



Household Expenditure Survey

Australia

User Guide

1998–99

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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PREFACE

This publication contains details about the 1998–99 Household Expenditure Survey, including its purpose, content and concepts, and the methods and procedures used to collect and process the data and derive the estimates.

The purpose of the User Guide is to help users of the data to understand the nature of the survey, its potential and its shortcomings in meeting their data needs.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CAI	Computer assisted interviewing
CPI	Consumer Price Index
D	Data collected using a personal diary
H	Data collected using a household questionnaire
HEC	Household Expenditure Classification
HES	Household Expenditure Survey
HESCCL	Household Expenditure Survey Commodity Code List
LP	Last payment
M	Data modelled using survey and administrative sources
mths	months
nec	not elsewhere classified
nfd	not further defined
n.p.	not for publication
p	indicates a partial match from one expenditure classification to another
RSE	relative standard error
SE	standard error
wks	weeks
yrs	years
*	estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50%
**	estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50%
. .	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The 1998–99 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) collected detailed information about the expenditure, income and household characteristics of a sample of 6,893 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 1998 and ending June 1999.

Previous Household Expenditure Surveys were conducted in 1974–75, 1975–76, 1984, 1988–89 and 1993–94.

The 1998–99 HES is similar to the 1993–94 survey. The main differences are:

- while the paper diary was retained, a computer assisted interviewing (CAI) technique was used to collect data from households and individuals. This reduced the possibility of sequencing errors and enabled some issues to be clarified through a series of edits at the time of interview, resulting in higher quality of input processing;
- the survey weighting process for the 1998–99 HES used more independent household and person estimates as benchmarks;
- extra detail was collected, or improved collection and/or processing methods were introduced, for information on mobile phones, taxes and fees on financial institution accounts, child care, education, disability, loans, industry of employment, tenure type, landlord type, gambling and income in-kind;
- new questions on financial stress and certain lump sum payments were included;
- the definition of dependent children aged 15 years and over has changed. It now includes full-time students aged 15–24 years who have a parent in the household (but no partner or child of their own). In previous surveys it included full-time students aged 15–20 years who had a parent or other relative in the household (but no partner or child of their own);
- a Household Expenditure Classification was introduced to replace the HES Commodity Code List (HESCCL) used in earlier Household Expenditure Surveys. While a different numbering system is used, the basic classification is similar to the HESCCL, with little movement across categories at the broadest level of the classification. At the detailed level, extra items have been created to cover new technologies such as digital video disk players. In addition, ‘not further defined’ items have been separated from ‘not elsewhere classified’ items. See appendix 3 for more information and concordances between the new and old classifications.

These differences are explored in more detail in chapter 5.

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 (or assist in adjusting) payments such as social security pensions, 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 proportionately 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, lone 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. The publication *The Effects of Government Benefits and Taxes on Household Income* (Cat. no. 6537.0) provides data on the net effect of some government activity on household income. This study is sometimes referred to as the 'fiscal incidence study'.

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 rely 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 chapters: Concepts and Definitions; Survey Methodology; and Survey Design and Estimation. The fifth chapter, Data Analysis, discusses the use of HES results in selected analyses and the last chapter, Sources of Further Information, lists HES products and services available from the ABS.

CHAPTER 2

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The concepts and definitions of income, expenditure and households in the HES are described in the following section. A glossary providing definitions of words and expressions used in describing this survey and its data is found at the end of this publication.

HOUSEHOLDS

The household is the basic unit of analysis in the HES. It consists of a person or group of people living together and having common provision for food and other essentials of living.

Households therefore have the following characteristics:

- they may consist of one or more related or unrelated persons or groups of persons such as families;
- they must live wholly within one physical dwelling. A group of people who make common provision for food and other essentials of living but live 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.

EXPENDITURE

The HES produces estimates of average household expenditure on goods and services and selected other payments for the 1998–99 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.

Measurement of expenditure
continued

The 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 1998–99 HES collects expenditure on acquisitions of washing machines over three 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 ten 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 three month period is equal to 96% of 1,000 (i.e. 960) households divided by the number of three month periods in ten 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 three months. This is divided by the number of weeks in three 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 three month period is equal to five times 96% of 1,000 households (since payments are made five times by each household) divided by the number of three month periods in ten 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 three months. This is divided by the number of weeks in three months (13) and by the number of households in the sample (1,000), to give average household expenditure of \$1.29 per week.

Measurement of expenditure *continued*

- *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 three months (which is equal to \$700 divided by the number of three month periods in ten years, which equals \$17.50). Aggregate expenditure is equal to 960 households multiplied by \$17.50 which equals \$16,800 every three months. This is divided by the number of weeks in three 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 1 for details).

Classification of expenditure

Expenditure is classified according to the Household Expenditure Classification (HEC) which is given in appendix 3.

The list shows the classification of goods and services, which is the primary focus of the HES. It also includes 'selected other payments' which comprise 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 on goods and services used for private purposes. It therefore excludes expenditure for business and other investment purposes. Operating expenses of unincorporated businesses are either not collected or are deducted from reported expenditure. If survey participants report business expenditure, it is picked up in questions in the household questionnaire or space provided in the diary, in which there is an opportunity to report amounts which 'have been or will be charged to a business'. If amounts have been or are going to be charged to a business, then these are 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 which is received or expected, the amount of the refund is deducted from expenditure to produce a net figure. For expenditure on visits to general practitioners, for example, Medicare and private health insurance refunds are deducted.

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

Deduction of refunds and trade-ins *continued*

In the case of the sale of land, houses and motor vehicles, the sale price net of outstanding loans is deducted from expenditure and in the case of houses and motor vehicles, amounts of successful insurance claims are deducted from expenditure. Deductions are made even if there is no expenditure on that item by the household. Sales and claims made in the recall period for items which are not replaced during that period are 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 exceed the costs of acquisitions of the same expenditure item, expenditure is recorded as negative. For example, if someone sells a luxury motor vehicle and buys a less costly model, the amount of expenditure recorded in the HES would be 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, and other items collected in the diary (see table A2.1 to identify items collected in diary). Employer subsidies for other items, such as the use of vehicles, housing costs, electricity and telephone services, are not included because data collected on employer subsidies (or income in-kind) cannot be fully reconciled with data collected on business refunds.

Other in-kind expenditures, such as the consumption of vegetables grown by the household or provided by another household (not in return for labour) are 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. For the 1998–99 HES, interviewing was conducted throughout the 1998–99 financial year. For most types of expenditure, data were taken from diaries in which survey participants recorded their expenditure over a two week period, beginning the day after interview. Diary derived estimates therefore refer almost entirely to expenditure during the 1998–99 financial year.

Estimates for infrequently purchased or more expensive items are derived from the household questionnaire (see explanation in Data Collection section in chapter 3) which collects expenditure information for goods and services on a recall basis. These less frequently occurring items are collected over periods longer than the two week diary reporting period so that sufficient numbers of households report expenditure to enable the calculation of reliable expenditure estimates. For example, in 1998–99, survey participants were asked to recall how much they spent on motor vehicle registration over the last 12 months. Recall periods differ between items, ranging from the household's last payment (which may be as short as the last week) for rent payments to two years for house purchases.

Timing of expenditure
continued

Table A3.1 (in appendix 3) indicates the items collected in the household questionnaire and their associated recall periods. In general, longer periods are used for items which are expensive, are acquired infrequently or are acquired at irregular intervals. Shorter periods are used for items which are purchased more frequently or are 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 vehicle registration, for example, cover the 12 months prior to the beginning of interviewing to the end of interviewing (i.e. July 1997 to June 1999). For house purchases, the period is two years prior to the beginning of interviewing to the end of interviewing (i.e. July 1996 to June 1999). Household questionnaire derived estimates therefore refer to varying periods prior to the 1998–99 financial year as well as during the 1998–99 financial year.

Studies which use HES data tend to assume that all expenditure estimates refer only to the common reference period of July 1998 to June 1999. This is generally true for diary derived estimates but is a valid assumption for estimates derived from the household questionnaire only if expenditure prior to the 1998–99 financial year was the same as during the 1998–99 financial year.

For household questionnaire estimates, if the volumes or prices of purchases were lower during the period prior to the 1998–99 financial year, then average expenditure over the preceding period plus the 1998–99 financial year will be less than average expenditure over the 1998–99 financial year only. Similarly, if prices or volumes were higher during the preceding period, the HES estimate will over-estimate average expenditure in the 1998–99 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 household 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 3 for details). For diary items, the reporting period is two weeks.

INCOME

Although the HES is primarily a survey of household expenditure, information is 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 *continued*

- Income levels and sources can be used to identify groups of special interest. Income is used to identify those receiving government pensions or benefits, those earning low or high incomes, and those receiving wages and salaries or other types of income.

The income data collected in the HES relates to usual cash income, that is 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.

Usual cash income Usual cash income refers to income which is most frequently received over a given period rather than the income which is 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.

Receipts which are excluded Receipts which are not recurring and usually regular or are not cash flows are excluded from the HES. Examples include:

- *capital transfers received* such as:
 - inheritances and legacies;
 - non-recurring gifts from other households;
 - capital repayment of loans from other households;
 - maturity payments received on life insurance policies; and
 - lump sum compensation for injuries.
- *capital gains and losses*, such as profit from buying and selling shares unless as a business.
- *receipts from running down assets* (excluding receipts from pension funds), such as:
 - withdrawals from savings; and
 - loans and credit obtained.
- most *income in-kind*, such as:
 - the value of home produced goods unless received from own business; and
 - non-monetary gifts from other households.

Sources of income Income is 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 2.

Employee income Employee income was collected in the 1998–99 HES 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 selected in-kind income from employers.

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.

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

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

With the exception of subsidies for goods and services which cannot 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 is 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 collects 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 cannot provide information on the last financial year and instead, provide information on the financial year prior to the last financial year. In cases where the preceding financial year's profit/loss is collected, it is assumed that this is representative of current income and is not indexed or updated in any other way. During processing, the amounts are divided by the number of weeks over which the business

Own business income <i>continued</i>	<p>was operational during the financial year to obtain equivalent average weekly income which, due to the length of the recall period, is considered to be the same as usual income.</p>
Property income	<p>Property income was collected from all persons aged 15 years and over who report 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 are collected for the last financial year. The amounts are divided by 52 weeks to obtain equivalent average weekly income which, due to the length of the recall period, is considered to be the same as usual income.</p> <p>Interest is collected from deposits (including term deposits) with banks, building societies, credit unions and other financial institutions.</p> <p>Rent comprises receipts from properties other than owner-occupied dwellings. It includes receipts from lodgers and others who were sub-letting part of the dwelling, but excludes receipts from boarders who were counted as members of the household. Analogous with own business income, rent is net of operating expenses such as repairs and maintenance and interest payments. It is also net of depreciation. Losses occur when operating expenses and depreciation are greater than gross receipts and are included in income estimates as negative incomes.</p> <p>Dividends comprise income households or persons receive from investments in corporate equities, such as ownership of shares. Income includes imputation credits.</p> <p>Royalties include receipts in return for the use of patented and copyright materials.</p>
Cash transfer income	<p>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 consists of government pensions and allowances, other pension and life assurance annuity benefits and other current cash transfers.</p> <p>Government pensions and allowances are 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.</p> <p>Other pension and life assurance annuity benefits include regular superannuation, life insurance and annuity receipts.</p> <p>Other current cash transfers include private scholarship or study allowances, workers' compensation not paid through the payroll and child support payments (non-government).</p>

Cash transfer income *continued* The HES collects current transfer information by asking recipients what their last payment is and the period it covers. Assuming that transfer payments are fairly uniform, the last actual receipt is considered a good proxy for usual income. The receipt is divided by the period it covers 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 are readily accessible to the child or the parent or guardian are 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 1998–99 financial year, shows the total period covered by the income estimates.

1 RECALL PERIODS AND TOTAL PERIODS COVERED BY 1998–99 INCOME ITEMS

<i>Income data item</i>	<i>Recall period</i>	<i>Total period covered by estimates</i>
Employee income		
■ usual pay	last pay	approximately July 1998 to June 1999
■ leave loading and regular bonuses	last 12 months	July 1997 to June 1999
■ income in-kind	2 weeks after interview (due to being collected in the diary)	July 1998 to June 1999
Own business income	last financial year (or if this could not be provided, the financial year prior to the last financial year)	July 1997 to June 1998 (or July 1996 to June 1997)
Property income	last financial year	July 1997 to June 1998
Cash transfer income	last payment	approximately July 1998 to June 1999

Studies which use HES data tend to assume that all income estimates refer only to the common reference period of July 1998 to June 1999. 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 1998–99 financial year. In cases where income levels are expected to have changed, researchers may wish to acknowledge or adjust for these differences.

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

Income tax 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 1998–99 and using the income and characteristics of household members as reported in the survey.

Income tax *continued*

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.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The HES provides information about both the income and the expenditure of households, but it would be misleading to regard the difference between average weekly income and the sum of the items of average weekly expenditure as a measure of saving.

First, to be properly understood, the concept of household saving needs to be articulated along with the concept of household wealth (assets less liabilities), and all forms of income and expenditure need to be measured and classified consistently with these concepts. The HES does not attempt to do this. For example, the HES measure of income does not include capital gains or windfall gains such as inheritances. Rather, it focuses on the regular and recurring forms of income; expenditure on current consumption of goods and services; the major component of regular current transfers (income tax); and three major items of expenditure which can be regarded as investment expenditure ('mortgage repayments—principal (selected dwelling)', 'other capital housing costs' and 'superannuation and life insurance'). The three items of investment expenditure are included in the HES because they are a significant regular commitment of many households which have to be financed from regular income.

Second, there are significant timing differences between the different components of income and expenditure collected:

- expenditure does not cover all current payments because expenditure was collected on an acquisitions basis;
- income does not cover all current receipts because it was collected on a usual receipts basis;
- expenditure does not cover a common reference period. Expenditure estimates for different items refer to different periods;
- income does not cover a common reference period. Income estimates for different sources of income refer to different periods.

The timing problem is likely to be greatest for households for which the major source of income is unincorporated business activity. Recorded income will relate to the previous financial year, while expenditure will mostly relate to a period within the current financial year. If business profitability is significantly different between the two years, then there may be a significant discrepancy between the recorded income and expenditure components which do not reflect the saving pattern of the household. While such differences will disappear to a certain extent through summing across households, there may still be an impact on aggregate estimates if, for example, all farmers had a bad season in one year and a good season in the following year. More importantly, there will be a definite impact on the quintile analysis of HES data.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
continued

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

CHAPTER 3

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SCOPE

Residents of private dwellings in all areas of Australia except remote and sparsely settled areas were in scope. Also excluded were households containing foreign defence force staff, foreign diplomats or diplomatic staff.

- *Private dwellings* were houses, flats, home units, caravans, garages, tents and other structures that were used as places of residence at the time of interview. These were distinct from special dwellings which included hotels, boarding houses and institutions. Residents of special dwellings were excluded because of differences in their lifestyle and accommodation.
- *Remote and sparsely settled areas* were areas in which there were less than 0.06 dwellings per square kilometre.

For most states and territories the exclusion of people in sparsely settled areas has only a minor impact on any aggregate estimates that are produced because they only constitute a small proportion of the population. However, this is not the case for the Northern Territory where such persons account for over 20% of the population.

COVERAGE

Information was collected only from usual residents. *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.

DATA COLLECTION

Information for each household was collected using:

- a computer-assisted household interview questionnaire which collected information on household characteristics, expenditure common to all household members (e.g. health service payments), and irregular or infrequent expenditure (e.g. household appliances and holidays overseas);
- a computer-assisted individual interview questionnaire which collected information on income and other personal characteristics; and
- a personal diary in which people recorded their expenditure over two weeks.

Sample copies of the above documents are available for purchase—see chapter 6 for details.

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.

INTERVIEWING PROCEDURES
continued

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

- *initial contact interview*
 - 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.
 - 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.
- *the placement interview*. Ideally all usual residents of the dwelling were present for this interview and the interviewer:
 - completed one household questionnaire for each household usually resident in the dwelling;
 - completed an individual questionnaire for each usual resident aged 15 years and over; and
 - 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 household questionnaire and completed the person's individual questionnaire.

- *diary visits*
 - 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.

DATA PROCESSING

Computer based systems were used to process the data from the 1998–99 HES with a program known as BLAISE. It was necessary to employ a variety of methods to process and edit the data which reflected the different questionnaires used to collect data from the household, individual and diary components of the surveys. These processes are outlined below.

Coding and input editing of household and individual schedules

Internal system edits were applied in the computer-assisted interview (CAI) questionnaire to ensure the completeness and consistency of the questionnaire. The interviewer could not proceed from one section of the interview to the next until responses had been appropriately completed.

A number of range and consistency edits were programmed into the CAI questionnaire. Edit messages automatically appeared on the screen if the information entered was either outside the permitted range for a particular question, or contradicted information already recorded. These edit queries were resolved on the spot with respondents.

Data from the CAI questionnaires were electronically loaded to the processing database on receipt in the ABS office in each State or Territory. There, checks were made to ensure data for all relevant questions were fully accounted for and that returns for each household and respondent were obtained. Problems identified by interviewers were resolved by office staff, where possible, based on other information contained in the schedule, or on the comments provided by interviewers.

Computer-assisted editing was performed on responses to questions on country of birth, occupation and industry of employment to ensure completeness, and family relationships, to assign individuals' relationships within household, family and income units.

Diary coding

HES diaries were collected from respondents some two weeks after the initial household interview. They were then dispatched along with the electronic transfer of household and individual schedule information. All reported expenditures in the diaries were entered using the BLAISE Diary Processing System. The BLAISE system helped operators to code diary items into HEC codes. A trigram coder enabled operators to select the appropriate good or service from an alphabetically ordered pick list of options. The system also deleted expenditure recorded in the diaries on items covered by the household questionnaire. For example, the household questionnaire collected information on mains gas payments so any payments coded to HEC code 02010102 (*Mains Gas—selected dwelling*) were automatically deleted.

The complete list of items classified to each expenditure code is called the HEC coding list and is available for purchase by researchers who need a detailed knowledge of the content of each expenditure code. For example, a researcher may need to know the contents of HEC code 03090301 *Potato crisps and other savoury confectionery* which the HEC coding list shows to contain bahl chiplets, Burger rings, Cheezels, chips (crisps), chips (not hot), corn chips, Le snack, pretzels, Snack attack and many others. During coding of data, there was a level of manual involvement in adding codes to the coding list for goods not already listed and for variant spelling and punctuation of reported expenditures.

Editing A range of processes was applied to the diary information to check that expenditure items as well as values had been recorded; that specific values were correctly coded if they were unusually high or low; that errors had not occurred in coding; and that relationships between household and diary information were consistent. A Query Resolution System ensured that:

- an accurate record of decisions was made in resolving the queries;
- coding of products was consistent;
- the HEC coding list was updated for unusual or unknown products;
- coders could continue to process diaries if they could not resolve an issue within a short time.

A range of edits was also applied to the household, individual and diary information to double check that logical sequences had been followed in the questionnaires; that specific values lay within expected ranges; and that relationships between items were consistent.

After unusually high expenditure and income values (termed statistical outliers) were investigated to determine whether there had been errors in entering the data, such values were also examined for their effect on total income and expenditure estimates for Australia. As a result, a small number of outliers were *winsorised*, that is, the values were reduced to the next highest recorded value. Winsorisation aims to improve the reliability of estimates and was considered where analysis showed that the unaltered values significantly affected the distribution of the Australia level total household expenditure and income estimates.

CHAPTER 4

SURVEY DESIGN AND ESTIMATION

SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample was designed to produce reliable estimates for households resident in private dwellings aggregated for Australia, for each state and for the capital cities in each state and territory.

SAMPLE LOSS

Sample loss refers to units which have been selected in the sample but are out of scope in the survey. The sampling units in the HES are private dwellings. Dwellings which are out of scope include those which are 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) are also out of scope. In 1998–99, of the 10,298 private dwellings selected in the sample, 1,390 dwellings were found to be out of scope.

RESPONDING HOUSEHOLDS

Of the 8,908 selected dwellings after sample loss, there were 2,015 which did not contribute to the values of HES expenditure or income. Such households included those who could not be contacted, had language problems, refused to participate, or were affected by death or illness of a household member. Also excluded were those in which the reference person or spouse did not respond to key questions in the survey such as income. Thus, there were 8,908 dwellings in the scope of the survey, of which 6,893 (77%) were included as part of the final estimates.

IMPUTATION

Of the households which provided most of the required HES information but were unable, or unwilling, to provide all of it, some were able to be retained in the sample and their missing values deduced or imputed.

For some of these households, 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 during processing. Imputation was carried out at two levels:

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

In either case, the record providing the missing information is known as the *donor* record. Donors were selected so that, as far as possible, the information they provided would be an appropriate proxy for the information that was missing. Depending on which values were being

IMPUTATION *continued*

imputed, donors were taken from the pool of complete households or individual records with complete information for the block of questions in which the missing information was located.

To better match donors to recipient records, both sets of records were ordered according to characteristics (such as number of adults and children present) associated with the blocks of variables being imputed. Recipients with missing information were matched with donors who fell into the same classes as themselves.

Edits were applied before and after imputation took place, to ensure that errors were not introduced through the addition of donor information.

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 or may have been completed through imputation for partially responding households. The 1998–99 HES final sample included approximately 600 households which had at least one imputed value. Over 40% of these households had only a single value missing.

2 HES FINAL SAMPLE: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, 1998–99

	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Balance of state/territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
New South Wales	1 327	706	2 033
Victoria	992	377	1 396
Queensland	580	516	1 096
South Australia	420	144	564
Western Australia	475	175	650
Tasmania	389	91	480
Northern Territory	335	89	424
Australian Capital Territory	277	—	277
Australia	4 795	2 098	6 893

WEIGHTING

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

Initial weights, based on the sample design, are equal to the inverse of the probability of selection. Weights for each member of the household are the same as the weight for the household itself.

In previous surveys, these initial weights have been adjusted to account for non-response. For the 1998–99 HES the demographic and geographic information available for non-respondents was analysed to determine whether a strong relationship existed between household non-response and its demographic and geographic characteristics. No strong relationship was detected so no adjustment to the initial weights to account for non-response was required.

BENCHMARKING

To adjust for underenumeration and to align survey estimates with independent population estimates, the weights were calibrated against person and household benchmarks. Using an iterative procedure, the weights were adjusted so that person and household estimates conformed with external person and household benchmarks. The two person benchmarks which were used in 1998–99 were: state/territory population estimates by eight age categories; and labour force status estimates (from Labour Force Survey data) by capital city/balance of state or territory by sex by five age categories. The two household benchmarks were: nine categories of household composition by capital city/balance of state or territory; and state by capital city/balance of state or territory. See the section on comparability between the 1998–99 HES and the 1993–94 HES in chapter 5 for further details of benchmarks used.

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 not include people living in sparsely settled areas in the Northern Territory.

ESTIMATION

Estimates produced from the survey are usually in the form of averages (e.g. average weekly household expenditure on clothing and footwear), or counts (e.g. total number of households who own their dwelling). For counts, the estimate is obtained by summing the weights of the responding households in the required group (e.g. those households owning their dwelling). Averages are obtained by adding the weighted household values, and then dividing by the estimated number of households. For example, average weekly expenditure on clothing and footwear by Victorian households is the weighted sum of the average weekly expenditure of each selected household 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

Non-sampling 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 a non-response adjustment to the sampling weights was not necessary in 1998–99 (see section on weighting in this chapter), some bias may remain;

Non-sampling error *continued*

- 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 is made to minimise these errors. In particular, the effect of the reporting and processing errors described above is 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 collection and processing.

The error due to non-response is minimised by:

- re-visiting all initially non-responding households in order to explain the importance of their cooperation to the project; and
- ensuring the weighted file is representative of the population by calibrating to benchmarks.

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 1.

CHAPTER 5

DATA ANALYSIS

SUMMARY OF COMPARABILITY WITH PREVIOUS HES SURVEYS

Comparability in the concepts, classifications and methodology employed in the HES has been maintained where possible between the 1998–99 survey and the previous surveys which were conducted in 1974–75, 1975–76, 1984, 1988–89 and 1993–94. 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.

Some of the differences between the surveys which need to be taken into account when performing time series analyses are given in table 3.

3 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE 1998–99 HES AND PREVIOUS SURVEYS

	1998–99	1993–94	1988–89	1984	1975–76	1974–75
Complete households						
■ capital city	4 795	6 107	5 263	6 896	2 813	9 095
■ other urban	1 534	1 712	1 630	2 027	2 225	—
■ rural	564	570	512	648	831	—
■ total	6 893	8 389	7 405	9 571	5 869	9 095
Household characteristics	See table 6 below for details.	See table 6 below for details.	Some differences in classifications and coding across household and demographic items.	Some differences in classifications and coding across household and demographic items.	Some differences in classifications and coding across household and demographic items.	Some differences in classifications and coding across household and demographic items.
Expenditure classification	Household Expenditure Classification (HEC)	Household Expenditure Commodity Code List (HESCCL)	Household Expenditure Commodity Code List (HESCCL)	Household Expenditure Commodity Code List (HESCCL)	Some differences in coding(a)	Some differences in coding(a)
Income in-kind (diary-collected)	The value of employer provided items was included in total income estimates.	As for 1998–89 HES	As for 1998–89 HES	As for 1998–89 HES	As for 1998–89 HES	As for 1998–89 HES
Income in-kind (collected in individual questionnaire)	The value of employer provided rent for housing, telephone services and use of car was not included in total income estimates.	The value of employer provided rent for housing, telephone services, electricity and use of car was not included in total income estimates.	As for 1993–94 HES	As for 1993–94 HES	The value of employer provided items was included in total estimates.	As for 1975–76 HES
Expenditure in-kind (diary-collected)	The value of employer provided items was included in expenditure.	As for 1998–99 HES	As for 1998–99 HES	As for 1998–99 HES	As for 1998–99 HES	As for 1998–99 HES

3 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE 1998-99 HES AND PREVIOUS SURVEYS *continued*

	1998-99	1993-94	1988-89	1984	1975-76	1974-75
Expenditure in-kind (collected in individual questionnaire)	The value of employer provided rent for housing, telephone services and use of car was not included in expenditure estimates	The value of employer provided rent for housing, telephone services, electricity and use of car was not included in expenditure estimates.	As for 1993-94 HES	As for 1993-94 HES	The value of employer provided items was included in expenditure estimates.	As for 1975-76 HES
Negative income	Negative incomes were left as negative.	As for 1998-99 HES	As for 1998-99 HES	Negative incomes were set to zero.	As for 1984 HES	As for 1984 HES
Income tax	Entirely imputed.	As for 1998-99 HES	As reported with non-response imputed.	As for 1988-89 HES	As for 1988-89 HES	As for 1988-89 HES

(a) Fine level codes in earlier surveys were less detailed and arranged in different categories. In most cases, it is possible to re-create the 1974-75 and 1975-76 codes for information collected in later surveys.

COMPARABILITY BETWEEN THE 1998-99 HES AND THE 1993-94 HES

Benchmarks

This section provides a more detailed comparison of differences between the 1998-99 and 1993-94 surveys

In 1993-94, the two household benchmarks comprised state/territory and twelve categories of household composition. There was a single person benchmark in 1993-94 which comprised six age categories. The household benchmarks in 1998-99 were expanded to include a distinction between capital city and the balance of the state or territory. The person benchmarks in 1998-99 were expanded to include extra benchmarks for state/territory and capital city/balance of state or territory, additional age categories, sex and labour force status.

4 COMPARISON OF BENCHMARKS USED IN THE 1993-94 AND 1998-99 HES

	1998-99 HES	1993-94 HES
Household benchmarks	State/territory by capital city/balance of state or territory	State/territory
	State/territory by capital city/balance of state or territory by number of adults (1, 2, 3 and over) by number of children (0, 1, 2 and over)	Number of adults (1, 2, 3 and over) by number of children(0, 1, 2, 3 and over)
Person benchmarks	State/territory by age groups (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65 and over)	Age groups (0-4, 5-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-54, 55-64, 65 and over)
	Labour force status (employed/unemployed/not in the labour force) by sex by capital city/balance of state or territory by age groups (0-14, 15-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65 and over)	

Expenditure classification Since 1984 the expenditure classification has been relatively unchanged. For the 1998–99 HES it was considered time to update the classification to include new items of expenditure such as payments to internet providers and mobile phone accounts. In the process of updating the classification, it was converted to a hierarchy using two digits for each level of the classification. This structural change allows for the addition and deletion of categories over time and for the logical display of levels, including the creation of totals and subtotals.

Some of the new categories include prepared meat products, land tax, mobile phone accounts, catholic school fees, other non-government school fees, sunscreens, road tolls, donations to charity, home entertainment systems, digital video discs, internet fees, satellite dishes, and pay television. For a complete list of items and the concordance with the 1993–94 HESCCCL see appendix 3.

Despite all the changes, 78% of categories at the published level are unchanged from 1993–94, and there are only minor changes to the major group level of the classification.

5 DIFFERENCES IN NUMBER OF EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES, 1993–94—1998–99

	<i>Published level categories</i>		<i>Base level categories</i>	
1998–99	8 digit codes	463	10 digit codes	609
1993–94	3 digit codes	425	4 digit codes	500
Number of new categories		38		109

Other classifications and standards Some of the classifications and standards used in presenting information on household characteristics have changed since 1993–94. Table 6 provides an indication of the variables affected by such changes.

6 DIFFERENCES IN CLASSIFICATION AND CODING OF HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

	1998–99	1993–94
Occupation	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations—Second Edition, 1997 (Cat. no. 1220.0)	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations—First Edition, 1986 (Cat. no. 1220.0)
Country of birth	Standard Australian Classification of Countries, 1998, (Cat. no. 1269.0)	Standard Australian Classification of Countries for Social Statistics, 1990, (Cat. no. 1269.0)
Geography	Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 1996 (Cat. no. 1216.0)	Modified Australian Standard Geographical Classification based on interviewing requirements
Household composition	Standards for Statistics on the Family, 1995 (Cat. no. 1286.0). In particular the definition of dependent children aged 15 and over has changed to include full-time students aged 15–24 who have a parent in the household (but no partner or child of their own).	In 1993–94 and previous surveys, the definition of dependent children aged 15 and over included full-time students aged 15–20 who had a parent or other relative in the household (but no partner or child of their own).

6 DIFFERENCES IN CLASSIFICATION AND CODING OF HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS *continued*

	1998–99	1993–94
Tenure type	ABS standard for Tenure Type, 1995	Nature of occupancy
Landlord type	ABS standard for Landlord Type, 1995	Nature of occupancy
Industry of employment	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993 (Cat. no. 1292.0)	Industry was not coded in 1993–94

Improvements and changes in data content Some of the differences between the 1998–99 and 1993–94 surveys which led to changes or expected improvements in output are given below:

- mobile phones—collected in the household questionnaire instead of the diary;
- taxes and fees on financial institution accounts—collected in the household questionnaire instead of the diary;
- child care—collected in the household questionnaire instead of the diary and some changes made to classification;
- education—questions included distinction between catholic and other non-government schools;
- disability—questions moved from the household questionnaire to the individual questionnaire and some changes made to screening questions for disability;
- loans—changed method for collection;
- gambling—improved instructions in the diary;
- income in-kind—improved instructions in the diary;
- more detailed questions on income in-kind collected in the individual questionnaire; and
- electricity payments dropped from types of income-in-kind in the individual questionnaire, and housing in-kind limited to employer provided rent.

Changes to child care, education and loans were particularly significant.

Child care and education In 1998–99 the collection of child care data was moved from the diary to the household questionnaire to improve the reliability of the data. There were also a number of classification changes, including the differentiation of child care into formal and informal child care, the inclusion of preschools in formal child care, and the movement of pre-year one education from child care (*Household services*) to education (*Miscellaneous goods and services*).

For education data items, the independent schools expenditure categories were expanded to differentiate between catholic and other non-government schools. Data items on the number of children in the household were also expanded to make this distinction.

Loans Methodological changes

In both the 1988–89 and 1993–94 surveys the ABS requested each respondent's authorisation to collect loans information from banks and other financial institutions. In 1993–94, 73% of loans were processed using information provided by banks or financial institutions. The details of the remaining loans were collected from respondents during the interview. This procedure had been used quite successfully in 1988–89. However, in 1993–94 there were problems with data quality and the form was expensive and time-consuming to process.

In 1998–99, instead of using a loans authorisation form, all respondents were asked to provide loans details. To improve data quality, respondents were asked to refer to a bank statement.

Definition

In the 1998–99 survey the definition of loans was expanded to include revolving credit loans and lease arrangements. A revolving credit loan, also known as a line of credit or continuous credit, is an arrangement where the customer may make minimum monthly repayments and pay interest to leave the remainder outstanding. Since there is no fixed monthly repayments the loan can continue indefinitely (e.g. overdrafts). Credit card balances were not included in loans in either the 1993–94 or the 1998–99 survey. The interest paid on credit cards was collected in a separate part of the survey. Other aspects of the definition of loans remained the same in the 1998–99 and 1993–94 surveys (see Glossary for details).

Data item changes

In 1993–94 loans were classified by type of loan (mortgage, other housing, personal). This was replaced in 1998–99 with the purpose of the loan (buy or build this property, buy or build other property, alterations and additions to this property, alterations and additions to other property, motor vehicle, holiday, other).

Calculation of interest and principal

In 1993–94 it was assumed that financial institutions would accurately report the amount of interest and principal paid on the loan. Where this was not the case, or in cases where respondents provided loan details, the amount of interest and principal paid was calculated using the usual repayment (minus refunds), amount borrowed, term, and proportion of loan used for other purposes. This calculation suffers from the assumption that throughout the term of the loan, equal amounts of interest and principal are paid.

In 1998–99 respondents were asked to provide the opening and closing balance of their loans, as reported on their statement, or the amount outstanding on their loan (if they had no statement). The closing balance, last repayment (minus refunds), current interest rate and proportion of the loan used for other purposes were then used to calculate interest and principal payments.

New items

Financial stress Based on living standards research over the past ten years including the Australian Living Standards Study conducted by the Australian Institute of Family Studies and the Deprivation Standards Research Project conducted by the Flinders University of South Australia, some new items providing a subjective measure of the household's economic well-being were included in the 1998–99 HES.

One person in the household was asked to provide assessments of the current household's circumstances. This person was randomly chosen from the household reference person and the spouse.

There were ten new questions which covered topics such as management of household income, present standard of living compared with two years ago, ability to raise emergency money (\$2,000), main source of emergency money, and cash flow problems. Data items available from this survey are listed in appendix 2.

Capital transfers In 1993–94 an extensive list of lump sum receipts was collected. In 1998–99 this picture was balanced by collecting some lump sum disbursements as well as receipts. The lump sum disbursements collected were irregular child support payments, irregular cash gifts, and cash matrimonial settlements.

INCOME QUINTILES

The 1998–99 HES publications 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.

CHAPTER 6

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION

This chapter describes the range of data to be made available from the 1998–99 HES in both published and unpublished form. More detailed information can also be obtained by telephoning the HES contact officer on 02 6252 7031.

PUBLICATIONS

The publications to be produced from the 1998–99 HES are listed below. Publication tables can also be provided in spreadsheet format. The number of publications is less than the number produced from previous surveys, but information previously available in publications can be produced if required.

User Guide (Cat. no. 6527.0) \$30.00—Describes the 1998–99 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) definitions, concepts, methodology and estimation procedures. It also contains the Household Expenditure Classification, a list of the HES output data items, and the relative standard errors of estimates.

Summary of Results (Cat. no. 6530.0) \$20.00—Contains summary tables of the 1998–99 HES results. Includes tables of expenditure on broad categories of goods and services by household income quintile group; principal source of income; state of residence; household composition; tenure type; and characteristics of the reference person.

Detailed Expenditure Items (Cat. no. 6535.0) \$24.00—Contains tables of household expenditure on over 400 items. Tables are cross classified by income quintile and state of residence. Data for Canberra and Darwin are also included.

The Effects of Government Benefits and Taxes on Household Income (Cat. no. 6537.0) \$27.00—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, classified by selected characteristics. Expected to be released in mid 2001.

UNPUBLISHED DATA

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

The published data are only a small portion of the data collected in the survey. It is also not the only way the HES expenditure data can be presented.

UNPUBLISHED DATA
continued

Some standard tables are available, including:

- state and capital city versions of the tables included in the 1998–99 *Summary of Results* publication (Cat. no. 6530.0);
- tables similar to those included in the 1998–99 *Detailed Expenditure Items* publication (Cat. no. 6535.0), but incorporating estimates with high relative standard errors that were suppressed in that publication; and
- tables showing detailed expenditure for each capital city.

For clients with specific requirements, customised tables can be produced. A wide range of data items is available—the detailed list of possible data items is contained in appendix 2.

The main expected areas of interest are:

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

SUPPORTING MATERIAL

Other material is available to assist clients in analysing 1998–99 HES data. This includes:

- samples of the household and individual questionnaires and a HES diary;
- the Household Expenditure Classification (HEC) and a concordance between the 1998–99 HEC and the classification used in earlier surveys; and
- the HEC coding list, which lists the products included in the detailed HEC codes.

These products are available either electronically or in hard copy form.

CONFIDENTIALISED UNIT
RECORD FILES (CURFS)

For clients wanting to produce their own tabulations and conduct manipulations of survey estimates (e.g. applying equivalence scales), a confidentialised file can be supplied.

To protect the confidentiality of individual persons and households some data items are removed from the file and the level of detail for some items is reduced.

CONFIDENTIALISED UNIT RECORD FILES (CURFS)

continued

Two types of confidentialised unit record files will be available:

- a file containing HES estimates only, which is expected to be released in October 2000;
- a file containing HES estimates combined with the estimates produced in the study of the effects of government benefits and taxes on household income.

The combined file will only be available some months after the release of the HES confidentialised unit record file. While each of the files is priced at \$8,000, clients purchasing the initial HES CURF who wish to also receive the later file incorporating the results of the study of the effects of government benefits and taxes on household income, will only be charged \$500 for the second file.

Clients wishing to register interest in these data files should telephone the HES contact officer on Canberra 02 6252 7031.

WORKING PAPERS

A series of working papers is proposed, which will provide further analysis of the results of the survey. The first of these, which will be available later this year, will identify and explain the differences between the 1998–99 HES estimates and 1998–99 Australian System of National Accounts household data.

Clients interested in receiving these working papers should telephone the HES contact officer on Canberra 02 6252 7031.

APPENDIX 1

INTRODUCTION

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

A measure of sampling variability, and the extent to which an estimate may vary from the true figure, is the standard error (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 surveyed.

There are two major factors which influence a standard error.

- *Sample size*—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.
- *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 so are subject to higher relative standard error.

There are about 2 chances in 3 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 surveyed, and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

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. In HES publications, estimates with an RSE of 25% to 50% are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *3.4) and those with an RSE of more than 50% are preceded by a double asterisk (e.g. **6.1) to indicate that they should be used with caution.

NON-SAMPLING ERROR

The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfect reporting by respondents, errors made in collection such as in recording and coding data, and errors made in processing the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling error, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. It is not possible to quantify non-sampling error, but every effort is made to reduce it to a minimum. This is done by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.

CALCULATING RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS

The ABS has calculated the relative standard errors for a variety of the HES estimates, using a technique known as Jackknife. Regression models were then fitted to the relative standard errors that had been calculated using the Jackknife 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 each HES publication, where data are provided to enable relative standard errors to be calculated for each estimate shown in the publication.

Table A3.1 (in appendix 3) shows the relative standard error for each expenditure item, at the Australia level. Table A1.1 on the next page shows the relative standard error for each household characteristic, at the Australia level.

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 A1.1 or table A3.1 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, will be shown in the table which contains the estimate of interest.

The relative standard error for an estimate can be calculated by multiplying the relative standard error for the item at the Australia level (found directly from table A1.1 or A3.1), by an adjustment factor (found from graph A1.2) which compensates for the smaller sample size.

In theory, each different item requires a different adjustment factor. However, to prevent graph A1.2 from becoming illegible, the items have been formed into six 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 A1.1 indicates the group to which each household characteristic belongs. Table A3.1 indicates the group to which each expenditure item belongs.

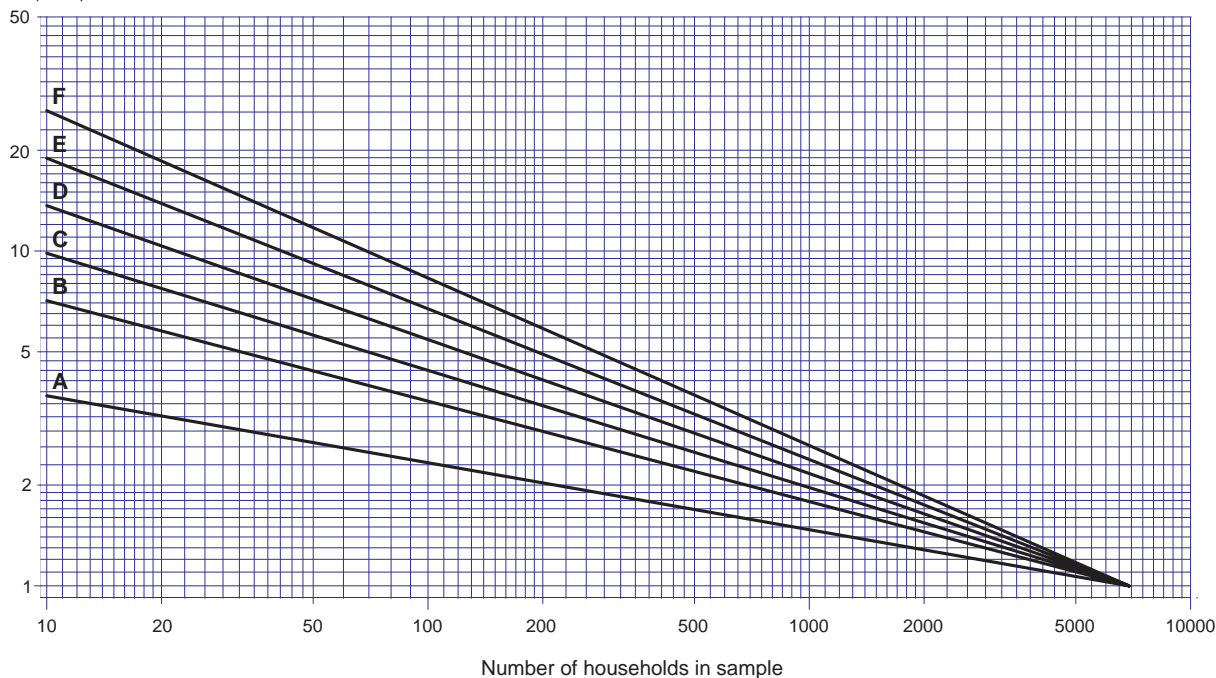
A1.1 RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

	<i>Relative Standard Error (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>	<i>Sample size where RSE =25%</i>
Average weekly household income (\$)			
Not categorised by quintile	0.9	F	9
First quintile	0.5	F	11
Second quintile	1.0	F	1
Third quintile	0.2	F	1
Fourth quintile	0.2	E	1
Fifth quintile	1.1	F	3
Source of income (% of total income)			
Employee income	1.0	F	12
Own business income	6.3	E	325
Government pensions and allowances	2.5	E	42
Other	4.2	F	191
Total	1.4	F	21
Average age of reference person	0.4	F	2
Average number of employed persons in household (a)	1.0	F	11
Average number of persons in the household			
Under 18 years	1.9	F	41
18 to 64 years	0.7	F	5
65 years and over (a)	3.2	F	115
Tenure type (% of households)			
Owners without a mortgage	1.9	F	40
Owners with a mortgage	2.2	F	52
Renters from state or territory housing authority	8.9	D	529
Renters—other	2.5	F	72
Other	10.3	E	962
Household composition (% of households)			
Couple, one family			
Couple only	2.2	F	42
Couple with dependent children only	2.2	F	40
Other couple, one family households	4.1	F	140
One parent, one family with dependent children	5.0	F	208
Other family households	7.3	F	450
Lone person (a)	1.9	F	32
Group	8.1	E	433
Estimated number in population ('000)			
Households			
Capital city (a)	5.5	D	154
Other urban	10.7	C	614
Rural	14.7	C	1 516
Total households (a)	3.4	F	129
Persons (a)	4.5	E	154

(a) This estimate for Australia is a benchmark total. RSEs for benchmark values should not be referenced from this publication. See paragraphs under heading of Standard Errors for Benchmark Totals for more details.

A1.2 FACTOR (FCT) TO USE IN RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR CALCULATIONS

Factor (FCT)



CALCULATING RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS

continued

Graph A1.2 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 the relative standard error for a particular estimate is as follows:

- from tables containing estimates in the relevant publication, look up the number of sampled households contributing to the estimate for the item;
- using table A1.1 or A3.1, look up the Australian relative standard error, R, for that item and the letter of the factor line corresponding to the item;
- using the factor line graph, read off the value of the factor, FCT, for the number of sampled households for the particular item;
- the relative standard error is calculated using the following equation:

$$RSE = FCT * R\%$$

where

R = the relative standard error of the estimate for Australia and is given in table A1.1 or A3.1; and

FCT = a factor based on the number of sampled households and is given in graph A1.2.

CALCULATING RELATIVE
STANDARD ERRORS
continued

An example of the calculation of a relative standard error is given below. Table 1 of the 1998–99 HES publication *Summary of Results* (Cat. no. 6530.0) shows that the estimate of average household expenditure on transport for the fourth income quintile group is \$154.80. The relative standard error on this group is calculated as follows.

- From table 1 the number of sampled households is 1,477.
- From table A3.1 the Australian RSE is 2.3% and the factor line required is E.
- Looking up line E on graph A1.2, when the number of sampled households is 1,477 the factor E is approximately 2.0.
- The RSE is thus: $2.0 * 2.3\% = 4.6\%$.

The estimate of average weekly expenditure for transport at the fourth quintile income level is \$154.80. Therefore the SE for this fourth quintile estimate is $RSE * estimate = 0.046 * \$154.80 = \$7.12$. From here we can deduce that there are about 2 chances in 3 that the true value lies within \$7.12 of the estimate (or between \$147.68 and \$161.92) and 19 chances in 20 that it lies within \$14.24 of the estimate (or between \$140.56 and \$169.04).

STANDARD ERRORS FOR
BENCHMARK TOTALS

As outlined in chapter 4, estimates derived from the survey were obtained using a complex regression estimation procedure which ensures that survey estimates conform to independently estimated distributions of the population, also called benchmark totals.

The relative standard error of benchmark totals, and benchmark totals by quintile, should not be referenced from this publication. (All benchmark totals are footnoted “a” in table A1.1.) An indication of the quality of some household benchmark totals may be found in *Household Estimates 1986, 1991–94* (Cat. no. 3229.0). Person benchmark totals are not subject to sampling error, but are subject to non-sampling error.

The Australia-level relative standard errors of benchmark values are provided only as a means of calculating non-benchmark total estimates. For example, the average number of people aged 65 years and over in a household is a benchmark total, so its Australian RSE should not be referenced from this publication; its Australian RSE in table A1.1 should only be used to calculate the RSE of non-benchmark estimates, such as the average number of people aged 65 years and over living in a couple only household.

CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERRORS FOR DERIVED STATISTICS

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

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.

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).

Converting between relative standard error (RSE) and standard error (SE)

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:

$$RSE(x_1) = (SE(x_1) * 100) / x_1$$

$$SE(x_1) = (x_1 * RSE(x_1)) / 100$$

Returning to the expenditure on transport example, average expenditure on transport (x_1) at the fourth income quintile level was \$154.80 and the RSE was equal to 4.6%. Therefore, the standard error ($SE(x_1)$) was equal to $(\$154.80 * 4.6) / 100 = \7.12 .

Calculating the standard error for summed estimates

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

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

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 (\$117.82) and personal care (\$13.73) can be obtained from table 1 of the 1998-99 HES publication *Summary of Results* (Cat. no. 6530.0). Calculation of the standard error for the combined estimate of transport and personal care would be as follows:

Calculating the standard error for summed estimates
continued

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Given that } x_1 &= \text{average expenditure on transport} \\ \text{and SE}(x_1) &= (x_1 * \text{RSE}(x_1))/100 \\ &= (\$117.82 * 2.3)/100 \\ &= \$2.71 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and that } x_2 &= \text{average expenditure on personal care} \\ \text{and SE}(x_2) &= (x_2 * \text{RSE}(x_2))/100 \\ &= (\$13.73 * 2.2)/100 \\ &= \$0.30 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{then} \\ \text{SE}(x_1 + x_2) &= \sqrt{(2.71)^2 + (0.30)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{7.34 + 0.09} \\ &= \$2.73 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

where r is the sample correlation coefficient.

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.

Calculating the standard error for the difference between estimates

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.

The approximate standard error of the difference between estimates is:

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

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

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

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

Calculating the standard error of the ratio of estimates

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

For example, researchers may want to express expenditure on petrol (expenditure code 10010301) as a percentage of total expenditure on transport costs (the sum of all expenditure codes beginning with 10).

Calculating the standard error of the ratio of estimates *continued*

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

$$\text{RSE}(x_1 / x_2) = \sqrt{(\text{RSE}(x_1))^2 + (\text{RSE}(x_2))^2}$$

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

APPENDIX 2

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A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST

<i>Data items</i>	<i>Categories</i>
HOUSEHOLD LEVEL ITEMS	
GEOGRAPHY	
State and territory	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania Northern Territory Australian Capital Territory
Section of state	Major urban Other urban Bounded locality Rural balance
Broad geographic area	Capital city Other urban Rural
Statistical local area	
Index of relative socioeconomic disadvantage - decile - Australia	
Index of relative socioeconomic disadvantage - decile - State	
SELECTED DWELLING	
Dwelling structure	Separate house Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc. with one storey Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc. with two or more storeys Flat, unit or apartment in a 1 or 2 storey block Flat, unit or apartment in a 3 storey block Flat, unit or apartment in a 4 or more storey block Flat, unit or apartment attached to a house Other dwelling: Caravan, cabin, houseboat Other dwelling: Improvised home, tent Other dwelling: House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.
Dwelling location	Caravan park Marina Manufactured home estate Accommodation for the retired or aged (self-care) Other (including residential dwellings blocks, farms etc.)
Number of bedrooms	None (includes bed sitters) 1 bedroom

A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST *continued*

<i>Data items</i>	<i>Categories</i>
Number of bedrooms <i>continued</i>	2 bedrooms 3 bedrooms 4 bedrooms 5 or more bedrooms
Whether rented dwelling is furnished	Not applicable Furnished Unfurnished
Estimated value of dwelling	
Tenure type	Owner without a mortgage Owner with a mortgage Life tenure scheme Participant of rent/buy (or shared equity) scheme Renter Rent-free Other Inadequately described
Landlord type	Real estate agent State or territory housing authority Parent/other relative not in same household Other person not in same household Owner/manager of caravan park Employer: Defence Housing Authority Employer: government Employer: other Housing cooperative/community/church group Other
Nature of housing occupancy	Owned outright Being bought Renting government housing authority - furnished Renting government housing authority - unfurnished Renting - other - furnished Renting - other - unfurnished Occupied rent-free Other tenures
Tenure type of caravan land	Owner—without mortgage Owner—with mortgage Renter Rent-free Other
DEMOGRAPHICS	
Household structure	Person living alone Couple, no other usual resident(s) Couple with children aged 15 and over only Couple with children aged 0–14 only

A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST *continued*

<i>Data items</i>	<i>Categories</i>
Household structure <i>continued</i>	Couple with children aged 0–14 and children aged 15 and over Lone parent with children aged 15 and over only Lone parent with children aged 0–14 only Lone parent with children aged 0–14 and children aged 15 and over Other household types
Standard household type category	One family household with only family members present Two family household with only family members present Three or more family household with only family members present One family household with non-family members present Two family household with non-family members present Three or more family household with non-family members present Lone person household Group household
Household family composition	Couple only Couple with one dependent child only Couple with two dependent children only Couple with three dependent children only Couple with four or more dependent children only Couple with non-dependent children only Couple with one dependent child and non-dependent children present only Couple with two dependent children and non-dependent children present only Couple with three dependent children and non-dependent children present only Couple with four or more dependent children and non-dependent children present only Other couple one family households with one dependent child Other couple one family households with two dependent children Other couple one family households with three dependent children Other couple one family households with four or more dependent children Other couple with no dependent children One parent, one family households with one dependent child only One parent, one family households with two dependent child only One parent, one family households with three dependent child only One parent, one family with four or more dependent children only Other one parent family with one dependent child Other one parent family with two dependent children

A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST *continued*

<i>Data items</i>	<i>Categories</i>
Household family composition <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other one parent family with three dependent children Other one parent family with four or more dependent children Other one family household Multiple family household with one dependent child Multiple family household with two dependent children Multiple family household with three dependent children Multiple family household with four or more dependent children Multiple family household without dependent children Lone person household Group household
Family composition of the household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One couple, with or without dependants, with or without non-dependants, and/or other relatives One male parent with dependants, with or without non-dependants, and/or other relatives One female parent with dependants, with or without non-dependants, and/or other relatives One parent with non-dependants with or without other relatives Other related persons Multi-family household with lone parent, or one parent one family household and unrelated persons Multi-family household without lone parent, or couple/other one family household & unrelated persons Lone person household Household containing 2 unrelated persons Household containing 3 or more unrelated persons
Life cycle stage in the household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lone person only, under 35 Couple only, reference person under 35 Couple with dependent children only—eldest child under 5 Couple with dependent children only—eldest child 5 to 14 Couple with dependent children only—eldest child 15 to 24 Couple with dependent and non-dependent children Couple with non-dependent children only Lone parent with dependent children only Couple only, reference person 55 to 64 Couple only, reference person 65 and over Lone person only, reference person 65 and over
Number of families in the household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 family 2 families
Number of income units in the household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 income unit 2 income units 3 income units

A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST *continued*

<i>Data items</i>	<i>Categories</i>
Number of income units in the household <i>continued</i>	4 income units 5 income units 6 income units
Number of persons in the household	
Number of males in the household	
Number of females in the household	
Number of persons aged 15 years and over in the household	
Number of male spenders in the household	
Number of female spenders in the household	
Number of dependent spenders in the household	
Number of non-dependants in the household	
Number of dependants in the household aged under 25	
Number of other family persons in the household	
Number of non-family persons in the household	
Number of pension/benefit recipients in the household	
Number of children for which family payment received in the household	
Number of retired persons in the household	
Number of dependants in the household aged 15 to 16	
Number of dependants in the household aged 17 to 20	
Number of dependants in the household aged 21 to 24	
Number of dependants in the household aged 15 to 17	
Number of dependants in the household aged 18 to 24	
Number of persons in household aged under 2	
Number of persons in household aged 2 to 4	
Number of persons in household aged 5 to 9	
Number of persons in household aged 10 to 12	
Number of persons in household aged 13 to 14	
Number of persons in household aged 15 to 17	
Number of persons in household aged 18 to 19	
Number of persons in household aged 20 to 24	
Number of persons in household aged 25 to 44	
Number of persons in household aged 45 to 54	
Number of persons in household aged 55 to 59	
Number of persons in household aged 60 to 64	
Number of persons in household aged 65 to 74	
Number of persons in household aged 75 and over	
LABOUR FORCE	
Number of employed persons in the household	
Number of unemployed persons in the household	
EDUCATION	
Number of persons attending pre-school	
Number of persons attending government primary school	
Number of persons attending catholic primary school	

A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST *continued*

<i>Data items</i>	<i>Categories</i>
Number of persons attending other non-government primary school	
Number of persons attending government secondary school	
Number of persons attending catholic secondary school	
Number of persons attending other non-government secondary school	
Number of persons attending non-government primary school	
Number of persons attending non-government secondary school	
Number of persons undertaking full-time tertiary studies	
Number of persons undertaking part-time tertiary studies	
Number of full and part-time students in household aged 15 to 20	
Number of full and part-time students in household aged 21 to 24	
Number of full and part-time students in household aged 25 and over	
EXPENDITURE	
Major expenditure groups (see Appendix 3 for full details of all expenditure categories)	
Household weekly expenditure on current housing costs (selected dwelling)	
Household weekly expenditure on domestic fuel and power	
Household weekly expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages	
Household weekly expenditure on alcoholic beverages	
Household weekly expenditure on tobacco products	
Household weekly expenditure on clothing and footwear	
Household weekly expenditure on household furnishings and equipment	
Household weekly expenditure on household services and operation	
Household weekly expenditure on medical care and health expenses	
Household weekly expenditure on transport	
Household weekly expenditure on recreation	
Household weekly expenditure on personal care	
Household weekly expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services	
Total goods and services expenditure	
Household weekly expenditure on income tax	
Household weekly expenditure on mortgage repayments—principal (selected dwelling)	
Household weekly expenditure on other capital housing costs	
Household weekly expenditure on superannuation and life insurance	
Budget standards expenditure	
Household weekly expenditure on budget standards housing category	

A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST *continued*

<i>Data items</i>	<i>Categories</i>
Household weekly expenditure on budget standards energy category	
Household weekly expenditure on budget standards food category	
Household weekly expenditure on budget standards clothing category	
Household weekly expenditure on budget standards household goods and services category	
Household weekly expenditure on budget standards health category	
Household weekly expenditure on budget standards transport category	
Household weekly expenditure on budget standards leisure category	
Household weekly expenditure on budget standards personal care category	
HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE PERSON	
Sex of the household reference person	Male Female
Age of the household reference person	
Marital status of the household reference person	Never Married Widowed Divorced Separated Married De facto
Country of birth of the household reference person	
Year of arrival of the household reference person (in Australia)	
Labour force status and status in employment of the household reference person	Employee—full-time Employee—part-time Self-employed Unemployed Not in the labour force
Duration of unemployment of the household reference person	
Hours worked in all jobs (usual) by the household reference person	
Occupation of the household reference person	
Industry in which the household reference person works as main job	
Principal source of income of the household reference person	Wages and salaries Self-employed Superannuation Investment (including account interest and rental income) Other private income Age and disability support pensions Unemployment, education and sickness allowances

A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST *continued*

<i>Data items</i>	<i>Categories</i>
Principal source of income of the household reference person <i>continued</i>	Age and disability support pensions Unemployment, education and sickness allowances Other government pensions and allowances Person has zero or negative total weekly income
Total weekly income (all sources)(gross) of the household reference person	
Total weekly earned income (gross) for reference person	
SPOUSE OF HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE PERSON	
Year of arrival of the spouse of household reference person (in Australia)	
Country of birth of the spouse of household reference person	
Labour force status and status in employment of the spouse of household reference person	Employee—full-time Employee—part-time Self-employed Unemployed Not in the labour force
Total weekly income (all sources) (gross) for spouse of household reference person	
Total weekly earned income (gross) for spouse of reference person	
FINANCIAL STRESS	
Management of household income	Spend more money than we get Just break even most weeks Able to save money most weeks
Present standard of living compared with 2 years ago	Better than 2 years ago The same as 2 years ago Worse than 2 years ago Household composition cannot be compared with household 2 years ago
Reason household does not have holiday away for at least one week a year	Not applicable Don't want it Can't afford it Other reason
Reason household does not have a night out once a fortnight	Not applicable Don't want it Can't afford it Other reason
Reason household does not have friends or family over for a meal once a month	Not applicable Don't want it Can't afford it Other reason

A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST *continued*

<i>Data items</i>	<i>Categories</i>
Reason household does not have a special meal once a week	Not applicable Don't want it Can't afford it Other reason
Reason household members buy second hand clothes most of the time	Not applicable Don't want new clothes Can't afford new clothes Other reason
Reason household members do not spend time on leisure or hobby activities	Not applicable Don't want it Can't afford it Other reason
Ability of household to raise emergency money	Yes No
Would use own savings as source of emergency money	Not applicable Own savings
Would use loan from bank/building society/credit union as source of emergency money	Not applicable Loan from a bank, building society or credit union
Would use high interest loan from finance company as source of emergency money	Not applicable Loan from a finance company
Would use loan on credit card as source of emergency money	Not applicable Loan on credit card
Would use loan from family/friends as source of emergency money	Not applicable Loan from family or friends
Would use loan from welfare/community organisation as source of emergency money	Not applicable Loan from welfare or community organisation
Would sell something for emergency money	Not applicable Sell something
Would use other source for emergency money	Not applicable Other sources
Main source of household's emergency money	Not applicable Own savings Loan from a bank, building society or credit union Loan from a finance company Loan on credit card Loan from family or friends Loan from welfare or community organisation Sell something Other sources

A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST *continued*

<i>Data items</i>	<i>Categories</i>
Whether could not pay gas/electricity/telephone bill due to shortage of money	Not applicable Yes
Whether could not pay registration/insurance on time due to shortage of money	Not applicable Yes
Pawned or sold something due to shortage of money	Not applicable Yes
Went without meals due to shortage of money	Not applicable Yes
Unable to heat home due to shortage of money	Not applicable Yes
Assistance sought from welfare/community organisations due to shortage of money	Not applicable Yes
Sought financial help from friends/family due to shortage of money	Not applicable Yes
Whether had any cash flow problems in the past year	Yes No
HEALTH AND PERSONAL INSURANCE	
Whether household contains spenders with disabilities/health conditions	Household has spender with disability/health condition Household does not have spender with disability/health condition
Number of persons in the household with a disability/health condition	
Number of persons with severe or profound restriction in the household	
Number of Department of Veterans' Affairs gold cards in the household	
Number of Department of Veterans' Affairs white cards in the household	
Number of Department of Veterans' Affairs pensioner concession cards in the household	
Number of Department of Veterans' Affairs commonwealth seniors cards in the household	
Number of Health Insurance Commission safety net concession cards in the household	
Number of Health Insurance Commission safety net entitlement cards in the household	
Number of Department of Social Security health care cards in the household	
Number of Department of Social Security pensioner concession cards in the household	
Number of Department of Social Security commonwealth seniors health cards in the household	
Number of health care cards in the household	
VEHICLES	
Number of registered cars and motor cycles in the household	

A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST *continued*

<i>Data items</i>	<i>Categories</i>
LOANS	
Total number of loans in the household	
Number of loans with main purpose to build/buy this property	
Number of loans with main purpose to build/buy other property	
Number of loans with main purpose for alterations and additions (this property)	
Number of loans with main purpose for alterations and additions (other property)	
Number of loans with main purpose to buy motor vehicle	
Number of loans with main purpose for a holiday	
Number of loans with main purpose for another purpose	
Number of loans provided by a bank	
Number of loans provided by building society	
Number of loans provided by credit union	
Number of loans provided by insurance company	
Number of loans provided by finance company	
Number of loans provided by government agency	
Number of loans provided by other source	
Main purpose of loan (available separately for each of up to 6 loans)	To buy or build this property To buy or build other property For alterations and additions to this property For alterations and additions to other property To buy motor vehicle For a holiday For another purpose
Type of lender (available separately for each of up to 6 loans)	Bank Building society Credit union Insurance company Finance company Government agency Other
Amount borrowed (available separately for each of up to 6 loans)	
Term (months) of loan (available separately for each of up to 6 loans)	
Month repayments commenced (available separately for each of up to 6 loans)	January February March April May June July August September

A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST *continued*

<i>Data items</i>	<i>Categories</i>
Month repayments commenced (available separately for each of up to 6 loans) <i>continued</i>	October November December Don't know Loan has no repayments
Year repayments commenced (available separately for each of up to 6 loans)	
Type of security (available separately for each of up to 6 loans)	Mortgage on dwelling Other security No security
Amount of principal outstanding (available separately for each of up to 6 loans)	
Current annual interest rate on loan (available separately for each of up to 6 loans)	
Weekly repayment amount (available separately for each of up to 6 loans)	
Number of credit cards in the household	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	
Earned income	
Total weekly household earned income (gross)(including income of children)	
Total weekly household earned income (gross)(excluding income of children)	
Weekly household income from own business/ self-employment (including income of children)	
Weekly household income from own business/ self-employment (excluding income of children)	
Weekly household employee income (including income of children)	
Weekly household employee income (excluding income of children)	
Weekly household employee income in-kind (diary)	
Weekly household employee income (excluding bonuses and income in-kind, including income of children)	
Weekly household employee income (excluding bonuses, income in-kind and income of children)	
Weekly household income from regular bonuses	
Weekly household income from leave loading	
Weekly household income from regular bonuses (excluding leave loading)	
Weekly household employee income in-kind (diary and individual questionnaire)	
Weekly household income from goods received from own business (diary)	
Government payments	
Total weekly household income from government benefits	
Weekly household income from overseas pensions or benefits	
Total weekly household income from Australian government benefits	

A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST *continued*

Data items

Categories

Weekly household income from age pension
Weekly household income from disability support pension
Weekly household income from Newstart allowance
Weekly household income from youth allowance
Weekly household income from Austudy/Abstudy
Weekly household income from mature age allowance
Weekly household income from sickness allowance
Weekly household income from family allowance
Weekly household income from parenting payment
Weekly household income from wife pension and carer pension
Weekly household income from widows allowance
Weekly household income from Veterans Affairs pensions
Weekly household income from government benefits nec
Weekly household receipts from Austudy supplement

Investment income

Weekly household income from financial institution account interest (including income of children)
Weekly household income from financial institution account interest (excluding income of children)
Weekly household income from property rent (including income of children)
Weekly household income from property rent (excluding income of children)
Total weekly household income from investments excluding property & financial institution accounts (including invest of children)
Weekly household income from investments excluding property & financial institution accounts (excluding income of children)
Weekly household income from own limited liability company dividends
Weekly household income from dividends on shares
Weekly household income from royalties
Weekly household income from interest on bonds
Weekly household income from interest on trusts
Weekly household income from interest on debentures
Weekly household income from interest on loans to persons outside the household
Weekly household income from interest on other investments
Weekly household income from investments (not split between sources)

Other income

Weekly household income from government scholarships
Weekly household income from private scholarships
Weekly household income from workers compensation
Weekly household income from accident compensation and sickness insurance

A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST *continued*

<i>Data items</i>	<i>Categories</i>
Weekly household income from child support and maintenance	
Weekly household income from superannuation and annuities	
Weekly household usual income nec (including income of children)	
Weekly household usual income nec (excluding income of children)	
Children's income	
Total weekly household income of children	
Total weekly household earned income of children	
Weekly household income of children from wages and salary	
Weekly household income of children from own business/partnerships	
Total weekly household unearned income of children	
Weekly household income of children from financial account interest	
Weekly household income of children from property rent	
Total weekly household income of children from investments (excluding property & financial institution accounts)	
Weekly household income of children from other sources nec	
Other items	
Principal source of government cash benefits of the household	Age and disability pensions Unemployment, education and sickness allowances Other government pensions and allowances No government pensions or allowances
Principal source of household income (including income of children)	Wages and salaries Self employed Superannuation Investment (including account interest and rental income) Other private income Age and disability support pensions Unemployment, education and sickness allowances Other government pensions and allowances Household has zero or negative total weekly income
Principal source of household income (excluding income of children)	Wages and salaries Self employed Superannuation Investment (including account interest and rental income) Other private income Age and disability support payment Unemployment, education and sickness benefits Other government pensions and benefits Household has zero or negative total weekly income

A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST *continued*

<i>Data items</i>	<i>Categories</i>
Total weekly household income from all sources (gross) (including income of children)	
Total weekly household income from all sources (gross) (excluding income of children)	
Total weekly household unearned income (including income of children)	
Total weekly household unearned income (excluding income of children)	
Total weekly household income (excluding bonuses, income in kind and income of children)	
Weekly per capita household income (including income of children)	
Weekly per capita household income (excluding income of children)	
Total household taxable income	
LUMP SUM RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS	
Total household irregular receipts over last 2 years	
Household irregular receipts from superannuation payments over last 2 years	
Household irregular receipts from life insurance payments over last 2 years	
Household irregular receipts from employment termination payments over last 2 years	
Household irregular receipts from accident compensation and legal damages over last 2 years	
Household irregular receipts from workers' compensation payments over last 2 years	
Household irregular receipts from cash matrimonial property settlements over last 2 years	
Household receipts from inheritances or bequests over last 2 years	
Household receipts from windfall gains/winnings over last 2 years	
Household irregular receipts from maintenance payments over last 2 years	
Household irregular receipts from educational financial assistance over last 2 years	
Household irregular receipts from cash gifts from persons outside the household over last 2 years	
Household irregular receipts from other sources over last 2 years	
Total household lump sum or one off disbursements over last 2 years	
Household disbursements to pay for irregular cash matrimonial property settlements over last 2 years	
Household disbursements to pay maintenance payments over last 2 years	
Household disbursements to pay cash gifts to persons outside the household over last 2 years	
Other household lump sum or one off disbursements over last 2 years	

A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST *continued*

Data items

Categories

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Quarter of selection

September quarter 1998

December quarter 1998

March quarter 1999

June quarter 1999

Replicate weights 1–30

A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST *continued*

<i>Data Items</i>	<i>Categories</i>
PERSON LEVEL ITEMS	
GEOGRAPHY	
State and territory of the person	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania Northern Territory Australian Capital Territory
DEMOGRAPHICS	
Sex of the person	Male Female
Age of the person	
Marital status of the person	Never Married Widowed Divorced Separated Married De facto
Country of birth of the person	
Year of arrival of the person (in Australia)	
Reference persons in income unit	Income unit reference person Spouse of income unit reference person Dependent child
Reference persons in household	Household reference person Spouse of household reference person Other person in household
Family type of the person	Married couple, no other persons present Married couple with other relatives Married couple with dependent children Married couple with dependent children and other relatives Married couple with dependent children and non-dependent children Married couple with dependent children, non-dependent children and other relatives Married couple with non-dependent children Married couple with non-dependent children and other relatives Lone parent with dependent children Lone parent with dependent children and other relatives Lone parent with dependent children and non-dependent children Lone parent with dependent children, non-dependent children and other relatives

A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST *continued*

<i>Data items</i>	<i>Categories</i>
Family type of the person <i>continued</i>	Lone parent with non-dependent children Lone parent with non-dependent children and other relatives Other related individuals only Unrelated individuals or lone person
Income unit type of the person	Couple with dependants Couple only One parent (with dependants) Lone person
Relationship in household	Husband, wife or partner Lone parent Dependent student Non-dependent child Other related individual Unrelated individual living in a family household Group household member Lone person
LABOUR FORCE	
Labour force status and status in employment of the person	Employee—full-time Employee—part-time Self-employed Unemployed Not in the labour force
Labour force status of the person	Employed Unemployed Not in the labour force
Status in employment of the person	Employee Employer Own account worker Contributing family worker
Occupation of the person Industry in which person works as main job Hours worked by persons in all jobs (usual) Duration of unemployment of the person	
EDUCATION	
Education status of the person	Full-time student Part-time student Not studying
Highest education qualification of the person	Higher degree Postgraduate diploma Bachelor degree Undergraduate diploma Associate diploma

A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST *continued*

<i>Data items</i>	<i>Categories</i>
Highest education qualification of the person <i>continued</i>	Skilled vocational qualification Basic vocational qualification Without post-school qualifications Still at school
Highest secondary school qualification of the person	Year 12 or equivalent Year 11 or equivalent Year 10 or equivalent Other
Education institution attending	School TAFE University Other
HEALTH AND PERSONAL INSURANCE	
Whether health care card held	Not applicable Yes
Whether Department of Veterans' Affairs pensioner concession card held	Not applicable Yes
Whether Department of Veterans' Affairs gold card held	Not applicable Yes
Whether Department of Veterans' Affairs white card held	Not applicable Yes
Whether Department of Veterans' Affairs commonwealth seniors health card held	Not applicable Yes
Whether Health Insurance Commission safety net concession card held	Not applicable Yes
Whether Health Insurance Commission safety net entitlement card held	Not applicable Yes
Whether Department of Social Security pensioner concession card held	Not applicable Yes
Whether Department of Social Security commonwealth seniors health card held	Not applicable Yes
DISABILITY	
Number of health conditions	
Type of disability/health condition	Sight problems not corrected by glasses or contact lenses Hearing problems Speech problems Blackouts, fits or loss of consciousness Slowness at learning or understanding Limited use of arms Difficulty gripping things

A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST *continued*

<i>Data Items</i>	<i>Categories</i>
Type of disability/health condition <i>continued</i>	Limited use of legs or feet Any condition that restricts physical activity or physical work (e.g. back problems, migraines) Shortness of breath, or difficulty breathing Chronic or recurring pain A nervous or emotional condition A disfigurement or deformity Any mental illness which requires help or supervision Long term effects as a result of a head injury, stroke or other brain damage A long term condition that requires treatment or medication Any other long term condition such as arthritis, asthma, heart disease, Alzheimer's disease, etc No/none
Severity of condition of the person	Needs help/supervision with tasks Has difficulty with tasks Has no difficulty with tasks
Type of task(s) person needs help or supervision with	Personal care Mobility Understanding or being understood in own language None
Type of task(s) person has difficulty with	Personal care Mobility Understanding or being understood in own language Schooling Employment None
Number of task(s) with which person with condition(s) needs help	
Number of task(s) with which person with condition(s) has difficulty	
Severity of restriction of the person	No disability/health condition No/not known specific restriction Schooling/employment restriction only Moderate restriction Severe or profound restriction
INCOME OF PERSONS	
Earned income	
Total weekly personal earned income (gross)	
Total weekly personal cash earned income including bonuses	
Total weekly personal cash earned income excluding bonuses	
Total weekly personal income from own business/self-employment	
Weekly cash income from own business/self-employment	

A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST *continued*

Data Items

Categories

Weekly personal income from goods received from own business (diary)

Total weekly personal employee income

Weekly personal employee income in-kind (diary)

Total weekly personal cash employee income including bonuses

Weekly personal cash employee income excluding bonuses

Weekly personal employee cash income from regular bonuses

Weekly personal income from leave loading

Weekly personal income from regular bonuses (excluding leave loading)

Total weekly personal employee income including income in-kind items

Weekly personal employee income in-kind (individual questionnaire)

Total weekly personal earned income excluding selected income in-kind items

Government payments

Total weekly personal income from government benefits

Weekly personal income from overseas pensions or benefits

Total weekly personal income from Australian government benefits

Weekly personal income from age pension

Weekly personal income from disability support pension

Weekly personal income from Newstart allowance

Weekly personal income from youth allowance

Weekly personal income from Austudy/Abstudy

Weekly personal income from mature age allowance

Weekly personal income from sickness allowance

Weekly personal income from family allowance

Weekly personal income from parenting payment

Weekly personal income from wife pension and carer pension

Weekly personal income from widows allowance

Weekly personal income from Veterans Affairs pensions

Weekly personal income from government benefits nec

Weekly personal receipts from Austudy supplement

Investment income

Weekly personal income from financial institution account interest

Weekly personal income from property rent

Total weekly personal income from investments (excluding property and accounts with financial institutions)

Weekly personal income from own limited liability company dividends

Weekly personal income from dividends on shares

Weekly personal income from royalties

Weekly personal income from interest on bonds

A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST *continued*

<i>Data Items</i>	<i>Categories</i>
Weekly personal income from interest on trusts	
Weekly personal income from interest on debentures	
Weekly personal income from interest on loans to persons outside the household	
Weekly personal income from interest on other investments	
Weekly personal income from investments (not split between sources)	
Other income	
Weekly personal income from government scholarships	
Weekly personal income from private scholarships	
Weekly personal income from workers compensation	
Weekly personal income from accident compensation & sickness insurance	
Weekly personal income from child support and maintenance	
Weekly personal income from superannuation & annuities	
Weekly personal income nec	
Children's income	
Total weekly income of children	
Total weekly earned income of children	
Weekly income of children from wages and salary	
Weekly income of children from own business/partnerships	
Total weekly unearned income of children	
Weekly income of children from financial institution account interest	
Weekly personal income of children from property rent	
Total weekly income of children from investments (excluding property & financial institution accounts)	
Weekly personal income of children from sources nec	
Other items	
Principal source of government cash benefits of the person	Age and disability support pensions Unemployment, education and sickness allowances Other government pensions or allowances No government pensions or allowances
Principal source of income of the person	Wages and salaries Self-employed Superannuation Investment (including account interest and rental income) Other private income Age and disability support pensions Unemployment, education and sickness allowances Other government pensions and allowances Person has zero or negative total weekly income
Total weekly personal income from all sources (gross)	
Total personal taxable income as stated on latest available tax assessment	

A2.1 DATA ITEM LIST *continued*

<i>Data Items</i>	<i>Categories</i>
Year and source of latest available taxable income information	1997–98 tax assessment 1996–97 tax assessment Estimates of 1997–98 taxable income Taxable income not collected
LUMP SUM RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS	
Total personal irregular receipts over last 2 years	
Personal irregular receipts from superannuation payments over last 2 years	
Personal irregular receipts from life insurance payments over last 2 years	
Personal irregular receipts from employment termination payments over last 2 years	
Personal irregular receipts from accident compensation and legal damages over last 2 years	
Personal irregular receipts from workers' compensation payments over last 2 years	
Personal irregular receipts from cash matrimonial property settlements over last 2 years	
Personal receipts from inheritances or bequests over last 2 years	
Personal receipts from windfall gains/winnings over last 2 years	
Personal irregular receipts from maintenance payments over last 2 years	
Personal irregular receipts from educational financial assistance over last 2 years	
Personal irregular receipts from cash gifts from persons outside the household over last 2 years	
Personal irregular receipts from other sources in last 2 years	
Total personal lump sum or one off disbursements over last 2 years	
Personal disbursements to pay for irregular cash matrimonial property settlements over last 2 years	
Personal disbursements to pay maintenance payments over last 2 years	
Personal disbursements to pay cash gifts to persons outside the household over last 2 years	
Other personal lump sum or one off disbursements over last 2 years	
EXPENDITURE LEVEL ITEMS	
EXPENDITURE FOR THE HOUSEHOLD	
Expenditure code 10 digit level	See Appendix 3 (Household Expenditure Classification)
Expenditure value	

APPENDIX 3

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION

INTRODUCTION

The Household Expenditure Classification (HEC) was developed for use in coding and disseminating data from the 1998–99 HES, and replaces the HES Commodity Code List (HESCCL) used in earlier Household Expenditure Surveys. The development of the HEC resulted from the need to update the HESCCL to include emerging areas of household expenditure such as spending on new technology. This was not possible within the existing code structure so a new, hierarchical classification was developed which can be easily updated, and facilitates presentation and manipulation of the data

CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE

The HEC has a five-level hierarchical structure. The levels are:

- *major group*, comprising 17 expenditure groups, each represented by a two-digit code;
- *sub-major group* which breaks up the major groups and contains 43 groups, each represented by a four-digit code;
- *minor group* which breaks up the sub-major groups and contains 123 groups, each represented by a six-digit code;
- *detailed group* which is the most detailed level of expenditure included in HES publications, comprising 463 groups, each represented by an eight-digit code; and
- *base group* which is the most detailed level of expenditure available, comprising 609 groups, each represented by a ten-digit code.

The major group is equivalent to the broad expenditure group used in the HESCCL. The 17 groups have only very minor changes in content. For example, disposable nappies have been moved from major group 08 (household services and operation) to major group 06 (clothing and footwear). The 17 major groups are:

Goods and services

- 01 Current housing costs (selected dwelling)
- 02 Domestic fuel and power
- 03 Food and non-alcoholic beverages
- 04 Alcoholic beverages
- 05 Tobacco products
- 06 Clothing and footwear
- 07 Household furnishings and equipment
- 08 Household services and operation
- 09 Medical care and health expenses
- 10 Transport
- 11 Recreation
- 12 Personal care
- 13 Miscellaneous goods and services

CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE
continued

Selected other payments

- 14 Income tax
- 15 Mortgage repayments—principal (selected dwelling)
- 16 Other capital housing costs
- 17 Superannuation and life insurance

The 1998–99 HEC is shown in table A3.1. All levels of the classification are shown. The HEC coding list, which lists the products included in the detailed HEC codes, is available for purchase by contacting the HES contact officer on 02 6252 7031.

CONCORDANCES

Continuity of data was regarded as an important issue when developing the HEC. It is acknowledged that there will be many circumstances where users need to convert data to the old HESCCL basis, or to convert historical data to the HEC. To facilitate this process, concordances between the two classifications have been developed. Table A3.1 includes a concordance from the base group level of the 1998–99 HEC to the three digit level of the 1993–94 HESCCL. Table A3.2 provides the reverse concordance. The letter ‘p’ indicates where there is a partial match from one classification to the other.

COLLECTION METHODS

The expenditure data for the 1998–99 HES was derived by one of three methods. These were to collect the expenditure data through a household (CAI) questionnaire or a (paper) diary, or to derive it using modelling techniques. Table A3.1 indicates which method was used for each base group. For further explanation of the references to “Household, Diary or Modelled” and “Recall period”, please refer to chapters 2 and 3 of this publication.

RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR
INFORMATION

Table A3.1 also shows the relative standard error for each base group at the Australia level, the factor line needed to derive the relative standard error of estimates at other levels, and an indication of the minimum sample size required to achieve a relative standard error of less than or equal to 25%. See appendix 1 for more information.

A3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION

<i>Code and description</i>	<i>Household, Diary or Modelled</i>	<i>Recall Period</i>	<i>RSE (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>	<i>Sample size where RSE=25%</i>	<i>1993-94 code</i>
GOODS AND SERVICES						
01 CURRENT HOUSING COSTS (selected dwelling)						
			1.3	E	10	
010101	Rent payments	H LP	2.9	E	60	101
010102	Mortgage repayments—interest component (selected dwelling)	H LP	3.6	E	95	102
010103	Rate payments		1.2	F	17	
01010301	Water and sewerage rates and charges (selected dwelling)	H LP	1.4	F	22	103
01010302	General rates (selected dwelling)		1.3	F	19	
0101030201	Local government rates (selected dwelling)	H LP	1.3	F	18	p 104
0101030202	Land tax (selected dwelling)	H 12 mths	38.3	A	(a)	p 104 p 736
010104	House and contents insurance		1.4	E	13	
0101040101	House insurance—separable (selected dwelling)	H LP	3.1	F	106	p 105
0101040102	Contents insurance—separable (selected dwelling)	H LP	2.4	F	64	p 105
0101040103	House and contents insurance—inseparable (selected dwelling)	H LP	2.0	F	45	p 105
010105	Repairs and maintenance payments to contractors		6.5	E	343	
01010501	Repairs and maintenance (contractors)—repainting	H 3 mths	16.6	C	2 137	p 106
01010502	Repairs and maintenance (contractors)—electrical work	H 3 mths	10.7	D	818	p 106
01010503	Repairs and maintenance (contractors)—plumbing	H 3 mths	10.0	D	700	p 106
01010599	Repairs and maintenance (contractors)—nec		20.4	B	3 525	
0101059901	Repairs and maintenance (contractors)—reroofing	H 3 mths	38.4	A	(a)	p 106
0101059999	Repairs and maintenance (contractors)—nec	H 3 mths	21.8	B	4 387	p 106
010106	Repairs and maintenance (materials only)		7.7	D	367	
0101060101	Repairs and maintenance—paint	D 2 wks	10.9	D	862	p 107
0101060199	Repairs and maintenance (materials only) nec	D 2 wks	10.4	C	562	p 107
010107	Other current housing costs		7.6	E	485	
01010701	Loans for alterations and additions—interest component	H LP	16.2	C	1 999	108
01010702	Body corporate payments	H 12 mths	10.7	D	828	109
02 DOMESTIC FUEL AND POWER						
			0.7	F	6	
0201 Electricity, gas, heating oil and wood						
			0.7	F	6	
020101	Electricity, gas, heating oil and wood—excluding gas for barbecues (selected dwelling)		0.7	F	6	
02010101	Electricity (selected dwelling)	H LP	0.8	F	7	121
02010102	Mains gas (selected dwelling)	H LP	2.3	F	59	p 123
02010103	Bottled gas—excluding gas for barbecues (selected dwelling)	H LP	7.6	D	352	p 125
02010104	Heating oil (selected dwelling)	H LP	29.8	A	(a)	p 126
02010105	Wood for fuel (selected dwelling)	H 12 mths	7.9	D	391	p 128
020102	Electricity, gas, heating oil and wood—excluding gas for barbecues (other property)		19.8	B	3 143	
02010201	Electricity (other property)	H LP	20.3	B	3 428	122
02010299	Gas, heating oil and wood (other property) nec		25.6	B	(a)	
0201029901	Mains gas (other property)	H LP	44.3	A	(a)	p 123
0201029902	Bottled gas (other property)	H LP	42.5	A	(a)	p 125
0201029903	Heating oil (other property)	H LP	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 126
0201029904	Wood for fuel (other property)	H LP	46.4	A	(a)	p 128

A3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION *continued*

<i>Code and description</i>	<i>Household, Diary or Modelled</i>	<i>Recall Period</i>	<i>RSE (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>	<i>Sample size where RSE=25%</i>	<i>1993-94 code</i>
0299 Other domestic fuel and power			15.4	C	1 735	
02999901 Bottled gas for BBQ	D	2 wks	24.4	B	6 334	p 125
02999902 Kerosene and paraffin	D	2 wks	27.6	B	(a)	127
02999999 Domestic fuel and power nec	D	2 wks	18.2	C	2 788	129
03 FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES			0.7	F	6	
0300 Food and non-alcoholic beverages nfd	D	2 wks	7.0	E	401	230
0301 Bakery products, flour and cereals			0.9	F	10	
030101 Bread	D	2 wks	1.0	F	12	151 152
030102 Flour	D	2 wks	5.1	E	197	153
030103 Cakes, biscuits, puddings and related products			1.3	F	19	
03010301 Cakes, tarts and puddings (fresh or frozen)	D	2 wks	2.2	E	30	154
03010302 Biscuits	D	2 wks	1.5	F	25	155
03010303 Cake, biscuit, pudding and bread mixes	D	2 wks	6.6	D	247	156
030104 Cereals and pasta			1.5	F	25	
03010401 Breakfast cereals	D	2 wks	1.8	F	35	157
03010402 Pasta	D	2 wks	2.3	F	57	158
03010403 Rice	D	2 wks	7.1	C	192	159
03010499 Cereals and pasta nec	D	2 wks	9.9	D	684	160
0302 Meat (excluding fish and seafood)			1.2	F	17	
030200 Meat (excluding fish and seafood) nfd	D	2 wks	8.5	D	466	174
030201 Processed meat (including ham, bacon and sausages)			1.3	F	19	
03020101 Ham (including canned)	D	2 wks	2.3	F	60	161
03020102 Bacon (including canned)	D	2 wks	2.6	F	75	162
03020103 Sausages (not continental)	D	2 wks	2.6	F	74	164
03020104 Canned meat (other than bacon and ham)	D	2 wks	12.2	D	1 142	163
03020105 Frozen processed meat	D	2 wks	7.6	E	487	165
03020199 Processed meat nec			1.6	F	29	
0302019901 Mince	D	2 wks	2.2	F	56	p 166
0302019902 Smallgoods	D	2 wks	2.3	F	57	p 166
0302019999 Processed meat nec	D	2 wks	5.3	E	224	p 166
030202 Beef and veal			2.7	E	48	
0302020101 Prepared beef and veal	D	2 wks	5.6	F	351	p 167
0302020199 Beef and veal nec	D	2 wks	2.7	E	51	p 167
030203 Mutton and lamb			2.6	F	76	
0302030101 Prepared mutton and lamb	D	2 wks	25.8	B	(a)	p 168
0302030199 Mutton and lamb nec	D	2 wks	2.7	F	78	p 168
030204 Pork (excluding bacon and ham)			4.3	E	141	
0302040101 Prepared pork (excluding bacon and ham)	D	2 wks	25.7	B	(a)	p 169
0302040199 Pork (excluding bacon and ham) nec	D	2 wks	4.4	E	145	p 169
030205 Poultry			2.0	F	43	
0302050101 Prepared poultry	D	2 wks	5.3	F	305	p 170
0302050199 Poultry nec	D	2 wks	2.0	F	47	p 170
030206 Game	D	2 wks	45.1	A	(a)	171

A3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION *continued*

<i>Code and description</i>	<i>Household,</i>		<i>RSE (%)</i>		<i>Sample</i>	
	<i>Diary or</i>	<i>Recall</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>size where</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
	<i>Modelled</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>line</i>	<i>RSE=25%</i>	<i>code</i>
030207 <i>Offal</i>	D	2 wks	6.9	E	390	172
030299 <i>Other meat (excluding fish and seafood)</i>	D	2 wks	22.0	B	4 513	173
0303 <i>Fish and seafood</i>			2.9	E	57	
030300 <i>Fish and seafood nfd</i>	D	2 wks	42.3	A	(a)	p 175
030301 <i>Fish and seafood</i>			2.9	E	57	
03030101 <i>Fresh fish and seafood</i>	D	2 wks	4.0	F	173	p 175
03030102 <i>Frozen fish and seafood</i>	D	2 wks	5.2	E	206	176
03030103 <i>Canned and bottled fish and seafood</i>	D	2 wks	2.6	F	74	177
03030199 <i>Fish and seafood nec</i>	D	2 wks	11.4	D	960	178
0304 <i>Eggs and egg products</i>			1.8	F	36	
03040101 <i>Fresh eggs</i>	D	2 wks	1.8	F	36	180
03040199 <i>Eggs and egg products nec</i>	D	2 wks	48.6	A	(a)	p 186
0305 <i>Dairy products</i>			1.0	F	11	
03050101 <i>Fresh milk</i>	D	2 wks	1.2	F	17	p 181
						p 182
03050102 <i>Fresh cream</i>	D	2 wks	2.9	F	91	p 181
						p 182
03050103 <i>Cheese</i>	D	2 wks	1.5	F	26	183
03050104 <i>Butter</i>	D	2 wks	2.9	F	95	184
03050105 <i>Powdered milk</i>	D	2 wks	11.1	D	901	185
03050106 <i>Yoghurt</i>	D	2 wks	2.4	F	62	p 186
03050199 <i>Dairy products nec</i>	D	2 wks	6.8	D	266	p 186
0306 <i>Edible oils and fats</i>			2.0	F	43	
03060101 <i>Margarine</i>	D	2 wks	2.0	F	46	187
03060199 <i>Edible oils and fats nec</i>	D	2 wks	4.1	E	126	188
0307 <i>Fruit and nuts</i>			1.3	F	20	
030700 <i>Fruit and nuts nfd</i>	D	2 wks	20.5	B	3 581	p 195
						p 215
030701 <i>Fresh fruit</i>			1.4	F	22	
03070100 <i>Fresh fruit nfd</i>	D	2 wks	5.7	F	359	193
03070101 <i>Fresh citrus fruit</i>	D	2 wks	2.6	F	75	189
03070102 <i>Fresh stone fruit</i>	D	2 wks	3.8	F	160	190
03070103 <i>Fresh apples and pears</i>	D	2 wks	1.9	F	40	191
						p 192
03070199 <i>Fresh fruit nec</i>			1.6	F	29	
0307019901 <i>Fresh berries</i>	D	2 wks	5.2	E	211	p 192
0307019902 <i>Fresh grapes</i>	D	2 wks	3.6	F	147	p 192
0307019903 <i>Fresh melons</i>	D	2 wks	3.8	F	156	p 192
0307019904 <i>Fresh tropical fruit (excluding bananas)</i>	D	2 wks	3.6	F	139	p 192
0307019905 <i>Fresh bananas</i>	D	2 wks	1.7	F	31	p 192
0307019999 <i>Fresh fruit nec</i>	D	2 wks	6.1	E	301	p 192
030702 <i>Canned, frozen and bottled fruit</i>	D	2 wks	2.7	F	80	194
030703 <i>Dried fruit and nuts</i>			2.6	F	74	

A3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION *continued*

<i>Code and description</i>	<i>Household, Diary or Modelled</i>	<i>Recall Period</i>	<i>RSE (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>	<i>Sample size where RSE=25%</i>	<i>1993-94 code</i>
03070301 Dried fruit			4.4	E	142	
0307030100 Dried fruit nfd	D	2 wks	8.8	E	675	p 195
0307030101 Dried grapes	D	2 wks	6.1	E	296	p 195
0307030199 Dried fruit nec	D	2 wks	5.5	E	240	p 195
03070302 Nuts	D	2 wks	3.1	F	108	197
0308 Vegetables			1.1	F	13	
030800 Vegetables nfd	D	2 wks	18.2	C	2 794	206
030801 Fresh vegetables			1.1	F	15	
03080100 Fresh vegetables nfd	D	2 wks	5.1	F	282	203
						p 205
03080101 Fresh potatoes	D	2 wks	1.6	F	30	198
03080102 Fresh onions	D	2 wks	2.3	F	57	199
03080103 Other fresh root vegetables	D	2 wks	2.4	E	37	200
03080104 Fresh tomatoes	D	2 wks	1.7	F	32	201
03080199 Fresh vegetables nec			1.4	F	22	
0308019901 Fresh flower vegetables	D	2 wks	2.2	F	56	p 202
0308019902 Fresh leaf vegetables	D	2 wks	1.9	F	40	p 202
0308019903 Fresh peas and beans	D	2 wks	3.4	F	130	p 202
0308019904 Fresh pumpkin	D	2 wks	2.9	F	91	p 202
0308019999 Fresh vegetables nec	D	2 wks	1.8	F	37	p 202
030802 Frozen vegetables	D	2 wks	2.3	F	57	204
030899 Other vegetables	D	2 wks	2.5	E	43	p 205
0309 Condiments, confectionery, food additives and prepared meals			1.0	F	11	
030901 Sugar	D	2 wks	2.4	F	65	207
030902 Syrups, honey, jams, jellies and desserts			2.3	F	59	
03090201 Marmalades, jams and preserves	D	2 wks	3.1	F	108	208
03090202 Honey	D	2 wks	4.5	F	219	209
03090203 Syrups	D	2 wks	15.2	C	1 658	210
03090204 Jellies and desserts	D	2 wks	4.0	F	176	211
030903 Confectionery			1.3	F	19	
03090301 Potato crisps and other savoury confectionery	D	2 wks	2.0	F	43	212
03090302 Chocolate confectionery	D	2 wks	2.2	F	52	213
03090303 Ice confectionery (including ice cream)	D	2 wks	1.9	F	40	214
03090399 Confectionery nec	D	2 wks	1.9	F	39	p 215
030904 Spices, herbs, sauces, spreads, and other food additives			1.4	F	23	
03090401 Spices and herbs	D	2 wks	4.0	E	119	220
03090402 Sauces and salad dressings	D	2 wks	1.8	F	36	221
03090403 Spreads and dips	D	2 wks	2.2	F	54	222
03090404 Other food additives	D	2 wks	2.8	F	85	223
030905 Canned spaghetti and baked beans	D	2 wks	2.9	F	94	224
030906 Packaged prepared meals	D	2 wks	1.9	F	39	
03090601 Canned and bottled baby foods	D	2 wks	11.2	D	930	225
03090602 Frozen prepared meals	D	2 wks	2.6	F	76	226
03090699 Packaged prepared meals nec	D	2 wks	2.3	F	60	227

A3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION *continued*

<i>Code and description</i>	<i>Household, Diary or Modelled</i>	<i>Recall Period</i>	<i>RSE (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>	<i>Sample size where RSE=25%</i>	<i>1993-94 code</i>
0310 Non-alcoholic beverages			1.1	F	13	
031000 Non-alcoholic beverages nfd	D	2 wks	3.6	F	142	p 237
031001 Soft drinks and packaged waters			1.7	F	33	
0310010101 Soft drinks	D	2 wks	1.8	F	36	p 231
0310010102 Packaged waters	D	2 wks	4.5	E	154	p 231
031002 Fruit and vegetable juice			1.7	F	33	
03100200 Fruit and vegetable juice nfd	D	2 wks	5.2	F	303	234
03100201 Fruit juice	D	2 wks	1.8	F	36	p 232
03100202 Vegetable juice	D	2 wks	15.6	C	1 781	233
03100203 Mixed fruit and vegetable juice	D	2 wks	53.1	A	(a)	p 232
031003 Tea and coffee			1.9	F	40	
03100301 Tea	D	2 wks	2.7	F	78	216
03100302 Coffee	D	2 wks	2.4	F	66	217
031004 Food drinks			2.1	F	50	
03100401 Canned and packeted soup	D	2 wks	2.8	F	88	218
03100499 Food drinks nec			3.5	E	90	
0310049901 Soy and non-dairy milks	D	2 wks	6.5	E	344	p 219
0310049999 Food drinks nec	D	2 wks	4.1	E	125	p 219 p 462
031005 Cordials and unpackaged milk-based beverages			2.5	F	71	
03100501 Cordials	D	2 wks	2.8	F	89	235
03100502 Unpackaged milk-based beverages	D	2 wks	5.6	E	250	236
0311 Meals out and fast foods			1.7	E	19	
03110101 Meals in restaurants, hotels, clubs and related	D	2 wks	3.1	E	66	p 238
03110102 Fast food and takeaway (not frozen)	D	2 wks	1.3	F	19	p 238 239
03110103 School lunch money	D	2 wks	13.7	C	1 235	240
0399 Other food and non-alcoholic beverages			12.1	C	875	
03990101 Food nec	D	2 wks	12.1	C	875	229
03990102 Non-alcoholic beverages nec	D	2 wks	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 237
04 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES			2.1	F	48	
040101 Beer			2.7	F	78	
04010100 Beer nfd	D	2 wks	50.2	A	(a)	263
04010101 Beer for consumption off licensed premises	D	2 wks	3.8	E	106	261
04010102 Beer for consumption on licensed premises	D	2 wks	4.4	E	142	262
040102 Wine			5.0	D	126	
04010200 Wine nfd	D	2 wks	48.6	A	(a)	266
04010201 Wine for consumption off licensed premises	D	2 wks	5.5	D	159	264
04010202 Wine for consumption on licensed premises	D	2 wks	6.3	E	321	265
040103 Spirits			4.8	E	180	
04010300 Spirits nfd	D	2 wks	46.8	A	(a)	269
04010301 Spirits for consumption off licensed premises	D	2 wks	5.6	E	251	267
04010302 Spirits for consumption on licensed premises	D	2 wks	8.3	D	441	268

A3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION *continued*

<i>Code and description</i>	<i>Household, Diary or Modelled</i>	<i>Recall Period</i>	<i>RSE (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>	<i>Sample size where RSE=25%</i>	<i>1993-94 code</i>
040104 <i>Other alcoholic beverages</i>			7.7	D	359	
04010400 Alcoholic beverages nfd and nec	D	2 wks	8.8	D	506	272
04010401 Other alcoholic beverages for consumption off licensed premises	D	2 wks	15.4	C	1 732	270
04010402 Other alcoholic beverages for consumption on licensed premises	D	2 wks	20.2	B	3 371	271
05 TOBACCO PRODUCTS			2.6	F	73	
05010101 Cigarettes	D	2 wks	2.7	F	81	281
05010102 Other tobacco	D	2 wks	10.5	D	784	282
05010199 Tobacco products nec	D	2 wks	19.4	B	2 936	283
06 CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR			2.1	F	51	
0601 Clothing			2.2	F	56	
060100 <i>Clothing nfd</i>	D	2 wks	4.4	F	214	p 325 p 333
060101 <i>Men's clothing</i>			5.7	E	260	
06010100 Men's clothing nfd	D	2 wks	40.0	A	(a)	310
06010101 Men's suits	D	2 wks	43.2	A	(a)	301
06010102 Men's coats	D	2 wks	38.7	A	(a)	302
06010103 Men's trousers (excluding jeans)	D	2 wks	14.4	C	1 415	303
06010104 Men's jeans	D	2 wks	23.3	B	5 471	304
06010105 Men's cardigans and pullovers	D	2 wks	22.1	B	4 583	305
06010106 Men's shirts	D	2 wks	9.9	D	685	306
06010107 Men's underwear	D	2 wks	10.9	D	865	307
06010108 Men's sleepwear	D	2 wks	25.9	B	(a)	308
06010199 Men's clothing nec	D	2 wks	11.9	D	1 069	309
060102 <i>Women's clothing</i>			3.5	F	137	
06010200 Women's clothing nfd	D	2 wks	23.3	B	5 462	319
06010201 Women's trousers and skirts (excluding jeans)	D	2 wks	6.8	E	383	p 311
06010202 Women's dresses and suits	D	2 wks	11.6	D	1 012	p 311
06010203 Women's jeans	D	2 wks	23.1	B	5 270	312
06010204 Women's coats	D	2 wks	22.7	B	4 962	313
06010205 Women's cardigans and pullovers	D	2 wks	11.4	D	977	314
06010206 Women's foundation garments	D	2 wks	17.2	C	2 359	315
06010207 Women's underwear (excluding foundation garments)	D	2 wks	7.6	E	482	316
06010208 Women's sleepwear	D	2 wks	21.7	B	4 268	317
06010209 Women's shirts and blouses	D	2 wks	6.7	E	369	p 318
06010299 Women's clothing nec	D	2 wks	10.3	D	744	p 318
060103 <i>Boys' clothing</i>			10.1	D	710	
06010300 Boys' clothing nfd	D	2 wks	51.8	A	(a)	p 325
06010301 Boys' underwear	D	2 wks	24.2	B	6 179	p 320
06010302 Boys' sleepwear	D	2 wks	37.7	A	(a)	p 320
06010303 Boys' trousers (excluding jeans)	D	2 wks	21.1	B	3 897	p 321
06010304 Boys' shirts	D	2 wks	25.0	B	6 879	p 321

A3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION *continued*

<i>Code and description</i>	<i>Household,</i>		<i>RSE (%)</i>		<i>Sample</i>	
	<i>Diary or</i>	<i>Recall</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>size where</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
	<i>Modelled</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>line</i>	<i>RSE=25%</i>	<i>code</i>
06010399 Boys' clothing nec			15.5	C	1 764	
0601039901 Boys' jeans	D	2 wks	48.5	A	(a)	p 321
0601039902 Boys' suits	D	2 wks	44.9	A	(a)	p 321
0601039903 Boys' coats	D	2 wks	49.0	A	(a)	p 321
0601039904 Boys' cardigans and pullovers	D	2 wks	40.2	A	(a)	p 321
0601039999 Boys' clothing nec	D	2 wks	13.9	D	1 583	p 321
060104 Girls' clothing			7.7	E	505	
06010400 Girls' clothing nfd	D	2 wks	44.9	A	(a)	p 325
06010401 Girls' underwear (excluding foundation garments)	D	2 wks	22.8	B	5 075	p 322
06010402 Girls' sleepwear	D	2 wks	25.5	B	(a)	p 322
06010403 Girls' dresses and suits	D	2 wks	17.5	C	2 489	p 323
06010404 Girls' skirts and trousers (excluding jeans)	D	2 wks	17.5	C	2 494	p 323
06010405 Girls' shirts and blouses	D	2 wks	23.8	B	5 838	p 323
06010499 Girls' clothing nec			12.7	D	1 259	
0601049901 Girls' jeans	D	2 wks	49.9	A	(a)	p 323
0601049902 Girls' coats	D	2 wks	45.6	A	(a)	p 323
0601049903 Girls' cardigans and pullovers	D	2 wks	27.9	B	(a)	p 323
0601049904 Girls' foundation garments	D	2 wks	51.1	A	(a)	p 322
0601049999 Girls' clothing nec	D	2 wks	16.7	C	2 187	p 323
060105 Infants' clothing			5.7	E	258	
0601050101 Nappies	D	2 wks	6.0	E	284	p 324
						p 405
0601050199 Infants' clothing nec	D	2 wks	14.0	C	1 310	p 324
060199 Other clothing			4.0	E	118	
06019901 Men's hosiery	D	2 wks	7.4	E	460	326
06019902 Women's hosiery	D	2 wks	5.0	F	274	327
06019903 Children's and infants' hosiery	D	2 wks	11.7	D	1 032	328
06019904 Hats and other headwear	D	2 wks	11.0	D	882	329
06019905 Clothing accessories (e.g. ties, gloves, handkerchiefs)	D	2 wks	10.4	D	764	330
06019906 Clothing materials	D	2 wks	15.1	C	1 630	331
06019907 Haberdashery	D	2 wks	8.8	D	513	332
06019999 Other clothing nec	D	2 wks	36.6	A	(a)	p 333
0602 Footwear			4.0	F	179	
06020100 Footwear nfd			9.2	E	744	
0602010000 Footwear nfd	D	2 wks	12.4	D	1 202	p 337
0602010001 Sports and leisure footwear nfd	D	2 wks	41.3	A	(a)	p 337
0602010099 Footwear nec	D	2 wks	22.5	B	4 856	p 337
06020101 Men's footwear			11.5	D	991	
0602010100 Men's footwear nfd	D	2 wks	20.8	B	3 703	p 334
0602010101 Men's sports and leisure footwear	D	2 wks	38.9	A	(a)	p 334
0602010199 Men's footwear nec	D	2 wks	22.6	B	4 955	p 334
06020102 Women's footwear			7.2	E	437	
0602010200 Women's footwear nfd	D	2 wks	8.5	E	632	p 335
0602010201 Women's sports and leisure footwear	D	2 wks	38.4	A	(a)	p 335
0602010299 Women's footwear nec	D	2 wks	20.4	B	3 517	p 335

A3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION *continued*

<i>Code and description</i>	<i>Household,</i>		<i>RSE (%)</i>		<i>Sample</i>	
	<i>Diary or</i>	<i>Recall</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>size where</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
	<i>Modelled</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>line</i>	<i>RSE=25%</i>	<i>code</i>
06020103 Children's and infants' footwear			10.9	D	857	
0602010300 Children's and infants' footwear nfd	D	2 wks	17.2	C	2 376	p 336
0602010301 Children's and infants' sports and leisure footwear	D	2 wks	24.5	B	6 476	p 336
0602010399 Children's and infants' footwear nec	D	2 wks	20.2	B	3 357	p 336
0603 Clothing and footwear services			6.6	E	358	
06030101 Dry cleaning and laundering of clothes	D	2 wks	5.7	F	360	338
06030102 Clothing repairs and alterations	D	2 wks	22.7	B	5 030	339
06030103 Footwear repairs and alterations	D	2 wks	18.2	C	2 784	340
06030104 Hire of clothing and footwear	D	2 wks	38.7	A	(a)	341
07 HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT			3.2	E	70	
0701 Furniture and floor coverings			6.3	D	219	
07010101 Kitchen furniture	H	3 mths	48.2	A	(a)	351
07010102 Bedroom furniture	H	3 mths	7.2	E	429	352
07010103 Lounge/dining room furniture	H	3 mths	6.8	E	376	353
07010104 Outdoor/garden furniture	H	3 mths	15.9	C	1 877	354
07010105 Other furniture	H	3 mths	24.0	B	6 025	355
07010106 Carpets	H	3 mths	22.9	B	5 155	356
07010107 Floor rugs, mats and matting	H	3 mths	15.3	C	1 681	p 357
07010108 Vinyl and other sheet floor coverings	H	3 mths	37.4	A	(a)	358
07010109 Floor tiles	H	3 mths	35.6	A	(a)	p 357
						359
07010110 Other floor coverings	H	3 mths	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 357
0702 Blankets, household linen and household furnishings			5.9	D	190	
070201 <i>Blankets, household linen and household furnishings</i> <i>(excluding ornamental furnishings)</i>			8.3	C	297	
07020101 Bed linen	D	2 wks	10.9	D	870	360
						p 362
07020102 Blankets and travelling rugs	D	2 wks	24.3	B	6 254	361
07020103 Bedspreads and continental quilts	D	2 wks	25.2	B	(a)	p 362
07020104 Pillows and cushions	D	2 wks	16.4	C	2 058	363
07020105 Towels and face washers	D	2 wks	11.1	D	910	364
07020106 Table and kitchen linen	D	2 wks	15.2	C	1 665	365
07020107 Curtains	D	2 wks	34.7	A	(a)	366
07020108 Blinds	D	2 wks	43.7	A	(a)	367
07020109 Other household textiles	D	2 wks	20.7	B	3 683	p 368
07020199 Household linen and furnishings (excluding ornamental) nec	D	2 wks	9.8	D	666	p 370
070202 <i>Ornamental furnishings</i>			10.2	C	530	
07020201 Paintings, carvings and sculptures	H	3 mths	21.1	B	3 936	369
07020299 Ornamental furnishings nec	D	2 wks	10.7	C	613	p 370
0703 Household appliances			5.3	E	216	
070301 <i>Cooking stoves, ovens, microwaves, hot plates and ranges</i>	H	3 mths	15.3	C	1 687	371
070302 <i>Whitegoods and other electrical appliances</i> <i>(excluding stoves and related)</i>			5.5	E	235	

A3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION *continued*

<i>Code and description</i>	<i>Household,</i>		<i>RSE (%)</i>		<i>Sample</i>	
	<i>Diary or</i>	<i>Recall</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>size where</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
	<i>Modelled</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>line</i>	<i>RSE=25%</i>	<i>code</i>
07030201 Refrigerators and freezers	H	3 mths	8.9	E	694	372
07030202 Washing machines	H	3 mths	8.7	E	663	373
07030203 Air-conditioners	H	3 mths	37.5	A	(a)	374
07030204 Dishwashers	H	3 mths	25.0	B	6 889	375
07030205 Clothes dryers	H	3 mths	22.7	B	4 999	376
07030299 Whitegoods and other electrical appliances nec	D	2 wks	10.2	D	737	p 377
070303 <i>Non-electrical household appliances</i>	D	2 wks	40.0	A	(a)	378
0704 <i>Glassware, tableware, cutlery and household utensils</i>			5.5	D	159	
07040101 Tableware	D	2 wks	8.9	D	523	380
07040102 Glassware	D	2 wks	21.0	B	3 829	381
07040103 Cutlery	D	2 wks	34.9	A	(a)	382
07040104 Cooking utensils	D	2 wks	18.9	B	2 700	383
07040105 Cleaning utensils	D	2 wks	4.9	E	185	384
07040199 Glassware, tableware, cutlery and household utensils nec	D	2 wks	7.6	D	352	385
0705 <i>Tools and other household durables</i>			7.0	C	179	
07050101 Lawnmowers (including electric)	D	2 wks	39.5	A	(a)	386
07050102 Gardening tools	D	2 wks	17.4	B	204	387
07050103 Other hand and power tools	D	2 wks	12.8	C	1 018	388
07050199 Tools and other household durables nec			5.6	D	166	
0705019901 Mobile phones	H	3 mths	8.3	E	601	p 389
0705019902 Telephone handset (purchase)	D	2 wks	39.1	A	(a)	p 389
0705019904 Answering machines	D	2 wks	55.2	A	(a)	p 377
0705019999 Tools and other household durables nec	D	2 wks	5.9	D	189	p 389
08 HOUSEHOLD SERVICES AND OPERATION			1.4	E	11	
080101 <i>Household non-durables</i>			2.0	E	26	
08010100 Household non-durables nfd	D	2 wks	9.7	D	646	410
08010101 Nails, screws and other fasteners	D	2 wks	13.0	C	1 074	401
08010102 Household soaps and detergents	D	2 wks	2.1	F	47	402
08010103 Household polishes	D	2 wks	11.2	D	928	403
08010104 Other household cleaning agents	D	2 wks	2.4	F	63	p 404
08010105 Household paper products (excluding stationery)	D	2 wks	1.6	F	27	p 405
08010106 Trees, shrubs and plants	D	2 wks	7.4	D	325	406
08010107 Other gardening products	D	2 wks	10.6	C	600	407
08010108 Swimming pool chemicals	D	2 wks	20.9	B	3 767	408
08010109 Foodwraps (excluding paper)	D	2 wks	3.2	F	116	p 409
08010199 Household non-durables nec	D	2 wks	2.8	E	52	p 409
080102 <i>Postal charges</i>	D	2 wks	4.5	E	149	411
080103 <i>Telephone and facsimile charges</i>			1.1	F	14	
08010301 Telephone charges (account)			1.1	F	14	
0801030101 Fixed telephone account	H	LP	1.0	F	12	p 412
0801030102 Mobile telephone account	H	LP	2.9	F	90	p 412
08010302 Public telephone call (not account)	D	2 wks	18.9	B	2 696	p 412
08010399 Telephone and facsimile charges nec	D	2 wks	59.0	A	(a)	p 412

A3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION *continued*

<i>Code and description</i>	<i>Household,</i>		<i>RSE (%)</i>		<i>Sample</i>	
	<i>Diary or</i>	<i>Recall</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>size where</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
	<i>Modelled</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>line</i>	<i>RSE=25%</i>	<i>code</i>
080104 Household services			9.0	C	370	
08010401 Pest control services	H	3 mths	13.4	C	1 150	413
08010402 Gardening services	D	2 wks	17.7	B	2 172	p 414
08010403 Private rubbish removals	H	3 mths	11.0	C	651	p 414
08010404 Housekeeping and cleaning services (including ironing)			14.2	C	1 372	
0801040400 Housekeeping and cleaning services (including ironing) nfd	D	2 wks	50.0	A	(a)	p 415
0801040401 Home help services	D	2 wks	34.6	A	(a)	p 238 p 415
0801040499 Housekeeping and cleaning services (including ironing) nec	D	2 wks	15.4	C	1 712	p 415
08010499 Household services nec			46.5	A	(a)	
0801049901 Security services	D	2 wks	47.3	A	(a)	p 416
0801049999 Household services nec	D	2 wks	54.1	A	(a)	p 416
080105 Child care services			6.4	E	330	
08010500 Child care services nfd	D	2 wks	37.1	A	(a)	419
08010501 Formal child care services			6.6	E	358	
0801050101 Preschool	H	3 mths	11.7	D	1 035	p 417
0801050199 Formal child care services nec	H	3 mths	7.4	E	461	p 417
08010502 Informal child care services	D	2 wks	22.1	B	4 548	418
080106 Repair and maintenance of household durables			6.5	D	235	
08010601 Carpet cleaning	H	3 mths	5.1	F	291	421
08010602 Repair and maintenance of soft furnishings	H	3 mths	22.5	B	4 873	423
08010603 Repair and maintenance of household appliances			8.7	D	486	
0801060301 Repair and maintenance of audiovisual equipment	D	2 wks	24.3	B	6 270	591
0801060399 Repair and maintenance of household appliances nec	H	3 mths	6.8	E	387	424
08010604 Repair and maintenance of tools	H	3 mths	15.5	C	1 768	425
08010699 Repair and maintenance of household durables nec	H	3 mths	43.7	A	(a)	426
080107 Hire of household durables			22.4	B	4 803	
08010701 Hire of tools	D	2 wks	41.1	A	(a)	428
08010799 Hire of household durables nec	D	2 wks	24.1	B	6 068	430
080108 Household appliance repairs insurance			11.8	D	1 056	
0801080101 Audiovisual equipment and personal computer repairs insurance	H	12 mths	16.1	C	1 942	592
0801080199 Household appliance repairs insurance nec	H	12 mths	22.9	B	5 166	431
09 MEDICAL CARE AND HEALTH EXPENSES			2.0	E	26	
0901 Accident and health insurance			2.0	F	44	
09010101 Hospital, medical and dental insurance	H	LP	2.1	F	48	451
09010102 Ambulance insurance (separate insurance)	H	LP	2.8	F	89	452
09010103 Sickness and personal accident insurance	H	LP	6.5	E	345	453
0902 Health practitioners' fees			4.5	D	95	
09020101 General practitioner doctors' fees	H	3 mths	5.2	D	136	454
09020102 Specialist doctors' fees	H	3 mths	9.0	C	378	455
09020103 Dental fees	H	3 mths	7.0	D	283	456
09020104 Opticians' fees (including spectacles)	H	3 mths	6.9	E	394	457
09020105 Physiotherapy and chiropractic fees	H	3 mths	7.0	E	410	p 458
09020199 Health practitioners' fees nec	H	3 mths	16.4	C	2 056	p 458

A3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION *continued*

<i>Code and description</i>	<i>Household, Diary or Modelled</i>	<i>Recall Period</i>	<i>RSE (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>	<i>Sample size where RSE=25%</i>	<i>1993-94 code</i>
0903 Medicines, pharmaceutical products and therapeutic appliances			2.8	E	52	
090300 <i>Medicines, pharmaceutical products and therapeutic appliances nfd</i>	D	2 wks	35.9	A	(a)	467
090301 <i>Medicines and pharmaceutical products</i>			2.2	F	53	
09030100 Medicines and pharmaceutical products nfd	D	2 wks	13.3	C	1 132	463
09030101 Prescriptions	D	2 wks	3.1	F	108	459
09030102 Non-prescribed pain relievers	D	2 wks	3.7	F	152	460
09030103 Non-prescribed ointments and lotions			5.1	E	202	
0903010301 Sunscreens	D	2 wks	16.1	C	1 969	p 461
0903010399 Non-prescribed ointments and lotions nec	D	2 wks	5.4	E	227	p 461
09030199 Medicines and pharmaceutical products nec	D	2 wks	4.2	E	133	p 462
090302 <i>First aid supplies, therapeutic appliances and equipment</i>			20.3	A	2 413	
09030201 Surgical dressings	D	2 wks	6.0	E	284	464
09030202 Therapeutic appliances and equipment (excluding hire)	D	2 wks	42.9	A	(a)	465
09030299 First aid supplies, therapeutic appliances and equipment nec	D	2 wks	21.6	B	4 212	466
0999 Other medical care and health expenses			15.2	C	1 652	
09999901 Hospital and nursing home charges	H	3 mths	20.6	B	3 640	468
09999902 Hire of therapeutic appliances	D	2 wks	49.8	A	(a)	p 469 471
09999999 Other medical care and health expenses nec	D	2 wks	25.5	B	(a)	p 469
10 TRANSPORT			2.3	E	34	
100101 <i>Motor vehicle purchase</i>			4.5	F	218	
10010101 Purchase of motor vehicle (other than motor cycle)	H	12 mths	4.5	F	225	501
10010102 Purchase of motor cycle	H	12 mths	45.7	A	(a)	502
100102 <i>Other vehicle purchase</i>			37.8	A	(a)	
10010201 Purchase of caravan (other than selected dwelling)	H	12 mths	52.0	A	(a)	503
10010202 Purchase of trailer	H	12 mths	44.8	A	(a)	504
10010203 Purchase of bicycle	H	12 mths	21.6	B	4 216	505
100103 <i>Motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives</i>			1.3	F	18	
10010300 Motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives nfd	D	2 wks	35.2	A	(a)	p 509
10010301 Petrol	D	2 wks	1.3	F	19	506
10010302 Diesel fuel	D	2 wks	13.9	C	1 277	507
10010303 LPG and other gas fuels	D	2 wks	8.5	E	623	508
10010304 Oils, lubricants and additives	D	2 wks	9.2	D	562	p 509
100104 <i>Vehicle registration and insurance</i>			1.0	F	11	
10010401 Compulsory registration and insurance of motor vehicle (other than motor cycle)			1.0	F	11	
1001040101 Compulsory registration of motor vehicle	H	12 mths	4.4	F	213	p 510
1001040102 Compulsory insurance of motor vehicle	H	12 mths	4.1	F	182	p 510
1001040103 Combined compulsory registration and insurance of motor vehicle	H	12 mths	2.1	D	14	p 510
10010402 Other insurance of motor vehicle (other than motor cycle)	H	12 mths	1.3	F	20	511
10010403 Compulsory registration and insurance of motor cycle, caravan and trailer			7.2	D	305	

A3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION *continued*

<i>Code and description</i>	<i>Household,</i>		<i>RSE (%)</i>		<i>Sample</i>	
	<i>Diary or</i>	<i>Recall</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>size where</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
	<i>Modelled</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>line</i>	<i>RSE=25%</i>	<i>code</i>
1001040301	Compulsory registration of motor cycle, caravan and trailer	H 12 mths	7.9	D	383	p 512
1001040302	Compulsory insurance of motor cycle, caravan and trailer	H 12 mths	33.0	A	(a)	p 512
1001040303	Combined compulsory registration and insurance of motor cycle, caravan and trailer	H 12 mths	12.7	C	1 004	p 512
10010404	Other insurance of motor cycle, caravan and trailer	H 12 mths	11.7	D	1 042	513
100105	<i>Motor vehicle parts and accessories purchased separately</i>		6.5	C	144	
10010501	Motor vehicle batteries	D 2 wks	25.2	B	(a)	514
10010502	Tyres and tubes	H 12 mths	3.0	E	61	515
10010503	Motor vehicle electrical accessories (purchased separately)	D 2 wks	39.9	A	(a)	p 516
10010599	Motor vehicle parts and accessories purchased separately nec		8.9	D	518	
1001059901	Vehicle parts purchased separately nec	D 2 wks	12.5	C	943	517
1001059902	Vehicle accessories purchased separately nec	D 2 wks	18.7	B	2 618	518
100106	<i>Vehicle charges (including hire of accessories)</i>		7.7	C	242	
10010601	Crash repairs	H 12 mths	7.2	E	435	519
10010602	Vehicle servicing (including parts and labour)	D 2 wks	8.7	D	492	520
10010603	Drivers licence	H 12 mths	3.9	D	65	521
10010604	Parking fees	D 2 wks	7.1	D	300	522
10010605	Driving lessons	D 2 wks	38.8	A	(a)	523
10010606	Subscription to motor organisations	D 2 wks	16.4	C	2 068	524
10010607	Vehicle hire and leasing expenses (non-holiday)	D 2 wks	38.4	A	(a)	525
10010699	Vehicle charges (incl. hire of accessories) nec		8.4	E	612	
1001069901	Road tolls	D 2 wks	13.3	C	1 125	p 526
1001069999	Vehicle charges (including hire of accessories) nec	D 2 wks	14.7	C	1 497	p 526
100107	<i>Public transport fares</i>		3.8	F	157	
10010700	Public transport fares nfd	D 2 wks	23.6	B	5 665	p 531
10010701	Rail fares	D 2 wks	6.1	F	413	527
10010702	Bus and tram fares	D 2 wks	5.5	E	241	528
10010703	Water transport fares	D 2 wks	23.4	B	5 494	529
10010704	Combined bus/tram/rail/water transport fares	D 2 wks	21.3	B	4 042	530
10010799	Public transport fares nec	D 2 wks	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 531
100108	<i>Fare and freight charges (excluding holidays and public transport)</i>		13.7	B	925	
10010801	Taxi fares	D 2 wks	5.9	E	277	532
10010802	Air fares (excluding holiday)	D 2 wks	41.4	A	(a)	533
10010803	Removalist charges	H 3 mths	22.2	B	4 630	534
10010899	Fare and freight charges (excluding holidays and public transport) nec	D 2 wks	44.4	A	(a)	535
11 RECREATION			1.5	F	27	
1101 Recreational and educational equipment			2.6	E	46	
110101	<i>Audiovisual equipment and parts</i>		5.8	E	264	
11010101	Televisions	H 3 mths	8.4	E	618	p 551
11010102	Television aerials		48.8	A	(a)	
1101010201	Satellite dishes	D 2 wks	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 552
1101010299	Television aerials nec	D 2 wks	48.8	A	(a)	p 552
11010103	Video equipment		9.8	D	671	

A3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION *continued*

<i>Code and description</i>	<i>Household,</i>		<i>RSE (%)</i>		<i>Sample</i>	
	<i>Diary or</i>	<i>Recall</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>size where</i>	<i>1993–94</i>
	<i>Modelled</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>line</i>	<i>RSE=25%</i>	<i>code</i>
1101010301	Video cassette recorders	H 3 mths	10.4	D	776	p 554
1101010302	Video cameras	H 3 mths	37.4	A	(a)	p 554
1101010303	Digital video disc players/laser disc players	H 3 mths	39.4	A	(a)	p 554
1101010399	Video equipment nec	H 3 mths	48.7	A	(a)	p 554
11010104	Audio equipment		14.3	C	1 408	
1101010401	Radios	H 3 mths	23.4	B	5 504	p 553
1101010402	Record player	H 3 mths	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 553
1101010403	Tape deck	H 3 mths	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 553
1101010404	CD player	H 3 mths	24.2	B	6 201	p 553
1101010405	Integrated sound system	H 3 mths	16.9	C	2 249	p 553
1101010406	Amplifiers and tuner-amplifiers	H 3 mths	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 553
1101010407	Speakers	H 3 mths	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 553
1101010499	Audio equipment nec	H 3 mths	45.9	A	(a)	p 553
11010199	Audiovisual equipment and parts nec		20.9	B	3 802	
1101019901	Home entertainment systems	H 3 mths	24.1	B	6 114	p 551
1101019999	Audiovisual equipment and parts nec	D 2 wks	22.7	B	4 991	p 561
110102	<i>Home computer equipment (including pre-packaged software)</i>	H 3 mths	13.4	C	1 153	p 555
110103	<i>Blank and pre-recorded media (excluding pre-packaged computer software)</i>		5.2	E	212	
11010301	TV games and computer software		15.6	C	1 800	
1101030100	TV games and computer software nfd	D 2 wks	43.8	A	(a)	p 555
1101030101	Computer software—games	D 2 wks	23.6	B	5 646	p 555 p 556
1101030102	Computer software (excluding games)	D 2 wks	44.4	A	(a)	p 555
1101030199	TV games and computer software nec	D 2 wks	24.1	B	6 108	p 556
11010302	Blank video cassettes and video discs	D 2 wks	10.8	D	847	557
11010303	Pre-recorded video cassettes and video discs	D 2 wks	13.6	C	1 200	558
11010304	Pre-recorded compact discs and records (audio)	D 2 wks	6.3	E	324	559
11010305	Audio-cassettes and tapes	D 2 wks	16.0	C	1 933	560
11010399	Blank and pre-recorded media nec		40.1	A	(a)	
1101039901	Blank computer media	D 2 wks	40.3	A	(a)	p 555
1101039999	Blank and pre-recorded media nec	D 2 wks	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 561
110104	<i>Books, newspapers, magazines and other printed material</i>		2.6	E	46	
11010401	Books	D 2 wks	5.0	E	192	563
11010402	Newspapers	D 2 wks	2.3	F	57	564
11010403	Magazines and comics	D 2 wks	3.6	E	92	565
11010499	Books, newspapers, magazines and other printed material nec	D 2 wks	35.5	A	(a)	566
110105	<i>Other recreational and educational equipment</i>		4.6	E	161	
11010501	Photographic equipment (excluding film and chemicals)	D 2 wks	41.9	A	(a)	567
11010502	Photographic film and chemicals (including developing)	D 2 wks	7.3	D	314	568
11010503	Sunglasses (excluding prescription)	D 2 wks	21.2	B	3 970	569
11010504	Other optical goods	D 2 wks	65.1	A	(a)	570
11010505	Studio and other professional photography	D 2 wks	20.6	B	3 606	571
11010506	Musical instruments and accessories	D 2 wks	40.7	A	(a)	572
11010507	Boat purchase, parts and operation		32.9	A	(a)	

A3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION *continued*

<i>Code and description</i>	<i>Household,</i>		<i>RSE (%)</i>		<i>Sample</i>	
	<i>Diary or</i>	<i>Recall</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>size where</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
	<i>Modelled</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>line</i>	<i>RSE=25%</i>	<i>code</i>
1101050701	Purchase of boat	H 12 mths	42.9	A	(a)	573
1101050702	Registration and insurance of boat	H 12 mths	13.8	C	1 254	596
1101050799	Boat purchase, parts and operation nec	D 2 wks	43.1	A	(a)	574
						p 617
11010508	Aircraft purchase, parts and operation		63.3	A	(a)	
1101050801	Purchase of aircraft	H 12 mths	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 575
1101050802	Registration and insurance of aircraft	H 12 mths	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 575
1101050899	Aircraft purchase, parts and operation nec	D 2 wks	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 575
11010509	Toys	D 2 wks	6.2	E	314	576
11010510	Camping equipment	D 2 wks	40.4	A	(a)	577
11010511	Sports equipment		11.9	C	833	
1101051100	Sports equipment nfd	D 2 wks	57.6	A	(a)	p 578
1101051101	Fishing equipment	D 2 wks	19.3	B	2 930	p 578
1101051102	Golf equipment (excluding specialist sports shoes)	D 2 wks	35.9	A	(a)	p 578
1101051103	Specialist sports shoes	D 2 wks	37.9	A	(a)	p 578
1101051199	Sports equipment nec	D 2 wks	18.0	B	2 312	p 578
11010599	Recreational and educational equipment nec		11.7	C	792	
1101059901	Above ground pool	H 12 mths	48.2	A	(a)	p 579
1101059902	Art and craft materials	D 2 wks	14.8	C	1 531	p 579
1101059999	Recreational and educational equipment nec	D 2 wks	13.8	C	1 265	p 579
1102 Recreational and educational services						
(excluding holiday expenses)			2.9	E	58	
110201	<i>Gambling</i>		6.5	D	238	
11020100	Gambling nfd	D 2 wks	41.2	A	(a)	586
11020101	Lottery tickets	D 2 wks	10.6	D	804	580
11020102	Lotto type games and instant lotteries (scratch cards)	D 2 wks	3.8	E	103	p 581
11020103	TAB, on course betting and related	D 2 wks	26.1	B	(a)	p 582
11020104	Poker machines and ticket machines	D 2 wks	31.8	A	(a)	583
11020105	Blackjack, roulette and other casino-type games	D 2 wks	45.4	A	(a)	584
11020106	TAB—betting (excluding animal racing)	D 2 wks	42.6	A	(a)	p 581
						p 582
11020107	Club and casino broadcast gaming	D 2 wks	39.2	A	(a)	p 585
11020199	Gambling nec	D 2 wks	9.5	D	621	p 585
110202	<i>Hire of recreational and educational equipment</i>		4.7	E	165	
11020201	Hire of televisions	D 2 wks	43.8	A	(a)	587
11020202	Hire of video cassette recorders	D 2 wks	46.2	A	(a)	588
11020203	Hire of video cassette tapes and TV/computer games	D 2 wks	3.5	F	133	589
						590
11020204	Hire of sports equipment	D 2 wks	36.8	A	(a)	604
11020299	Hire of recreational and educational equipment nec	D 2 wks	41.0	A	(a)	605
110203	<i>Repair of recreational and educational equipment</i>					
	<i>(excluding audiovisual equipment)</i>		41.6	A	(a)	
11020301	Repair of optical and photographic equipment	D 2 wks	49.6	A	(a)	593
11020302	Repair of sports equipment	D 2 wks	46.5	A	(a)	594
11020399	Repair of recreational and educational equipment					
	<i>(excluding audiovisual equipment) nec</i>	D 2 wks	43.5	A	(a)	595

A3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION *continued*

Code and description	Household,		RSE (%)		Sample	
	Diary or Modelled	Recall Period	for Australia	Factor line	size where RSE=25%	1993-94 code
110204 Sports fees and charges			5.9	D	183	
11020401 Health and fitness studio charges	D	2 wks	20.8	B	3 734	597
11020402 Sporting club subscriptions	D	2 wks	32.7	A	(a)	598
11020403 Squash court hire charges	D	2 wks	38.4	A	(a)	599
11020404 Tenpin bowling charges	D	2 wks	20.6	B	3 621	600
11020405 Green fees	D	2 wks	7.5	E	479	602
11020406 Sports lessons	D	2 wks	14.8	C	1 547	603
11020407 Spectator admission fees to sport	D	2 wks	16.5	B	1 740	607
11020499 Sports fees and charges nec	D	2 wks	8.0	D	394	601 606
110205 Cultural fees and charges			5.4	D	147	
11020501 Cinema fees and charges	D	2 wks	4.0	F	177	608
11020502 Live theatre fees and charges			14.1	C	1 334	
1102050200 Live theatre fees and charges nfd	D	2 wks	54.4	A	(a)	p 609
1102050201 Music concert fees and charges	D	2 wks	22.2	B	4 655	p 609
1102050299 Live theatre fees and charges nec	D	2 wks	19.6	B	3 059	p 609
11020503 Dance and nightclub fees and charges	D	2 wks	8.1	E	569	610
11020504 National park and zoo fees and charges			24.3	B	6 272	
1102050401 National park fees and charges	D	2 wks	41.3	A	(a)	p 611
1102050402 Zoo fees and charges	D	2 wks	25.8	B	(a)	p 611
11020505 Art gallery and museum fees and charges	D	2 wks	22.5	B	4 823	612
11020506 Clubs and association subscriptions (excluding sports clubs)	D	2 wks	15.3	B	1 353	615
11020599 Cultural fees and charges nec	D	2 wks	36.6	A	(a)	p 617
110299 Other recreational and educational services (excluding holiday expenses)			5.2	E	210	
11029901 Day trips and other excursions	D	2 wks	14.9	C	1 580	613
11029902 Amusement arcade machines	D	2 wks	21.3	B	4 065	614
11029903 Culture and recreation lessons (excluding sports lessons)			13.9	C	1 283	
1102990301 Culture course	D	2 wks	14.7	C	1 504	p 616
1102990302 Recreation course	D	2 wks	40.8	A	(a)	p 616
1102990303 Life education program	D	2 wks	46.4	A	(a)	p 616
1102990399 Culture and recreation lessons (excluding sports lessons) nec	D	2 wks	42.4	A	(a)	p 616
11029999 Recreational and educational services (excluding holiday expenses) nec			5.9	E	283	
1102999901 Pay TV fees	D	2 wks	12.8	D	1 294	p 617
1102999902 On-line charges (internet)	D	2 wks	34.6	A	(a)	p 617
1102999999 Recreational and educational services nec	D	2 wks	8.1	D	406	p 617
1103 Holidays			3.6	E	93	
110301 Holidays—Australia (selected expenses)			4.4	E	144	
11030101 Holiday air fares—Australia			8.8	D	513	
1103010101 Holiday air fares—Australia (less than 4 nights)	D	2 wks	43.6	A	(a)	p 624
1103010102 Holiday air fares—Australia (4 nights or more)	H	3 mths	8.5	D	462	p 624
11030102 Holiday rail fares—Australia			22.5	B	4 882	
1103010201 Holiday rail fares—Australia (less than 4 nights)	D	2 wks	50.3	A	(a)	p 625
1103010202 Holiday rail fares—Australia (4 nights or more)	H	3 mths	22.4	B	4 786	p 625

A3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION *continued*

<i>Code and description</i>	<i>Household,</i>		<i>RSE (%)</i>		<i>Sample</i>	
	<i>Diary or</i> <i>Modelled</i>	<i>Recall</i> <i>Period</i>	<i>for</i> <i>Australia</i>	<i>Factor</i> <i>line</i>	<i>size where</i> <i>RSE=25%</i>	<i>1993-94</i> <i>code</i>
11030103			21.5	B	4 181	
1103010301	D	2 wks	51.8	A	(a)	p 626
1103010302	H	3 mths	21.8	B	4 390	p 626
11030104			20.1	B	3 337	
1103010401	D	2 wks	51.4	A	(a)	p 627
1103010402	D	2 wks	53.2	A	(a)	p 627
1103010403	H	3 mths	22.3	B	4 717	p 627
1103010404	H	3 mths	38.7	A	(a)	p 627
11030105			6.7	E	365	
1103010501	D	2 wks	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 628
1103010502	H	3 mths	6.7	E	366	p 628
11030106			6.9	E	397	
1103010601	D	2 wks	15.1	C	1 640	p 629
1103010602	H	3 mths	9.9	D	687	p 629
11030107			16.1	C	1 955	
1103010701	D	2 wks	48.1	A	(a)	p 630
1103010702	H	3 mths	19.8	B	3 152	p 630
11030108			15.0	C	1 607	
1103010801	D	2 wks	26.1	B	(a)	p 631
1103010802	H	3 mths	16.0	C	1 920	p 631
11030109			42.9	A	(a)	
1103010901	D	2 wks	46.9	A	(a)6	p 632
1103010902	H	3 mths	44.2	A	(a)	p 632
11030110			17.4	C	2 445	
1103011001	D	2 wks	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 633
1103011002	H	3 mths	17.4	C	2 458	p 633
11030111			23.5	B	5 630	
1103011101	D	2 wks	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 634
1103011102	H	3 mths	34.9	A	(a)	p 634
110302			5.3	E	219	
11030201			5.3	F	309	
1103020101	D	2 wks	57.7	A	(a)	p 635
1103020102	H	12 mths	5.3	F	308	p 635
11030202			37.8	A	(a)	
1103020201	D	2 wks	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 636
1103020202	H	12 mths	37.9	A	(a)	p 636

A3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION *continued*

<i>Code and description</i>	<i>Household,</i>		<i>RSE (%)</i>		<i>Sample</i>	
	<i>Diary or</i>	<i>Recall</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>size where</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
	<i>Modelled</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>line</i>	<i>RSE=25%</i>	<i>code</i>
11030203			11.3	D	953	
1103020301	Holiday motel/hotel charges—overseas (less than 4 nights)	D 2 wks	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 637
1103020302	Holiday motel/hotel charges—overseas (4 nights or more)	H 12 mths	11.3	D	953	p 637
11030204	Other accommodation charges—overseas		39.9	A	(a)	
1103020401	Other holiday accommodation charges—overseas (less than 4 nights)	D 2 wks	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 638
1103020402	Other accommodation charges—overseas (4 nights or more)	H 12 mths	40.2	A	(a)	p 638
11030205	Airfare inclusive package tours—overseas		7.4	E	465	
1103020501	Airfare inclusive package tours—overseas (less than 4 nights)	D 2 wks	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 639
1103020502	Airfare inclusive package tours—overseas (4 nights or more)	H 12 mths	7.5	E	469	p 639
11030206	Other package tours—overseas		37.5	A	(a)	
1103020601	Other package tours—overseas (less than 4 nights)	D 2 wks	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 640
1103020602	Other package tours—overseas (4 nights or more)	H 12 mths	37.5	A	(a)	p 640
1104 Animal expenses			4.8	D	112	
11040100	Animal expenses nfd	D 2 wks	8.4	D	455	p 623
11040101	Animal purchases	D 2 wks	38.5	A	(a)	619
11040102	Animal food		3.2	E	72	
1104010200	Animal food nfd	D 2 wks	22.1	B	4 601	p 620
1104010201	Prepared dog and cat food	D 2 wks	2.5	F	69	p 620
1104010202	Bird seed and other seeds	D 2 wks	9.0	D	538	p 620
1104010203	Fresh meat for animal food (including mince and bones)	D 2 wks	12.4	C	938	p 620
1104010299	Animal food nec	D 2 wks	19.7	B	3 136	p 620
11040103	Veterinary charges	D 2 wks	12.2	D	1 136	621
11040104	Animal minding charges	D 2 wks	42.0	A	(a)	622
11040199	Animal expenses nec		8.4	D	455	
1104019901	Animal fees (including registration)	D 2 wks	38.8	A	(a)	p 623
1104019902	Animal care and grooming	D 2 wks	10.0	D	696	p 623
1104019903	Animal health products	D 2 wks	15.9	C	1 894	p 623
1104019999	Animal expenses nec	D 2 wks	19.9	B	3 221	p 623
12 PERSONAL CARE			2.2	E	32	
120101	<i>Toiletries and cosmetics</i>		2.3	E	35	
12010101	Oral hygiene products	D 2 wks	2.3	F	61	661
12010102	Toilet soap	D 2 wks	2.7	F	81	662
12010103	Talcum powders and deodorants	D 2 wks	3.1	F	103	663
12010104	Shavers, hairdryers and related	D 2 wks	8.2	C	285	665
12010199	Toiletries and cosmetics nec	D 2 wks	2.9	E	59	p 404
120102	<i>Personal care services</i>		3.0	F	97	
12010200	Hair services nfd	D 2 wks	5.9	F	390	668
12010201	Hair services (male)	D 2 wks	4.7	F	240	666
12010202	Hair services (female)	D 2 wks	4.2	F	197	667
12010299	Personal care services nec	D 2 wks	8.2	E	581	669

A3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION *continued*

<i>Code and description</i>	<i>Household, Diary or Modelled</i>	<i>Recall Period</i>	<i>RSE (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>	<i>Sample size where RSE=25%</i>	<i>1993-94 code</i>
13 MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES			2.3	E	36	
1301 Miscellaneous goods			4.0	D	72	
<i>130101 Stationery equipment</i>			3.1	E	68	
13010100 Stationery equipment nfd	D	2 wks	38.7	A	(a)	p 705
13010101 Pens	D	2 wks	11.6	C	761	p 704
13010102 Paper and writing pads	D	2 wks	4.6	E	164	p 704
13010103 Cards, envelopes and forms	D	2 wks	3.4	E	82	p 704
13010199 Stationery equipment nec	D	2 wks	6.8	D	269	p 368 p 705
<i>130199 Other miscellaneous goods</i>			5.2	D	134	
13019901 Watches and clocks			21.5	B	4 198	
1301990101 Watches	D	2 wks	23.7	B	5 745	p 701
1301990102 Clocks (including timers)	D	2 wks	25.5	B	(a)	p 701
13019902 Jewellery	D	2 wks	12.9	C	1 044	702
13019903 Travel goods, handbags, umbrellas, wallets and related	D	2 wks	9.5	D	611	703
13019904 Ice	D	2 wks	14.2	C	1 372	706
13019999 Other miscellaneous goods nec			6.1	D	206	
1301999901 Lay-by (unspecified content)	D	2 wks	16.8	C	2 194	p 707
1301999902 Baby goods (excluding clothing)	D	2 wks	22.2	B	4 640	p 707
1301999903 Christmas decorations	D	2 wks	21.9	B	4 409	p 707
1301999999 Miscellaneous goods nec	D	2 wks	8.0	C	265	p 707
1302 Miscellaneous services			3.3	D	43	
<i>130201 Interest payments on selected credit services (excluding loan payments for selected dwelling)</i>			4.9	D	117	
13020101 Mortgage repayments—interest component (other property)	H	LP	20.8	B	3 726	p 708
13020102 Loans—interest component (excluding housing loans)			4.7	E	172	
1302010201 Loans for vehicle—interest component	H	LP	5.3	E	221	p 708
1302010202 Loans for holiday—interest component	H	LP	36.6	A	(a)1	p 708
1302010299 Loans—interest component (excluding housing loans) nec	H	LP	12.1	C	858	p 708
13020103 Interest payments on credit card purchases	H	LP	4.0	E	120	709
13020104 Interest payments on credit card cash advances	H	LP	11.2	C	697	710
<i>130202 Education fees for primary and secondary schools</i>			7.0	D	284	
13020200 Education fees for primary and secondary schools nfd	D	2 wks	44.2	A	(a)	p 716
13020201 Primary school fees (government)—including pre-year 1			6.0	E	293	
1302020101 Primary school fees (excluding school sports fees) (government)—including pre-year 1	H	12 mths	6.0	E	292	p 417 p 711
1302020102 Primary school sports fees (government)—including pre-year 1	D	2 wks	50.4	A	(a)	p 711
13020202 Primary school fees (independent)—including pre-year 1			13.1	C	1 091	
1302020201 Primary school fees (excluding school sports fees) (independent)—including pre-year 1—Catholic	H	12 mths	13.9	C	1 290	p 417 p 712

A3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION *continued*

<i>Code and description</i>	<i>Household,</i>		<i>RSE (%)</i>		<i>Sample</i>	
	<i>Diary or</i>	<i>Recall</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>size where</i>	<i>1993–94</i>
	<i>Modelled</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>line</i>	<i>RSE=25%</i>	<i>code</i>
1302020202 Primary school sports fees (independent)—including pre-year 1—Catholic	D	2 wks	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 712
1302020203 Primary school fees (excluding school sports fees) (independent)—including pre-year 1—excluding Catholic	H	12 mths	22.1	B	4 555	p 417 p 712
1302020204 Primary school sports fees (independent)—including pre-year-1—excluding Catholic	D	2 wks	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 712
13020203 Secondary school fees (government)			8.1	D	410	
1302020301 Secondary school fees (excluding school sports fees) (government)	H	12 mths	8.1	D	410	p 713
1302020302 Secondary school sports fees (government)	D	2 wks	54.2	A	(a)	p 713
13020204 Secondary school fees (independent)			10.6	D	807	
1302020401 Secondary school fees (excluding school sports fees) (independent)—Catholic	H	12 mths	12.2	D	1 142	p 714
1302020402 Secondary school sports fees (independent)—Catholic	D	2 wks	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 714
1302020403 Secondary school fees (excluding school sports fees) (independent)—excluding Catholic	H	12 mths	19.5	B	3 019	p 714
1302020404 Secondary school sports fees (independent)—excluding Catholic	D	2 wks	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 714
130203 <i>Education fees excluding primary and secondary school fees</i>			9.2	C	393	
13020301 Higher education institution fees			10.8	C	622	
1302030101 Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS)	H	12 mths	9.5	D	619	p 715
1302030199 Higher education institution fees nec	H	12 mths	16.2	B	1 637	p 715
13020302 Fees paid to other educational institutions nec			12.6	C	962	
1302030201 Technical and Further Education (TAFE) course fees	H	12 mths	12.9	C	1 033	p 716
1302030299 Fees paid to other educational institutions nec	H	12 mths	22.0	B	4 531	p 716
13020303 Private education tuition fees	D	2 wks	37.4	A	(a)	717
130204 <i>Payments for other property</i>			10.2	D	733	
13020401 General rates (other property)			10.5	D	780	
1302040101 Local government rates (other property)	H	LP	10.3	D	758	p 718
1302040102 Land tax (other property)	H	LP	40.2	A	(a)	p 718 p 736
13020402 Water and sewerage rates (other property)	H	LP	15.2	C	1 665	p 719
13020403 Rent payments (other property)	H	LP	43.8	A	(a)	p 719
13020404 Insurance (other property)	H	12 mths	15.1	C	1 640	p 719
13020499 Payments for other property nec			42.6	A	(a)	
1302049901 Body corporate payments (other property)	H	LP	42.7	A	(a)	p 719
1302049999 Payments for other property nec	H	LP	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 719
130205 <i>Fees</i>			7.2	B	107	
13020500 Fees nfd	D	2 wks	54.0	A	(a)	p 727
13020501 Union dues, professional association subscriptions	D	2 wks	12.6	B	708	725
13020502 Legal fees	D	2 wks	41.9	A	(a)	726
13020503 Accountant and tax agent fees	H	3 mths	7.0	D	284	p 727
13020504 Lease payments (excluding vehicle leases)	D	2 wks	57.8	A	(a)	p 727
13020505 Duties, taxes and charges on financial institution accounts			5.5	B	45	

A3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION *continued*

<i>Code and description</i>	<i>Household, Diary or Modelled</i>	<i>Recall Period</i>	<i>RSE (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>	<i>Sample size where RSE=25%</i>	<i>1993-94 code</i>
1302050501 Government duties, taxes and charges on financial institution accounts	H	LP	3.7	D	57	p 720
1302050502 Financial institution charges and fees on financial institution accounts	H	LP	7.0	B	100	p 721
1302050599 Duties, taxes and charges on financial institution accounts nec	D	2 wks	(b)	(b)	(b)	p 721
13020599 Fees nec			33.1	A	(a)	
1302059901 Fees nec—government	D	2 wks	36.4	A	(a)	p 720 p 727
1302059902 Fees nec—private	D	2 wks	39.6	A	(a)	p 727
130299 Other miscellaneous services			5.5	D	160	
13029901 Alimony or maintenance payments	D	2 wks	20.9	B	3 770	722
13029902 Cash gifts, donations to charity			7.2	D	304	
1302990200 Cash gifts, donations to charity nfd	D	2 wks	19.1	B	2 832	p 723
1302990201 Cash gifts, donations to family or friends	D	2 wks	19.0	B	2 783	p 723
1302990202 Cash gifts, donations to churches, synagogues and related	D	2 wks	9.2	D	566	p 723
1302990299 Cash gifts, donations to charity nec	D	2 wks	12.5	C	947	p 723
13029903 Pocket money or allowance	D	2 wks	11.8	C	802	724
13029904 Fines	D	2 wks	21.1	B	3 898	728
13029905 Personal belongings insurance	H	LP	12.2	D	1 146	729
13029906 Personal advertising and related	D	2 wks	37.9	A	(a)	731
13029907 Non-holiday accommodation	D	2 wks	17.9	C	2 664	732
13029908 Repair of miscellaneous goods	D	2 wks	21.8	B	4 344	734
13029909 Travel insurance—selected payments	H	12 mths	4.6	F	236	p 735
13029999 Miscellaneous services nec			14.8	B	1 189	
1302999901 Counselling services	D	2 wks	48.9	A	(a)	p 735
1302999999 Miscellaneous services nec	D	2 wks	14.8	B	1 213	p 735
TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES EXPENDITURE			0.9	E	4	
SELECTED OTHER PAYMENTS						
14 INCOME TAX	M	12 mths	1.5	D	7	751
15 MORTGAGE REPAYMENTS—PRINCIPAL COMPONENT (selected dwelling)						
	H	LP	4.2	E	130	752
16 OTHER CAPITAL HOUSING COSTS						
			20.6	B	3 638	
16010101 Mortgage repayments—principal component (other property)	H	LP	22.0	B	4 530	753
16010102 Purchase of selected dwelling or other property (excluding mortgage repayments but including outright purchase, deposit, net of sales)	H	24 mths	60.9	A	(a)	754
16010103 Additions and extensions	H	12 mths	21.1	B	3 900	755 p 761
16010104 Internal renovations	H	12 mths	7.2	E	438	756
16010105 Insulation	H	12 mths	21.6	B	4 221	757
16010106 In-ground swimming pool	H	12 mths	38.7	A	(a)	758
16010107 Outside building	H	12 mths	19.1	B	2 832	759

A3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION *continued*

<i>Code and description</i>	<i>Household, Diary or Modelled</i>	<i>Recall Period</i>	<i>RSE (%) for Australia</i>	<i>Factor line</i>	<i>Sample size where RSE=25%</i>	<i>1993-94 code</i>
16010108 Landscape contractor	H	12 mths	21.9	B	4 422	760
16010109 Other outside improvements	H	12 mths	11.9	C	817	p 761
16010199 Capital housing costs nec	D	2 wks	50.3	A	(a)	762
17 SUPERANNUATION AND LIFE INSURANCE			4.5	D	95	
17010101 Superannuation and annuities	H	LP	5.1	D	130	771
17010102 Life Insurance	H	LP	5.1	E	199	772

(a) Sample size below which the relative standard error is less than 25% exceeds the total sample size of the survey. Estimates for these items should be used with caution.

(b) The number of households in the survey reporting expenditure on this item was too small to calculate a relative standard error.

H is collected using a household questionnaire.

D is collected using a personal diary.

M is modelled from data collected in the survey.

LP is last payment

mths is months

wks is weeks

p is a partial match

A3.2 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION—1993–94 TO 1998–99 CONCORDANCE

1993–94 code	1998–99 code	1993–94 code	1998–99 code	1993–94 code	1998–99 code
101	0101010101	172	0302070101	212	0309030101
102	0101020101	173	0302999999	213	0309030201
103	0101030101	174	0302000000	214	0309030301
104	0101030201	175	0303000000	215	p 0307000000
	p 0101030202		0303010101		0309039999
105	0101040101	176	0303010201	216	0310030101
	0101040102	177	0303010301	217	0310030201
	0101040103	178	0303019999	218	0310040101
106	0101050101	180	0304010101	219	0310049901
	0101050201	181	p 0305010101		p 0310049999
	0101050301		p 0305010201	220	0309040101
	0101059901	182	p 0305010101	221	0309040201
	0101059999		p 0305010201	222	0309040301
107	0101060101	183	0305010301	223	0309040401
	0101060199	184	0305010401	224	0309050101
108	0101070101	185	0305010501	225	0309060101
109	0101070201	186	0304019999	226	0309060201
121	0201010101		0305010601	227	0309069999
122	0201020101		0305019999	229	0399010101
123	0201010201	187	0306010101	230	0300000000
	0201029901	188	0306019999	231	0310010101
125	0201010301	189	0307010101		0310010102
	0201029902	190	0307010201	232	0310020101
	0299990101	191	p 0307010301		0310020301
126	0201010401	192	p 0307010301	233	0310020201
	0201029903		0307019901	234	0310020000
127	0299990201		0307019902	235	0310050101
128	0201010501		0307019903	236	0310050201
	0201029904		0307019904	237	0310000000
129	0299999999		0307019905		0399010201
151	p 0301010101		0307019999	238	0311010101
152	p 0301010101	193	0307010000		p 0311010201
153	0301020101	194	0307020101		p 0801040401
154	0301030101	195	p 0307000000	239	p 0311010201
155	0301030201		0307030100	240	0311010301
156	0301030301		0307030101	261	0401010101
157	0301040101		0307030199	262	0401010201
158	0301040201	197	0307030201	263	0401010000
159	0301040301	198	0308010101	264	0401020101
160	0301049999	199	0308010201	265	0401020201
161	0302010101	200	0308010301	266	0401020000
162	0302010201	201	0308010401	267	0401030101
163	0302010401	202	0308019901	268	0401030201
164	0302010301		0308019902	269	0401030000
165	0302010501		0308019903	270	0401040101
166	0302019901		0308019904	271	0401040201
	0302019902		0308019999	272	0401040000
	0302019999	203	p 0308010000	281	0501010101
167	0302020101	204	0308020101	282	0501010201
	0302020199	205	p 0308010000	283	0501019999
168	0302030101		0308999999	301	0601010101
	0302030199	206	0308000000	302	0601010201
169	0302040101	207	0309010101	303	0601010301
	0302040199	208	0309020101	304	0601010401
170	0302050101	209	0309020201	305	0601010501
	0302050199	210	0309020301	306	0601010601
171	0302060101	211	0309020401	307	0601010701

A3.2 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION—1993–94 TO 1998–99 CONCORDANCE *continued*

1993–94 code	1998–99 code	1993–94 code	1998–99 code	1993–94 code	1998–99 code
308	0601010801	337	0602010000	404	0801010401
309	0601019999		0602010001		1201019999
310	0601010000		0602010099	405	p 0601050101
311	0601020101	338	0603010101		0801010501
	0601020201	339	0603010201	406	0801010601
312	0601020301	340	0603010301	407	0801010701
313	0601020401	341	0603010401	408	0801010801
314	0601020501	351	0701010101	409	0801010901
315	0601020601	352	0701010201		0801019999
316	0601020701	353	0701010301	410	0801010000
317	0601020801	354	0701010401	411	0801020101
318	0601020901	355	0701010501	412	0801030101
	0601029999	356	0701010601		0801030102
319	0601020000	357	0701010701		0801030201
320	0601030101		p 0701010901		0801039999
	0601030201		0701011001	413	0801040101
321	0601030301	358	0701010801	414	0801040201
	0601030401	359	p 0701010901		0801040301
	0601039901	360	p 0702010101	415	0801040400
	0601039902	361	0702010201		p 0801040401
	0601039903	362	p 0702010101		0801040499
	0601039904		0702010301	416	0801049901
	0601039999	363	0702010401		0801049999
322	0601040101	364	0702010501	417	0801050101
	0601040201	365	0702010601		0801050199
	0601049904	366	0702010701		p 1302020101
323	0601040301	367	0702010801		p 1302020201
	0601040401	368	0702010901		1302020203
	0601040501		p 1301019999	418	0801050201
	0601049901	369	0702020101	419	0801050000
	0601049902	370	0702019999	421	0801060101
	0601049903		0702029999	423	0801060201
	0601049999	371	0703010101	424	0801060399
324	p 0601050101	372	0703020101	425	0801060401
	0601050199	373	0703020201	426	0801069999
325	p 0601000000	374	0703020301	428	0801070101
	0601030000	375	0703020401	430	0801079999
	0601040000	376	0703020501	431	0801080199
326	0601990101	377	0703029999	451	0901010101
327	0601990201		0705019904	452	0901010201
328	0601990301	378	0703030101	453	0901010301
329	0601990401	380	0704010101	454	0902010101
330	0601990501	381	0704010201	455	0902010201
331	0601990601	382	0704010301	456	0902010301
332	0601990701	383	0704010401	457	0902010401
333	p 0601000000	384	0704010501	458	0902010501
	0601999999	385	0704019999		0902019999
334	0602010100	386	0705010101	459	0903010101
	0602010101	387	0705010201	460	0903010201
	0602010199	388	0705010301	461	0903010301
335	0602010200	389	p 0705019901		0903010399
	0602010201		0705019902	462	p 0310049999
	0602010299		0705019999		0903019999
336	0602010300	401	0801010101	463	0903010000
	0602010301	402	0801010201	464	0903020101
	0602010399	403	0801010301	465	0903020201

A3.2 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION—1993–94 TO 1998–99 CONCORDANCE *continued*

1993–94 code	1998–99 code	1993–94 code	1998–99 code	1993–94 code	1998–99 code
466	0903029999	553	1101010401	585	1102010701
467	0903000000		1101010402		1102019999
468	0999990101		1101010403	586	1102010000
469	p 0999990201		1101010404	587	1102020101
	0999999999		1101010405	588	1102020201
471	p 0999990201		1101010406	589	p 1102020301
501	1001010101		1101010407	590	p 1102020301
502	1001010201		1101010499	591	0801060301
503	1001020101	554	1101010301	592	0801080101
504	1001020201		1101010302	593	1102030101
505	1001020301		1101010303	594	1102030201
506	1001030101		1101010399	595	1102039999
507	1001030201	555	p 1101020101	596	1101050702
508	1001030301		1101030100	597	1102040101
509	1001030000		p 1101030101	598	1102040201
	1001030401		1101030102	599	1102040301
510	1001040101		1101039901	600	1102040401
	1001040102	556	p 1101030101	601	p 1102049999
	1001040103		1101030199	602	1102040501
511	1001040201	557	1101030201	603	1102040601
512	1001040301	558	1101030301	604	1102020401
	1001040302	559	1101030401	605	1102029999
	1001040303	560	1101030501	606	p 1102049999
513	1001040401	561	1101019999	607	1102040701
514	1001050101		1101039999	608	1102050101
515	1001050201	563	1101040101	609	1102050200
516	p 1001050301	564	1101040201		1102050201
517	1001059901	565	1101040301		1102050299
518	1001059902	566	1101049999	610	1102050301
519	1001060101	567	1101050101	611	1102050401
520	1001060201	568	1101050201		1102050402
521	1001060301	569	1101050301	612	1102050501
522	1001060401	570	1101050401	613	1102990101
523	1001060501	571	1101050501	614	1102990201
524	1001060601	572	1101050601	615	1102050601
525	1001060701	573	1101050701	616	1102990301
526	1001069901	574	p 1101050799		1102990302
	1001069999	575	1101050801		1102990303
527	1001070101		1101050802		1102990399
528	1001070201		1101050899	617	p 1101050799
529	1001070301	576	1101050901		1102059999
530	1001070401	577	1101051001		1102999901
531	1001070000	578	1101051100		1102999902
	1001079999		1101051101		1102999999
532	1001080101		1101051102	619	1104010101
533	1001080201		1101051103	620	1104010200
534	1001080301		1101051199		1104010201
535	1001089999	579	1101059901		1104010202
551	1101010101		1101059902		1104010203
	1101019901		1101059999		1104010299
552	1101010201	580	1102010101	621	1104010301
	1101010299	581	1102010201	622	1104010401
			p 1102010601	623	1104010000
		582	1102010301		1104019901
			p 1102010601		1104019902
		583	1102010401		1104019903
		584	1102010501		1104019999

A3.2 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION—1993–94 TO 1998–99 CONCORDANCE *continued*

1993–94 code	1998–99 code	1993–94 code	1998–99 code	1993–94 code	1998–99 code
624	1103010101 1103010102	701	1301990101 1301990102	720	1302050501 p 1302059901
625	1103010201 1103010202	702 703	1301990201 1301990301	721	1302050502 1302050599
626	1103010301 1103010302	704	1301010101 1301010201	722 723	1302990101 1302990200
627	1103010401 1103010402 1103010403 1103010404		1301010301 1301010000		1302990201 1302990202 1302990299
		705	p 1301019999		
		706	1301990401	724	1302990301
628	1103010501 1103010502	707	1301999901 1301999902	725 726	1302050101 1302050201
629	1103010601 1103010602		1301999903 1301999999	727	1302050000 1302050301
630	1103010701 1103010702	708	1302010101 1302010201		1302050401 p 1302059901
631	1103010801 1103010802		1302010202 1302010299	728	1302059902 1302990401
632	1103010901 1103010902	709	1302010301	729	1302990501
		710	1302010401	731	1302990601
633	1103011001 1103011002	711	p 1302020101 1302020102	732 734	1302990701 1302990801
634	1103011101 1103011102	712	p 1302020201 1302020202	735	1302990901 1302999901
635	1103020101 1103020102		p 1302020203 1302020204		1302999999
636	1103020201 1103020202	713	1302020301 1302020302	736	p 0101030202 p 1302040102
637	1103020301 1103020302	714	1302020401 1302020402	751 752	1401010101 1501010101
638	1103020401 1103020402		1302020403 1302020404	753 754	1601010101 1601010201
			1302020404	755	p 1601010301
639	1103020501 1103020502	715	1302030101 1302030199	756 757	1601010401 1601010501
640	1103020601 1103020602	716	1302020000 1302030201	758 759	1601010601 1601010701
661	120101010		p 1302030299	760	1601010801
662	1201010201	717	1302030301	761	p 1601010301
663	1201010301	718	1302040101		1601010901
664	p 1201019999		p 1302040102	762	1601019999
665	1201010401	719	1302040201	771	1701010101
666	1201020101		1302040301	772	1701010201
667	1201020201		1302040401		
668	1201020000		1302049901		
669	1201029999		1302049999		

p indicates a partial match from one expenditure classification to another

GLOSSARY

Age	Person's age at last birthday.
Average weekly expenditure	Value obtained by dividing the estimated weekly expenditure of a group of households by the estimated number of households in the group.
Average weekly income	Value obtained by dividing the estimated weekly income of a group of people/households by the estimated number of people/households in the group.
Capital cities	Australia's six state capital city statistical divisions, the Darwin Statistical Division and the Canberra Statistical Division.
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	A general measure of price inflation for the household sector in Australia. Specifically, it provides a measure of changes, over time, in the cost of a constant basket of goods and services acquired by capital city households in Australia.
Couple, one family household	A one family household consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ one couple only; or■ one couple, with their dependent and/or non-dependent children only; or■ one couple, with or without children, plus other relatives; or■ one couple, with or without children and other relatives, plus unrelated individuals.
Couple	Two people in a registered or de facto marriage, who usually live in the same household.
Dependent children	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ All people aged under 15 years; and■ people aged 15–24 years who are full-time students, have a parent in the household and do not have a partner or child of their own in the household.
Diary	A notebook in which each person aged 15 years and over who was usually resident in the selected dwelling recorded his or her daily expenditure over two weeks.
Employed person	A person aged 15 years and over who, during the week prior to the interview: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ worked one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (includes employees, employers and own account workers); or■ worked one hour or more, without pay, in a family business or on a family farm; or■ had a job, business or farm but was not at work because of holidays, sickness or other reason.

Employee	<p>An employed person who, for most of his/her working hours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages or salary, or is paid a retainer fee by his/her employer and works on a commission basis, or works for an employer for tips, piece-rates or payment in kind; or ■ operates his or her own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.
Employee income	<p>The sum (prior to deductions for income tax, etc.) of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ usual weekly pay, including the amounts usually received from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ wages and salaries, ■ tips and commissions, ■ piecework payments, ■ penalty payments and shift allowances, ■ remuneration for time not worked e.g. sick pay, and ■ workers' compensation paid through the payroll; ■ average weekly receipts from regular bonuses; and ■ average weekly value of selected in-kind income from employers.
Expenditure	<p>The cost of goods and services acquired during the reference period for private use, whether or not those goods were paid for or consumed. Expenditure is net of refunds. For example, payments for health services are net of any refunds received or expected to be received. Expenditure is classified according to the 609 detailed items of the <i>Household Expenditure Classification</i>.</p>
Family	<p>Two or more people, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who usually live 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.</p>
Full-time worker	<p>An employed person who usually works 35 hours or more a week in total for all jobs.</p>
Government pensions and allowances	<p>Receipts from the government under social security and related government programs. These are classified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Age/disability pensions (includes Age Pension and Disability Support Pension); ■ Unemployment/education/sickness allowances (includes Newstart Allowance, Youth Allowance, Austudy/Abstudy Payment, Mature Age Allowance and Sickness Allowance); or ■ Other (includes Family Allowance, Parenting Payment, overseas pensions, Veterans Affairs pensions, etc.).

Group household	A household consisting of two or more unrelated people where all people are aged 15 years and over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships or other blood relationships in these households.
Household	A group of related or unrelated people who usually live in the same dwelling and make common provision for food and other essentials of living; or a lone person who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials of living without combining with any other person.
Household composition	Classifies households into three broad groupings based on the number of families present (one family, multiple family and non-family). One family households are further disaggregated according to the type of family (such as couple family or one parent family) and according to the number of dependent and non-dependent children, other relatives and unrelated individuals present. Non-family households are disaggregated into lone person households and group households.
Household Expenditure Classification (HEC)	The expenditure classification used in the 1998–99 Household Expenditure Survey. At the most detailed level it consists of 609 items. At the broadest level it consists of 17 major expenditure groups. While the detailed classification is different from that used in the 1993–94 survey, there have been only minor changes at the major group level. Details of the classification can be found in Appendix 3.
Household questionnaire	Used to collect information on household characteristics, on irregular or infrequently occurring expenditure items and regular expenditure items common to all household members. Households were asked to recall expenditures over a period ranging from their last payment to two years (e.g. for house purchases).
Income	<p>Regular and recurring receipts from all sources, prior to deductions for income tax, etc. Excludes lump-sum receipts, windfall gains and withdrawals from savings.</p> <p>Income from <i>Own business</i> and <i>Other regular income</i> can be negative.</p> <p>Most information about income is obtained on a current basis, though some relates to the previous financial year.</p>
Income tax	This item was estimated for all households using taxation criteria for 1998–99 and the income and other characteristics of household members reported in the survey.
Individual questionnaire	Used to collect information from each person aged 15 years and over on individual details such as income, education and labour force status.
Industry	Coded for all employed people aged 15 years and over, using the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification</i> (ANZSIC), 1993 (Cat. no. 1292.0).

Labour force status	Classifies all people aged 15 years and over according to whether they were employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.
Loan	A loan is money advanced to a household borrower, to be repaid at a later date, usually with interest. Loans include revolving credit, hire purchase, loans from financial institutions or stores with an interest free period, lease arrangements where the good is being purchased, and loans from friends or relatives where no interest is charged but there is a commitment to repay the amount borrowed. This survey excludes business or investment loans, credit cards, store accounts, loans from friends or relatives with no repayments and no commitment to pay, and loans for less than \$500.
Lone person household	A household consisting of a person living alone.
Mortgage	A mortgage is a loan which is secured on a dwelling, usually the selected dwelling.
Multiple family household	A household containing two or more families. Unrelated individuals may also be present.
Negative expenditure	Occurs if a household's receipts for a good or service (e.g. refunds, trade-ins, sales or successful insurance claims), over a specific period, exceeds the cost of acquisitions. For example, if a household sold a car in the previous 12 months and did not buy a replacement car or they bought a less expensive car, this household would report negative expenditure on cars.
Negative income	Occurs if the operating costs of an unincorporated business or rental property exceed the owner's gross receipts during the previous financial year.
Non-dependent children	All people aged 15 years and over who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 15–24 years.
Non-family household	Consists of unrelated people only. A non-family household can be either a person living alone or a group household.
Not in the labour force	People not in the categories of employed or unemployed. It includes people who were keeping house (unpaid), retired people, people engaged only in unpaid voluntary work and those who had a job but had not yet started work in it.
Occupation	Coded for all employed people aged 15 years and over, using the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second Edition, 1997</i> (Cat. no. 1220.0).
One family household	A household containing only one family. Unrelated individuals may also be present.

One parent, one family household	A one family household comprising a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child. The household may also include other relatives and unrelated individuals.
Other property	Any (real estate) property for which the respondent is making payments, apart from the selected dwelling and any property used primarily for business or investment purposes. Properties that are rented out for more than 3 months in the last 12 months are regarded as investment properties and are excluded.
Other urban areas	All urban areas which had a population of 1,000 people or more at the time of the 1996 Population Census, excluding the capital cities.
Own business income	The profit or loss that accrues to people 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 (including depreciation). Losses occur when operating expenses are greater than gross receipts and are treated as negative income.
Part-time worker	An employed person who usually works less than 35 hours per week.
Principal source of income	The source from which the person/household receives the most income. For example, if a household receives \$1,000 employee income, \$900 own business income and \$450 property income, the principal source of income would be employee income. If the total income of the person/household is zero or negative, the principal source is undefined.
Quintiles (income)	Groupings that result from ranking all households in the population in ascending order according to each household's income and then dividing the population into five equal groups.
Reference person	<p>The reference person for each household is chosen by applying the selection criteria below to all usual residents aged 15 years and over from the top down until a single appropriate reference person is identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ one of the partners in a registered or de facto marriage; ■ a lone parent; ■ the person with the highest income; and ■ the eldest person. <p>For example, in a couple, one family household the partner with the highest income is generally the reference person. However if both partners have the same income, the reference person is the eldest.</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 interview.</p>

Relative standard error (RSE)	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. The smaller an estimate's RSE, the more likely it is that the estimate is a good proxy for that which would have been obtained if the whole population had been surveyed.
Rural areas	Localities with a population of less than 1,000 people at the time of the 1996 Population Census; and non-urban areas.
Saving	The part of household income that is not directly used up or transferred as part of household current consumption. Measures of saving cannot be validly derived from HES results.
Selected dwelling	The private dwelling selected in the sample for the survey see chapter 3 Survey Methodology (particularly the first two paragraphs) for details of types of dwellings and how they are selected for this survey.
Self-employed	An employed person who, for most of his/her working hours, works for his/her own unincorporated business (with or without hiring employees) or works without pay in a business operated by a relative.
Standard error	A measure of the likely difference between estimates obtained in a sample survey and estimates which would have been obtained if the whole population had been surveyed. The magnitude of the standard error associated with any survey is a function of sample design, sample size and population variability.
Statistical division	The largest spatial units of the main structure of the <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification</i> (Cat. no. 1216.0).
Tenure type	The nature of a household's right to occupy the dwelling in which they usually live. Tenure is determined according to whether someone in the household: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ owns the dwelling outright; ■ owns the dwelling but has a mortgage or loan secured against it; ■ is paying rent to live in the dwelling; or ■ has some other arrangement to occupy the dwelling (such as under a life tenure scheme, a rent/buy scheme or rent-free).
Unemployed person	A person aged 15 years and over who was not employed during the week prior to the interview, had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks prior to the interview date, and would have been available to start work in the week prior to the interview.
Year of arrival in Australia	The year a person (born outside Australia) first arrived in Australia from another country, with the intention of staying in Australia for one year or more.

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