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HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY

DARWIN

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

1. This publication presents detailed final results from the 1984 Household Expenditure Survey (HES). The principal aim of the survey was to measure levels and patterns of expenditure on goods and services by private households in Australia and to identify factors which influenced these levels and patterns.

2. In this publication, emphasis has been given to highlighting expenditure patterns and levels of households in Darwin. Summary data for Australia have also been included for comparison where appropriate. More detailed estimates for Australia and other States and Territories can be found among other publications of the 1984 HES dissemination program (see paragraph 33 below).

3. Special thanks are extended to all those households in the sample whose cooperation and high degree of response was vital to the success of the survey.

Scope and coverage

Geographical Area

4. The survey covered both rural and urban areas (except remote and sparsely settled areas) in all States and Territories. However, results in this publication in the main relate to households in the Darwin Statistical Division. A map of the Darwin Statistical Division and the regions adopted for this publication is given on page 18. Throughout this publication "Darwin" should be read as referring to the Darwin Statistical Division, so defined.

Dwellings

5. Only private dwellings and caravan sites were included in this survey. Private dwellings are houses, flats, home units, garages, tents and any other structures used as private places of residence at the time of the survey. Hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, etc were regarded as 'special dwellings' outside the scope of the survey.

Households

6. Information was collected on a household basis (see paragraph 13 for definition of a household) rather than for selected individuals in the population, because many items of expenditure such as food, accommodation and household goods and appliances relate to the household as a unit.

Survey design

7. The sample covered 9571 fully responding households Australia wide (approx. 0.2%) and 565 in Darwin (approx. 2.8%).

8. The process of identifying separate households was to select private dwellings (and caravans) and then to determine which households lived within each of these dwellings.

9. The method of sample selection differed for private dwellings and caravans. For private dwellings the sample was selected in three stages. First, a sample of 1981 Population Census Collector's Districts (CDs) was selected, then, within the selected CDs, blocks of roughly equal size were sampled; and, finally, a sample of dwellings was selected from a list of all private dwellings within each selected block.

10. A two-stage selection process was employed in the caravan strata. First, a number of caravan parks were selected and, second, a sample of sites was chosen from each selected caravan park.

11. A complex estimation procedure was then applied to enable the survey data to be expanded to obtain estimates for the defined population. The procedure was to apply an expansion factor (weight) to each responding household. This included an adjustment to account for non-responding households from whom some or all information could not be obtained. The expansion factors used vary between geographic locations due to the different probability of selection for populations based on the State or Territory location of the household.

Data collection method

12. Trained interviewers were used to conduct personal interviews to collect information on expenditure items which occur infrequently (eg purchase of vehicles and property, and the payment of household bills such as electricity and gas) and to collect details of income from all household members aged 15 years and over. In addition, household members aged 15 years and over recorded all payments made during a specified period in a diary provided to each of them. The diary-keeping period was two weeks for the majority of households (households in rural areas were asked to record payments made during a four-week period). Consequently, each household was involved in the survey for either two or four weeks, although the sample of households was spread evenly over the twelve month survey period, from January to December 1984.

Definitions and concepts

13. A *household* is defined as a group of people who live together (in a single dwelling) as a single unit in the sense that they have common housekeeping arrangements; that is, they have some common provision for food and other essentials of living. Persons living in the same dwelling but having separate catering arrangements constitute separate households.

14. The *head of a household* is taken to be that person nominated by the member(s) of the household as the 'head'.

15. **Age** was classified according to the person's age at last birthday.

16. **Employment status**. All persons aged 15 years or over were classified according to whether they were **employed** (either full-time or part-time), **unemployed** or **not in the labour force**. For a detailed explanation of these concepts refer to paragraphs 30-34 of Catalogue 6530.0.

17. **Family composition of the household** classification is divided into three broad groupings (single families, multiple families and households with only unrelated persons present, including single person households). Additional categories are formed according to the number of dependent (ie all persons aged less than 15 years and those aged 15-20 who are full-time students) and non-dependent offspring, the presence of non-family individuals, the number of unrelated persons and the identification of single parent families within the household.

18. The **nature of housing occupancy** is determined according to whether the selected dwelling is owned outright, in the process of being bought, being rented privately or through the Government (either furnished or unfurnished), or is occupied rent free.

Income

19. **Income** is defined as gross weekly income from all sources (before deductions for income tax, superannuation, etc) at the time of the interview. Details of income were collected from all household members. In general, income is regarded as all money receipts which are received regularly. The main components of income are:

- (i) current usual wages and salaries;
- (ii) income derived from self-employment;
- (iii) government direct benefits (including benefits received from an overseas government);
- (iv) income from investments (including interest, dividends, royalties and rent); and
- (v) other regular income (including educational grants and private and government scholarships received in 'cash', superannuation, Workers' Compensation, alimony or maintenance and any other allowances regularly received).

20. The income data collected in the survey are only those types included in the definitions. The survey does not collect all funds available for expenditure. For this and other reasons, it would be incorrect to compare estimates of expenditure with the estimates of income and attribute the difference to savings or dissavings. A detailed discussion of these issues is included under the heading "Definition of Expenditure and Income" and "Measurement of Savings" in the Explanatory Notes of Catalogue 6534.0.

21. The **principal source of income** for each household is derived using a classification of two levels. The first level of the classification

differentiates between total **government cash benefits** and total **regular income from other sources** (mostly private income). At the next level, income is classified according to 21 individual sources of income and from this the principal source of income for each household was derived. Children's income, earned or unearned, was allocated to the nominated household head's income.

Expenditure

22. **Expenditure** is defined as the transaction cost of goods and services **acquired** during the reference period, whether or not those goods were paid for or consumed; eg goods purchased by Bankcard were counted as expenditure at the time they were acquired rather than at the time the Bankcard bill was paid.

23. Expenditure is measured net of refunds or expected refunds (eg payments for doctors visits are net of any refunds received or expected from Medicare). Information about most types of expenditure was obtained from the diary, although some infrequently reported items of expenditure were collected on a 'recall' or last payment basis. The length of the recall period ranged from two years for house purchases to three months for health expenses. Expenditure data are presented on a household basis because many items of expenditure relate to the household as a unit.

24. **Average weekly household expenditure** is the average obtained when the total estimated expenditure for a particular expenditure group is divided by the estimated number of households within the scope of the survey.

25. The **classification of expenditure** in the survey - the Household Expenditure Survey Commodity Code List (HESCCL) - has two major divisions, ie expenditure on 'commodities and services' (the first 13 broad expenditure groups) and on what is termed 'other selected payments'. Other selected payments are composed mostly of capital items such as capital housing costs, superannuation and life insurance, but also includes income tax. This division differentiates between consumption type items, which were the major focus of the survey, and those which were not necessarily 'consumed' by the household (eg life insurance payments can be thought of as savings rather than spending). For more information on HESCCL refer to the Explanatory Notes and Table 1 of Catalogue No. 6535.0.

Reliability of the estimates

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

Sampling Error

27. This is the difference which would be expected between the estimate and the corresponding figure that would have been obtained from a collection based on the whole population, using the same questionnaires

and procedures. A measure of the sampling error for a given estimate is provided by the **standard error** expressed as a percentage of the estimate (relative standard error). In this publication, estimates with a relative standard error between 30 and 50 percent are preceded by an *. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent are suppressed and replaced by an *. Appendix 2 of Catalogue No. 6535.0 contains a discussion of sampling error as well as giving details for calculating the percentage standard error for selected estimates in this publication.

Non-sampling Error

28. These errors can occur whether the estimates are derived from a sample or from a complete enumeration, and are usually referred to as non-sampling errors. Three major sources of non-sampling error are:

(a) inability to obtain comprehensive data from all households included in the sample. These errors arise because of differences which exist between the characteristics and patterns of expenditure and income between responding and non-responding households;

(b) 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

(c) errors arising during processing of the survey data. These processing errors may arise through mistakes in coding and data recording as well as errors from incorrect classifications of individual payments to some of the more detailed expenditure categories.

29. Non-sampling errors are difficult to measure in any collection, however, every effort was made to minimise these errors. In particular, the effect of the reporting and processing errors described above were minimised by careful questionnaire design, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, asking respondents to refer to records wherever possible and extensive editing and quality control checking at all stages of data processing.

30. The error due to incomplete response was minimised by call-backs to initially non-responding households in order to explain the importance of their cooperation to the project, and by adjustment to the weights (the factors used to expand the sample data to obtain population estimates). The weights were allocated to the responding households in order to allow for households with similar characteristics from whom comprehensive data were not obtained.

31. Because of the extended collection period of the survey, changes in money values and changes in the relative prices of goods and services during the period have some implications for the interpretation of the results. The reference periods of data items differed, first, because households were approached at different dates over the duration of the survey and, second, because data items were obtained in respect of varying reference periods (eg medical expenses in respect of the previous 3 months, purchase of motor vehicles in the previous 12 months). These factors should be borne in mind in interpreting the results.

32. For further discussion on the limitations of the survey, refer to paragraphs 48-49 of Catalogue No. 6530.0.

Related Publications

33. The dissemination program for the 1984 HES is given in Appendix 3 of Catalogue No. 6535.0, which lists the content and timing for each publication.

34. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

Household Expenditure Survey, 1974-5, Bulletins 1-8 (6507.0 - 6514.0)

Household Expenditure Survey, 1975-6, Bulletins 1-4 (6516.0 - 6519.0)

Social Indicators No. 4, 1984 (4101.0) (\$21.50, \$25.50 incl. postage)

Australian Families, 1982 (4408.0) (\$1.50, \$2.20 incl. postage)

Consumer Price Index (6401.0)

Income and Housing Survey, 1981-82 (6523.0)

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

Symbols and other usages

.. not applicable

___ nil or rounded to zero

* subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. See paragraph 27 above.

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

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

In this publication reference is made to some of the more readily observed relationships shown by the survey results, and to some of the factors which should be taken into account when interpreting the estimates.

The following tables have been chosen to present an overview of data for Darwin from the 1984 Household Expenditure Survey. They present data on the relationships between average weekly household expenditure and some of the major household characteristics. Adjacent to each table is an explanatory section which highlights some of the main features of the table both graphically and in written comment. However, the reader will be able to extract much more information from the table itself. The explanatory comments are only included as a guide to the interpretation of the data.

Other tables for Darwin which can be made available on request include breakdowns by family composition of household, employment status of household head and occupation of household head.

The tables are presented in pairs; the first of each pair relating to household characteristics (eg average weekly household income, the number and age of the household members, the family composition of the household and the populations of persons and households) which help to explain the patterns of average weekly household expenditure apparent in the second table of each pair. Clearly many of the household characteristics are interrelated and their influence on household expenditure operates both directly and/or through their close relationship with one another.

A comparison of the 1984 and the 1975-76 HES results is not provided in this summary publication. Any comparison of the statistics from the two surveys has to take account of a number of conceptual and methodological differences (see paragraph 49 of Catalogue No. 6530.0 for an elaboration of these differences).

Household Characteristics

In 1984, there were substantial differences in the household characteristics of Darwin when compared with the rest of Australia (refer Table 1). Some readily apparent observations are:

. the average weekly household income in Darwin was \$597.28 which was significantly higher than the Australian average (\$453.60) and second only to Canberra (\$631.09), the lowest being Adelaide (\$427.94);

. Darwin had the highest proportion of household income derived from wages and salaries (86.1%) and the lowest proportion of household income from government pensions and benefits (4.9%) and owned businesses (4.3%);

. Darwin had the highest average number of persons per household (3.11);

. the relative youthfulness of Darwin's population was reflected in the lowest average age of household heads (nearly 10 years lower than the Australian average) and the highest average number of persons per household under 18 years (1.17);

. Darwin had the lowest proportion of households who own their dwellings outright (9.5%) and the highest proportions of households renting government (33.6%) and private (21.1%) accommodation;

. Darwin had the lowest proportions of households comprising married couples only (14.9%) and single persons (13.7%) and the highest proportions of married couples with dependent children (43.2%) and single parent households (6.6%).

It is clear that Darwin was (and possibly still is) dominated by a preponderance of relatively young, married couple households generally comprising 3 to 4 persons, at least one but sometimes two of which were wage and salary earners, living in rented accommodation. However, one should always be careful not to stereotype by claiming this as typical of Darwin households as such an observation is based on averages only.

1984 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY

TABLE 1: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS, DARWIN AND AUSTRALIA

| CHARACTERISTIC | | DARWIN | AUSTRALIA |
|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Average weekly household income (a) | \$ | 597.28 | 453.60 |
| Proportion of total income being: | | | |
| Wages and Salaries | % | 86.1 | 71.6 |
| Own business | % | 4.3 | 8.5 |
| Government pensions and benefits | % | 4.9 | 11.3 |
| Other | % | 4.7 | 8.6 |
| Total | % | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Average age of household head | Years | 38.1 | 47.1 |
| Average number of persons per household: | | | |
| Under 18 years | No. | 1.17 | 0.86 |
| 18 to 64 | No. | 1.90 | 1.70 |
| 65 years and over | No. | 0.05 | 0.27 |
| Total | No. | 3.11 | 2.84 |
| Proportion of households with nature of housing occupancy being: | | | |
| Owned outright | % | 9.5 | 39.4 |
| Being bought | % | 33.3 | 32.1 |
| Renting - government | % | 33.6 | 5.7 |
| Renting - private | % | 21.1 | 19.5 |
| Occupied rent free | % | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| Total | % | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Average number of employed persons in household (b) | No. | 1.48 | 1.20 |
| Proportion of households with family composition of the household being: | | | |
| Married couple: | | | |
| - only | % | 14.9 | 23.9 |
| - with dependent children only | % | 43.2 | 29.7 |
| - other | % | 9.2 | 13.5 |
| Single parent one family household only | % | 6.6 | 5.0 |
| Single person household | % | 13.7 | 19.1 |
| Other (c) | % | 12.4 | 8.8 |
| Total | % | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households in sample | | 565 | 9571 |
| Estimated total number in population: | | | |
| Households | ('000) | 20.2 | 5,039.2 |
| Persons | ('000) | 62.7 | 14,290.9 |

(a) Household income is the sum of the gross weekly income of all household members. (b) See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Includes married couple and single parent families living in multiple family households.

Household Expenditure

The discussion above concerning household characteristics does in some part explain the differences in levels and patterns of expenditure in Darwin. However, other factors such as differences in climatic conditions, availability and prices of various goods and services are also important considerations to be borne in mind when analysing the figures in Table 2. Catalogue 6403.0, for example, gives an indication of the relative price levels across all capital cities. It shows clearly that prices for most items acquired by households in Darwin are generally higher than in other capital cities, if not the highest in Australia.

Of the 13 broad expenditure groups, Darwin households spent more than the national average in all but two groups, ie Clothing and Footwear (on which expenditure in Darwin was the lowest in Australia) and Fuel and Power. Significantly greater (in fact the highest in Australia) were expenditures on:

. *current housing costs* (\$71.02), the next highest was Canberra (\$86.42) and the lowest was Adelaide (\$64.55);

. *food and non-alcoholic beverages* (\$90.76), the next highest was Canberra (\$86.42) and the lowest was Adelaide (\$64.55);

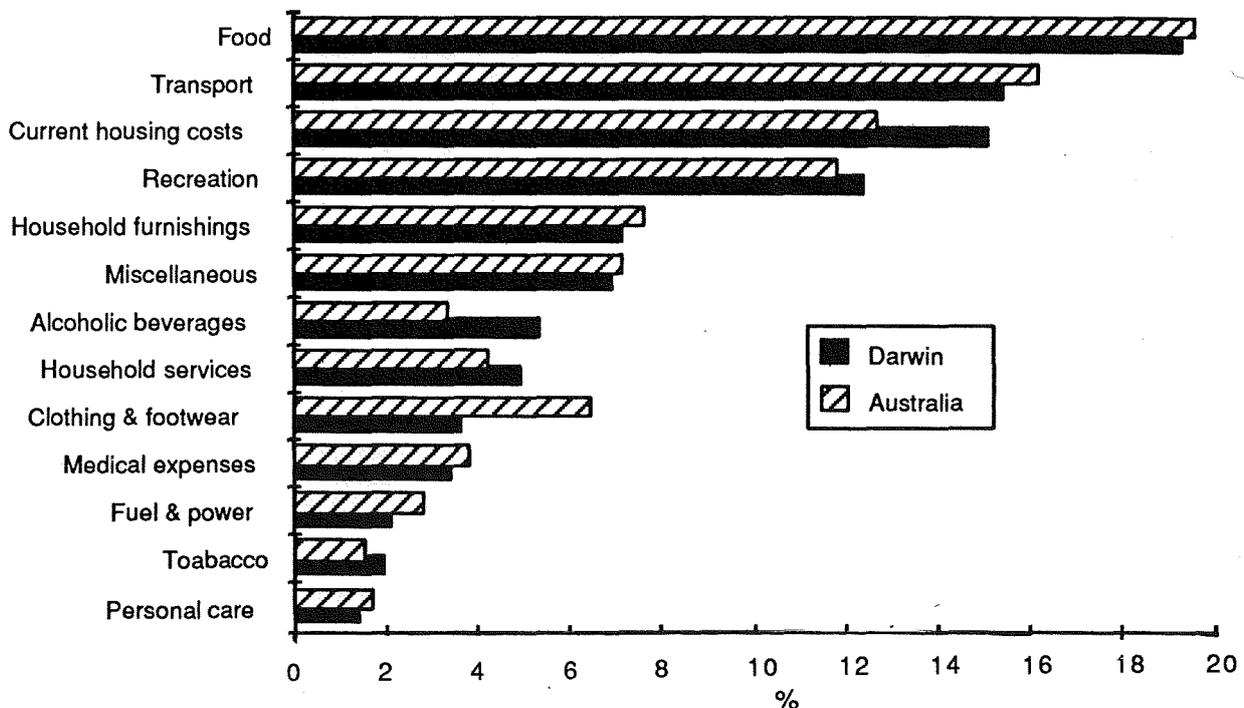
. *alcoholic beverages* (\$25.36), the next highest was Canberra (\$15.05) and the lowest was Melbourne (\$11.36);

. *tobacco* (\$9.36), the next highest was Melbourne (\$6.41) and the lowest was Canberra (\$4.42); and

. *household services and operation* (\$23.22), the next highest was Canberra (\$20.18) and the lowest was Adelaide (\$14.36).

Notwithstanding these differences in **levels** of expenditure, the **proportional pattern** of expenditure of Darwin households showed a remarkable similarity to the Australian pattern. Figure 1 shows this in graphical terms by listing, in order of significance, the proportions of expenditure by Darwin households on the 13 broad expenditure groups. The Australian averages have been overlaid for comparison.

FIGURE 1: PROPORTIONAL PATTERNS OF EXPENDITURE, DARWIN AND AUSTRALIA



Two observations can be made from Figure 1. Firstly, while some differences in the proportion of expenditure on some items can be detected, these appear to be not as significant as the differences in absolute terms (discussed above). Secondly, with the exception of *alcoholic beverages* and *clothing and footwear*, the order of significance of expenditure is the same for Darwin as Australia.

1984 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY
TABLE 2 : HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY SELECTED COMMODITY, DARWIN AND AUSTRALIA

| EXPENDITURE ITEM | Average Weekly Household Expenditure (\$) (a) | |
|--|---|--------------|
| | DARWIN | AUSTRALIA |
| COMMODITY OR SERVICE | | |
| Current housing costs (selected dwelling) | | |
| 101 Rent Payments | 34.00 | 14.72 |
| 102 Mortgage Payments - interest component | 23.62 | 14.97 |
| 103-104 Rate Payments | 4.33 | 7.12 |
| 105 House and Contents Insurance | 2.80 | 2.77 |
| 106-107 Repairs and Maintenance Payments | 5.45 | 5.82 |
| 108-109 Other Current Housing Costs | 0.81 | 1.06 |
| 101-109 Total Current Housing Costs (selected dwelling) | 71.02 | 46.46 |
| Fuel and Power | | |
| 121 -122 Electricity | 9.71 | 8.03 |
| 123-125 Gas | 0.41 | 1.96 |
| 126-129 Other Fuel | *0.07 | 0.57 |
| 121-129 Total Fuel and Power | 10.19 | 10.56 |
| Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages | | |
| 151-152 Bread | 3.08 | 3.38 |
| 153 Flour | 0.20 | 0.21 |
| 154-156 Cakes, Biscuits, Tarts, Puddings and Baking Mixes | 2.55 | 3.22 |
| 157-160 Breakfast and Other Cereals | 1.57 | 1.28 |
| 161-166 Processed Meat (including ham, bacon and sausages) | 4.67 | 4.55 |
| 167 Beef and Veal | 4.34 | 4.21 |
| 168 Mutton and Lamb | 1.88 | 2.23 |
| 169 Pork (excl. bacon and ham) | 1.04 | 0.78 |
| 170-171 Poultry and Game | 2.19 | 1.68 |
| 172-174 Other Meat and Meat, Undefined | 1.52 | 0.73 |
| 175-178 Fish and Other Seafood | 1.61 | 1.48 |
| 180 Fresh Eggs | 1.16 | 0.95 |
| 181-182 Fresh Milk and Cream | 4.32 | 3.94 |
| 183 Cheese | 1.62 | 1.53 |
| 184 Butter | 0.38 | 0.53 |
| 185-186 Other Dairy Products and Eggs (other than fresh) | 0.86 | 0.66 |
| 187 Margarine | 0.83 | 0.82 |
| 188 Edible Oils and Fats, n.e.c. | 0.63 | 0.41 |
| 189-193 Fresh Fruit | 3.95 | 3.24 |
| 194 Canned, Frozen and Bottled Fruit | 0.48 | 0.39 |
| 195-197 Dried Fruit and Nuts | 0.90 | 0.78 |
| 198 Fresh Potatoes | 1.18 | 0.81 |
| 199-203 Other Fresh Vegetables | 4.41 | 2.97 |
| 204 Frozen Vegetables | 0.76 | 0.55 |
| 205-206 Other Processed Vegetables and Vegetables, Undefined | 0.97 | 0.66 |
| 207 Sugar | 0.27 | 0.38 |
| 208-211 Syrups, Honey, Jams and Jellies | 0.32 | 0.37 |
| 212 Potato Crisps and Other Savoury Confectionery | 0.57 | 0.52 |
| 213 Chocolate Confectionery | 1.06 | 1.21 |
| 214-215 Iced and Other Confectionery | 2.11 | 2.01 |
| 216 Tea (packaged) | 0.33 | 0.50 |
| 217 Coffee (packaged) | 0.86 | 0.92 |
| 218-219 Other Food Drinks | 0.57 | 0.47 |
| 220-230 Other Food and Food, Undefined | 6.15 | 2.81 |

For footnotes see end of table

1984 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY

TABLE 2 : HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY SELECTED COMMODITY, DARWIN AND
AUSTRALIA - continued

| EXPENDITURE ITEM | Average Weekly Household Expenditure (\$) (a) | |
|---|---|--------------|
| | DARWIN | AUSTRALIA |
| 231 Soft Drinks and Aerated Waters | 4.99 | 2.44 |
| 232-234 Fruit and Vegetable Juice | 2.64 | 1.40 |
| 235-237 Other Non-alcoholic Beverages | 1.05 | 0.82 |
| 238-240 Total Meals Out and Take-away Food | 22.73 | 15.40 |
| 151-240 Total Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages | 90.76 | 71.22 |
| Alcoholic Beverages | | |
| 261-263 Beer | 17.08 | 7.47 |
| 264-265 Wine | 2.83 | 2.26 |
| 267-268 Spirits | 3.19 | 2.01 |
| 270-272 Other Alcoholic Beverages | 2.26 | 0.56 |
| 261-272 Total Alcoholic Beverages | 25.36 | 12.30 |
| 281-283 Tobacco | 9.36 | 5.73 |
| Clothing and Footwear | | |
| 301-310 Men's Clothing | 2.81 | 4.99 |
| 311-319 Women's Clothing | 5.41 | 7.87 |
| 320-325 Children's and Infants' Clothing | 2.11 | 2.63 |
| 326-333 Headwear, Hosiery, Clothing Accessories and Clothing Materials | 2.81 | 3.07 |
| 334-337 Footwear | 3.66 | 4.10 |
| 338-341 Clothing and Footwear Services | 0.48 | 0.80 |
| 301-341 Total Clothing and Footwear | 17.28 | 23.46 |
| Household Furnishings and Equipment | | |
| 351-359 Furniture and Floor Coverings | 13.30 | 11.13 |
| 360-370 Blankets, Travelling Rugs, Household Linen and Household Furnishings | 4.35 | 4.68 |
| 371-378 Household appliances | 9.52 | 6.50 |
| 380-385 Glassware, Tableware and Household Utensils | 2.67 | 2.45 |
| 386-389 Tools, Other Household Durables and Household Durables, Undefined | 3.86 | 2.94 |
| 351-389 Total Household Furnishings and Equipment | 33.70 | 27.69 |
| Household Services and Operation | | |
| 401-410 Household Non-durables | 9.58 | 6.29 |
| 411 Postal Charges | 0.71 | 0.69 |
| 412 Telephone and Telegram Charges | 8.21 | 5.91 |
| 413-416 Household Services | 1.01 | 0.94 |
| 417-419 Child Care Services | *2.81 | 0.79 |
| 420-431 Other Household Hire and Maintenance Expenses | *0.89 | 1.08 |
| 401-431 Total Household Services and Operation | 23.22 | 15.70 |

For footnotes see end of table

1984 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY

TABLE 2 : HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY SELECTED COMMODITY, DARWIN AND AUSTRALIA - continued

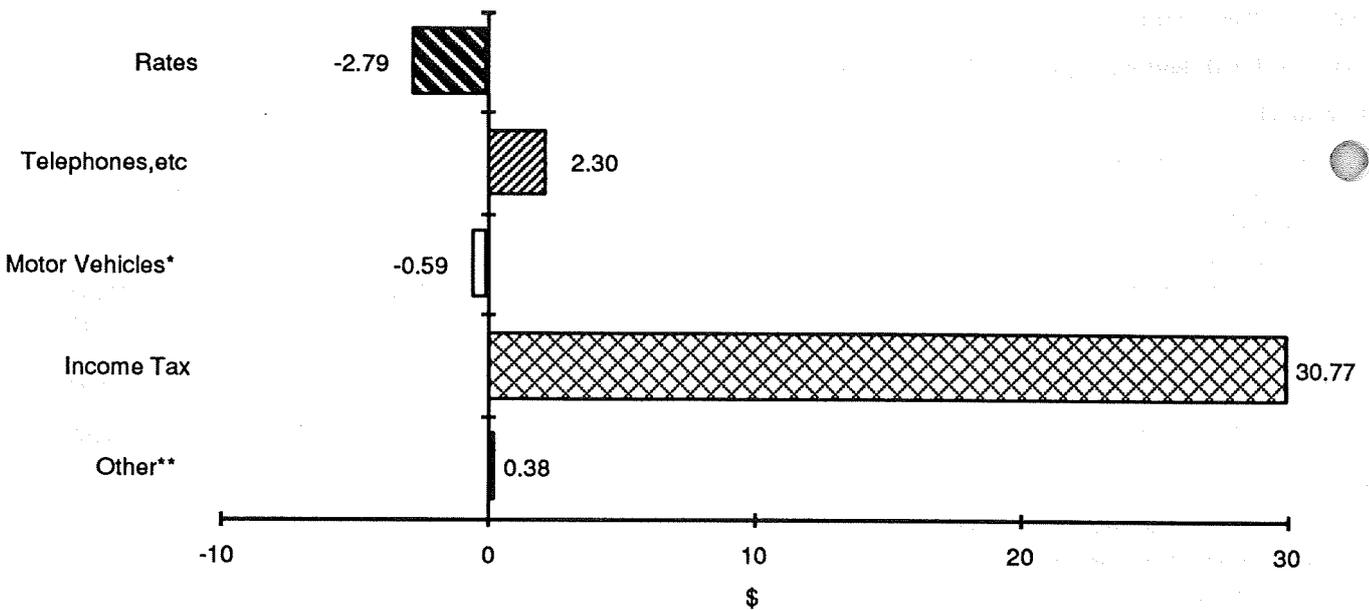
| EXPENDITURE ITEM | Average Weekly Household Expenditure (\$) (a) | |
|--|---|---------------|
| | DARWIN | AUSTRALIA |
| Medical Care and Health Expenses | | |
| 451-453 Accident and Health Insurance | 6.78 | 7.04 |
| 454-458 Practitioners' Fees | 3.95 | 3.73 |
| 459-467 Medicines, Pharmaceutical Products, Therapeutic Appliances and Equipment | 4.98 | 2.81 |
| 468-469 Other health Charges | *0.52 | 0.48 |
| 451-469 Total Medical Care and Health Expenses | 16.23 | 14.07 |
| Transport | | |
| 502 Motor Vehicle Purchase | 25.69 | 18.38 |
| 503-505 Other Vehicle Purchase | * | 0.43 |
| 506-509 Motor Vehicle Fuel, Lubricants and Additives | 17.18 | 17.59 |
| 510-513 Vehicle Registration and Insurance | 6.92 | 8.07 |
| 514-526 Other Running Expenses of Vehicles | 19.51 | 11.53 |
| 527-531 Public Transport Fees | 0.34 | 1.19 |
| 532-535 Other Fare and Freight Charges (excluding holiday fares) | 2.49 | 1.07 |
| 501-535 Total Transport | 72.61 | 59.00 |
| Recreation | | |
| 551-561 Television and Other Audio-visual Equipment | 12.62 | 6.69 |
| 563-566 Books, Newspapers, Magazines and other Printed Material | 6.31 | 4.17 |
| 567-579 Other Recreational Equipment | 9.58 | 5.98 |
| 580-586 Gambling | -1.50 | 3.26 |
| 587-618 Entertainment and Recreational Services | 10.33 | 7.73 |
| 623 Animal Charges and Expenses | 4.14 | 3.34 |
| 624-634 Holidays - Australia (selected expenses) | 8.74 | 6.71 |
| 635-640 Holidays - Overseas (selected expenses) | 8.46 | 5.24 |
| 551-640 Total Recreation | 58.67 | 43.13 |
| Personal Care | | |
| 661-665 Toiletries, Cosmetics and Toiletry Equipment | 4.55 | 4.11 |
| 666-669 Hair Dressing and Other Personal Care Services | 2.39 | 2.49 |
| 661-669 Total Personal Care | 6.94 | 6.60 |
| 701-735 Total Miscellaneous Commodities and Services | 33.00 | 25.93 |
| 101-735 TOTAL COMMODITY OR SERVICE EXPENDITURE | 468.33 | 361.84 |
| SELECTED OTHER PAYMENTS | | |
| 751 Income Tax | 111.57 | 80.07 |
| 752 Mortgage Payments - Principal (selected dwelling) | 5.14 | 6.49 |
| 753-762 Total Other Capital Housing Costs | *32.44 | 18.01 |
| 771-772 Total Superannuation and Life Insurance | 21.28 | 11.51 |
| 751-772 TOTAL SELECTED OTHER PAYMENTS | 170.43 | 116.07 |

(a) See paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes.

As explained in paragraph 25 of the Explanatory Notes, the listing of expenditure items given in Table 2 (and other tables of household expenditure) is based on the HESCCL and its prescribed hierarchy. Users may wish to regroup these items for selective analysis.

The analysis in Figure 2, for example, is based on extracting from Table 2 selected items of expenditure made to the government sector. This graph shows the differences between Darwin and Australian averages of expenditure when the Australian figure is subtracted from the Darwin equivalent. As a result where the bar appears to the right of the vertical axis, Darwin households spent the indicated amount more than the Australian average and vice versa for bars to the left of the vertical axis.

**FIGURE 2: DIFFERENCES IN SELECTED PAYMENTS TO GOVERNMENT SECTOR
(DARWIN AND AUSTRALIA)**



* includes compulsory registration and insurance of motor vehicles and driver's licences.

**includes payments for electricity, postal services, schooling and public transport.

Reasons for the differences shown in Figure 2 vary according to the item concerned. For instance -

- . the lower payments for rates by Darwin households are related to the higher proportion of households that rented their accommodation, and
- . the higher income tax payments by Darwin households stem from their higher average weekly household income.

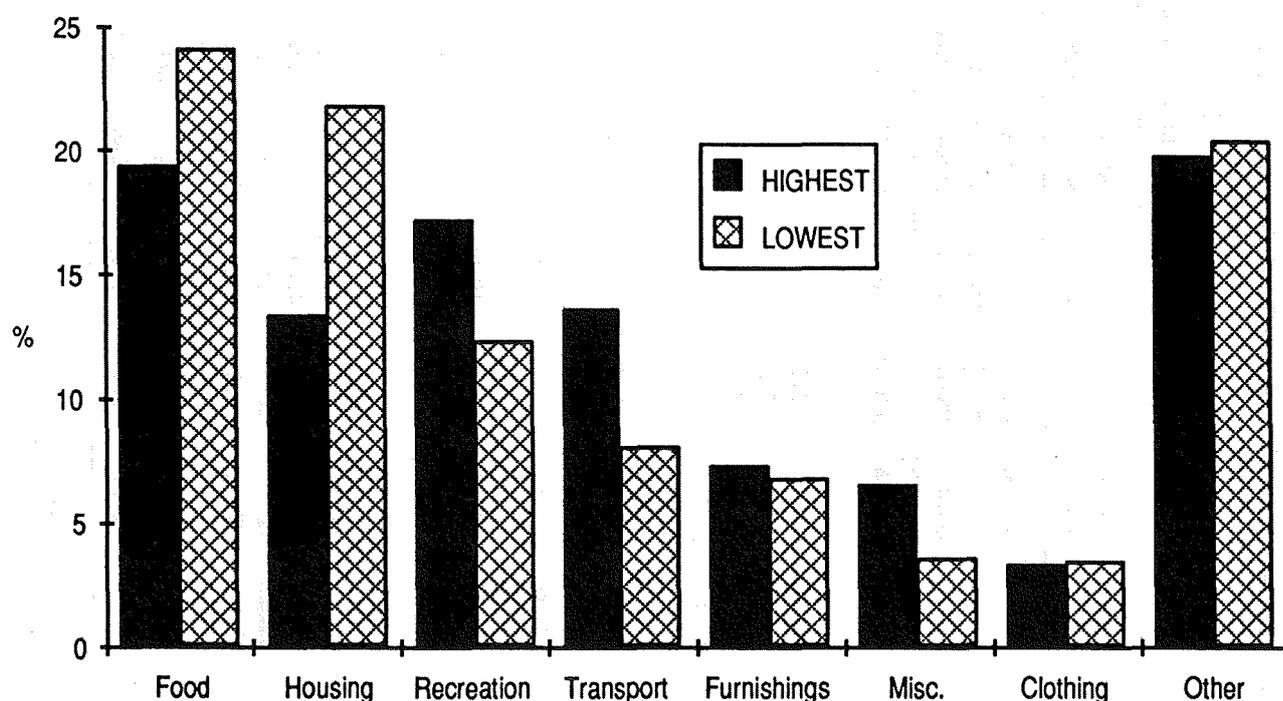
The differences in payments to the government sector are therefore not necessarily the result of differing charges by the instrumentalities concerned.

The important thing to remember when analysing expenditure data from this survey is to look to the characteristics of the households concerned as the starting point to explaining any differences in either patterns or levels.

Household Income

Obviously, one of the main determinants of household spending is the level of household income. Tables 3 and 4 show respectively how household characteristics and expenditure levels and patterns varied with variations in the level of household income. For example, in Table 4 the higher proportion of spending on the "essentials" of living such as housing costs and food by the lower income group is in contrast to the lower proportions shown at the higher end of the income scale. On the other hand, in the higher earning households expenditure on transport, recreation and miscellaneous commodities and services show a proportionate increase. This feature is graphically illustrated in Figure 3 below.

FIGURE 3 : PROPORTIONAL PATTERNS OF EXPENDITURE ON SELECTED ITEMS, LOWEST AND HIGHEST INCOME DECILE GROUPS, DARWIN



However, household income levels alone cannot explain the varying patterns of expenditure evident in Figure 3. Other important explanatory variables such as those shown in Table 3 need to be referenced. For example, another reason why the average weekly expenditure on food for the highest income group (\$132.05) was significantly greater than that for the lowest income group (\$53.48) is the differences in the number of "mouths to feed". That is, the average number of persons per household was 2.63 in the lowest income group and 3.52 in the highest group.

Comparisons of Darwin estimates with Australian level figures also have to take similar factors into account. For example, there were some significant differences in the characteristics of the lowest income groups of Darwin and Australia. Darwin households in the lowest 10% income group earned on average \$143.64 per week (compared with \$85.16 at the national level), had household heads whose average age was 43.57 years (compared to 62.40 for Australia) and had an average number of persons per household of 2.63 (as against 1.30 for Australia). Nevertheless, proportional patterns of expenditure were remarkably similar for these two groups.

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TABLE 3: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME DECILE GROUP (a), DARWIN

| CHARACTERISTIC | Average Weekly Household Gross Income Distribution (\$) | | | | | | | | | | All household holds |
|--|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | 0 - 245 | 246 - 329 | 330 - 405 | 406 - 484 | 485 - 547 | 548 - 632 | 633 - 707 | 708 - 801 | 802 - 987 | 988+ | |
| Average weekly household income (b) | \$ 143.64 | 298.14 | 368.96 | 448.59 | 520.85 | 590.79 | 662.29 | 748.84 | 890.34 | 1298.68 | 597.28 |
| Proportion of total income being: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages and salaries | % 15.1 | 70.8 | 82.8 | 86.7 | 88.9 | 91.7 | 91.0 | 92.4 | 90.2 | 85.7 | 86.1 |
| Own business | % 8.7 | 3.7 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| Government pensions and benefits | % 70.9 | 18.1 | 7.6 | 5.8 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 4.9 |
| Other | % *5.3 | * | * | * | * | *3.6 | * | * | * | * | 4.7 |
| Total | % 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Average age of household head | Years 43.57 | 39.74 | 36.25 | 37.45 | 37.00 | 34.62 | 37.56 | 36.00 | 37.14 | 41.74 | 38.10 |
| Average number of persons per household: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 18 years | No. 1.09 | 0.83 | 1.24 | 0.95 | 1.53 | 1.23 | 1.17 | 1.37 | 1.18 | 1.11 | 1.17 |
| 18 - 64 years | No. 1.39 | 1.44 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.80 | 1.92 | 2.14 | 2.10 | 2.12 | 2.40 | 1.90 |
| 65 years and over | No. *0.15 | *0.09 | *0.08 | *0.04 | *0.01 | *0.04 | *0.02 | *0.02 | * | *0.01 | 0.05 |
| Total | No. 2.63 | 2.36 | 3.15 | 2.81 | 3.34 | 3.19 | 3.33 | 3.49 | 3.30 | 3.52 | 3.11 |
| Proportion of households with nature of housing occupancy being: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Owned outright | % 11.3 | 9.3 | 11.7 | 12.9 | 2.9 | 8.9 | 12.9 | 4.7 | 7.6 | 12.4 | 9.52 |
| Being bought | % 9.7 | 15.4 | 22.0 | 22.3 | 37.9 | 29.5 | 34.1 | 46.4 | 52.0 | 64.6 | 33.3 |
| Renting - government | % *63.6 | * | * | * | * | *32.5 | * | * | *20.5 | * | 33.6 |
| Renting - private | % *15.4 | *37.6 | *18.0 | *23.0 | *18.0 | *23.8 | *33.5 | *15.8 | *18.6 | *7.3 | 21.1 |
| Occupied rent free | % * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 2.4 |
| Total | % 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Average number of employed persons in household (c) | No 0.34 | 0.81 | 1.06 | 1.26 | 1.46 | 1.53 | 1.91 | 2.10 | 2.01 | 2.30 | 1.48 |

For footnotes see end of table

TABLE 3: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME DECILE GROUP (a), DARWIN - (continued)

| CHARACTERISTICS | Average Weekly Household Gross Income Distribution (\$) | | | | | | | | | | ALL house- holds |
|--|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|------------------------|
| | 0 - 245 | 246 - 329 | 330 - 405 | 406 - 484 | 485 - 547 | 548 - 632 | 633 - 707 | 708 - 801 | 802 - 987 | 988+ | |
| Proportion of households with family composition of the household being: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married couples: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - only | 18.1 | 6.8 | *14.8 | 4.0 | 11.1 | 13.6 | 16.8 | 18.4 | 25.5 | 19.8 | 14.9 |
| - with dependent children only | 30.0 | 20.3 | 48.4 | 44.0 | 58.4 | 43.1 | 40.0 | 57.1 | 50.0 | 42.3 | 43.2 |
| - other | * | *5.6 | *5.9 | *4.4 | *3.9 | *9.1 | *14.5 | *11.4 | *12.7 | *24.1 | 9.2 |
| Single parent one family household only | *24.4 | * | * | * | * | *9.1 | * | * | * | *0.9 | 6.6 |
| Single person household | *24.1 | *44.1 | *15.4 | *25.1 | *14.3 | *6.7 | *3.2 | *1.1 | *1.1 | *2.1 | 13.7 |
| Other (e) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 12.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households in sample | 63 | 52 | 50 | 55 | 54 | 66 | 54 | 55 | 60 | 56 | 565 |
| Estimated total number in population: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Households | ('000) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 20.2 |
| Persons | ('000) | 5.3 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 62.7 |

(a) The decile groups in this table are 10% groupings of the estimated population when households are ranked in ascending order according to each household's total gross weekly income. (b) Household income is the sum of the gross weekly income of all household members. (c) See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory notes. (d) Includes married couple and single parent families living in multiple family households.

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TABLE 4: HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME DECILE GROUP (a), DARWIN - continued

| EXPENDITURE ITEM | Average Weekly Household Gross Income Distribution (\$) | | | | | | | | | | All households |
|---|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| | 0 - 245 | 246 - 329 | 330 - 405 | 406 - 484 | 485 - 547 | 548 - 632 | 633 - 707 | 708 - 801 | 802 - 987 | 988+ | |
| | 21.8 | 21.8 | 17.0 | 14.1 | 16.6 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 15.3 | 14.4 | 13.3 | 15.2 |
| Current housing costs (selected dwelling) | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Fuel and power | 24.1 | 21.1 | 20.7 | 17.6 | 19.9 | 18.8 | 17.7 | 19.9 | 18.8 | 19.3 | 19.4 |
| Food and non-alcoholic beverages | 4.6 | 8.3 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 5.4 |
| Alcoholic Beverages | 3.2 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| Tobacco | 3.4 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 3.7 |
| Clothing and footwear | 6.7 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 6.1 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 7.2 |
| Household furnishings and equipment | 6.1 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.0 |
| Household services and operation | 2.5 | 2.9 | 8.4 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Medical care and health expenses | 8.0 | 14.7 | 20.6 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 18.5 | 21.7 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 13.5 | 15.5 |
| Transport | 12.2 | -1.4 | 0.3 | 17.8 | 14.2 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 12.2 | 14.5 | 17.1 | 12.5 |
| Recreation | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Personal care | 3.5 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 9.7 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 7.1 |
| Miscellaneous commodities and services | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total commodity or service expenditure | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Proportion of total expenditure on commodities and services (%)

(a) The decile groups in this table are 10% groupings of the estimated population when households are ranked in ascending order according to each household's total gross weekly income. (b) Details of the component expenditure items which comprise broad expenditure groups are given in Table 1 of Catalogue 6535.0. (c) The average obtained when the total estimated expenditure for a particular broad expenditure group is divided by the estimated number of households within the scope of the survey in the relevant decile group.

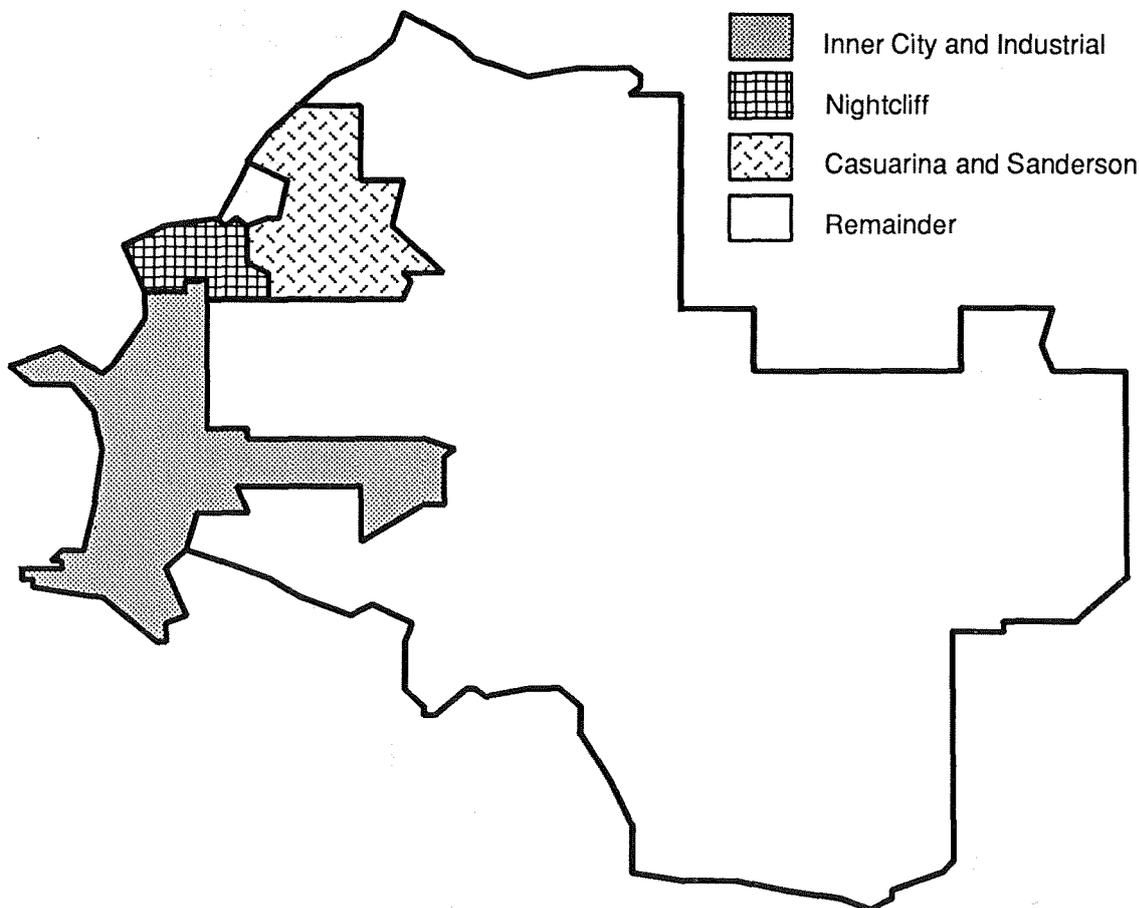
Regional Data for Darwin

The regional breakdown of Darwin used for the presentation of results of this survey is shown in Figure 4. It is important to remember that the regional boundaries are based on suburban development as at 1984. Suburbs such as Brinkin and Karama, for example, and the town of Palmerston had at that time only recently begun to be developed and were only sparsely populated. For this survey, these areas were grouped with the semi-rural areas to form the *Remainder* of the Darwin Statistical Division. Consequently, households in the *Remainder* had similar characteristics to those in *Casuarina and Sanderson* because of this large, sparsely settled suburban component. It is for this reason that the following analysis refers to these two regions as "newer suburbs".

Some important differences between the older (*Inner City and Industrial* and *Nightcliff*) and newer (*Casuarina and Sanderson* and *Remainder*) suburbs can be observed from Table 5. For example, the family composition of households in the newer suburbs was predominated by married couples with dependent children (56.9% in *Casuarina and Sanderson* and 53.3% in the *Remainder*). Consequently, the average number of persons per household was significantly higher in the newer suburbs (eg 3.67 in *Casuarina and Sanderson* as against 2.53 for *Inner City and Industrial*). The nature of housing occupancy varied quite significantly from a relatively high proportion (21.4%) of houses owned outright in the *Inner City and Industrial* area to a low proportion (0.5%) in the *Remainder*, and while the overall proportion of rented accommodation was relatively the same across all areas, the breakup between government and private indicates a significantly higher proportion of government rented accommodation in the newer suburbs (eg 56.5% in the *Remainder*) as against a higher proportion of privately rented accommodation in the older suburbs (eg 41.4% in *Nightcliff*).

These differences in characteristics are to some extent reflected in expenditure patterns given in Table 6. For example, housing costs in the *Inner City and Industrial* area (\$63.82) were significantly less than in other areas because of the already mentioned high proportion of houses owned outright. However, there are other factors not evident from Table 5 which also account for some of the different expenditure patterns. For example, households in the suburbs which were further away from the city had, as expected, higher transport costs.

FIGURE 4: DARWIN STATISTICAL DIVISION AND REGIONS



1984 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY

TABLE 5: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS BY REGION, DARWIN

| CHARACTERISTIC | Darwin Statistical Division | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Inner City and Industrial | Nightcliff | Casuarina and Sanderson | Remainder | Total |
| Average weekly household income (a) | \$ 583.43 | 564.76 | 686.58 | 497.19 | 597.28 |
| Proportion of total income being: | | | | | |
| Wages and Salaries | % 80.3 | 90.0 | 87.2 | 88.3 | 86.1 |
| Own business | % 5.1 | 2.7 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 4.3 |
| Government pensions and benefits | % 5.6 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 6.5 | 4.9 |
| Other | % *8.9 | *2.6 | *3.5 | 2.8 | 4.7 |
| Total | % 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Average age of household head | Years 39.9 | 39.5 | 38.4 | 34.4 | 38.1 |
| Average number of persons per household: | | | | | |
| Under 18 years | No. 0.65 | 0.85 | 1.57 | 1.39 | 1.17 |
| 18 - 64 years | No. 1.77 | 1.73 | 2.08 | 1.88 | 1.90 |
| 65 years and over | No. 0.10 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| Total | No. 2.53 | 2.62 | 3.67 | 3.28 | 3.11 |
| Proportion of households with nature of housing occupancy being: | | | | | |
| Owned outright | % 21.4 | 9.7 | 6.0 | 0.5 | 9.5 |
| Being bought | % 20. | 32.2 | 40.3 | 39.4 | 33.3 |
| Renting - government | % *22.9 | *14.2 | *36.1 | *56.5 | 33.6 |
| Renting - private | % 31.4 | 41.4 | 15.1 | 3.6 | 21.1 |
| Occupied rent - free | % *4.3 | * | *2.5 | * | 2.4 |
| Total | % 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Average number of employed persons in household (b) No | 1.36 | 1.52 | 1.67 | 1.29 | 1.48 |
| Proportion of households with family composition of the household being: | | | | | |
| Married couple: | | | | | |
| - only | % 26.8 | 13.9 | 10.0 | 8.9 | 14.9 |
| - with dependent children only | % 27.4 | 25.9 | 56.9 | 53.3 | 43.2 |
| - other | % 6.5 | *6.9 | 13.7 | 6.8 | 9.2 |
| Single parent one family household only | % 4.5 | *5.8 | 7.5 | *8.2 | 6.6 |
| Single person household | % 19.7 | 27.8 | 3.6 | 12.5 | 13.7 |
| Other (c) | % *15.1 | *19.8 | *8.3 | *10.3 | 12.4 |
| Total | % 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households in sample | % 159 | 93 | 190 | 123 | 565 |
| Estimated total number in population: | | | | | |
| Households | ('000) 5.4 | 3.2 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 20.2 |
| Persons | ('000) 13.7 | 8.4 | 25.9 | 14.8 | 62.7 |

(a) Household income is the sum of the gross weekly income of all household members. (b) See paragraph 18 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Includes married couple and single parent families living in multiple family households.

1984 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY
TABLE 6: HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY REGION, DARWIN

| BROAD EXPENDITURE GROUP (a) | Darwin Statistical Division | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Inner City and Industrial | Nightcliff | Casuarina and Sanderson | Remainder | All Households |
| | Average Weekly Household Expenditure (\$) (b) | | | | |
| Commodity or Service | | | | | |
| Current housing costs (selected dwelling) | 63.82 | 76.44 | 71.95 | 74.42 | 71.02 |
| Fuel and power | 9.81 | 10.50 | 11.58 | 8.24 | 10.19 |
| Food and non-alcoholic beverages | 80.20 | 78.70 | 109.24 | 83.10 | 90.76 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 28.73 | 32.32 | 24.60 | 17.53 | 25.36 |
| Tobacco | 8.99 | 10.99 | 9.61 | 8.25 | 9.36 |
| Clothing and footwear | 15.78 | 19.33 | 19.22 | 14.62 | 17.28 |
| Household furnishings and equipment | 29.47 | 25.49 | 34.67 | 43.10 | 33.70 |
| Household services and operation | 19.79 | 20.06 | 27.52 | 22.85 | 23.22 |
| Medical care and health expenses | 18.99 | 14.60 | 18.06 | 11.17 | 16.23 |
| Transport | 68.92 | 50.88 | 79.55 | 81.58 | 72.61 |
| Recreation | 56.15 | 42.90 | 62.18 | 67.39 | 58.67 |
| Personal care | 5.50 | 8.65 | 7.56 | 6.52 | 6.94 |
| Miscellaneous commodities and services | 24.71 | 30.34 | 38.59 | 36.12 | 33.00 |
| Total commodity or service expenditure | 430.86 | 421.18 | 514.35 | 474.87 | 468.33 |
| Selected other payments | | | | | |
| Income tax | 110.76 | 115.02 | 128.31 | 83.87 | 111.57 |
| Mortgage payments - principal (selected dwelling) | 4.10 | 7.48 | 5.93 | 3.49 | 5.14 |
| Other capital housing costs | *44.83 | * | *36.14 | * | *32.44 |
| Superannuation and life insurance | 17.18 | 20.22 | 26.82 | 18.33 | 20.01 |
| | Proportion of total expenditure on commodities and services (%) | | | | |
| Commodity or Service | | | | | |
| Current housing costs (selected dwelling) | 14.8 | 18.1 | 14.0 | 15.7 | 15.2 |
| Fuel and power | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 2.2 |
| Food and non-alcoholic beverages | 18.6 | 18.7 | 21.2 | 17.5 | 19.4 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 6.7 | 7.7 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 5.4 |
| Tobacco | 2.1 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Clothing and footwear | 3.7 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.7 |
| Household furnishings and equipment | 6.8 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 7.2 |
| Household services and operation | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 5.0 |
| Medical care and health expenses | 4.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 3.5 |
| Transport | 16.0 | 12.1 | 15.5 | 17.2 | 15.5 |
| Recreation | 13.0 | 10.2 | 12.1 | 14.2 | 12.5 |
| Personal care | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Miscellaneous commodities and services | 5.7 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.0 |
| Total commodity or service expenditure | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

(a) Details of the component expenditure items which comprise broad expenditure groups are given in Table 1 of Catalogue No. 6535.0. (b) The average obtained when the total estimated expenditure for a particular broad expenditure group is divided by the estimated number of households within the scope of the survey.