditure
- (b) From the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, the number of households in each census collectors district with the characteristics found in the previous step are counted.
- (c) The information from the previous two steps are combined to provide an estimate of expenditure in each census collectors district.
- (d) The census collectors district expenditure estimates are aggregated to the area of interest to the client.

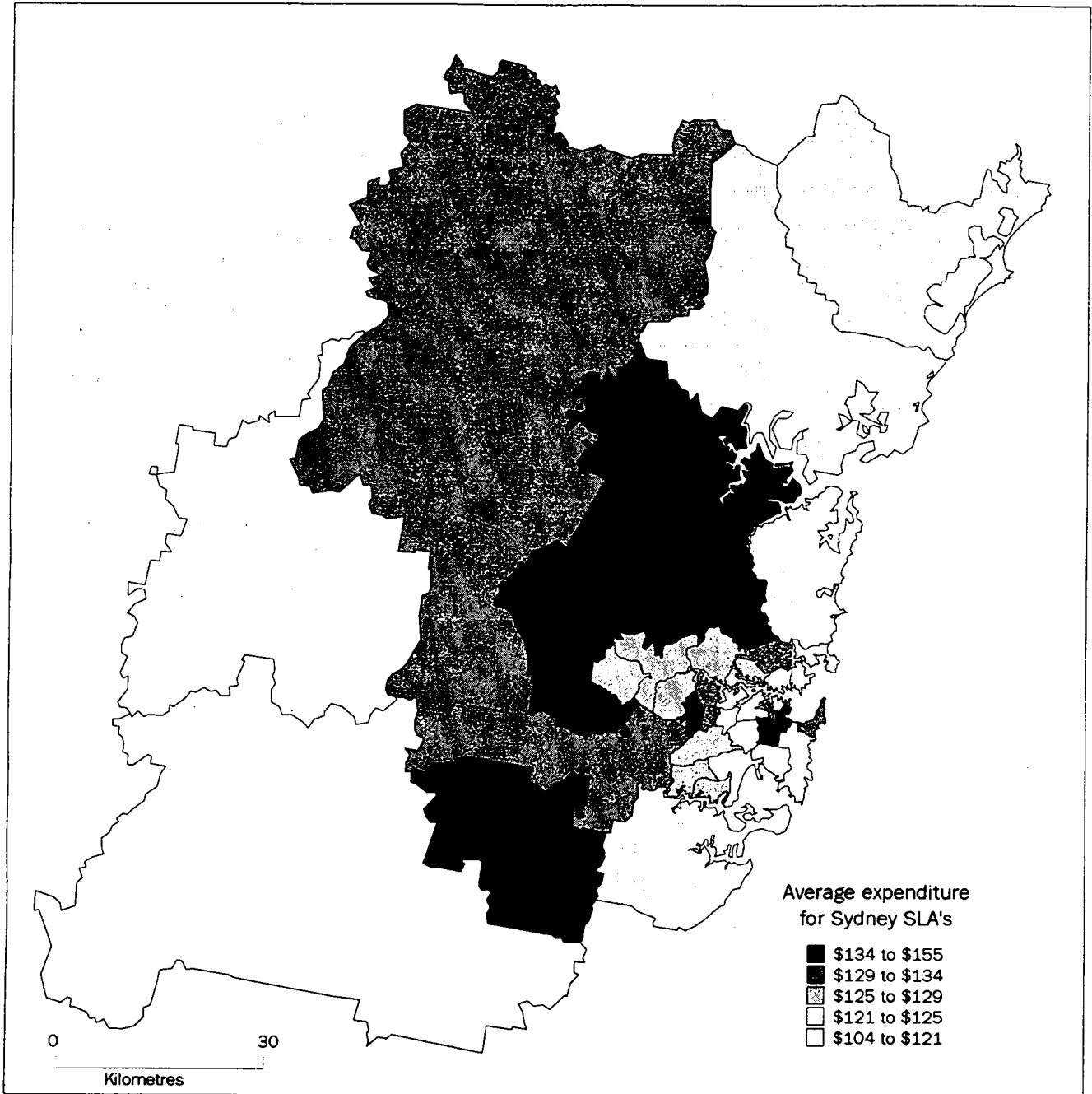
Average household expenditure in the area of interest is calculated by dividing the aggregate expenditure by the total number of households in the area of interest.

#### Accuracy of Auspend estimates

Expenditure estimates will be adjusted for changes in prices between the time of conduct of the 1993-94 HES and the time of request for Auspend output. Adjustment will be undertaken using the latest Consumer Price Index information on price movements for detailed expenditure classes.

The main factors influencing the accuracy of small area household expenditure estimates derived using Auspend are the adequacy of the expenditure model, sampling error and non-sampling error.

**Figure 1 AUSPEND ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE:  
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1988-89**



The Auspend expenditure model identifies household characteristics which correlate with household expenditure on a selected commodity. Typically, there will be a portion of a household's expenditure on that commodity which is not explained by the household characteristics available for analysis. Generally the unexplained portion, or residual, is assumed to cancel out for reasonably sized regions (containing at least 1,000 households).

The accuracy of Auspend estimates is affected by the significance of regional or geographic variations in expenditure which are unrelated to the household characteristics used by the model. A number of commodities are particularly influenced by regional variation. Reasons include the lack of retail availability (e.g. rail fares outside of metropolitan areas, mains gas and cinema admissions) and regional demand, such as some forms of recreation.

Auspend estimates are calculated using Household Expenditure Survey (HES) data which are subject to sampling error. A good indication of the sampling error applying to the Auspend estimates is the sampling error for the HES estimate at the Australian level given in the HES publications.

Non-sampling errors refer to a range of errors, such as reporting errors by respondents, which affect the overall accuracy of HES estimates. The ABS takes great care to minimise these errors by careful questionnaire design and processing procedures. Such errors are difficult to quantify but it is expected that HES estimates for some commodities, such as tobacco and alcoholic beverages, are more affected by non-sampling errors than other commodities. Auspend estimates based on HES estimates with low non-sampling errors will be more accurate than estimates based on HES estimates with high non-sampling errors.



## APPENDIX A — ITEMS COLLECTED IN THE GROUP QUESTIONNAIRE

1 The following is a list of all items for which expenditure was collected in the group questionnaire. A full listing of expenditure items, including those for which information was collected using diaries, is given in Appendix C.

2 Expenditure estimates based on group questionnaire information do not include employer subsidies because the subsidies could not be differentiated from refunds (see 'Expenditure in kind') and, depending on the length of the recall period and changes in household expenditure, may require adjustment for use in some analyses (see 'Timing of Expenditure').

EXPENDITURE ITEM	RECALL PERIOD
101 Rent payments	last payment <sup>1</sup>
102 Mortgage payments — interest component	
103 Water and sewerage rates	combination of last payment <sup>1</sup> and 12 months <sup>2</sup>
104 General rates	
105 House and contents insurance	last payment <sup>1</sup>
106 Repairs and maintenance — payments to contractors	3 months
108 Interest payments on loans for alterations and additions	last payment <sup>1</sup>
109 Body corporate payments	
121 Electricity	last payment <sup>1</sup>
122 Electricity (other dwelling)	
123 Mains gas	
125 Bottled gas	
126 Heating oil	
128 Wood (for fuel)	
351 Kitchen furniture	3 months
352 Bedroom furniture	
353 Lounge/dining room furniture	
354 Outdoor/garden furniture	
355 Other furniture	
356 Carpets	
357 Floor rugs, mats and matting	
358 Vinyl and other sheet floor covering	
359 Floor tiles	

EXPENDITURE ITEM	RECALL PERIOD
371 Cooking stoves, ovens, hot plates and ranges	3 months
372 Refrigerators and freezers	
373 Washing machines	
374 Air-conditioners	
375 Dishwashers	
376 Clothes dryers	
412 Telephone and telegram charges	combination of 12 months, 3 months, and 2 weeks <sup>2</sup>
413 Pest control services	3 months
414 Gardening services	combination of 3 months and 2 weeks <sup>2</sup>
417 Child care services — institution	combination of 12 months and 2 weeks <sup>2</sup>
421 Carpet cleaning	3 months
423 Repair and maintenance of soft furnishings	
424 Repair and maintenance of household appliances	
425 Repair and maintenance of tools	
426 Repair and maintenance of household durables n.e.c. and undefined	
431 Household appliance repairs insurance	
451 Hospital, medical and dental insurance	last payment <sup>1</sup>
452 Ambulance insurance (separate insurance)	
453 Sickness and personal accident insurance	
454 General practitioners' fees	3 months
455 Specialist doctors' fees	
456 Dental charges	
457 Opticians' fees (including spectacles)	
458 Practitioners' fees n.e.c.	
468 Hospital charges	
501 Purchase of motor vehicle (other than motor cycle)	12 months
502 Purchase of motor cycle	
503 Purchase of caravan (other than selected dwelling)	
504 Purchase of trailer	
505 Purchase of bicycle	
510 Compulsory registration and insurance of motor vehicle (other than motor cycle)	

EXPENDITURE ITEM	RECALL PERIOD
511 Other insurance of motor vehicle (other than motor cycle)	12 months
512 Compulsory registration and insurance of motorcycle, caravan and trailer	
513 Other insurance of motor cycle, caravan and trailer	
515 Tyres and tubes	
521 Drivers licence	
534 Removalist's fees	3 months
551 Television	
553 Radio/stereo/hi-fi equipment	
554 Video cassette recorder equipment	
555 Home computer equipment	
573 Purchase of boat	12 months
592 Repair insurance for audio visual equipment	last payment <sup>1</sup>
<i>Travel in Australia</i>	3 months
624 Holiday air fares	
625 Holiday rail fares	
626 Holiday bus fares	
627 Other fares (including vehicle hire)	
628 Holiday petrol (for holidays of 4 or more nights)	
629 Motel/hotel charges	
630 Holiday flat/house charges	
631 Caravan park fees/hire	
632 Other accommodation charges	
633 Airfare inclusive package tours	
634 Other package tours	
<i>Overseas travel</i>	
635 Holiday fares — air	
636 Holiday fares — other	
637 Holiday accommodation — hotel/motel	
638 Holiday accommodation — other	
639 Airfare inclusive package tour	
640 Other package tours	
708 Interest payments on fixed term loans (excluding mortgages)	last payment <sup>1</sup>
709 Interest payments on credit card purchases (goods and services)	
710 Interest payments on credit card cash advances	

EXPENDITURE ITEM	RECALL PERIOD
711 Primary school fees (government)	12 months
712 Primary school fees (independent)	
713 Secondary school fees (government)	
714 Secondary school fees (independent)	
715 Tertiary education fees	
716 Fees paid of other educational institutions	
720 Government duties and charges separately identified	imputed on basis of number & value of cheques written in last month
727 Fees n.e.c.	combination of 3 months and 2 weeks <sup>2</sup>
729 Personal belongings insurance	last payment <sup>1</sup>
751 Income tax	imputed
752 Mortgage repayments — principal (selected dwelling)	last payment <sup>1</sup>
753 Principal component of mortgage repayment for other property	
754 Purchase of selected dwelling or other property (excluding mortgage repayments but including outright purchase, deposit net of sales)	2 years
755 Additions/extensions	12 months
756 Internal renovations	
757 Insulation	
758 Inground swimming pool	
759 Outside building	
760 Landscape contractor	
761 Outside improvements n.e.c.	
771 Superannuation and annuities	last payment <sup>1</sup>
772 Life insurance	

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on the basis of information on the last payment made, and the period which that payment covered.

<sup>2</sup> Components of expenditure were collected separately using different recall periods. In some cases, components were collected using the diary and hence have reporting periods of 2 weeks.

## APPENDIX B — CROSS CLASSIFICATORY VARIABLES

1 The ABS offers a range of unpublished data on request. This appendix specifies those data items which can be readily used to produce tables with the restriction that there must be sufficient households in the tables to produce useable results.

2 The following is a list of variables which can be used to cross classify expenditure. Section One lists the variables which are available at the household and person levels while Section Two lists the categories associated with the values that each of the variables possess.

### SECTION 1

#### — Cross Classificatory Variables

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
<b>GEOGRAPHY</b>	
<i>household</i>	
GEO100	State
GEO105	Area
GEO106	Region
GEO990	Decile of socio-economic index for areas within Australia (SEIFA1)
GEO991	Decile of socio-economic index for areas within each state or territory (SEIFA2)
<b>HEALTH CONDITIONS</b>	
<i>person</i>	
CND403	Number of health conditions
<i>Type of health condition</i>	
CND4201	— first
CND4202	— second
CND4203	— third
CND4204	— fourth
CND450	Severity of health conditions
<i>Whether needs help with</i>	
CND4511	— personal care
CND4512	— mobility
CND4513	— communications
CND4514	— education
CND4515	— employment
CND452	Number of tasks the person needs help with
<i>Health care card</i>	
PSN4801	— first
PSN4802	— second

### DEMOGRAPHY

<i>household</i>	
HSH100	Household type
HSH120	Number of families
HSH122	Family composition
HSH130	Number of income units
HSH1402	Number of usual residents
HSH141	Number of males
HSH142	Number of females
HSH145	Number of non-dependent persons
HSH146	Number of dependants
HSH147	Number of other family persons
HSH148	Number of non-family persons
HSH150	Number of retired persons
HSH153	Number of spenders
HSH159	Household family composition

<i>Number of persons aged</i>	
HSH15101	— under 2
HSH15102	— 2 to 4
HSH15103	— 5 to 12
HSH15104	— 13 to 14
HSH15105	— 15 to 17
HSH15106	— 18 to 19
HSH15107	— 20 to 24
HSH15108	— 25 to 44
HSH15109	— 45 to 54
HSH15110	— 55 to 59
HSH15111	— 60 to 64
HSH15112	— 65 to 74
HSH15113	— 75 or over
<i>Number of dependent child/ren including student/s aged</i>	
HSH1461	— under 4
HSH1462	— 5 to 9
HSH1463	— 10 to 12
HSH1464	— 13 to 14
HSH1465	— 15 to 16
HSH1466	— 17 to 20
<i>Household head</i>	
HSH1011	Sex
HSH1021	Age
HSH1031	Marital status
HSH1041	Country of birth
HSH1051	Year of arrival
<i>Spouse of household head</i>	
HSH1042	Country of birth
HSH1052	Year of arrival
<i>person</i>	
PSN401	Sex
PSN402	Age
PSN403	Marital status
PSN404	Country of birth
PSN405	Year of arrival
PSN423	Relationship within income unit
PSN424	Relationship within household
PSN432	Family type
PSN433	Income unit type

**DWELLING***household*

DWE100	Dwelling structure
DWE101	Number of bedrooms
DWE170	Tenure (Nature of occupancy)
DWE180	Estimated value of dwelling

**TRANSPORT***household*

TRA125	Number of registered motor cars and motor cycles in household
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**LABOUR FORCE***household*

LBF170	Number of employed persons
LBF171	Number of unemployed persons

*Household head*

LBF1011	Employment status
LBF1181	Occupation
LBF1231	Hours worked in all jobs
LBF1551	Duration of unemployment

*Spouse of household head*

LBF1012	Employment status
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*person*

LBF401	Employment status
LBF418	Occupation
LBF4232	Hours worked in all jobs
LBF455	Duration of unemployment

**EDUCATION***household**Number of full-time students*

EDN1711	— aged 15 to 20 years
EDN1712	— aged 21 to 24 years
EDN1713	— aged 25 years or more

*Number of children attending*

EDN171	— government pre-school
EDN172	— independent pre-school
EDN173	— government primary school
EDN174	— government secondary school
EDN176	— independent primary school
EDN177	— independent secondary school

*Number of persons attending*

EDN175	— full-time tertiary studies
EDN178	— part-time tertiary studies

*person*

EDN400	Student status
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**GROSS WEEKLY INCOME***household*

INC102	Principal source of income
INC110	Household income from all sources
INC111	Household earned income from all sources
INC117	Per capita income for household

*Household head*

INC1021	Principal source of income
INC1101	Total income from all sources

*Spouse of household head*

INC1102	Total income from all sources
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**GROSS WEEKLY INCOME — continued***person*

INC402	Principal source of income
INC410	Weekly personal income from all sources
INC411	Weekly personal earned income from all sources

**WEEKLY EMPLOYEE INCOME***household*

IWS110	Wages and salary (including dependent child/ren's income, leave loading, selected income in-kind)
IWS1101	Wages and salary (excluding dependent child/ren's income)
IWS111	Wages and salary plus free items from employer
IWS112	Leave loading

*person*

IWS411	Wages and salary
IWS412	Leave loading

**WEEKLY SUPERANNUATION PAYMENTS***household*

SUP110	Superannuation
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*person*

SUP410	Superannuation
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**WEEKLY OWN BUSINESS INCOME***household*

IBT110	Weekly household income from own business or self-employed source
IBT1102	Weekly household income from own business or self-employed source

*person*

IBT410	Weekly personal earned income from own business or self-employed source
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**WEEKLY PROPERTY INCOME***household*

IPI111	Interest
IPI112	Dividends and royalties
IPI113	Rent from properties
IPI1122	Dividends
IPI1128	Other property income

*person*

IPI411	Interest
IPI412	Dividends and royalties
IPI413	Rent from properties
IPI4122	Dividends
IPI4128	Other property income



**WEEKLY GOVERNMENT PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES***household*

INC174	Number of pensioners and beneficiaries
IGB120	Total weekly income from government pensions and benefits
IGB145	Principal source of government cash benefits
<i>Weekly income from</i>	
IGB121	— sickness benefit
IGB122	— family payment (including additional family payment)
IGB123	— veterans affairs pensions
IGB124	— newstart / job search benefit
IGB127	— age pension
IGB129	— widow's pension
IGB130	— disability support pension
IGB131	— sole parent's pension
IGB132	— wife's pension
IGB133	— AUSTUDY
IGB136	— overseas pensions and benefits
IGB137	— carers pension
IGB138	— other government benefits

*person*

IGB420	Total weekly income from government pensions and benefits
IGB445	Principal source of government cash benefits

*Weekly income from*

IGB421	— sickness benefit
IGB422	— family payment (including additional family payment)
IGB423	— veterans affairs pensions
IGB424	— newstart / job search benefit
IGB427	— age pension
IGB429	— widow's pension
IGB430	— invalid pension
IGB431	— sole parent's pension
IGB432	— wife's pension
IGB433	— other government benefits
IGB434	— AUSTUDY
IGB437	— carers pension
IGB438	— overseas pensions and benefits

**REGULAR WEEKLY INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES***household*

IGB126	Weekly income from government scholarship
IOR121	Workers compensation payments
IOR122	Accident compensation
IOR126	Maintenance/alimony
IOR133	Other regular sources
IOR134	Private scholarship

*person*

IGB426	Weekly income from government scholarship
IOS421	Workers compensation payments
IOS422	Accident compensation
IOS426	Maintenance/alimony
IOR433	Other regular sources nec
IOR434	Private scholarship

**MORTGAGES AND LOANS***household*

LON1101	Number of mortgages or housing loans
LON1102	Number of other property loans
LON1103	Number of personal loans

**FIRST MORTGAGE OR HOUSING LOAN***household*

LON11111	Main purpose of mortgage
LON11121	Type of lender
LON11311	Weekly amount of repayment
LON11321	Amount of interest
LON11331	Amount of principal paid
LON1151	Amount borrowed
LON11911	Term of loan

*Also available for additional mortgage or housing loans.*

**FIRST PERSONAL LOANS***household*

LON1159	Amount borrowed for loan
LON11141	Purpose of loan
LON11941	Term of loan

*Also available for additional personal loans.*

**FIRST OTHER PROPERTY LOANS***household*

LON1155	Amount borrowed for loan
LON11131	Purpose of loan
LON11931	Term of loan

*Also available for second other property loan.*

## SECTION 2 — Classifications

**Number of health conditions** CND403  
0='Not applicable'

Codes 1 to 8 available covering 'One condition' up to 'Eight or more conditions'

**Type of health condition**  
— **first** CND4201  
— **second** CND4202  
— **third** CND4203  
— **fourth** CND4204  
0='Not applicable'

1='Sight problems not corrected by glasses or contact lenses'

2='Hearing problems'

3='Speech problems'

4='Blackouts, fits or loss of consciousness'

5='Learns or understands things slowly, or suffers from memory loss'

6='Limited use of arms or fingers, or has difficulty gripping things'

7='Limited use of feet or legs'

8='Nerves or emotional conditions which require treatment'

9='Any restriction on physical activity or physical work'

10='Disfigurement or deformity'

11='A mental disability which requires help or supervision'

12='Long term effects as a result of head injury, stroke or other brain damage'

13='Long term treatment or medication for a condition or ailment and is still restricted'

14='Any restriction caused by Arthritis, Asthma, Heart Disease, Alzheimer's Disease, Dementia or any other long term condition'

**Severity of health conditions** CND450  
0='Not applicable'

1='Needs help or supervision with tasks'

2='Has difficulty with tasks'

3='Has no difficulty with tasks'

**Whether needs help with**  
— **personal care** CND4511  
— **mobility** CND4512  
— **communications** CND4513  
— **education** CND4514  
— **employment** CND4515  
0='Not applicable'

1='Yes'

2='No'

**Number of tasks the person needs help with** CND452  
0='Not applicable'

Codes 1 to 5 available covering 'One task' up to 'Five or more tasks'

**Dwelling structure** DWE100  
0='Not applicable'

1='Separate house'

*Semi-detached, row or terrace house, town house:*

2=' — one storey'

3=' — with two or more storeys'

4='Flat attached to house'

*Flat, unit or apartment in building of:*

5=' — one or two storeys'

6=' — three storeys'

7=' — four or more storeys'

8='Caravan'

9='Houseboat, house or flat attached to shops, etc., improvised home, campers out'

**Number of bedrooms** DWE101  
0='Not applicable'

Codes 1 to 9 available covering 'One bedroom' up to 'Nine or more bedrooms'

<b>Tenure (Nature of occupancy)</b>	<b>DWE170</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>GEO100</b>
0='Not applicable'		0='Not applicable'	
1='Owner'		1='New South Wales'	
2='Purchaser'		2='Victoria'	
<i>Renting dwelling from state or territory housing authority:</i>		3='Queensland'	
3=' — Furnished'		4='South Australia'	
4=' — Unfurnished'		5='Western Australia'	
<i>Renting dwelling from other landlord:</i>		6='Tasmania'	
5=' — Furnished'		7='Northern Territory'	
6=' — Unfurnished'		8='Australian Capital Territory'	
7='Living in the dwelling rent-free'		<b>Broad geographical area</b>	<b>GEO105</b>
<b>Student status</b>	<b>EDN400</b>	0='Not applicable'	
0='Not applicable'		1='Metropolitan'	
1='Full-time student'		2='Other urban'	
2='Part-time student'		3='Rural'	
3='Not studying'		<b>Household type</b>	<b>HSH100</b>
<b>Number of full-time students aged 15 to 20 years</b>	<b>EDN1711</b>	0='Visitor'	
0='Not applicable'		1='Person living alone'	
1='One student'		2='Couple, no other usual resident/s'	
2='Two or more students'		3='Couple with children aged 15 or more only'	
<b>Number of full-time students — aged 21 to 24 years</b>	<b>EDN1712</b>	4='Couple with children aged less than 15 only'	
<b>— aged 25 years or more</b>	<b>EDN1713</b>	5='Couple with children'	
0='Not applicable'		6='One parent with children aged 15 or more only'	
1='One or more students'		7='One parent with children aged less than 15 only'	
<b>Number of children attending</b>		8='One parent with children'	
— government pre-school	<b>EDN171</b>	9='Mixed families in household'	
— independent pre-school	<b>EDN172</b>	<b>Number of families</b>	<b>HSH120</b>
— government primary school	<b>EDN173</b>	0='Not applicable'	
— government secondary school	<b>EDN174</b>	Codes 1 to 9 available covering 'One family' up to 'Nine or more families'	
— independent primary school	<b>EDN176</b>		
— independent secondary school	<b>EDN177</b>		
0='Not applicable'			
Codes 1 to 9 available covering 'One person' up to 'Nine or more persons'			
<b>Number of persons attending</b>			
— full-time tertiary studies	<b>EDN175</b>		
— part-time tertiary studies	<b>EDN178</b>		
0='Not applicable'			
Codes 1 to 9 available covering 'One person' up to 'Nine or more persons'			
<b>Expenditure items</b>	<b>EXP502</b>		
See <i>Expenditure Commodity Code List</i> in Attachment C.			

**Family composition****HSH122**

0='Not applicable'

1='One couple with or without dependants, with or without single non-dependants, and or single other relatives'

2='One male parent with dependants, with or without single non-dependants, and or single other relatives'

3='One female parent with dependants, with or without single non-dependants, and or single other relatives'

4='One parent with non-dependants'

5='Related lone persons'

6='Multi-family household which contains one or more one parent families'

7='Multi-family household which does not contain a one parent family'

8='Lone person household'

9='Household containing 2 unrelated lone persons'

10='Household containing 3 or more unrelated lone persons'

**Number of income units****HSH130**

0='Not applicable'

Codes 1 to 5 available covering 'One family' up to 'Five or more families'

**Number of males****HSH141****Number of females****HSH142****Number of non-dependent persons****HSH145****Number of dependants****HSH146****Number of other family persons****HSH147****Number of non-family persons****HSH148****Number of retired persons****HSH150****Number of spenders****HSH153****Number of persons aged**

— under 2

**HSH15101**

— 2 to 4

**HSH15102**

— 5 to 12

**HSH15103**

— 13 to 14

**HSH15104**

— 15 to 17

**HSH15105**

— 18 to 19

**HSH15106**

— 20 to 24

**HSH15107**

— 25 to 44

**HSH15108**

— 45 to 54

**HSH15109**

— 55 to 59

**HSH15110**

— 60 to 64

**HSH15111**

— 65 to 74

**HSH15112**

— 75 or over

**HSH15113**

0='Not applicable'

Codes 1 to 9 available covering 'One person' up to 'Nine or more persons'

**Number of dependent child/ren including student/s aged**

— under 4

**HSH1461**

— 5 to 9

**HSH1462**

— 10 to 12

**HSH1463**

— 13 to 14

**HSH1464**

— 15 to 16

**HSH1465**

— 17 to 20

**HSH1466**

0='Not applicable'

Codes 1 to 9 available covering 'One person' up to 'Nine or more persons'

**Number of usual residents****HSH1402**

0='Not applicable'

Codes 1 to 20 available covering 'One person' up to 'Twenty or more persons'

**Household family composition****HSH159**

0='Not applicable'

1='Couple only'

'Couple with'

2=' — one dependent child'

3=' — two dependent children'

4=' — three dependent children'

5=' — four or more dependent children'

7=' — non-dependent children only'

8=' — one dependent child and non-dependent children present'

9=' — two dependent children and non-dependent children present'

10=' — three dependent children and non-dependent children present'

11=' — four or more dependent children and non-dependent children present'

'Other couple with'

12=' — one dependent child'

13=' — two dependent children'

14=' — three dependent children'

15=' — four or more dependent children'

16=' — no dependent children'

'One parent family with'

17=' — one dependent child'

18=' — two dependent children'

19=' — three dependent children'

20=' — four or more dependent children'



**Duration of unemployment** LBF1551  
LBF455

0='Not applicable'

Codes 1 to 103 available covering 'One week unemployed' up to '103 weeks unemployed'

104='2 years or more'

105='Never worked full-time for 2 weeks or more, but has worked'

106='Has never worked'

**Number of mortgages or housing loans** LON1101

**Number of other property loans** LON1102

**Number of personal loans** LON1103

0='Not applicable'

Codes 1 to 9 available covering 'One loan' up to 'Nine or more loans'

Maximum: 3 mortgages or housing loans, 2 other property loans, 4 personal loans

**Main purpose of mortgage** LON11111

0='Not applicable'

1='Household dwelling'

2='Alteration or addition'

3='Motor vehicle'

4='Holiday home'

5='Farm assets'

6='Other purpose'

7='No purpose of loan reported'

**Purpose of other property loan** LON11131

0='Not applicable'

1='Household dwelling (owner occupied)'

2='Motor vehicle'

3='Other purpose'

4='No purpose of loan reported'

**Purpose of personal loan** LON11141

0='Not applicable'

1='Motor vehicle'

2='Other purpose'

3='No purpose of loan reported'

**Type of lender** LON1121

0='Not applicable'

1='Bank'

2='Building Society'

3='Insurance company'

4='Finance company'

5='Government agency (including War Service Loans)'

6='Credit Union'

7='Other lender'

**Sex** PSN401  
HSH1011

0='Not applicable'

1='Male'

2='Female'

**Age** PSN402  
HSH1021

0='Not applicable'

Codes 15 to 99 available covering '15 years old' up to '99 or more years'

**Marital status** PSN403  
HSH1031

0='Not applicable'

1='Married'

2='De facto'

3='Separated'

4='Divorced'

5='Widowed'

6='Never married'

**Country of birth** PSN404  
HSH1041  
HSH1042

*Detailed country classification available*

0='Not applicable'

1='Australia'

2='Other Oceania and Antarctica'

3='Europe and the former USSR'

4='Middle East and North Africa'

5='Southeast Asia'

6='Northeast Asia'

7='Southern Asia'

8='Northern America'

9='South America, Central America and the Caribbean'

10='Africa (excluding North Africa)'

11='Do not know'

<b>Age</b>	<b>PSN405</b> <b>HSH1051</b> <b>HSH1052</b>	<b>Income unit type</b>	<b>PSN433</b>
0='Not applicable'		0='Not applicable'	
Codes 1 to 94 available covering '1901' up to '1994'		1='Couple with dependents'	
<b>Relationship within income unit</b>	<b>PSN423</b>	2='Couple only'	
0='Not applicable'		3='One parent (with dependents)'	
1='Reference person'		4='Lone person'	
2='Spouse of reference person'		<b>Health care card</b>	
3='Dependent child'		— <b>first</b>	<b>PSN4801</b>
<b>Relationship within household</b>	<b>PSN424</b>	— <b>second</b>	<b>PSN4802</b>
0='Not applicable'		0='Not applicable'	
1='Reference person'		1='Pensioner Concession Card (PHB)'	
2='Spouse of reference person'		2='Health Benefits Card'	
3='Other household member'		3='Health Care Card'	
<b>Family type</b>	<b>PSN432</b>	4='Safety Net Concession Card'	
0='Not applicable'		5='Safety Net Entitlement Card'	
1='Couple, no others'		<b>Number of registered motor cars and motor cycles in household</b>	<b>TRA125</b>
<i>'Couple with'</i>		0='Not applicable'	
2=' — other relatives'		Codes 1 to 10 available covering 'One registered vehicle' up to 'Ten or more registered vehicles'	
3=' — dependent child/ren'			
4=' — dependent child/ren and other relatives'			
5=' — dependent and non-dependent child/ren'			
<i>'Couple with'</i>			
6=' — dependent and non-dependent child/ren and other relatives'			
7=' — non-dependent child/ren'			
8=' — non-dependent child/ren and other relatives'			
<i>'One parent with'</i>			
9=' — dependent child/ren'			
10=' — dependent child/ren and other relatives'			
11=' — dependent and non-dependent child/ren'			
12=' — dependent and non-dependent child/ren and other relatives'			
13=' — non-dependent child/ren'			
14=' — non-dependent child/ren and other relatives'			
15='Related lone persons'			
16='Lone person'			





## APPENDIX C — EXPENDITURE COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION

1 Expenditure is classified according to the Expenditure Commodity Classification. There are three additive levels of detail.

2 These are:

- the broad level comprising 17 expenditure groups
- the medium level which breaks up the broad level groups and contains 99 groups; and
- the fine level which is the most detailed level of expenditure available comprising 426 groups.

3 Table 4 below summarises the hierarchy of the classification.

### 4 Summary of Expenditure Commodity Classification

<i>Broad expenditure group</i>	<i>Medium level expenditure group codes</i>	<i>Fine level expenditure codes</i>
EXP 01 Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	1 to 6	101 to 109
EXP 02 Fuel and power	7 to 9	121 to 129
EXP 03 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	10 to 47	151 to 240
EXP 04 Alcoholic beverages	48 to 51	261 to 272
EXP 05 Tobacco	52	281 to 283
EXP 06 Clothing and footwear	53 to 58	301 to 341
EXP 07 Household furnishings and equipment	59 to 63	351 to 389
EXP 08 Household services and operation	64 to 69	401 to 431
EXP 09 Medical care and health expenses	70 to 73	451 to 471
EXP 10 Transport	74 to 80	501 to 535
EXP 11 Recreation	81 to 88	551 to 640
EXP 12 Personal care	89 to 90	661 to 669
EXP 13 Miscellaneous goods and services	91 to 95	701 to 736
EXP 14 Income tax	96	751
EXP 15 Mortgage repayments — Principal (selected dwelling)	97	752
EXP 16 Other capital housing costs	98	753 to 762
EXP 17 Superannuation and life insurance	99	771 to 772

4 The full Expenditure Commodity Classification, showing all three levels of classification, is shown overleaf. A full description of the goods and services included in each of the fine level expenditure groups is available on request. For an explanation of the references to RSE and factor line, please see appendix D.

<i>Broad &amp; Medium expenditure groups</i>	<i>Fine level expenditure groups</i>	<i>RSE (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>
<b>EXP 01 Current housing costs (selected dwelling)</b>		1.6	D
<b>1 Rent payments</b>		2.7	E
	<b>101 Rent payments</b>	2.7	E
<b>2 Mortgage payments — interest</b>		4.8	D
	<b>102 Mortgage payments — interest component</b>	4.8	D
<b>3 Rate payments</b>		1.3	E
	<b>103 Water and sewerage rates</b>	1.6	E
	<b>104 General rates</b>	1.4	E
<b>4 House and contents insurance</b>		2.1	C
	<b>105 House and contents insurance</b>	2.1	C
<b>5 Repairs and maintenance payments</b>		5.8	D
	<b>106 Repairs and maintenance payments to contractors (materials and labour)</b>	8.2	D
	<b>107 Repairs and maintenance — materials only</b>	6.6	D
<b>6 Other current housing costs</b>		7.5	D
	<b>108 Interest payments — loans for alterations and additions</b>	11.1	D
	<b>109 Body corporate payments</b>	9.4	D
<b>EXP 02 Fuel and power</b>		1.1	D
<b>7 Electricity</b>		0.9	E
	<b>121 Electricity (selected dwelling)</b>	0.9	E
	<b>122 Electricity (other property)</b>	12.2	D
<b>8 Gas</b>		2.2	F
	<b>123 Mains gas</b>	2.3	F
	<b>125 Bottled gas</b>	7.5	D
<b>9 Other fuels</b>		5.1	E
	<b>126 Heating oil</b>	11.7	D
	<b>127 Kerosene and paraffin</b>	36.6	A
	<b>128 Wood for fuel</b>	6.0	E
	<b>129 Other fuels n.e.c.</b>	16.7	D
<b>EXP 03 Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>		0.9	D
<b>10 Bread</b>		1.2	E
	<b>151 Bread — home delivered</b>	41.2	A
	<b>152 Bread — not home delivered</b>	1.2	E
<b>11 Flour</b>		3.8	E
	<b>153 Flour</b>	3.8	E

<i>Broad &amp; Medium expenditure groups</i>	<i>Fine level expenditure groups</i>	<i>RSE (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>
<b>12</b> Cakes, Biscuits, puddings		1.4	E
	<b>154</b> Cakes, tarts, puddings (fresh or frozen)	2.0	E
	<b>155</b> Biscuits	1.7	E
	<b>156</b> Cake, biscuit, pudding and bread mixes	4.8	E
<b>13</b> Breakfast and other cereals			
	<b>157</b> Breakfast cereals	1.7	E
	<b>158</b> Pasta (spaghetti, noodles, etc.)	1.9	E
	<b>159</b> Rice	2.9	E
	<b>160</b> Other cereals	5.8	D
	■ Subtotal : Bakery products, flour and other cereals (151 to 160)	9.1	D
<b>14</b> Processed meat (including ham, bacon and sausages)			
	<b>161</b> Ham	1.5	E
	<b>162</b> Bacon	3.5	D
	<b>163</b> Canned meat (other than bacon and ham)	3.1	E
	<b>164</b> Sausages (not continental)	10.5	D
	<b>165</b> Processed meat (frozen)	3.5	D
	<b>166</b> Processed meat (not frozen or canned)	8.0	E
		1.8	E
<b>15</b> Beef and veal		2.9	D
	<b>167</b> Beef and veal	2.9	D
<b>16</b> Mutton and lamb		2.8	E
	<b>168</b> Mutton and lamb	2.8	E
<b>17</b> Pork		3.1	E
	<b>169</b> Pork (excluding bacon and ham)	3.1	F
<b>18</b> Poultry and game		2.0	F
	<b>170</b> Poultry	2.0	F
	<b>171</b> Game	20.6	C
<b>19</b> Other meat and meat undefined			
	<b>172</b> Offal	5.2	S
	<b>173</b> Meat (not processed) n.e.c.	5.8	E
	<b>174</b> Meat undefined	10.2	E
		6.1	D
<b>20</b> Fish and other seafood		3.2	D
	<b>175</b> Fresh fish and other fresh seafood	4.6	E
	<b>176</b> Frozen fish and other frozen seafood	5.1	E
	<b>177</b> Canned and bottled fish, and other canned and bottled seafood	2.9	E
	<b>178</b> Processed fish and other processed seafood n.e.c.	12.0	D
	■ Subtotal : Meat and fish (161 to 178)		
<b>21</b> Fresh eggs		2.0	E
	<b>180</b> Fresh eggs	2.0	E
<b>22</b> Fresh milk and cream		1.3	E
	<b>181</b> Fresh milk and cream — home delivered	10.7	C
	<b>182</b> Fresh milk and cream — not home delivered	1.3	E

<i>Broad &amp; Medium expenditure groups</i>	<i>Fine level expenditure groups</i>	<i>RSE (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>
<b>23</b> Cheese		1.6	E
	<b>183</b> Cheese	1.6	E
<b>24</b> Butter		3.1	E
	<b>184</b> Butter	3.1	E
<b>25</b> Other dairy products		2.8	E
	<b>185</b> Powdered milk	11.1	C
	<b>186</b> Dairy products and eggs n.e.c.	2.9	E
<b>26</b> Margarine		2.0	E
	<b>187</b> Margarine	2.0	E
<b>27</b> Edible oils and fats n.e.c.		3.9	E
	<b>188</b> Edible oils and fats n.e.c.	3.9	E
	■ Subtotal : Dairy products, edible oils and fats (180 to 188)		
<b>28</b> Fresh fruit		2.0	D
	<b>189</b> Fresh citrus fruit	2.6	E
	<b>190</b> Fresh stone fruit	5.1	E
	<b>191</b> Fresh apples and pears	2.1	E
	<b>192</b> Fresh fruit n.e.c.	1.9	E
	<b>193</b> Fresh fruit undefined	8.0	C
<b>29</b> Canned, frozen and bottled fruit		3.0	E
	<b>194</b> Canned, frozen and bottled fruit	3.0	E
<b>30</b> Dried fruit and nuts		2.9	E
	<b>195</b> Dried fruit	3.7	E
	<b>197</b> Nuts	3.5	E
<b>31</b> Fresh potatoes		1.9	E
	<b>198</b> Fresh potatoes	1.9	E
<b>32</b> Other fresh vegetables		1.4	E
	<b>199</b> Fresh onions	2.5	E
	<b>200</b> Fresh root vegetables n.e.c.	2.1	E
	<b>201</b> Fresh tomatoes	2.6	D
	<b>202</b> Fresh vegetables n.e.c.	1.6	E
	<b>203</b> Fresh vegetables undefined	4.7	E
<b>33</b> Frozen vegetables		2.6	E
	<b>204</b> Frozen vegetables	2.6	E
<b>34</b> Other processed vegetables and vegetables undefined		2.9	D
	<b>205</b> Other processed vegetables	2.5	E
	<b>206</b> Vegetables undefined	14.9	D
	■ Subtotal : Fruit and vegetables (189 to 206)		
<b>35</b> Sugar		2.5	E
	<b>207</b> Sugar	2.5	E

<i>Broad &amp; Medium expenditure groups</i>	<i>Fine level expenditure groups</i>	<i>RSE (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>	
<b>36</b> Syrups, honey, jams and jellies		2.1	F	
	<b>208</b> Marmalades, jams and conserves	3.0	F	
	<b>209</b> Honey	4.7	E	
	<b>210</b> Syrups	12.6	D	
	<b>211</b> Jellies and desserts n.e.c.	4.4	E	
<b>37</b> Potato crisps and other savoury confectionery		2.2	E	
	<b>212</b> Potato crisps and other savoury confectionery	2.2	E	
<b>38</b> Chocolate confectionery		2.5	E	
	<b>213</b> Chocolate confectionery	2.5	E	
<b>39</b> Ice and other confectionery		1.8	E	
	<b>214</b> Ice confectionery (including ice cream)	2.1	E	
	<b>215</b> Other Confectionery	2.3	E	
<b>40</b> Tea (packaged)		2.3	F	
	<b>216</b> Tea (packaged)	2.3	F	
<b>41</b> Coffee (packaged)		2.5	E	
	<b>217</b> Coffee (packaged)	2.5	E	
<b>42</b> Other food drinks		3.5	D	
	<b>218</b> Canned and packeted soup	3.2	E	
	<b>219</b> Proprietary food drinks n.e.c.	6.5	C	
<b>43</b> Other food and food undefined		2.9	D	
	<b>220</b> Spices and herbs	5.1	D	
	<b>221</b> Sauces and salad dressings	2.2	E	
	<b>222</b> Spreads and mixes n.e.c.	3.4	D	
	<b>223</b> Food additives n.e.c.	3.1	E	
	<b>224</b> Baked beans and canned spaghetti	4.3	C	
	<b>225</b> Canned and bottled baby foods	10.7	D	
	<b>226</b> Frozen prepared meals	3.5	E	
	<b>227</b> Prepared meals n.e.c.	3.1	E	
	<b>229</b> Food n.e.c.	9.2	D	
	<b>230</b> Food undefined	5.9	E	
	■ Subtotal : Miscellaneous food (207 to 230)			
	<b>44</b> Soft drinks and aerated waters		1.8	E
<b>231</b> Soft drinks and aerated waters		1.8	E	
<b>45</b> Fruit and vegetable juice		1.9	E	
	<b>232</b> Fruit juice	2.0	E	
	<b>233</b> Vegetable juice	11.9	D	
	<b>234</b> Juices undefined	4.5	F	
<b>46</b> Other non-alcoholic beverages		2.6	E	
	<b>235</b> Cordials	3.1	E	
	<b>236</b> Milk based beverages, not packaged/boxed, n.e.c.	5.0	E	
	<b>237</b> Non-alcoholic beverages undefined	4.2	E	
	■ Subtotal : Non-alcoholic beverages (231 to 237)			

<i>Broad &amp; Medium expenditure groups</i>	<i>Fine level expenditure groups</i>	<i>RSE (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>
<b>47</b> Meals out and take-away foods		1.9	D
	238 Meals in restaurants, hotels, clubs, etc.	2.7	D
	239 Snacks, take-away foods (not frozen)	1.6	E
	240 School lunch money	8.0	E
<b>EXP 04 Alcoholic beverages</b>		2.0	F
<b>48</b> Beer		2.4	F
	261 Beer for consumption off licensed premises	3.1	E
	262 Beer for consumption on licensed premises	3.3	F
	263 Beer undefined	22.3	C
<b>49</b> Wine		4.0	E
	264 Wine for consumption off licensed premises	4.5	E
	265 Wine for consumption on licensed premises	6.0	E
	266 Wine undefined	20.6	C
<b>50</b> Spirits		4.6	E
	267 Spirits for consumption off licensed premises	4.6	F
	268 Spirits for consumption on licensed premises	7.5	D
	269 Spirits undefined	57.6	A
<b>51</b> Other alcoholic beverages		6.2	E
	270 Alcoholic beverages n.e.c. for consumption off licensed premises	16.1	D
	271 Alcoholic beverages n.e.c. for consumption on licensed premises	17.3	C
	272 Alcoholic beverages undefined	7.0	E
<b>EXP 05 Tobacco</b>		2.7	E
<b>52</b> Tobacco		2.7	E
	281 Cigarettes	2.8	E
	282 Other tobacco	12.4	C
	283 Other tobacco products	28.1	A
<b>EXP 06 Clothing and footwear</b>		2.8	D
<b>53</b> Men's clothing		5.3	E
	301 Suits	29.8	B
	302 Coats	28.2	B
	303 Trousers (excluding jeans)	10.1	D
	304 Jeans	17.2	C
	305 Cardigans, jumpers, sweaters and pullovers	13.4	D
	306 Shirts	6.9	E
	307 Singlets, underpants and briefs	10.5	D
	308 Sleepwear	19.9	C
	309 Men's other clothing	13.3	C
	310 Men's clothing undefined	28.5	B

<i>Broad &amp; Medium expenditure groups</i>	<i>Fine level expenditure groups</i>	<i>RSE (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>
<b>54</b> Women's clothing		5.2	C
	<b>311</b> Trousers (excluding jeans), skirts, dresses and suits	10.4	B
	<b>312</b> Jeans	15.0	D
	<b>313</b> Coats	16.1	C
	<b>314</b> Cardigans, jumpers, pullovers, sweaters, twinsets etc.	8.2	E
	<b>315</b> Foundation garments	11.4	D
	<b>316</b> Singlets, spencers, slips, petticoats, briefs and underpants	8.6	D
	<b>317</b> Sleepwear	12.7	D
	<b>318</b> Women's other clothing	5.1	E
	<b>319</b> Women's clothing undefined	13.2	D
<b>55</b> Children's and infants' clothing		5.0	E
	<b>320</b> Boys' singlets, underpants, briefs and sleepwear	17.4	C
	<b>321</b> Boys' other clothing	10.1	D
	<b>322</b> Girls' singlets, spencers, slips, petticoats, briefs, underpants and sleepwear	14.4	D
	<b>323</b> Girls' other clothing	9.7	D
	<b>324</b> Infants' clothing	10.0	D
	<b>325</b> Children's clothing undefined	9.8	D
<b>56</b> Headwear, hosiery, clothing accessories and clothing materials		3.7	E
	<b>326</b> Men's hosiery	6.0	E
	<b>327</b> Women's hosiery	4.7	E
	<b>328</b> Children's and infants' hosiery	9.2	E
	<b>329</b> Hats and other headwear	10.4	D
	<b>330</b> Clothing accessories (e.g. ties, gloves, handkerchiefs)	7.7	E
	<b>331</b> Clothing materials	9.4	D
	<b>332</b> Haberdashery	7.0	D
	<b>333</b> Clothing n.e.c. and undefined	5.5	E
<b>57</b> Footwear		4.1	E
	<b>334</b> Men's footwear	8.5	E
	<b>335</b> Women's footwear	6.3	E
	<b>336</b> Children's and infants' footwear	9.3	D
	<b>337</b> Footwear undefined	7.8	E
<b>58</b> Clothing and footwear services		6.9	D
	<b>338</b> Dry cleaning and laundering of clothes	5.8	E
	<b>339</b> Clothing repairs	34.0	A
	<b>340</b> Footwear repairs	14.2	D
	<b>341</b> Hire of clothing and footwear	34.3	B

<i>Broad &amp; Medium expenditure groups</i>	<i>Fine level expenditure groups</i>	<i>RSE (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>
<b>EXP 07 Household furnishings and equipment</b>		3.1	E
<b>59 Furniture and floor coverings</b>		5.1	E
	351 Kitchen furniture	11.9	D
	352 Bedroom furniture	6.8	E
	353 Lounge/dining room furniture	7.8	E
	354 Outdoor/garden furniture	15.8	B
	355 Other furniture	10.7	D
	356 Carpets	17.5	C
	357 Floor rugs, mats and matting	18.9	B
	358 Vinyl and other sheet floor coverings	27.7	B
	359 Floor tiles	25.6	B
<b>60 Blankets, travelling rugs, household linen and household furnishings</b>		5.7	D
	360 Bed linen	10.8	D
	361 Blankets and travelling rugs	23.0	C
	362 Bed spreads and continental quilts	13.7	D
	363 Pillows and cushions	15.6	C
	364 Towels and face washers	8.4	E
	365 Table and kitchen linen	10.5	D
	366 Curtains	31.5	A
	367 Blinds	25.2	C
	368 Other household textiles	12.3	D
	369 Paintings, carvings and sculptures	26.6	B
	370 Other furnishings and ornaments	6.9	D
<b>61 Household appliances</b>		4.9	E
	371 Cooking stoves, ovens, hot plates and ranges	12.4	D
	372 Refrigerators and freezers	9.1	D
	373 Washing machines	7.5	E
	374 Air-conditioners	17.0	D
	375 Dishwashers	22.7	C
	376 Clothes dryers	16.0	D
	377 Other electrical household appliances (including answering machines)	11.8	C
	378 Other non-electrical household appliances	30.4	B
<b>62 Glassware, tableware and household utensils</b>		5.6	D
	380 Tableware (e.g. crockery)	10.8	C
	381 Glassware	15.5	D
	382 Cutlery	27.1	B
	383 Cooking utensils	14.2	C
	384 Cleaning utensils	5.1	E
	385 Kitchen utensils n.e.c.	7.4	D
<b>63 Tools, other household durables undefined</b>		8.2	C
	386 Lawnmower (including electric)	37.2	A
	387 Gardening tools	13.2	C
	388 Other tools	14.5	B
	389 Household durables n.e.c. & undefined (including telecommunication equipment)	10.5	B



<i>Broad &amp; Medium expenditure groups</i>	<i>Fine level expenditure groups</i>	<i>RSE (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>
<b>EXP 08 Household services and operation</b>		1.3	E
<b>64 Household non-durables</b>		1.6	E
	401 Nails, screws and other fasteners	9.1	D
	402 Household soaps and detergents	2.1	E
	403 Household polishes	7.8	E
	404 Other household cleaning agents	2.8	E
	405 Paper products (tissue paper, serviettes, toilet paper)	2.7	D
	406 Trees, shrubs and plants	5.2	E
	407 Gardening products n.e.c.	7.8	D
	408 Swimming pool chemicals	16.8	C
	409 Household non-durables n.e.c. (including food wraps)	2.6	D
	410 Household non-durables undefined	6.8	E
<b>65 Postal charges</b>		4.6	D
	411 Postal charges	4.6	D
<b>66 Telephone and telegram charges</b>		1.2	E
	412 Telephone and telegram charges	1.2	E
<b>67 Household services</b>		6.9	D
	413 Pest control services	12.6	C
	414 Gardening and private rubbish removal services	10.6	C
	415 Housekeeping and cleaning services (including ironing)	10.9	D
	416 Household services n.e.c.	30.9	B
<b>68 Child care services</b>		8.6	D
	417 Child care services — institution (including pre year 1 education)	9.9	D
	418 Child care services n.e.c.	13.6	D
	419 Child care services undefined	24.9	C
<b>69 Household hire and maintenance expenses n.e.c.</b>		4.7	E
	421 Carpet cleaning	6.6	E
	423 Repair and maintenance of soft furnishings	20.6	C
	424 Repair and maintenance of household appliances	5.9	E
	425 Repair and maintenance of tools	12.8	D
	426 Repair and maintenance of household durables n.e.c. and undefined	27.1	B
	428 Hire of tools	29.3	B
	430 Hire of household durables n.e.c.	19.4	C
	431 Household appliance repairs insurance	16.3	C

<i>Broad &amp; Medium expenditure groups</i>	<i>Fine level expenditure groups</i>	<i>RSE (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>
<b>EXP 09 Medical care and health expenses</b>		1.6	E
<b>70 Accident and health insurance</b>		1.7	F
	<b>451 Hospital, medical and dental insurance</b>	1.7	F
	<b>452 Ambulance insurance (separate insurance)</b>	2.9	E
	<b>453 Sickness and personal accident insurance</b>	7.7	D
<b>71 Practitioner's fees</b>		3.3	E
	<b>454 General practitioner doctor's fees</b>	4.7	D
	<b>455 Specialist doctor's fees</b>	10.9	B
	<b>456 Dental charges</b>	5.4	E
	<b>457 Optician's fees (including spectacles)</b>	6.2	E
	<b>458 Practitioner's fees n.e.c. (including Physiotherapy and Chiropractic fees)</b>	6.8	D
<b>72 Medicines, pharmaceutical products, therapeutic</b>		2.4	E
	<b>459 Prescriptions appliances and equipment</b>	3.9	E
	<b>460 Proprietary pain relievers (powders, tablets, liquids etc.)</b>	3.9	E
	<b>461 Proprietary ointments and lotions</b>	4.9	E
	<b>462 Proprietary medicines n.e.c.</b>	3.9	E
	<b>463 Creams, tablets and medicine undefined</b>	5.7	F
	<b>464 Surgical dressings</b>	8.3	C
	<b>465 Therapeutic appliances and equipment</b>	35.6	A
	<b>466 Pharmaceutical products n.e.c.</b>	17.1	C
	<b>467 Medicines, pharmaceutical products undefined</b>	13.4	D
<b>73 Other health charges</b>		14.5	C
	<b>468 Hospital charges</b>	15.6	C
	<b>469 Health charges n.e.c.</b>	36.5	A
	<b>471 Hire of therapeutic appliances</b>	61.0	A
<b>EXP 10 Transport</b>		3.7	B
<b>74 Motor vehicle purchase</b>		6.6	D
	<b>501 Purchase of motor vehicle (other than motor cycle)</b>	6.7	D
	<b>502 Purchase of motor cycle</b>	6.7	D
<b>75 Other vehicle purchase</b>		42.6	A
	<b>503 Purchase of caravan (other than selected dwelling)</b>	63.5	A
	<b>504 Purchase of trailer</b>	37.1	A
	<b>505 Purchase of bicycle</b>	17.7	C
<b>76 Motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives</b>		1.4	E
	<b>506 Petrol</b>	1.5	E
	<b>507 Diesel fuel</b>	12.1	D
	<b>508 LPG and other gas fuels</b>	9.6	E
	<b>509 Oils, lubricants and additives</b>	5.9	E

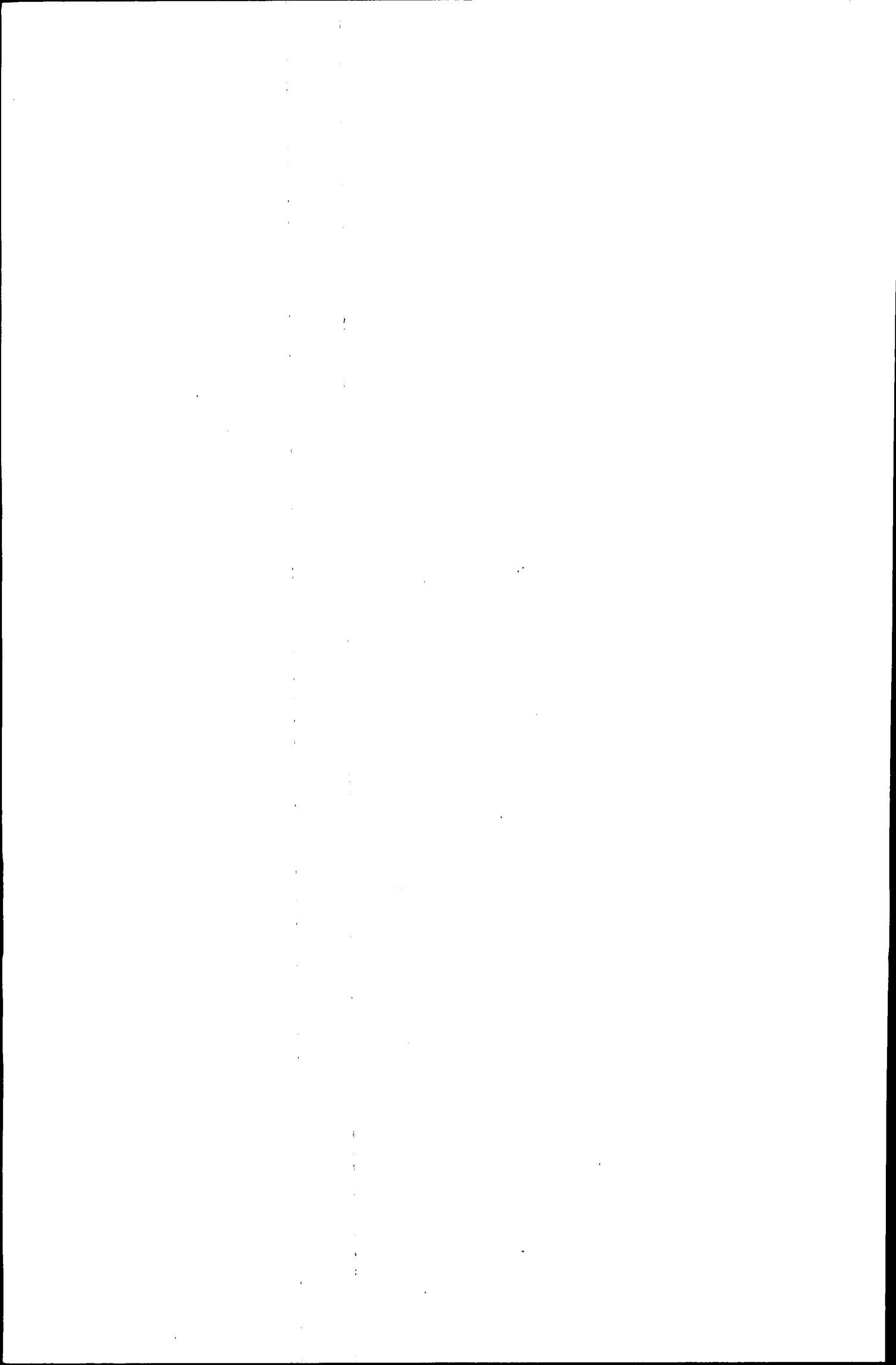
<i>Broad &amp; Medium expenditure groups</i>	<i>Fine level expenditure groups</i>	<i>RSE (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>
<b>77</b> Vehicle registration and insurance		4.0	A
	<b>510</b> Compulsory registration and insurance of motor vehicle (other than motor cycle)	1.3	D
	<b>511</b> Other insurance of motor vehicle (other than motor cycle)	1.4	E
	<b>512</b> Compulsory registration and insurance of motor cycle, caravan or trailer	6.4	D
	<b>513</b> Other insurance of motor cycle, caravan or trailer	23.4	A
<b>78</b> Other running expenses of vehicles		4.6	D
	<b>514</b> Batteries	14.6	D
	<b>515</b> Tyres and tubes	2.6	E
	<b>516</b> Motor vehicle electrical accessories (purchased separately) (including communications equipment)	23.5	C
	<b>517</b> Vehicle parts n.e.c. (purchased separately)	10.9	C
	<b>518</b> Vehicle accessories n.e.c. (purchased separately)	16.6	B
	<b>519</b> Crash repairs	9.9	C
	<b>520</b> Vehicle servicing (including parts and labour)	7.8	D
	<b>521</b> Drivers licence	2.6	E
	<b>522</b> Parking fees	5.5	E
	<b>523</b> Driving lessons	22.1	C
	<b>524</b> Subscription to motor organisations	11.9	E
	<b>525</b> Vehicle hire and leasing expenses (non-holiday)	34.0	A
	<b>526</b> Vehicle charges including hire of accessories n.e.c.	10.6	C
<b>79</b> Public transport fares		4.1	E
	<b>527</b> Rail fares	6.5	E
	<b>528</b> Bus and tram fares	6.1	D
	<b>529</b> Water transport fares	21.5	C
	<b>530</b> Combined bus/tram/rail/ferry fares	14.8	D
	<b>531</b> Public transport fares undefined	21.7	C
<b>80</b> Other fare and freight charges		9.7	C
	<b>532</b> Taxi fares (excluding holiday fares)	5.4	E
	<b>533</b> Air fares	27.3	B
	<b>534</b> Removalist fees	20.6	B
	<b>535</b> Freight charges n.e.c.	44.6	A
<b>EXP 11 Recreation</b>		2.3	D
<b>81</b> Television and other audio-visual equipment		4.4	E
	<b>551</b> Television	7.5	E
	<b>552</b> Television aerial	26.2	C
	<b>553</b> Radio/stereo/hi-fi equipment (including compact disc player)	8.9	D
	<b>554</b> Video cassette recorder & equipment (including video camera)	12.4	C
	<b>555</b> Home computer equipment & software	11.9	D
	<b>556</b> TV games	26.0	B
	<b>557</b> Blank video cassettes	9.7	D
	<b>558</b> Pre-recorded video cassettes or discs	9.5	E
	<b>559</b> Compact Discs and Records (audio)	7.7	D
	<b>560</b> Audio-cassettes and tapes	8.2	E
	<b>561</b> Electronic components n.e.c. and undefined	17.8	C

<i>Broad &amp; Medium expenditure groups</i>	<i>Fine level expenditure groups</i>	<i>RSE (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>	
<b>82</b> Books, newspapers, magazines and other printed material		2.4	E	
	<b>563</b> Books	4.6	E	
	<b>564</b> Newspapers (excl. specialist newspaper type magazines)	2.3	E	
	<b>565</b> Magazines and comics	3.2	E	
	<b>566</b> Other printed material	28.3	A	
<b>83</b> Other recreational equipment		6.6	C	
	<b>567</b> Photographic equipment	25.8	B	
	<b>568</b> Photographic film and chemicals (including developing)	4.5	F	
	<b>569</b> Sunglasses (excluding optical)	13.3	D	
	<b>570</b> Optical goods n.e.c.	62.3	A	
	<b>571</b> Studio and other professional photography	13.5	D	
	<b>572</b> Musical instruments and accessories	41.0	A	
	<b>573</b> Purchase of boat	38.8	A	
	<b>574</b> Boat parts and accessories	49.8	A	
	<b>576</b> Toys	7.3	D	
	<b>577</b> Camping equipment	26.1	B	
	<b>578</b> Sport equipment n.e.c.	13.9	B	
<b>84</b> Gambling	<b>579</b> Recreational equipment n.e.c. (including above ground pools)	10.1	C	
		2.9	A	
	<b>580</b> Lottery tickets	10.0	D	
	<b>581</b> Lotto type games and instant lotteries (scratch cards)	6.7	B	
	<b>582</b> TAB, on course betting, etc.	31.8	A	
	<b>583</b> Poker machines and ticket machines	13.4	C	
	<b>584</b> Blackjack, roulette and other casino-type games	39.9	A	
	<b>585</b> Gambling n.e.c.	16.5	A	
	<b>586</b> Gambling undefined	37.0	A	
	<b>85</b> Entertainment and recreational services		2.6	E
		<b>587</b> Hire of television	18.1	D
		<b>588</b> Hire of video cassette recorder	27.4	B
<b>589</b> Hire of video cassette tapes and TV games		3.6	E	
<b>590</b> Membership of video cassette library		78.1	A	
<b>591</b> Repairs to audio-visual equipment		16.7	D	
<b>592</b> Repair insurance for audio-visual equipment		8.6	E	
<b>593</b> Repair of optical and photographic equipment		50.6	A	
<b>594</b> Repair of sports equipment		34.1	B	
<b>595</b> Repair of other recreational equipment		40.2	A	
<b>596</b> Registration and insurance of boat		10.6	D	
<b>597</b> Health and fitness studio charges		18.5	B	
<b>598</b> Sporting club subscriptions		15.9	C	
<b>599</b> Squash court hire charges		14.0	D	
<b>600</b> Ten pin bowling charges		14.6	C	
<b>601</b> Skiing fees/fares		42.5	A	
<b>602</b> Green fees (golf, bowls, croquet, etc.)		7.0	E	
<b>603</b> Sports lessons		11.6	D	
<b>604</b> Sports equipment hire		22.4	B	
<b>605</b> Hire of other recreational equipment		29.7	B	
<b>606</b> Sports services charges n.e.c.	7.3	D		
<b>607</b> Spectator admission fees to sport	12.0	C		
<b>608</b> Cinema admission charges	4.8	E		
<b>609</b> Live theatre admission charges	7.8	E		

Broad & Medium expenditure groups	Fine level expenditure groups	RSE (%) for Australia	Factor line
<b>85</b> Entertainment and recreational services — <i>continued</i>		2.6	E
	<b>610</b> Admission fees/cover charges (dances, night clubs, etc.)	7.1	E
	<b>611</b> National park and zoo fees	14.2	D
	<b>612</b> Art gallery and museum fees	12.7	D
	<b>613</b> Day trips and other excursions n.e.c.	14.3	C
	<b>614</b> Amusement arcade machines	12.1	D
	<b>615</b> Club and association subscriptions (excluding sports clubs)	10.5	C
	<b>616</b> Cultural and other non-sporting lessons	6.5	E
	<b>617</b> Entertainment and recreation charges n.e.c. and undefined	7.2	D
<b>86</b> Animal expenses		4.7	D
	<b>619</b> Animal purchases	34.6	A
	<b>620</b> Animal food	4.7	B
	<b>621</b> Veterinary charges	11.3	D
	<b>622</b> Animal minding charges	39.7	A
	<b>623</b> Animal expenses and charges n.e.c.	8.7	D
<b>87</b> Holidays — Australia (selected expenses)		5.2	D
	<b>624</b> Holiday air fares — Australia	12.6	B
	<b>625</b> Holiday rail fares — Australia	20.2	C
	<b>626</b> Holiday bus fares — Australia	21.7	B
	<b>627</b> Other fares — Australia (including vehicle hire)	19.1	C
	<b>628</b> Holiday petrol — Australia	8.2	D
	<b>629</b> Holiday motel/hotel charges — Australia	7.4	E
	<b>630</b> Holiday flat/house charges — Australia	10.7	E
	<b>631</b> Caravan park fees/hire of caravan — Australia	10.1	E
	<b>632</b> Other accommodation charges — Australia	18.0	D
	<b>633</b> Airfare inclusive package tours — Australia	12.7	D
	<b>634</b> Other package tours — Australia	21.0	C
<b>88</b> Holidays — overseas (selected expenses)		5.1	E
	<b>635</b> Holiday fares overseas — air	6.1	E
	<b>636</b> Holiday fares overseas — other	25.5	B
	<b>637</b> Holiday accommodation overseas — hotel/motel	16.4	B
	<b>638</b> Holiday accommodation overseas — other	22.7	C
	<b>639</b> Airfare inclusive package tour overseas	7.8	E
	<b>640</b> Other package tour overseas	19.6	D
<b>EXP 12 Personal care</b>		2.5	D
<b>89</b> Toiletries and cosmetics		2.7	D
	<b>661</b> Toothpaste, toothbrushes and other oral hygiene products	2.8	E
	<b>662</b> Toilet soap	2.9	E
	<b>663</b> Talcum powders and deodorants	3.5	E
	<b>664</b> Toiletries and cosmetics n.e.c.	3.6	D
	<b>665</b> Shavers, hairdryers and other personal toiletry products	5.2	E

<i>Broad &amp; Medium expenditure groups</i>	<i>Fine level expenditure groups</i>	<i>RSE (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>
<b>90</b> Hair dressing and beauty services		3.8	D
	666 Hair services (male)	4.8	E
	667 Hair services (female)	4.8	E
	668 Hair services undefined	6.1	E
	669 Personal care services n.e.c.	12.3	C
<b>EXP 13</b> Miscellaneous goods and services		2.5	E
<b>91</b> Miscellaneous goods		3.5	D
	701 Watches and clocks	11.4	E
	702 Jewellery n.e.c.	8.9	D
	703 Travel goods, handbags, umbrellas, wallets, etc.	11.3	C
	704 Pens, paper, and stationery	2.8	E
	705 Stationary equipment n.e.c.	5.4	E
	706 Ice	11.8	D
	707 Miscellaneous commodities n.e.c.	4.3	E
<b>92</b> Interest payments on selected credit services (excluding mortgage payments for selected dwellings)		6.5	D
	708 Interest payments on fixed term loans and mortgages for other property	8.5	D
	709 Interest payments on credit card purchases (goods and services)	4.5	E
	710 Interest payments on credit card cash advances	10.6	D
<b>93</b> Education fees		6.1	D
	711 Primary school fees (government)	7.6	D
	712 Primary school fees (independent)	9.4	D
	713 Secondary school fees (government)	7.2	D
	714 Secondary school fees (independent)	10.3	D
	715 Tertiary education fees (including HECS payments)	12.7	B
	716 Fees paid to other educational institutions	11.5	C
	717 Private education tuition fees	26.1	B
<b>94</b> Payments for other property		11.7	C
	718 General council rates — other property	18.3	A
	719 Other payments — other property (including rent, body corporate and insurance)	13.3	C
<b>95</b> Miscellaneous services		4.1	D
	720 Government duties and charges separately identified	5.5	B
	721 Financial institution charges n.e.c.	40.7	A
	722 Alimony or maintenance payments	21.4	B
	723 Cash gifts, donations to charity	6.7	D
	724 Pocket money or allowance	8.1	D
	725 Union dues, professional association subscriptions	8.9	C
	726 Legal fees	41.2	A
	727 Fees n.e.c. (including Accountants and Tax Agents fees)	7.2	D
	728 Fines	16.5	C
	729 Personal belongings insurance	14.1	C
	731 Personal advertising, etc.	15.5	D
	732 Non-holiday accommodation	22.8	B

<i>Broad &amp; Medium expenditure groups</i>	<i>Fine level expenditure groups</i>	<i>RSE (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>
<b>95</b> Miscellaneous services — <i>continued</i>		4.1	D
	<b>734</b> Repair of miscellaneous goods	20.1	B
	<b>735</b> Miscellaneous services n.e.c. (including travel insurance)	8.4	C
	<b>736</b> State Deficit Levy (Victoria only)	18.5	B
	■ Total Consumption Expenditure EXP 01 To EXP 13	1.2	C
<b>SELECTED OTHER PAYMENTS</b>			
<b>EXP 14</b> Income tax		2.0	B
<b>96</b> Income tax		2.0	B
	<b>751</b> Income tax	2.0	B
<b>EXP 15</b> Mortgage repayments — principal (selected dwelling)		8.0	B
<b>97</b> Mortgage repayments — principal		8.0	B
	<b>752</b> Mortgage repayments — principal (selected dwelling)	8.0	B
<b>EXP 16</b> Other capital housing costs		18.8	B
<b>98</b> Other capital housing costs		18.8	B
	<b>753</b> Principal component of mortgage repayment for other property	20.1	B
	<b>754</b> Purchase of selected dwelling or other property (excluding mortgage repayments but including outright purchase, deposit, net of sales)	46.8	A
	<b>755</b> Additions/extensions	13.8	D
	<b>756</b> Internal renovations	11.6	C
	<b>757</b> Insulation	19.0	B
	<b>758</b> Inground swimming pool	33.2	A
	<b>759</b> Outside building	12.7	C
	<b>760</b> Landscape contractor	18.1	C
	<b>761</b> Outside improvements n.e.c.	11.1	C
	<b>762</b> Other capital housing costs n.e.c.	41.4	A
<b>EXP 17</b> Superannuation and life insurance		3.5	D
<b>99</b> Superannuation and life insurance		3.5	D
	<b>771</b> Superannuation and annuities	4.4	C
	<b>772</b> Life insurance	4.1	E





## 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% 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. Appendix C shows the relative standard error for each commodity item, at the Australian level. Table 5 on the next page shows the relative standard error for each household characteristic, at the Australian level.

## 5

**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**

	<i>Relative standard error (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		
<b>Average weekly household income</b>		
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
<b>Source of income (% of total income)</b>		
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
<b>Average number of persons per household</b>		
Under 18 years old	2.6	F
18 to 64 years old	1.3	F
64 years old and over	3.2	F
<b>Tenure type (% of households)</b>		
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
<b>Household composition (% of households)</b>		
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
<b>Estimated number of households ('000)</b>		
Metropolitan areas	1.0	F
Other urban areas	3.3	F
Rural areas	2.1	F
<b>Estimated total number in population ('000)</b>		
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 5, or appendix C as appropriate, 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 errors for an estimate can be calculated by multiplying the relative standard error for the item at the Australian level (found directly from table 5 or appendix C), by an adjustment factor (found from figure 2 at the back of this appendix) which compensates for the smaller sample size.

9 In theory, each different item requires a different adjustment factor. However, to prevent figure 2 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 5 indicates the group to which each household characteristic belongs. Appendix C indicates the group to which each commodity item belongs.

10 Figure 2 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 relative standard errors 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 5 or appendix C, 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 5 or appendix C; and*

*FCT = a factor based on the number of sampled households and is given in figure 2.*

11 An example of the calculation of a relative standard error is given below. The estimate of average household expenditure on transport for the fourth income quintile group is \$105.20 and the number of sampled households is 1,660. The relative standard error on this group is calculated as follows:

- (i) From appendix C the Australian RSE is 3.7% and the factor line required is B:
- (ii) Looking up line B on the graph with number of sampled households (1,660) shows factor B is approximately 1.65:
- (iii) The RSE is thus:  $1.65 \times 3.7\% = 6.1\%$ .

12 The estimate of average weekly expenditure for transport at the fourth quintile income level is \$105.20. Therefore the S.E. for this fourth quintile estimate is  $RSE \times \text{estimate} = 0.061 \times \$105.20 = \$6.42$ . 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 of 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%. Therefore, the standard error ( $SE(x_1)$ ) was equal to  $(\$105.20 \times 6.1)/100 = \$6.42$ .

(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 is \$90.86 and for personal care \$11.36. Calculation of the standard error for the combined estimate of transport and personal care would be as follows:

Given that  $x_1$  = average expenditure on transport  
and

$$\begin{aligned} SE(x_1) &= RSE(x_1) \times x_1 \\ &= 0.037 \times 90.86 \\ &= \$3.36 \end{aligned}$$

and that  $x_2$  = average expenditure on personal care  
and

$$\begin{aligned} SE(x_2) &= RSE(x_2) \times x_2 \\ &= 0.027 \times 11.36 \\ &= \$0.31 \end{aligned}$$

therefore

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

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

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

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% 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).

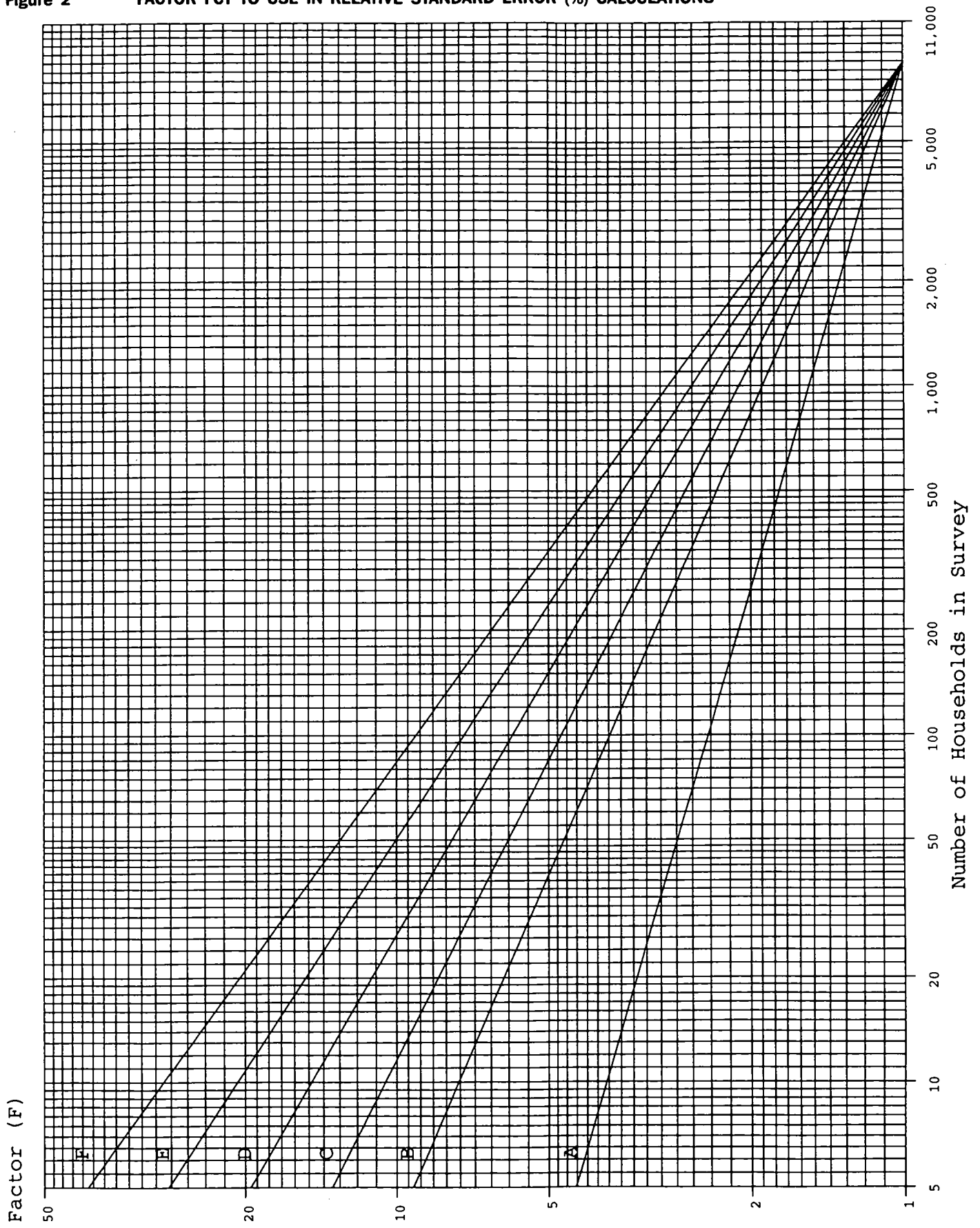
28 The relative standard error of the percentage or proportion can be approximated using the formula:

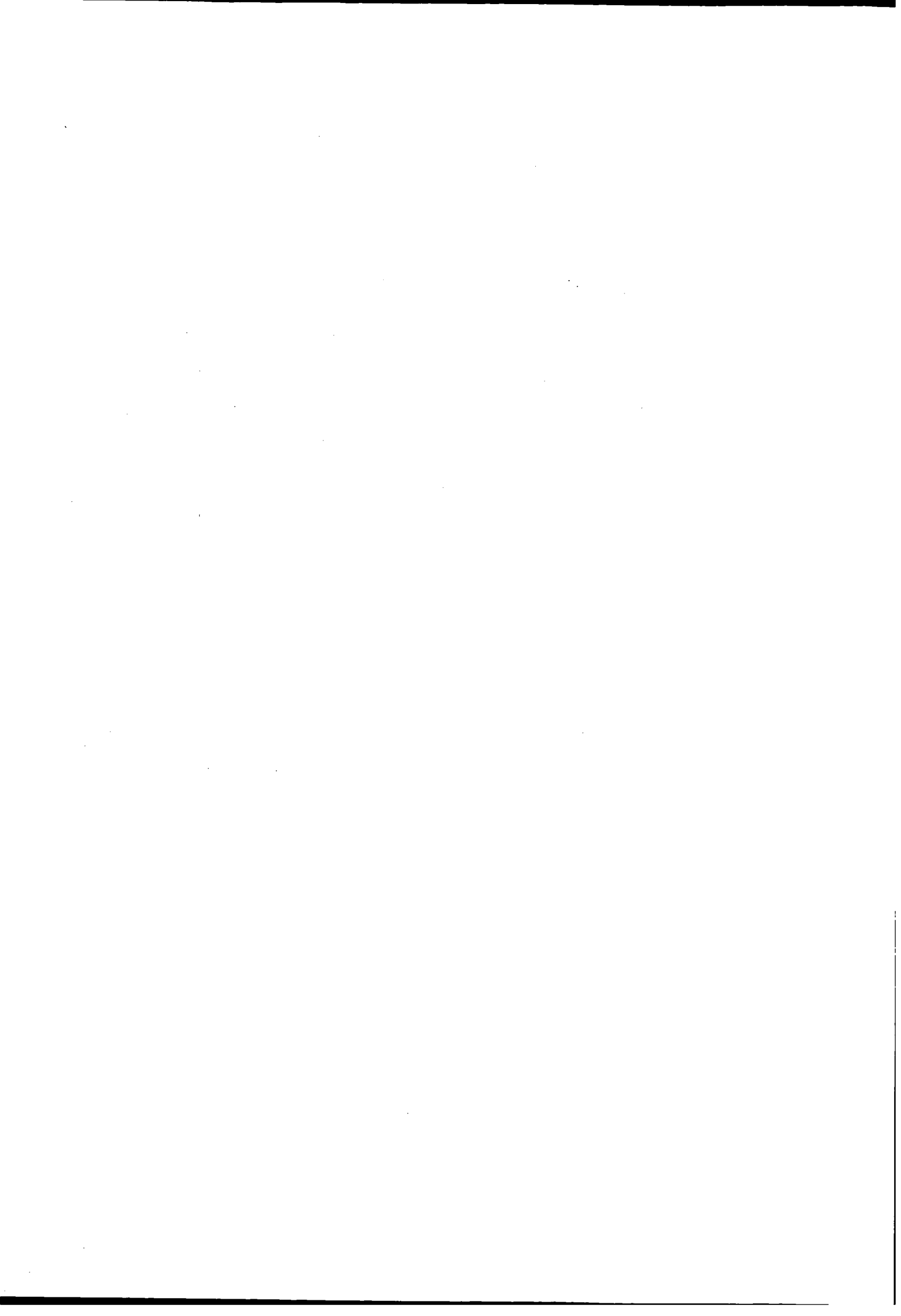
$$RSE\left(\frac{x_1}{x_2}\right) = \sqrt{(RSE(x_1))^2 + (RSE(x_2))^2}$$

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 2

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







## APPENDIX E — GLOSSARY

<b>Age</b>	Age refers to a person's age at last birthday.
<b>Average weekly expenditure</b>	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.
<b>Capital cities</b>	Capital cities are the six state capital city statistical divisions, the Darwin Statistical Division and the Canberra Statistical Division.
<b>Collectors District (CD)</b>	A CD is a geographic area, usually containing about 250 dwellings, designed for the purposes of population census data collection.
<b>Consumer Price Index (CPI)</b>	The CPI is a measure of changes over time in the cost of a constant basket of goods and services representative of expenditure by employee households in Australian metropolitan areas.
<b>Couple family</b>	A couple family comprises two persons in a registered or de facto marriage who usually reside in the same household.
<b>Couple only household</b>	A household consisting of a couple only, with no other persons present.
<b>Couple with dependent children only household</b>	A household consisting of a couple with dependent children and no other persons present.
<b>Couple, other household</b>	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.
<b>Dependent children</b>	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.
<b>Diary</b>	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.
<b>Employed Persons</b>	Employed persons comprise all those aged 15 years or over, who during the reference week <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(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</li><li>(b) worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helper); or</li><li>(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"><li>(i) on paid leave;</li><li>(ii) on leave without pay for less than four weeks prior to the placement date;</li><li>(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 placement date;</li><li>(iv) on strike or locked out; or</li><li>(v) receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or</li></ol></li></ol>

- (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 placement 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 a 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** 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 are counted as expenditure at the time they were acquired rather than at the time the bankcard bill was paid.

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.

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 ranging from two years for house purchases to three months for health expenses.

Appendix C provides a list of items of expenditure which comprise a particular expenditure group.

#### **Expenditure Commodity Classification**

The Expenditure Commodity Classification is used to classify all expenditure recorded in the HES. There are three additive levels of detail:

- 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.

For a full description of the Expenditure Commodity Classification see Appendix C.

**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 defacto), 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.

<b>Fully responding households</b>	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.)
<b>Government pensions and allowances</b>	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.
<b>Gross income quintile</b>	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% of all households.
<b>Group questionnaire</b>	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.
<b>Household</b>	<p>A household is a group of people who usually reside and eat together. This may be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 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</li> <li>■ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Household composition</b>	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.
<b>Income</b>	<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 therefore excluded from the definition of income.</p>
<b>Income tax</b>	The amount of income tax (plus Medicare 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.
<b>Individual questionnaire</b>	The individual questionnaire collected information from each person aged 15 years and over on the income and personal characteristics such as education and labour force status.
<b>Labour force status</b>	Labour force status classifies all persons aged 15 years or over according to whether they were employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.

<b>Lone person household</b>	A household consisting of a person living alone.
<b>Metropolitan areas</b>	See capital cities.
<b>Nature of housing occupancy</b>	See Tenure Type.
<b>Negative expenditure</b>	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.
<b>Negative income</b>	Negative income is the income accrued from an unincorporated business or rental property for which operating expenses and depreciation have exceeded gross receipts.
<b>Net expenditure</b>	Net expenditure is expenditure from which refunds (or trade-ins, sales or successful insurance claims for land, houses and cars) have been deducted.
<b>Net income</b>	Net income is gross income minus estimated income tax payable.
<b>Non-dependent children</b>	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.
<b>Non-family member</b>	A non family member is one of the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ a lone person,</li> <li>■ a group household member, or</li> <li>■ an unrelated individual living in a family household.</li> </ul>
<b>Non-responding households</b>	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.
<b>Non-sampling error</b>	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.
<b>Not in the labour force</b>	Persons not in the labour force are those who were not in the categories of employed or unemployed.
<b>Occupation</b>	Occupation was coded for all employed persons aged 15 years or over, using the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO).
<b>One parent one family household</b>	A household consisting of a lone parent and dependent children and may include non-dependent children, relatives other than dependants and non-family members.
<b>Other urban areas</b>	Other urban areas are all towns and urban centres with a population of 1,000 persons or more excluding capital cities.

<b>Own business income</b>	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.
<b>Part time workers</b>	Part time workers usually work less than 35 hours per week.
<b>Principal source of income</b>	Principal source of income is the single source from which the most income is received. For example, if a household received 45% of income from employee income, 35% from own business income and 20% from property income, the principal source of income would be employee income.
<b>Private dwelling</b>	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.
<b>Recall period</b>	The recall period was used in the group questionnaire to define the period for which survey participants 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).
<b>Reference person</b>	<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>
<b>Relative standard error</b>	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.
<b>Reporting period</b>	The reporting period is the two week period over which survey participants reported expenditure in the diary.
<b>Rural areas</b>	Rural areas are localities with a population of less than 1,000 persons and non-urban areas.
<b>Sample loss</b>	Sample loss refers to the loss of selected units due to the dwelling containing households out of scope (e.g. foreign diplomatic households), dwellings being vacant, under construction or demolished.
<b>Saving</b>	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.

<b>Self employed</b>	The self employed are persons for whom the job in which they usually worked the most hours was their own unincorporated business.
<b>Standard error</b>	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.
<b>Tenure type</b>	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.
<b>Unemployed persons</b>	<p>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 placement date; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ were available for work, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks prior to the placement date); or</li> <li>■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the placement date and would have started if the job had been available then.</li> </ul>
<b>Weights</b>	Weights or 'expansion factors' are values by which information for sample households is multiplied to produce estimates for the whole population.



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