

**WHO SMOKES NOW?
CHANGING PATTERNS
OF EXPENDITURE ON
TOBACCO PRODUCTS IN
AUSTRALIA, 1975-76 TO 1993-94**

Ann Harding and Richard Percival

Discussion Paper No. 24

December 1997

NATSEM

National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling

• Faculty of Management • University of Canberra •

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Abstract

This study analyses changes in tobacco expenditure and smoking rates between 1975-76 and 1993-94, using the household expenditure survey unit record files. In 1975-76, tobacco outlays increased steadily as household income increased. Almost two decades later, high income households spent less on tobacco than did middle income households. Smoking rates dropped sharply for most households. However, they dropped by only 10 percentage points or less for the poorest 20 per cent of households, for single person and sole parent households, and for households with a head aged 20–24 years or 65 years or more.

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Acknowledgments

This paper is an amended version of a report originally prepared for the Victorian Smoking and Health Program.

General caveat

NATSEM research findings are generally based on estimated characteristics of the population. Such estimates are usually derived from the application of microsimulation modelling techniques to microdata based on sample surveys.

These estimates may be different from the actual characteristics of the population because of sampling and nonsampling errors in the microdata and because of the assumptions underlying the modelling techniques.

The microdata do not contain any information that enables identification of the individuals or families to which they refer.

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1 Introduction and methodology

During the past two decades there has been a dramatic shift in society's attitude to smoking. This paper analyses trends in expenditure on tobacco products, smoking rates and other household characteristics between 1975-76 and 1993-94.

This study uses the 1975-76 and 1993-94 household expenditure survey unit record tapes issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS 1976, 1994) to analyse spending on tobacco products and other goods and services. Where discrepancies between the surveys are known to exist, NATSEM has attempted to place the two surveys on a comparable basis. For example, in 1975-76 negative incomes were reset to zero by the ABS. NATSEM has reset negative business and investment incomes in 1993-94 to zero, before adding them to other types of income. Comparable definitions of family type and labour force status have been developed for the two surveys. There are some major differences in expenditure categories between the two surveys and these have been corrected, although very minor differences may have remained undetected.

It was not possible to make the variable 'income tax' comparable across time. In 1975-76 income tax is as reported by the survey respondents. In 1993-94 income tax was imputed by the ABS, based on the respondents' characteristics and incomes. Experience has suggested that the reported tax results may differ in important respects from the imputed results. As a result, in the following analysis all households have been ranked by their total or pretax income.

Despite strenuous efforts to make the surveys comparable, problems may still remain. For example, each household in each of the surveys is given a weight by the ABS, which represents the estimated number of comparable Australian households. (Such weights are used to 'gross up' from the sample survey to estimates for all of Australia.) The ABS used different weighting procedures in 1975-76 and 1993-94, and it appears likely that the 1993-94 improved reweighting methods are more accurate. The possible effect on the results is not known.

The household expenditure surveys also have a number of well-known deficiencies. For example, expenditure on such 'sin' goods as tobacco and alcohol is understated compared with other benchmark estimates such as those derived from the national accounts. Similarly, some forms

of income may be understated, while the details of others, such as lump sum receipts or capital gains, are not collected at all. No attempt has been made to correct for such deficiencies.

All dollars used in this study are expressed in 'real' terms. The income and expenditure estimates have been inflated by movements in the general consumer price index to express them in June 1996 dollars. Expenditure on cigarettes has not been adjusted for changes in cigarette prices between the relevant years.

2 Expenditure on tobacco products by income

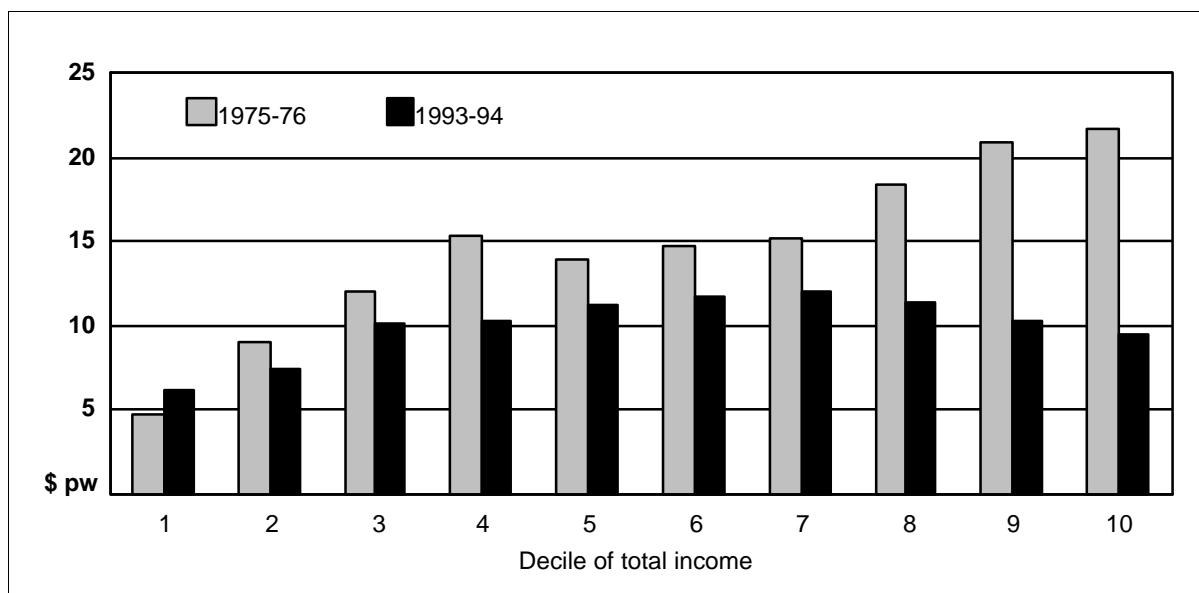
In 1975-76 the average household spent \$14.60 a week on tobacco products, with \$13.35 of this being for cigarettes. This amounted to 2.13 per cent of total current expenditure¹ and 1.6 per cent of total household income. By 1993-94 average expenditure on tobacco products had fallen by about a third to \$10 a week (with \$9.28 of this being for cigarettes). This amounted to only 1.48 per cent of total current expenditure and 1.25 per cent of total household income. Was this decline due to reductions in the average amount spent by smoking households on tobacco products or a decline in the proportion of households that smoked? And if the latter, have there been major changes in the incidence of smoking on the basis of household income?

To answer such questions, the first part of this study analyses expenditure on tobacco products, by the level of household income. After taking out the effects of inflation and expressing all values in 'real' terms (June 1996 dollars), figure 1 shows the estimated average expenditure on tobacco products by households ranked by their total (pretax) income.² The 10 per cent of households with the lowest pretax incomes are in decile 1, while the 10 per cent with the highest incomes are in decile 10.

¹ Current expenditure is expenditure on goods and services, which are consumed. It does not include capital expenditure, such as the repayment of mortgage principal or superannuation, which can be regarded as forms of saving.

² The results are thus household weighted rather than person weighted.

Figure 1 **Weekly expenditure on tobacco products, by decile of total household income**



Data source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

The results show relatively clear trends. Only for the lowest decile was expenditure on tobacco products in 1993-94 higher than in 1975-76 — \$6.25 a week compared with \$4.85 (table 1). For all other deciles, expenditure in 1993-94 was lower. However, there was also a relationship between the reduction in expenditure on tobacco products and income, with the most affluent 30 per cent of households recording the largest declines in weekly expenditure. For example, the top 10 per cent of households reduced their reported expenditure on tobacco products from \$21.75 a week in 1975-76 to only \$9.45 a week in 1993-94 (table 1).

As a result of these trends there was a shift in the incidence of tobacco expenditure to households in the lower half of the income distribution (figure 2). These households accounted for 37 per cent of total expenditure on tobacco products in 1975-76 but 44 per cent in 1993-94. And, while the most affluent 30 per cent of households accounted for 43 per cent of all expenditure on tobacco products in 1975-76, their share was down to 30 per cent in 1993-94.

For all deciles, tobacco expenditure represented a lower proportion of total current expenditure in 1993-94 than 18 years earlier (figure 3). Once again, the decline was particularly pronounced for the most affluent 30 per cent of households. For example, the proportion of all current expenditure devoted to tobacco products by the top decile more than halved over the 18 years to 0.73 per cent (table 1). While weekly expendi-

ture on tobacco products by the poorest 10 per cent of households increased during the period to 1993-94, expenditure on other goods and services increased even more rapidly, resulting in the proportion of total spending devoted to tobacco products falling slightly.

Table 1 Weekly expenditure on tobacco products and other weekly household characteristics, by decile of total household income

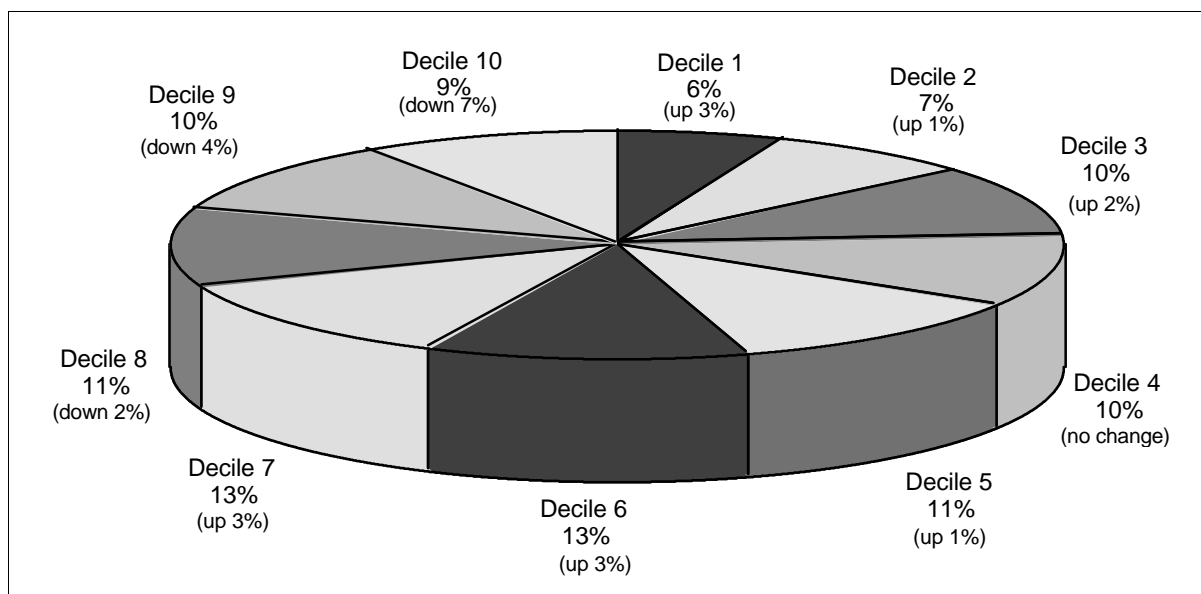
	Unit	Decile of total household income									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tobacco products											
1975-76	\$	4.85	9.05	12.15	15.35	14.05	14.75	15.25	18.35	20.95	21.75
1993-94	\$	6.25	7.45	10.25	10.35	11.25	11.85	12.05	11.45	10.35	9.45
% of expenditure											
1975-76	%	1.95	2.45	2.55	2.68	2.31	2.12	1.87	2.11	2.16	1.73
1993-94	%	1.89	2.23	2.37	2.03	1.88	1.68	1.52	1.35	1.06	0.73
% of total income											
1975-76	%	3.05	2.89	2.53	2.50	1.91	1.70	1.50	1.56	1.46	1.03
1993-94	%	4.42	3.02	3.05	2.30	1.94	1.61	1.33	1.04	0.76	0.43
Cigarettes											
1975-76	\$	3.95	7.65	10.95	13.85	12.85	13.75	14.05	17.25	19.55	20.25
1993-94	\$	5.65	6.95	9.25	9.55	10.45	10.95	10.95	10.75	9.85	9.05
% of expenditure											
1975-76	%	1.59	2.08	2.29	2.42	2.11	1.97	1.72	1.97	2.01	1.61
1993-94	%	1.72	2.08	2.13	1.86	1.75	1.55	1.38	1.26	1.01	0.69
% of total income											
1975-76	%	2.50	2.45	2.28	2.25	1.74	1.58	1.38	1.46	1.36	0.95
1993-94	%	4.02	2.82	2.75	2.12	1.81	1.49	1.21	0.97	0.72	0.41
Total household income											
1975-76	\$	160	310	475	610	730	870	1 015	1 175	1 430	2 120
1993-94	\$	140	245	335	445	575	730	900	1 095	1 355	2 175
Total household current expenditure											
1975-76	\$	245	365	475	570	605	695	815	870	965	1 260
1993-94	\$	325	335	430	510	595	705	790	845	965	1 295
Proportion of households reporting tobacco expenditure											
1975-76	%	28	44	54	60	58	57	59	64	64	62
1993-94	%	28	30	35	38	38	38	39	37	33	32

Note: Values are expressed in June 1996 dollars.

Source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

Expenditure on tobacco products as a percentage of total income presents a different picture again. The bottom decile's expenditure on tobacco products increased from 3.05 to 4.42 per cent of total household income between 1975-76 and 1993-94 (figure 4). This reflected the fall in

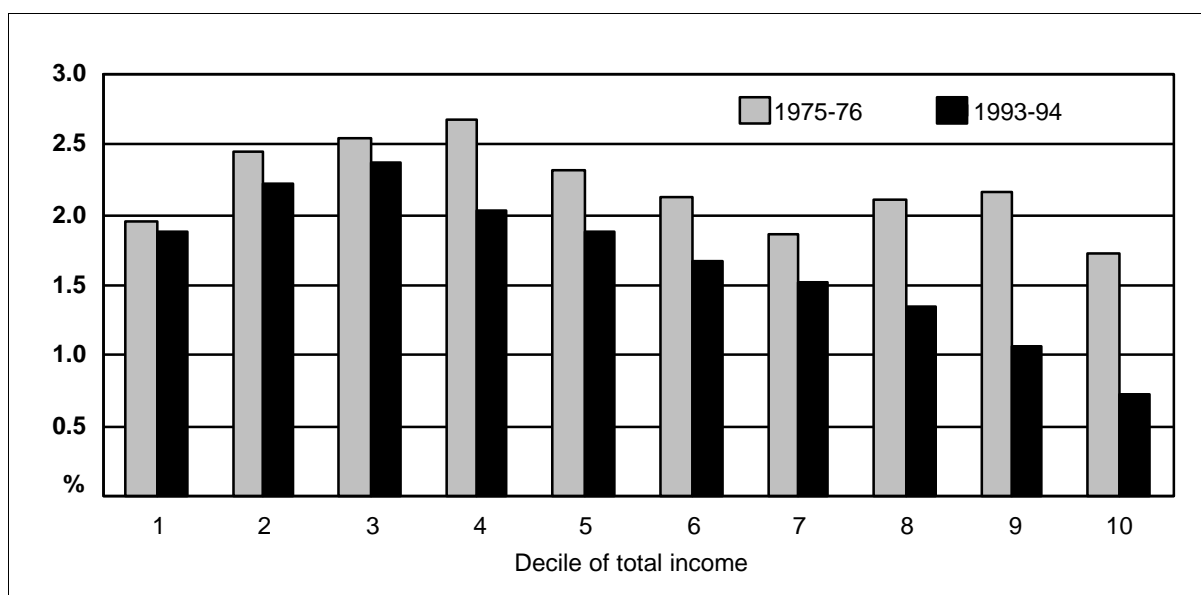
Figure 2 Shares of total expenditure on tobacco products, by decile of total household income, 1993-94



Note: Figures in brackets indicate change since 1975-76.

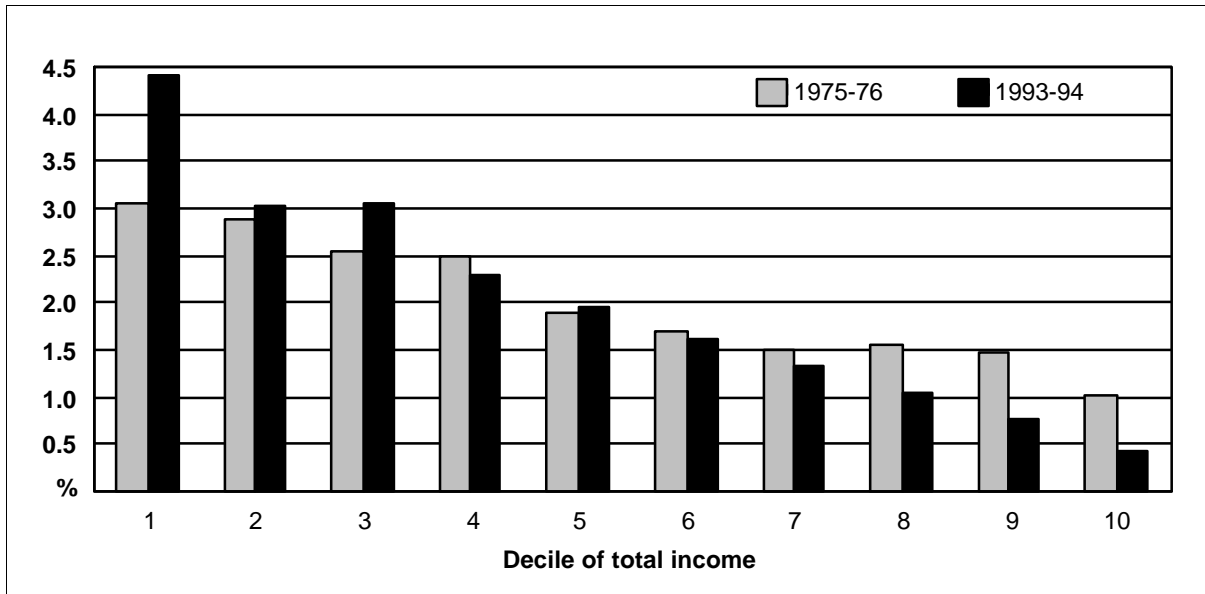
Data source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

Figure 3 Weekly expenditure on tobacco products as a percentage of current expenditure, by decile of total household income



Data source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

Figure 4 Weekly expenditure on tobacco products as a percentage of total household income, by decile of total household income



Data source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

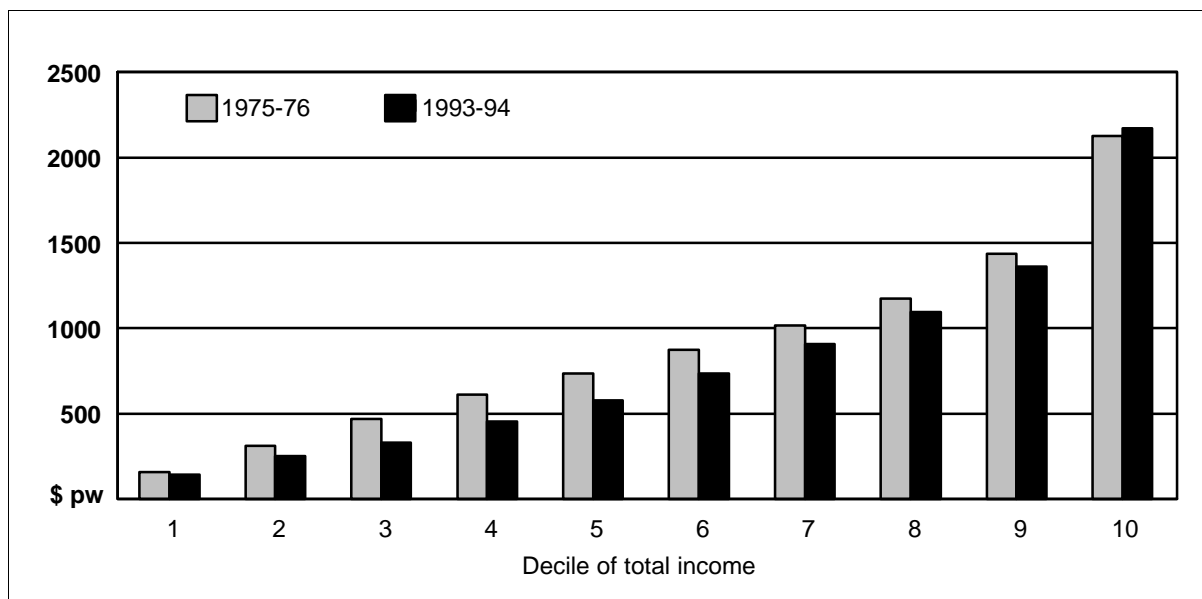
total income during this period for the bottom decile from \$158 a week to \$140 a week.

How can tobacco spending as a percentage of expenditure fall for the bottom decile while expenditure as a percentage of income increases? The answer is that 'dissaving' by the bottom 10 per cent of households increased over this period. In 1975-76 current expenditure by the bottom decile amounted to 1.57 times total income and in 1993-94 it amounted to 2.34 times.

The causes of such apparent dissaving are not clear. The household expenditure survey has been criticised for overstating dissaving and understating savings ratios (Wright and Dolan 1992). It is likely that there has been an increase in the representation of the elderly at the bottom of the income distribution. Not surprisingly, such groups are dissaving by running down assets acquired during their working lives.

Figure 5 shows that the real total incomes fell for all deciles of households except the top one between 1975-76 and 1993-94. However, this does not necessarily imply lower living standards, as average household size was smaller in 1993-94 than two decades earlier, and so household income had to support fewer people.

Figure 5 **Weekly household incomes in 1975-76 and 1993-94, by decile of total household income** In June 1996 dollars



Data source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

Between 1975-76 and 1993-94 average household size fell more for higher income households than for lower income households. (For example, the average number of people in the bottom decile of households was 1.5 in 1975-76 and 1.45 in 1993-94 while, in the top decile, the comparable figures were 3.91 and 3.28 — see the full set of output tables in the appendix to this paper.) It is thus possible that the changing pattern of household composition is biasing the assessment of changes in smoking expenditure.

The statistics in table 2 suggest that tobacco expenditure per person increased for the bottom three deciles between 1975-76 and 1993-94, but fell for all other deciles. Thus, moving to a per person measure does not seem to substantially change the conclusions.

Table 2 **Weekly per person expenditure on tobacco products, by decile of total household income** In June 1996 dollars

	Decile of total household income									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1975-76	3.2	3.9	4.4	4.9	4.2	4.3	4.5	5.2	5.8	5.6
1993-94	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.2	2.9

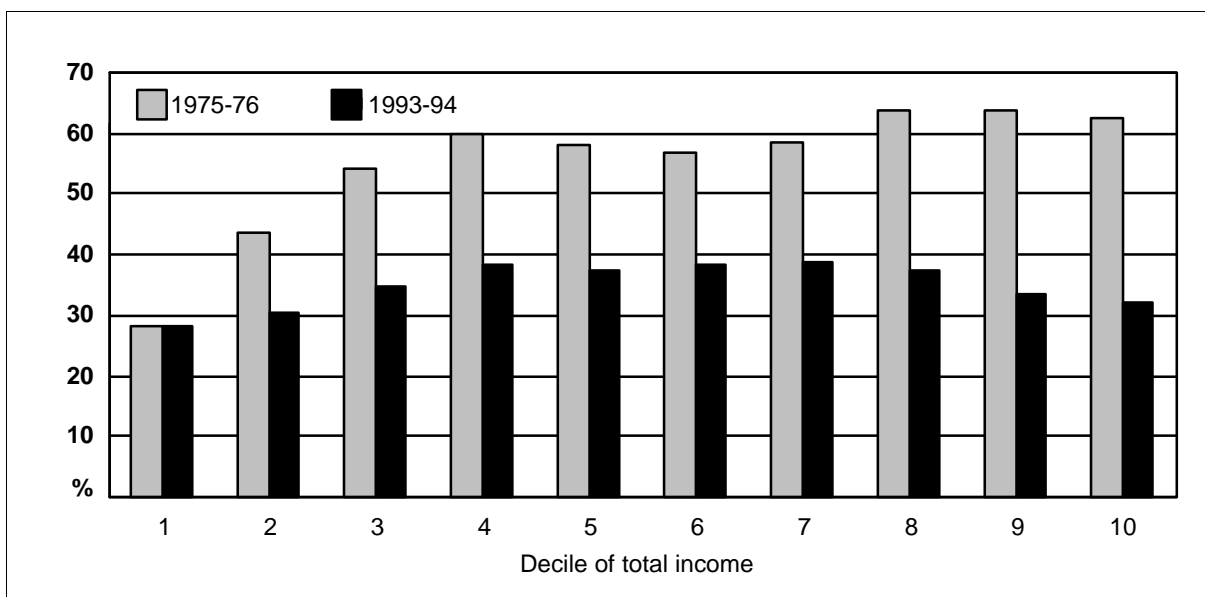
Source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

NATSEM also experimented with ranking households by an income measure that takes into account the needs of different types of households. Essentially, until now the methodology has assumed that all households with an income of, say, \$40 000 are in the same position. However, some households may consist of only one person, while others consist of a couple with three children. One way to attempt to put households on a more equal footing is to apply the Henderson simplified equivalence scales to household income, so that the 'equivalent total income' or the *needs-adjusted* income of each household is calculated. All households are then ranked by their equivalent income and divided into deciles.

The analysis showed that using an equivalent income measure to assess which households were 'high' income and which were 'low' income did not seem to change the key conclusion above. In other words, even using an equivalent income measure, spending on tobacco increased for only the bottom decile between 1975-76 and 1993-94; for all other deciles tobacco spending still fell (see tables A3 and A11 in the appendix).

All of the above figures are for all Australian households, both smoking and non-smoking. Figure 6 shows the proportion of households within each decile that reported expenditure on tobacco products in 1975-76 and 1993-94.

Figure 6 Proportion of households reporting expenditure on tobacco products in 1975-76 and 1993-94, by decile of total household income



Data source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

1993-94. The bottom decile is the only decile for which smoking rates did not change over the 18 years (remaining at 28 per cent of all households). For other deciles, smoking rates fell substantially, with the declines being particularly marked for the top three deciles. This suggests that, while the highest income households had higher smoking rates in the mid-1970s, by 1993-94 a greater proportion of the highest income households had either quit or failed to take up smoking. This changing pattern of smoking incidence thus underlies the figures presented above.

3 Expenditure by smoking households

It is possible to examine the spending on tobacco and other products by only those households who reported expenditure on tobacco products in 1975-76 and 1993-94 (see table 3 and the appendix). Looking just at smoking households, weekly expenditure on tobacco products was higher in 1993-94 than in 1975-76 for deciles 1-8 (figure 7). For deciles 1-3 and 5-7, tobacco expenditure was about \$5 a week higher in 1993-94 than in 1975-76. For the most affluent 20 per cent of households, however, weekly expenditure on tobacco products by smoking households was lower in real terms in 1993-94 than in 1975-76. By 1993-94, in the most affluent 60 per cent of households, weekly outlays on tobacco products were similar, ranging from a low of \$29.45 to a high of \$31.25.

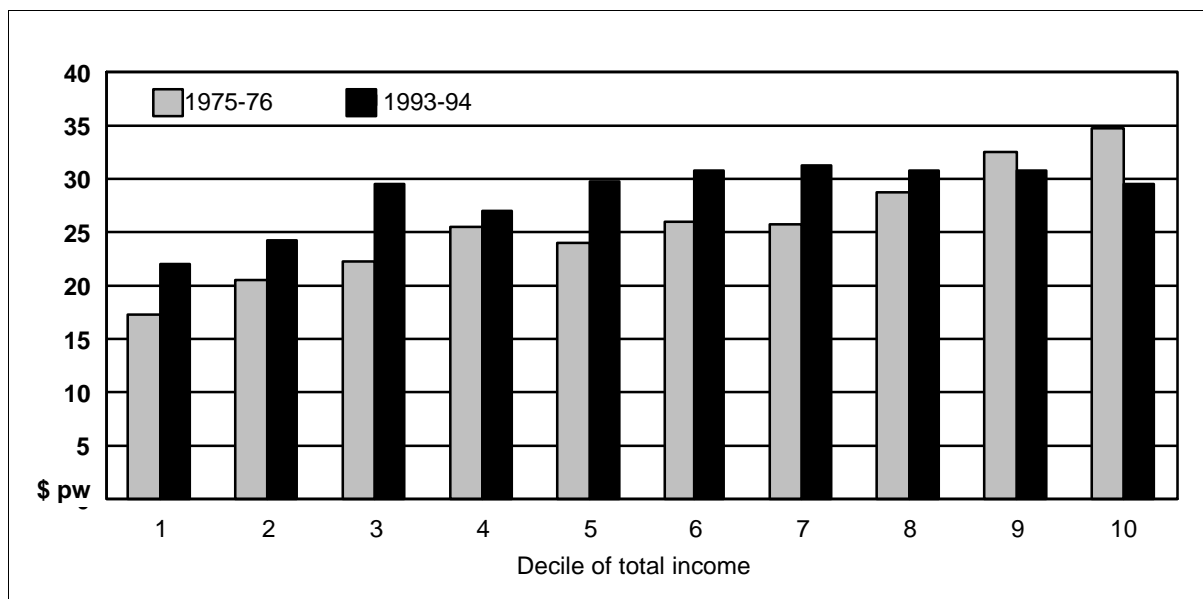
Table 3 Weekly expenditure on tobacco products by smoking households only, by decile of total household income

	Unit	Decile of total household income									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1975-76	\$	17.25	20.55	22.45	25.55	24.05	25.95	25.95	28.75	32.65	34.95
1993-94	\$	22.05	24.35	29.55	27.05	29.85	30.85	31.25	30.75	30.85	29.45
% of total expenditure											
1975-76	%	5.95	4.98	4.45	4.26	3.82	3.64	3.20	3.20	3.36	2.62
1993-94	%	5.59	6.60	6.50	5.13	4.86	4.13	3.91	3.52	3.27	2.23
% of total income											
1975-76	%	11.15	6.64	4.66	4.16	3.28	2.98	2.55	2.44	2.28	1.63
1993-94	%	17.15	10.05	8.76	6.03	5.20	4.21	3.46	2.79	2.28	1.39

Note: Values are expressed in June 1996 dollars.

Source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

Figure 7 Weekly expenditure on tobacco products by smoking households, by decile of total household income In June 1996 dollars



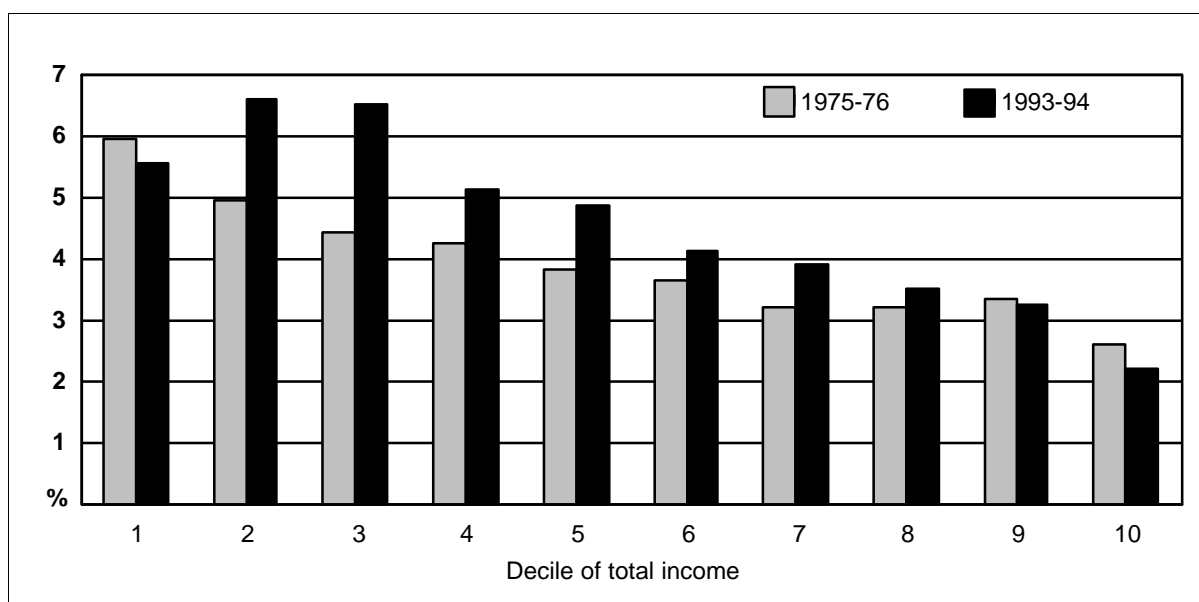
Data source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

The weekly outlays in the least affluent 20 per cent of smoking households were substantially lower, at about \$22–24.

While real outlays on tobacco products in the bottom decile of smoking households increased by 28 per cent, total current expenditure by these households increased by 36 per cent. As a result, expenditure on tobacco products as a percentage of all current expenditure fell marginally (figure 8). For the next seven deciles, the increase in expenditure on tobacco products was greater than the increase in total expenditure. Consequently, spending on tobacco products as a percentage of the total current expenditure increased. For the most affluent two deciles, spending on tobacco products accounted for a smaller proportion of current expenditure, reflecting the fall in real tobacco outlays.

Once again, the picture for tobacco expenditure as a percentage of income is different from the picture just presented, because of the sharp increase in total expenditure by households in the bottom decile, allied with the apparent decline in their real incomes. While outlays on tobacco products represented only 11 per cent of income in 1975-76 for the bottom decile of households, this proportion had risen substantially

Figure 8 **Weekly expenditure on tobacco products as a percentage of current expenditure by smoking households, by decile of total household income**

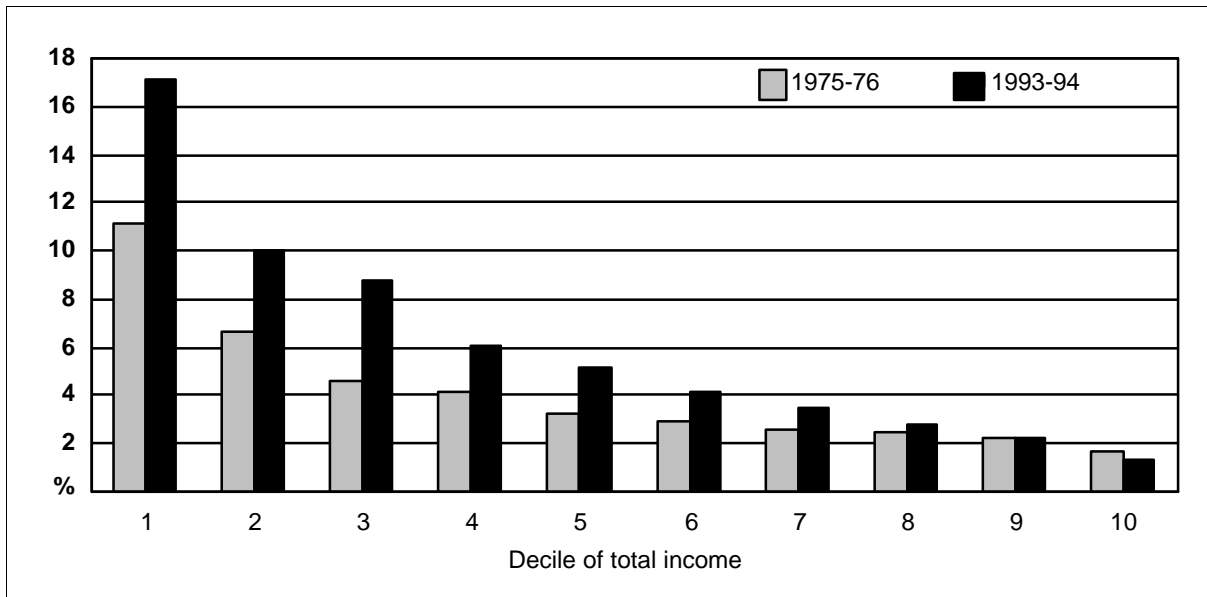


Data source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

to about 17 per cent by 1993-94 (figure 9). The gap between expenditure on tobacco products as a percentage of income in 1975-76 and 1993-94 gradually decreased as household income increased so that, by decile 9, expenditure on tobacco products amounted to the same percentage of income in both years.³

³ It is sometimes argued that expenditure on tobacco products leads to pressures on household budgets and a decline in expenditure on such essentials as food and clothing. An examination of expenditure on food and clothing by smoking households indicated that no clear conclusion can be reached about this issue. For about five deciles, smoking households appeared to have higher expenditure on food and clothing than all households on average while, for the remaining five, the converse was true. For example, for the bottom decile, the average outlay on food and clothing by smoking households was \$85.75 a week in 1993-94 compared with \$77.35 by all households. On the other hand, smoking households in decile 9 spent much less on food and clothing than decile 9 households on average. These differences do not seem to be explained by non-smoking households having higher or lower than average incomes. Indeed, smoking households in deciles 1 and 2 had, on average, slightly lower incomes than all households in the same deciles while, for the next seven deciles, gross incomes were almost the same for the two groups.

Figure 9 Weekly expenditure on tobacco products as a percentage of the total income of smoking households, by decile of total household income



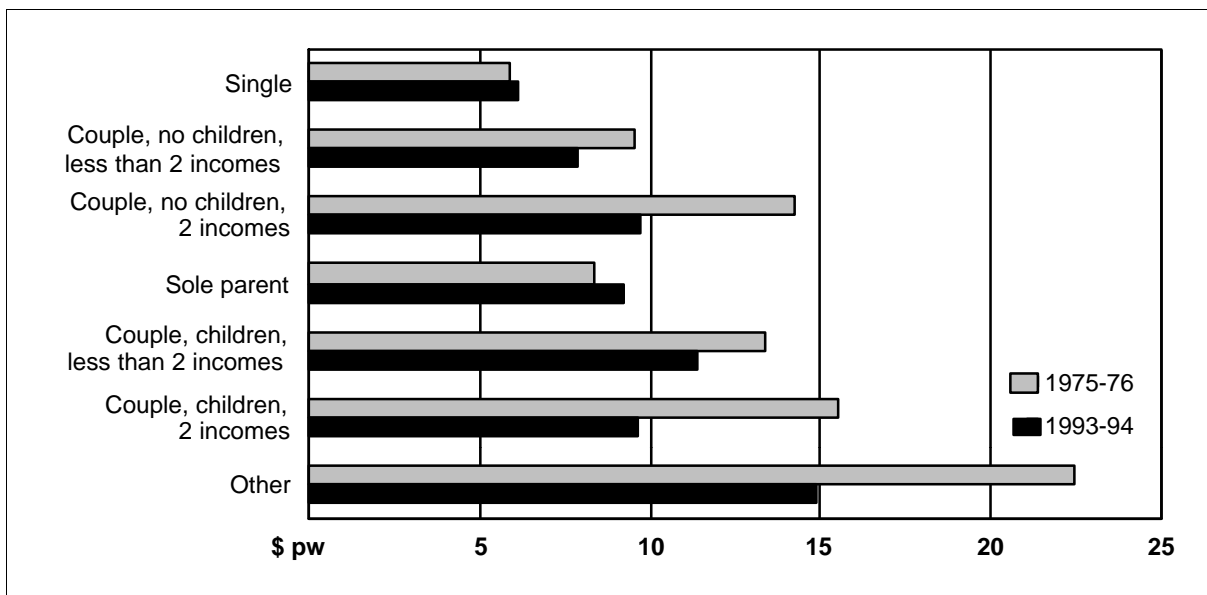
Data source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

4 Expenditure by family type

Only two of the family types examined increased their real expenditure on tobacco products during the period 1975-76 to 1993-94 — single

Figure 10 Weekly expenditure on tobacco products, by family type

In June 1996 dollars



Data source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

person and sole parent households (figure 10 and table 4). The changes are, however, marginal, amounting to less than \$1 a week. All of the other family types reduced their tobacco spending. The correlation with income is again apparent. Couples with two incomes (both with and without children) reduced their tobacco outlays more than couples with less than two incomes (that is, with one or no income). 'Other'

Table 4 Weekly expenditure on tobacco products and other characteristics, by family type

	Unit	Family type						
		Single	Couple, no children, less than 2 incomes	Couple, no children, 2 incomes	Sole parent	Couple, children, less than 2 incomes	Couple, children, 2 incomes	Other
Tobacco products								
1975-76	\$	5.95	9.65	14.25	8.45	13.45	15.55	22.55
1993-94	\$	6.15	7.95	9.75	9.35	11.45	9.65	14.95
% of expenditure								
1975-76	%	1.72	2.06	1.88	1.81	1.95	1.81	2.53
1993-94	%	1.75	1.53	1.16	1.93	1.54	1.04	1.67
% of total income								
1975-76	%	1.43	1.83	1.19	1.60	1.67	1.34	1.92
1993-94	%	1.56	1.64	0.84	2.09	1.52	0.83	1.33
Cigarettes								
1975-76	\$	5.35	8.15	13.15	8.05	11.95	14.55	20.85
1993-94	\$	5.75	7.25	9.35	9.15	10.55	8.35	13.95
% of expenditure								
1975-76	%	1.55	1.74	1.72	1.73	1.75	1.68	2.35
1993-94	%	1.63	1.39	1.11	1.89	1.42	0.90	1.56
% of total income								
1975-76	%	1.29	1.54	1.10	1.53	1.49	1.25	1.78
1993-94	%	1.45	1.50	0.81	2.05	1.40	0.72	1.25
Total household income								
1975-76	\$	415	525	1190	525	800	1 160	1 170
1993-94	\$	390	480	1150	445	748	1 160	1 115
Total household current expenditure								
1975-76	\$	345	465	755	465	685	860	885
1993-94	\$	350	515	835	480	740	925	895
Proportion of households reporting tobacco expenditure								
1975-76	%	31	44	55	50	59	60	68
1993-94	%	27	27	33	41	38	33	46

Note: Values are expressed in June 1996 dollars.

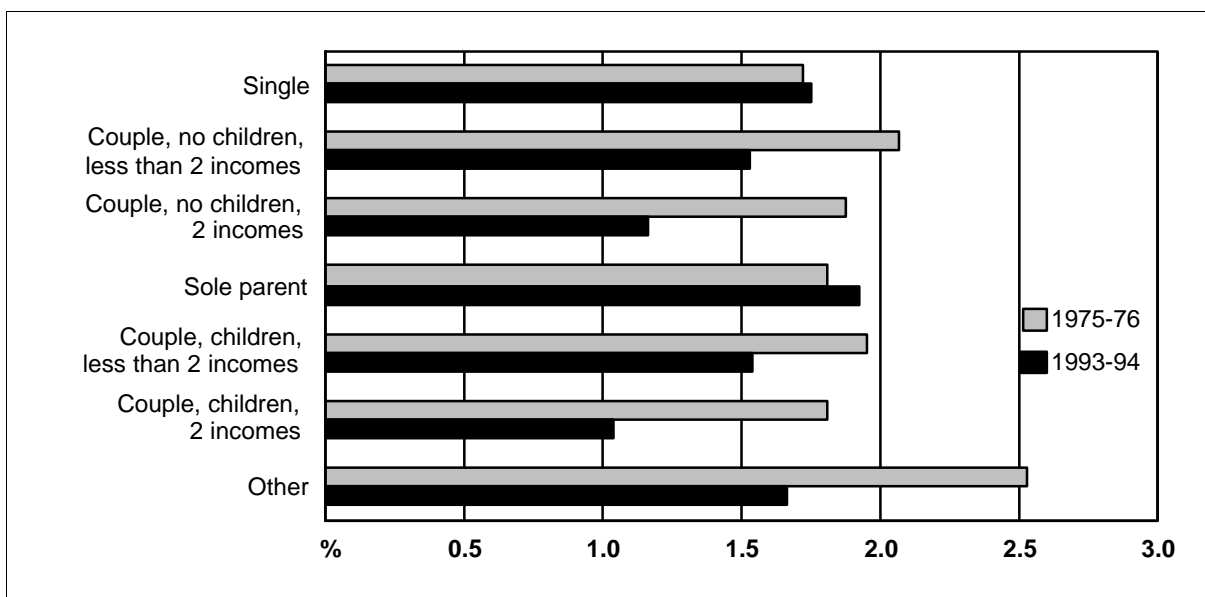
Source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

households — which include multiple family households, those with non-dependent relatives and children, and unrelated adults in group households — also substantially reduced their expenditure. These households also have very high incomes, as they typically contain at least two income earners.

Expenditure on tobacco products as a percentage of total current expenditure also increased only for single person and sole parent households — and again only marginally (figure 11). For all other family types — particularly two income couples and ‘other’ households — this expenditure as a percentage of current expenditure dropped. Reflecting the same trends, tobacco expenditure as a percentage of total income again increased only for sole parent and single person households. The increase is somewhat more marked for sole parents, who increased their tobacco expenditure from 1.6 to 2.1 per cent of their gross incomes. While the real current expenditure of sole parent families increased over the period to 1993-94, their real total incomes fell, resulting in the more pronounced effect shown in figure 12 relative to figure 11 (see also table 4).

Different changes in smoking prevalence underlie these results by family type. While smoking rates fell by only 4 per cent for single person households and 9 per cent for sole parent households over the 18-year period,

Figure 11 **Weekly expenditure on tobacco products as a percentage of current expenditure, by family type**

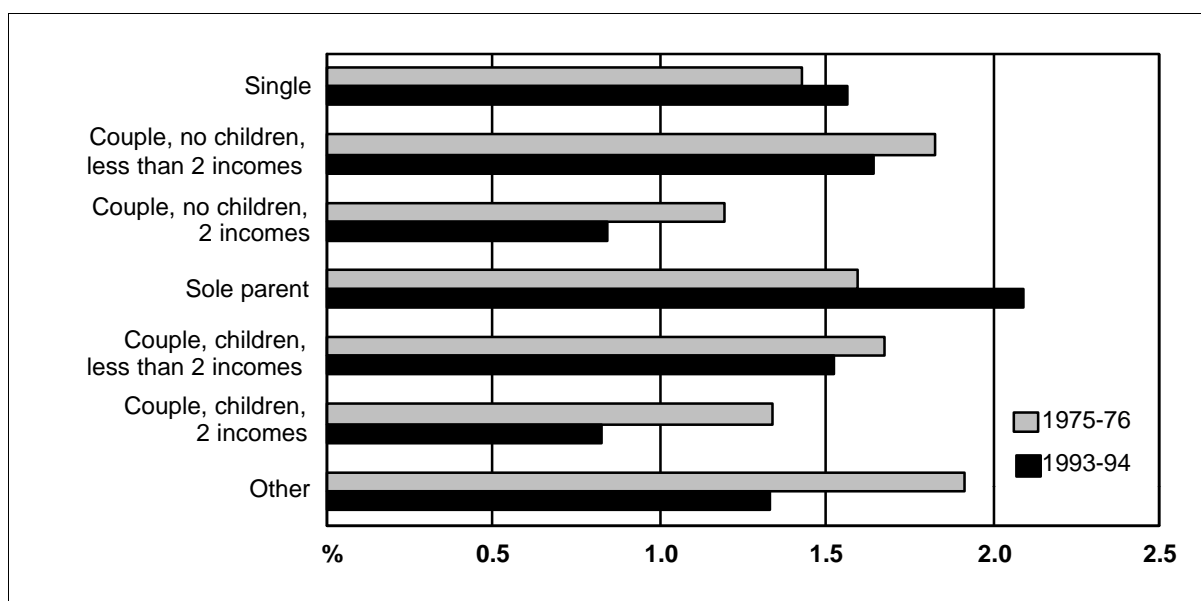


Data source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

they fell by over 20 per cent for most other family types (figure 13). Not surprisingly, given the above results, the sharpest declines in smoking rates were recorded by two income couples and 'other' households.

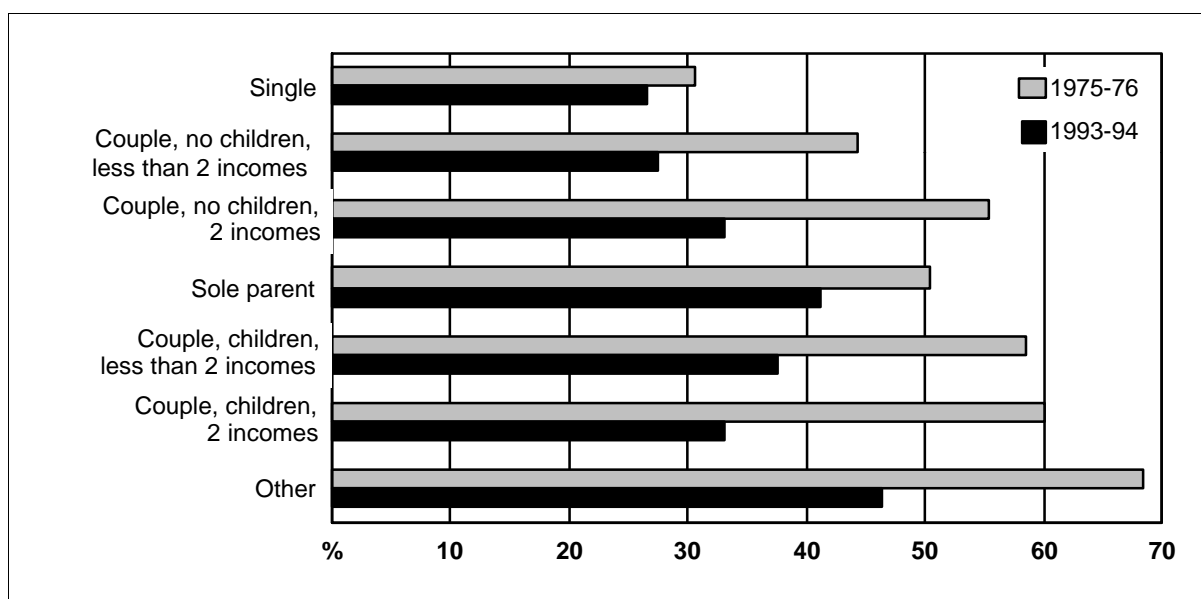
The results for cigarette expenditure by family type are almost exactly the same as for tobacco expenditure. That is, only for sole parent and

Figure 12 **Weekly expenditure on tobacco products as a percentage of total income, by family type**



Data source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

Figure 13 **Proportion of households reporting any expenditure on tobacco products by family type**



Data source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

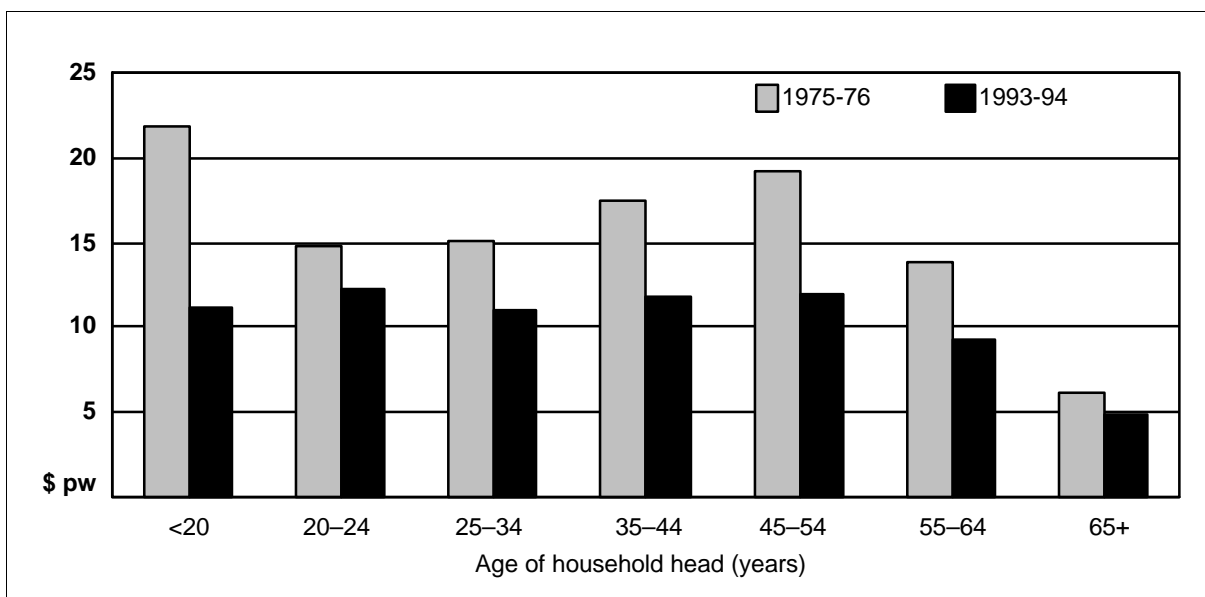
single person households did expenditure on cigarettes, cigarette expenditure as a percentage of all current expenditure and cigarette expenditure as a percentage of total income increase. For all other family types, the opposite occurred.

5 Expenditure by age of household head

When expenditure on tobacco products was examined on the basis of the age of the household head, it was found that there were marked variations in the levels of real expenditure across the age groups in each of the years 1975-76 and 1993-94 and between each of the years (figure 14 and table 5). Over the period, all age groups decreased their real expenditure on tobacco products, with the greatest decline occurring in the very youngest households (from about \$22 a week in 1975-76 to \$11 in 1993-94) and the least decline occurring in the very oldest (from about \$6 in 1975-76 to about \$5 in 1993-94).

Spending on tobacco products as a percentage of current expenditure also declined for households of all age groups (figure 15). The greatest declines were again found in the youngest households, those headed by persons under 20 years of age. The smallest declines, however, were found in the next youngest age group, households headed by persons aged between 20 and 24 years. When tobacco expenditure was con-

Figure 14 **Weekly expenditure on tobacco products in 1975-76 and 1993-94, by age of household head** In June 1996 dollars



Data source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

sidered as a percentage of total household income (figure 16), this group showed a small increase (from 1.58 to 1.81 per cent), largely as a result of the greater decline in their real incomes and their comparatively small (10 per cent) decline in smoking rates. Across the age groups, the greatest declines in smoking rates were found in the very youngest households (25 per cent) and those headed by persons between 25 and 64 years (between 19 and 26 per cent) (figure 17).

Table 5 Weekly expenditure on tobacco products and other household characteristics, by age of household head

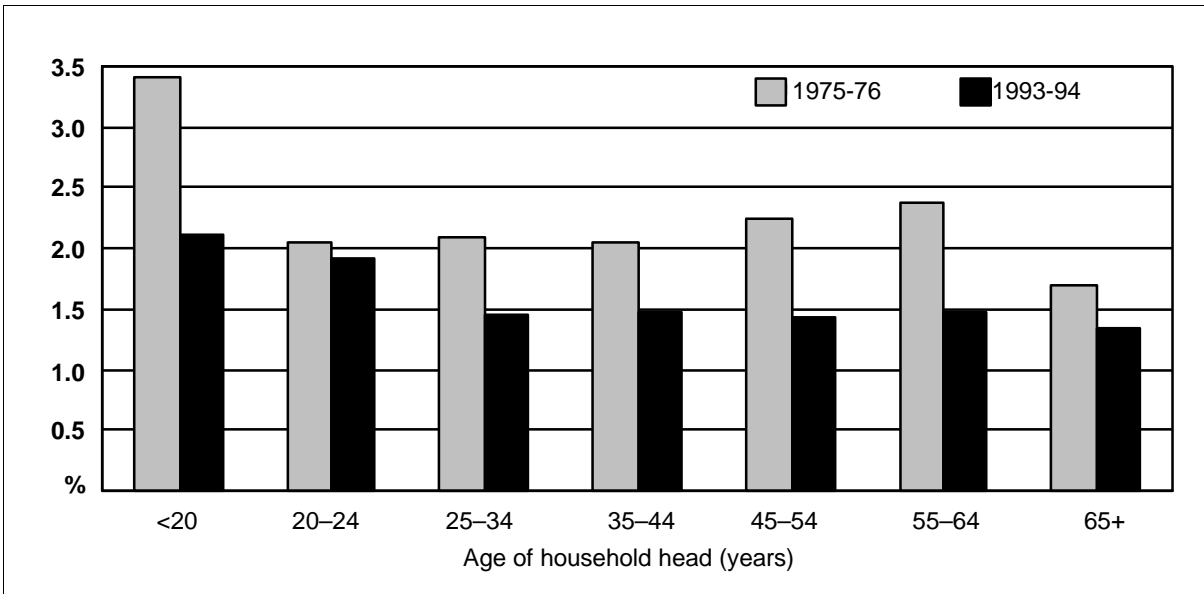
	Unit	Age of household head (years)						
		<20	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Tobacco products								
1975-76	\$	21.95	14.85	15.05	17.55	19.25	13.85	6.15
1993-94	\$	11.25	12.35	11.05	11.85	11.95	9.35	4.95
% of expenditure								
1975-76	%	3.42	2.05	2.09	2.04	2.25	2.38	1.70
1993-94	%	2.12	1.92	1.46	1.47	1.44	1.48	1.33
% of total income								
1975-76	%	3.27	1.58	1.59	1.66	1.68	1.78	1.34
1993-94	%	2.10	1.81	1.33	1.32	1.34	1.36	1.34
Cigarettes								
1975-76	\$	20.55	14.05	14.05	16.45	17.45	12.05	5.15
1993-94	\$	10.35	11.85	10.55	10.75	11.05	8.55	4.45
% of expenditure								
1975-76	%	3.20	1.94	1.94	1.92	2.05	2.07	1.43
1993-94	%	1.94	1.85	1.40	1.33	1.33	1.36	1.20
% of total income								
1975-76	%	3.27	1.58	1.59	1.66	1.68	1.78	1.34
1993-94	%	2.10	1.81	1.33	1.32	1.34	1.36	1.34
Total household income								
1975-76	\$	670	935	945	1 050	1 140	775	460
1993-94	\$	445	730	870	980	1 060	675	385
Total household current expenditure								
1975-76	\$	640	720	720	855	850	560	360
1993-94	\$	530	640	755	805	825	625	365
Proportion of households reporting tobacco expenditure								
1975-76	%	83	62	60	62	63	50	30
1993-94	%	57	53	41	39	37	31	18

Note: Values are expressed in June 1996 dollars.

Source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

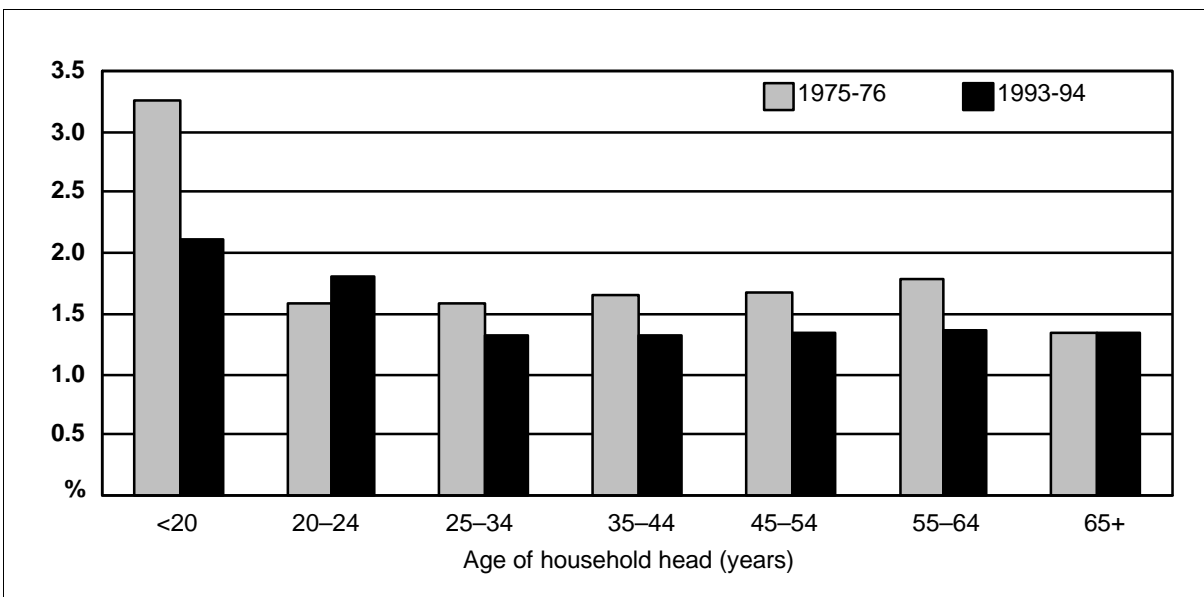
The results when expenditure on just cigarettes was considered by age of household head were again very similar to those for expenditure on all tobacco products. That is, real expenditure on cigarettes declined for all groups (with the smallest declines occurring for households headed by persons in the age groups 20–24 years and 65 years and over).

Figure 15 Weekly expenditure on tobacco products as a percentage of current expenditure, by age of household head



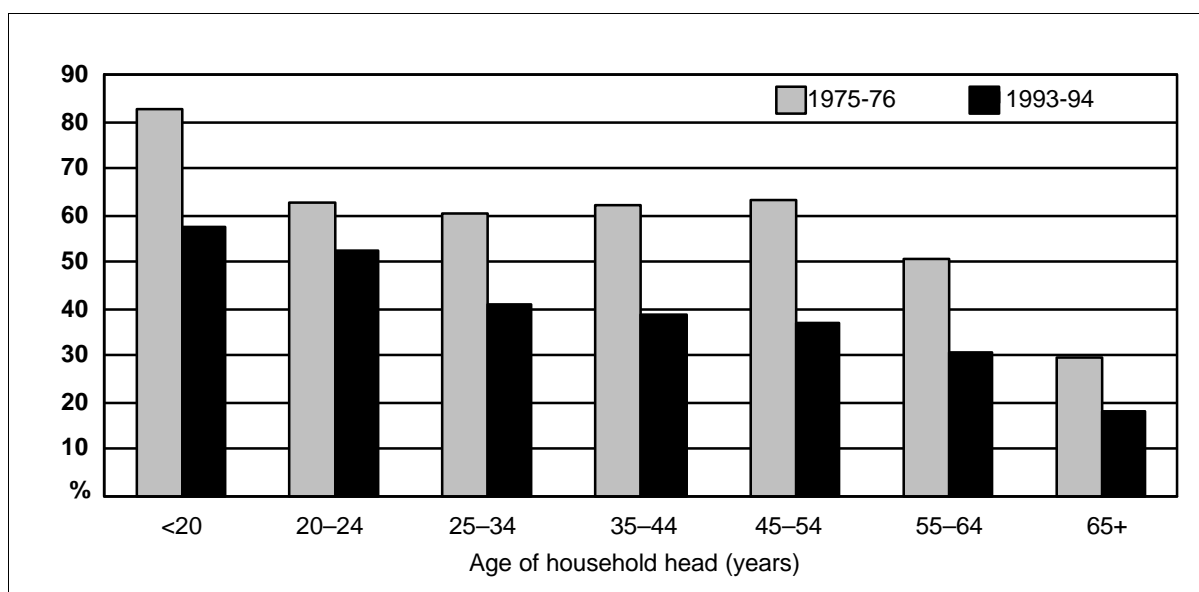
Data source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

Figure 16 Weekly expenditure on tobacco products as a percentage of total income, by age of household head



Data source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

Figure 17 **Proportion of households reporting any expenditure on tobacco products by age of household head**



Data source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

6 Characteristics of young smokers in 1993-94

Policy makers are often most concerned about young smokers. In this chapter, the characteristics of young smokers in 1993-94 are examined. 'Smokers' are defined as persons who recorded some expenditure on cigarettes, tobacco or tobacco products in the 1993-94 household expenditure survey. 'Young persons' are defined as those from 15 to 24 years of age.

In 1993-94, 22 per cent of all 15-24 year olds reported expenditure on tobacco, with almost no difference by gender. Among 15-19 year olds, 17 per cent were smokers. In sharp contrast, 29 per cent of 20-24 year olds were smokers. Young smokers had higher personal incomes than young non-smokers in 1993-94 — \$268 a week compared with \$206 a week. However, young smokers tended to live in households with lower household incomes. The average household income of households containing a young smoker was \$850 a week compared with \$1040 a week for households with young non-smokers.

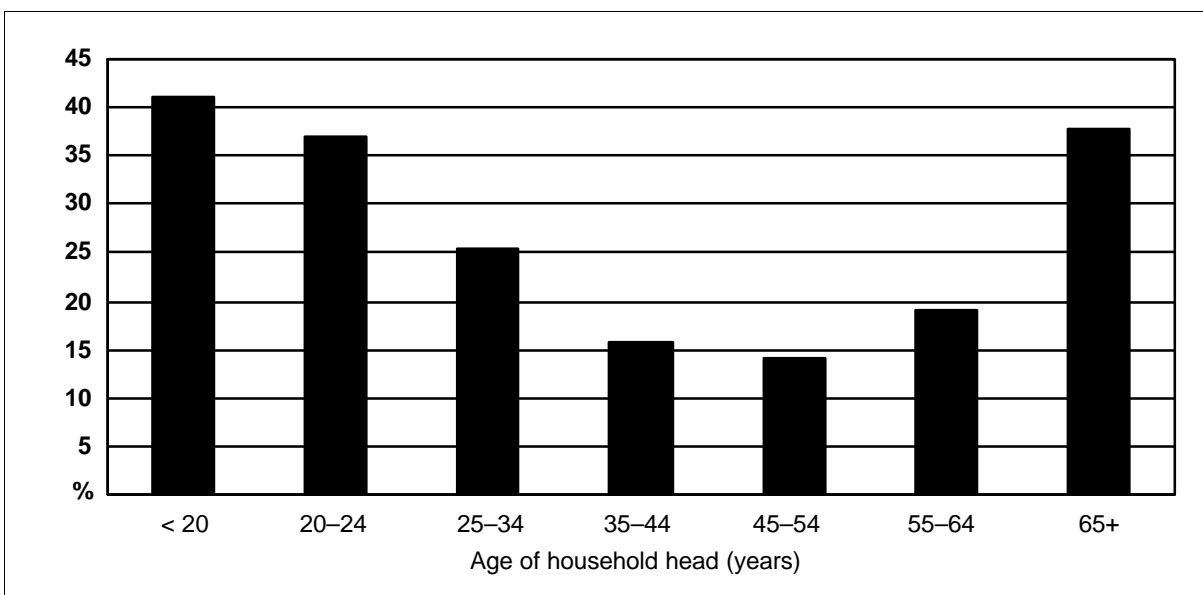
There is a strong relationship between whether young people smoke and the age of the head of the household in which they live. The much lower

smoking rates of young people in households where the household head was aged between 35 and 64 years suggests that living at home with parents may be a disincentive to smoking (figure 18). In contrast, a very high percentage of young people living with other young people or by themselves were smokers (about 40 per cent). (Some caution may need to be attached to the figures for young people living at home, as it is possible that family disapproval of smoking may lead to a higher degree of underreporting than among young people living away from home.)

Young people are about twice as likely to smoke if they live in a household with a low income. For example, just under 35 per cent of young people living in the bottom decile of households smoked, but only about 15 per cent of those in the top two deciles smoked (figure 19).

Young people are also more likely to smoke if they are unemployed or self-employed (figure 20). Just over 40 per cent of unemployed 20–24 year olds and about a third of self-employed 20–24 year olds smoked. And close to 30 per cent of unemployed 15–19 year olds smoked. But there are considerable differences in the smoking rates of 15–19 and 20–24 year olds categorised by labour force status. For example, almost 30 per cent of those 20–24 year olds who were not in the labour force smoked, but less than 10 per cent of 15–19 year olds in this category smoked (figure 20).

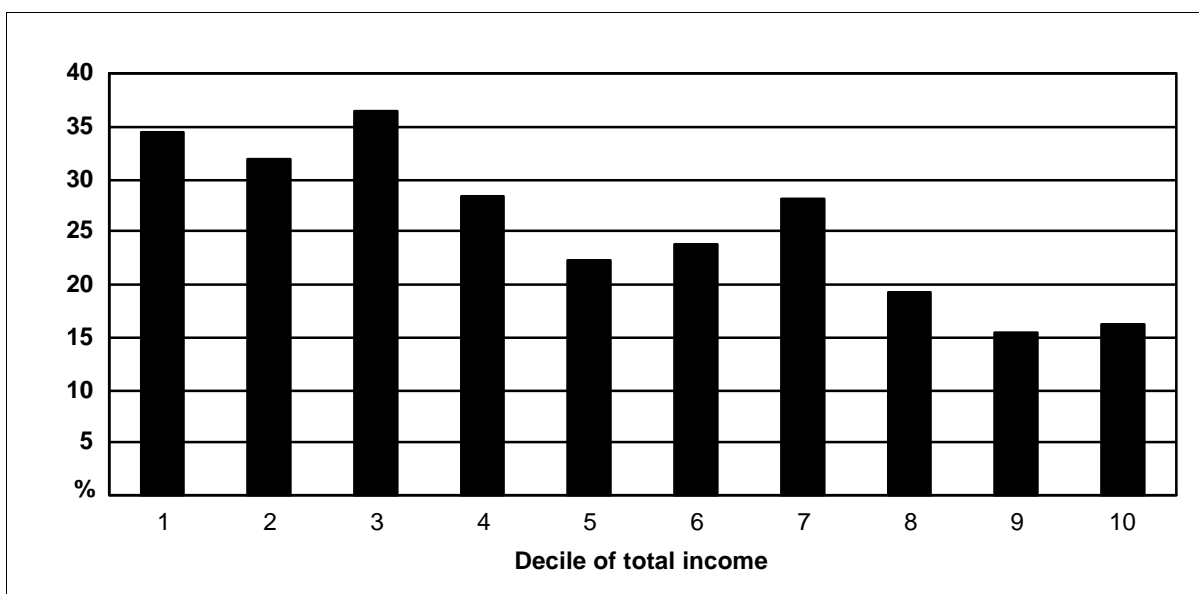
Figure 18 **Smokers as a percentage of all persons aged 15–24 years, by age of the head of the household in which they live, 1993-94**



Data source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

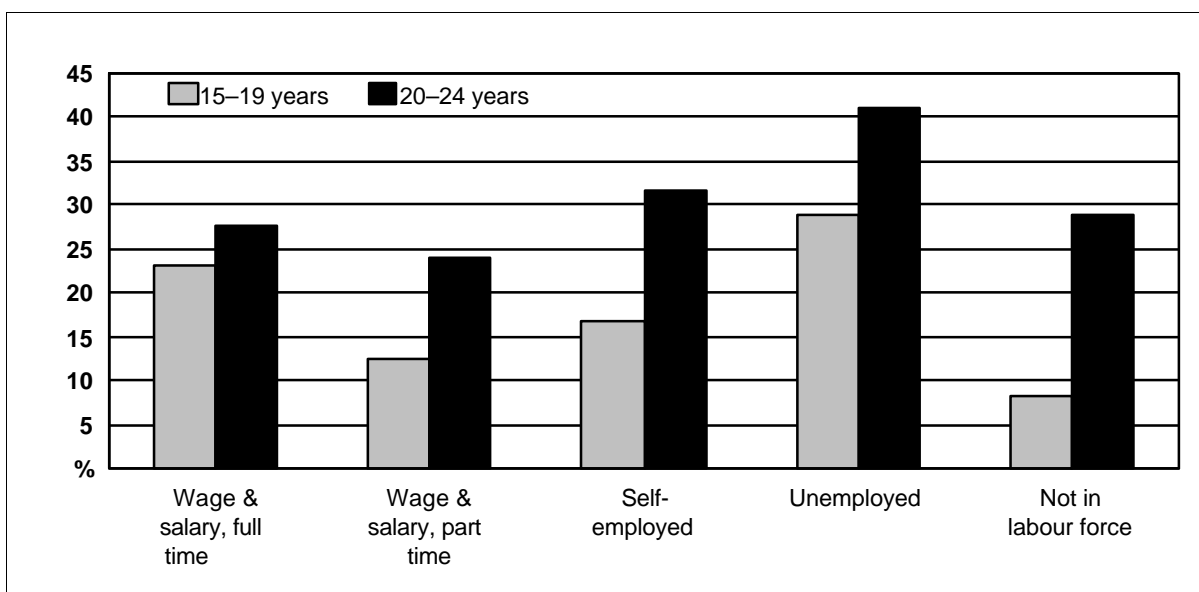
Of the young smokers who were in the labour force, the highest proportion was among plant and machine operators (almost 35 per cent) (figure 21). Also with a high proportion of smokers were labourers and related workers, and clerks and tradespersons (a little over 25 per cent). The occupational groups with lowest proportion of young smokers were

Figure 19 **Smokers as a percentage of all persons aged 15–24 years, by gross income decile of the household in which they live, 1993-94**



Data source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

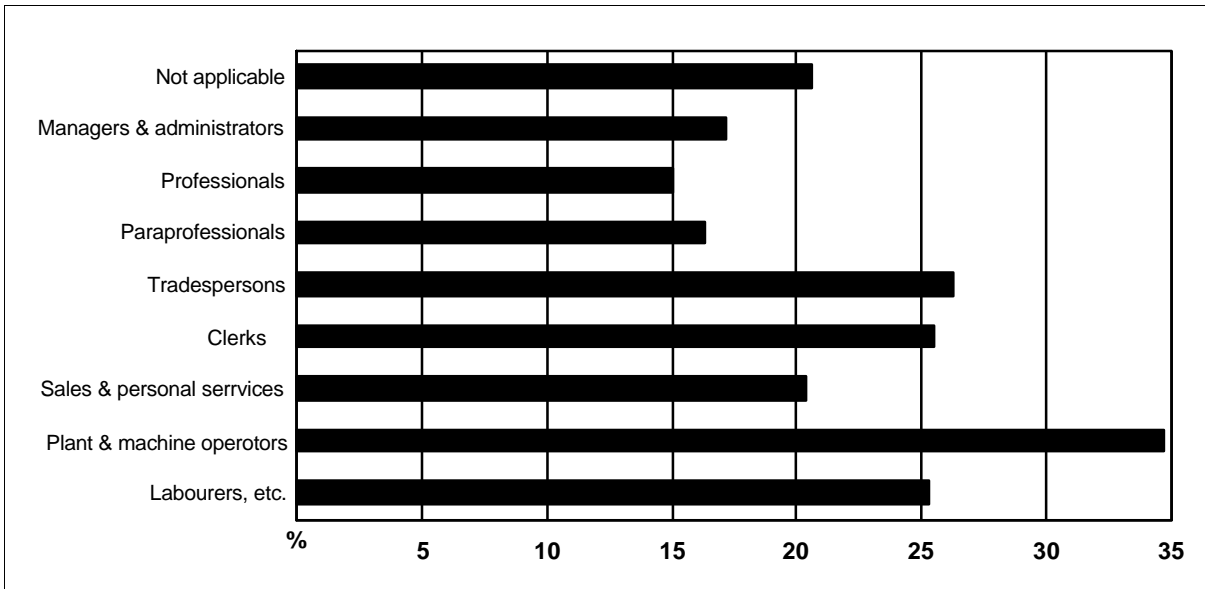
Figure 20 **Smokers as a percentage of all persons aged 15–24 years, by labour force status and age, 1993-94**



Data source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

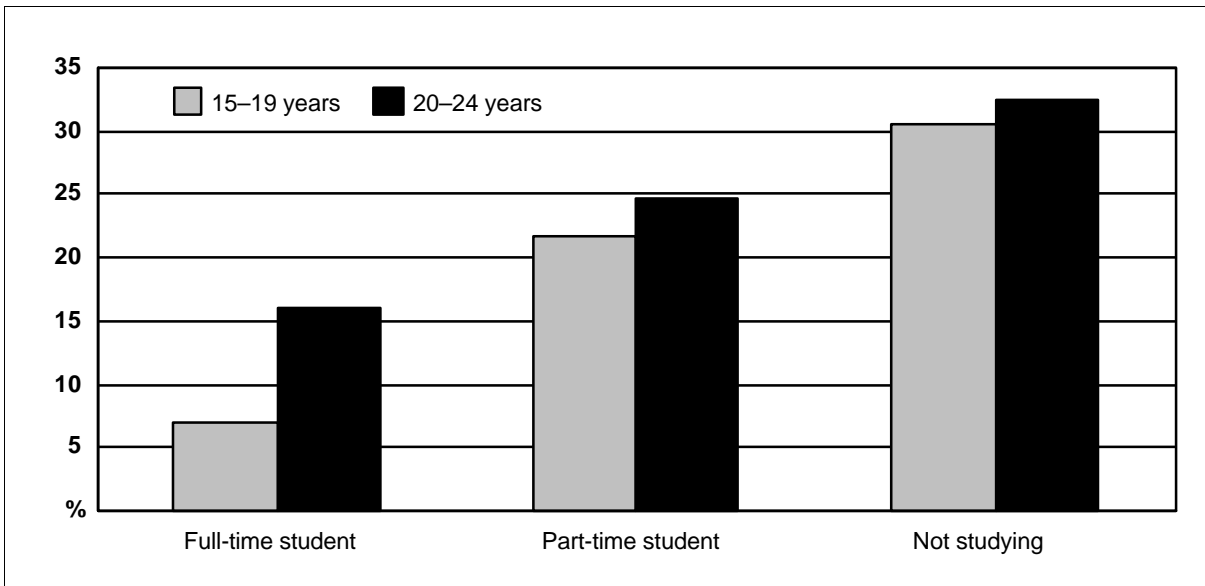
managers and administrators, professionals and paraprofessionals (between 15 and 17 per cent).

Figure 21 Smokers as a percentage of all persons aged 15–24 years, by occupation, 1993-94



Data source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

Figure 22 Smokers as a percentage of all persons aged 15–24 years, by current education status and age, 1993-94



Data source: 1993-94 and 1975-76 household expenditure survey unit record tapes, as amended by NATSEM.

Smoking rates also varied in line with the study status of 15–24 year olds. Of the entire group, the lowest smoking rates were found among

full-time students, while the highest were recorded among those not studying (about 9 and 32 per cent respectively). Once again, there were some significant differences between 15–19 and 20–24 year olds. As figure 22 indicates, while only 7 per cent of 15–19 year old full-time students smoked, 16 per cent of 20–24 year old full-time students smoked.

7 Conclusions

Looking at all households (that is, both smoking and non-smoking), in 1993-94 average weekly outlays on tobacco products for the 70 per cent of households in the middle ranges of the income spectrum were clustered within a relatively small range of \$10.20 to \$12.05. At the very top and bottom of the income distribution, weekly outlays were lower than this. The most affluent 10 per cent of households spent \$9.45 a week on tobacco products, while the least affluent 20 per cent spent about \$6–7 a week in 1993-94. The least affluent 20 per cent of households were therefore spending less each week on tobacco products than more affluent households.

This pattern of smoking expenditure is very different from that prevailing in 1975-76. Then weekly outlays on tobacco products increased steadily as household income increased. However, while real (inflation adjusted) expenditure on tobacco products declined for all deciles except the very bottom in the period to 1993-94, smoking rates dropped most sharply for higher income households. As a result, while the most affluent 30 per cent of households accounted for 43 per cent of all expenditure on tobacco products in 1975-76, they accounted for only 30 per cent in 1993-94.

In 1993-94 the bottom 50 per cent of households devoted a higher proportion of their total current household expenditure to tobacco products than the top 50 per cent of households. However, for all deciles, expenditure on tobacco products represented a smaller proportion of total expenditure in 1993-94 than in 1975-76.

The bottom 50 per cent also devoted a greater proportion of their income to tobacco products. In particular, the bottom decile reported much higher expenditure on tobacco products as a percentage of income than any other decile. Thus, in general, expenditure on tobacco products accounted for a greater proportion of total expenditure and total income for lower income households than for higher income households.

When only smoking households were examined, average weekly spending on tobacco products was higher in 1993-94 than in 1975-76 for every decile except the top two. For deciles 1-8, average weekly outlays generally increased slightly as income increased. Most smoking households devoted a higher proportion of their total weekly budget to tobacco products in 1993-94 than in 1975-76 — the exceptions being households in the bottom decile and the top two deciles. As a percentage of gross income, expenditure on tobacco products declined smoothly as income increased.

Moving to expenditure on tobacco products by family type, weekly dollar outlays, outlays as a percentage of expenditure and outlays as a percentage of total income declined for all family types except single adult and sole parent households over the period 1975-76 to 1993-94. The weekly dollar increase in expenditure on tobacco products for single adult and sole parent households was, however, very small — less than a dollar a week in real terms.

Weekly expenditure on tobacco products and such expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure was lower in 1993-94 than in 1975-76 for every age group examined. Because of smaller falls in smoking rates the declines were less marked for households with household heads aged 20-24 years and 65 years and over. For these two groups, the outlay on tobacco products as a proportion of gross income was either the same or higher in 1993-94 than in 1975-76, whereas it had declined for all other age groups.

Analysis of the characteristics of young smokers indicated that they were more likely to be unemployed or in manual occupations, and to live in lower income households with a head aged less than 25 years or 65 years or more.

Appendix

Detailed output tables of the 1975-76 and 1993-94 ABS household expenditure surveys

Table A1 **1975-76: all households, weekly amounts** In 1996 dollars

	Gross income decile									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Household expenditure for tobacco	4.81	8.96	12.07	15.29	13.98	14.74	15.18	18.32	20.88	21.73
Household expenditure for cigarettes	3.94	7.58	10.86	13.8	12.75	13.71	13.96	17.15	19.46	20.2
Current household expenditure	247.13	365.15	474.15	570.28	605.56	694.59	812.96	869.23	966.99	1258.22
Capital household expenditure	12.58	79.54	55.27	121.45	130.21	150.52	225.68	261.1	326.35	495.39
Total household expenditure	259.7	444.7	529.42	691.72	735.77	845.11	1 038.64	1 130.34	1 293.35	1753.61
Total household gross income	157.8	309.66	476.27	612.03	731.97	868.05	1 013.98	1 177.29	1 430.84	2 117.79
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of persons in household	1.5	2.3	2.73	3.11	3.35	3.41	3.38	3.49	3.62	3.91

Table A2 **1975-76: only smokers, weekly amounts** In 1996 dollars

	Gross income decile									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Household expenditure for tobacco	17.17	20.52	22.37	25.5	23.98	25.92	25.85	28.74	32.62	34.87
Household expenditure for cigarettes	14.05	17.34	20.13	23.01	21.87	24.11	23.77	26.91	30.39	32.41
Current household expenditure	288.55	412.44	503.02	598.22	627.1	712.87	808.46	897.84	972.19	1 329.35
Capital household expenditure	22.72	127.26	51.36	124.32	116.66	145.49	209.05	264.53	297.22	442.87
Total household expenditure	311.27	539.7	554.38	722.54	743.76	858.36	1 017.51	1 162.37	1 269.41	1 772.22
Total household gross income	153.93	309.08	480.45	612.83	731.99	869.91	1 014.01	1 177.54	1 429.09	2 134.10
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of persons in household	1.83	2.6	2.98	3.41	3.58	3.47	3.39	3.6	3.79	4.05

Table A3 1975-76: all households, weekly amounts In 1996 dollars

	Gross equivalent income decile									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Household expenditure for tobacco	9.11	9.89	13.28	15.38	14.36	16.40	15.50	17.88	20.13	14.05
Household expenditure for cigarettes	8.06	8.14	12.02	14.24	12.90	15.31	14.18	16.94	18.73	12.90
Current household expenditure	348.49	390.33	549.02	614.93	665.48	719.47	760.03	831.87	960.30	1 025.80
Capital household expenditure	17.72	36.24	122.96	112.95	145.19	178.70	187.76	259.70	335.37	462.10
Total household expenditure	366.21	426.56	671.99	727.88	810.67	898.17	947.79	1 091.58	1 295.67	1 487.90
Total household gross income	213.73	343.45	543.84	670.26	803.35	896.76	1 031.38	1 164.08	1 374.78	1 857.19
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of persons in household	2.72	2.69	3.56	3.51	3.48	3.30	3.23	2.98	2.86	2.46

Table A4 1975-76: only smokers, weekly amounts In 1996 dollars

	Gross equivalent income decile									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Household expenditure for tobacco	22.13	20.67	23.37	26.96	25.41	28.81	26.29	28.62	33.79	26.85
Household expenditure for cigarettes	19.56	17.00	21.16	24.96	22.82	26.90	24.06	27.11	31.44	24.66
Current household expenditure	439.09	458.92	606.88	667.38	721.59	778.37	795.07	894.66	996.59	1 076.66
Capital household expenditure	35.27	38.21	164.88	103.16	144.93	191.68	180.35	262.98	314.17	456.57
Total household expenditure	474.36	497.13	771.76	770.54	866.52	970.05	975.42	1 157.64	1 310.76	1 533.23
Total household gross income	255.55	404.66	589.70	701.57	849.38	957.39	1 069.36	1 232.64	1 421.34	1 936.86
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of persons in household	3.51	3.36	3.94	3.71	3.72	3.54	3.40	3.17	2.95	2.55

Table A5 **1975-76: all households, weekly amounts** In 1996 dollars

	Family type						Other
	Single	Couple, no children, <2 incomes	Couple, no children, 2 incomes	Sole parent	Couple, children, <2 incomes	Couple, children, 2 incomes	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Household expenditure for tobacco	5.92	9.58	14.22	8.36	13.35	15.53	22.45
Household expenditure for cigarettes	5.33	8.08	13.06	8.03	11.94	14.45	20.84
Current household expenditure	343.21	464.14	757.49	462.88	683.89	858.71	887.46
Capital household expenditure	76.07	148.76	283.79	61.53	192.79	268.15	198.12
Total household expenditure	419.28	612.90	1 041.28	524.41	876.68	1 126.86	1 085.59
Total household gross income	414.53	523.83	1 192.46	523.82	798.69	1 158.36	1 171.67
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of persons in household	1	2	2	2.52	3.9	3.97	4.15

Table A6 **1975-76: only smokers, weekly amounts** In 1996 dollars

	Family type						Other
	Single	Couple, no children, <2 incomes	Couple, no children, 2 incomes	Sole parent	Couple, children, <2 incomes	Couple, children, 2 incomes	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Household expenditure for tobacco	19.39	21.61	25.68	16.62	22.82	25.85	32.82
Household expenditure for cigarettes	17.45	18.24	23.58	15.97	20.41	24.05	30.47
Current household expenditure	429.49	489.57	757.75	476.7	672.59	860.30	933.03
Capital household expenditure	97.51	211.94	254.75	57.02	173.58	269.55	189.26
Total household expenditure	526.99	701.51	1012.50	533.72	846.17	1 129.86	1 122.29
Total household gross income	519.78	528.5	1182.88	523.66	774.70	1 174.49	1 191.24
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of persons in household	1	2	2	2.61	3.9	3.96	4.26

Table A7 1975-76: all households, weekly amounts In 1996 dollars

	Age of family reference person (years)						
	<20	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Household expenditure for tobacco	21.91	14.77	15.02	17.46	19.15	13.81	6.12
Household expenditure for cigarettes	20.52	13.97	13.99	16.38	17.44	12.01	5.12
Current household expenditure	640.78	720.78	719.73	854.14	850.82	579.57	359.29
Capital household expenditure	50.04	180.58	214.24	229.19	223.38	167.54	85.11
Total household expenditure	690.82	901.36	933.97	1 083.34	1 074.20	747.11	444.40
Total household gross income	670.67	936.79	947.21	1 051.84	1 139.25	774.70	457.60
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of persons in household	2.17	2.46	3.46	4.29	3.47	2.34	1.74

Table A8 1975-76: only smokers, weekly amounts In 1996 dollars

	Age of family reference person (years)						
	<20	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Household expenditure for tobacco	26.53	23.64	24.93	28.11	30.32	27.37	20.48
Household expenditure for cigarettes	24.85	22.36	23.22	26.38	27.60	23.79	17.14
Current household expenditure	683.93	761.23	721.78	875.65	894.45	639.79	450.73
Capital household expenditure	53.61	159.92	185.37	222.58	220.87	197.66	154.54
Total household expenditure	737.54	921.15	907.15	1 098.23	1 115.32	837.46	605.27
Total household gross income	706.57	956.69	948.88	1 051.96	1 181.25	851.15	570.04
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of persons in household	2.18	2.61	3.57	4.36	3.6	2.62	2.15

Table A9 1993-94: all households, weekly amounts In 1996 dollars

	Gross income decile									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Household expenditure for tobacco	6.18	7.41	10.20	10.30	11.19	11.77	12.03	11.44	10.25	9.44
Household expenditure for cigarettes	5.62	6.91	9.19	9.46	10.43	10.91	10.89	10.66	9.76	8.99
Current household expenditure	327.30	332.84	430.92	508.5	595.51	702.63	789.44	845.18	963.78	1 297.30
Capital household expenditure	24.55	2.92	14.90	19.80	59.18	40.09	44.27	81.65	95.46	181.46
Total household expenditure	351.85	335.76	445.82	528.30	654.69	742.72	833.71	926.83	1 059.25	1 478.76
Total household gross income	139.72	245.24	334.67	446.89	575.73	730.56	901.94	1 097.19	1 355.64	2 176.40
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of persons in household	1.45	1.63	2.25	2.50	2.79	3.01	3.05	3.09	3.18	3.28

Table A10 1993-94: only smokers, weekly amounts In 1996 dollars

	Gross income decile									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Household expenditure for tobacco	21.97	24.32	29.49	27.00	29.77	30.75	31.20	30.65	30.83	29.44
Household expenditure for cigarettes	20.00	22.68	26.58	24.79	27.75	28.52	28.23	28.57	29.34	28.03
Current household expenditure	393.28	368.42	453.60	525.86	611.97	743.84	797.92	870.13	942.50	1 323.04
Capital household expenditure	26.16	18.24	30.36	8.85	32.63	39.90	44.85	75.57	85.30	146.13
Total household expenditure	419.44	386.67	483.96	534.70	644.60	783.73	842.76	945.71	1 027.80	1 469.17
Total household gross income	128.13	242.08	336.60	448.03	572.7	730.39	901.28	1 097.62	1 351.42	2 123.09
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of persons in household	1.69	1.78	2.49	2.73	3.02	3.11	3.20	3.06	3.13	3.48

Table A11 **1993-94: all households, weekly amounts** In 1996 dollars

	Gross equivalent income decile									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Household expenditure for tobacco	11.04	8.71	9.93	9.15	11.26	11.46	10.54	11.08	8.72	8.33
Household expenditure for cigarettes	10.28	7.40	8.91	8.64	9.98	10.86	9.91	10.60	8.26	7.99
Current household expenditure	490.01	347.97	434.12	506.36	620.04	714.47	778.24	829.68	934.52	1 138.54
Capital household expenditure	36.12	16.02	16.40	20.62	36.07	61.21	49.31	55.20	99.12	174.37
Total household expenditure	526.13	363.99	450.51	526.98	656.11	775.68	827.55	884.87	1 033.64	1 312.91
Total household gross income	205.33	275.74	350.81	465.63	619.45	768.89	921.30	1 096.93	1 313.32	1 987.50
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of persons in household	2.63	2.09	2.42	2.73	2.92	2.9	2.88	2.72	2.55	2.39

Table A12 **1993-94: only smokers, weekly amounts** In 1996 dollars

	Gross equivalent income decile									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Household expenditure for tobacco	25.51	27.93	28.85	27.97	29.53	31.39	30.75	30.98	26.53	28.49
Household expenditure for cigarettes	23.77	23.74	25.89	26.41	26.16	29.73	28.91	29.62	25.14	27.32
Current household expenditure	516.06	404.23	489.97	573.09	660.92	744.45	806.93	874.35	948.32	1 145.85
Capital household expenditure	40.54	11.57	38.85	22.59	23.77	59.26	32.26	79.55	74.23	131.97
Total household expenditure	556.61	415.8	528.82	595.68	684.69	803.71	839.19	953.90	1 022.54	1 277.83
Total household gross income	223.25	322.2	389.17	508.42	655.28	797.1	940.21	1 157.99	1 319.47	1 954.03
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of persons in household	2.85	2.6	2.83	3.05	3.08	2.91	2.8	2.85	2.51	2.48

Table A13 1993-94: all households, weekly amounts In 1996 dollars

	Family type						Other
	Single	Couple, no children, <2 incomes	Couple, no children, 2 incomes	Sole parent	Couple, children, <2 incomes	Couple, children, 2 incomes	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Household expenditure for tobacco	6.11	7.90	9.73	9.27	11.40	9.61	14.88
Household expenditure for cigarettes	5.70	7.19	9.28	9.10	10.51	8.34	13.91
Current household expenditure	349.06	517.44	835.67	480.95	741.37	925.38	892.60
Capital household expenditure	32.23	21.88	130.56	17.49	65.19	60.27	69.21
Total household expenditure	381.29	539.32	966.24	498.44	806.56	985.65	961.80
Total household gross income	391.86	480.92	1 152.01	442.84	748.26	1 159.50	1 116.93
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of persons in household	1	2	2	2.85	4.32	4.02	3.24

Table A14 1993-94: only smokers, weekly amounts In 1996 dollars

	Family type						Other
	Single	Couple, no children, <2 incomes	Couple, no children, 2 incomes	Sole parent	Couple, children, <2 incomes	Couple, children, 2 incomes	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Household expenditure for tobacco	23.01	28.76	29.49	22.47	30.30	28.93	32.16
Household expenditure for cigarettes	21.50	26.16	28.11	22.06	27.95	25.12	30.08
Current household expenditure	370.74	563.47	842.72	448.53	672.24	920.03	872.36
Capital household expenditure	28.78	33.98	89.19	11.60	35.97	69.32	59.82
Total household expenditure	399.52	597.45	931.91	460.12	708.21	989.34	932.18
Total household gross income	388.37	471.48	1 084.20	386.72	624.33	1 098.84	1 062.26
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of persons in household	1	2	2	2.88	4.37	4.00	3.28

Table A15 **1993-94: all households, weekly amounts** In 1996 dollars

	Age of family reference person (years)						
	<20	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Household expenditure for tobacco	11.21	12.29	10.99	11.82	11.91	9.28	4.89
Household expenditure for cigarettes	10.25	11.79	10.53	10.74	10.98	8.49	4.39
Current household expenditure	528.01	638.48	754.36	804.52	826.39	625.70	367.11
Capital household expenditure	5.01	38.68	73.26	88.99	65.68	58.53	-1.14
Total household expenditure	533.02	677.17	827.62	893.51	892.06	684.23	365.96
Total household gross income	443.12	729.4	870.32	980.93	1 057.75	675.42	385.18
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of persons in household	1.99	2.15	2.92	3.44	2.84	2.14	1.65

Table A16 **1993-94: only smokers, weekly amounts** In 1996 dollars

	Age of family reference person (years)						
	<20	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Household expenditure for tobacco	19.58	23.34	26.73	30.41	32.39	30.13	26.50
Household expenditure for cigarettes	17.90	22.39	25.63	27.65	29.87	27.58	23.76
Current household expenditure	538.78	675.33	712.46	802.95	802.76	616.48	429.08
Capital household expenditure	4.56	34.95	69.07	53.24	57.08	46.17	8.67
Total household expenditure	543.33	710.28	781.53	856.19	859.84	662.65	437.75
Total household gross income	413.6	749.43	784.15	920.14	993.48	655.11	395.04
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of persons in household	1.92	2.24	3.04	3.41	2.89	2.24	1.87

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