

21 January 2009

Correction Notice

Family Spending and Family Expenditure Surveys

1997–2007

An error has been found in this publication. The error is in data relating to the derivation of variable 'capital repayment of mortgage' and dates back to the Family Expenditure Survey.

'Capital repayment of mortgage' is regarded as non-consumption expenditure and is recorded under the 'other items recorded' category. It therefore does not feed the total expenditure figure in Family Spending. However, the figure does feed the 'estimate of housing expenditure' included in the Housing theme chapter and accompanying Press Releases, introduced in 2003/2004.

Data have been rerun for 2006 and the tables are available on request. Data are correct for 2007.

ONS apologises for any inconvenience caused.

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Family Spending

A report on the 1999-2000
Family Expenditure Survey

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London: The Stationery Office

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ISBN 0 11 621369 8

ISSN 0965-1403

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The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is the government agency responsible for compiling, analysing and disseminating many of the United Kingdom's economic, social and demographic statistics, including the retail prices index, trade figures and labour market data, as well as the periodic census of the population and health statistics. The Director of ONS is also the National Statistician and the Registrar General for England and Wales, and the agency administers the statutory registration of births, marriages and deaths there.

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Introduction

The Family Expenditure Survey

This report presents information from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) for the financial year April 1999 to March 2000. The FES is a survey of a random sample of private households in the United Kingdom carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). It provides a wealth of information about household expenditure and household income.

The Expenditure and Food Survey

Last year's report mentioned plans to launch a new survey, the Expenditure and Food Survey (EFS), to replace the FES and the National Food Survey (NFS). There is a substantial overlap between the two surveys, both asking respondents to keep a diary of expenditure. The NFS, which is sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) asks about expenditure only on food but records this in more detail than the FES and asks for the weight as well as the cost. A large programme of development and piloting has been completed successfully and, at the time of going to press, the two departments are making a decision on the new survey. If it goes ahead the information currently provided by the FES will continue to be provided by the new survey.

During the developmental period, ONS and MAFF have consulted widely with users. A full account of the development will be in a Survey Methodology Bulletin published by ONS. For further details about the possible new survey please contact

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Purpose of the Family Expenditure Survey

The FES has been in operation since 1957. The original reason for the survey was to provide information on spending patterns for the Retail Prices Index. Over the years the range of uses has grown and the survey is now multi-purpose. It provides an invaluable supply of economic and social data to central government, to other public and commercial organisations and to researchers in universities and independent research institutes.

The 1999-2000 survey

In 1999-2000 7,097 households took part in the FES. The response rate was 63 per cent in Great Britain and 55 per cent in Northern Ireland. The response rate in Great Britain was 4 percentage points higher than in the previous year, the first time that response had increased since 1992. This followed the use of special measures which are described in the section on fieldwork in Appendix A. The fieldwork was undertaken by the Social Survey Division of ONS and by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

A large scale survey is a collaborative effort and the authors wish to thank the interviewers and other ONS staff who contributed to the study. The survey would not be possible without the co-operation of the respondents who gave up their time to be interviewed and keep a diary of their spending. Their help is gratefully acknowledged.

Travel and motoring

This year Chapter 6 includes an analysis of trends in spending on travel and motoring.

Data quality and definitions

The results shown in this report are of the data collected by the FES, without adjustment for outliers or non-sampling errors. These issues are discussed in the section on reliability in Appendix A. Last year, for the first time, results were based on data that had been re-weighted to reduce the effect of non-response bias and also included spending recorded in the diaries kept by children aged 7 to 15. Both quality improvements are now permanent features of the survey. Appendix F describes the differential grossing method which re-weights the data and shows the effect of this and the children's data.

Figures in the report are also subject to sampling variability. Percent standard errors are indicated in most tables and are described in Appendix C. Figures shown for particular groups of households (e.g. income groups or household composition groups), regions or other sub-sets of the sample are subject to larger sampling variability, and are more sensitive to possible extreme values than are figures for the sample as a whole.

The definitions used in the report are set out in Appendix D, and changes made since 1991 are described in Appendix E. Note particularly that housing benefit and council tax rebate (rates rebate in Northern Ireland), unlike other social security benefits, are not included in income but are shown as a reduction in housing costs.

There is a change this year in the way that income groups are defined when cross-classified by age or household type. Previously the income ranges were set separately for each age or type, to divide them into equal numbers in each income range. This meant that it was not possible to compare households of the same age or type but the same income. This year uniform UK income ranges have been used in all tables. Readers are invited to write to the editor to give their views on the change.

Change in definition of the household in 2000-01

Most government surveys adopted the 1981 Census definition of the household in 1981, but the FES retained the previous definition. From April 2000 the FES has changed to the harmonised definition. This groups together some households who would have been treated as separate households under the previous definition. The report on the 2000-01 survey will include a full description and analysis of its effect, which is expected to be small.

Changes in definition in 2001-02

COICOP

From April 2001 expenditure will be coded to a new set of codes, called EFS codes, based on the European standard Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose, or COICOP. The EFS codes sub-divide the lowest level of COICOP codes where that is necessary to provide a good mapping to the current FES codes. The report on the 2001-02 survey will be based on COICOP but will include an analysis of the effect of the change.

Household reference person

In 2001 all government surveys will stop classifying households by the characteristics of the head of household and will use the household reference person instead. The definition of head of household has a strong male bias, always counting as head the male partner in a couple. The new harmonised definition counts as household reference person the householder, that is the person in whose name the accommodation is owned or rented. If there are joint householders, the one with the highest income is the household reference person. The household reference person is being recorded alongside the head of household in the 2000-01 survey and the report on the survey will show the effect of the change. Tables now based on the age, employment status and social class of the head of household will be affected.

Social class

A new classification by social class is being introduced in government surveys from 2001. Only one table in Family Spending will be affected.

Related data sources

More detailed income information is available from the Family Resources Survey (FRS) conducted by the Department of Social Security. Further information about food consumption, and in particular details of food quantities, is available from the National Food Survey (NFS) conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

In Northern Ireland, a companion survey to the FES is conducted by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency using an enhanced sample. Results from this sample will be published in a separate report, *The Northern Ireland Family Expenditure Survey Report for 1999-2000*. Further information and copies of this monitor can be obtained from:

Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency,
Central Survey Unit
McAuley House
2-14 Castle Street
Belfast BT1 1SY
Tel: 02890 348 215

Additional tabulations

The report gives a broad overview of the results of the survey, and provides more detailed information about some aspects of expenditure. However, many users of FES data have very specific data requirements which may not appear in the desired form in this report. The ONS can provide more detailed analysis of the tables in this report, and can also provide additional tabulations to meet specific requests. A charge will be made to cover the cost of providing additional information.

The tables in Family Spending 1999-2000 are available as Excel spreadsheets (with unrounded data).

Contact points

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Fax: 020 7533 6154

Symbols and conventions used in this report

.. Data not available due to unreliability, as a result of:

1. too few reporting households, generally 5 or less, or
2. sampling error too large, generally 50 per cent or more

[] Figures to be used with caution; figures are based on between 6 and 10 reporting households.

Rounding: Individual figures have been rounded independently. The sum of component items does not therefore necessarily add to the totals shown.

Averages: These are averages (means) for all households included in the column or row, and are not restricted to those households reporting expenditure on a particular item or income of a particular type.

Period covered: Financial year 1999-2000 (1 April 1999 to 31 March 2000).

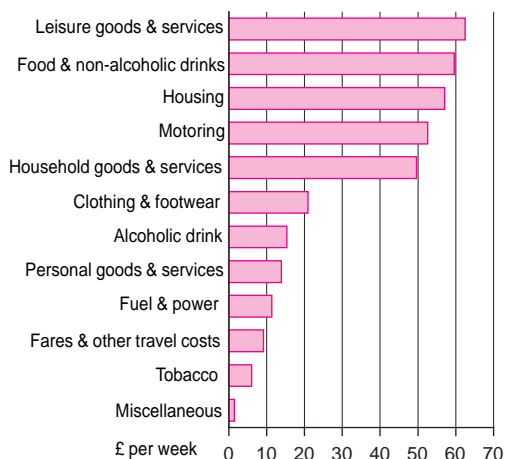
Chapter 1

Expenditure by income

- Average weekly expenditure in 1999-2000 was £360. It ranged from £120 a week in the lowest of the ten income groups to £780 a week in the highest of the ten.
- There was an especially large increase in average spending between the one-from-highest and the highest of the ten groups, of £200 a week.
- In 1998-99 **leisure goods and services** became the largest item of spending for the first time and it remained so in 1999-2000 with an average of £62 a week. Next were spending on **food and non-alcoholic drink** at £60 a week, **housing** £57 a week and **motoring** £53 a week.
- For households in the lower half of the income range, however, **food and non-alcoholic drinks** and **housing** were the largest two items of spending. They were overtaken by **leisure** spending for households in the upper half of the range.
- Spending on **leisure goods and services** was higher than on **motoring** in every income group but one.
- **Restaurant and café meals** increased from 8 or 9 per cent of all spending on food and non-alcoholic drink in the lowest two income groups to 18 per cent in the ninth and 25 per cent in the highest.
- Households in every income group spent more on **Beer and cider** than on other drinks but the proportion fell from 66 per cent of all spending on alcohol in the lowest income group to 51 per cent in the highest. The proportion spent on **wines** rose from 15 per cent to 32 per cent.
- The proportion of spending on **entertainment and sports** that went on **electronic services** (TV, video and satellite rental and Internet) fell with income, from 70 per cent in the lowest income group to below 30 per cent in the highest. The proportion spent on **sports admissions and subscriptions** increased from 10 or 12 per cent to 42 per cent. The highest income group spent 10 times as much on **cinema and theatre** as the lowest group.

Expenditure by income

1.1 Average weekly expenditure on the main commodities and services



Tables 1.1 to 1.3 show household expenditure on commodities and services by gross income group. The expenditure levels shown in last year's report were not directly comparable with those in earlier years, because of two quality improvements. One was the inclusion of information from the expenditure diaries kept by children aged 7 to 15. The other was the use of re-weighted data, which compensates for the under-representation of some types of household in the sample. These improvements are now a permanent feature of the survey.

Ten income groups are shown, based on gross income, with an equal number of households in each group (decile). The characteristics of households varied across income groups. Differences in spending may therefore be the result of other factors as well as income. Household size is particularly important and is shown in the top part of the table. The highest two income groups had more than twice the average household size of the lowest income groups (3.1 people compared with 1.3 people).

Disposable Income

Two new tables are included this year, **1.4** and **1.5**, showing how expenditure varies with disposable income instead of gross income.

Total household expenditure

Figure 1.1 shows the overall distribution of expenditure between the main commodities and services. In 1998-99 leisure goods and services became the largest item of spending for the first time and it remained so in 1999-2000. Spending on food and drink and on housing were close behind.

1.2 Average weekly expenditure by gross income decile group

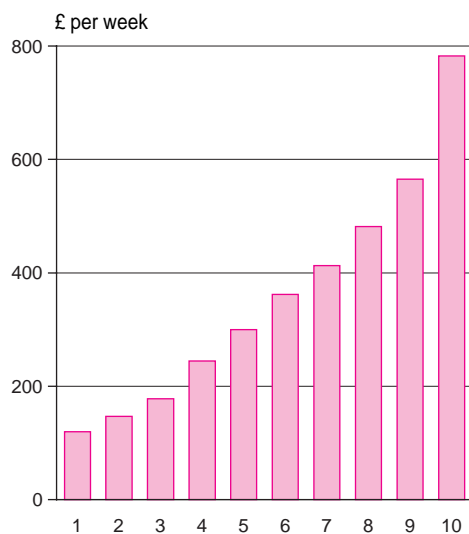


Table 1.1 and **Figure 1.2** show that the average weekly expenditure increased from £120 per week in the lowest income decile group to £780 per week in the highest income group. The rate of expenditure increase with income was steady with the exception of the highest group. Average expenditure for this group was over £200 more than for the ninth group and was over twice the average expenditure for all households. Total expenditure estimated from the survey was about £10 a week higher than in 1998-99. The increase was generally higher in the middle income groups.

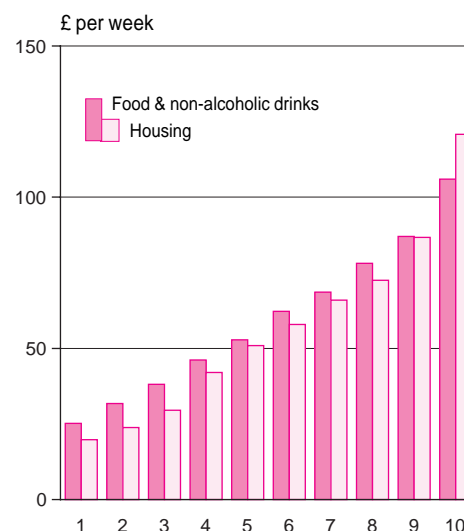
Expenditure for all 14 main commodity / service headings increased with income except for tobacco where expenditure actually decreased from the sixth group onwards, from £7.70 per week to £5.10 in the highest group.

Expenditure patterns

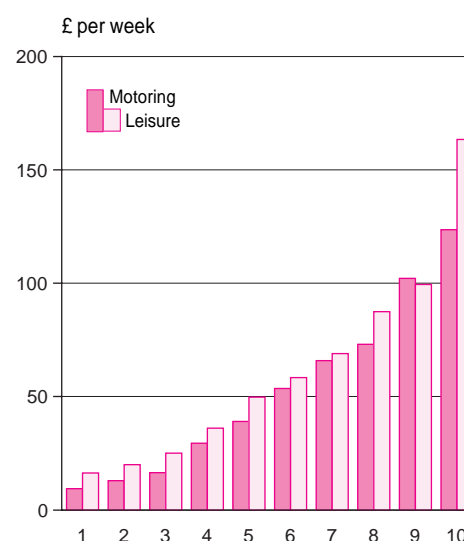
The three commodities with the greatest level of expenditure were food and non-alcoholic drinks at £60 a week, housing (net) at £57 a week, and motoring at £54 a week. However, spending on leisure, combining leisure goods and leisure services, was higher than any of these at £62 a week. **Figure 1.3a** shows how the amount spent on food and non-alcoholic drinks and housing varies with income. These two items account for the highest proportion of total expenditure in the lower half of the income distribution, but were overtaken by spending on leisure goods and services in the upper half. The proportion spent on housing, as a percentage of total expenditure ranged from 15 to 17 per cent. The proportion spent on food and non-alcoholic drinks decreased with income, from 21 or 22 per cent in the lowest three groups to 14 per cent in the highest group.

Figure 1.3b shows that expenditure on leisure goods and services was higher than on motoring in all but one income group. Spending on both increased with income. The proportion of spending going on motoring rose quite substantially with income, from 8 or 9 per cent at low incomes to 15 to 18 per cent in the highest four income groups. Table 1.2 shows that the proportion of spending on leisure goods did not vary much with income, but the proportion spent on leisure services was much higher for the highest income group – 16 per cent compared with 12 per cent for eighth and ninth group.

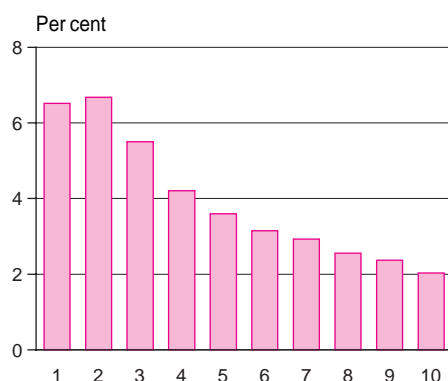
1.3a Food and non-alcoholic drinks and housing by gross income decile group



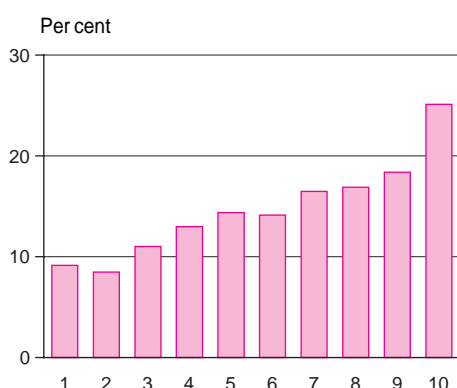
1.3b Motoring and leisure by gross income decile group



1.4 Fuel and power as a percentage of total expenditure by gross income decile group



1.5 Restaurant & cafe meals as a percentage of total food expenditure by gross income decile group



1.6 Selected alcoholic drinks as a percentage of total alcoholic drinks expenditure by gross income decile group

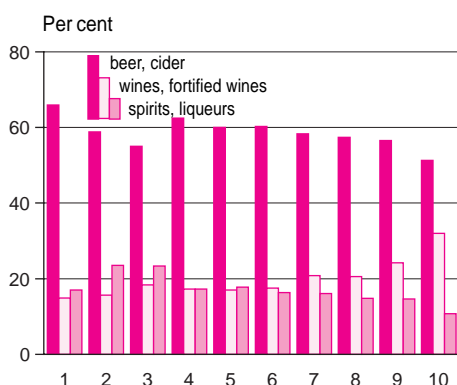


Table 1.2 shows expenditure on each commodity as a percentage of total expenditure. Spending on most commodities increased broadly in line with total expenditure, so that the proportion spent on them does not vary much with income. The proportion of spending going on tobacco, however, decreased with income from three per cent of expenditure in the lowest three income groups to one per cent in the highest three groups.

Figure 1.4 indicates that the proportion of spending on fuel and power went down with increasing income from an average of 7 per cent in the lowest two groups to about 2 per cent in the highest two groups.

Detailed expenditure patterns

Table 1.3 shows a more detailed breakdown of expenditure categories for the income groups.

Food and non-alcoholic drink

Average weekly expenditure increased with income for every item except sugar, which remained at 20 pence per week from the lowest to the highest income group. There was a particularly large increase in expenditure as income increased for restaurant and café meals. **Figure 1.5** shows that expenditure on these increased from 8 or 9 per cent of all food expenditure in the two lowest groups to 18 per cent in the ninth group and 25 per cent in the highest.

Alcoholic drink

Expenditure on alcoholic drinks is known to be underestimated in household budget surveys such as the FES, but the FES does give a good picture of patterns of expenditure. As a proportion of all expenditure, total spending on alcohol does not vary much with income. But **Figure 1.6** shows that the shares taken by different types of drinks do vary. Beer and cider accounts for 66 per cent of total alcoholic drink expenditure in the lowest income group, and wines only 15 per cent. In the highest income group, the proportions were 51 per cent and 32 per cent. The proportion spent on spirits was highest in the second and third groups, at about 24 per cent. It was low in the highest income group, at about 11 per cent.

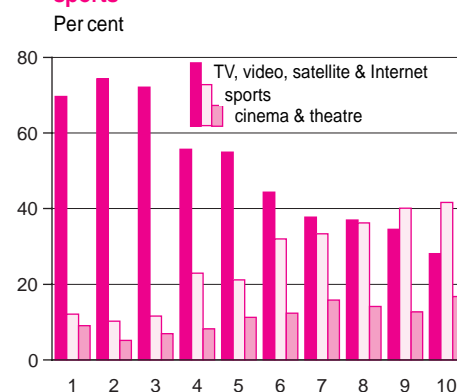
Entertainment and Sports

Figure 1.7 shows the expenditure level of three of the headings of leisure services as a percentage of total expenditure on entertainment and sports - TV, video and satellite rental and Internet; cinema and theatre; and sports admissions and subscriptions. A high proportion of the total went in the electronic services for the three lowest income groups, around 70 per cent, but this fell to below 30 per cent for the highest group. Expenditure on sports admissions and subscriptions increased with income, with the highest income group spending 42 per cent of the total on entertainment and sports; which is over three times more than the lowest two income group with a proportional spending of 10 or 12 per cent. Expenditure on cinema and theatre also increased with income with the highest income group spending ten times more than the lowest income group on going to the cinema and theatre.

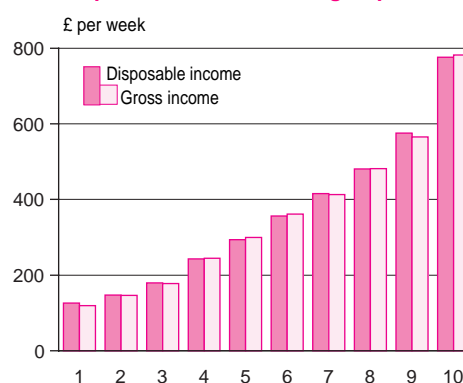
Expenditure by disposable income

Tables 1.4 and **1.5** show how expenditure varies with disposable income, that is, gross income less income tax and National Insurance contributions. Some households will be in a different income decile when defined by disposable income, but will normally move only one group up or down. **Figure 1.8** shows that the variation of total expenditure with income depends very little on the measure of income used. Comparisons of **Table 1.1** with **1.4** and of **1.2** with **1.5** show that the pattern of expenditure is also similar.

1.7 Selected leisure services as a percentage of total expenditure on entertainment and sports



1.8 Average weekly expenditure by gross and disposable income decile group



1.1 Household expenditure by gross income decile group

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Lowest ten per cent	Second decile group	Third decile group	Fourth decile group	Fifth decile group	Sixth decile group
Lower boundary of group (£ per week)		97	148	206	281	371
Grossed number of households (thousands)	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,540
Total number of households in sample	717	760	740	743	719	707
Total number of persons in sample	945	1,384	1,435	1,577	1,643	1,826
Total number of adults in sample	776	963	1,075	1,205	1,258	1,334
Weighted average number of persons per household	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	19.80	23.80	29.60	42.10	50.90	57.90
Percentage standard error	6	4	3	3	3	2
2 Fuel and power	7.80	9.80	9.80	10.30	10.80	11.40
"	3	3	2	2	2	2
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	25.20	31.80	38.10	46.20	52.80	62.30
"	2	2	2	2	2	2
4 Alcoholic drink	4.70	5.00	6.00	10.40	13.50	17.10
"	8	7	7	6	5	5
5 Tobacco	3.80	4.60	5.50	6.10	6.40	7.70
"	7	7	7	7	8	7
6 Clothing and footwear	5.40	7.60	9.80	12.70	16.20	21.40
"	8	8	6	6	7	6
7 Household goods	11.60	12.40	16.20	25.00	24.60	29.40
"	9	7	8	8	6	6
8 Household services	7.80	9.20	10.40	11.90	15.60	16.90
"	7	9	5	5	4	4
9 Personal goods and services	5.10	6.10	7.00	9.20	13.00	14.10
"	22	7	7	6	7	6
10 Motoring	9.40	12.90	16.40	29.50	39.00	53.60
"	13	11	7	6	5	5
11 Fares and other travel costs	2.70	3.00	3.90	4.80	6.30	9.90
"	10	12	8	9	10	23
12 Leisure goods	4.80	6.30	7.90	11.20	16.40	19.10
"	10	6	6	6	7	8
13 Leisure services	11.50	13.70	17.10	24.90	33.30	39.30
"	10	8	8	6	6	6
14 Miscellaneous	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.60	1.20	1.60
"	25	21	23	18	17	28
1-14 All expenditure groups	119.70	146.80	178.10	244.80	300.00	361.80
Percentage standard error	4	3	2	2	2	2
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups	94.30	85.10	96.20	119.50	134.80	145.00

1.1 Household expenditure by gross income decile group (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

		Seventh decile group	Eighth decile group	Ninth decile group	Highest ten per cent	All households
Lower boundary of group (£ per week)		464	570	719	942	
Grossed number of households (thousands)		2,530	2,530	2,540	2,540	25,330
Total number of households in sample		700	697	669	645	7,097
Total number of persons in sample		1,855	2,069	2,031	2,021	16,786
Total number of adults in sample		1,359	1,471	1,494	1,497	12,432
Weighted average number of persons per household		2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.3
Commodity or service		Average weekly household expenditure (£)				
1	Housing (Net)	66.00	72.50	86.70	120.80	57.00
	Percentage standard error	2	3	3	3	1
2	Fuel and power	12.10	12.30	13.40	15.90	11.30
	"	2	2	2	2	1
3	Food and non-alcoholic drinks	68.60	78.10	87.00	106.00	59.60
	"	2	2	2	2	1
4	Alcoholic drink	18.70	20.90	26.00	30.60	15.30
	"	5	4	4	4	2
5	Tobacco	6.90	6.90	7.00	5.10	6.00
	"	8	7	8	11	2
6	Clothing and footwear	25.10	30.80	32.60	47.90	21.00
	"	5	5	5	6	2
7	Household goods	34.20	43.20	43.30	67.30	30.70
	"	5	7	7	6	2
8	Household services	21.60	23.00	27.80	44.90	18.90
	"	6	5	5	8	2
9	Personal goods and services	14.30	17.20	22.30	30.40	13.90
	"	5	4	5	5	2
10	Motoring	65.90	73.10	102.10	123.60	52.60
	"	4	4	5	6	2
11	Fares and other travel costs	8.00	14.50	14.70	23.90	9.20
	"	8	15	9	7	5
12	Leisure goods	24.20	28.00	30.80	36.70	18.50
	"	8	7	7	6	3
13	Leisure services	44.80	59.50	68.70	126.70	43.90
	"	5	6	5	6	2
14	Miscellaneous	2.50	1.80	3.00	2.60	1.40
	"	31	14	14	13	8
1-14	All expenditure groups	412.90	481.80	565.20	782.50	359.40
	Percentage standard error	2	2	2	2	1
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups		160.20	167.50	189.60	253.00	155.30

1.2 Household expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure by gross income decile group

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Lowest ten per cent	Second decile group	Third decile group	Fourth decile group	Fifth decile group	Sixth decile group
Lower boundary of group (£ per week)		97	148	206	281	371
Grossed number of households (thousands)	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,540
Total number of households in sample	717	760	740	743	719	707
Total number of persons in sample	945	1,384	1,435	1,577	1,643	1,826
Total number of adults in sample	776	963	1,075	1,205	1,258	1,334
Weighted average number of persons per household	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5
Commodity or service	Percentage of total expenditure					
1 Housing (Net)	17	16	17	17	17	16
2 Fuel and power	6	7	6	4	4	3
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	21	22	21	19	18	17
4 Alcoholic drink	4	3	3	4	5	5
5 Tobacco	3	3	3	2	2	2
6 Clothing and footwear	5	5	6	5	5	6
7 Household goods	10	8	9	10	8	8
8 Household services	7	6	6	5	5	5
9 Personal goods and services	4	4	4	4	4	4
10 Motoring	8	9	9	12	13	15
11 Fares and other travel costs	2	2	2	2	2	3
12 Leisure goods	4	4	4	5	5	5
13 Leisure services	10	9	10	10	11	11
14 Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-14 All expenditure groups	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.2 Household expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure by gross income decile group (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Seventh decile group	Eighth decile group	Ninth decile group	Highest ten per cent	All house- holds
Lower boundary of group (£ per week)	464	570	719	942	
Grossed number of households (thousands)	2,530	2,530	2,540	2,540	25,330
Total number of households in sample	700	697	669	645	7,097
Total number of persons in sample	1,855	2,069	2,031	2,021	16,786
Total number of adults in sample	1,359	1,471	1,494	1,497	12,432
Weighted average number of persons per household	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.3
Commodity or service	Percentage of total expenditure				
1 Housing (Net)	16	15	15	15	16
2 Fuel and power	3	3	2	2	3
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	17	16	15	14	17
4 Alcoholic drink	5	4	5	4	4
5 Tobacco	2	1	1	1	2
6 Clothing and footwear	6	6	6	6	6
7 Household goods	8	9	8	9	9
8 Household services	5	5	5	6	5
9 Personal goods and services	3	4	4	4	4
10 Motoring	16	15	18	16	15
11 Fares and other travel costs	2	3	3	3	3
12 Leisure goods	6	6	5	5	5
13 Leisure services	11	12	12	16	12
14 Miscellaneous	1	0	1	0	0
1-14 All expenditure groups	100	100	100	100	100

1.3 Detailed household expenditure by gross income decile group

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Lowest ten per cent	Second decile group	Third decile group	Fourth decile group	Fifth decile group	Sixth decile group
Lower boundary of group (£ per week)		97	148	206	281	371
Grossed number of households (thousands)	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,540
Total number of households in sample	717	760	740	743	719	707
Total number of persons in sample	945	1,384	1,435	1,577	1,643	1,826
Total number of adults in sample	776	963	1,075	1,205	1,258	1,334
Weighted average number of persons per household	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	19.80	23.80	29.60	42.10	50.90	57.90
Percentage standard error	6	4	3	3	3	2
1.1 Gross rent, mortgage interest payments, water, council tax, etc	53.10	47.10	46.20	45.40	50.00	53.50
1.2 less housing benefit, rebates and allowances received	34.90	25.70	19.60	9.40	4.50	2.60
1.3 Net rent, mortgage interest payments, water rates, council tax, etc	18.30	21.40	26.60	36.00	45.50	51.00
1.4 Repairs, maintenance and decorations	1.60	2.40	3.00	6.10	5.40	7.00
2 Fuel and power	7.80	9.80	9.80	10.30	10.80	11.40
Percentage standard error	3	3	2	2	2	2
2.1 Gas	3.00	4.10	4.10	4.40	4.40	4.70
2.2 Electricity	4.30	5.00	5.00	5.30	5.60	5.80
2.3 Other fuels	0.40	0.70	0.70	0.60	0.90	0.80
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	25.20	31.80	38.10	46.20	52.80	62.30
Percentage standard error	2	2	2	2	2	2
3.1 Bread, rolls etc	1.00	1.30	1.40	1.60	1.70	1.90
3.2 Pasta, rice, flour and other cereals	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.50
3.3 Biscuits, cakes etc	1.50	1.90	2.30	2.60	2.60	3.10
3.4 Breakfast cereals	0.40	0.60	0.70	0.70	0.80	1.00
3.5 Beef and veal (uncooked)	0.80	0.90	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.70
3.6 Mutton and lamb (uncooked)	0.30	0.40	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.60
3.7 Pork (uncooked)	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.70
3.8 Bacon and ham (uncooked)	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.80	0.80	0.90
3.9 Poultry (uncooked)	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.40	1.70	2.10
3.10 Cold meats, ready to eat meats	0.70	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.50
3.11 Meat pies, sausages and other meats	0.70	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.50
3.12 Fish, shellfish and fish products	0.70	0.90	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.50
3.13 Butter	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
3.14 Margarine	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40
3.15 Cooking oils and fats	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20
3.16 Fresh milk	1.30	1.80	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.10
3.17 Milk products including cream	0.60	0.70	0.80	1.10	1.20	1.50
3.18 Cheese	0.60	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.20	1.40
3.19 Eggs	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40
3.20 Potatoes, potato products (excluding crisps)	0.70	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.30
3.21 Other vegetables	1.70	1.80	2.20	2.50	2.70	3.10
3.22 Fruit, nuts	1.20	1.70	1.80	2.30	2.40	2.60

1.3 Detailed household expenditure by gross income decile group (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Seventh decile group	Eighth decile group	Ninth decile group	Highest ten per cent	All house- holds
Lower boundary of group (£ per week)	464	570	719	942	
Grossed number of households (thousands)	2,530	2,530	2,540	2,540	25,330
Total number of households in sample	700	697	669	645	7,097
Total number of persons in sample	1,855	2,069	2,031	2,021	16,786
Total number of adults in sample	1,359	1,471	1,494	1,497	12,432
Weighted average number of persons per household	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.3
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)				
1 Housing (Net)	66.00	72.50	86.70	120.80	57.00
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>
1.1 Gross rent, mortgage interest payments, water, council tax, etc	58.50	63.00	76.00	101.10	59.40
1.2 less housing benefit, rebates and allowances received	1.50	1.00	0.50	0.20	10.00
1.3 Net rent, mortgage interest payments, water rates, council tax, etc	57.00	62.00	75.40	100.80	49.40
1.4 Repairs, maintenance and decorations	9.10	10.60	11.30	20.00	7.60
2 Fuel and power	12.10	12.30	13.40	15.90	11.30
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>
2.1 Gas	5.00	5.30	5.70	6.90	4.80
2.2 Electricity	6.30	6.20	6.80	7.90	5.80
2.3 Other fuels	0.80	0.70	0.90	1.10	0.80
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	68.60	78.10	87.00	106.00	59.60
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>
3.1 Bread, rolls etc	2.00	2.20	2.30	2.40	1.80
3.2 Pasta, rice, flour and other cereals	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.80	0.50
3.3 Biscuits, cakes etc	3.00	3.60	3.50	3.80	2.80
3.4 Breakfast cereals	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	0.90
3.5 Beef and veal (uncooked)	1.60	1.90	2.10	2.50	1.60
3.6 Mutton and lamb (uncooked)	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.90	0.60
3.7 Pork (uncooked)	0.60	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.60
3.8 Bacon and ham (uncooked)	0.90	0.90	1.10	1.10	0.80
3.9 Poultry (uncooked)	2.20	2.50	2.90	3.40	1.90
3.10 Cold meats, ready to eat meats	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	1.40
3.11 Meat pies, sausages and other meats	1.40	1.60	1.50	1.50	1.30
3.12 Fish, shellfish and fish products	1.50	1.60	1.80	2.50	1.40
3.13 Butter	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.30
3.14 Margarine	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.40
3.15 Cooking oils and fats	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.20
3.16 Fresh milk	2.30	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.00
3.17 Milk products including cream	1.40	1.70	2.00	2.10	1.30
3.18 Cheese	1.60	1.70	1.90	2.20	1.30
3.19 Eggs	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.40
3.20 Potatoes, potato products (excluding crisps)	1.30	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.20
3.21 Other vegetables	3.40	3.90	4.30	5.20	3.10
3.22 Fruit, nuts	3.00	3.20	3.60	4.40	2.60

1.3 Detailed household expenditure by gross income decile group (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

		Lowest ten per cent	Second decile group	Third decile group	Fourth decile group	Fifth decile group	Sixth decile group
Commodity or service		Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
3	Food and non-alcoholic drinks (continued)						
3.23	Sugar	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
3.24	Jam, jellies, preserves and other spreads	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30
3.25	Sweets and chocolates	0.80	1.10	1.40	1.50	1.60	2.20
3.26	Ice cream and sorbets	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50
3.27	Tea	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.60
3.28	Coffee	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50
3.29	Drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20
3.30	Fruit juice, squashes, bottled water	0.60	0.70	0.70	0.90	1.20	1.40
3.31	Fizzy drinks	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	1.00	1.20
3.32	Soup	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.30
3.33	Pizzas, vegetarian pies, quiches	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.50	0.60	0.80
3.34	Other convenience foods	0.90	1.20	1.20	1.50	1.70	2.00
3.35	Potato crisps and savoury snacks	0.40	0.60	0.60	0.80	0.90	1.10
3.36	Restaurant and café meals	2.30	2.70	4.20	6.00	7.60	8.80
3.37	Take-away meals eaten at home	1.40	1.40	1.70	2.40	3.40	4.00
3.38	Other take-away food and snack food	0.80	1.30	1.70	2.40	3.00	4.00
3.39	State school meals and meals at work	0.30	0.40	0.50	1.30	1.80	2.30
3.40	Other foods	0.60	0.70	0.90	1.10	1.30	1.60
4	Alcoholic drink	4.70	5.00	6.00	10.40	13.50	17.10
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>
4.1	Beer, cider	3.10	3.00	3.30	6.50	8.10	10.30
4.2	Wines, fortified wines	0.70	0.80	1.10	1.80	2.30	3.00
4.3	Spirits, liqueurs	0.80	1.20	1.40	1.80	2.40	2.80
4.4	Other drinks	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.70	1.00
5	Tobacco	3.80	4.60	5.50	6.10	6.40	7.70
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>
5.1	Cigarettes	3.40	4.20	4.90	5.30	5.30	7.10
5.2	Tobacco and other tobacco products	0.40	0.40	0.60	0.70	1.10	0.60
6	Clothing and footwear	5.40	7.60	9.80	12.70	16.20	21.40
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>
6.1	Men's outerwear	1.00	0.80	1.80	2.90	3.70	4.70
6.2	Men's underwear and hosiery	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.50
6.3	Women's outerwear	1.90	2.40	3.20	4.20	5.30	7.10
6.4	Women's underwear and hosiery	0.40	0.60	0.60	0.70	1.30	1.40
6.5	Boys' outerwear	0.20	0.40	0.30	0.50	0.60	0.80
6.6	Girls' outerwear	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.90
6.7	Babies' outerwear	0.20	0.40	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.80
6.8	Boys', girls' and babies' underwear	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.40
6.9	Ties, belts, hats, gloves, etc	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.50	0.70
6.10	Haberdashery, textiles and clothes hire	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40
6.11	Footwear	1.10	1.90	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.60

1.3 Detailed household expenditure by gross income decile group (cont.) based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

		Seventh decile group	Eighth decile group	Ninth decile group	Highest ten per cent	All house- holds
Commodity or service		Average weekly household expenditure (£)				
3	Food and non-alcoholic drinks (continued)					
3.23	Sugar	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
3.24	Jam, jellies, preserves and other spreads	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.30
3.25	Sweets and chocolates	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.50	1.90
3.26	Ice cream and sorbets	0.50	0.70	0.60	0.80	0.50
3.27	Tea	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.50
3.28	Coffee	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.80	0.50
3.29	Drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.10
3.30	Fruit juice, squashes, bottled water	1.60	1.70	2.10	2.60	1.30
3.31	Fizzy drinks	1.30	1.60	1.60	1.50	1.10
3.32	Soup	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.30
3.33	Pizzas, vegetarian pies, quiches	0.90	1.10	1.00	1.20	0.70
3.34	Other convenience foods	2.20	2.60	3.10	3.30	2.00
3.35	Potato crisps and savoury snacks	1.30	1.50	1.40	1.60	1.00
3.36	Restaurant and café meals	11.30	13.20	16.00	26.60	9.90
3.37	Take-away meals eaten at home	4.20	4.70	5.70	5.60	3.40
3.38	Other take-away food and snack food	4.90	6.00	6.30	7.80	3.80
3.39	State school meals and meals at work	2.60	3.30	4.30	5.00	2.20
3.40	Other foods	1.70	2.00	2.30	2.40	1.50
4	Alcoholic drink	18.70	20.90	26.00	30.60	15.30
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	5	4	4	4	2
4.1	Beer, cider	10.90	12.00	14.70	15.70	8.70
4.2	Wines, fortified wines	3.90	4.30	6.30	9.80	3.40
4.3	Spirits, liqueurs	3.00	3.10	3.80	3.30	2.40
4.4	Other drinks	0.90	1.50	1.20	1.80	0.80
5	Tobacco	6.90	6.90	7.00	5.10	6.00
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	8	7	8	11	2
5.1	Cigarettes	6.30	6.00	6.30	4.60	5.30
5.2	Tobacco and other tobacco products	0.60	0.80	0.70	0.50	0.60
6	Clothing and footwear	25.10	30.80	32.60	47.90	21.00
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	5	5	5	6	2
6.1	Men's outerwear	5.50	6.80	6.90	10.70	4.50
6.2	Men's underwear and hosiery	0.70	0.60	0.80	1.10	0.50
6.3	Women's outerwear	8.50	10.60	10.70	17.00	7.10
6.4	Women's underwear and hosiery	1.50	1.50	2.10	3.10	1.30
6.5	Boys' outerwear	0.90	1.20	0.90	1.60	0.70
6.6	Girls' outerwear	1.10	1.50	1.40	2.40	0.90
6.7	Babies' outerwear	0.60	1.10	0.80	0.90	0.60
6.8	Boys', girls' and babies' underwear	0.40	0.60	0.60	0.80	0.40
6.9	Ties, belts, hats, gloves, etc	0.80	0.80	0.90	2.00	0.70
6.10	Haberdashery, textiles and clothes hire	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.80	0.30
6.11	Footwear	4.60	5.70	6.90	7.50	3.90

1.3 Detailed household expenditure by gross income decile group (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

		Lowest ten per cent	Second decile group	Third decile group	Fourth decile group	Fifth decile group	Sixth decile group
Commodity or service		Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
7	Household goods	11.60	12.40	16.20	25.00	24.60	29.40
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	9	7	8	8	6	6
7.1	Furniture	3.90	2.20	3.60	6.70	6.30	8.70
7.2	Floor coverings	1.90	1.40	1.90	2.90	2.70	2.50
7.3	Soft furnishings and bedding	0.40	0.60	1.10	2.60	1.90	1.50
7.4	Gas and electric appliances, inc repairs	1.10	2.20	2.80	4.00	3.50	4.70
7.5	Kitchen\garden equipment, household hardware	0.80	1.30	1.70	2.50	3.10	3.80
7.6	Kitchen and electrical consumables	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.90	1.10
7.7	Greetings cards, stationery and paper goods	0.60	0.80	0.90	1.10	1.40	1.90
7.8	Detergents and other cleaning materials	1.10	1.20	1.50	1.70	1.80	2.10
7.9	Toilet paper	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.70
7.10	Pets and pet food	1.10	1.60	1.50	2.20	2.30	2.40
8	Household services	7.80	9.20	10.40	11.90	15.60	16.90
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	7	9	5	5	4	4
8.1	Insurance of contents of dwelling	0.70	0.90	1.20	1.40	1.80	1.90
8.2	Postage	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.60
8.3	Telephone	4.20	4.60	5.10	6.30	7.40	7.60
8.4	Domestic help and childcare	1.00	1.30	2.00	1.10	1.70	1.50
8.5	Repairs to footwear, watches, etc	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.30
8.6	Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.10
8.7	Subscriptions	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.60	0.80
8.8	Professional fees	0.60	0.60	0.50	0.70	1.60	1.20
8.9	Other services	0.60	..	0.80	1.00	1.80	2.90
9	Personal goods and services	5.10	6.10	7.00	9.20	13.00	14.10
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	22	7	7	6	7	6
9.1	Leather and travel goods, jewellery, watches etc	..	0.60	0.90	0.80	2.10	2.30
9.2	Baby toiletries and equipment	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.70	0.90
9.3	Medicines, prescriptions, spectacles	1.00	1.40	1.50	2.60	2.60	3.00
9.4	Medical, dental, optical and nursing fees	0.30	0.40	0.80	0.80	1.80	0.90
9.5	Toiletries and soap	0.70	0.80	1.00	1.30	1.60	2.00
9.6	Cosmetics and hair products	0.70	1.10	1.00	1.60	2.20	2.40
9.7	Hairdressing, beauty treatment	0.80	1.30	1.40	1.50	2.00	2.80
10	Motoring	9.40	12.90	16.40	29.50	39.00	53.60
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	13	11	7	6	5	5
10.1	Cars, vans and motorcycles purchase	3.30	4.00	4.40	11.20	13.70	21.40
10.2	Spares and accessories	0.20	0.20	0.60	1.00	0.90	3.00
10.3	Car and van repairs and servicing	1.10	1.50	1.80	2.40	4.00	4.50
10.4	Motor vehicle insurance and taxation	1.50	2.50	3.20	5.00	6.40	7.80
10.5	Petrol, diesel and other motor oils	2.90	4.30	5.80	8.90	12.50	15.10
10.6	Other motoring costs	0.40	0.30	0.60	1.00	1.50	1.80
11	Fares and other travel costs	2.70	3.00	3.90	4.80	6.30	9.90
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	10	12	8	9	10	23
11.1	Rail and tube fares	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.40	1.00	1.60
11.2	Bus and coach fares	1.10	1.00	1.20	1.30	1.60	1.80
11.3	Taxis, air and other travel	1.00	1.60	2.00	2.80	3.00	4.20
11.4	Bicycles, boats, purchase and repair	..	[0.10]	..	[0.20]	0.80	..

1.3 Detailed household expenditure by gross income decile group (cont.) based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

		Seventh decile group	Eighth decile group	Ninth decile group	Highest ten per cent	All house- holds
Commodity or service		Average weekly household expenditure (£)				
7	Household goods	34.20	43.20	43.30	67.30	30.70
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	5	7	7	6	2
7.1	Furniture	9.20	10.40	11.40	21.10	8.40
7.2	Floor coverings	3.30	4.80	5.10	6.90	3.40
7.3	Soft furnishings and bedding	2.80	2.50	2.10	3.50	1.90
7.4	Gas and electric appliances, inc repairs	4.10	5.60	6.70	9.00	4.40
7.5	Kitchen\garden equipment, household hardware	5.50	5.40	6.30	12.00	4.20
7.6	Kitchen and electrical consumables	1.10	1.40	1.50	2.10	1.00
7.7	Greetings cards, stationery and paper goods	2.30	2.50	2.80	3.80	1.80
7.8	Detergents and other cleaning materials	2.10	2.50	2.80	2.90	2.00
7.9	Toilet paper	0.80	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.70
7.10	Pets and pet food	3.20	7.30	3.80	5.20	3.10
8	Household services	21.60	23.00	27.80	44.90	18.90
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	6	5	5	8	2
8.1	Insurance of contents of dwelling	2.20	2.30	2.60	3.90	1.90
8.2	Postage	0.80	0.60	0.70	1.30	0.60
8.3	Telephone	8.70	8.80	10.90	11.90	7.50
8.4	Domestic help and childcare	2.00	2.30	3.40	8.80	2.50
8.5	Repairs to footwear, watches, etc	0.30	..	0.20	0.60	0.30
8.6	Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	0.50	0.40	0.40	1.20	0.30
8.7	Subscriptions	1.20	1.40	1.90	3.10	1.00
8.8	Professional fees	2.80	2.60	2.40	6.60	1.90
8.9	Other services	3.20	4.30	5.30	7.60	2.90
9	Personal goods and services	14.30	17.20	22.30	30.40	13.90
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	5	4	5	5	2
9.1	Leather and travel goods, jewellery, watches etc	1.80	2.40	2.30	5.70	2.00
9.2	Baby toiletries and equipment	0.70	1.00	1.30	0.70	0.70
9.3	Medicines, prescriptions, spectacles	2.80	3.40	4.60	5.70	2.90
9.4	Medical, dental, optical and nursing fees	1.20	1.90	3.00	3.40	1.50
9.5	Toiletries and soap	2.50	2.70	3.30	3.60	2.00
9.6	Cosmetics and hair products	2.80	3.10	4.00	5.80	2.50
9.7	Hairdressing, beauty treatment	2.40	2.80	3.70	5.30	2.40
10	Motoring	65.90	73.10	102.10	123.60	52.60
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	4	4	5	6	2
10.1	Cars, vans and motorcycles purchase	26.20	29.80	50.30	62.90	22.70
10.2	Spares and accessories	3.60	2.50	3.70	3.10	1.90
10.3	Car and van repairs and servicing	6.20	6.30	7.40	9.00	4.40
10.4	Motor vehicle insurance and taxation	9.10	10.40	12.50	14.40	7.30
10.5	Petrol, diesel and other motor oils	18.40	21.40	24.70	29.60	14.40
10.6	Other motoring costs	2.40	2.60	3.60	4.50	1.90
11	Fares and other travel costs	8.00	14.50	14.70	23.90	9.20
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	8	15	9	7	5
11.1	Rail and tube fares	1.70	1.90	3.30	7.00	1.80
11.2	Bus and coach fares	1.30	1.80	1.70	1.60	1.40
11.3	Taxis, air and other travel	4.00	8.50	8.50	13.00	4.90
11.4	Bicycles, boats, purchase and repair	1.00	..	1.30	2.20	1.00

1.3 Detailed household expenditure by gross income decile group (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

		Lowest ten per cent	Second decile group	Third decile group	Fourth decile group	Fifth decile group	Sixth decile group
Commodity or service		Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
12	Leisure goods	4.80	6.30	7.90	11.20	16.40	19.10
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
12.1	Books, maps, diaries	0.30	0.50	0.60	0.70	1.20	1.40
12.2	Newspapers	1.10	1.50	1.90	1.90	2.10	1.90
12.3	Magazines and periodicals	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.10
12.4	TVs, videos, computers and audio equipment	1.70	1.90	2.30	4.40	8.20	8.20
12.5	Sports and camping equipment	0.00	0.20	0.10	0.30	0.20	1.00
12.6	Toys and hobbies	0.60	0.90	1.00	1.20	1.60	2.00
12.7	Photography and camcorders	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.50	0.50	1.50
12.8	Horticultural goods, plants, flowers	0.40	0.70	1.20	1.50	1.60	2.00
13	Leisure services	11.50	13.70	17.10	24.90	33.30	39.30
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>
13.1	Cinema and theatre	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.50	0.80	1.20
13.2	Sports admissions and subscriptions	0.40	0.40	0.50	1.40	1.50	3.10
13.3	TV, video and satellite rental, television licences and Internet	2.30	2.90	3.10	3.40	3.90	4.30
13.4	Miscellaneous entertainments	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.80	0.90	1.10
13.5	Educational and training expenses	1.90	1.70	0.80	2.00	3.80	4.80
13.6	Holiday in UK	0.60	0.90	1.60	2.40	2.40	1.90
13.7	Holiday abroad	1.90	1.10	3.20	4.40	7.40	9.40
13.8	Other incidental holiday expenses	0.50	1.60	1.60	3.50	2.80	3.30
13.9	Gambling payments	1.80	1.80	2.80	3.00	3.60	4.30
13.10	Cash gifts, donations	1.40	2.90	2.80	3.50	6.20	6.00
14	Miscellaneous	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.60	1.20	1.60
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>28</i>
1-14	All expenditure groups	119.70	146.80	178.10	244.80	300.00	361.80
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
15	Other payments recorded						
15.1	Life assurance, contributions to pension funds	1.50	2.20	3.50	6.00	14.00	18.00
15.2	Medical insurance premiums	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.40	0.80	0.90
15.3	Other insurance premiums	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.50	0.70	1.00
16.4	Income tax, payments less refunds	1.10	1.90	5.10	14.80	32.70	43.70
15.5	National insurance contributions	0.30	0.30	1.00	4.60	10.20	16.70
15.6	Purchase or alteration of dwellings, mortgages	4.30	3.30	4.60	8.70	17.40	12.00
15.7	Savings and investments	0.60	0.30	5.80	3.90	2.30	4.20
15.8	Repayment of loans to clear other debts	0.30	0.40	0.30	1.20	1.80	2.90

1.3 Detailed household expenditure by gross income decile group (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

		Seventh decile group	Eighth decile group	Ninth decile group	Highest ten per cent	All house- holds
Commodity or service		Average weekly household expenditure (£)				
12	Leisure goods	24.20	28.00	30.80	36.70	18.50
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	8	7	7	6	3
12.1	Books, maps, diaries	1.80	2.90	2.80	3.90	1.60
12.2	Newspapers	2.20	2.20	2.40	2.60	2.00
12.3	Magazines and periodicals	1.20	1.50	1.60	2.00	1.10
12.4	TVs, videos, computers and audio equipment	12.50	12.70	13.90	15.40	8.10
12.5	Sports and camping equipment	0.30	1.20	1.00	1.90	0.60
12.6	Toys and hobbies	3.10	3.30	3.30	3.30	2.00
12.7	Photography and camcorders	1.00	1.50	2.40	2.60	1.10
12.8	Horticultural goods, plants, flowers	2.10	2.60	3.50	5.00	2.10
13	Leisure services	44.80	59.50	68.70	126.70	43.90
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	5	6	5	6	2
13.1	Cinema and theatre	1.80	1.80	1.80	3.10	1.20
13.2	Sports admissions and subscriptions	3.80	4.60	5.70	7.70	2.90
13.3	TV, video and satellite rental, television licences and Internet	4.30	4.70	4.90	5.20	3.90
13.4	Miscellaneous entertainments	1.50	1.60	1.80	2.50	1.10
13.5	Educational and training expenses	5.10	6.40	8.70	29.90	6.50
13.6	Holiday in UK	2.80	2.90	3.70	5.40	2.50
13.7	Holiday abroad	11.50	15.40	18.30	34.10	10.70
13.8	Other incidental holiday expenses	2.80	9.60	11.60	18.60	5.60
13.9	Gambling payments	4.30	4.90	4.70	3.90	3.50
13.10	Cash gifts, donations	6.80	7.60	7.40	16.30	6.10
14	Miscellaneous	2.50	1.80	3.00	2.60	1.40
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	31	14	14	13	8
1-14	All expenditure groups	412.90	481.80	565.20	782.50	359.40
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	2	2	2	2	1
15	Other payments recorded					
15.1	Life assurance, contributions to pension funds	24.70	31.40	39.60	79.90	22.10
15.2	Medical insurance premiums	1.60	1.40	2.00	3.80	1.20
15.3	Other insurance premiums	1.30	1.20	2.20	2.50	1.00
16.4	Income tax, payments less refunds	64.30	85.70	121.40	283.80	65.50
15.5	National insurance contributions	23.40	30.90	40.20	49.00	17.70
15.6	Purchase or alteration of dwellings, mortgages	21.40	27.00	30.40	70.80	20.00
15.7	Savings and investments	13.50	9.30	16.50	64.30	12.10
15.8	Repayment of loans to clear other debts	3.50	4.80	4.00	6.40	2.60

1.4 Household expenditure by disposable income decile group

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Lowest ten per cent	Second decile group	Third decile group	Fourth decile group	Fifth decile group	Sixth decile group
Lower boundary of group (£ per week)		95	143	193	250	314
Grossed number of households (thousands)	2,540	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530
Total number of households in sample	713	757	737	742	730	703
Total number of persons in sample	947	1,330	1,358	1,589	1,674	1,800
Total number of adults in sample	777	945	1,035	1,189	1,258	1,317
Weighted average number of persons per household	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	20.80	23.90	31.50	42.90	51.00	58.50
Percentage standard error	6	4	3	3	3	2
2 Fuel and power	7.80	9.70	9.60	10.10	11.00	11.10
"	3	3	2	2	2	2
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	25.60	31.60	36.70	45.80	52.80	62.00
"	3	2	2	2	2	2
4 Alcoholic drink	5.00	5.10	7.50	9.30	13.40	15.30
"	8	6	7	6	5	5
5 Tobacco	3.80	4.60	5.30	5.90	6.60	6.90
"	7	7	7	7	7	7
6 Clothing and footwear	6.00	7.60	9.60	12.20	16.10	22.00
"	10	8	7	6	7	6
7 Household goods	11.70	12.70	15.40	25.20	23.10	33.40
"	9	7	8	8	6	6
8 Household services	8.10	9.20	10.40	11.70	15.20	17.70
"	7	9	5	5	4	4
9 Personal goods and services	5.70	6.20	7.00	9.10	12.40	14.40
"	22	7	7	6	6	5
10 Motoring	11.10	13.00	17.90	30.00	37.60	48.40
"	13	11	7	7	5	4
11 Fares and other travel costs	3.50	3.10	4.30	4.50	6.20	8.50
"	14	12	8	9	10	26
12 Leisure goods	5.00	6.50	7.60	11.10	15.70	18.40
"	10	6	6	6	8	6
13 Leisure services	11.80	14.10	16.50	24.60	30.80	38.20
"	10	8	8	6	6	6
14 Miscellaneous	0.20	0.40	0.30	0.70	1.50	1.20
"	25	22	21	21	29	15
1-14 All expenditure groups	126.20	147.50	179.40	243.30	293.30	356.00
Percentage standard error	4	3	2	2	2	2
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups	99.40	85.50	96.90	118.70	131.80	142.70

1.4 Household expenditure by disposable income decile group (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

		Seventh decile group	Eighth decile group	Ninth decile group	Highest ten per cent	All households
Lower boundary of group (£ per week)		384	463	575	735	
Grossed number of households (thousands)		2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530	25,330
Total number of households in sample		706	705	658	646	7,097
Total number of persons in sample		1,902	2,097	2,025	2,064	16,786
Total number of adults in sample		1,383	1,498	1,511	1,519	12,432
Weighted average number of persons per household		2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.3
Commodity or service		Average weekly household expenditure (£)				
1	Housing (Net)	65.70	71.50	85.50	119.00	57.00
	Percentage standard error	2	3	3	3	1
2	Fuel and power	12.30	12.50	13.50	15.90	11.30
	"	2	2	2	2	1
3	Food and non-alcoholic drinks	68.10	79.10	89.00	105.50	59.60
	"	2	2	2	2	1
4	Alcoholic drink	19.10	21.40	26.60	30.50	15.30
	"	5	4	4	4	2
5	Tobacco	8.00	6.20	7.00	5.70	6.00
	"	7	8	8	10	2
6	Clothing and footwear	23.80	31.40	33.20	47.70	21.00
	"	5	5	5	6	2
7	Household goods	31.50	42.60	44.50	67.00	30.70
	"	6	7	7	6	2
8	Household services	20.50	24.10	27.80	44.40	18.90
	"	4	6	8	8	2
9	Personal goods and services	13.90	17.00	22.70	30.30	13.90
	"	5	4	5	5	2
10	Motoring	68.70	72.90	103.20	122.70	52.60
	"	5	4	6	5	2
14	Fares and other travel costs	8.50	14.40	15.60	23.30	9.20
	"	8	15	9	7	5
12	Leisure goods	25.40	27.50	32.30	36.00	18.50
	"	8	7	7	6	3
13	Leisure services	47.70	58.50	71.70	125.60	43.90
	"	5	5	6	6	2
14	Miscellaneous	2.50	1.90	2.80	2.70	1.40
	"	32	14	14	14	8
1-14	All expenditure groups	415.70	480.90	575.40	776.30	359.40
	Percentage standard error	2	1	2	2	1
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups		161.30	167.20	193.00	251.00	155.30

1.5 Household expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure by disposable income decile group

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Lowest ten per cent	Second decile group	Third decile group	Fourth decile group	Fifth decile group	Sixth decile group
Lower boundary of group (£ per week)		95	143	193	250	314
Grossed number of households (thousands)	2,540	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530
Total number of households in sample	713	757	737	742	730	703
Total number of persons in sample	947	1,330	1,358	1,589	1,674	1,800
Total number of adults in sample	777	945	1,035	1,189	1,258	1,317
Weighted average number of persons per household	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5
Commodity or service	Percentage of total expenditure					
1 Housing (Net)	17	16	18	18	17	16
2 Fuel and power	6	7	5	4	4	3
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	20	21	20	19	18	17
4 Alcoholic drink	4	3	4	4	5	4
5 Tobacco	3	3	3	2	2	2
6 Clothing and footwear	5	5	5	5	5	6
7 Household goods	9	9	9	10	8	9
8 Household services	6	6	6	5	5	5
9 Personal goods and services	4	4	4	4	4	4
10 Motoring	9	9	10	12	13	14
11 Fares and other travel costs	3	2	2	2	2	2
12 Leisure goods	4	4	4	5	5	5
13 Leisure services	9	10	9	10	10	11
14 Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	1	0
1-14 All expenditure groups	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.5 Household expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure by disposable income decile group (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Seventh decile group	Eighth decile group	Ninth decile group	Highest ten per cent	All households
Lower boundary of group (£ per week)	384	463	575	735	
Grossed number of households (thousands)	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530	25,330
Total number of households in sample	706	705	658	646	7,097
Total number of persons in sample	1,902	2,097	2,025	2,064	16,786
Total number of adults in sample	1,383	1,498	1,511	1,519	12,432
Weighted average number of persons per household	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.3
Commodity or service	Percentage of total expenditure				
1 Housing (Net)	16	15	15	15	16
2 Fuel and power	3	3	2	2	3
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	16	16	15	14	17
4 Alcoholic drink	5	4	5	4	4
5 Tobacco	2	1	1	1	2
6 Clothing and footwear	6	7	6	6	6
7 Household goods	8	9	8	9	9
8 Household services	5	5	5	6	5
9 Personal goods and services	3	4	4	4	4
10 Motoring	17	15	18	16	15
14 Fares and other travel costs	2	3	3	3	3
12 Leisure goods	6	6	6	5	5
13 Leisure services	11	12	12	16	12
14 Miscellaneous	1	0	0	0	0
1-14 All expenditure groups	100	100	100	100	100

Chapter 2

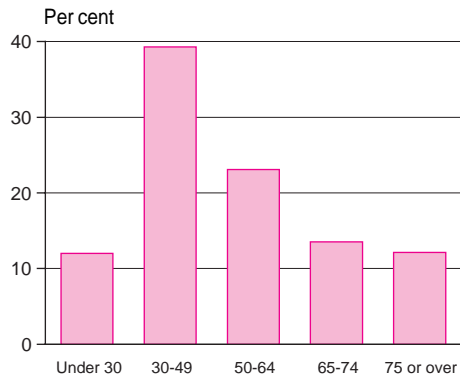
Expenditure by age & income

- Average weekly expenditure for 1999-2000 was **£440** in households with a head aged 30 to 49 and was the highest across all age-groups. The lowest was **£160** in households with a head aged 75 or over.
- The proportion of spending going on **food and non-alcoholic drinks** rose with age from 15 per cent for heads aged under 30 to 21 per cent for those aged 75 or over.
- For **eating out**, both the 30 to 49 and the 50 to 64 age group were high spenders, averaging about £12 a week.
- For **take-away meals eaten at home** it was the under 30 and 30 to 49 year old group who spent the most, about £5 a week on average. Spending dropped sharply with age after 50, to just 80p a week for those aged 75 or over.
- Expenditure on **reading matter** as a percentage of leisure goods increased with age from about 20 per cent where the head was under 30 years to nearly 50 per cent where the head was 75 or over.
- Heads who were 75 and over spent the highest proportion on **newspapers** as a percentage of leisure goods at 33 per cent.
- Households headed by those aged 30 to 49 spent the most on buying **TVs, videos, computers and audio equipment** at £11 a week.
- Spending on renting **TV, video and satellite services, television licences and internet** followed similar patterns with the same age-group spending the largest amount (£4 a week).
- The lower spending of older households was mainly the result of lower incomes, but even within the same income group older households spent less. For example for the fifth of households with the lowest incomes total spending averaged **£110** a week when the head was 65 and over but about **£160** a week when the head was 30 to 64.

2

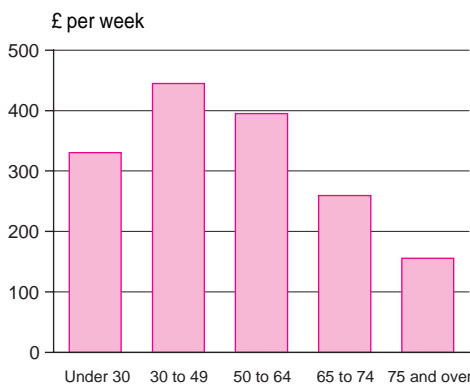
Expenditure by age and income

2.1 Households by age of head of household

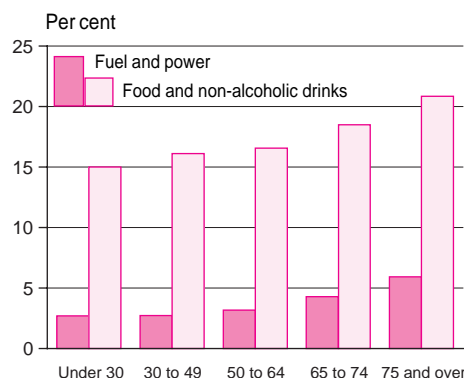


NB All the tables in the report are based not on numbers responding, unadjusted, but on numbers grossed up to match population totals by age, from the official population figures.

2.2 Total expenditure by age of head of household



2.3 Fuel & power and food & non-alcoholic drinks as a percentage of total expenditure by age of head of household



This chapter analyses household expenditure by the age of head of household. In addition, **Tables 2.4 to 2.8** contain an analysis of average weekly expenditure for each group by income.

Characteristics of households

Table 2.1 and **Figure 2.1** show how the number of households varied across the age-groups. Twelve per cent of households had a head aged under 30. Households with a head aged 30 to 49 were the largest group, forming 39 per cent of the total, 23 per cent had a head aged 50 to 64. Heads aged 65 or over formed 26 per cent of the total.

Aggregate expenditure patterns

Figure 2.2 shows that average weekly household expenditure was lowest at £160 a week for households where the head was aged 75 or over and highest at £440 a week where the head was 30 to 49. **Table 2.1** shows that expenditure on housing was the largest item of spending for the youngest age-group. Expenditure on food and non-alcoholic drinks was the largest item of spending for the two oldest age-groups.

Table 2.2 shows expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure by age of head of household. **Figure 2.3** shows the proportions for just two items, fuel and power and food and non-alcoholic drinks. Households with a head aged 75 or over spent the highest proportion on fuel and power; 6 per cent compared with only 3 per cent by the three youngest age-groups. **Figure 2.3** shows that the proportion of total expenditure spent on food and non-alcoholic drinks also rose as the age of head of household increased. Where the head was under 30, 15 per cent of weekly expenditure was spent on food and non-alcoholic drinks, compared with 21 per cent where the head was aged 75 or over.

Detailed expenditure patterns

Fares and other travel costs

Table 2.3 gives a detailed breakdown of expenditure for each of the age-groups. **Figure 2.4** compares expenditure on components of fares and other travel costs across the age-groups. Expenditure on the mixed group taxis, air and other travel was greater than on the other components across all age-groups. It was highest, at £6.90 a week, where the head of household was under 30 and lowest at £1.40 a week where the head was 75 or over. Expenditure on rail and tube fares also decreased as age of head of household increased. This ranged from £2.80 a week for households with a head aged under 30 to only 20p a week for households with a head aged 75 or over. Expenditure on bus and coach fares peaked at £1.80 a week where the head of household was aged 30 to 49 years and declined slowly with age to 80p a week where the head of household was aged 75 or over.

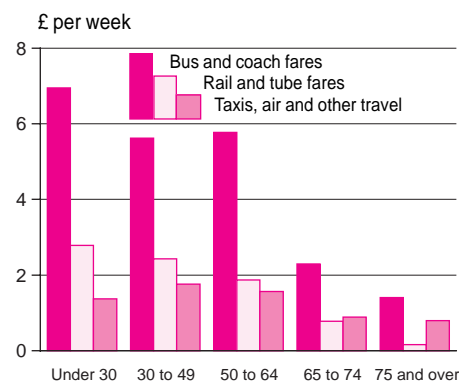
Restaurant and café meals and take-away foods eaten at home

The proportion of food expenditure going on eating out and take-away meals eaten at home was highest for households with a head under 30, at 29 per cent, and fell steadily with age to 15 per cent for heads aged 75 or over. The *amount* spent however, was highest for the 30 to 49 year old group, at £16.40 a week. Looking just at eating out, **Figure 2.5** shows that both the 30 to 49 and the 50 to 64 age group were high spenders, averaging about £11.50 a week. For take-away meals eaten at home it was the under 30 and 30 to 49 year old group who spent the most, about £4.80 a week on average. Expenditure on take-aways dropped sharply with age after 50, to only 80p a week for households with a head aged 75 or over.

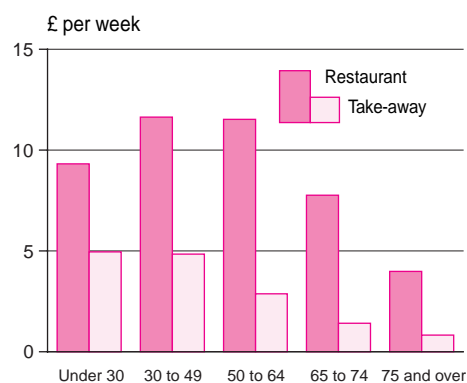
Reading matter and electronic leisure goods

Figure 2.6 compares reading matter such as books, newspapers and magazines with electronics such as TVs, videos, computers and audio equipment. This shows that expenditure on reading matter as a percentage of leisure goods increased with age from about 20 per cent where the head was under 30 years to nearly 50 per cent where the head was 75 or over, whereas expenditure on electronics decreased from about 50 per cent to over 20 per cent respectively.

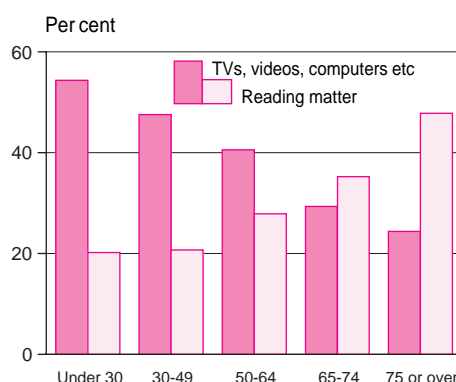
2.4 Fares & other travel costs by age of head of household



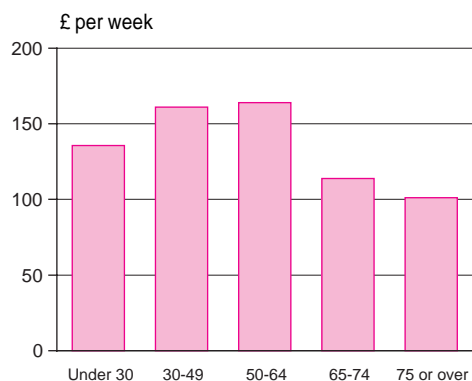
2.5 Restaurant & café meals and take-away meals eaten at home by age of head of household



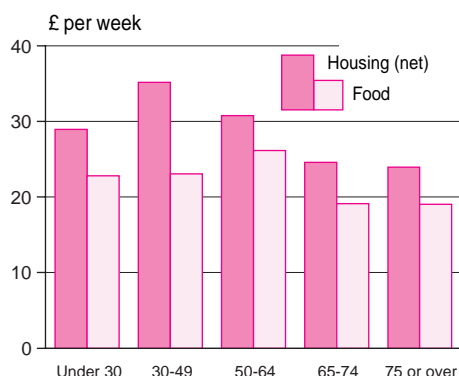
2.6 Reading matter and electronic items as a percentage of leisure goods



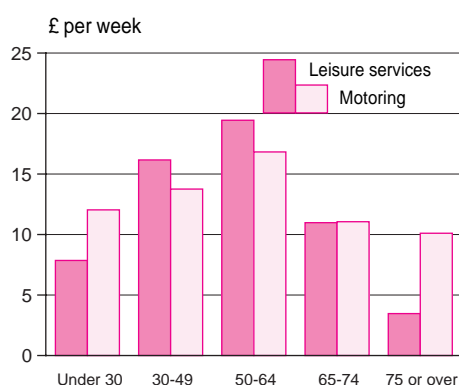
2.7 Total expenditure by age of head of household: lowest income quintile group



2.8a Food and housing by age of head of household: lowest income quintile group



2.8b Motoring and leisure services by age of head of household: lowest income quintile group



Spending on books, maps and diaries was highest for households with a head aged 30 to 49 at about £2 a week. Expenditure on newspapers was relatively high for all age-groups where heads were 50 years and over at £2 and above. Heads who were 75 and over spent the highest proportion on newspapers as a percentage of leisure goods at 33 per cent.

Spending on electronic leisure goods such as TVs, videos, computers and audio equipment was the highest for those households headed by 30 to 49 year olds at about £11.50 a week and lowest at about £1.50 a week for those 75 and over. Those under 30 spent the highest proportion on electronics as a percentage of leisure goods at 54 per cent.

Expenditure by age and income

Tables 2.4 to 2.8 contain an analysis of expenditure by gross income quintile group for each age-group. The way incomes are shown has changed this year. The same income groups are now used in every table so that comparisons can be made between spending of households with heads of different age but the same income group. Previously the income groups were defined separately for each age group so that such comparisons were not possible. A similar change has been made in Chapter 4, for types of household. Readers are invited write to the editor to say whether they prefer the new treatment. Only broad conclusions can be drawn from these tables due to large sampling variability.

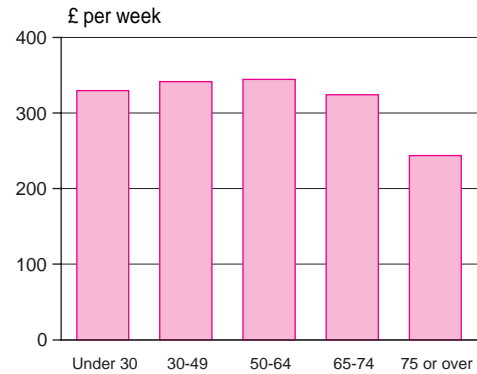
Low income households

Figure 2.7 shows how total expenditure varies with age for the fifth of all households with the lowest incomes. It shows that households with a head aged 65 or over spent markedly less than those with similar income but a younger head, £100 to £110 a week compared with £160 a week for ages 30 to 64. Figures 2.8a and b illustrate expenditure on selected items for the lowest income quintile group. Across all age-groups in the lowest income group, expenditure on food and non-alcoholic drinks was the highest followed by other items such as housing (net), motoring and leisure services. Expenditure on housing (net) was not very different across the age groups at about £20 a week for the older groups to about £25 a week for the younger. Spending on motoring was higher than on leisure services for the groups with a head 30 to 64, but was particularly low for those aged 75 or over. Spending on leisure services varied less with age and was higher than on motoring for the households with both the youngest and the oldest heads.

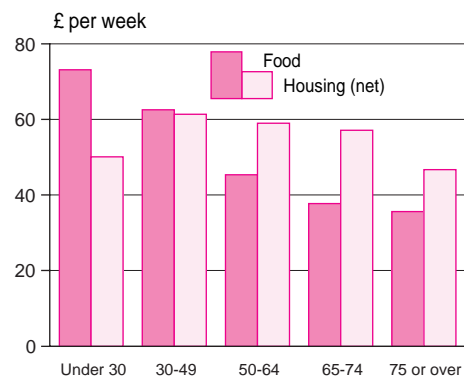
Middle income households

Figure 2.9 shows total expenditure and **Figures 2.10a and b** show expenditure on selected items for the third (middle) income quintile group by age of head of household. Total expenditure was relatively low for households with a head aged 75 or over, about £240 a week compared with about £340 a week for younger households with similar income. Expenditure on housing (net) declined as age increased in the third income quintile group. It was the highest expenditure item for the youngest age-group, at £73 a week, followed by food and non-alcoholic drinks at £50 a week. Spending on leisure services increased with age, with the exception of those 75 and over. This was £27 a week for those under 30 and rose to about £51 a week for heads aged 65 to 74.

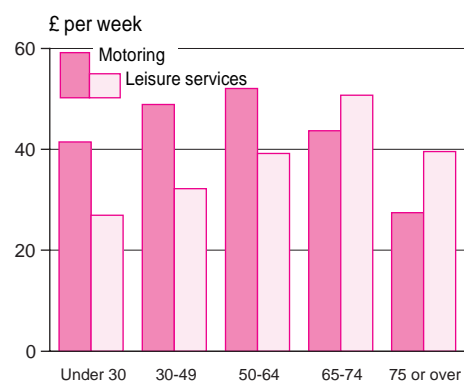
2.9 Total expenditure by age of head of household: third income quintile group



2.10a Housing and food by age of head of household: third income quintile group



2.10b Motoring and leisure services by age of head of household: third income quintile group



2.1 Household expenditure by age of head of household

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Under 30	30 and under 50	50 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 or over	All households
Grossed number of households (thousands)	3,040	9,950	5,850	3,420	3,070	25,330
Total number of households in sample	808	2,828	1,653	968	840	7,097
Total number of persons in sample	1,797	8,585	3,576	1,619	1,209	16,786
Total number of adults in sample	1,249	5,127	3,262	1,588	1,206	12,432
Weighted average number of persons per household	2.1	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.4	2.3
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	66.50	74.70	52.60	32.50	26.30	57.00
Percentage standard error	3	2	2	3	3	1
2 Fuel and power	8.90	12.10	12.60	11.10	9.20	11.30
"	3	1	1	2	2	1
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	49.50	71.70	65.40	48.00	32.50	59.60
"	2	1	2	2	2	1
4 Alcoholic drink	16.10	18.10	18.80	9.70	5.10	15.30
"	5	2	3	6	7	2
5 Tobacco	5.90	7.40	7.20	3.80	1.70	6.00
"	6	4	5	8	12	2
6 Clothing and footwear	21.80	28.00	21.10	13.00	6.10	21.00
"	5	3	4	6	7	2
7 Household goods	26.60	36.40	34.90	26.40	13.30	30.70
"	10	3	4	7	9	2
8 Household services	16.50	23.90	19.50	12.50	11.40	18.90
"	4	4	5	5	5	2
9 Personal goods and services	11.90	16.00	15.60	11.70	8.00	13.90
"	5	3	5	6	6	2
10 Motoring	44.70	67.70	61.70	35.90	12.60	52.60
"	6	3	5	6	7	2
11 Fares and other travel costs	12.10	10.90	11.20	4.30	2.40	9.20
"	10	4	13	10	9	5
12 Leisure goods	16.60	23.90	19.60	13.40	7.00	18.50
"	10	4	4	9	11	3
13 Leisure services	32.30	52.30	53.10	36.00	19.80	43.90
"	9	4	4	6	7	2
14 Miscellaneous	1.10	1.90	1.50	1.30	0.20	1.40
"	13	9	11	44	31	8
1-14 All expenditure groups	330.30	444.80	394.80	259.60	155.70	359.40
Percentage standard error	3	1	2	3	3	1
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups	154.70	152.90	177.60	151.00	110.80	155.30

2.2 Household expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure by age of head of household

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Under 30	30 and under 50	50 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 or over	All households
Grossed number of households (thousands)	3,040	9,950	5,850	3,420	3,070	25,330
Total number of households in sample	808	2,828	1,653	968	840	7,097
Total number of persons in sample	1,797	8,585	3,576	1,619	1,209	16,786
Total number of adults in sample	1,249	5,127	3,262	1,588	1,206	12,432
Weighted average number of persons per household	2.1	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.4	2.3
Commodity or service	Percentage of total expenditure					
1 Housing (Net)	20	17	13	13	17	16
2 Fuel and power	3	3	3	4	6	3
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	15	16	17	18	21	17
4 Alcoholic drink	5	4	5	4	3	4
5 Tobacco	2	2	2	1	1	2
6 Clothing and footwear	7	6	5	5	4	6
7 Household goods	8	8	9	10	9	9
8 Household services	5	5	5	5	7	5
9 Personal goods and services	4	4	4	5	5	4
10 Motoring	14	15	16	14	8	15
11 Fares and other travel costs	4	2	3	2	2	3
12 Leisure goods	5	5	5	5	5	5
13 Leisure services	10	12	13	14	13	12
14 Miscellaneous	0	0	0	1	0	0
1-14 All expenditure groups	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.3 Detailed household expenditure by age of head of household

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Under 30	30 and under 50	50 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 or over	All households
Grossed number of households (thousands)	3,040	9,950	5,850	3,420	3,070	25,330
Total number of households in sample	808	2,828	1,653	968	840	7,097
Total number of persons in sample	1,797	8,585	3,576	1,619	1,209	16,786
Total number of adults in sample	1,249	5,127	3,262	1,588	1,206	12,432
Weighted average number of persons per household	2.1	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.4	2.3
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	66.50	74.70	52.60	32.50	26.30	57.00
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	3	2	2	3	3	1
1.1 Gross rent, mortgage interest payments, water, council tax, etc	76.00	74.70	50.00	36.20	37.10	59.40
1.2 less housing benefit, rebates and allowances received	14.80	8.50	7.20	10.00	15.40	10.00
1.3 Net rent, mortgage interest payments, water rates, council tax, etc	61.30	66.20	42.80	26.20	21.70	49.40
1.4 Repairs, maintenance and decorations	5.20	8.50	9.90	6.20	4.60	7.60
2 Fuel and power	8.90	12.10	12.60	11.10	9.20	11.30
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	3	1	1	2	2	1
2.1 Gas	3.70	5.20	5.30	4.50	3.70	4.80
2.2 Electricity	4.80	6.30	6.30	5.50	4.80	5.80
2.3 Other fuels	0.30	0.70	0.90	1.10	0.70	0.80
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	49.50	71.70	65.40	48.00	32.50	59.60
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	2	1	2	2	2	1
3.1 Bread, rolls etc	1.30	2.00	2.00	1.70	1.20	1.80
3.2 Pasta, rice, flour and other cereals	0.50	0.60	0.50	0.30	0.20	0.50
3.3 Biscuits, cakes etc	1.60	3.10	3.00	2.80	2.40	2.80
3.4 Breakfast cereals	0.70	1.10	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.90
3.5 Beef and veal (uncooked)	0.80	1.60	2.20	1.60	1.00	1.60
3.6 Mutton and lamb (uncooked)	0.20	0.50	0.80	0.80	0.60	0.60
3.7 Pork (uncooked)	0.30	0.60	0.90	0.70	0.40	0.60
3.8 Bacon and ham (uncooked)	0.50	0.80	1.10	0.90	0.70	0.80
3.9 Poultry (uncooked)	1.50	2.30	2.20	1.50	0.90	1.90
3.10 Cold meats, ready to eat meats	0.80	1.60	1.70	1.30	1.00	1.40
3.11 Meat pies, sausages and other meats	0.80	1.30	1.60	1.40	1.00	1.30
3.12 Fish, shellfish and fish products	0.70	1.30	1.90	1.80	1.30	1.40
3.13 Butter	0.10	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.30	0.30
3.14 Margarine	0.20	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.40
3.15 Cooking oils and fats	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.20
3.16 Fresh milk	1.40	2.20	2.20	2.00	1.70	2.00
3.17 Milk products including cream	1.10	1.60	1.30	1.10	0.80	1.30
3.18 Cheese	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.10	0.80	1.30
3.19 Eggs	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.40
3.20 Potatoes, potato products (excluding crisps)	0.80	1.40	1.40	1.10	0.70	1.20
3.21 Other vegetables	2.10	3.40	3.70	2.90	1.90	3.10
3.22 Fruit, nuts	1.40	2.60	3.20	2.90	2.40	2.60

2.3 Detailed household expenditure by age of head of household (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Under 30	30 and under 50	50 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 or over	All households
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks (continued)						
3.23 Sugar	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.20
3.24 Jam, jellies, preserves and other spreads	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
3.25 Sweets and chocolates	1.30	2.40	1.80	1.60	1.20	1.90
3.26 Ice cream and sorbets	0.30	0.60	0.60	0.40	0.30	0.50
3.27 Tea	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.50
3.28 Coffee	0.30	0.60	0.70	0.50	0.40	0.50
3.29 Drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10
3.30 Fruit juice, squashes, bottled water	1.20	1.80	1.30	1.00	0.60	1.30
3.31 Fizzy drinks	1.00	1.40	1.20	0.70	0.40	1.10
3.32 Soup	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
3.33 Pizzas, vegetarian pies, quiches	0.70	1.00	0.70	0.40	0.20	0.70
3.34 Other convenience foods	1.80	2.50	2.00	1.30	1.20	2.00
3.35 Potato crisps and savoury snacks	1.00	1.50	0.90	0.50	0.30	1.00
3.36 Restaurant and café meals	9.30	11.60	11.50	7.80	4.00	9.90
3.37 Take-away meals eaten at home	4.90	4.80	2.90	1.40	0.80	3.40
3.38 Other take-away food and snack food	4.70	5.90	3.10	1.20	0.50	3.80
3.39 State school meals and meals at work	2.70	3.50	1.90	0.40	0.00	2.20
3.40 Other foods	1.30	1.70	1.60	1.20	0.70	1.50
4 Alcoholic drink	16.10	18.10	18.80	9.70	5.10	15.30
Percentage standard error	5	2	3	6	7	2
4.1 Beer, cider	9.90	10.60	10.80	4.90	2.00	8.70
4.2 Wines, fortified wines	2.80	4.10	4.30	2.30	1.30	3.40
4.3 Spirits, liqueurs	2.40	2.30	2.90	2.30	1.60	2.40
4.4 Other drinks	1.00	1.10	0.80	0.20	..	0.80
5 Tobacco	5.90	7.40	7.20	3.80	1.70	6.00
Percentage standard error	6	4	5	8	12	2
5.1 Cigarettes	5.60	6.80	6.10	3.30	1.50	5.30
5.2 Tobacco and other tobacco products	0.40	0.60	1.10	0.50	0.30	0.60
6 Clothing and footwear	21.80	28.00	21.10	13.00	6.10	21.00
Percentage standard error	5	3	4	6	7	2
6.1 Men's outerwear	5.20	6.00	4.40	2.70	1.00	4.50
6.2 Men's underwear and hosiery	0.30	0.50	0.60	0.50	0.30	0.50
6.3 Women's outerwear	7.30	8.40	8.40	5.10	2.60	7.10
6.4 Women's underwear and hosiery	1.10	1.50	1.70	1.10	0.60	1.30
6.5 Boys' outerwear	0.30	1.50	0.40	0.10	[0.10]	0.70
6.6 Girls' outerwear	0.20	1.90	0.50	0.40	..	0.90
6.7 Babies' outerwear	1.10	0.90	0.30	0.30	0.10	0.60
6.8 Boys', girls' and babies' underwear	0.40	0.70	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.40
6.9 Ties, belts, hats, gloves, etc	1.00	0.80	0.60	0.30	0.20	0.70
6.10 Haberdashery, textiles and clothes hire	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.30
6.11 Footwear	4.60	5.40	3.60	2.00	1.00	3.90

2.3 Detailed household expenditure by age of head of household (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

		Under 30	30 and under 50	50 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 or over	All households
Commodity or service		Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
7	Household goods	26.60	36.40	34.90	26.40	13.30	30.70
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>2</i>
7.1	Furniture	8.80	10.60	8.60	6.10	2.70	8.40
7.2	Floor coverings	2.50	3.80	3.80	3.70	1.50	3.40
7.3	Soft furnishings and bedding	1.20	1.90	2.40	1.70	..	1.90
7.4	Gas and electric appliances, inc repairs	2.50	5.10	5.40	4.10	2.30	4.40
7.5	Kitchen/garden equipment, household hardware	3.10	5.30	4.80	3.70	1.30	4.20
7.6	Kitchen and electrical consumables	0.70	1.20	1.20	0.90	0.70	1.00
7.7	Greetings cards, stationery and paper goods	1.50	2.20	2.10	1.40	0.80	1.80
7.8	Detergents and other cleaning materials	1.30	2.30	2.30	1.80	1.10	2.00
7.9	Toilet paper	0.60	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.40	0.70
7.10	Pets and pet food	..	3.20	3.70	2.20	1.10	3.10
8	Household services	16.50	23.90	19.50	12.50	11.40	18.90
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>
8.1	Insurance of contents of dwelling	1.30	2.10	2.20	1.70	1.30	1.90
8.2	Postage	0.40	0.50	0.80	0.80	0.50	0.60
8.3	Telephone	8.10	9.00	8.00	5.30	3.90	7.50
8.4	Domestic help and childcare	1.50	3.40	1.40	1.60	3.50	2.50
8.5	Repairs to footwear, watches, etc	..	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.30
8.6	Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	0.40	0.40	0.30	0.40	0.20	0.30
8.7	Subscriptions	0.50	1.30	1.20	0.50	0.30	1.00
8.8	Professional fees	1.80	2.90	1.70	0.90	0.70	1.90
8.9	Other services	2.40	4.00	3.50	0.90	0.40	2.90
9	Personal goods and services	11.90	16.00	15.60	11.70	8.00	13.90
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2</i>
9.1	Leather and travel goods, jewellery, watches etc	1.90	2.60	2.20	1.40	0.50	2.00
9.2	Baby toiletries and equipment	1.90	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.70
9.3	Medicines, prescriptions, spectacles	1.90	2.70	3.60	3.60	2.20	2.90
9.4	Medical, dental, optical and nursing fees	0.50	1.60	2.00	1.30	1.00	1.50
9.5	Toiletries and soap	1.70	2.50	2.10	1.30	0.90	2.00
9.6	Cosmetics and hair products	2.30	3.20	2.70	1.50	0.90	2.50
9.7	Hairdressing, beauty treatment	1.70	2.30	2.80	2.40	2.40	2.40
10	Motoring	44.70	67.70	61.70	35.90	12.60	52.60
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>2</i>
10.1	Cars, vans and motorcycles purchase	19.10	31.00	25.50	14.60	3.10	22.70
10.2	Spares and accessories	1.30	2.50	2.30	1.20	0.60	1.90
10.3	Car and van repairs and servicing	3.60	5.10	5.20	4.10	1.60	4.40
10.4	Motor vehicle insurance and taxation	6.50	8.60	8.90	5.40	2.80	7.30
10.5	Petrol, diesel and other motor oils	12.60	18.10	17.40	9.40	3.80	14.40
10.6	Other motoring costs	1.60	2.30	2.30	1.30	0.70	1.90
11	Fares and other travel costs	12.10	10.90	11.20	4.30	2.40	9.20
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>5</i>
11.1	Rail and tube fares	2.80	2.40	1.90	0.80	0.20	1.80
11.2	Bus and coach fares	1.40	1.80	1.60	0.90	0.80	1.40
11.3	Taxis, air and other travel	6.90	5.60	5.80	2.30	1.40	4.90
11.4	Bicycles, boats, purchase and repair	1.00	1.10	..	..	..	1.00

2.3 Detailed household expenditure by age of head of household (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Under 30	30 and under 50	50 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 or over	All house- holds
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
12 Leisure goods	16.60	23.90	19.60	13.40	7.00	18.50
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>3</i>
12.1 Books, maps, diaries	1.70	2.10	1.50	1.20	0.50	1.60
12.2 Newspapers	0.90	1.60	2.60	2.70	2.30	2.00
12.3 Magazines and periodicals	0.90	1.30	1.30	0.80	0.50	1.10
12.4 TVs, videos, computers and audio equipment	9.00	11.40	7.90	3.90	1.70	8.10
12.5 Sports and camping equipment	0.50	0.90	0.70	0.20	..	0.60
12.6 Toys and hobbies	1.80	3.20	1.40	1.40	0.40	2.00
12.7 Photography and camcorders	0.90	1.40	1.20	0.60	0.50	1.10
12.8 Horticultural goods, plants, flowers	1.00	2.10	2.80	2.50	1.00	2.10
13 Leisure services	32.30	52.30	53.10	36.00	19.80	43.90
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>2</i>
13.1 Cinema and theatre	1.30	1.50	1.30	0.80	0.40	1.20
13.2 Sports admissions and subscriptions	3.10	3.70	2.80	2.60	0.50	2.90
13.3 TV, video and satellite rental, television licences and Internet	3.30	4.50	4.20	3.40	2.60	3.90
13.4 Miscellaneous entertainments	1.50	1.50	1.10	0.70	0.30	1.10
13.5 Educational and training expenses	6.50	9.50	8.00	0.90	0.60	6.50
13.6 Holiday in UK	1.50	2.30	2.70	3.40	2.40	2.50
13.7 Holiday abroad	5.50	12.50	14.50	9.20	4.00	10.70
13.8 Other incidental holiday expenses	6.70	7.10	6.40	2.90	1.10	5.60
13.9 Gambling payments	1.60	3.40	5.10	4.00	2.30	3.50
13.10 Cash gifts, donations	1.30	6.40	7.00	8.20	5.70	6.10
14 Miscellaneous	1.10	1.90	1.50	1.30	0.20	1.40
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>8</i>
1-14 All expenditure groups	330.30	444.80	394.80	259.60	155.70	359.40
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>
15 Other payments recorded						
15.1 Life assurance, contributions to pension funds	13.10	31.60	30.30	6.60	1.60	22.10
15.2 Medical insurance premiums	0.40	0.80	1.70	1.90	1.30	1.20
15.3 Other insurance premiums	0.50	1.30	1.00	0.70	..	1.00
15.4 Income tax, payments less refunds	53.30	90.60	78.40	26.50	15.20	65.50
15.5 National insurance contributions	19.90	26.90	19.00	2.20	0.60	17.70
15.6 Purchase or alteration of dwellings, mortgages	11.90	26.80	25.10	13.20	3.80	20.00
15.7 Savings and investments	7.50	..	13.20	3.80	1.00	12.10
15.8 Repayment of loans to clear other debts	4.60	3.90	1.80	0.40	..	2.60

2.4 Household expenditure by gross income quintile group where the head of household is aged under 30

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Lowest twenty per cent	Second quintile group	Third quintile group	Fourth quintile group	Highest twenty per cent	All house- holds
Lower boundary of group (£ per week) ¹		148	281	464	719	
Grossed number of households (thousands)	800	510	690	600	440	3,040
Total number of households in sample	244	144	179	145	96	808
Total number of persons in sample	500	331	397	342	227	1,797
Total number of adults in sample	274	205	304	274	192	1,249
Weighted average number of persons per household	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	22.80	49.80	73.10	92.00	119.10	66.50
Percentage standard error	9	6	4	5	6	3
2 Fuel and power	7.50	8.70	8.80	10.00	10.30	8.90
"	5	8	6	5	6	3
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	29.00	39.60	50.10	63.20	78.40	49.50
"	4	5	4	3	5	2
4 Alcoholic drink	7.00	12.60	18.80	21.20	25.30	16.10
"	11	13	10	9	10	5
5 Tobacco	5.80	8.30	6.60	4.90	3.90	5.90
"	9	12	13	16	21	6
6 Clothing and footwear	10.60	14.90	19.00	35.60	35.40	21.80
"	10	13	10	9	13	5
7 Household goods	8.70	17.80	24.60	50.40	39.90	26.60
"	10	10	16	24	13	10
8 Household services	6.70	13.10	17.90	24.30	25.30	16.50
"	7	9	8	8	9	4
9 Personal goods and services	4.50	7.60	11.50	17.10	23.50	11.90
"	7	10	9	10	12	5
10 Motoring	7.90	25.20	41.40	68.70	105.60	44.70
"	17	13	7	8	15	6
11 Fares and other travel costs	4.90	6.80	12.20	14.90	27.20	12.10
"	21	13	15	26	22	10
12 Leisure goods	8.10	10.90	17.20	26.10	24.80	16.60
"	15	14	23	22	15	10
13 Leisure services	12.00	14.10	26.90	44.60	81.10	32.30
"	18	18	16	14	21	9
14 Miscellaneous	0.30	0.40	1.30	1.90	1.90	1.10
"	36	30	24	24	29	13
1-14 All expenditure groups	135.70	229.80	329.60	475.00	601.50	330.30
Percentage standard error	4	4	3	4	4	3
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups	71.20	108.40	154.30	205.50	258.90	154.70

¹ Boundaries divide the complete set of UK households into five equal groups. In previous years, for this table, they divided just the households where the head was aged under 30 into equal groups.

2.5 Household expenditure by gross income quintile group where the head of household is aged 30 to 49

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Lowest twenty per cent	Second quintile group	Third quintile group	Fourth quintile group	Highest twenty per cent	All households
Lower boundary of group (£ per week) ¹		148	281	464	719	
Grossed number of households (thousands)	1,070	1,270	2,070	2,640	2,900	9,950
Total number of households in sample	320	392	589	752	775	2,828
Total number of persons in sample	715	1,134	1,731	2,417	2,588	8,585
Total number of adults in sample	382	563	1,029	1,474	1,679	5,127
Weighted average number of persons per household	2.1	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.9
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	23.00	40.20	62.60	75.60	116.70	74.70
Percentage standard error	8	4	2	2	3	2
2 Fuel and power	10.10	10.60	11.00	12.20	14.20	12.10
"	4	3	3	2	2	1
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	35.20	49.70	61.40	76.30	97.80	71.70
"	4	3	2	2	2	1
4 Alcoholic drink	6.60	8.90	14.90	19.40	27.50	18.10
"	10	8	5	4	4	2
5 Tobacco	6.60	9.10	7.70	8.00	6.10	7.40
"	8	7	7	7	9	4
6 Clothing and footwear	9.50	14.70	19.60	29.20	45.40	28.00
"	13	8	7	5	5	3
7 Household goods	13.50	20.40	26.10	37.10	58.60	36.40
"	9	8	6	5	6	3
8 Household services	10.50	11.30	17.80	23.40	39.10	23.90
"	9	4	4	6	7	4
9 Personal goods and services	4.60	7.00	12.90	15.80	26.50	16.00
"	8	9	7	4	5	3
10 Motoring	16.20	29.10	48.90	71.20	113.70	67.70
"	12	9	6	4	5	3
11 Fares and other travel costs	4.20	5.80	7.50	10.00	18.80	10.90
"	11	12	11	8	7	4
12 Leisure goods	6.80	12.30	17.30	28.20	35.90	23.90
"	10	9	6	7	6	4
13 Leisure services	13.80	16.50	32.20	49.30	99.30	52.30
"	15	8	6	5	6	4
14 Miscellaneous	0.60	0.70	2.00	1.90	3.10	1.90
"	27	22	27	14	12	9
1-14 All expenditure groups	161.00	236.40	341.70	457.40	702.70	444.80
Percentage standard error	4	3	2	1	2	1
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups	77.00	86.70	122.90	148.80	217.50	152.90

¹ Boundaries divide the complete set of UK households into five equal groups. In previous years, for this table, they divided just the households where the head was aged 30 to 49 into equal groups.

2.6 Household expenditure by gross income quintile group where the head of household is aged 50 to 64

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Lowest twenty per cent	Second quintile group	Third quintile group	Fourth quintile group	Highest twenty per cent	All house- holds
Lower boundary of group (£ per week) ¹		148	281	464	719	
Grossed number of households (thousands)	960	930	1,230	1,310	1,430	5,850
Total number of households in sample	290	278	357	363	365	1,653
Total number of persons in sample	403	478	766	865	1,064	3,576
Total number of adults in sample	377	449	697	790	949	3,262
Weighted average number of persons per household	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.4	3.0	2.2
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	26.20	34.90	45.40	57.90	83.20	52.60
Percentage standard error	9	6	4	4	4	2
2 Fuel and power	9.70	10.40	12.00	12.80	16.10	12.60
"	4	3	3	3	3	1
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	30.80	42.80	59.00	73.80	101.10	65.40
"	4	3	3	2	2	2
4 Alcoholic drink	5.90	11.00	18.20	21.30	30.60	18.80
"	10	10	7	6	5	3
5 Tobacco	6.10	7.80	8.80	6.50	6.90	7.20
"	10	10	9	11	12	5
6 Clothing and footwear	5.70	10.50	21.90	23.40	35.60	21.10
"	13	11	9	7	7	4
7 Household goods	17.90	25.60	28.40	38.40	54.60	34.90
"	13	16	9	8	7	4
8 Household services	10.20	11.90	14.20	20.50	34.10	19.50
"	19	10	6	5	11	5
9 Personal goods and services	7.40	7.50	15.00	15.30	27.20	15.60
"	37	10	11	7	6	5
10 Motoring	19.40	28.30	52.00	70.30	112.00	61.70
"	19	9	7	6	9	5
11 Fares and other travel costs	2.30	4.20	10.30	14.00	19.80	11.20
"	18	14	41	26	13	13
12 Leisure goods	5.10	9.80	19.20	23.70	32.20	19.60
"	10	8	10	9	8	4
13 Leisure services	16.80	28.30	39.20	59.70	99.30	53.10
"	16	14	8	7	7	4
14 Miscellaneous	0.40	0.80	1.10	1.70	2.70	1.50
"	35	30	27	22	18	11
1-14 All expenditure groups	163.90	233.80	344.60	439.50	655.30	394.80
Percentage standard error	7	4	3	2	3	2
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups	119.00	135.90	160.50	182.70	217.50	177.60

¹ Boundaries divide the complete set of UK households into five equal groups. In previous years, for this table, they divided just the households where the head was aged 50 to 64 into equal groups.

2.7 Household expenditure by gross income quintile group where the head of household is aged 65 to 74

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Lowest twenty per cent	Second quintile group	Third quintile group	Fourth quintile group	Highest twenty per cent	All house- holds
Lower boundary of group (£ per week) ¹		148	281	464	719	
Grossed number of households (thousands)	890	1,270	690	330	240	3,420
Total number of households in sample	272	365	188	85	58	968
Total number of persons in sample	311	603	371	200	134	1,619
Total number of adults in sample	308	598	358	192	132	1,588
Weighted average number of persons per household	1.1	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.7
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	19.10	32.10	37.70	42.80	55.00	32.50
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>3</i>
2 Fuel and power	8.50	10.50	12.10	13.70	18.20	11.10
"	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>2</i>
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	24.60	42.90	57.20	77.50	95.60	48.00
"	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>2</i>
4 Alcoholic drink	3.40	6.50	11.80	18.20	33.40	9.70
"	<i>15</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>6</i>
5 Tobacco	2.30	3.20	4.70	6.90	5.20	3.80
"	<i>16</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>8</i>
6 Clothing and footwear	3.90	10.50	17.20	31.90	21.90	13.00
"	<i>13</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>6</i>
7 Household goods	11.60	22.70	35.50	40.10	55.40	26.40
"	<i>13</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>7</i>
8 Household services	6.80	9.50	13.90	18.50	37.40	12.50
"	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>5</i>
9 Personal goods and services	5.00	10.60	15.80	15.00	27.20	11.70
"	<i>14</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>6</i>
10 Motoring	11.00	22.10	43.70	70.10	134.20	35.90
"	<i>17</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>6</i>
11 Fares and other travel costs	1.60	3.60	5.20	7.60	10.60	4.30
"	<i>16</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>10</i>
12 Leisure goods	4.80	9.80	17.60	23.00	38.80	13.40
"	<i>11</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>9</i>
13 Leisure services	11.00	26.90	50.70	60.00	103.30	36.00
"	<i>11</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>6</i>
14 Miscellaneous	..	0.40	0.90	..	2.30	1.30
"	<i>..</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>44</i>
1-14 All expenditure groups	113.80	211.20	324.00	433.40	638.60	259.60
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>3</i>
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups	101.60	127.40	160.80	177.40	263.30	151.00

¹ Boundaries divide the complete set of UK households into five equal groups. In previous years, for this table, they divided just the households where the head was aged 65 to 74 into equal groups.

2.8 Household expenditure by gross income quintile group where the head of household is aged 75 or over

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Lowest twenty per cent	Second quintile group	Third quintile group	Fourth quintile group	Highest twenty per cent	All house- holds
Lower boundary of group (£ per week) ¹		148	281	464	719	
Grossed number of households (thousands)	1,350	1,090	390	190	60	3,070
Total number of households in sample	351	304	113	53	19	840
Total number of persons in sample	400	466	204	103	36	1,209
Total number of adults in sample	398	465	204	103	36	1,206
Weighted average number of persons per household	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.4
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	19.00	29.40	35.60	33.80	50.10	26.30
Percentage standard error	5	7	6	6	16	3
2 Fuel and power	7.90	9.30	10.90	12.30	17.00	9.20
"	4	4	6	8	9	2
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	23.90	33.00	46.70	53.00	58.90	32.50
"	3	3	5	7	12	2
4 Alcoholic drink	2.60	5.00	8.90	13.80	13.90	5.10
"	11	10	17	20	28	7
5 Tobacco	1.30	2.10	2.60	..	..	1.70
"	19	16	35	..	..	12
6 Clothing and footwear	4.10	7.00	7.40	11.50	10.10	6.10
"	13	11	19	25	35	7
7 Household goods	8.80	15.40	16.00	24.10	26.30	13.30
"	14	17	14	20	23	9
8 Household services	7.90	11.20	16.30	20.00	35.60	11.40
"	7	9	11	13	20	5
9 Personal goods and services	6.20	7.10	12.50	14.90	13.30	8.00
"	12	9	15	17	27	6
10 Motoring	3.40	11.30	27.40	41.10	59.20	12.60
"	14	11	14	17	20	7
11 Fares and other travel costs	1.80	2.50	2.70	4.70	..	2.40
"	18	13	22	28	..	9
12 Leisure goods	3.70	5.30	16.70	18.10	14.80	7.00
"	10	7	28	33	37	11
13 Leisure services	10.10	16.40	39.60	50.10	81.40	19.80
"	10	8	15	20	32	7
14 Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	[0.10]	0.20
"	..	..	..	..	37	31
1-14 All expenditure groups	101.00	155.10	243.80	298.30	390.50	155.70
Percentage standard error	3	3	6	7	12	3
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups	90.10	103.30	134.90	154.90	207.00	110.80

¹ Boundaries divide the complete set of UK households into five equal groups. In previous years, for this table, they divided just the households where the head was aged 75 or over into equal groups.

Chapter 3

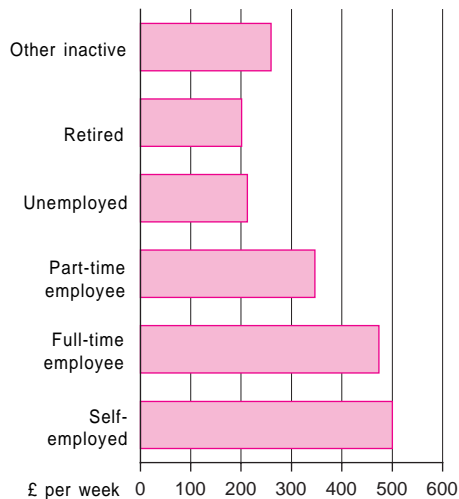
Expenditure by socio-economic characteristics

- Households headed by **self-employed** people had the highest total expenditure, £500 a week, two and a half times that of households with a **retired** head (£200 a week).
- Households headed by those in employment spent slightly more on **leisure goods and services** than on the other items at about £80 a week, whereas unemployed heads spent more on **food and non-alcoholic drinks** than on anything else.
- Households with an economically inactive head had similar patterns to those with an unemployed head, spending roughly the same amounts on **housing** and on **food and non-alcoholic drinks** but rather more on **motoring** and **leisure goods and services**, about £40 a week on the latter compared with £28 by households with an unemployed head.
- Households headed by people in **professional occupations** spent an average of £600 a week compared with those in **unskilled manual occupations** that spent £290 a week.
- In the three **non-manual classes** the highest proportion of spending went on leisure goods and services (19 to 21 per cent) and the second highest proportion on housing (17 to 18 per cent). In the three **manual and unskilled classes** food and non-alcoholic drink was the largest element, 19 to 20 per cent of total expenditure.
- Not surprisingly, total average weekly expenditure rose with the number of persons working in the household, up to **£720** a week for households with four or more persons working.
- Households with four or more persons working spent less on **housing** than those with three persons working. They tended to be older with lower mortgage payments.
- Total expenditure increased by age at which the head of household completed full-time education from about **£200** a week for those who were aged 14 and under, to about **£600** a week for those aged 22 or over. Those who completed education at a young age tend to be older and many are now retired.

3

Expenditure by socio-economic characteristics

3.1 Expenditure by economic activity status



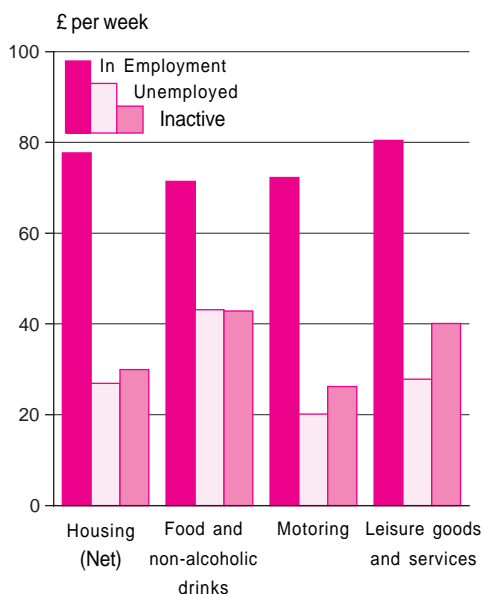
This chapter contains tables showing household expenditure analysed by some socio-economic characteristics of the head of household. **Tables 3.3** and **3.4** also include a further breakdown by income. Definitions for all categories can be obtained from Appendix D.

Economic activity status

Table 3.1 and **Figure 3.1** show an analysis of household expenditure by the economic activity status of the head of household. Households headed by self-employed people had the highest total expenditure, £500 a week, two and a half times that of households with a retired head (£200 a week). Households headed by a full-time employee had an average weekly expenditure of £470, while those who were part-time had about a quarter less at £350.

Figure 3.2 illustrates selected items of expenditure including housing (net), food and non-alcoholic drinks, motoring, and leisure goods and services according to whether the head was in employment, unemployed or economically inactive. Households in employment had a higher expenditure on all the selected items compared to unemployed and inactive heads. Households headed by those in employment spent slightly more on leisure goods and services than on the other items at about £80 a week, whereas unemployed heads spent more on food and non-alcoholic drinks than on anything else. Inactive heads had similar patterns to the unemployed, spending roughly the same amounts of money on housing and on food and non-alcoholic drinks but rather more on motoring and leisure goods and services about £40 a week on the latter compared with £28 by households with an unemployed head.

3.2 Selected items by economic activity status



Social Class

Table 3.5 and **Figure 3.3** show average weekly expenditure by social class of the head of household. Households headed by professionals spent an average of £620 a week, the highest in all groups. Those who were headed by households with unskilled occupations spent an average of £260 a week, which was less than half of that spent by professionals. In the three non-manual classes the highest proportion of spending went on leisure goods and services (19 to 21 per cent) and the second highest proportion on housing (17 to 18 per cent). In the three manual and unskilled classes food and non-alcoholic drink was the largest element, 19 to 20 per cent of total expenditure.

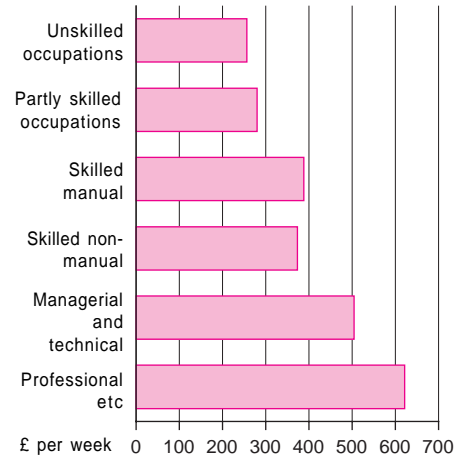
Household expenditure by number of persons working

Table 3.6 and **Figure 3.4** show average weekly expenditure by the number of persons working in the household. The average total expenditure increased with the number of persons working. This ranged from £190 a week where no one was working to £720 a week where four or more persons were working. Expenditure on nearly all of the fourteen main items increased with the number of persons working. The exceptions were housing (net) and leisure services. Housing (net) expenditure began to decrease when the number of persons working rose to three. These households are mainly older, and mortgage payments tend to be lower. Spending on leisure services was about the same whether there were three or four or more persons working.

Age at which the head of household completed continuous full-time education

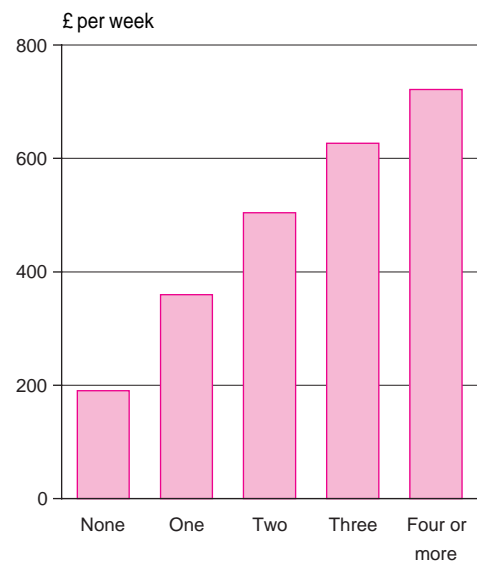
Table 3.7 shows average weekly expenditure by the age at which the head of household completed continuous full-time education. Total expenditure is shown to increase with the time spent in continuous full time education by the head of household. The minimum was £200 a week where the head of household reached 14 years or under on completing full-time education compared with £560 a week where the head was aged 22 or over. Those who completed full-time education at a young age tend to be older and are more likely to be retired. The three groups completing at 16 or under spent more of their expenditure on food and non-alcoholic drinks than on anything else while the remaining groups spent more on leisure goods and services.

3.3 Expenditure by social class: economically active in last 12 months¹



¹ See Appendix D

3.4 Expenditure by number of persons working



3.1 Household expenditure by economic activity status of head of household

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Employees			Self-employed	All in employment ¹
	Full-time	Part-time	All		
Grossed number of households (thousands)	11,000	1,430	12,420	2,000	14,500
Total number of households in sample	2,978	418	3,396	563	3,982
Total number of persons in sample	8,179	1,010	9,189	1,610	10,855
Total number of adults in sample	5,762	657	6,419	1,151	7,608
Weighted average number of persons per household	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)				
1 Housing (Net)	80.50	56.10	77.70	78.20	77.50
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>
2 Fuel and power	11.80	11.20	11.70	13.60	12.00
<i>"</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	73.10	58.30	71.40	77.80	72.10
<i>"</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>
4 Alcoholic drink	21.00	12.50	20.00	19.40	19.90
<i>"</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>
5 Tobacco	6.70	5.80	6.60	7.00	6.70
<i>"</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>
6 Clothing and footwear	28.70	20.50	27.80	30.20	28.00
<i>"</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2</i>
7 Household goods	39.80	28.00	38.40	41.30	38.70
<i>"</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>3</i>
8 Household services	24.00	19.30	23.50	26.00	23.80
<i>"</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>3</i>
9 Personal goods and services	17.40	13.30	16.90	18.50	17.10
<i>"</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>2</i>
10 Motoring	75.00	51.50	72.30	76.90	72.60
<i>"</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2</i>
11 Fares and other travel costs	12.90	9.10	12.50	13.80	12.60
<i>"</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>6</i>
12 Leisure goods	25.10	16.10	24.00	22.50	23.80
<i>"</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>3</i>
13 Leisure services	55.40	43.80	54.10	71.90	56.30
<i>"</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>
14 Miscellaneous	1.90	1.10	1.80	2.90	2.00
<i>"</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>7</i>
1-14 All expenditure groups	473.30	346.60	458.70	500.20	462.90
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)					
All expenditure groups	177.40	145.40	174.10	180.60	174.60

1 Includes 23 households where the head was on a Government-supported training scheme.

3.1 Household expenditure by economic activity status of head of household (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

		ILO unem- ployed	All economi- cally active ¹	Economically inactive			All house- holds
				Retired	Other	All	
Grossed number of households (thousands)		890	15,380	6,400	3,550	9,950	25,330
Total number of households in sample		253	4,235	1,795	1,067	2,862	7,097
Total number of persons in sample		625	11,480	2,748	2,558	5,306	16,786
Total number of adults in sample		399	8,007	2,718	1,707	4,425	12,432
Weighted average number of persons per household		2.3	2.6	1.5	2.3	1.8	2.3
Commodity or service		Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1	Housing (Net)	26.90	74.60	28.30	32.80	29.90	57.00
	Percentage standard error	9	1	2	4	2	1
2	Fuel and power	9.70	11.90	10.00	11.60	10.60	11.30
	"	5	1	2	2	1	1
3	Food and non-alcoholic drinks	43.10	70.40	39.40	49.20	42.90	59.60
	"	5	1	2	2	1	1
4	Alcoholic drink	11.30	19.40	7.10	12.40	9.00	15.30
	"	9	2	5	5	3	2
5	Tobacco	9.10	6.80	2.80	8.00	4.70	6.00
	"	8	3	7	5	4	2
6	Clothing and footwear	16.10	27.30	9.10	14.80	11.20	21.00
	"	13	2	5	5	4	2
7	Household goods	16.60	37.40	19.70	21.60	20.40	30.70
	"	12	3	6	6	4	2
8	Household services	14.60	23.20	11.60	13.50	12.30	18.90
	"	15	3	3	6	3	2
9	Personal goods and services	10.70	16.70	9.40	9.70	9.50	13.90
	"	19	2	5	9	4	2
10	Motoring	20.10	69.60	22.80	32.50	26.20	52.60
	"	13	2	5	6	4	2
11	Fares and other travel costs	5.50	12.20	3.30	6.60	4.50	9.20
	"	20	5	7	8	6	5
12	Leisure goods	10.60	23.00	10.10	14.40	11.70	18.50
	"	12	3	7	6	5	3
13	Leisure services	17.30	54.00	26.50	31.60	28.30	43.90
	"	12	3	5	7	4	2
14	Miscellaneous	0.80	1.90	0.60	0.70	0.70	1.40
	"	29	7	47	16	28	8
1-14	All expenditure groups	212.20	448.50	200.80	259.50	221.70	359.40
	Percentage standard error	6	1	2	3	2	1
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)							
All expenditure groups		91.50	170.30	130.60	111.10	121.70	155.30

¹ Includes 23 households where the head was on a Government-supported training scheme.

3.2 Household expenditure by occupation of head of household¹

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Profes- sional	Employ- ers and managers	Interme- diate non manual	Junior non manual	Skilled manual	Semi- skilled manual	Unskilled manual
Grossed number of households (thousands)	1,030	3,010	2,000	1,610	2,960	1,960	580
Total number of households in sample	275	814	539	458	810	543	167
Total number of persons in sample	766	2,215	1,319	1,059	2,473	1,416	444
Total number of adults in sample	542	1,555	954	731	1,693	976	294
Weighted average number of persons per household	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	3.0	2.5	2.6
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)						
1 Housing (Net)	109.60	97.90	76.50	64.60	62.60	53.40	44.20
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	5	3	3	2	3	3	6
2 Fuel and power	12.70	13.20	11.20	10.60	11.80	10.00	10.80
"	4	2	3	3	2	3	5
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	83.40	81.50	68.10	60.00	70.80	56.30	56.40
"	3	2	2	3	2	3	5
4 Alcoholic drink	21.20	22.70	18.60	14.80	21.70	16.00	13.90
"	7	4	5	7	4	6	11
5 Tobacco	2.70	6.40	4.80	4.70	9.50	8.50	10.00
"	17	7	9	10	6	7	11
6 Clothing and footwear	34.30	36.50	24.40	23.90	25.00	19.90	16.50
"	9	6	6	6	5	6	13
7 Household goods	41.20	48.30	37.20	35.00	35.00	24.30	29.90
"	8	6	7	13	5	8	15
8 Household services	32.30	30.50	24.10	23.70	18.30	14.60	13.50
"	9	6	7	16	4	4	10
9 Personal goods and services	21.20	22.90	17.40	14.90	14.10	10.40	9.90
"	8	6	5	7	5	6	10
10 Motoring	94.70	96.40	65.90	49.30	68.60	44.80	35.70
"	8	6	5	6	4	6	10
11 Fares and other travel costs	21.20	15.30	14.30	10.00	8.30	8.80	6.60
"	13	12	10	10	8	13	13
12 Leisure goods	30.00	27.50	24.80	23.70	21.90	14.30	17.60
"	9	5	9	12	8	8	15
13 Leisure services	89.90	71.60	49.10	44.00	43.60	31.80	23.10
"	15	5	6	8	5	7	9
14 Miscellaneous	2.60	2.50	1.90	1.90	1.20	1.30	0.60
"	18	18	17	23	16	17	42
1-14 All expenditure groups	596.80	573.30	438.50	381.20	412.50	314.40	288.60
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	4	2	2	3	2	2	5
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)							
All expenditure groups	224.40	216.60	184.00	169.90	138.90	124.00	110.30

¹ Excludes households where the head is retired, unoccupied, self employed, in the armed forces or with an inadequately described occupation.

3.3 Household expenditure by gross income: the head of household is a full-time employee based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Lowest twenty per cent	Second quintile group	Third quintile group	Fourth quintile group	Highest twenty per cent	All house- holds
Lower boundary of group (£ per week) ¹		148	281	464	719	
Grossed number of households (thousands)	90	900	2,640	3,490	3,870	11,000
Total number of households in sample	24	249	739	967	999	2,978
Total number of persons in sample	38	424	1,818	2,783	3,116	8,179
Total number of adults in sample	33	330	1,238	1,887	2,274	5,762
Weighted average number of persons per household	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.7
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	49.90	50.20	61.60	74.70	106.40	80.50
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	14	4	2	2	2	1
2 Fuel and power	8.00	8.40	10.10	11.60	14.00	11.80
"	19	5	2	2	2	1
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	27.60	36.40	55.20	72.10	95.70	73.10
"	14	4	2	1	1	1
4 Alcoholic drink	[4.50]	12.80	15.60	19.40	28.40	21.00
"	35	9	5	4	3	2
5 Tobacco	[3.50]	6.90	7.00	7.10	6.30	6.70
"	47	10	6	6	7	4
6 Clothing and footwear	[8.40]	11.00	18.90	27.60	41.00	28.70
"	41	12	5	4	5	3
7 Household goods	..	23.00	24.60	39.80	54.30	39.80
"	..	16	6	6	5	3
8 Household services	6.50	11.30	16.40	22.00	34.40	24.00
"	18	7	3	4	7	4
9 Personal goods and services	6.90	5.30	11.60	15.20	26.30	17.40
"	25	8	5	4	4	3
10 Motoring	46.70	27.20	47.50	69.50	110.40	75.00
"	34	10	5	3	5	3
11 Fares and other travel costs	[3.90]	5.40	7.90	11.20	19.90	12.90
"	45	13	10	14	6	5
12 Leisure goods	7.90	9.90	16.30	26.90	33.30	25.10
"	39	11	8	7	5	4
13 Leisure services	11.70	16.70	28.60	46.60	91.60	55.40
"	32	9	5	4	5	3
14 Miscellaneous	..	0.60	1.50	1.70	2.80	1.90
"	..	31	29	12	11	8
1-14 All expenditure groups	208.80	225.00	322.90	445.30	664.90	473.30
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	12	3	2	1	2	1
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups	137.70	137.10	137.10	161.10	217.40	177.40

¹ Boundaries divide the complete set of UK households into five equal groups. In previous years, for this table, they divided just the households where the head was a full-time employee into equal groups.

3.4 Household expenditure by gross income: head of household is self-employed

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Lowest twenty per cent	Second quintile group	Third quintile group	Fourth quintile group	Highest twenty per cent	All house- holds
Lower boundary of group (£ per week) ¹		148	281	464	719	
Grossed number of households (thousands)	130	310	470	490	600	2,000
Total number of households in sample	37	89	138	138	161	563
Total number of persons in sample	68	205	389	428	520	1,610
Total number of adults in sample	52	143	275	315	366	1,151
Weighted average number of persons per household	1.6	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.2	2.8
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	68.30	54.90	61.10	63.40	117.90	78.20
Percentage standard error	20	9	6	6	8	4
2 Fuel and power	9.30	10.80	13.40	13.70	16.20	13.60
"	13	7	6	5	5	3
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	35.90	55.80	70.00	82.20	100.50	77.80
"	11	6	4	4	4	2
4 Alcoholic drink	10.40	11.30	16.60	24.30	23.80	19.40
"	29	18	9	9	8	5
5 Tobacco	6.00	5.70	10.10	7.90	4.80	7.00
"	32	18	16	15	20	8
6 Clothing and footwear	14.00	17.20	21.00	34.50	44.00	30.20
"	32	20	16	8	11	6
7 Household goods	14.00	21.10	32.10	36.70	68.60	41.30
"	35	14	13	9	11	7
8 Household services	11.20	14.40	18.10	21.10	45.30	26.00
"	22	10	8	7	16	9
9 Personal goods and services	5.20	13.00	16.50	19.20	25.30	18.50
"	23	24	20	9	9	7
10 Motoring	29.30	59.50	62.90	77.00	106.70	76.90
"	15	15	13	8	12	6
11 Fares and other travel costs	..	5.60	..	14.40	18.70	13.80
"	..	42	..	22	17	23
12 Leisure goods	8.80	10.40	18.30	23.50	33.80	22.50
"	24	13	11	11	10	6
13 Leisure services	36.80	22.90	44.50	64.20	132.40	71.90
"	33	16	14	15	12	8
14 Miscellaneous	1.30	1.90	2.10	3.30	4.10	2.90
"	48	41	26	33	25	15
1-14 All expenditure groups	252.90	304.50	402.10	485.40	742.10	500.20
Percentage standard error	9	7	5	3	5	3
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups	155.20	140.70	149.60	159.40	234.70	180.60

¹ Boundaries divide the complete set of UK households into five equal groups. In previous years, for this table, they divided just the households where the head was self-employed into equal groups.

3.5 Household expenditure by social class¹ of head of household based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	I Profes- sional etc.	II Manage- rial and technical	III N Skilled non- manual	III M Skilled manual	IV Partly skilled occupa- tions	V Unskilled occupa- tions
Grossed number of households (thousands)	1,410	5,730	2,440	4,720	2,770	940
Total number of households in sample	380	1,575	695	1,302	801	276
Total number of persons in sample	1,047	4,070	1,656	3,798	2,075	727
Total number of adults in sample	749	2,909	1,130	2,632	1,361	469
Weighted average number of persons per household	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.6
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	109.60	85.30	63.00	57.30	43.60	36.60
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	4	3	2	3	6	6
2 Fuel and power	13.50	12.60	11.10	11.70	10.60	10.20
"	3	2	2	2	2	4
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	85.30	74.80	59.30	67.40	52.80	51.30
"	3	1	2	2	2	4
4 Alcoholic drink	20.20	20.10	15.10	20.00	14.20	12.20
"	6	3	6	3	5	9
5 Tobacco	2.60	5.70	6.00	9.40	8.70	9.60
"	15	5	7	5	6	9
6 Clothing and footwear	33.90	30.40	22.80	24.10	17.70	14.30
"	8	4	5	4	6	10
7 Household goods	46.80	42.00	34.20	32.00	23.70	25.50
"	8	5	10	4	6	12
8 Household services	33.60	27.80	22.50	17.00	13.20	13.80
"	7	5	12	3	4	10
9 Personal goods and services	22.00	20.20	15.30	13.30	9.50	8.50
"	6	4	7	6	5	8
10 Motoring	96.50	80.90	48.70	63.90	37.30	32.70
"	7	4	5	4	5	9
11 Fares and other travel costs	20.50	14.90	9.90	8.30	7.30	5.80
"	11	10	8	7	11	11
12 Leisure goods	31.60	24.80	24.10	19.80	13.00	14.00
"	7	4	10	6	7	12
13 Leisure services	102.90	63.10	39.60	42.50	27.70	20.80
"	11	4	6	5	6	8
14 Miscellaneous	2.70	2.30	1.50	1.30	1.20	0.90
"	14	12	19	12	15	34
1-14 All expenditure groups	621.80	504.80	373.40	388.10	280.50	256.40
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	4	2	3	2	2	4
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups	234.80	200.90	161.20	136.70	111.50	98.80

1 See Appendix D

3.6 Household expenditure by number of persons working

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

		Number of persons working				All households
		None	One	Two	Three	Four or more
Grossed number of households (thousands)		9,290	7,090	7,020	1,500	430
Total number of households in sample		2,697	1,974	1,975	357	94
Total number of persons in sample		4,710	4,356	5,958	1,327	435
Total number of adults in sample		3,818	3,073	4,143	1,035	363
Weighted average number of persons per household		1.7	2.1	2.9	3.6	4.5
Weighted average age of head of household		63	44	42	48	49
Employment status of head ¹ :						
- % working full-time or self-employed		0	68	90	90	98
- % working part-time		0	13	6	7	2
- % not working		100	18	3	3	0
Commodity or service		Average weekly household expenditure (£)				
1	Housing (Net)	26.70	65.80	84.30	73.60	66.40
	Percentage standard error	2	2	2	4	7
2	Fuel and power	10.00	10.80	12.70	14.60	15.30
	"	1	2	1	3	5
3	Food and non-alcoholic drinks	37.90	55.20	80.20	100.60	122.70
	"	1	1	1	2	3
4	Alcoholic drink	6.80	14.90	20.50	33.10	58.00
	"	4	3	3	5	9
5	Tobacco	4.30	6.00	6.60	11.00	15.00
	"	4	4	5	9	14
6	Clothing and footwear	9.10	19.40	31.80	43.00	47.90
	"	4	4	3	6	9
7	Household goods	18.70	30.60	43.00	43.10	48.30
	"	4	5	4	8	15
8	Household services	11.20	19.90	25.90	26.40	27.70
	"	3	5	4	8	9
9	Personal goods and services	8.20	12.00	19.70	26.70	27.70
	"	5	4	3	7	9
10	Motoring	20.30	53.00	76.40	113.00	142.20
	"	5	5	3	7	9
11	Fares and other travel costs	3.50	9.20	13.40	19.10	27.70
	"	6	6	9	12	23
12	Leisure goods	9.90	18.30	26.70	31.00	32.80
	"	5	5	4	6	12
13	Leisure services	22.80	42.90	60.90	88.10	87.40
	"	4	5	3	12	11
14	Miscellaneous	0.60	1.50	2.00	3.10	2.60
	"	31	13	8	18	35
1-14	All expenditure groups	190.20	359.40	504.00	626.60	721.60
	Percentage standard error	2	2	1	3	4
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups		112.90	170.00	171.60	173.40	160.20

¹ Excludes 23 households where the head was on a Government-supported training scheme.

3.7 Household expenditure by age at which the head of household completed continuous full-time education

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Aged 14 and under	Aged 15	Aged 16	Aged 17 and under 19	Aged 19 and under 22	Aged 22 or over
Grossed number of households (thousands)	4,580	5,320	7,110	3,950	2,150	2,230
Total number of households in sample	1,294	1,489	2,031	1,106	572	605
Total number of persons in sample	2,162	3,457	5,582	2,736	1,345	1,504
Total number of adults in sample	2,060	2,778	3,580	1,913	983	1,118
Weighted average number of persons per household	1.7	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.4
Weighted average age of head of household	70	54	44	45	43	42
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	30.90	44.40	55.20	71.50	81.90	96.90
Percentage standard error	3	2	2	3	3	4
2 Fuel and power	9.30	11.50	11.50	12.40	11.40	12.80
"	2	2	1	2	3	3
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	39.60	57.60	61.90	66.40	68.20	77.80
"	2	2	1	2	3	2
4 Alcoholic drink	8.80	16.30	15.90	17.30	17.30	19.20
"	6	4	3	4	5	5
5 Tobacco	4.00	8.60	7.50	5.20	4.00	2.50
"	7	4	4	7	11	13
6 Clothing and footwear	10.30	18.20	22.00	26.10	26.30	31.80
"	6	4	3	5	7	6
7 Household goods	18.00	28.50	31.50	35.60	34.90	47.20
"	6	5	4	6	8	9
8 Household services	9.90	14.80	18.40	24.90	28.10	29.50
"	4	7	5	4	6	7
9 Personal goods and services	9.10	11.00	13.50	16.90	18.50	21.70
"	6	4	4	5	6	6
10 Motoring	19.80	49.50	52.20	70.30	70.10	80.00
"	6	6	3	5	7	5
11 Fares and other travel costs	4.50	8.20	7.30	10.40	15.10	18.90
"	8	17	6	8	9	10
12 Leisure goods	9.30	16.20	18.60	21.50	25.50	30.90
"	9	5	5	5	8	8
13 Leisure services	25.30	38.60	37.40	49.70	65.60	84.90
"	5	5	4	5	7	9
14 Miscellaneous	..	1.00	1.60	2.20	1.40	1.60
"	..	14	12	13	13	14
1-14 All expenditure groups	199.70	324.30	354.50	430.50	468.20	555.80
Percentage standard error	2	2	1	2	3	3
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups	119.80	139.60	133.40	180.40	204.80	228.60

Chapter 4

Expenditure by household composition, income & tenure

- Average weekly expenditure was the highest for households consisting of three or more adults with children, at £640 per week, and was lowest for one person retired households mainly dependent on state pensions, at £97 a week.

One person retired households

- One person retired households are predominantly women. Those with other sources of income besides their state pension spent about twice as much on **housing, fares and other travel costs, and leisure goods and services** as those dependent mainly on state pensions.
- Households dependent on state pensions spent less on all areas of expenditure with the exception of **tobacco**

Retired couples

- Retired couples with other income beside their state pension spent three times as much on **motoring** as those dependent on a state pension, £44 a week compared with £14.

Households with children

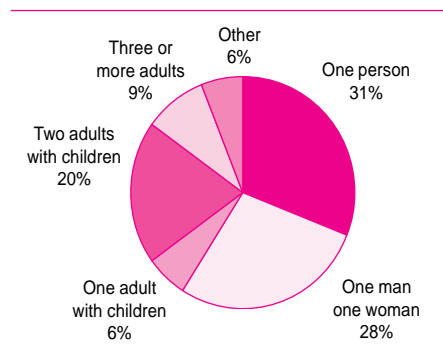
- Average weekly expenditure by households with children increased as the number of adults in the household increased, from about £210 a week for one adult households to £640 a week where there were three or more adults.
- There was little difference in the total spending for one adult households with children and without children, £220 a week for those with children and £240 for those without.
- Households with two adults and children spent a higher proportion of their weekly average on **motoring** - 14 per cent compared with the 9 per cent spent by single parent households.

4

Expenditure by household composition, income and tenure

4.1 Households by household type

Per cent



This chapter contains tables exploring expenditure analysed by household composition and income. **Table 4.1** shows spending patterns for a selection of household types. The breakdowns by income are in **Tables 4.2 to 4.9**. The way incomes are shown has changed this year. The same income groups are now used in every table, so that comparisons can be made between spending of households of different types but with the same income. Previously the income groups were defined separately for each type of household so that such comparisons were not possible. Readers are invited to write to the editor to say whether they prefer the new treatment enclosed. In addition, **Table 4.10** illustrates expenditure analysed by tenure.

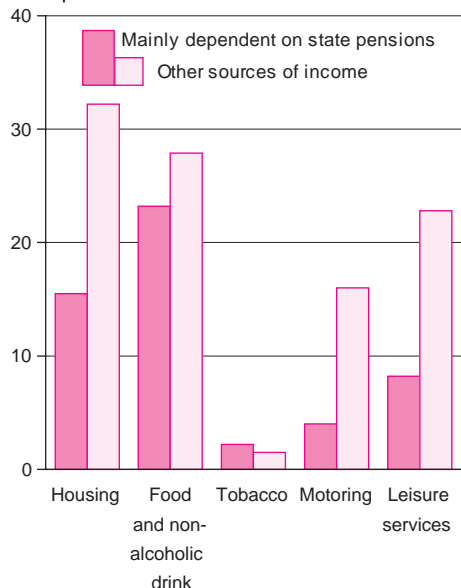
Household composition

Figure 4.1 shows that 30 per cent of households contained one adult and 29 per cent of households consisted of one man and one woman. Households with two adults with children accounted for 21 per cent of households.

Table 4.1 shows that the weekly expenditure of households ranged from £97 for households containing one adult dependent on state pension to £638 for households consisting of three or more adults with children. The largest expenditure item for both of these households was food and non-alcoholic drink. All types of household with one adult spent about half the average weekly amount of the corresponding types with two adults. For example, households with one adult and one child spent an average of £211 a week and households with two adults and one child spent £483 a week.

4.2 Expenditure by one person retired households on selected items

£ per week



Retired households

Tables 4.2 and 4.3 show weekly expenditure by income for one person retired households mainly dependent on state pension and similar households who had other sources of income.

One person retired households

Figure 4.2 shows that the expenditure for one person retired households depended greatly on whether the person was mainly dependent on state pensions or had other sources of income. Households dependent on a state pension spent less on all areas of expenditure with the exception of tobacco. One person retired households not dependent on state pensions spent approximately

twice as much on housing, fares and other travel costs, and leisure goods and services compared with those dependent on state pensions. The greatest difference was for leisure services. Households dependent on a state pension spent £8.00 a week on leisure services, that is eight per cent of their total expenditure. Households not dependent on state pension spent £23 a week, 14 per cent of their total expenditure. Average weekly expenditure on motoring was four times as much for households not dependent on a state pension compared to households dependent on a state pension (£16 a week compared with £4 a week).

Tables 4.2 and 4.3 show that one person households mainly dependent on state pensions are virtually all in the two lowest income groups. Differences in expenditure between the two income groups are relatively small. One person households with other sources of income had a wider spread of incomes and of spending. There were particularly large increases with income for motoring, £8.00 in the lowest band to £35 in the third band and for leisure services, £14 in the lowest band and £44 in the third. Within each income group spending of those with other sources of income was higher than for those without. The income ranges are broad and those with other sources of income are more likely to be towards the top of each range.

One man, one woman retired households

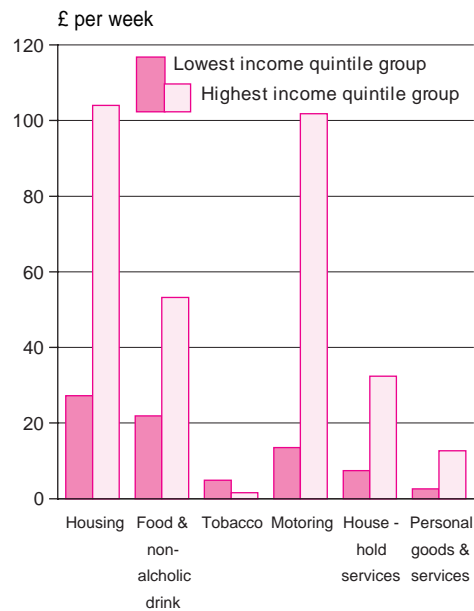
Tables 4.8 and 4.9 show the spending patterns of one man, one woman retired households dependent on a state pension and those with other incomes. The average weekly expenditures were £176 and £304 respectively. Households that are not dependent on a state pension spent approximately double the amount on alcoholic drink, personal goods, leisure goods and leisure services than households that were dependent on a state pension. They spent three times as much on motoring as those dependent on a state pension, £44 a week compared with £14. Some of these differences can be seen in **Figure 4.3**.

Among couple households dependent on state pensions, net expenditure on housing increased substantially with income, from £19 a week for the lowest group to £31 for the second group. A lower proportion of households in the higher group will receive Housing Benefit. Among the retired couples with other sources of income, spending increased substantially with income for motoring,

4.3 Expenditure by one man and one woman retired households on selected items



4.4 Expenditure on selected items by one person non-retired households



leisure goods and leisure services, for example from £26 a week in the second income group to £104 in the highest group for motoring.

One person non-retired households

Expenditure for one person non-retired households by income group is shown in **Table 4.4**. Households in the highest income group spent four times as much as households in the lowest income group, £550 a week compared with £130. **Figure 4.4** illustrates the differences in spending between the highest and lowest income groups. Households in the highest income group spent four times as much on housing than households in the lowest income group (£104 and £27 respectively). Rents of many in the lowest group are reduced by Housing Benefit. Household services and personal goods and services were other items that households in the highest group spent around four times as much on as the lowest income group. The greatest difference in spending was on motoring. Households in the lowest group spent £13.50 a week while households in the highest income group spent £102 a week, that is seven times as much. The relationship with income is reversed for tobacco, however, with high income groups spending the least.

One man, one woman non-retired households

Table 4.7 shows the average weekly expenditure of one man and one woman non-retired households. Households in the highest income group spent £630 a week and households in the lowest income group spent £250 a week. Households in the highest income group spent over three times as much on housing as households in the lowest group, £110 a week compared with £31. There were large increases with income for alcoholic drink, clothing, motoring, fares and other travel costs, leisure goods and leisure service, but reductions for tobacco.

Households with children

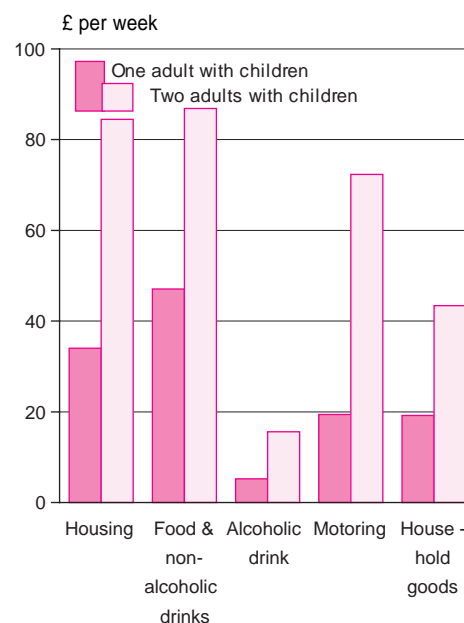
The average weekly expenditure increased as the number of adults and children increases, with the exception of two adults with three or more children who spent slightly less than two adults with two children, £490 a week compared with £520 (**Table 4.1**). Households with one adult and one child had an average weekly expenditure of £210.

Figure 4.5 and Tables 4.5 and 4.6 show the average spending of households with one adult and children and households with two adults and children. Households with two adults and children spent over twice as much as households with one adult and children. Households with two adults and children spent twice as much on housing, clothing and footwear, alcoholic drink, household goods, personal good and services and leisure good and services than households with one adult and children. Households with two adults and children spent a higher percentage of their weekly average on motoring (14 per cent compared with the 9 per cent by one adult with children households). Households with one adult and children spent a higher proportion on food and non-alcoholic drink per week (21 per cent compared with 17 per cent by households with two adults and children).

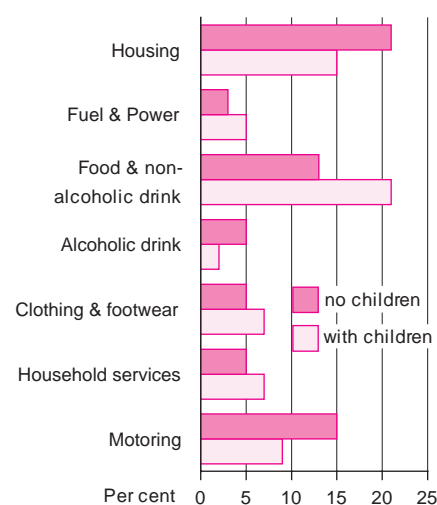
One adult households with and without children

There was little difference in the total spending for one adult households with children and without children, £240 a week for those without children and £220 for those with. The patterns of spending were, however, very different, as illustrated in **Figure 4.6**. Single adults without children spent much higher proportions on housing, alcoholic drink and motoring. Those with children spent greater proportions on food and non-alcoholic drink, clothing and footwear, fuel and power, and household services, which include child care.

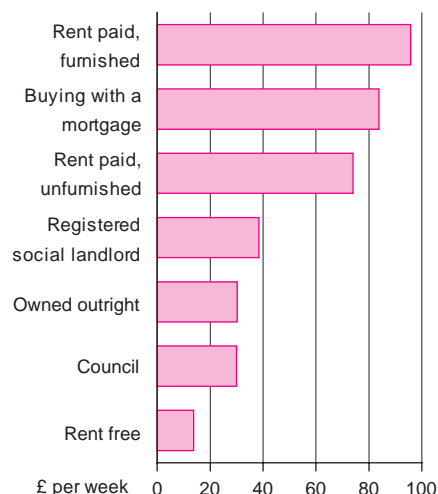
4.5 Expenditure on selected items by one and two adult households with children



4.6 Expenditure on selected items by one adult households with and without children as a percentage of total expenditure



4.7 Housing by tenure



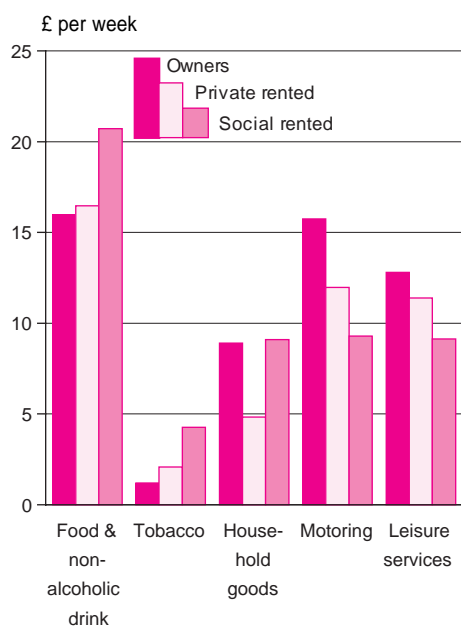
Tenure

Average weekly expenditure on all items was highest for households buying with a mortgage (£490 a week) followed by households privately renting furnished accommodation (£344). Households renting from the Council had the lowest weekly expenditure at £196 per week.

Table 4.10 and **Figure 4.7** show the average weekly expenditure on housing by types of tenure. Households renting furnished accommodation privately spent the most on housing at £96 a week, followed closely by owner-occupiers buying with a mortgage who spent £84 a week. Council tenants spent the least at £30 a week. The estimated housing costs for private renters look on the high side and may be the result of sampling variability, which is high for this group.

Figure 4.8 shows the expenditure on selected items by tenure type. Households in the social rented sector spent a larger percentage of their expenditure on food and non-alcoholic drink and tobacco than other groups. Households in the owners sector spent a larger percentage than other tenure groups on motoring and leisure services. Households privately renting spent less than other groups on household goods.

4.8 Expenditure on selected items by tenure as a percentage of total expenditure



Variations between different household types within the same income group.

Many of the differences in expenditure between household types are the result of their incomes – two adult households generally have higher incomes than one adult households, and households under retirement age have higher incomes than those who are retired. Comparisons between corresponding income groups in **tables 4.2 to 4.9** nevertheless show that type of household has an effect independently of income. Total expenditure in the second income group, for example, varies from £110 a week for one person retired households mainly dependent on state pensions to about £260 a week for two adult households, both those with and without children.

The pattern of expenditure also varies after allowing for the effect of income, though by less than before allowing for income. Looking again at the second income group as an example, the proportion spent on housing was low, 14 to 17 per cent, for all types of couples, with and without children and whether retired or not. It was high, about 22 per cent, for one person households both retired and non-retired. However the proportion spent on food was the same, about 24 per cent, for lone parent and couple households with children in the second income group, but for all income groups together was higher for lone parent households, 21 per cent, than for couple households with children, 17 per cent.

4.1 Expenditure by household composition

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Retired households				Non-retired	
	State pension ¹		Other retired		One person	One man and one woman
	One person	One man and one woman	One person	One man and one woman		
Grossed number of households (thousands)	1,830	660	1,660	1,710	4,470	4,850
Total number of households in sample	499	203	459	508	1,169	1,327
Total number of persons in sample	499	406	459	1,016	1,169	2,654
Total number of adults in sample	499	406	459	1,016	1169	2,654
Weighted average number of persons per household	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	15.50	26.60	32.20	37.00	51.60	71.90
Percentage standard error	5	6	4	3	3	2
2 Fuel and power	7.90	10.40	9.00	11.80	7.90	12.20
"	3	4	3	2	2	2
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	23.20	42.00	27.90	55.10	32.40	64.80
"	2	3	3	2	2	1
4 Alcoholic drink	2.70	6.00	4.00	11.00	13.00	18.30
"	10	11	9	6	4	3
5 Tobacco	2.20	3.00	1.50	2.70	5.00	6.40
"	12	18	17	12	6	5
6 Clothing and footwear	4.40	8.30	6.20	14.30	11.00	23.80
"	11	11	9	9	7	5
7 Household goods	10.40	19.20	16.10	29.10	19.50	41.00
"	12	12	13	9	8	5
8 Household services	8.30	7.90	11.80	15.00	13.20	21.80
"	6	8	7	6	5	4
9 Personal goods and services	5.20	8.60	7.00	14.90	6.60	17.70
"	11	13	9	8	7	5
10 Motoring	4.00	14.00	16.00	43.90	35.40	70.00
"	20	11	10	7	6	4
11 Fares and other travel costs	1.40	3.10	2.50	4.30	8.10	10.60
"	10	20	11	15	10	11
12 Leisure goods	3.70	7.40	6.80	17.30	10.90	19.70
"	9	9	8	13	8	5
13 Leisure services	8.20	19.30	22.80	46.00	27.70	56.30
"	6	14	11	6	6	5
14 Miscellaneous	..	..	0.30	..	1.20	1.50
"	..	..	45	..	26	11
1-14 All expenditure groups	97.10	176.10	164.20	304.00	243.60	436.00
Percentage standard error	3	4	3	3	2	2
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups	97.10	88.00	164.20	152.00	243.60	218.00

1 Mainly dependent on state pension and not economically active - see appendix D.

4.1 Expenditure by household composition (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Retired and non-retired households						
	One adult		Two adults			Three or more adults	
	with one child	with two or more children	with one child	with two children	with three or more children	without children	with children
Grossed number of households (thousands)	720	840	1,810	2,130	1,000	2,220	910
Total number of households in sample	240	299	528	661	336	471	254
Total number of persons in sample	480	1,046	1,584	2,644	1,811	1,542	1,190
Total number of adults in sample	240	299	1,056	1,322	672	1,542	812
Weighted average number of persons per household	2.0	3.5	3.0	4.0	5.3	3.3	4.6
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)						
1 Housing (Net)	36.90	31.60	80.10	90.30	80.20	60.20	72.80
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
2 Fuel and power	10.70	12.50	12.90	13.80	14.30	14.10	16.10
<i>"</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	41.20	52.20	78.90	89.40	95.70	91.30	113.90
<i>"</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
4 Alcoholic drink	5.20	5.10	17.40	15.10	13.50	36.30	31.40
<i>"</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>7</i>
5 Tobacco	6.20	6.40	6.50	5.70	8.00	12.20	12.80
<i>"</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>
6 Clothing and footwear	14.30	17.30	31.70	33.70	32.00	32.20	53.60
<i>"</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8</i>
7 Household goods	17.60	20.50	44.30	45.40	37.50	37.60	45.90
<i>"</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>9</i>
8 Household services	16.10	15.70	28.70	29.90	22.00	23.60	25.90
<i>"</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>7</i>
9 Personal goods and services	7.50	8.50	20.80	17.60	16.40	21.80	25.20
<i>"</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
10 Motoring	19.10	19.60	67.90	76.10	72.20	98.30	94.80
<i>"</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>8</i>
11 Fares and other travel costs	4.30	4.40	12.30	10.70	10.50	17.30	22.30
<i>"</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>13</i>
12 Leisure goods	10.70	14.50	26.00	31.20	32.90	27.70	36.40
<i>"</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>
13 Leisure services	21.00	22.70	53.90	63.00	50.70	71.00	84.80
<i>"</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>18</i>
14 Miscellaneous	0.50	0.80	1.90	2.30	2.20	2.40	2.10
<i>"</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>18</i>
1-14 All expenditure groups	211.50	231.70	483.20	524.30	488.00	545.80	637.90
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)							
All expenditure groups	105.70	67.00	161.10	131.10	91.20	165.50	138.30

4.2 Expenditure of one person retired households mainly dependent on state pensions¹ by gross income group

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Lowest twenty per cent	Second quintile group	Third quintile group	Fourth quintile group	Highest twenty per cent	All house- holds
Lower boundary of group (£ per week) ²		148	281	464	719	
Grossed number of households (thousands)	1,540	280	0	0	0	1,830
Total number of households in sample	423	75	1	0	0	499
Total number of persons in sample	423	75	1	0	0	499
Total number of adults in sample	423	75	1	0	0	499
Weighted average number of persons per household	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0	1.0
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	16.10	12.40	..	..	..	15.50
Percentage standard error	5	16	..	..	..	5
2 Fuel and power	7.70	9.00	..	..	..	7.90
"	3	8	..	..	..	3
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	22.10	29.00	..	..	..	23.20
"	2	6	..	..	..	2
4 Alcoholic drink	2.40	4.30	..	..	..	2.70
"	11	22	..	..	..	10
5 Tobacco	1.90	3.70	..	..	..	2.20
"	14	25	..	..	..	12
6 Clothing and footwear	3.80	7.80	..	..	..	4.40
"	12	22	..	..	..	11
7 Household goods	11.00	7.10	..	..	..	10.40
"	13	17	..	..	..	12
8 Household services	7.30	13.90	..	..	..	8.30
"	6	15	..	..	..	6
9 Personal goods and services	5.20	5.30	..	..	..	5.20
"	12	24	..	..	..	11
10 Motoring	4.30	[2.00]	..	..	..	4.00
"	22	35	..	..	..	20
11 Fares and other travel costs	1.30	2.20	..	..	..	1.40
"	11	18	..	..	..	10
12 Leisure goods	3.70	3.70	..	..	..	3.70
"	10	11	..	..	..	9
13 Leisure services	7.90	9.70	..	..	..	8.20
"	6	12	..	..	..	6
14 Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..
"
1-14 All expenditure groups	94.80	110.10	..	..	..	97.10
Percentage standard error	3	5	..	..	..	3
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups	94.80	110.10	..	..	..	0.00

1 Mainly dependent on state pension and not economically active - see appendix D.

2 Boundaries divide the complete set of UK households into 5 equal groups. In previous years, for this table, they divided just the one person retired households mainly dependent on state pensions into equal groups

4.3 Expenditure of one person retired households not mainly dependent on state pensions by gross income quintile group 1999-2000

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

	Lowest twenty per cent	Second quintile group	Third quintile group	Fourth quintile group	Highest twenty per cent	All house- holds
Lower boundary of group (£ per week) ¹		148	281	464	719	
Grossed number of households (thousands)	550	830	220	60	20	1,660
Total number of households in sample	152	227	61	14	5	459
Total number of persons in sample	152	227	61	14	5	459
Total number of adults in sample	152	227	61	14	5	459
Weighted average number of persons per household	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	27.20	35.20	35.10	..	..	32.20
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	5	7	9	..	..	4
2 Fuel and power	8.00	8.90	11.30	..	..	9.00
"	4	4	11	..	..	3
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	24.20	28.50	32.10	..	..	27.90
"	4	4	6	..	..	3
4 Alcoholic drink	3.20	3.50	5.30	..	..	4.00
"	15	14	18	..	..	9
5 Tobacco	1.10	1.50	..	..	..	1.50
"	30	21	..	..	..	17
6 Clothing and footwear	4.70	5.90	11.20	..	..	6.20
"	17	13	22	..	..	9
7 Household goods	7.70	20.00	23.70	..	..	16.10
"	14	19	19	..	..	13
8 Household services	8.10	11.20	20.90	..	..	11.80
"	11	11	15	..	..	7
9 Personal goods and services	7.00	6.20	9.70	..	..	7.00
"	15	14	16	..	..	9
10 Motoring	7.70	14.50	35.40	..	..	16.00
"	24	12	22	..	..	10
11 Fares and other travel costs	2.30	2.40	3.00	..	..	2.50
"	18	16	28	..	..	11
12 Leisure goods	4.50	6.10	12.40	..	..	6.80
"	9	10	20	..	..	8
13 Leisure services	14.40	18.50	43.80	..	..	22.80
"	17	9	24	..	..	11
14 Miscellaneous	..	0.20	..	..	..	0.30
"	..	39	..	..	..	45
1-14 All expenditure groups	120.50	162.60	247.30	..	..	164.20
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	4	4	6	..	..	3
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups	120.50	162.60	247.30	..	..	164.20

¹ Boundaries divide the complete set of UK households into 5 equal groups. In previous years, for this table, they divided just the one person retired households not mainly dependent on state pensions into equal groups

4.4 Expenditure of one person non-retired households by gross income quintile group

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Lowest twenty per cent	Second quintile group	Third quintile group	Fourth quintile group	Highest twenty per cent	All house- holds
Lower boundary of group (£ per week) ¹		148	281	464	719	
Grossed number of households (thousands)	1,360	1,050	1,110	680	270	4,470
Total number of households in sample	367	284	282	172	64	1,169
Total number of persons in sample	367	284	282	172	64	1,169
Total number of adults in sample	367	284	282	172	64	1,169
Weighted average number of persons per household	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	27.20	45.60	59.00	76.50	104.00	51.60
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	7	4	3	5	7	3
2 Fuel and power	7.30	7.60	8.00	8.70	9.00	7.90
"	5	4	4	4	8	2
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	21.90	29.40	35.80	44.00	53.20	32.40
"	3	3	3	3	6	2
4 Alcoholic drink	7.00	11.80	15.70	17.70	24.10	13.00
"	9	9	7	8	12	4
5 Tobacco	4.90	6.40	5.40	3.90	[1.60]	5.00
"	9	10	11	18	39	6
6 Clothing and footwear	4.30	10.10	12.00	20.40	21.40	11.00
"	13	13	10	13	34	7
7 Household goods	9.80	16.40	20.20	36.30	36.10	19.50
"	15	18	11	17	34	8
8 Household services	7.40	10.60	14.90	18.70	32.40	13.20
"	11	5	5	6	25	5
9 Personal goods and services	2.60	6.30	8.70	9.30	12.70	6.60
"	9	16	16	10	19	7
10 Motoring	13.50	25.50	42.00	57.40	101.80	35.40
"	14	11	9	11	24	6
11 Fares and other travel costs	3.70	5.30	8.30	13.50	27.30	8.10
"	18	11	19	22	29	10
12 Leisure goods	4.30	8.90	11.80	19.70	26.60	10.90
"	10	11	10	18	32	8
13 Leisure services	14.50	16.20	27.00	46.20	95.50	27.70
"	15	9	8	11	18	6
14 Miscellaneous	0.50	0.50	2.40	1.80	1.40	1.20
"	34	27	49	41	43	26
1-14 All expenditure groups	128.70	200.50	271.30	374.20	547.00	243.60
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	4	3	3	4	9	2
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups	128.70	200.50	271.30	374.20	547.00	243.60

1 Boundaries divide the complete set of UK households into 5 equal groups. In previous years, for this table, they divided just the one person non-retired households into equal groups

4.5 Expenditure of one adult households with children by gross income quintile group

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Lowest twenty per cent	Second quintile group	Third quintile group	Fourth quintile group	Highest twenty per cent	All house- holds
Lower boundary of group (£ per week) ¹		148	281	464	719	
Grossed number of households (thousands)	790	450	180	110	40	1,560
Total number of households in sample	277	161	56	32	13	539
Total number of persons in sample	745	521	144	80	36	1,526
Total number of adults in sample	277	161	56	32	13	539
Weighted average number of persons per household	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	15.80	37.60	59.00	66.20	..	34.00
Percentage standard error	9	9	8	9	..	6
2 Fuel and power	11.10	11.70	11.10	14.10	..	11.70
"	4	5	8	9	..	3
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	37.50	50.70	61.90	65.90	..	47.10
"	3	4	5	8	.	2
4 Alcoholic drink	3.50	3.80	8.40	13.20	..	5.20
"	12	13	14	23	..	8
5 Tobacco	6.60	7.10	3.50	[6.70]	..	6.30
"	8	12	34	29	..	6
6 Clothing and footwear	11.40	15.50	21.50	35.10	.	15.90
"	9	10	17	22	..	6
7 Household goods	13.10	22.20	28.50	29.80	..	19.20
"	8	10	21	16	..	6
8 Household services	9.60	13.00	27.20	38.10	..	15.90
"	7	8	15	15	..	7
9 Personal goods and services	5.50	7.90	13.80	14.70	..	8.10
"	7	10	15	19	..	6
10 Motoring	8.10	20.50	41.20	38.50	..	19.40
"	14	14	19	22	..	9
11 Fares and other travel costs	3.40	4.30	5.40	6.90	..	4.40
"	11	15	19	25	..	8
12 Leisure goods	7.40	13.10	22.00	26.30	..	12.80
"	9	15	27	21	..	8
13 Leisure services	10.40	14.80	41.30	50.80	..	21.90
"	13	11	21	18	..	10
14 Miscellaneous	0.30	1.00	..	0.60	..	0.70
"	25	26	..	49	..	16
1-14 All expenditure groups	143.50	223.20	346.00	406.90	..	222.40
Percentage standard error	3	3	6	7	..	3
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups	53.80	70.80	136.00	163.40	..	79.90

¹ Boundaries divide the complete set of UK households into 5 equal groups. In previous years, for this table, they divided just the one adult households with children into equal groups

4.6 Expenditure of two adult households with children by gross income quintile group

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Lowest twenty per cent	Second quintile group	Third quintile group	Fourth quintile group	Highest twenty per cent	All house- holds
Lower boundary of group (£ per week) ¹		148	281	464	719	
Grossed number of households (thousands)	180	510	1,170	1,500	1,590	4,950
Total number of households in sample	62	164	358	469	472	1,525
Total number of persons in sample	233	678	1,439	1,872	1,817	6,039
Total number of adults in sample	124	328	716	938	944	3,050
Weighted average number of persons per household	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	19.80	38.90	64.40	81.90	123.50	84.50
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	15	8	3	2	4	2
2 Fuel and power	13.00	12.30	12.30	12.80	15.70	13.60
"	9	5	3	2	2	1
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	54.50	65.50	75.60	86.90	105.60	86.90
"	6	4	2	2	2	1
4 Alcoholic drink	7.00	9.20	13.30	15.60	20.50	15.60
"	17	14	7	5	5	3
5 Tobacco	9.90	11.50	7.70	6.10	3.80	6.40
"	17	9	9	9	12	5
6 Clothing and footwear	13.30	16.60	24.50	32.60	45.90	32.60
"	24	11	7	5	6	4
7 Household goods	18.50	22.90	28.70	41.40	65.40	43.40
"	18	13	7	6	8	4
8 Household services	11.00	11.80	18.20	24.90	44.80	27.90
"	16	6	4	7	10	6
9 Personal goods and services	8.00	8.30	15.30	16.20	27.60	18.50
"	13	9	7	5	6	4
10 Motoring	23.60	34.00	51.70	74.00	103.50	72.30
"	15	13	6	5	6	3
11 Fares and other travel costs	3.10	5.00	12.20	9.40	15.30	11.30
"	24	13	36	10	9	11
12 Leisure goods	8.10	11.40	22.90	33.70	38.90	29.60
"	20	9	11	9	7	5
13 Leisure services	14.10	17.80	34.40	50.80	97.40	57.20
"	31	14	8	7	6	4
14 Miscellaneous	0.40	0.90	1.10	2.10	3.50	2.10
"	40	31	18	16	16	10
1-14 All expenditure groups	204.30	266.00	382.40	488.40	711.40	501.90
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	7	4	3	2	2	2
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups	55.70	65.10	96.60	123.70	187.10	128.50

¹ Boundaries divide the complete set of UK households into 5 equal groups. In previous years, for this table, they divided just the two adult households with children into equal groups

4.7 Expenditure of one man one woman non-retired households by gross income quintile group

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Lowest twenty per cent	Second quintile group	Third quintile group	Fourth quintile group	Highest twenty per cent	All house- holds
Lower boundary of group (£ per week) ¹		148	281	464	719	
Grossed number of households (thousands)	320	560	1,100	1,440	1,430	4,850
Total number of households in sample	93	165	315	388	366	1,327
Total number of persons in sample	186	330	630	776	732	2,654
Total number of adults in sample	186	330	630	776	732	2,654
Weighted average number of persons per household	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	30.70	36.40	55.80	68.90	110.40	71.90
Percentage standard error	11	5	4	3	4	2
2 Fuel and power	12.00	11.60	11.70	11.80	13.30	12.20
"	8	5	3	3	3	2
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	42.80	49.10	57.50	65.30	81.10	64.80
"	7	4	2	2	3	1
4 Alcoholic drink	9.00	10.80	15.00	19.20	25.00	18.30
"	13	10	7	5	5	3
5 Tobacco	8.20	8.70	7.50	6.40	4.10	6.40
"	14	12	9	11	13	5
6 Clothing and footwear	12.50	11.20	17.20	23.80	36.20	23.80
"	17	14	10	7	8	5
7 Household goods	24.20	30.60	32.20	41.80	54.60	41.00
"	16	16	10	12	7	5
8 Household services	16.40	12.80	15.50	20.90	32.40	21.80
"	37	15	7	7	7	4
9 Personal goods and services	..	8.00	13.50	17.80	24.70	17.70
"	..	11	11	7	6	5
10 Motoring	34.90	32.00	54.00	71.80	103.40	70.00
"	29	11	8	5	6	4
11 Fares and other travel costs	5.00	5.30	6.30	9.90	18.10	10.60
"	28	27	18	33	11	11
12 Leisure goods	9.10	12.10	15.10	21.40	27.00	19.70
"	15	12	10	11	7	5
13 Leisure services	26.10	32.80	37.10	49.60	93.70	56.30
"	24	18	10	8	8	5
14 Miscellaneous	..	0.80	1.80	1.40	2.00	1.50
"	..	48	22	20	17	11
1-14 All expenditure groups	247.50	262.10	340.20	429.90	626.20	436.00
Percentage standard error	12	5	3	2	2	2
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups	123.80	131.10	170.10	215.00	313.10	218.00

¹ Boundaries divide the complete set of UK households into 5 equal groups. In previous years, for this table, they divided just the one man one woman non-retired households into equal groups

4.8 Expenditure of one man one woman retired households mainly dependent on state pensions¹ by gross income quintile group

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Lowest twenty per cent	Second quintile group	Third quintile group	Fourth quintile group	Highest twenty per cent	All house- holds
Lower boundary of group (£ per week) ²		148	281	464	719	
Grossed number of households (thousands)	240	390	20	0	0	660
Total number of households in sample	75	120	7	1	0	203
Total number of persons in sample	150	240	14	2	0	406
Total number of adults in sample	150	240	14	2	0	406
Weighted average number of persons per household	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	19.10	31.10	..	..	..	26.60
Percentage standard error	9	8	..	..	..	6
2 Fuel and power	10.20	10.80	..	..	..	10.40
"	8	5	..	..	..	4
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	38.50	44.00	..	..	..	42.00
"	6	4	..	..	..	3
4 Alcoholic drink	4.60	6.90	..	..	..	6.00
"	20	14	..	..	..	11
5 Tobacco	1.90	3.80	..	..	..	3.00
"	35	21	..	..	..	18
6 Clothing and footwear	5.90	10.10	..	..	..	8.30
"	17	13	..	..	..	11
7 Household goods	14.40	22.20	..	..	..	19.20
"	19	15	..	..	..	12
8 Household services	7.40	7.90	..	..	..	7.90
"	19	7	..	..	..	8
9 Personal goods and services	6.10	10.10	..	..	..	8.60
"	13	17	..	..	..	13
10 Motoring	14.80	14.00	..	..	..	14.00
"	17	15	..	..	..	11
11 Fares and other travel costs	2.90	3.30	..	..	..	3.10
"	45	21	..	..	..	20
12 Leisure goods	6.10	8.40	..	..	..	7.40
"	20	10	..	..	..	9
13 Leisure services	16.90	20.20	..	..	..	19.30
"	18	19	..	..	..	14
14 Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..
"
1-14 All expenditure groups	149.10	193.30	..	..	..	176.10
Percentage standard error	6	5	..	..	..	4
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups	74.60	96.60	..	..	..	88.00

¹ Mainly dependent on state pension and not economically active - see appendix D.

² Boundaries divide the complete set of UK households into 5 equal groups. In previous years, for this table, they divided just the one man one woman retired households mainly dependent on state pensions into equal groups

4.9 Expenditure of one man one woman retired households not mainly dependent on state pensions by gross income quintile group 1999-2000

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

	Lowest twenty per cent	Second quintile group	Third quintile group	Fourth quintile group	Highest twenty per cent	All house- holds
Lower boundary of group (£) ¹		148	281	464	719	
Grossed number of households (thousands)	10	700	610	250	140	1,710
Total number of households in sample	5	210	178	74	41	508
Total number of persons in sample	10	420	356	148	82	1,016
Total number of adults in sample	10	420	356	148	82	1,016
Weighted average number of persons per household	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1 Housing (Net)	..	32.30	36.00	43.20	54.40	37.00
Percentage standard error	..	5	5	6	10	3
2 Fuel and power	..	10.20	11.20	14.00	18.30	11.80
"	..	4	4	5	6	2
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	..	46.90	55.70	61.80	84.00	55.10
"	..	3	3	5	8	2
4 Alcoholic drink	..	8.30	11.10	12.80	18.80	11.00
"	..	9	10	15	18	6
5 Tobacco	..	3.00	2.20	2.60	[3.50]	2.70
"	..	18	26	31	39	12
6 Clothing and footwear	..	10.80	15.50	23.60	11.30	14.30
"	..	12	16	20	26	9
7 Household goods	..	21.00	30.00	34.60	57.30	29.10
"	..	12	13	14	44	9
8 Household services	..	9.20	13.70	21.30	39.30	15.00
"	..	7	11	11	18	6
9 Personal goods and services	..	10.20	17.00	15.10	30.00	14.90
"	..	9	12	13	32	8
10 Motoring	..	26.10	40.90	68.70	103.60	43.90
"	..	10	8	14	25	7
11 Fares and other travel costs	..	3.10	4.40	4.80	..	4.30
"	..	18	28	28	..	15
12 Leisure goods	..	10.30	18.70	18.90	..	17.30
"	..	13	18	23	..	13
13 Leisure services	..	29.30	46.70	66.50	92.00	46.00
"	..	9	11	14	17	6
14 Miscellaneous	..	0.30	0.40	..	..	..
"	..	47	39	..	..	..
1-14 All expenditure groups	..	221.10	303.40	397.10	565.90	304.00
Percentage standard error	..	3	4	5	11	3
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)						
All expenditure groups	..	110.60	151.70	198.50	282.90	152.00

¹ Boundaries divide the complete set of UK households into 5 equal groups. In previous years, for this table, they divided just the one man one woman retired households not mainly dependent on state pensions into equal groups

4.10 Household expenditure by tenure

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

		Owners		Social rented from			
		Owned outright	Buying with a mortgage ¹	All	Council ²	Registered Social Landlord ³	All
Grossed number of households (thousands)		6,570	10,450	17,020	4,340	1,370	5,710
Total number of households in sample		1,858	2,882	4,740	1,287	379	1,666
Total number of persons in sample		3,539	8,131	11,670	2,853	813	3,666
Total number of adults in sample		3,254	5,632	8,886	1,919	535	2,454
Weighted average number of persons per household		1.9	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
Commodity or service		Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1	Housing (Net)	30.20	83.80	63.10	29.90	38.40	32.00
	Percentage standard error	2	1	1	3	5	2
2	Fuel and power	11.70	12.60	12.30	9.90	8.80	9.60
	"	1	1	1	2	4	2
3	Food and non-alcoholic drinks	54.20	75.20	67.10	41.40	38.90	40.80
	"	2	1	1	2	4	2
4	Alcoholic drink	12.10	20.90	17.50	9.10	7.40	8.70
	"	4	2	2	5	9	4
5	Tobacco	3.30	6.20	5.10	8.80	7.20	8.40
	"	6	4	3	4	9	4
6	Clothing and footwear	16.30	30.40	24.90	10.80	10.30	10.70
	"	4	3	2	5	9	5
7	Household goods	30.90	41.50	37.40	17.40	19.30	17.90
	"	5	3	3	6	11	5
8	Household services	16.60	26.30	22.50	9.70	11.30	10.10
	"	5	3	3	4	7	3
9	Personal goods and services	14.40	18.00	16.60	6.60	6.80	6.60
	"	5	3	2	10	10	8
10	Motoring	49.20	77.00	66.20	18.20	18.70	18.30
	"	5	3	2	7	10	6
11	Fares and other travel costs	5.60	13.40	10.40	5.20	4.20	5.00
	"	8	7	6	6	11	5
12	Leisure goods	15.40	25.60	21.60	10.30	10.60	10.30
	"	4	4	3	9	13	7
13	Leisure services	45.30	59.20	53.80	18.10	17.50	18.00
	"	4	4	3	5	10	4
14	Miscellaneous	0.60	2.20	1.60	0.40	0.70	0.50
	"	13	8	7	20	33	17
1-14	All above expenditure	305.70	492.30	420.20	195.90	200.20	196.90
	Percentage standard error	2	1	1	2	4	2
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)							
All expenditure groups		161.10	179.00	173.60	91.50	96.50	92.70

1 Including shared owners (who own part of the equity and pay mortgage, part rent).

2 "Council" includes local authorities, New Towns and Scottish Homes, but see note 3 below.

3 Formerly Housing Associations

4.10 Household expenditure by tenure (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

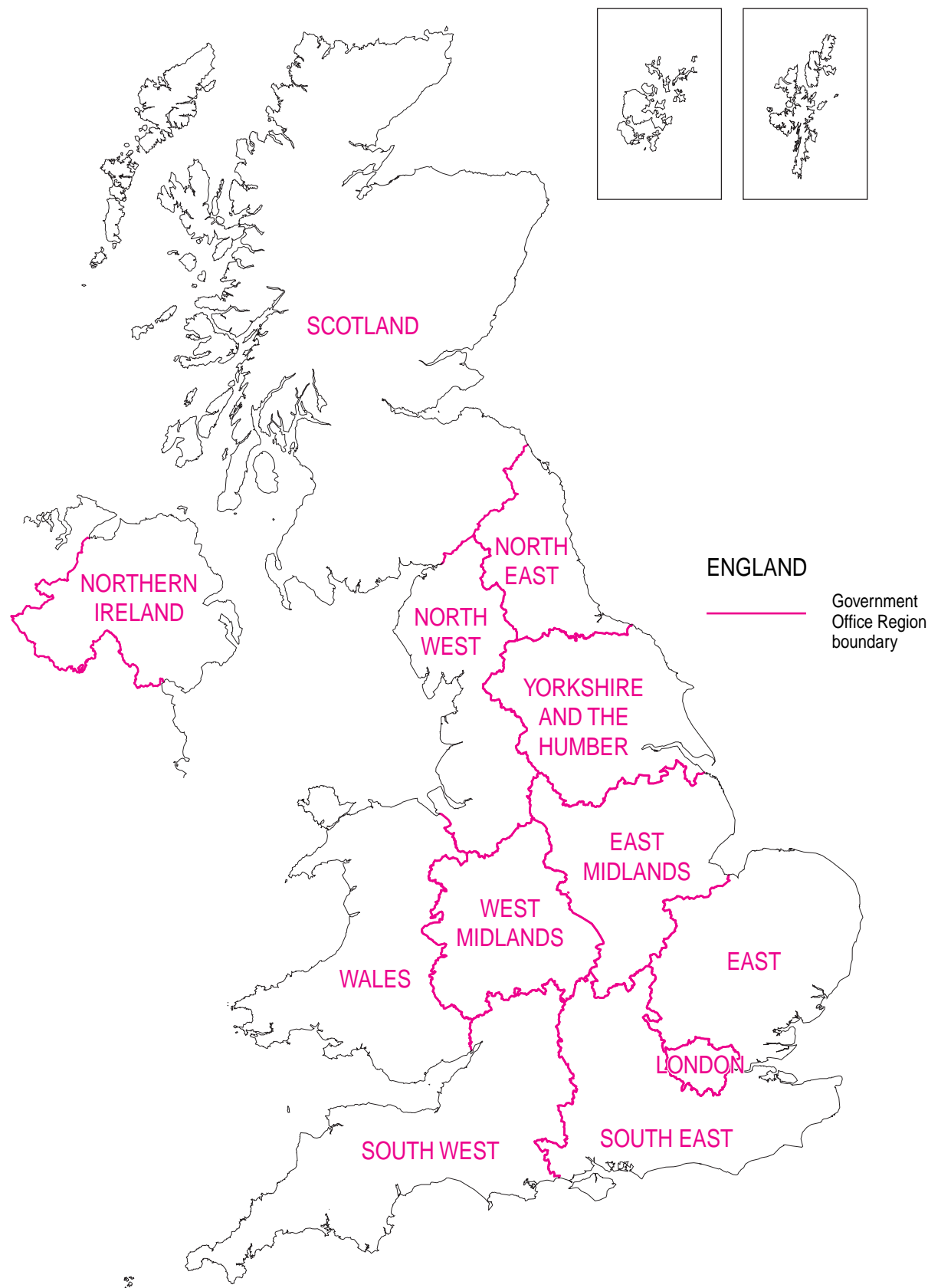
1999-2000

		Private rented ⁴		All	All tenures
		Rent free	Rent paid, unfurnished ⁵	Rent paid, furnished	
Grossed number of households (thousands)		370	1,420	810	2,600
Total number of households in sample		102	390	199	691
Total number of persons in sample		195	893	362	1,450
Total number of adults in sample		159	613	320	1,092
Weighted average number of persons per household		1.9	2.2	1.8	2.0
					2.3
Commodity or service		Average weekly household expenditure (£)			
1 Housing (Net)		13.70	74.00	95.80	72.20
	Percentage standard error	11	5	8	5
2 Fuel and power		9.40	10.30	6.40	8.90
	"	8	4	6	3
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks		52.60	52.60	51.50	52.20
	"	8	3	5	3
4 Alcoholic drink		11.50	13.50	20.80	15.50
	"	17	7	10	5
5 Tobacco		4.90	7.10	6.60	6.60
	"	24	8	13	7
6 Clothing and footwear		16.20	16.40	19.90	17.50
	"	18	8	12	6
7 Household goods		18.10	17.30	10.80	15.40
	"	18	7	10	6
8 Household services		10.70	16.10	14.00	14.70
	"	11	8	8	5
9 Personal goods and services		9.20	11.80	12.50	11.60
	"	15	8	10	6
10 Motoring		33.00	43.40	31.70	38.20
	"	18	9	13	7
11 Fares and other travel costs		6.20	7.80	17.00	10.40
	"	25	14	12	9
12 Leisure goods		19.10	16.10	15.70	16.40
	"	24	9	9	7
13 Leisure services		30.10	35.60	40.40	36.30
	"	16	12	13	8
14 Miscellaneous		..	..	1.10	2.50
	"	..	..	31	36
1-14 All above expenditure		238.60	324.90	344.30	318.60
	Percentage standard error	8	4	5	3
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)					
All expenditure groups		124.50	148.20	190.90	156.90
					155.30

4 All tenants whose accommodation goes with the job of someone in the household are allocated to "rented privately", even if the landlord is a local authority or housing association or Housing Action Trust, or if the accommodation is rent free. Squatters are also included in this category.

5 "Unfurnished" includes the answers: "partly furnished".

Statistical Regions of the United Kingdom



Chapter 5

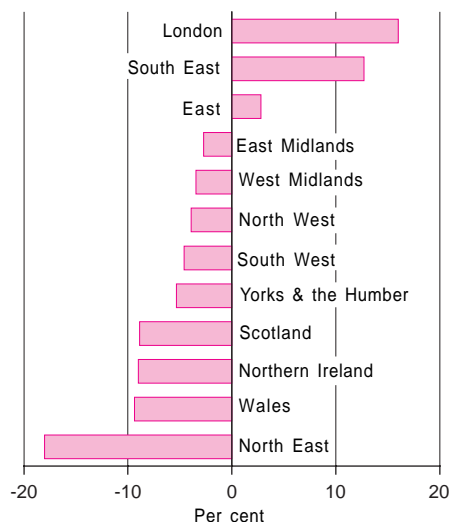
Expenditure by region

- Averaged over the last three years, weekly expenditure varied from £400 in London to £290 in the North East. The South East, London and East of England were the only regions in which average expenditure was higher than the UK average. Spending in the North East, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales was over seven per cent lower than the UK average.
- The biggest contributor to high expenditure in London was **housing**, an average of £75 a week net of housing benefit. London households also spent the most on **transport**.
- Total spending reported on **alcoholic drink** was highest in the North West at about £16.40 a week. It was lowest in Northern Ireland at £12.40 a week.
- Households in Northern Ireland spent the most on **non-alcoholic drinks**, an average of £3.00 a week. Households in London spent the most on **fruit juices, squashes and bottled water**, £1.80 a week, but those in Scotland and Northern Ireland spent the most on **fizzy drinks**, £1.70 a week.
- Northern Ireland had the highest expenditure on **cigarettes** spending 50 per cent more than the UK average at £8.70 a week.
- Total spending on **motoring** was lowest in the North East at £36.30 a week and highest in the South East at £60.70 a week. The proportion spent on **fuel and oil** was lowest in London.
- Expenditure on **rail and tube fares** is greatest for households in London at a weekly average of £4.30, over twice the UK average. Households in Scotland spent the most on **bus and coach fares**.
- Households in the East of England, the South East, the South West and London spent the most on **professional fees** (house moving and legal fees) at £2.60 or more a week.
- Households in London spent about 70 per cent more than the UK average of £5.50 on **educational training and expenses**. Households in the North East and Scotland spent over 40 per cent less.
- Households in London spent about 25 per cent more than the national average on **holidays**, while Northern Ireland and North East households spent the least, about 30 per cent less than the national average.

5

Expenditure by region

5.1 Total expenditure in relation to the UK average



This chapter illustrates the household expenditure patterns between the regions of the United Kingdom.

The regional breakdowns are based on Government Office Regions (GORs) in England, and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. A map can be found on page 78.

As in last year's edition of *Family Spending*, the tables and analysis in this chapter are based on data from the last three years, now 1997-98 – 1999-2000. This increases sample size and reliability.

Both the level and the composition of expenditure vary across the regions of the UK. These variations reflect both differences between regions and different household compositions in the regions.

Overview of expenditure patterns

Table 5.1 shows the range of average weekly expenditure for each region in the UK. **Figure 5.1** compares the total average weekly expenditure in each region with that for the UK. Three regions had an average weekly expenditure that was above the UK average of £350. They were South East, London and the East of England, with the highest average weekly expenditure being in London at £400 a week. Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales and the North East had an average expenditure that was over seven per cent below the UK average. The North East had the lowest average weekly expenditure at £290, that is eighteen per cent lower than the UK average.

5.2 Expenditure per household by type of administrative area

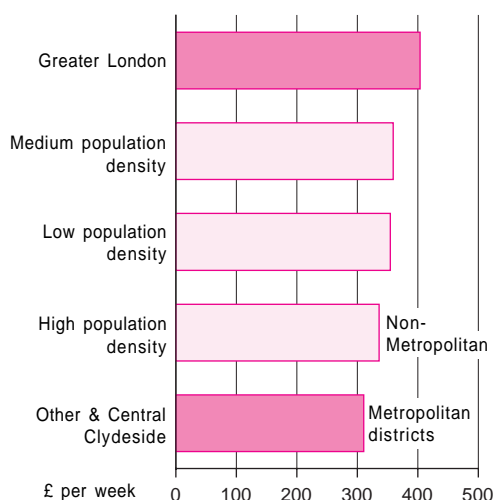


Figure 5.2 shows that spending varied with administrative area type. Households in Greater London spent the most, as mentioned above, at £400 a week while households in other metropolitan districts and Clydeside spent the least with a weekly average of £310. **Table 5.4** shows that the largest contribution to the higher expenditure in Greater London was from housing, an average of £74.50 compared to the UK average of £55.20, that is 35 per cent more than the average. Households in Greater London also had high expenditure on leisure services, 25 per cent more than the UK average at £52.30 a week, and double the UK average on fares and travel, at £18 a week. The main contribution to lower spending in other metropolitan areas was from their low expenditure on housing, 17 per cent less than the UK average on housing.

Expenditure on many of the main commodity headings was relatively similar for the administrative area types. Exceptions included

motoring, where expenditure was highest in medium and low population density non-metropolitan areas. Households from metropolitan areas other than London had the highest weekly expenditure on tobacco, 13 per cent more than the UK average.

Table 5.2 shows household expenditure on the main commodity headings as a percentage of total expenditure. Patterns of expenditure were very similar across the regions for the majority of commodity headings. Exceptions (aside from the London examples mentioned above) were expenditure for a number of items in Northern Ireland. Housing was only 10 per cent of expenditure compared with 16 per cent in the UK as a whole, but spending on food and non-alcoholic drink was more than the UK average, 21 per cent compared to 17 per cent and spending on fuel and power was also high, five per cent compared with three per cent.

Detailed expenditure patterns

Table 5.3 shows detailed household expenditure on the full range of commodities and services by UK countries and GORs.

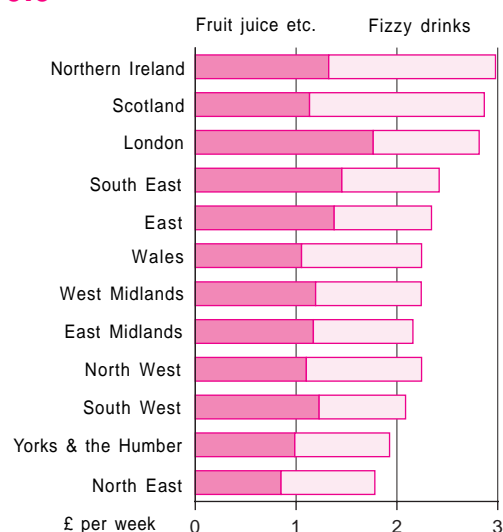
Drinks

Figure 5.3 shows expenditure on non-alcoholic cold drinks. Households in Northern Ireland, Scotland and London had the highest expenditure on non-alcoholic drink with Northern Ireland spending the most at £3.00 a week. The type of drinks bought varied between regions. Households in London spent the most on fruit juices, squashes and bottled water at a weekly average of £1.80. Households in Scotland and Northern Ireland spent the most on fizzy drinks at £1.70.

Alcoholic drink

Both total spent on alcoholic drinks and different types of drink vary across the regions. Households in the North West had the greatest total expenditure on alcohol at a weekly average of £16.40 and households in Northern Ireland the lowest, at £12.40. In all regions spending on beer and cider was higher than on other types of drink. **Figure 5.4** shows that households in Yorkshire and the Humber spent the most on beer and cider at a weekly average of £11.00, followed closely by the North West. Households in Northern Ireland spent the least on beer and on wine. After them, households in Scotland spent the lowest amount on beer and cider at a weekly average of £7.00 overall. Overall expenditure on wine was less than half the expenditure on beer and cider. Households in London

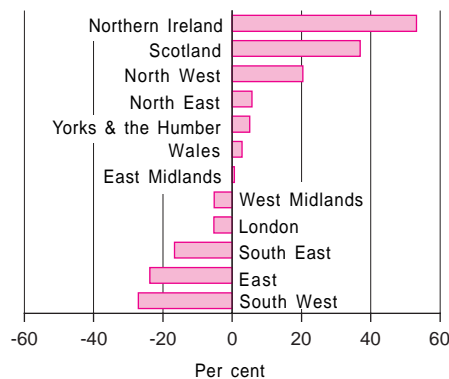
5.3 Non-alcoholic drink by region



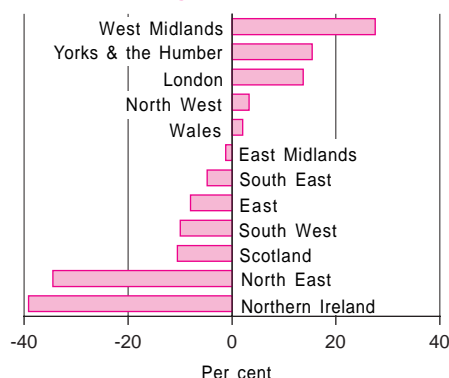
5.4 Beer and cider and wine by region



5.5 Cigarettes in relation to the UK average



5.6 TV, videos & audio equipment in relation to the UK average



5.7 Fares & other travel costs by region



spent the most on wine at a weekly average of £4.50. Households in Scotland spent twice the UK average on spirits and liqueurs at £4.00 a week. Spending on alcoholic drink is known to be under-reported in surveys, but the regional comparisons will be valid.

Cigarettes

Figure 5.5 shows expenditure on cigarettes across the regions. Northern Ireland had the highest expenditure on cigarettes and spent over 50 per cent more than the UK average at £8.70 a week. Households in Scotland also have a high expenditure on cigarettes and spent 35 per cent more than the UK average. Five regions spent less than the UK average with the South West and the East of England spending over 20 per cent less than the UK average. As with alcoholic drink, spending on tobacco is known to be under-reported in surveys but the regional comparisons are valid.

Televisions, videos and audio equipment

Households in the West Midlands have the greatest expenditure on televisions, videos and audio equipment and **Figure 5.6** shows that they spent nearly 30 per cent more than the UK average on these items. Households in Yorkshire and the Humber, North West, Wales and London also spent more than the UK average. Households in Northern Ireland and the North East spent the least, over 30 per cent less than the UK average on these items.

Motoring

Expenditure on motoring varies between the regions both in total and in composition. Total spending on motoring was lowest in the North East at £36.30 a week and highest in the South East at £60.70 a week. Spending on most aspects of motoring was lowest in the North West and highest on nearly all aspects in the South East. The exception was on vehicle insurance and tax, which was highest in Northern Ireland. In all areas, the highest spend was on purchase. The proportion spent on fuel and oil was lowest in London.

Fares and other travel costs

Expenditure on fares and travel costs varies across regions and by type of transport and **Figure 5.7** illustrates this. Expenditure on rail and tube fares is greatest for households in London at a weekly average of £4.30, over twice as much as the UK average of £1.70. Households in the East of England also had a high expenditure on rail and tube fare at £2.90 a week. Households in Northern Ireland

spent the least on rail fares at 30 pence a week. Households in the East Midlands, the West Midlands and the South West spent less than half the UK average.

The average UK expenditure on bus and coach fares was £1.40 a week. Households in the North East, Yorkshire and the Humber, London and Scotland all spent more than the UK weekly average. Households in Scotland spent the most at £2.00 a week, households in the East of England least 80 pence a week.

Expenditure on taxi, air and other travel was £4.60 a week for the UK average. Households in the North East and the West Midlands spent the least on these forms of transport. Households in London spent the most, over twice the UK average at £11.20 a week.

Professional fees

Over half of professional fees are in connection with moving house, and the rest are for legal fees (see Chapter 7, **Table 7.1**). Expenditure varies greatly between regions as **Figure 5.8** shows. Households in the East of England, the South East, the South West and London spent the most at £2.60 a week or more. Northern Ireland households spent much the least with an average weekly expenditure of 40 pence, less than a quarter of the UK average.

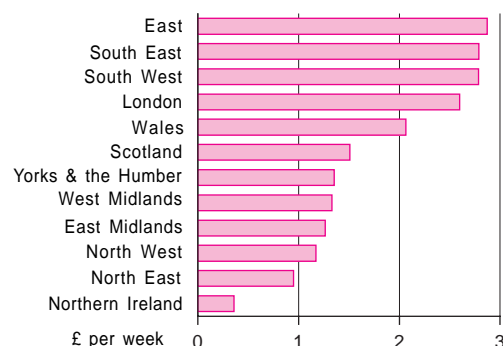
Educational training and expenses

Education training and expenses consists mainly of private education and leisure class fees. There is a large variation in spending (**Figure 5.9**). The average weekly amount in the UK is £5.50. Households in London spent £9.50 a week, that is about 70 per cent above the UK average. Households from both the South West and the South East also spent above the UK average. Households in the North East and Scotland spent over 40 per cent less than the UK average at £2.60 and £3.10 respectively.

Holidays

The UK average for total expenditure on holidays was £17.90 a week. Households in Northern Ireland and the North East spent the least on holidays, about 30 per cent less than the UK average. Households in Scotland spent a total of £14.10, about 20 per cent less than the average. Households in London spent the most at £22.60 a week, about 25 per cent more than the average. Households in the South East and South West also spent more than the average. (**Figure 5.10**).

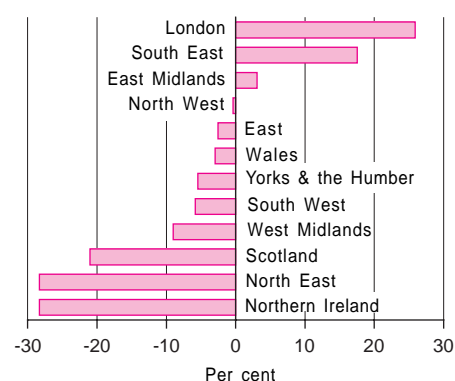
5.8 Professional fees by region



5.9 Educational training & expenses in relation to the UK average



5.10 Holidays in relation to the UK average



5.1 Household expenditure by UK Countries and Government Office Regions

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1997-98 – 1999-2000

	North East	North West	Yorks and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London
Average number of grossed households (thousands)	1,210	2,790	2,100	1,730	2,140	2,080	3,030
Total number of households in sample (over 3 years)	985	2,162	1,668	1,342	1,637	1,636	2,013
Total number of persons in sample (over 3 years)	2,250	5,234	4,064	3,243	4,102	3,925	4,655
Total number of adults in sample (over 3 years)	1,651	3,831	3,002	2,427	2,987	2,941	3,427
Weighted average number of persons per household	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)						
1 Housing (Net)	43.50	49.00	48.70	51.50	50.30	57.60	74.50
Percentage standard error	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
2 Fuel and power	12.00	12.40	11.70	11.90	12.40	11.30	10.90
"	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	50.10	56.00	54.70	58.00	57.30	60.10	65.90
"	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
4 Alcoholic drink	14.40	16.40	15.90	14.50	14.20	12.50	15.30
"	4	3	3	4	3	4	4
5 Tobacco	6.20	7.10	6.30	5.90	5.70	4.80	5.70
"	6	4	5	6	5	5	5
6 Clothing and footwear	19.70	22.50	20.20	18.30	19.80	21.00	24.50
"	5	4	5	4	4	4	4
7 Household goods	26.30	26.80	27.40	31.20	30.10	30.70	30.30
"	7	4	5	5	4	4	5
8 Household services	12.90	15.50	17.30	16.10	16.50	19.00	24.30
"	4	4	10	4	4	4	5
9 Personal goods and services	9.90	12.80	12.40	12.40	12.10	14.70	15.80
"	5	5	6	4	4	4	4
10 Motoring	36.30	50.90	49.00	53.10	52.10	56.20	44.90
"	5	4	5	5	4	4	4
11 Fares and other travel costs	6.00	6.40	7.10	6.90	5.90	9.20	17.90
"	9	5	14	15	10	8	5
12 Leisure goods	13.30	17.60	17.70	17.30	19.90	18.90	19.70
"	6	6	5	7	6	5	5
13 Leisure services	33.90	40.30	40.20	40.50	38.70	40.70	52.30
"	6	4	4	5	4	4	5
14 Miscellaneous	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.10	1.90
"	15	9	15	13	18	11	15
1-14 All expenditure groups	285.40	334.60	329.60	338.70	336.20	357.90	403.90
Percentage standard error	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)							
All expenditure groups	126.80	140.00	138.30	141.50	136.20	154.10	173.80

5.1 Household expenditure by UK Countries and Government Office Regions (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1997-98 – 1999-2000

	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland ¹	United Kingdom ¹
Average number of grossed households (thousands)	3,650	2,100	20,810	1,210	2,220	610	24,850
Total number of households in sample (over 3 years)	2,788	1,790	16,021	1,018	1,787	1,310	20,136
Total number of persons in sample (over 3 years)	6,655	4,247	38,375	2,504	4,046	3,509	48,434
Total number of adults in sample (over 3 years)	5,016	3,158	28,440	1,819	3,078	2,410	35,747
Weighted average number of persons per household	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.3
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)						
1 Housing (Net)	67.70	54.80	57.50	44.70	46.70	30.60	55.20
Percentage standard error	2	2	1	3	3	4	1
2 Fuel and power	11.30	11.20	11.60	12.60	12.90	15.20	11.90
"	1	2	1	2	1	2	0
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	61.40	55.40	58.60	55.20	57.70	67.30	58.50
"	1	1	1	2	2	2	0
4 Alcoholic drink	13.80	13.30	14.50	14.20	14.70	12.40	14.50
"	3	4	1	5	3	5	1
5 Tobacco	5.10	4.70	5.70	6.50	8.30	8.70	6.00
"	4	5	2	6	4	6	1
6 Clothing and footwear	21.40	17.30	20.90	20.50	21.00	25.30	21.00
"	3	4	1	5	4	5	1
7 Household goods	33.20	27.20	29.60	27.60	25.40	28.40	29.10
"	4	4	2	6	4	6	1
8 Household services	22.80	19.90	19.10	16.10	15.60	15.20	18.50
"	4	6	2	7	4	6	2
9 Personal goods and services	15.60	13.60	13.70	12.40	10.70	11.10	13.30
"	3	7	2	5	4	5	1
10 Motoring	60.70	52.40	51.80	42.80	44.10	47.20	50.50
"	3	4	1	5	4	7	1
11 Fares and other travel costs	10.60	5.60	9.10	5.40	7.70	6.00	8.70
"	7	10	3	10	8	8	3
12 Leisure goods	19.30	17.10	18.20	16.60	16.70	13.10	17.90
"	4	4	2	7	6	6	2
13 Leisure services	48.30	38.70	42.80	40.00	35.00	34.90	41.80
"	3	4	2	6	4	6	1
14 Miscellaneous	1.50	1.10	1.30	1.10	0.80	1.60	1.20
"	9	13	5	14	10	11	4
1-14 All expenditure groups	392.50	332.20	354.30	315.60	317.30	316.90	348.20
Percentage standard error	1	2	1	2	2	2	1
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)							
All expenditure groups	172.50	144.60	151.20	131.70	139.70	116.70	148.30

¹ The total includes the enhanced Northern Ireland dataset for 1998-99 and 1999-2000

5.2 Household expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure by UK Countries and Government Office Regions 1997-98 – 1999-2000

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

	North East	North West	Yorks and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London
Average number of grossed households (thousands)	1,210	2,790	2,100	1,730	2,140	2,080	3,030
Total number of households in sample (over 3 years)	985	2,162	1,668	1,342	1,637	1,636	2,013
Total number of persons in sample (over 3 years)	2,250	5,234	4,064	3,243	4,102	3,925	4,655
Total number of adults in sample (over 3 years)	1,651	3,831	3,002	2,427	2,987	2,941	3,427
Weighted average number of persons per household	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3
Commodity or service	Percentage of total expenditure						
1 Housing (Net)	15	15	15	15	15	16	18
2 Fuel and power	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	18	17	17	17	17	17	16
4 Alcoholic drink	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
5 Tobacco	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
6 Clothing and footwear	7	7	6	5	6	6	6
7 Household goods	9	8	8	9	9	9	7
8 Household services	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
9 Personal goods and services	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
10 Motoring	13	15	15	16	16	16	11
11 Fares and other travel costs	2	2	2	2	2	3	4
12 Leisure goods	5	5	5	5	6	5	5
13 Leisure services	12	12	12	12	12	11	13
14 Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-14 All expenditure groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.2 Household expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure 1997-98 – 1999-2000 by UK Countries and Government Office Regions (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland ¹	United Kingdom ¹
Average number of grossed households (thousands)	3,650	2,100	20,810	1,210	2,220	610	24,850
Total number of households in sample (over 3 years)	2,788	1,790	16,021	1,018	1,787	1,310	20,136
Total number of persons in sample (over 3 years)	6,655	4,247	38,375	2,504	4,046	3,509	48,434
Total number of adults in sample (over 3 years)	5,016	3,158	28,440	1,819	3,078	2,410	35,747
Weighted average number of persons per household	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.3
Commodity or service	Percentage of total expenditure						
1 Housing (Net)	17	16	16	14	15	10	16
2 Fuel and power	3	3	3	4	4	5	3
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	16	17	17	17	18	21	17
4 Alcoholic drink	4	4	4	4	5	4	4
5 Tobacco	1	1	2	2	3	3	2
6 Clothing and footwear	5	5	6	6	7	8	6
7 Household goods	8	8	8	9	8	9	8
8 Household services	6	6	5	5	5	5	5
9 Personal goods and services	4	4	4	4	3	3	4
10 Motoring	15	16	15	14	14	15	15
11 Fares and other travel costs	3	2	3	2	2	2	2
12 Leisure goods	5	5	5	5	5	4	5
13 Leisure services	12	12	12	13	11	11	12
14 Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-14 All expenditure groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ The total includes the enhanced Northern Ireland for 1998-99 and 1999-2000

5.3 Detailed household expenditure by UK Countries and Government Office Regions

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1997-98 – 1999-2000

	North East	North West	Yorks and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London
Average number of grossed households (thousands)	1,210	2,790	2,100	1,730	2,140	2,080	3,030
Total number of households in sample (over 3 years)	985	2,162	1,668	1,342	1,637	1,636	2,013
Total number of persons in sample (over 3 years)	2,250	5,234	4,064	3,243	4,102	3,925	4,655
Total number of adults in sample (over 3 years)	1,651	3,831	3,002	2,427	2,987	2,941	3,427
Weighted average number of persons per household	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)						
1 Housing (Net)	43.50	49.00	48.70	51.50	50.30	57.60	74.50
Percentage standard error	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
1.1 Gross rent, mortgage interest payments, water, council tax, etc	50.90	53.00	49.90	50.30	52.80	58.40	82.00
1.2 less housing benefit, rebates and allowances received	13.20	10.90	8.90	7.20	9.90	8.60	14.50
1.3 Net rent, mortgage interest payments, water rates, council tax, etc	37.70	42.10	41.00	43.10	42.80	49.80	67.50
1.4 Repairs, maintenance and decorations	5.80	6.90	7.70	8.40	7.50	7.80	7.00
2 Fuel and power	12.00	12.40	11.70	11.90	12.40	11.30	10.90
Percentage standard error	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
2.1 Gas	5.60	5.90	5.70	5.40	5.30	4.70	5.30
2.2 Electricity	5.70	5.90	5.60	5.70	6.10	5.80	5.50
2.3 Other fuels	0.70	0.50	0.50	0.70	0.90	0.80	0.10
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	50.10	56.00	54.70	58.00	57.30	60.10	65.90
Percentage standard error	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
3.1 Bread, rolls etc	1.70	1.90	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.70	1.70
3.2 Pasta, rice, flour and other cereals	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.70
3.3 Biscuits, cakes etc	2.80	2.80	2.90	2.90	3.00	3.10	2.40
3.4 Breakfast cereals	0.70	0.90	0.80	0.90	0.90	1.00	0.80
3.5 Beef and veal (uncooked)	1.30	1.40	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.30	1.10
3.6 Mutton and lamb (uncooked)	0.40	0.70	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.60	0.90
3.7 Pork (uncooked)	0.60	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.70	0.70	0.60
3.8 Bacon and ham (uncooked)	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.70
3.9 Poultry (uncooked)	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.70	1.90	2.00	2.20
3.10 Cold meats, ready to eat meats	1.30	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.30
3.11 Meat pies, sausages and other meats	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.00
3.12 Fish, shellfish and fish products	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.40	1.60	1.80
3.13 Butter	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
3.14 Margarine	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.30
3.15 Cooking oils and fats	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30
3.16 Fresh milk	1.90	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.20	2.20	1.90
3.17 Milk products including cream	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.40	1.30	1.40	1.30
3.18 Cheese	1.00	1.20	1.10	1.50	1.40	1.60	1.30
3.19 Eggs	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50
3.20 Potatoes, potato products (excluding crisps)	1.10	1.20	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.10
3.21 Other vegetables	2.50	2.70	2.90	3.20	3.00	3.40	3.70
3.22 Fruit, nuts	2.00	2.30	2.30	2.60	2.50	3.00	3.30

5.3 Detailed household expenditure by UK Countries and Government Office Regions (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1997-98 – 1999-2000

	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland ¹	United Kingdom ¹
Average number of grossed households (thousands)	3,650	2,100	20,810	1,210	2,220	610	24,850
Total number of households in sample (over 3 years)	2,788	1,790	16,021	1,018	1,787	1,310	20,136
Total number of persons in sample (over 3 years)	6,655	4,247	38,375	2,504	4,046	3,509	48,434
Total number of adults in sample (over 3 years)	5,016	3,158	28,440	1,819	3,078	2,410	35,747
Weighted average number of persons per household	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.3
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)						
1 Housing (Net)	67.70	54.80	57.50	44.70	46.70	30.60	55.20
Percentage standard error	2	2	1	3	3	4	1
1.1 Gross rent, mortgage interest payments, water, council tax, etc	66.80	56.00	59.80	47.10	51.20	33.20	57.80
1.2 less housing benefit, rebates and allowances received	7.70	9.00	10.00	10.00	11.20	9.50	10.10
1.3 Net rent, mortgage interest payments, water rates, council tax, etc	59.20	47.00	49.90	37.20	40.10	23.70	47.70
1.4 Repairs, maintenance and decorations	8.50	7.80	7.60	7.50	6.60	6.80	7.50
2 Fuel and power	11.30	11.20	11.60	12.60	12.90	15.20	11.90
Percentage standard error	1	2	1	2	1	2	0
2.1 Gas	5.00	3.80	5.20	5.20	4.60	0.10	5.00
2.2 Electricity	5.70	6.20	5.80	6.40	7.40	7.40	6.00
2.3 Other fuels	0.50	1.10	0.60	1.10	1.00	7.70	0.80
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	61.40	55.40	58.60	55.20	57.70	67.30	58.50
Percentage standard error	1	1	1	2	2	2	0
3.1 Bread, rolls etc	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00	3.00	1.80
3.2 Pasta, rice, flour and other cereals	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.50
3.3 Biscuits, cakes etc	3.00	2.80	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.90	2.90
3.4 Breakfast cereals	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.80	1.10	0.90
3.5 Beef and veal (uncooked)	1.40	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.80	3.00	1.50
3.6 Mutton and lamb (uncooked)	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.30	0.40	0.60
3.7 Pork (uncooked)	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.50	0.90	0.70
3.8 Bacon and ham (uncooked)	0.80	0.80	0.80	1.00	0.90	1.40	0.90
3.9 Poultry (uncooked)	2.10	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.40	1.90
3.10 Cold meats, ready to eat meats	1.30	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.40
3.11 Meat pies, sausages and other meats	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.30
3.12 Fish, shellfish and fish products	1.50	1.40	1.50	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.40
3.13 Butter	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.50	0.30
3.14 Margarine	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.30	0.50	0.40
3.15 Cooking oils and fats	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
3.16 Fresh milk	2.10	2.20	2.10	2.20	2.00	3.10	2.10
3.17 Milk products including cream	1.40	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.20	1.40	1.30
3.18 Cheese	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.30
3.19 Eggs	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.40
3.20 Potatoes, potato products (excluding crisps)	1.30	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.20	1.80	1.20
3.21 Other vegetables	3.50	3.10	3.20	2.70	2.30	2.90	3.10
3.22 Fruit, nuts	3.00	2.80	2.70	2.30	2.40	2.60	2.60

¹ The total includes the enhanced Northern Ireland dataset for 1998-99 and 1999-2000

5.3 Detailed household expenditure by UK Countries and Government Office Regions (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1997-98 – 1999-2000

	North East	North West	Yorks and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)						
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks (continued)							
3.23 Sugar	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.20
3.24 Jam, jellies, preserves and other spreads	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.30
3.25 Sweets and chocolates	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.90	2.00	1.60
3.26 Ice cream and sorbets	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.60	0.50
3.27 Tea	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
3.28 Coffee	0.60	0.60	0.70	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.50
3.29 Drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
3.30 Fruit juice, squashes, bottled water	0.90	1.10	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.40	1.80
3.31 Fizzy drinks	0.90	1.10	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3.32 Soup	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
3.33 Pizzas, vegetarian pies, quiches	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.60
3.34 Other convenience foods	1.80	1.90	1.70	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.10
3.35 Potato crisps and savoury snacks	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.80
3.36 Restaurant and café meals	7.10	7.90	8.10	8.90	8.50	9.70	12.90
3.37 Take-away meals eaten at home	2.80	3.00	2.90	3.20	3.10	2.90	3.90
3.38 Other take-away food and snack food	3.10	3.90	3.60	3.40	3.20	3.40	5.20
3.39 State school meals and meals at work	1.80	2.00	2.00	2.20	2.30	1.90	2.70
3.40 Other foods	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.40	1.40	1.50	1.60
4 Alcoholic drink	14.40	16.40	15.90	14.50	14.20	12.50	15.30
Percentage standard error	4	3	3	4	3	4	4
4.1 Beer, cider	9.70	10.50	11.00	8.90	9.30	7.20	7.90
4.2 Wines, fortified wines	2.60	3.10	2.80	3.30	2.80	3.10	4.50
4.3 Spirits, liqueurs	1.80	2.40	1.70	1.80	1.60	1.80	2.30
4.4 Other drinks	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.70
5 Tobacco	6.20	7.10	6.30	5.90	5.70	4.80	5.70
Percentage standard error	6	4	5	6	5	5	5
5.1 Cigarettes	5.80	6.60	5.70	5.50	5.20	4.20	5.20
5.2 Tobacco and other tobacco products	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.50
6 Clothing and footwear	19.70	22.50	20.20	18.30	19.80	21.00	24.50
Percentage standard error	5	4	5	4	4	4	4
6.1 Men's outerwear	4.00	5.00	4.20	4.70	4.30	4.10	5.70
6.2 Men's underwear and hosiery	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.60
6.3 Women's outerwear	6.80	7.20	7.10	5.80	6.50	7.80	8.00
6.4 Women's underwear and hosiery	1.30	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.50	1.50
6.5 Boys' outerwear	1.00	0.80	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.80
6.6 Girls' outerwear	0.90	1.10	0.90	0.70	1.00	0.80	0.90
6.7 Babies' outerwear	0.60	0.70	0.60	0.60	0.70	0.60	0.60
6.8 Boys', girls' and babies' underwear	0.50	0.50	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.30
6.9 Ties, belts, hats, gloves, etc	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.90
6.10 Haberdashery, textiles and clothes hire	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
6.11 Footwear	3.30	4.60	3.90	2.90	3.50	3.60	4.80

5.3 Detailed household expenditure by UK Countries and Government Office Regions (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1997-98 – 1999-2000

	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland ¹	United Kingdom ¹
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)						
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks (continued)							
3.23 Sugar	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
3.24 Jam, jellies, preserves and other spreads	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.30
3.25 Sweets and chocolates	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.10	2.00	1.90	1.80
3.26 Ice cream and sorbets	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
3.27 Tea	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.50
3.28 Coffee	0.60	0.70	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.50	0.60
3.29 Drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.20
3.30 Fruit juice, squashes, bottled water	1.50	1.20	1.30	1.10	1.10	1.30	1.30
3.31 Fizzy drinks	1.00	0.90	1.00	1.20	1.70	1.70	1.10
3.32 Soup	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.30
3.33 Pizzas, vegetarian pies, quiches	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.60	0.70	0.70	0.70
3.34 Other convenience foods	2.00	1.80	1.90	1.90	2.00	1.60	1.90
3.35 Potato crisps and savoury snacks	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.00
3.36 Restaurant and café meals	11.10	8.50	9.50	7.60	8.30	9.20	9.30
3.37 Take-away meals eaten at home	2.90	2.40	3.00	2.60	3.50	4.30	3.10
3.38 Other take-away food and snack food	3.30	2.90	3.60	3.50	3.90	3.40	3.70
3.39 State school meals and meals at work	2.00	1.70	2.10	2.10	2.00	3.20	2.10
3.40 Other foods	1.60	1.60	1.50	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.40
4 Alcoholic drink	13.80	13.30	14.50	14.20	14.70	12.40	14.50
Percentage standard error	3	4	1	5	3	5	1
4.1 Beer, cider	7.40	7.70	8.70	8.80	7.00	6.30	8.50
4.2 Wines, fortified wines	4.00	3.40	3.40	2.70	2.70	2.40	3.30
4.3 Spirits, liqueurs	1.80	1.70	1.90	2.20	4.00	3.00	2.10
4.4 Other drinks	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.80	0.60
5 Tobacco	5.10	4.70	5.70	6.50	8.30	8.70	6.00
Percentage standard error	4	5	2	6	4	6	1
5.1 Cigarettes	4.50	4.00	5.10	5.60	7.50	8.40	5.50
5.2 Tobacco and other tobacco products	0.50	0.70	0.60	0.80	0.80	0.40	0.60
6 Clothing and footwear	21.40	17.30	20.90	20.50	21.00	25.30	21.00
Percentage standard error	3	4	1	5	4	5	1
6.1 Men's outerwear	4.70	3.60	4.60	4.50	4.60	5.30	4.60
6.2 Men's underwear and hosiery	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.50
6.3 Women's outerwear	7.80	5.50	7.10	7.00	6.80	7.90	7.10
6.4 Women's underwear and hosiery	1.30	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.30
6.5 Boys' outerwear	0.60	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.00	0.80
6.6 Girls' outerwear	0.80	1.10	0.90	1.10	0.90	1.10	0.90
6.7 Babies' outerwear	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.90	0.70	1.00	0.60
6.8 Boys', girls' and babies' underwear	0.40	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.40
6.9 Ties, belts, hats, gloves, etc	0.70	0.50	0.60	0.40	0.60	0.50	0.60
6.10 Haberdashery, textiles and clothes hire	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.60	0.40
6.11 Footwear	3.70	3.10	3.80	3.20	3.90	5.70	3.80

¹ The total includes the enhanced Northern Ireland dataset for 1998-99 and 1999-2000

5.3 Detailed household expenditure by UK Countries and Government Office Regions (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1997-98 – 1999-2000

		North East	North West	Yorks and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London
Commodity or service		Average weekly household expenditure (£)						
7	Household goods	26.30	26.80	27.40	31.20	30.10	30.70	30.30
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	7	4	5	5	4	4	5
7.1	Furniture	8.40	7.70	7.30	7.90	7.50	7.20	9.50
7.2	Floor coverings	2.80	2.40	3.40	3.10	3.10	3.10	2.70
7.3	Soft furnishings and bedding	1.60	1.60	1.50	2.70	2.30	2.30	1.50
7.4	Gas and electric appliances, inc repairs	3.00	4.20	4.50	4.70	4.70	4.50	4.00
7.5	Kitchen/garden equipment, household hardware	3.50	3.40	3.30	4.60	4.40	4.90	4.60
7.6	Kitchen and electrical consumables	0.70	0.90	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.00
7.7	Greetings cards, stationery and paper goods	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90
7.8	Detergents and other cleaning materials	1.80	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.10	1.90
7.9	Toilet paper	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.70	0.70	0.70
7.10	Pets and pet food	2.30	2.60	2.50	2.90	2.70	3.00	2.40
8	Household services	12.90	15.50	17.30	16.10	16.50	19.00	24.30
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	4	4	10	4	4	4	5
8.1	Insurance of contents of dwelling	1.70	1.90	1.80	1.80	1.70	2.00	2.30
8.2	Postage	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.50	0.60	0.80
8.3	Telephone	5.30	6.20	5.90	6.40	6.50	6.90	8.90
8.4	Domestic help and childcare	1.70	2.00	2.30	2.00	2.40	2.40	3.90
8.5	Repairs to footwear, watches, etc	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.40
8.6	Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.70
8.7	Subscriptions	0.80	1.00	0.80	1.00	0.90	0.90	1.10
8.8	Professional fees	1.00	1.20	1.40	1.30	1.30	2.90	2.60
8.9	Other services	1.40	2.30	4.30	2.50	3.00	2.60	3.80
9	Personal goods and services	9.90	12.80	12.40	12.40	12.10	14.70	15.80
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	5	5	6	4	4	4	4
9.1	Leather and travel goods, jewellery, watches etc	1.40	2.10	2.30	1.90	1.50	2.00	2.20
9.2	Baby toiletries and equipment	0.70	0.80	0.50	0.80	0.60	0.80	0.80
9.3	Medicines, prescriptions, spectacles	1.50	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.20	3.10
9.4	Medical, dental, optical and nursing fees	0.70	1.50	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.80	2.10
9.5	Toiletries and soap	1.60	1.80	1.70	1.70	1.90	2.00	2.20
9.6	Cosmetics and hair products	2.30	2.20	2.10	2.30	2.50	2.60	2.80
9.7	Hairdressing, beauty treatment	1.80	2.20	2.20	2.20	1.90	2.30	2.70
10	Motoring	36.30	50.90	49.00	53.10	52.10	56.20	44.90
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	5	4	5	5	4	4	4
10.1	Cars, vans and motorcycles purchase	14.80	23.70	22.50	24.00	21.90	25.00	19.20
10.2	Spares and accessories	1.30	2.20	2.10	1.90	2.30	1.70	1.60
10.3	Car and van repairs and servicing	3.00	3.40	4.00	4.10	4.10	4.80	4.80
10.4	Motor vehicle insurance and taxation	5.40	6.80	6.50	6.90	7.40	7.60	6.70
10.5	Petrol, diesel and other motor oils	10.60	13.20	12.30	14.10	14.50	14.90	10.40
10.6	Other motoring costs	1.10	1.60	1.60	2.00	1.90	2.20	2.00
11	Fares and other travel costs	6.00	6.40	7.10	6.90	5.90	9.20	17.90
	<i>Percentage standard error</i>	9	5	14	15	10	8	5
11.1	Rail and tube fares	0.90	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.70	2.90	4.30
11.2	Bus and coach fares	1.80	1.50	1.70	1.10	1.40	0.80	1.80
11.3	Taxis, air and other travel	2.90	3.50	3.20	3.40	2.60	4.20	11.20
11.4	Bicycles, boats, purchase and repair	0.40	0.60	1.40	1.70	1.20	1.20	0.70

5.3 Detailed household expenditure by UK Countries and Government Office Regions (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1997-98 – 1999-2000

	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland ¹	United Kingdom ¹
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)						
7 Household goods	33.20	27.20	29.60	27.60	25.40	28.40	29.10
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1</i>
7.1 Furniture	8.00	5.80	7.80	6.60	7.00	8.20	7.70
7.2 Floor coverings	3.40	2.50	2.90	3.10	3.10	3.70	3.00
7.3 Soft furnishings and bedding	2.50	2.10	2.00	2.00	1.30	1.40	1.90
7.4 Gas and electric appliances, inc repairs	4.70	4.50	4.40	4.50	3.40	5.10	4.30
7.5 Kitchen/garden equipment, household hardware	4.80	4.30	4.30	3.80	3.20	3.40	4.10
7.6 Kitchen and electrical consumables	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.80	1.00
7.7 Greetings cards, stationery and paper goods	2.00	1.70	1.80	1.60	1.60	1.40	1.70
7.8 Detergents and other cleaning materials	2.00	1.80	1.90	1.80	1.80	2.20	1.90
7.9 Toilet paper	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.70
7.10 Pets and pet food	4.00	2.70	2.90	2.70	2.50	1.40	2.80
8 Household services	22.80	19.90	19.10	16.10	15.60	15.20	18.50
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2</i>
8.1 Insurance of contents of dwelling	2.00	1.80	1.90	1.50	1.70	1.50	1.90
8.2 Postage	0.70	0.70	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
8.3 Telephone	7.70	6.50	6.90	6.00	6.10	6.80	6.80
8.4 Domestic help and childcare	3.50	2.30	2.60	1.60	2.10	2.60	2.60
8.5 Repairs to footwear, watches, etc	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.30
8.6 Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	0.40	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30
8.7 Subscriptions	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.80	0.60	0.90
8.8 Professional fees	2.80	2.80	2.00	2.10	1.50	0.40	1.90
8.9 Other services	4.30	4.40	3.40	3.00	2.40	2.30	3.20
9 Personal goods and services	15.60	13.60	13.70	12.40	10.70	11.10	13.30
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>
9.1 Leather and travel goods, jewellery, watches etc	2.00	2.70	2.00	1.80	1.70	1.30	2.00
9.2 Baby toiletries and equipment	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.90	0.50	0.80	0.70
9.3 Medicines, prescriptions, spectacles	3.20	2.70	2.70	2.60	2.00	1.50	2.60
9.4 Medical, dental, optical and nursing fees	2.30	1.50	1.60	1.10	0.70	0.60	1.50
9.5 Toiletries and soap	2.10	1.80	1.90	1.70	1.80	2.20	1.90
9.6 Cosmetics and hair products	2.50	2.10	2.40	2.20	2.20	2.80	2.40
9.7 Hairdressing, beauty treatment	2.80	2.10	2.30	2.10	1.80	1.90	2.30
10 Motoring	60.70	52.40	51.80	42.80	44.10	47.20	50.50
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>
10.1 Cars, vans and motorcycles purchase	26.40	22.10	22.70	16.50	21.00	18.30	22.20
10.2 Spares and accessories	2.40	2.10	2.00	2.20	1.20	2.10	1.90
10.3 Car and van repairs and servicing	6.00	4.80	4.50	3.60	3.30	2.70	4.30
10.4 Motor vehicle insurance and taxation	8.00	6.90	7.10	6.00	5.40	8.30	6.90
10.5 Petrol, diesel and other motor oils	15.70	14.40	13.50	13.00	11.70	14.70	13.40
10.6 Other motoring costs	2.30	2.10	1.90	1.50	1.40	1.20	1.90
11 Fares and other travel costs	10.60	5.60	9.10	5.40	7.70	6.00	8.70
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>
11.1 Rail and tube fares	3.00	0.60	1.90	0.70	1.10	0.30	1.70
11.2 Bus and coach fares	1.00	1.10	1.30	1.20	2.00	1.40	1.40
11.3 Taxis, air and other travel	5.10	3.40	4.80	3.00	4.10	4.00	4.60
11.4 Bicycles, boats, purchase and repair	1.40	0.50	1.00	0.60	0.50	0.40	0.90

¹ The total includes the enhanced Northern Ireland dataset from 1998-99 and 1999-2000

5.3 Detailed household expenditure by UK Countries and Government Office Regions (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1997-98 – 1999-2000

	North East	North West	Yorks and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)						
12 Leisure goods	13.30	17.60	17.70	17.30	19.90	18.90	19.70
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	6	6	5	7	6	5	5
12.1 Books, maps, diaries	1.00	1.20	1.10	1.40	1.50	1.60	2.10
12.2 Newspapers	2.10	2.00	1.90	1.80	1.90	2.00	1.90
12.3 Magazines and periodicals	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10
12.4 TVs, videos, computers and audio equipment	5.00	7.90	8.80	7.60	9.80	7.00	8.70
12.5 Sports and camping equipment	0.40	0.80	0.60	0.70	0.90	0.70	1.00
12.6 Toys and hobbies	2.00	1.80	1.70	1.80	2.00	2.10	1.50
12.7 Photography and camcorders	0.60	1.10	0.80	1.00	1.00	2.10	1.40
12.8 Horticultural goods, plants, flowers	1.50	1.80	1.70	2.00	1.90	2.40	2.00
13 Leisure services	33.90	40.30	40.20	40.50	38.70	40.70	52.30
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	6	4	4	5	4	4	5
13.1 Cinema and theatre	0.60	1.10	0.80	0.90	0.80	1.10	1.50
13.2 Sports admissions and subscriptions	1.90	2.40	3.10	2.40	2.40	2.60	2.60
13.3 TV, video and satellite rental, television licences and Internet	3.50	4.00	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.50	3.80
13.4 Miscellaneous entertainments	0.80	1.10	1.30	1.80	1.20	1.10	1.40
13.5 Educational and training expenses	2.60	4.10	5.50	4.50	4.80	5.10	9.50
13.6 Holiday in UK	1.70	2.40	2.70	2.70	2.80	3.30	2.30
13.7 Holiday abroad	8.20	10.90	10.20	11.20	8.60	9.80	11.20
13.8 Other incidental holiday expenses	2.90	4.50	4.00	4.50	4.90	4.30	9.10
13.9 Gambling payments	5.30	4.00	4.10	3.80	4.10	3.40	3.80
13.10 Cash gifts, donations	6.40	5.70	5.00	5.10	5.40	6.60	7.20
14 Miscellaneous	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.10	1.90
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	15	9	15	13	18	11	15
1-14 All expenditure groups	285.40	334.60	329.60	338.70	336.20	357.90	403.90
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
15 Other payments recorded							
15.1 Life assurance, contributions to pension funds	16.70	18.70	19.20	19.20	20.70	21.60	23.50
15.2 Medical insurance premiums	0.50	0.90	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.50
15.3 Other insurance premiums	0.50	0.80	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.90	1.00
15.4 Income tax, payments less refunds	42.40	51.70	49.00	58.90	57.60	66.80	90.60
15.5 National insurance contributions	13.60	16.80	15.60	18.20	17.60	19.00	21.20
15.6 Purchase or alteration of dwellings, mortgages	14.80	14.60	15.00	16.70	17.50	23.60	18.70
15.7 Savings and investments	22.30	7.50	6.10	10.20	6.60	5.50	41.30
15.8 Repayment of loans to clear other debts	1.60	1.80	1.70	2.10	1.90	2.30	3.00

5.3 Detailed household expenditure by UK Countries and Government Office Regions (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1997-98 – 1999-2000

	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland ¹	United Kingdom ¹
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)						
12 Leisure goods	19.30	17.10	18.20	16.60	16.70	13.10	17.90
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	4	4	2	7	6	6	2
12.1 Books, maps, diaries	1.90	1.30	1.50	1.10	1.40	0.90	1.50
12.2 Newspapers	1.90	2.00	1.90	1.80	2.60	2.30	2.00
12.3 Magazines and periodicals	1.10	1.00	1.00	0.90	1.00	0.80	1.00
12.4 TVs, videos, computers and audio equipment	7.30	6.90	7.80	7.80	6.80	4.70	7.60
12.5 Sports and camping equipment	0.70	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.60	0.40	0.70
12.6 Toys and hobbies	2.10	1.90	1.90	1.70	1.50	1.90	1.80
12.7 Photography and camcorders	1.60	1.00	1.20	0.50	1.30	0.50	1.20
12.8 Horticultural goods, plants, flowers	2.70	2.10	2.10	1.90	1.50	1.60	2.00
13 Leisure services	48.30	38.70	42.80	40.00	35.00	34.90	41.80
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	3	4	2	6	4	6	1
13.1 Cinema and theatre	1.40	0.80	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
13.2 Sports admissions and subscriptions	2.80	2.30	2.60	2.30	2.70	1.90	2.50
13.3 TV, video and satellite rental, television licences and Internet	3.60	3.20	3.60	3.80	3.60	3.20	3.60
13.4 Miscellaneous entertainments	1.30	1.10	1.30	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.20
13.5 Educational and training expenses	7.10	5.90	5.80	4.60	3.10	3.60	5.50
13.6 Holiday in UK	3.00	2.60	2.70	2.40	1.90	1.10	2.50
13.7 Holiday abroad	11.20	10.50	10.40	9.60	8.90	7.20	10.20
13.8 Other incidental holiday expenses	6.80	3.70	5.40	5.40	3.30	4.60	5.20
13.9 Gambling payments	3.50	3.10	3.80	3.60	4.10	3.10	3.80
13.10 Cash gifts, donations	7.50	5.30	6.20	6.30	5.20	7.80	6.20
14 Miscellaneous	1.50	1.10	1.30	1.10	0.80	1.60	1.20
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	9	13	5	14	10	11	4
1-14 All expenditure groups	392.50	332.20	354.30	315.60	317.30	316.90	348.20
<i>Percentage standard error</i>	1	2	1	2	2	2	1
15 Other payments recorded							
15.1 Life assurance, contributions to pension funds	24.30	21.70	21.20	15.00	18.50	16.90	20.50
15.2 Medical insurance premiums	1.60	1.40	1.20	0.50	0.40	0.50	1.10
15.3 Other insurance premiums	1.10	1.30	0.90	0.60	0.60	0.50	0.90
15.4 Income tax, payments less refunds	85.60	55.40	65.60	38.10	52.20	36.90	62.40
15.5 National insurance contributions	20.20	15.50	18.00	12.80	16.20	13.80	17.50
15.6 Purchase or alteration of dwellings, mortgages	23.40	122.10	29.00	11.50	17.10	12.00	26.70
15.7 Savings and investments	12.40	9.00	14.00	3.70	5.10	2.10	12.40
15.8 Repayment of loans to clear other debts	2.70	2.00	2.20	1.80	1.70	0.60	2.10

¹ The total includes the enhanced Northern Ireland dataset for 1998-99 and 1999-2000

5.4 Household expenditure by type of administrative area

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1997-98 – 1999-2000

		Metropolitan districts		Non-Metropolitan Districts			All households
		Greater London	Others & Central Clydeside	High population density ¹	Medium population density ²	Low population density ³	
Average number of grossed households (thousands)		3,030	5,260	5,800	4,940	5,820	24,850
Total number of households in sample (over 3 years)		2,013	3,981	4,932	3,954	5,256	20,136
Total number of persons in sample (over 3 years)		4,654	9,489	11,785	9,576	12,930	48,434
Total number of persons in sample (over 3 years)		3,426	6,993	8,715	7,058	9,555	35,747
Weighted average number of persons per household		2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Commodity or service		Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1	Housing (Net)	74.50	45.70	54.90	55.10	54.00	55.20
	Percentage standard error	2	1	1	1	1	1
2	Fuel and power	10.90	11.90	11.40	12.10	12.60	11.90
	"	2	1	1	1	1	0
3	Food and non-alcoholic drinks	65.90	53.50	57.40	59.30	59.70	58.50
	"	2	1	1	1	1	0
4	Alcoholic drink	15.30	15.30	14.50	14.70	13.20	14.50
	"	4	2	2	2	2	1
5	Tobacco	5.70	6.80	6.00	5.80	5.70	6.00
	"	5	3	3	3	3	1
6	Clothing and footwear	24.50	20.30	20.00	21.40	20.40	21.00
	"	4	3	2	3	2	1
7	Household goods	30.30	24.70	27.40	31.90	31.80	29.10
	"	5	3	3	3	2	1
8	Household services	24.30	15.50	17.40	18.40	19.30	18.50
	"	5	5	3	3	3	2
9	Personal goods and services	15.80	10.90	13.00	14.20	13.80	13.30
	"	4	3	3	3	3	1
10	Motoring	44.80	43.80	47.60	56.00	57.70	50.50
	"	4	3	3	3	2	1
11	Fares and other travel costs	17.90	7.20	8.20	7.60	6.50	8.70
	"	5	6	6	6	6	3
12	Leisure goods	19.70	16.40	17.40	18.70	18.20	17.90
	"	5	4	3	4	3	2
13	Leisure services	52.30	37.90	40.10	43.20	40.20	41.80
	"	5	3	2	3	3	1
14	Miscellaneous	1.90	1.10	1.10	1.30	1.20	1.20
	"	15	10	7	7	7	4
1-14	All expenditure groups	403.90	311.00	336.30	359.70	354.40	348.20
	Percentage standard error	2	1	1	1	1	1
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)							
All expenditure groups		173.80	133.90	145.10	151.90	147.70	148.30

1 Over 7.9 persons per hectare (over 3.2 persons per acre)

2 2.2 to 7.9 persons per hectare (0.9 to 3.2 persons per acre)

3 Under 2.2 persons per hectare (0.9 persons per acre)

Chapter 6

Trends in household expenditure

- Spending on **leisure goods and services** continues to rise as a proportion total expenditure. This group shows the largest increase in spending since 1970, up from nine per cent of the total in 1970 to just over 17 per cent in 1999-2000
- The proportion of expenditure going on **food** has shown the largest decrease since 1970, but has levelled out at around 17 per cent for the last three years, from 26 per cent in 1970. The average number of persons per household has fallen by about 20 per cent since 1970, however, so spending per person has gone up slightly.
- Since 1970 spending on **motoring** has risen from 11 per cent of total expenditure (£28 per week at 1999-2000 prices) to 15 per cent (£51 per week) in 1999-2000. This increase is in the same proportion as the increase in average number of cars per household, from 0.55 to 1.03
- Total household expenditure on **motoring** increased steadily between 1995-96 and 1998-99 by £4 or £5 per week, then levelled out at around £53 for 1999-2000.
- Expenditure on **motoring** for car owners has increased from around £60 per week in 1995-96 (at 1999-2000 prices) to nearly £74 in 1999-2000. The level of increase has come down from around five pounds year-on-year between the first three years to around one or two pounds in later years.
- Car owners actually spent more on **fares and other travel costs** than non-car owners, by anything up to £3.70 per week (1999-2000). Spending on fares etc for car owners has shown a steady rise over the four-year period, but there has been little change for non-car owners.
- Spending on **motoring** has increased in all income groups over the last four years. The largest increase in money terms was for households with the highest fifth of incomes. The largest percentage increase was for households with the lowest fifth of incomes.
- Households in the lowest three of the five income groups spent less on **fares** in 1999-2000 than four years earlier, but those in the top two groups spent more

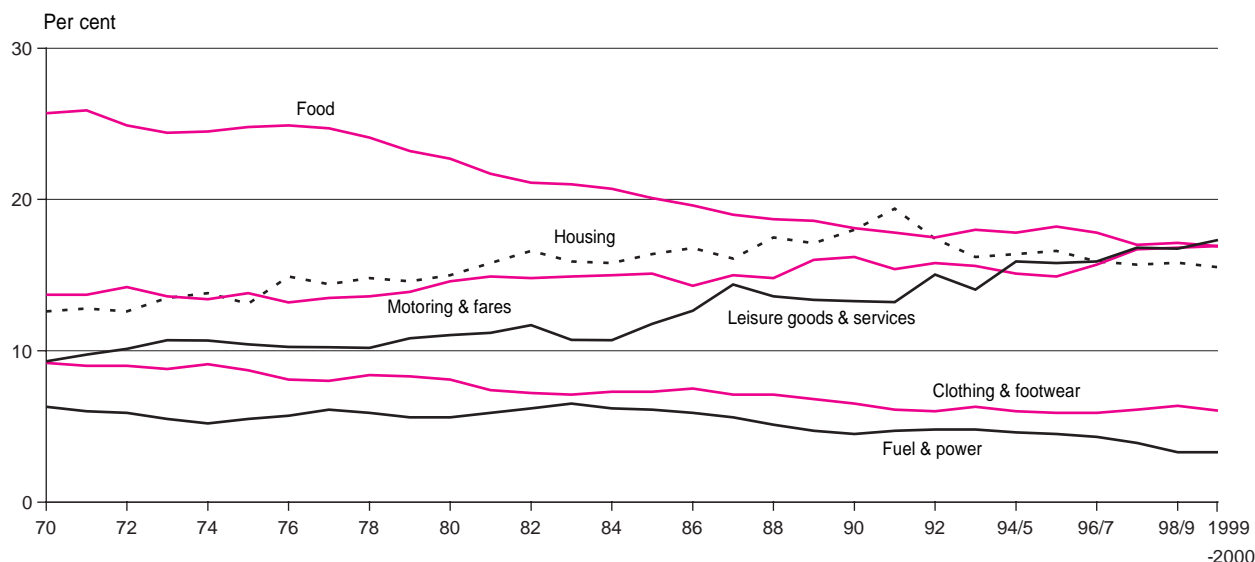
6

Trends in household expenditure

This chapter looks at long-term trends in average household expenditure since 1970 and medium term trends for the last five years for selected items. Inevitably, the definitions of some categories of expenditure have changed over the period. Definitions and changes to them since 1990 are outlined in **Appendices D and E** and in earlier reports for changes in years before 1990. Results from the earlier years prior to 1995-96, could not be weighted or include children's data, which was not collected. For comparability all long-term trend results in this chapter are unweighted and exclude children's expenditure. Medium term trend comparisons are based on weighted data and include children's expenditure. All results in this chapter have been uprated to 1999-2000 prices.

Tables 6.1, 6.2 and Figure 6.1 show trends on selected categories of expenditure. Spending on leisure goods and services combined continues to rise as a proportion of total expenditure. This group shows the largest increase in spending since 1970, up from nine per cent in 1970 (£22 a week in 1999-2000 prices) to just over 17 per cent (£60 per week) in 1999-2000. **Table 6.2** shows that since 1970 the proportion spent on leisure goods has remained fairly constant at around four or five per cent but that spent on leisure services has trebled from four per cent in 1970 to 12 per cent in 1999-2000. The proportion of expenditure going on food has shown the largest decrease over the period, but has levelled out at around 17 per cent for the last three years, from 26 per cent in 1970. In monetary terms spending on food has declined from £65 per week

6.1 Percentage of total expenditure on selected categories, 1970 to 1999-2000



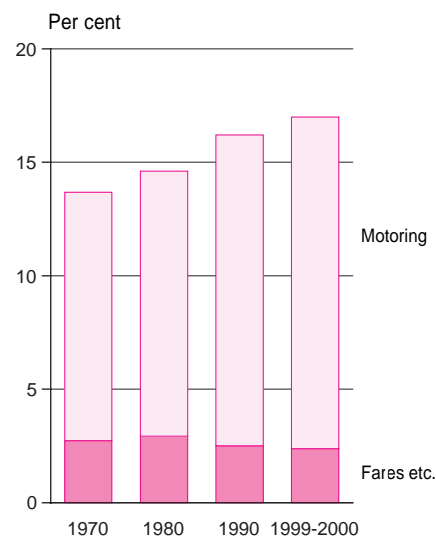
(1999-2000 prices) in 1970 to £59 per week in 1999-2000. The average number of persons per household has fallen by about 20 per cent since 1970, however, so spending per person has gone up slightly.

Motoring and fares and other travel costs

As a proportion of total expenditure, spending on motoring and fares combined equalled spending on food at around 17 per cent (£60 per week) in 1999-2000. However, while expenditure on food has decreased over the years, that on motoring and fares continued to rise, from 14 per cent in 1970 to around 17 per cent in 1999-2000. **Figure 6.2** shows that the proportion of total expenditure going just on fares and other travel costs remained fairly constant at three per cent in earlier years dropping to two per cent in more recent years. Over the same period spending on motoring has risen from 11 per cent of total expenditure (£28 per week at 1999-2000 prices) in 1970 to 15 per cent (£51 per week) in 1999-2000. This increase is almost exactly in line with the increase in average number of cars per household, from 0.55 in 1970 to 1.03 in 1999-2000.

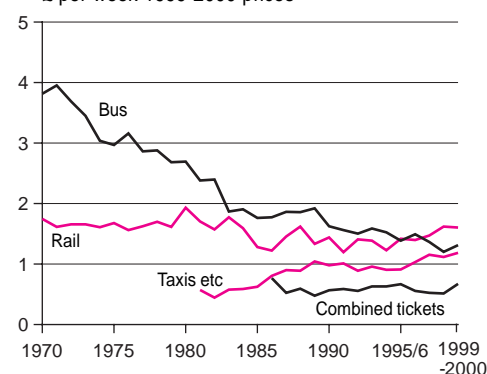
Figure 6.3 illustrates how spending on bus and coach fares, rail and tube fares, combined fares and taxi fares (including hired cars with drivers), as separate items, has changed since 1970. Expenditure on rail and tube fares has not changed greatly over this period. There is a fair amount of year-to-year variability, but broadly it rose from £1.60 in the years around 1970 to £1.90 in 1980, fell to around £1.30 in 1990 and was about £1.60 in the last two years. At 1999-2000 prices spending on bus and coach fares has fallen considerably from 1970 when it was £3.80 a week. Apart from year-to-year variability the trend has been steadily downwards and in 1999-2000 expenditure was around £1.30 per week. Combined fares include tickets covering bus and tube (travelcards), bus and train and tube and train travel. Data for expenditure on these types of ticket has only been collected since 1986 when expenditure stood at around 80 pence a week. There has been little variation in expenditure in the years since then; in 1999-2000 it was just under 70 pence a week. There was a steady increase in spending on taxi fares between 1982 and 1991 when it rose from just over 40 pence a week to just over £1. Between 1992 and 1995-96 expenditure remained steady at around 90 pence after which it began to rise again. In 1999-2000 spending on taxi fares had risen to about £1.20 a week.

6.2 Percentage of expenditure on motoring and fares etc.

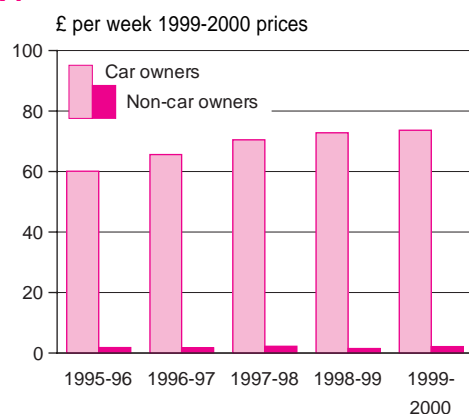


6.3 Expenditure on fares

£ per week 1999-2000 prices



6.4 Motoring by car owners and non-car owners

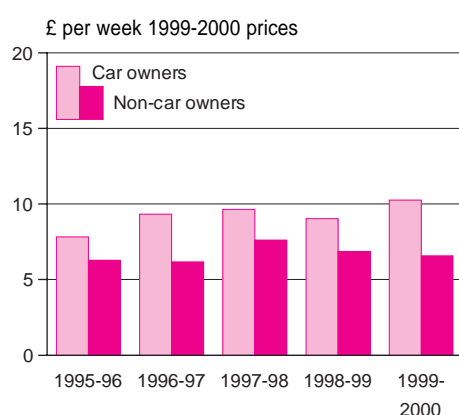


Recent trends in expenditure on motoring and fares for car owner and non-car owner households

This section looks at trends from 1995-96. All data are weighted, include children's expenditure and have been uprated to 1999-2000 prices. The breakdown for items included in the motoring and fares and other travel cost categories can be found in **Table 7.1**.

Total household expenditure on motoring increased steadily between 1995-96 and 1998-99 by £4.00 or £5.00 per week, then levelled out at £52.60 for 1999-2000. Expenditure on fares and other travel costs shows a similar steady increase up until 1997-98 (£9.00 per week). In 1998-99 it dropped back to £8.30, before rising to nearly £9.20 per week in 1999-2000.

6.5 Fares & other travel costs by car owners and non-car owners



Figures 6.4 and 6.5 show spending on motoring and fares and other travel costs for households that own cars and those that don't. **Figure 6.4** illustrates that expenditure on motoring for car owners has increased from around £60 per week in 1995-96 to nearly £74 in 1999-2000. The level of increase has come down from around five pounds year-on-year between the first three years to around one or two pounds in later years. However this figure also shows that some non-car owning households recorded expenditure on motoring items and that this has been fairly consistent over the four-year period at between £1.50 and £2.20 per week.

6.6 Motoring by car owning households only, 1995-96 to 1999-2000

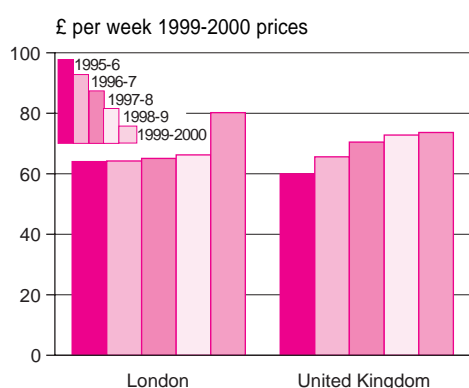


Figure 6.5 looks at fares for car owning and non-car owning households. It shows that car owners actually spent more on fares and other travel costs than non-car owners, by anything up to £3.70 per week (1999-2000). This is related to income – in 1999-2000 only 22 per cent of the tenth of households with the lowest incomes have a car compared with 95 or 96 per cent in the highest two income groups. It also shows that spending on fares etc for car owners has shown a steady rise over the four-year period, but there has been little change for non-car owners.

Figure 6.6 compares average weekly expenditure on motoring for households in London with the United Kingdom average for car owners only. Although spending on motoring averaged over

all households is lower in London than elsewhere, spending by households with cars is much the same - higher in some years and lower in others. Both London and the UK show an upward trend in expenditure across the five-year period with an overall increase of about 25 per cent. The increases for the UK as a whole were greater in the early part of the period, as noted above. The profile of change for London looks rather different and may be due to sampling variability.

Figure 6.7 compares average weekly expenditure on fares and other travel costs for car owning and non-car owning households in London with the UK average. For both London and the UK in general car owning households spent more on fares etc than their non-car owning counterparts. Both types of household in London spent nearly twice the UK average on fares etc. for each year. For car owning households the general trend over the four years is upward although there are some year-on-year fluctuations. However, for non-car owning households in the UK as a whole, expenditure on fares etc. has changed very little over the four-year period. For non-car owning households in London expenditure increased between 1995-96 and 1997-98 and decreased after that.

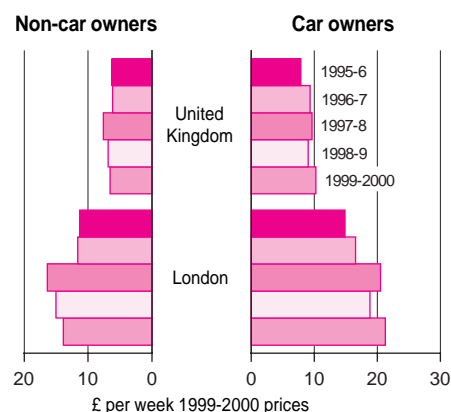
Recent trends by household characteristics

Household composition

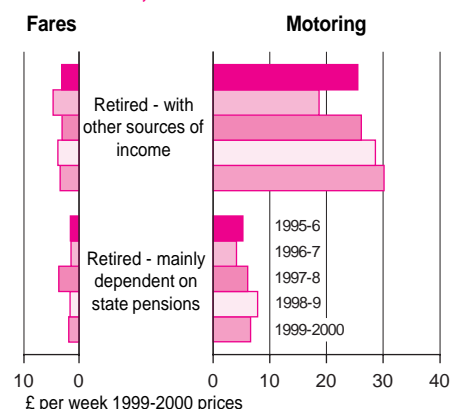
Figure 6.8 illustrates expenditure on motoring and fares and other travel costs for retired households separately for those mainly dependent on state pensions and those with other sources of income. The retired households with other sources spent about four times as much on motoring as those mainly dependent on state pensions. However both groups increased their spending on motoring over the four years.

Differences in spending on fares and other travel costs were much less marked between the retired household categories. Retired households with other sources of income spent about 80 per cent more on fares etc than those dependent on state pensions. There was no clear trend in spending, which probably remained about the same over the four years.

6.7 Fares and other travel by car owners and non-car owners, 1995-96 to 1999-2000



6.8 Motoring and fares etc by retired households, 1995-96 to 1999-2000



6.9 Motoring and fares etc by households with children, 1995-96 to 1999-2000

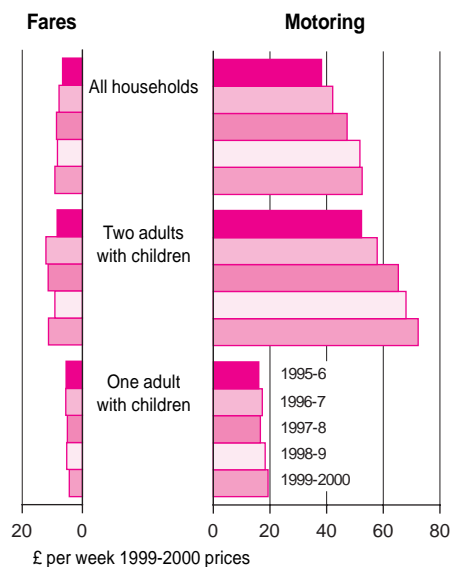


Figure 6.9 shows spending on motoring and fares etc. for one and two adult households with children. Single parent households generally spent less than a third of what couple households with children spent on motoring. The general trend for the categories shown was for year-on-year increases. For single parent households spending on motoring increased by about 20 per cent between 1995-96 and 1999-2000 (£16 up to £19 a week). The increase was nearly 40 per cent for couple households with children (£52 up to £72 a week) the same percentage increase as for all households.

Single parent households also spent less on fares etc than the couple household with children equivalents. Although the general trend for all households is upward, there were no clear trends for these two types of household.

Age of head of household

Motoring expenditure for households where the head of household was aged between 30 and 65 shows the greatest increase over the four-year period, up from £50 in 1995-96 to around £65 a week in 1998-99 and 1999-2000. The trend for this age group was similar to that for all households. For households where the head was aged under 30 there was no clear trend in spending, which remained about the same during the period. For households with a head aged 65 or over the trend is not completely clear, though there was probably an increase in expenditure over the four years.

6.10 Motoring and fares etc by age of head of household, 1995-96 to 1999-2000

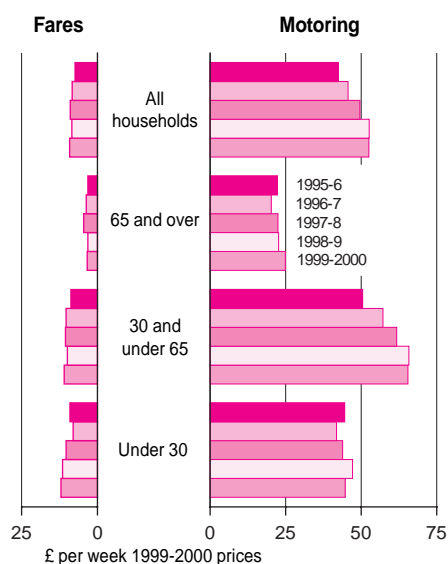


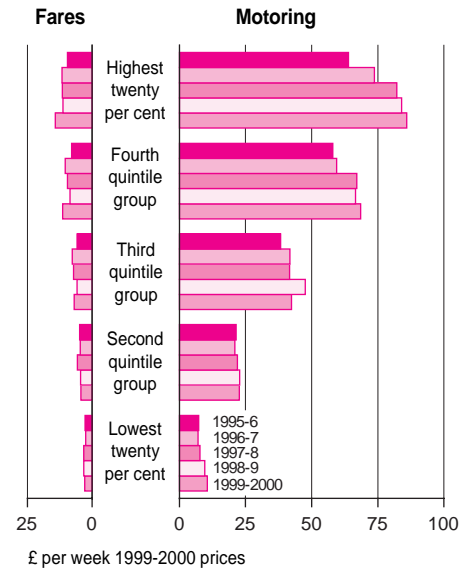
Figure 6.10 shows that spending on fares and other costs was similar for those households where the head was under 30 or between 30 and 65. The general trend for both groups was upward, similar to that for all households. Where the head of household was aged under 30 spending on fares etc. increased by about 30 per cent over the 4-year period (£9.10 in 1995-96 to £12.10 in 1999-2000). Where the head of household was over retirement age expenditure on fares was much less, roughly a third of what the other two groups spent, and remained fairly level.

Gross income quintile

Expenditure on motoring varies greatly between income groups but has increased for all of them over the last four years. The largest increases were among the households with the highest fifth of income and, in proportional terms, those with the lowest fifth.

Trends in expenditure on fares differ between the income quintiles. The lower three groups spent less in 1999-2000 than they had done in some of the previous years while households in the top two groups spent more. (Figure 6.11).

6.11 Motoring and fares etc by gross income quintile, 1995-96 to 1999-2000



6.1 Household expenditure 1970 to 1999-2000

Year		1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986
Total number of households in sample		6,393	7,017	6,695	7,203	7,001	6,944	7,428	7,081	7,178
Total number of persons		18,834	20,472	18,974	19,793	19,019	18,844	20,022	18,557	18,330
Average number of persons per household		2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Commodity or service		Average weekly household expenditure (£)								
1	Housing (Net)	31.80	33.20	37.90	37.70	38.80	40.50	44.80	44.10	49.90
2	Fuel and power	15.80	15.50	14.40	14.50	15.60	15.00	16.80	17.30	17.40
3	Food and non-alcoholic drinks	65.00	65.60	67.20	63.00	63.10	61.50	56.70	57.60	58.40
4	Alcoholic drink	11.20	12.40	13.20	12.70	12.80	13.10	12.30	13.30	13.70
5	Tobacco	12.10	10.50	9.90	9.40	8.90	8.10	7.70	8.00	7.60
6	Clothing and footwear	23.30	23.60	24.90	20.50	22.20	22.00	19.50	20.30	22.50
7	Household goods	19.40	21.70	24.00	19.20	21.10	21.90	22.00	23.90	25.90
8	Household services	10.50	11.90	12.20	11.60	11.50	13.30	14.10	14.60	17.20
9	Personal goods and services	6.50	6.80	7.40	6.70	7.00	7.80	7.60	8.10	9.00
10	Motoring	27.60	29.90	29.50	27.60	28.50	31.60	31.90	33.40	34.00
11	Fares and other travel costs	6.90	7.40	7.40	6.90	7.10	7.90	8.00	8.30	8.50
12	Leisure goods	11.10	11.70	12.90	10.90	11.80	12.60	12.20	13.20	14.10
13	Leisure services	11.00	12.40	12.70	12.20	12.00	14.00	14.80	15.30	18.20
14	Miscellaneous	0.80	1.00	1.30	1.30	2.30	1.30	1.10	1.20	1.20
1-14	All expenditure groups	253.10	263.60	274.80	254.10	262.50	270.70	269.60	278.40	297.50
Average weekly expenditure per person (£) All expenditure groups		87.20	90.90	98.10	93.70	96.50	99.60	100.00	106.20	116.40
		Average weekly household income (£)								
Gross income (£)		313.30	322.20	347.20	337.30	346.80	359.90	355.50	361.50	390.10
Disposable income (£)		261.40	..	..	..	..	297.10	290.40	292.60	321.10

6.1 Household expenditure 1970 to 1999-2000 (cont.)

1999-2000 prices

based on unweighted, adult only data

Year	1988	1990	1992	1994 -95	1995 -96	1996 -97	1997 -98	1998 -99	1999 -2000
Total number of households in sample	7,265	7,046	7,418	6,853	6,797	6,415	6,409	6,630	7,097
Total number of persons	18,280	17,437	18,174	16,617	16,586	15,732	15,430	16,218	16,786
Average number of persons per household	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure (£)								
1 Housing (Net)	55.80	58.60	56.90	53.10	53.50	53.10	54.00	55.60	54.80
2 Fuel and power	16.40	14.70	15.60	14.80	14.30	14.40	13.30	12.20	11.60
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	59.70	59.10	57.30	57.70	58.60	59.70	58.60	59.30	58.90
4 Alcoholic drink	14.30	13.20	13.30	14.10	12.60	13.40	13.90	13.30	14.20
5 Tobacco	7.00	6.40	6.50	6.40	6.50	6.60	6.40	6.00	6.00
6 Clothing and footwear	22.60	21.10	19.70	19.60	19.00	19.80	21.00	21.90	21.00
7 Household goods	23.40	26.40	26.30	25.90	26.00	28.30	28.20	30.10	30.50
8 Household services	15.30	16.20	16.10	17.30	16.80	17.70	18.80	19.00	18.70
9 Personal goods and services	12.60	12.50	12.20	12.30	12.80	12.60	13.10	13.30	13.50
10 Motoring	39.40	44.60	42.90	41.40	41.00	44.60	48.80	51.30	51.30
11 Fares and other travel costs	7.60	8.20	8.70	7.60	6.80	8.10	8.50	7.70	8.40
12 Leisure goods	15.10	14.90	16.00	15.90	15.20	16.40	17.10	16.80	17.50
13 Leisure services	28.20	28.40	33.10	35.70	35.50	36.70	40.70	41.10	42.80
14 Miscellaneous	1.20	1.80	2.10	2.60	2.60	2.40	2.10	2.10	2.20
1-14 All expenditure groups	318.50	326.10	326.70	324.50	321.40	334.50	344.70	349.70	351.40
Average weekly expenditure per person (£)									
All expenditure groups	126.50	131.70	133.40	133.80	131.70	136.40	143.20	151.30	146.40
	Average weekly household income (£)								
Gross income (£)	442.10	445.30	412.20	422.50	422.30	429.50	441.10	464.40	463.60
Disposable income (£)	363.20	378.90	336.60	341.50	340.10	351.40	360.00	376.80	379.40

6.2 Household expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure 1970 to 1999-2000

based on unweighted, adult only data

Year	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986
Total number of households in sample	6,393	7,017	6,695	7,203	7,001	6,944	7,428	7,081	7,178
Total number of persons	18,834	20,472	18,974	19,793	19,019	18,844	20,022	18,557	18,330
Average number of persons per household	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Commodity or service	Percentage of total expenditure								
1 Housing (Net)	13	13	14	15	15	15	17	16	17
2 Fuel and power	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	26	25	25	25	24	23	21	21	20
4 Alcoholic drink	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5 Tobacco	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
6 Clothing and footwear	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	7	8
7 Household goods	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	9	9
8 Household services	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	6
9 Personal goods and services	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
10 Motoring	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	11
11 Fares and other travel costs	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
12 Leisure goods	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5
13 Leisure services	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
14 Miscellaneous	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
1-14 All expenditure groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.2 Household expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure 1970 to 1999-2000 (cont.)

based on unweighted, adult only data

Year	1988	1990	1992	1994 -95	1995 -96	1996 -97	1997 -98	1998 -99	1999 -2000
Total number of households in sample	7,265	7,046	7,418	6,853	6,797	6,415	6,409	6,630	7,097
Total number of persons	18,280	17,437	18,174	16,617	16,586	15,732	15,430	16,218	16,786
Average number of persons per household	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Commodity or service	Percentage of total expenditure								
1 Housing (Net)	18	18	17	16	17	16	16	16	16
2 Fuel and power	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	3
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	19	18	18	18	18	18	17	17	17
4 Alcoholic drink	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5 Tobacco	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
6 Clothing and footwear	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7 Household goods	7	8	8	8	8	9	8	9	9
8 Household services	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
9 Personal goods and services	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
10 Motoring	12	14	13	13	13	13	14	15	15
11 Fares and other travel costs	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
12 Leisure goods	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
13 Leisure services	9	9	10	11	11	11	12	12	12
14 Miscellaneous	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1-14 All expenditure groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.3 Household expenditure by Standard Statistical Region and UK Countries, 1967 to 1999-2000 (1999-2000 prices)

based on unweighted, adult only data

	North	Yorks and Humber-side	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	East Anglia	South East
Average weekly household expenditure (£)							
1 Housing (Net)							
1967-1970	25.10	23.60	27.40	25.40	29.30	28.00	39.40
1977-1980	32.10	30.80	37.20	35.70	41.50	38.80	49.40
1987-1990	43.20	43.60	51.10	55.40	54.70	57.50	70.10
1996-97 - 1999-2000	44.50	49.60	49.00	50.50	50.10	54.70	69.90
2 Fuel and power							
1967-1970	14.70	14.00	16.20	14.60	15.60	14.80	16.00
1977-1980	14.60	13.90	14.70	14.80	15.00	16.10	15.00
1987-1990	15.50	15.50	15.90	15.60	15.40	15.70	15.70
1996-97 - 1999-2000	12.90	12.70	13.00	12.50	12.90	11.60	12.10
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks							
1967-1970	62.00	61.20	63.40	63.00	66.40	61.30	67.50
1977-1980	60.70	60.50	60.80	61.00	62.70	58.40	65.50
1987-1990	53.80	54.60	56.60	57.40	56.80	58.50	65.00
1996-97 - 1999-2000	49.60	54.10	55.00	56.80	56.60	58.00	62.30
4 Alcoholic drink							
1967-1970	11.80	10.10	12.60	10.40	12.30	7.70	9.80
1977-1980	14.30	13.40	13.50	13.10	13.80	10.70	12.50
1987-1990	14.10	13.90	15.70	13.40	12.70	11.50	14.40
1996-97 - 1999-2000	13.80	14.80	15.30	13.40	13.50	11.10	13.20
5 Tobacco							
1967-1970	13.70	12.30	13.60	11.90	13.20	10.40	11.90
1977-1980	10.00	9.50	9.30	8.20	8.80	6.90	7.50
1987-1990	7.20	7.10	7.90	7.00	6.90	5.50	6.20
1996-97 - 1999-2000	6.40	6.10	7.00	5.90	5.80	5.00	5.20
6 Clothing and footwear							
1967-1970	21.50	18.90	22.20	19.70	21.60	17.50	23.40
1977-1980	21.20	20.80	21.50	18.50	22.30	18.00	23.10
1987-1990	19.10	19.80	21.10	20.00	20.40	18.40	24.70
1996-97 - 1999-2000	18.90	20.20	22.30	18.50	19.50	19.90	22.20
7 Household goods							
1967-1970	17.40	16.80	18.70	19.80	19.30	22.60	22.40
1977-1980	19.30	19.40	19.90	21.70	21.90	19.80	24.90
1987-1990	23.00	22.60	22.80	24.40	24.10	25.00	28.10
1996-97 - 1999-2000	25.90	27.90	26.50	30.20	30.30	27.90	32.70

6.3 Household expenditure by Standard Statistical Region and UK Countries, 1967 to 1999-2000 (1999-2000 prices) (cont.)

based on unweighted, adult only data

		London	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
		Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
1	Housing (Net)						
	1967-1970	43.50	32.60	26.30	24.20	20.80	30.30
	1977-1980	50.50	38.60	31.80	27.20	25.60	38.90
	1987-1990	70.40	58.30	43.60	40.90	37.20	55.50
	1996-97 - 1999-2000	71.90	55.60	46.30	46.10	30.50	54.30
2	Fuel and power						
	1967-1970	15.20	16.40	15.40	16.40	15.80	15.60
	1977-1980	14.00	16.10	16.50	16.00	25.20	15.30
	1987-1990	15.10	15.80	16.70	16.10	22.00	15.90
	1996-97 - 1999-2000	11.60	12.30	13.40	13.40	15.30	13.60
3	Food and non-alcoholic drinks						
	1967-1970	70.00	63.10	65.00	66.70	69.10	65.00
	1977-1980	67.20	58.10	63.40	63.60	67.30	62.50
	1987-1990	67.20	59.20	57.10	56.70	63.40	59.30
	1996-97 - 1999-2000	62.40	55.80	54.70	56.40	65.60	57.80
4	Alcoholic drink						
	1967-1970	10.90	8.90	9.40	11.50	8.10	10.50
	1977-1980	13.00	10.60	12.80	14.00	8.40	12.90
	1987-1990	15.90	13.00	13.40	14.10	9.60	13.90
	1996-97 - 1999-2000	13.10	12.40	13.10	13.30	11.70	13.40
5	Tobacco						
	1967-1970	13.30	10.50	12.90	14.70	14.00	12.60
	1977-1980	8.00	7.10	8.70	11.10	9.60	8.60
	1987-1990	6.50	5.70	7.60	9.10	8.00	6.90
	1996-97 - 1999-2000	5.50	4.80	6.50	8.10	8.70	6.10
6	Clothing and footwear						
	1967-1970	26.00	19.00	22.40	23.80	31.70	22.00
	1977-1980	23.40	17.70	22.70	24.00	29.10	21.80
	1987-1990	25.90	19.90	21.60	23.10	26.40	21.90
	1996-97 - 1999-2000	23.30	17.80	19.30	20.00	24.80	20.70
7	Household goods						
	1967-1970	23.40	20.50	17.30	19.00	15.80	19.80
	1977-1980	24.60	19.10	19.20	21.00	15.00	21.50
	1987-1990	25.40	27.00	23.30	20.40	24.70	24.90
	1996-97 - 1999-2000	30.10	27.80	28.80	25.50	28.10	29.20

6.3 Household expenditure by Standard Statistical Region and UK Countries, 1967 to 1999-2000 (1999-2000 prices) (cont.)

based on unweighted, adult only data

	North	Yorks and Humber-side	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	East Anglia	South East
	Average weekly household expenditure (£)						
8 Household services							
1967-1970	8.50	8.60	9.90	8.80	9.50	9.50	12.30
1977-1980	11.20	10.40	11.40	11.70	11.30	9.20	13.90
1987-1990	10.80	12.70	13.80	12.50	12.60	13.90	19.90
1996-97 - 1999-2000	12.50	17.80	15.60	16.20	16.30	16.80	23.10
9 Personal goods and services							
1967-1970	5.70	5.70	6.30	6.40	6.60	6.60	7.90
1977-1980	6.50	6.50	6.80	7.10	7.00	6.60	8.30
1987-1990	9.30	10.60	11.60	11.80	11.00	11.80	14.80
1996-97 - 1999-2000	9.90	12.20	12.50	12.30	11.90	13.80	15.60
10 Motoring							
1967-1970	21.70	21.10	23.40	24.90	26.10	28.20	29.80
1977-1980	25.80	25.00	27.80	29.90	29.80	29.90	33.80
1987-1990	36.00	37.30	40.40	44.60	43.60	41.70	44.60
1996-97 - 1999-2000	39.10	47.50	46.60	50.40	50.00	49.90	53.80
11 Fares and other travel costs							
1967-1970	6.10	5.90	6.60	7.00	7.30	7.90	8.30
1977-1980	6.30	6.10	6.80	7.30	7.30	7.30	8.30
1987-1990	5.90	6.40	7.10	5.60	5.20	6.30	11.20
1996-97 - 1999-2000	5.40	6.40	7.10	6.40	5.50	6.10	12.70
12 Leisure goods							
1967-1970	8.40	8.30	9.10	9.80	9.80	10.30	11.20
1977-1980	10.80	11.10	11.40	12.20	12.20	11.80	14.10
1987-1990	12.60	13.40	13.70	15.50	12.10	15.20	18.10
1996-97 - 1999-2000	13.80	16.10	16.50	16.60	17.50	17.60	18.80
13 Leisure services							
1967-1970	8.80	8.80	10.30	9.00	9.80	9.70	12.70
1977-1980	12.40	11.40	12.60	12.90	12.40	10.10	15.40
1987-1990	20.10	22.20	27.10	23.30	21.60	29.60	36.80
1996-97 - 1999-2000	33.70	39.50	39.10	37.60	37.50	34.80	48.40
14 Miscellaneous							
1967-1970	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.60	0.90
1977-1980	1.50	1.70	1.80	1.60	1.90	1.70	2.90
1987-1990	1.30	1.40	1.20	1.50	1.10	1.40	1.70
1996-97 - 1999-2000	1.70	2.00	2.30	2.10	2.20	1.80	2.50
1-14 All expenditure groups							
1967-1970	226.30	216.00	240.20	231.30	247.50	235.10	273.30
1977-1980	246.70	240.70	255.50	255.60	268.20	245.20	294.40
1987-1990	272.00	281.00	306.20	307.90	298.30	319.10	371.70
1996-97 - 1999-2000	289.20	327.20	329.40	330.50	330.60	329.80	393.40

6.3 Household expenditure by Standard Statistical Region and UK Countries, 1967 to 1999-2000 (1999-2000 prices) (cont.)

based on unweighted, adult only data

	London	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Average weekly household expenditure (£)						
8 Household services						
1967-1970	13.20	10.60	7.90	9.20	9.20	10.10
1977-1980	14.20	11.10	10.40	11.20	10.60	11.80
1987-1990	23.00	15.10	12.20	13.60	12.80	15.10
1996-97 - 1999-2000	23.50	20.00	15.50	15.80	15.00	18.30
9 Personal goods and services						
1967-1970	8.20	6.90	5.50	6.00	5.50	6.70
1977-1980	8.00	6.90	6.60	6.50	6.10	7.20
1987-1990	15.80	12.40	11.40	10.40	10.80	12.20
1996-97 - 1999-2000	15.40	12.90	12.10	10.40	11.50	13.00
10 Motoring						
1967-1970	28.90	26.20	23.70	22.40	24.90	25.60
1977-1980	33.40	27.90	28.90	27.60	28.40	29.60
1987-1990	38.30	47.60	38.40	33.90	43.40	41.70
1996-97 - 1999-2000	41.50	51.30	42.60	44.50	45.60	48.80
11 Fares and other travel costs						
1967-1970	8.10	7.30	6.70	6.30	7.00	7.20
1977-1980	8.20	6.80	7.10	6.80	7.00	7.30
1987-1990	15.10	6.00	6.00	7.70	6.30	7.80
1996-97 - 1999-2000	16.00	5.70	5.60	7.40	5.90	8.10
12 Leisure goods						
1967-1970	11.50	10.00	8.40	8.90	7.60	9.70
1977-1980	13.50	11.50	11.20	11.10	9.40	12.20
1987-1990	17.60	16.40	13.70	13.50	12.10	15.10
1996-97 - 1999-2000	18.00	16.50	15.60	15.70	12.70	16.80
13 Leisure services						
1967-1970	13.60	10.90	8.10	9.50	9.50	10.50
1977-1980	15.70	12.30	11.50	12.30	11.80	13.10
1987-1990	36.20	28.90	20.70	22.10	20.40	27.90
1996-97 - 1999-2000	49.00	37.80	37.80	33.40	34.60	40.10
14 Miscellaneous						
1967-1970	0.90	0.80	0.90	0.90	1.00	0.80
1977-1980	2.50	1.80	1.50	1.60	0.70	2.00
1987-1990	1.80	1.20	1.70	1.30	1.70	1.50
1996-97 - 1999-2000	2.80	2.00	2.30	2.10	2.20	2.20
1-14 All expenditure groups						
1967-1970	286.60	243.60	229.90	239.50	240.00	246.50
1977-1980	296.20	245.60	252.20	253.90	254.30	262.20
1987-1990	374.20	326.50	287.40	283.10	298.90	319.50
1996-97 - 1999-2000	385.10	333.20	314.60	313.40	313.90	342.60

Chapter 7

Detailed expenditure, recent changes & place of purchase

Changes since 1995-96

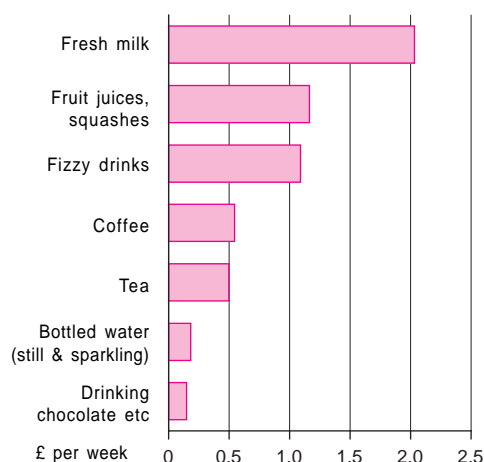
All expenditures are shown at 1999-2000 prices.

- Since 1995-96 average household expenditure on **fuel and power** has fallen by a fifth, from £14.20 to £11.30 a week. Spending on each of the two main sources, **gas and electricity**, also fell by about a fifth.
- Household spending on **take-away meals eaten at home** has continued to rise from £2.40 per week in 1995-96 to £3.10 per week in 1998-99 and £3.40 per week in 1999-2000.
- The amount spent, on average per week, on **restaurant and café meals** rose from £8.40 in 1995-96 to £9.90 in 1999-2000.
- Spending on **alcoholic drinks** increased from £13.60 per week in 1995-96 to £14.20 per week in 1998-99 and has continued to rise to £15.30 per week in 1999-2000.
- The proportion of households paying professional fees for **moving house** rose from 6 per cent in 1995-96 to 8 per cent in 1999-2000.
- Spending on **leisure services** continued to increase by about 20 per cent over the period, from £36.30 in 1995-96 to £44.00 in 1999-2000.
- Spending on **personal computers, printers and calculators** has risen significantly, by almost one-third to £1.40 per week.
- Spending on **satellite subscriptions to channels and cable TV subscription and connection** showed the most significant increase in the leisure services category.
- Spending on **admission charges for spectator sports** has increased by almost three-quarters since 1995-96 to 60 pence per week. **Cinema admissions** showed an increase of almost one-third during the 4-year period.
- Total expenditure on **gambling** fell by a fifth between 1995-96 and 1999-2000. The main falls were on the **lotteries and scratchcards** and on **football pools**.

7

Detailed expenditure, recent changes & place of purchase

7.1 Expenditure on non-alcoholic drinks



Detailed expenditure in 1999-2000

Table 7.1 provides the most detailed breakdown of household expenditure. Weekly expenditure is averaged over all households in the survey and is shown for 125 items, many of which are divided further into sub-categories. Details concerning another nine items that are not classified as expenditure items in the context of '*Family Spending*' are also shown, under the heading 'Other items recorded'.

The table also shows proportions of households recording expenditure on different items. Most small purchases are recorded in the fortnight's diary, so the proportions are just for a two-week period. Credit card purchases are recorded in the diary, but purchases with other types of deferred or spread payments are recorded in the questionnaire, with varying recording periods. Other expenditures, recorded only in the household interview, relate to payments in the last three months (e.g. central heating oil) or twelve months (e.g. household contents insurance) or, for regular bills, to the most recent payment (e.g. telephone bills). Proportions recording expenditure are not, therefore, all comparable.

Some of the standard errors shown in **Tables 7.1** and **7.2** are a little higher than those shown elsewhere. They have been calculated by a better method, but one that is too resource-intensive to be used generally. **Appendix C** gives the details.

7.2 Types of holidays in the UK and abroad as a proportion of total expenditure on holidays



Non-alcoholic drinks

Figure 7.1 and **Table 7.1** show that during the two-week diary period 93 per cent of all households recorded expenditure on fresh milk. Spending on fresh milk was £2.00 per week averaged over all households. Sixty-one per cent of households recorded expenditure on fizzy drinks, an average weekly expenditure of £1.10. Spending on tea and coffee was approximately the same at 50 pence and 60 pence per week, respectively. The least was spent on drinking chocolate and other food drinks, at 10 pence per week.

Holidays

Table 7.1 shows expenditure on holidays in the UK and abroad. This is broken down further into package, hotel and self-catering holidays for each. Expenditure on holidays abroad was four times as much as the amount spent on holidays in the UK, at £10.70 and £2.50 per week, respectively.

Figure 7.2 shows expenditure on package, hotel and self-catering holidays abroad and in the UK as a proportion of total expenditure on holidays. Package holidays abroad were by far the largest expenditure item accounting for 70 per cent of the total expenditure on holidays, 65 per cent more than the UK equivalent. The proportion of expenditure on hotel holidays was approximately the same abroad and in the UK, at 8 and 7 per cent, respectively. This was about one-tenth of the proportion spent on package holidays abroad. However, more was spent on self-catering holidays in the UK than abroad.

Changes between 1995-96, 1998-99 and 1999-2000

There were significant changes in expenditure on a number of items in 1999-2000 compared with the previous twelve months and with 1995-96. These are shown at 1999-2000 prices.

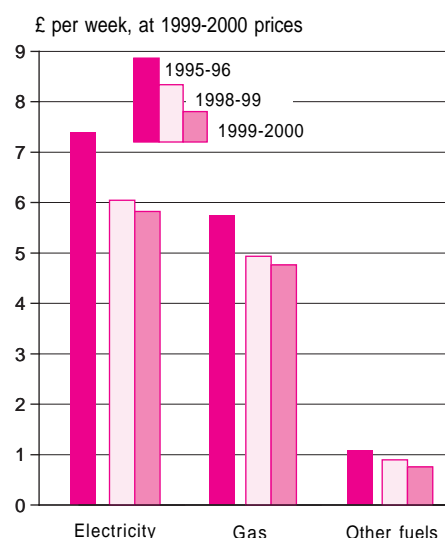
Fuel and power

Figure 7.3 illustrates the change in expenditure on fuel and power since 1995-96. Each of the components shows a continuing fall in the amount spent. In the year since 1998-99 average weekly expenditure on fuel and power in total fell by 60 pence even though the 1999-2000 winter was an average of 0.5° Celsius colder than the previous winter. Since 1995-96 total spending has fallen by one-fifth, from £14.20 to £11.30 per week. Over the 4-year period 1995-96 to 1999-2000, spending on electricity also fell by one-fifth, from £7.40 to £5.80 per week. Average weekly expenditure on gas followed a similar trend falling by just under one-fifth (£5.70 per week in 1995-96 to £4.80 per week in 1999-2000). Spending per week on coal and coke halved between 1995-96 and 1999-2000.

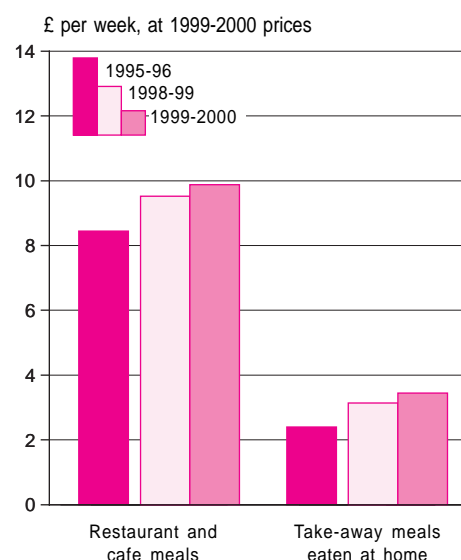
Take-away meals and eating out

Spending on take-away meals eaten at home has continued to rise from £2.40 per week in 1995-96 to £3.10 per week in 1998-99 and to £3.40 per week in 1999-2000. Overall, this was a rise of about 40 per cent between 1995-96 and 1999-2000. The proportion of households recording expenditure in a two week period also showed a significant increase to almost half of all households by 1999-2000. The amount spent, on average per week, on restaurant and café meals rose from £8.40 in 1995-96 to £9.90 in 1999-2000. Spending on this item increased by 40 pence per week from 1998-99 to 1999-2000 (see **Figure 7.4**). Spending on ice cream eaten out almost halved in the 4-year period to an average of 10 pence per week in 1999-2000. However, between 1998-99 and 1999-2000, average weekly expenditure on soft drinks rose from 50 pence to 60 pence.

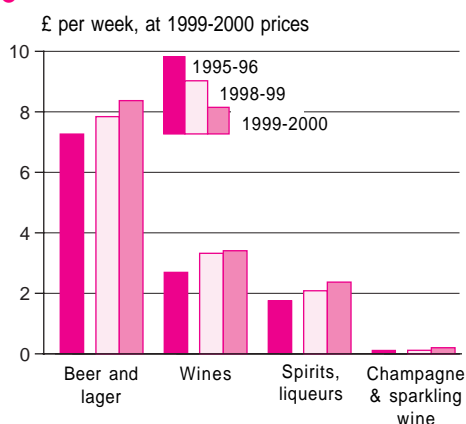
7.3 Expenditure on fuel and power



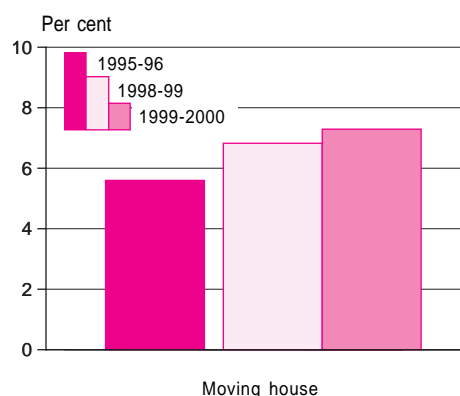
7.4 Expenditure on take-away meals and eating out



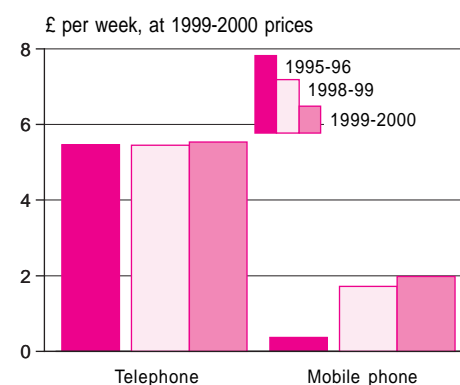
7.5 Expenditure on selected alcoholic drinks



7.6 Proportion of households recording expenditure on moving house



7.7 Expenditure on telephones and mobile phones



Alcoholic drink

Spending on alcoholic drinks is known to be under-reported in the survey but it indicates broad trends. Overall, reported expenditure on alcoholic drinks increased from £13.60 per week in 1995-96 to £14.20 per week in 1998-99 and has continued to rise to £15.30 per week in 1999-2000. **Figure 7.5** shows reported average weekly expenditure since 1995-96 on the different types of alcoholic drink. There were increases for all types. In 1999-2000 an average of £8.40 per week was spent on beer and lager, having increased from £7.80 per week in 1998-99 and £7.30 in 1995-96. Expenditure on champagne and sparkling wines increased by about three-quarters between 1995-96 and 1999-2000. Spending per week on wines increased by about one-quarter from £2.70 in 1995-96 to £3.40 in 1999-2000. Spending on spirits and liqueurs also showed an increase in expenditure. The proportion of households recording expenditure on this item rose from 21 per cent in 1995-96 to 28 per cent in 1999-2000.

Moving house

Average weekly expenditure on the professional fees for moving house, when average over all households, was £1.10 in 1995-96 which increased to £1.30 in 1998-99 and increased further still to £1.60 in 1999-2000. **Figure 7.6** shows the change in the proportion of households recording expenditure on moving house. This shows that the proportion has increased from under 6 per cent in 1995-96 to 8 per cent in 1999-2000. Average spending per household with any expenditure was about £20 a week in 1999-2000.

Mobile phones and fixed line telephones

Figure 7.7 compares expenditure per week on mobile phones and fixed line telephones. Spending on mobile phones continued to rise between 1998-99 and 1999-2000, though at a rather slower rate than in the previous three years. The split between mobile phone accounts and mobile phone purchase is affected by how they are priced, the account often contributing to the cost of the instrument. Combining purchase and accounts, spending was about 40 pence a week in 1995-96, £1.70 a week in 1998-99 and £2.00 a week in 1999-2000. Spending on fixed line telephones remained about the same over the four years and in 1999-2000 was over two-and-a-half times as high as on mobiles.

Leisure goods and services

Figure 7.8 shows spending on leisure goods and services since 1995-96. Over the four years there was an increase of about 10 per

cent. Spending on leisure services continued to increase more quickly by about 20 per cent over the period, from £36.30 in 1995-96 to £44.00 in 1999-2000.

Since 1995-96 the proportion of households recording spending on computer games, cartridges and computer software in the two-week period has doubled from 2 to 5 per cent. This has contributed to the average weekly expenditure increasing by a factor of almost three. Spending on personal computers, printers and calculators has also risen significantly, by almost one-third to £1.40 per week.

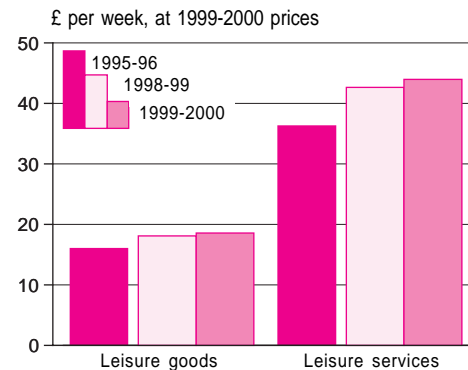
Spending on satellite TV subscription to channels and cable TV subscription and connection showed the most significant change in the leisure services category increasing by almost three-and-a-half times between 1995-96 and 1999-2000.

Figure 7.9 illustrates the increase in expenditure on sports and entertainment. Spending on admission charges for spectator sports has increased by almost three-quarters since 1995-96 to 60 pence per week. Cinema admissions showed an increase of almost one-third during the 4-year period.

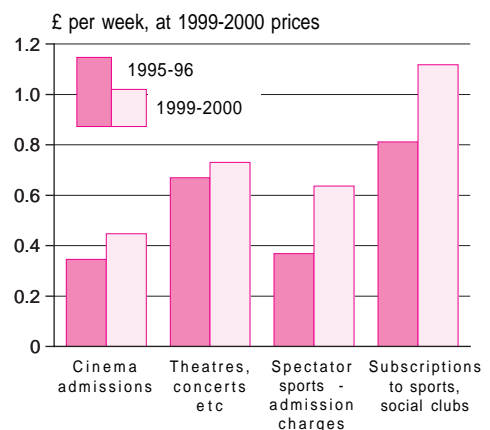
Gambling payments

Total expenditure recorded on gambling payments fell by one-fifth between 1995-96 and 1999-2000 from £4.40 to £3.50 on average per week. Although spending on gambling is known to be under-recorded this is likely to indicate a real fall. **Figure 7.10** illustrates the change in expenditure on the items that make up gambling payments since 1995-96. Overall, spending on each of the items has decreased over the 4-year period. In 1999-2000 the amount spent on football pools had fallen by about three-quarters in comparison to 1995-96, from 40 pence per week to 10 pence per week. The largest expenditure item in each of the three years shown in **Figure 7.10** was on lotteries and scratch cards. Spending on this item has fallen by about 15 per cent since 1995-96 from £2.60 per week to £2.30 per week in 1999-2000. For each year nearly all of this was on the National Lottery. Much less was spent on the next largest gambling item, bookmakers, betting shops and tote. Spending on this item and bingo did not change from 1998-99 to 1999-2000 remaining at 70 pence per week and 40 pence per week, respectively. Each have shown small decreases in expenditure since 1995-96.

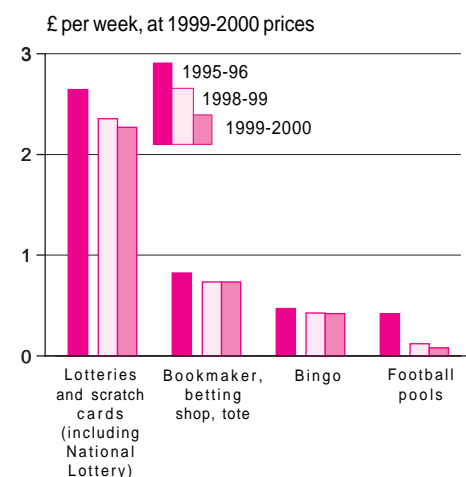
7.8 Expenditure on leisure goods and services



7.9 Expenditure on sports and entertainment



7.10 Expenditure on gambling payments



7.1 Components of household expenditure

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

		Average weekly expenditure all house- holds (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording house- holds in sample	Percentage standard error (full method)
Total number of households				7,097	
Commodity or service					
1	Housing (Net)	57.00	1,445	6,935	1.3
1.1	Gross rent, mortgage interest payments, water rates, council tax, etc	59.40	1,505	7,057	1.1
1.2	less housing benefit, rebates and allowances received	10.00	253	3,031	2.6
1.3	Net rent, mortgage interest payments, water rates, council tax, etc	49.40	1,252	6,877	1.3
1.4	Repairs, maintenance and decorations	7.60	193	3,701	4.2
1.4.1	Central heating repairs	0.80	19	1,752	8.4
1.4.2	House maintenance etc (contracted out)	2.80	70	1,635	5.5
1.4.3	Paint, wallpaper, plaster, wood	1.30	33	757	7.1
1.4.4	Doors, electrical & other fittings	1.20	29	593	13.3
1.4.5	Tools, eg paint brushes, spanners	0.40	10	534	9.9
1.4.6	Other materials, hire of equipment	1.30	33	1,006	13.4
2	Fuel and power	11.30	287	6,848	0.9
2.1	Gas	4.80	121	5,105	1.5
2.2	Electricity	5.80	148	6,629	0.9
2.3	Other fuels	0.80	19	781	7.3
2.3.1	Coal and coke	0.30	7	355	9.2
2.3.2	Fuel oil for central heating	0.40	9	379	9.1
2.3.3	Paraffin, calor gas, candles, firewood	0.10	3	157	16.9
3	Food and non-alcoholic drinks	59.60	1,510	7,087	0.7
3.1	Bread, rolls etc	1.80	45	6,841	1.0
3.2	Pasta, rice, flour and other cereals	0.50	12	3,430	2.8
3.2.1	Pasta - dried or fresh	0.20	5	2,056	3.1
3.2.2	Flour, rice and other cereals	0.30	7	2,254	4.3
3.3	Biscuits, cakes etc	2.80	71	6,387	1.4
3.3.1	Biscuits, shortbread, wafers, chocolate biscuits	1.20	30	5,448	1.6
3.3.2	Cakes, buns, currant bread, fruit pies, pasties, scones	1.60	40	5,405	1.7
3.3.3	Pastry, cake mixes	0.00	1	543	6.1
3.4	Breakfast cereals	0.90	22	4,221	1.6
3.5	Beef and veal (uncooked)	1.60	40	3,903	2.1
3.6	Mutton and lamb (uncooked)	0.60	15	1,630	3.5
3.7	Pork (uncooked)	0.60	16	2,289	2.8
3.8	Bacon and ham (uncooked)	0.80	21	3,623	1.8
3.9	Poultry (uncooked)	1.90	49	4,340	1.7
3.10	Cold meats, ready to eat meats	1.40	36	5,076	1.5
3.11	Meat pies, sausages and other meats	1.30	33	4,941	1.5
3.11.1	Sausages (uncooked)	0.40	11	2,979	2.0
3.11.2	Offal and other uncooked meats	0.10	3	594	7.3
3.11.3	Tinned and bottled meat, meat products	0.10	4	1,435	3.8
3.11.4	Meat and poultry pies and pasties	0.60	15	3,174	2.2
3.12	Fish, shellfish and fish products	1.40	36	4,345	1.9
3.12.1	Fish (uncooked) and shellfish	0.80	19	2,280	2.9
3.12.2	Processed fish (smoked, dried, canned, bottled)	0.40	10	2,540	2.5
3.12.3	Fish (prepared) and fish products	0.30	7	1,646	3.2

7.1 Components of household expenditure (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

Commodity or service		Average weekly expenditure all house-holds (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording house-holds in sample	Percentage standard error (full method)
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks (continued)					
3.13	Butter	0.30	7	2,459	2.6
3.14	Margarine	0.40	9	3,764	1.6
3.15	Cooking oils and fats	0.20	5	1,868	3.3
3.16	Fresh milk	2.00	51	6,595	1.1
3.17	Milk products including cream	1.30	33	5,283	1.6
3.17.1	Yoghurt & milk based desserts	1.00	27	4,762	1.7
3.17.2	Other milk and cream	0.30	7	2,095	3.9
3.18	Cheese	1.30	33	5,186	1.5
3.19	Eggs	0.40	10	4,177	1.6
3.20	Potatoes, potato products (excluding crisps)	1.20	30	5,738	1.4
3.20.1	Potatoes	0.70	19	5,064	1.7
3.20.2	Processed potatoes & products	0.40	11	2,974	2.0
3.21	Other vegetables	3.10	78	6,666	1.2
3.21.1	Fresh vegetables and salad	2.30	58	6,236	1.5
3.21.2	Processed & frozen vegetables	0.50	13	4,368	1.8
3.21.3	Pulses, dried and processed	0.30	7	3,680	2.0
3.22	Fruit, nuts	2.60	66	6,077	1.5
3.22.1	Fresh fruit	2.20	56	5,859	1.5
3.22.2	Processed fruit	0.20	4	1,791	3.8
3.22.3	Dried fruit and nuts	0.20	6	1,639	3.8
3.23	Sugar	0.20	5	2,698	2.3
3.24	Jam, jellies, preserves and other spreads	0.30	7	2,563	2.5
3.25	Sweets and chocolates	1.90	47	5,285	2.2
3.26	Ice cream and sorbets	0.50	12	2,526	2.7
3.27	Tea	0.50	13	3,186	1.8
3.28	Coffee	0.50	14	2,410	2.4
3.29	Drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0.10	4	946	5.3
3.30	Fruit juice, squashes, bottled water	1.30	34	4,922	1.8
3.30.1	Fruit juices, squashes	1.20	29	4,627	1.8
3.30.2	Bottled water (still & sparkling)	0.20	5	1,361	4.2
3.31	Fizzy drinks	1.10	28	4,435	2.0
3.32	Soup	0.30	8	2,638	2.7
3.33	Pizzas, quiches, vegetarian pies	0.70	18	3,171	2.1
3.34	Other convenience foods	2.00	50	5,008	1.9
3.34.1	Dishes ready prepared:	1.90	47	4,966	1.9
3.34.1.1	Meat dishes	0.90	22	2,686	2.7
3.34.1.2	Fish dishes	0.20	4	797	4.6
3.34.1.3	Vegetable dishes and vegetarian foods	0.30	8	2,125	3.6
3.34.1.4	Sandwiches, filled rolls and baguettes	0.20	4	850	4.7
3.34.1.5	Other convenience foods	0.30	7	1,957	3.0
3.34.1.6	Pasta cooked e.g. tinned pasta	0.10	2	1,235	3.8
3.34.2	Baby and diet foods	0.10	3	254	8.7
3.35	Potato crisps and savoury snacks	1.00	26	4,488	1.5

7.1 Components of household expenditure (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

Commodity or service		Average weekly expenditure all households (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording households in sample	Percentage standard error (full method)
3	Food and non-alcoholic drinks (continued)				
3.36	Restaurant and café meals	9.90	250	5,034	2.0
3.37	Take-away meals eaten at home	3.40	87	3,406	2.1
3.38	Other take-away food and snack food	3.80	97	4,483	1.8
3.38.1	Hot and cold food	2.70	67	3,980	2.1
3.38.2	Confectionery	0.40	11	2,546	2.5
3.38.3	Ice cream	0.10	4	933	5.3
3.38.4	Soft drinks	0.60	15	2,691	2.4
3.39	State school meals and meals at work	2.20	56	2,780	2.4
3.39.1	Meals bought & eaten at the workplace	1.70	43	2,475	2.7
3.39.2	State school meals	0.50	13	716	5.3
3.40	Other foods	1.50	37	5,480	1.6
3.40.1	Pickles, sauces, flavourings, colourings	1.40	35	5,427	1.4
3.40.2	Other foods undefined	0.10	2	445	13.0
4	Alcoholic drink	15.30	388	5,068	1.7
4.1	Beer, cider	8.70	222	4,085	2.3
4.1.1	Beer and lager	8.40	212	3,956	2.3
4.1.2	Cider	0.40	10	646	7.9
4.2	Wines, fortified wines	3.40	86	2,830	3.0
4.2.1	Fortified wines	0.30	7	489	6.9
4.2.2	Non-fortified wines, still wines	2.90	74	2,576	3.1
4.2.3	Champagne & sparkling wine	0.20	5	246	11.2
4.3	Spirits, liqueurs	2.40	60	1,988	3.5
4.4	Other drinks	0.80	20	704	5.9
4.4.1	Alcoholic soft drinks	0.20	5	352	7.8
4.4.2	Other drinks undefined	0.60	15	384	7.5
5	Tobacco	6.00	152	2,410	2.4
5.1	Cigarettes	5.30	136	2,204	2.5
5.2	Tobacco & other tobacco products	0.60	16	552	6.4
5.2.1	Pipe and cigarette tobacco	0.40	11	421	6.9
5.2.2	Cigars and snuff	0.20	6	146	12.8

7.1 Components of household expenditure (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

Commodity or service		Average weekly expenditure all house-holds (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording house-holds in sample	Percentage standard error (full method)
6	Clothing and footwear	21.00	531	4,898	2.2
6.1	Men's outerwear	4.50	114	1,438	4.1
6.2	Men's underwear and hosiery	0.50	12	686	6.0
6.3	Women's outerwear	7.10	180	2,372	3.0
6.4	Women's underwear and hosiery	1.30	34	1,744	4.1
6.5	Boys' outerwear	0.70	19	466	7.5
6.6	Girls' outerwear	0.90	23	550	6.1
6.7	Babies' outerwear	0.60	15	633	5.3
6.8	Boys', girls' and babies' underwear	0.40	10	744	5.7
6.9	Ties, belts, hats, gloves, etc	0.70	17	967	7.2
6.9.1	Men's	0.30	7	326	10.9
6.9.2	Women's	0.30	7	398	13.3
6.9.3	Children's	0.10	3	349	7.6
6.10	Haberdashery, textiles & clothes hire	0.30	9	644	7.6
6.10.1	Haberdashery, wool	0.10	4	488	8.6
6.10.2	Textiles and clothes hire	0.20	5	196	11.2
6.11	Footwear	3.90	99	1,832	3.2
6.11.1	Men's	1.40	35	546	5.5
6.11.2	Women's	1.70	43	953	4.5
6.11.3	Children's	0.90	22	638	5.5
6.11.4	Undefined	0.00	0	1	116.1
7	Household goods	30.70	778	6,861	2.7
7.1	Furniture	8.40	212	1,490	5.3
7.2	Floor coverings	3.40	85	1,051	7.2
7.2.1	Soft floor coverings, carpets, mats	2.90	74	1,015	6.7
7.2.2	Hard floor coverings, vinyl, tiles etc	0.40	11	56	26.5
7.3	Soft furnishings and bedding	1.90	48	977	9.0
7.3.1	Bedspreads, blankets, duvets, pillows, sheets, excluding beds & mattresses	0.60	15	400	7.9
7.3.2	Curtains, cushions, towels etc	1.30	32	678	12.1
7.4	Gas and electric appliances, including repairs	4.40	111	1,298	6.8
7.4.1	Gas cookers	0.10	2	20	42.6
7.4.2	Other gas appliances eg fires, showers, water heaters	0.40	11	48	39.4
7.4.3	Electric cookers and combined electric/gas cookers	0.30	7	91	28.1
7.4.4	Washing machines, spin dryers	0.60	15	205	18.3
7.4.5	Refrigerators, freezers	0.50	14	130	19.8
7.4.6	Other major electrical appliances eg fires, dishwashers, microwave ovens, vacuum cleaners, showers	0.80	21	183	13.6
7.4.7	Electrical tools eg drills, paint strippers	0.20	5	56	18.7
7.4.8	Small electrical equipment eg hair dryers, shavers, irons	0.80	21	491	6.6
7.4.9	Repairs to gas and electric appliances, insurance and spare parts	0.60	15	290	11.3
7.5	Kitchen/garden equipment, household hardware	4.20	107	3,677	3.6
7.5.1	China, glassware (not mirrors), pottery, cutlery, silverware, clocks	0.80	20	729	10.6
7.5.2	Fancy, decorative goods, mirrors	1.50	37	1,544	5.7
7.5.3	Kitchen equipment, tableware and utensils	0.70	18	1,977	5.3
7.5.4	Other household hardware and appliances	0.70	17	1,271	4.7
7.5.5	Garden equipment - barbecues, lawn mowers, wheel barrows	0.30	6	127	20.8
7.5.6	Garden tools and accessories	0.20	5	257	22.4
7.5.7	Garden furniture	0.20	4	57	23.6
7.6	Kitchen & electrical consumables	1.00	26	4,209	2.3
7.6.1	Electrical consumables eg batteries, light bulbs	0.40	11	1,566	3.9
7.6.2	Kitchen disposables eg paper towels, foil, grease proof paper, drinking straws, bin liners, matches	0.60	15	3,583	2.4

7.1 Components of household expenditure (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

Commodity or service		Average weekly expenditure all households (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording households in sample	Percentage standard error (full method)
7	Household goods (continued)				
7.7	Greeting cards, stationery and paper goods	1.80	46	4,426	2.8
7.8	Detergents and other cleaning materials	2.00	50	5,303	1.6
7.8.1	Detergents, washing-up liquid, washing powder	1.00	26	3,953	1.8
7.8.2	Disinfectants, polishes, other cleaning materials	0.90	24	4,263	2.0
7.9	Toilet paper	0.70	17	3,858	1.7
7.10	Pets and pet food	3.10	78	2,808	11.0
7.10.1	Pet food	1.50	38	2,705	2.7
7.10.2	Pet care eg purchase, equipment, veterinary services	1.60	40	862	21.1
8	Household services	18.90	479	6,946	2.3
8.1	Insurance of contents of dwelling	1.90	48	5,250	1.5
8.2	Postage	0.60	15	2,414	6.7
8.3	Telephone	7.50	191	6,754	1.2
8.3.1	Telephone account	5.40	138	6,546	1.1
8.3.2	Payphones and phone cards	0.20	5	489	10.2
8.3.3	Mobile phone account	1.60	40	1,774	3.3
8.3.4	Mobile phone other payments - top up cards	0.30	9	313	7.9
8.4	Domestic help and child care	2.50	63	1,238	7.8
8.4.1	Domestic help, including service element in rent	1.50	39	987	10.5
8.4.2	Child care payments	0.60	15	157	12.7
8.4.3	Nursery, creche, playschools	0.40	9	169	16.1
8.5	Repairs to footwear, watches etc	0.30	7	190	16.8
8.5.1	Repairs to footwear	0.10	2	111	14.6
8.5.2	Repairs to other goods, eg furniture, jewellery, watches	0.20	5	85	21.5
8.6	Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	0.30	9	451	8.5
8.6.1	Laundry, launderettes	0.10	2	130	17.7
8.6.2	Dry cleaning, carpet cleaning and dyeing	0.30	7	329	9.8
8.7	Subscriptions	1.00	25	1,931	3.7
8.7.1	Subscriptions to trade unions and professional organisations	0.50	14	1,409	3.8
8.7.2	Subscriptions: leisure activities eg National Trust, Weight Watchers	0.30	7	570	9.6
8.7.3	Other subscriptions eg political parties, residents' associations, Scouts	0.10	4	295	13.4
8.8	Professional fees	1.90	49	519	14.0
8.8.1	Moving house	1.60	40	488	8.5
8.8.1.1	Buying and selling house	0.70	18	141	15.4
8.8.1.2	Selling house only	0.40	10	94	13.8
8.8.1.3	Buying house only	0.30	8	214	9.1
8.8.1.4	Unsuccessful transaction, second mortgage, remortgage	0.10	3	125	16.8
8.8.2	Legal fees excluding moving house	0.40	10	40	63.0
8.9	Other services	2.90	72	2,519	6.8
8.9.1	Bank charges	0.20	6	944	5.4
8.9.2	Stamp duties, fees & licences other than vehicle and TV licences eg marriage licence, passport fee, driving test fee, bank and Post Office counter charges	0.20	4	92	17.9
8.9.3	Second dwelling rent, council tax, water rates, mortgage payments, insurance	0.20	6	31	28.9
8.9.4	Moving & storage of furniture	0.20	5	258	11.3
8.9.5	Contract catering for weddings etc	0.30	8	30	36.8
8.9.6	Funeral expenses	0.00	1	11	45.5
8.9.7	Court fines, accountant, architect, bill paying services, other professional fees	0.30	8	44	35.4
8.9.8	Rental or hire of electrical or household equipment, skips, emptying septic tank, payment to friend for DIY, photocopying charges	0.40	11	596	11.8
8.9.9	Mortgage protection premiums	0.90	23	1,158	4.7

7.1 Components of household expenditure (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

Commodity or service		Average weekly expenditure all households (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording households in sample	Percentage standard error (full method)
9	Personal goods and services	13.90	351	6,343	2.2
9.1	Leather and travel goods, jewellery, watches etc	2.00	51	1,451	8.1
9.1.1	Leather & travel goods, umbrellas, walking sticks	0.60	15	638	7.2
9.1.2	Personal effects eg jewellery, watches, personal silverware	1.40	36	1,012	10.8
9.2	Baby toiletries and equipment	0.70	18	942	6.4
9.2.1	Baby toiletries and disposables	0.50	14	919	3.7
9.2.2	Baby equipment - prams, bedding	0.20	4	89	25.4
9.3	Medicines, prescriptions and spectacles	2.90	72	3,401	5.3
9.3.1	NHS prescription charges	0.30	7	362	7.2
9.3.2	Non NHS: medicines, lotions, surgical goods, dressings and appliances	1.30	33	3,053	4.8
9.3.3	Spectacles, lenses, prescription sunglasses	1.10	29	285	11.6
9.3.4	Accessories: eg contact lens cleaning fluid inc non-prescription sunglasses	0.20	5	226	12.9
9.4	Medical, dental, optical and nursing fees	1.50	37	544	8.4
9.4.1	NHS payments - dentists, medical & optical fees	0.90	22	333	10.9
9.4.2	Private medical, dental, nursing & optical fees	0.60	15	235	12.0
9.5	Toiletries and soap	2.00	49	4,995	2.0
9.5.1	Toiletries - cotton wool, toothpaste, shaving soap and brushes	1.30	32	4,271	2.3
9.5.2	Toilet soap	0.30	7	1,893	3.3
9.5.3	Other toilet requisites eg razors, toothbrushes	0.40	10	1,704	3.7
9.6	Cosmetics and hair products	2.50	63	3,863	2.9
9.6.1	Hair products - shampoo, colour rinses	0.70	18	2,576	2.6
9.6.2	Cosmetics and related accessories including after shave, sun lotion	1.80	45	2,675	3.8
9.7	Hairdressing, beauty treatment	2.40	61	2,116	3.4
10	Motoring	52.60	1,332	5,181	2.2
10.1	Cars, vans & motorcycle purchase	22.70	576	1,880	4.1
10.1.1	New cars and vans:	7.90	201	407	8.4
10.1.1.1	Outright purchases	5.00	126	179	9.0
10.1.1.2	Loans etc	3.00	75	297	11.4
10.1.2	Second-hand cars and vans:	14.30	363	1,477	5.0
10.1.2.1	Outright purchases	9.20	233	876	6.5
10.1.2.2	Loans etc	5.10	130	834	5.1
10.1.3	Motor cycles and scooters:	0.50	12	78	17.6
10.1.3.1	Outright purchases	0.30	8	48	19.2
10.1.3.2	Loans etc	0.20	4	42	22.1
10.2	Spares and accessories	1.90	48	589	7.6
10.2.1	Car accessories & fittings - durables eg radios, seat covers	0.40	9	164	16.9
10.2.2	Car spare parts	1.40	35	419	8.7
10.2.3	Motor cycle accessories & spare parts	0.10	2	25	32.8
10.2.4	Motor cycle service & repairs	0.10	2	30	23.9
10.3	Car and van repairs and servicing	4.40	112	2,182	3.7
10.4	Motor vehicle insurance and taxation	7.30	185	4,774	1.3
10.4.1	Vehicle taxation payments less refunds	2.40	61	4,608	1.2
10.4.2	Vehicle insurance	4.90	124	4,684	1.5
10.5	Petrol, diesel and other motor oils	14.40	364	4,478	1.5
10.5.1	Petrol	12.80	325	4,148	1.7
10.5.2	Diesel	1.40	37	572	5.4
10.5.3	Other motor oils	0.10	2	144	10.5

7.1 Components of household expenditure (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

		Average weekly expenditure all house- holds (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording house- holds in sample	Percentage standard error (full method)
Commodity or service					
10	Motoring (continued)				
10.6	Other motoring costs	1.90	48	2,799	4.7
10.6.1	Driving lessons	0.30	8	93	15.5
10.6.2	Garage rent, motoring fines, MOT tests, car wash, tools	0.60	15	525	8.9
10.6.3	AA, RAC etc subscriptions	0.40	10	1,010	10.3
10.6.4	Anti-freeze, battery water, cleaning materials	0.10	3	349	9.2
10.6.5	Parking fees, tolls and permits	0.50	13	1,808	5.4
11	Fares and other travel costs	9.20	232	3,686	4.4
11.1	Rail and tube fares	1.80	47	911	6.0
11.1.1	Season tickets	0.60	15	154	11.5
11.1.2	Other than season tickets	1.20	31	827	6.3
11.2	Bus and coach fares	1.40	36	2,221	3.5
11.2.1	Season tickets	0.30	8	246	8.3
11.2.2	Other than season tickets	1.10	28	2,132	3.4
11.3	Taxis, air and other travel	4.90	123	2,127	5.6
11.3.1	Domestic air travel	0.10	2	16	32.2
11.3.2	International air travel	1.00	25	35	21.2
11.3.3	Combined fares other than season tickets	0.20	5	168	11.4
11.3.4	Combined fares season tickets	0.70	17	173	8.3
11.3.5	Travel to state schools	0.20	6	259	16.2
11.3.6	Taxis and hired cars with drivers	1.20	32	1,408	4.0
11.3.7	Other personal travel - coach trips, furniture delivery, lift contributions	0.30	7	267	11.1
11.3.8	Hire of self-drive cars & vans	0.20	4	33	21.5
11.3.9	Car leasing payments	0.90	23	164	12.5
11.3.10	Water travel, ferries and season tickets	0.10	3	64	27.1
11.4	Bicycle, boats - purchases and repairs	1.00	26	218	24.5
11.4.1	Bicycle purchase	0.30	8	53	24.3
11.4.2	Bicycles, other costs	0.20	4	127	19.0
11.4.3	Boats etc, purchase and other costs	0.60	15	49	41.8
12	Leisure goods	18.50	470	6,699	2.7
12.1	Books, maps, diaries, address books, sheet music	1.60	41	1,869	4.4
12.2	Newspapers	2.00	50	5,423	1.7
12.3	Magazines and periodicals	1.10	27	3,624	2.9
12.4	TV, video, computers and audio equipment	8.10	206	2,647	5.3
12.4.1	Purchase of TV and digital TV decoder	0.90	23	191	17.5
12.4.2	Satellite dish purchase and installation	0.00	0	8	48.5
12.4.3	Audio equipment, CD players	0.70	19	175	13.6
12.4.4	CD's, audio cassettes, - hire and purchase	1.40	36	1,152	4.3
12.4.5	Accessories for audio equipment, cassette cases, racks	0.10	2	92	16.1
12.4.6	Video recorders	0.50	12	97	17.0
12.4.7	Purchase and rental of video cassettes, etc	1.00	26	1,261	5.1
12.4.8	Personal computers, printers, calculators	1.40	35	182	19.2
12.4.9	Computer games, cartridges and computer software	0.90	22	355	9.6
12.4.10	Musical instruments and hire of instruments	0.20	5	59	27.3
12.4.11	Repair of TV, computers, audio equipment inc insurance	0.50	13	280	9.3
12.4.12	Telephone purchase	0.10	2	61	20.3
12.4.13	Mobile phone purchase	0.40	10	120	13.2
12.4.14	Answering machines, faxes, modems	0.10	2	22	26.2
12.5	Sports and camping equipment	0.60	15	463	10.0
12.6	Toys and hobbies	2.00	51	1,764	5.4
12.7	Photography and camcorders, including developing	1.10	27	958	9.3
12.8	Horticultural goods, plants, flowers	2.10	52	2,507	3.7

7.1 Components of household expenditure (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

Commodity or service		Average weekly expenditure all households (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording households in sample	Percentage standard error (full method)
13	Leisure services	43.90	1,113	7,013	2.6
13.1	Cinema and theatre	1.20	30	1,009	5.4
13.1.1	Cinema admissions	0.40	11	655	5.0
13.1.2	Theatres, concerts, circuses, amateur shows	0.70	19	421	7.8
13.2	Sports admissions and subscriptions	2.90	73	2,357	5.8
13.2.1	Spectator sports - admission charges	0.60	16	290	14.7
13.2.2	Participant sports excluding subscriptions	1.10	29	1,574	4.4
13.2.3	Subscriptions to sports and social clubs	1.10	28	1,053	11.1
13.3	TV, video, satellite rental, TV licences and Internet	3.90	99	6,829	1.3
13.3.1	Television licences	1.80	45	6,794	0.4
13.3.2	Television slot meter payments	0.00	1	37	21.0
13.3.3	Rent for TV, VCR, satellite TV	0.50	13	704	4.8
13.3.4	Satellite TV subscription to channels	0.90	22	992	3.2
13.3.5	Cable TV subscription and connection	0.70	17	821	5.0
13.3.6	Internet subscription fees	0.00	1	65	22.0
13.4	Miscellaneous entertainments	1.10	29	1,747	3.9
13.4.1	Admission to dance & miscellaneous entertainment eg admissions to stately homes, museums, nightclubs etc	1.00	24	1,463	4.2
13.4.2	Social events & gatherings, including car boot sales, coffee mornings, toddler groups, youth clubs	0.20	5	451	10.2
13.5	Educational and training expenses	6.50	166	1,669	6.2
13.5.1	Education fees	4.90	125	648	7.9
13.5.2	Payments for school trips, other ad hoc school expenditure	0.30	6	204	17.2
13.5.3	Leisure classes - fees	1.40	34	1,142	5.9
13.6	Holiday in UK	2.50	62	954	4.6
13.6.1	Package holiday	0.60	16	197	10.6
13.6.2	Hotel holiday	1.00	24	419	7.7
13.6.3	Self-catering holiday	0.80	21	400	6.5
13.7	Holiday abroad	10.70	270	1,271	4.3
13.7.1	Package holiday	9.10	231	990	4.8
13.7.2	Hotel holiday	1.00	27	214	12.0
13.7.3	Self-catering holiday	0.50	12	123	14.3
13.8	Other incidental holiday expenses	5.60	142	351	12.8
13.8.1	Money spent abroad including duty free goods abroad	5.30	135	276	13.3
13.8.2	Duty free goods bought in the UK	0.10	2	27	25.1
13.8.3	Non-package holiday insurance/other travel insurance inc money paid to friend/relative	0.10	3	43	20.7
13.8.4	Commission on travellers cheques and foreign currency	0.10	2	195	9.5
13.9	Gambling payments	3.50	89	4,229	2.8
13.9.1	Football Pools	0.10	2	251	9.2
13.9.2	Bingo	0.40	11	383	9.2
13.9.3	Lotteries and scratch cards (including National Lottery)	2.30	57	3,836	2.0
13.9.3.1	National Lottery and scratch cards	2.20	56	3,783	2.0
13.9.3.2	Other lotteries and scratch cards	0.10	2	240	18.4
13.9.4	Bookmaker, betting shop, tote	0.70	19	1,162	9.7
13.10	Cash gifts, donations	6.10	154	2,914	5.3
13.10.1	Cash gifts to those outside household	2.40	61	1,195	7.5
13.10.2	Maintenance/separation allowance	1.30	34	189	11.2
13.10.3	Charitable donations and subscriptions (excluding money sent abroad)	1.60	42	1,978	9.9
13.10.4	Money sent abroad	0.60	16	330	20.5
13.10.5	Residential care fees for sick and elderly	0.00	1	3	76.1

7.1 Components of household expenditure (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

Commodity or service		Average weekly expenditure all households (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording households in sample	Percentage standard error (full method)
14	Miscellaneous	1.40	36	1,990	9.2
14.1	Pocket money and cash gifts to children under sixteen	0.20	5	209	48.7
14.2	Money other than pocket money (eg from spare-time jobs), spent by children	0.00	1	197	25.7
14.3	Personal goods not otherwise specified	0.10	2	77	32.3
14.4	Household goods not otherwise specified	0.00	0	20	32.3
14.5	Interest on credit cards	1.00	26	566	0.4
14.6	Annual standing charge on credit or store card	0.10	2	1,277	4.6
14.7	Miscellaneous child expenditure	0.00	0	8	62.6
1-14	All expenditure groups	359.40	9,106	7,096	1.0
15	Other items recorded				
15.1	Life assurance, contributions to pension funds	22.10	560	4,574	2.7
15.1.1	Life assurance premiums inc mortgage endowment policies	9.70	245	3,857	3.8
15.1.2	Contributions to pension and superannuation funds deducted by employers (including contributions to widows and orphans funds)	7.10	179	2,051	2.4
15.1.3	Personal pensions	5.30	135	1,134	8.0
15.2	Medical insurance premiums	1.20	29	701	7.2
15.3	Other insurance premiums including Friendly Societies	1.00	25	1,818	8.0
15.4	Income tax, payments less refunds	65.50	1,659	5,450	2.5
15.4.1	Income tax paid by employees under PAYE	48.20	1,221	3,565	2.0
15.4.2	Income tax paid direct eg by retired or unoccupied persons	1.40	36	228	2.0
15.4.3	Income tax paid direct by self-employed	7.10	179	365	13.7
15.4.4	Income tax deducted at source from income under covenant from investments or from annuities and pensions	8.10	205	3,995	4.4
15.4.5	Income tax on bonus earnings	1.70	44	1,332	9.9
15.4.6	Income tax refunds under PAYE	0.10	3	62	38.1
15.4.7	Income tax refunds other than PAYE	0.90	23	599	10.4
15.5	National insurance contributions	17.70	448	3,645	1.3
15.5.1	NI contributions paid by employees	17.50	443	3,582	1.3
15.5.2	NI contributions paid by non-employees	0.20	5	110	18.1
15.6	Purchase or alteration of dwellings, mortgages	20.00	506	2,108	6.7
15.6.1	Outright purchase of houses, flats etc, including deposits	1.50	38	69	49.4
15.6.2	Capital repayment of mortgage	7.00	178	1,141	8.1
15.6.2.1	Building society	3.10	79	578	6.7
15.6.2.2	Bank	3.70	94	521	14.1
15.6.2.3	Other lender	0.20	5	42	27.7
15.6.3	Central heating installation	0.60	16	130	10.8
15.6.4	Home improvements (contracted out)	9.50	241	1,064	7.1
15.6.5	DIY improvements: double glazing, kitchen units, sheds	1.10	27	120	33.1
15.6.6	Purchase of second dwelling	0.20	4	22	20.1
15.6.7	Caravan purchase, including deposits	0.10	1	10	35.8
15.7	Savings and investments	12.10	306	1,455	34.2
15.7.1	Savings, investments and food stamps	10.90	276	1,291	38.1
15.7.2	Additional Voluntary Contributions	1.20	30	275	10.6
15.8	Repayment of loans to clear other debts	2.60	65	598	5.8
15.9	Windfall receipts from gambling etc	1.60	40	838	7.2

7.2 Expenditure on alcoholic drink by type of premises

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

		Average weekly expenditure all house- holds (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording house- holds in sample	Percentage standard error (full method)
4	Alcoholic drink				
4.1	Beer, cider	8.70	222	4,085	2.3
4.1.1	Beer and lager	8.40	212	3,956	2.3
4.1.2	Cider	0.40	10	646	7.9
4.2	Wines, fortified wines	3.40	86	2,830	3.0
4.2.1	Fortified wines	0.30	7	489	6.9
4.2.2	Non-fortified wines, still wines	2.90	74	2,576	3.1
4.2.3	Champagne & sparkling wine	0.20	5	246	11.2
4.3	Spirits, liqueurs	2.40	60	1,988	3.5
4.4	Other drinks	0.80	20	704	5.9
4.4.1	Alcoholic soft drinks	0.20	5	352	7.8
4.4.2	Other drinks undefined	0.60	15	384	7.5
4A	Bought at off-licences:				
4.1A	Beer, cider	1.90	47	2,172	3.1
4.1.1A	Beer and lager	1.70	43	1,990	3.3
4.1.2A	Cider	0.20	4	407	7.6
4.2A	Wines, fortified wines	2.40	61	2,361	3.5
4.2.1A	Fortified wines	0.20	6	380	7.2
4.2.2A	Non-fortified wines, still wines	2.00	52	2,104	3.7
4.2.3A	Champagne & sparkling wine	0.10	4	231	12.5
4.3A	Spirits, liqueurs	1.20	31	1,015	4.4
4.4A	Other drinks	0.10	2	185	10.0
4.4.1A	Alcoholic soft drinks	0.10	1	166	10.5
4.4.2A	Other drinks undefined	0.00	0	22	26.2
4B	Bought and consumed on licenced premises:				
4.1B	Beer, cider	6.90	174	3,333	2.6
4.1.1B	Beer and lager	6.70	169	3,270	2.7
4.1.2B	Cider	0.20	5	312	12.0
4.2B	Wines, fortified wines	1.00	25	1,204	4.2
4.2.1B	Fortified wines	0.00	1	132	16.7
4.2.2B	Non-fortified wines, still wines	0.90	23	1,123	4.4
4.2.3B	Champagne & sparkling wine	0.00	1	16	25.6
4.3B	Spirits, liqueurs	1.20	29	1,264	5.1
4.4B	Other drinks	0.70	18	567	6.3
4.4.1B	Alcoholic soft drinks	0.20	4	212	9.7
4.4.2B	Other drinks undefined	0.60	14	371	7.5

7.3 Expenditure on food and non-alcoholic drinks by place of purchase

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Large supermarket chains				Other outlets			
	Average weekly expenditure all house-holds (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording house-holds in sample	% standard error	Average weekly expenditure all house-holds (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording house-holds in sample	% standard error
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks	31.40	795	6,816	1	8.90	225	7,045	2
3.1 Bread, rolls etc	1.30	33	6,238	1	0.50	12	3,391	2
3.2 Pasta, rice, flour and other cereals	0.40	10	3,125	2	0.10	2	920	8
3.2.1 Pasta - dried or fresh	0.20	5	1,905	3	0.00	1	231	9
3.2.2 Flour, rice and other cereals	0.20	5	1,987	3	0.10	2	390	10
3.3 Biscuits, cakes etc	2.30	58	5,950	1	0.50	12	4,121	3
3.3.1 Biscuits, shortbread, wafers, chocolate biscuits	1.00	25	4,925	2	0.20	5	1,948	4
3.3.2 Cakes, buns, currant bread, fruit pies, pasties	1.30	32	4,862	2	0.30	8	1,965	3
3.3.3 Pastry, cake mixes	0.00	1	465	5	0.00	0	81	16
3.4 Breakfast cereals	0.80	20	3,850	2	0.10	2	627	5
3.5 Beef and veal (uncooked)	1.00	26	3,057	2	0.50	14	1,351	4
3.6 Mutton and lamb (uncooked)	0.30	9	1,088	4	0.20	6	618	6
3.7 Pork (uncooked)	0.40	10	1,725	3	0.20	5	724	5
3.8 Bacon and ham (uncooked)	0.60	16	2,946	2	0.20	5	1,029	4
3.9 Poultry (uncooked)	1.60	41	3,845	2	0.30	8	917	5
3.10 Cold meats, ready to eat meats	1.20	30	4,503	2	0.20	6	1,391	3
3.11 Meat pies, sausages and other meats	0.90	24	4,175	2	0.30	9	2,561	3
3.11.1 Sausages (uncooked)	0.30	8	2,285	2	0.10	3	913	4
3.11.2 Offal and other uncooked meats	0.00	1	343	8	0.10	2	268	11
3.11.3 Tinned and bottled meat, meat products	0.10	3	1,281	4	0.00	0	196	9
3.11.4 Meat and poultry pies and pasties	0.50	12	2,618	2	0.10	3	912	4
3.12 Fish, shellfish and fish products	1.10	29	3,871	2	0.30	8	1,758	6
3.12.1 Fish (uncooked) and shellfish	0.50	14	1,826	3	0.20	6	614	7
3.12.2 Processed fish (smoked, dried, canned, bottled)	0.40	9	2,316	3	0.00	1	331	8
3.12.3 Fish (prepared) and fish products	0.30	6	1,488	3	0.00	1	189	10
3.13 Butter	0.30	6	2,163	2	0.00	1	431	7
3.14 Margarine	0.30	9	3,406	2	0.00	1	529	5
3.15 Cooking oils and fats	0.10	4	1,633	3	0.00	1	293	9
3.16 Fresh milk	1.00	26	5,343	1	1.00	26	3,828	2
3.17 Milk products including cream	1.20	30	4,922	2	0.10	3	1,472	5
3.17.1 Yoghurt & milk based desserts	1.00	24	4,428	2	0.10	2	837	5
3.17.2 Other milk and cream	0.20	6	1,883	4	0.10	1	338	10
3.18 Cheese	1.20	30	4,759	1	0.10	3	913	4
3.19 Eggs	0.30	7	3,115	2	0.10	3	1,365	3
3.20 Potatoes, potato products (excluding crisps)	1.00	24	4,930	1	0.20	6	2,735	3
3.20.1 Potatoes	0.50	14	4,006	2	0.20	5	1,805	3
3.20.2 Processed potatoes & products	0.40	10	2,720	2	0.00	1	432	6
3.21 Other vegetables	2.50	64	6,189	1	0.60	15	5,094	3
3.21.1 Fresh vegetables and salad	1.80	46	5,540	1	0.50	12	2,634	3
3.21.2 Processed & frozen vegetables	0.50	12	3,996	2	0.10	1	704	5
3.21.3 Pulses, dried and processed	0.20	6	3,359	2	0.00	1	528	6
3.22 Fruit, nuts	2.00	51	5,424	2	0.60	15	3,660	3
3.22.1 Fresh fruit	1.70	43	5,073	2	0.50	13	2,426	3
3.22.2 Processed fruit	0.10	4	1,625	4	0.00	1	232	10
3.22.3 Dried fruit and nuts	0.20	5	1,355	4	0.10	1	404	7

7.3 Expenditure on food and non-alcoholic drinks by place of purchase (cont.)

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Large supermarket chains				Other outlets			
	Average weekly expenditure all house-holds (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording house-holds in sample	% standard error	Average weekly expenditure all house-holds (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording house-holds in sample	% standard error
3 Food and non-alcoholic drinks (continued)								
3.23 Sugar	0.20	4	2,329	2	0.00	1	482	6
3.24 Jam, jellies, preserves and other spreads	0.20	5	2,224	2	0.00	1	445	7
3.25 Sweets and chocolates	1.00	25	3,960	2	0.90	22	3,753	2
3.26 Ice cream and sorbets	0.40	10	2,071	3	0.10	3	760	5
3.27 Tea	0.40	10	2,725	2	0.10	2	601	6
3.28 Coffee	0.50	12	2,150	2	0.10	2	365	7
3.29 Drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0.10	3	821	4	0.00	1	155	17
3.30 Fruit juice, squashes, bottled water	1.10	29	4,415	2	0.20	5	1,875	4
3.30.1 Fruit juices, squashes	1.00	25	4,150	2	0.20	4	1,240	4
3.30.2 Bottled water (still & sparkling)	0.10	4	1,119	4	0.00	1	345	10
3.31 Fizzy drinks	0.80	20	3,738	2	0.30	7	1,838	4
3.32 Soup	0.30	7	2,395	2	0.00	1	393	6
3.33 Pizzas, quiches, vegetarian pies	0.60	16	2,909	2	0.10	1	449	7
3.34 Other convenience foods	1.70	44	4,615	2	0.20	6	2,718	5
3.34.1 Dishes ready prepared:	1.70	42	4,574	2	0.20	5	2,661	5
3.34.1.1 Meat dishes	0.80	21	2,494	3	0.10	2	311	8
3.34.1.2 Fish dishes	0.10	4	741	5	0.00	0	63	16
3.34.1.3 Vegetarian foods	0.30	7	1,931	3	0.00	1	345	9
3.34.1.4 Sandwiches, filled rolls and baguettes	0.10	3	578	6	0.10	1	319	9
3.34.1.5 Other convenience foods	0.30	7	1,767	3	0.00	1	298	9
3.34.1.6 Pasta cooked	0.10	2	1,156	4	0.00	0	110	13
3.34.2 Baby and diet foods	0.10	2	208	9	0.00	1	111	14
3.35 Potato crisps and savoury snacks	0.80	21	3,915	2	0.20	4	1,659	4
3.40 Other foods	1.20	31	5,049	1	0.20	6	1,417	6
3.40.1 Pickles, sauces, flavourings, colourings	1.20	30	5,007	1	0.20	4	1,221	4
3.40.2 Other foods undefined	0.00	1	318	10	0.10	1	134	20

7.4 Expenditure on alcoholic drink by place of purchase

based on weighted data

1999-2000

		Large supermarket chains				Other outlets			
		Average weekly expenditure all house-holds (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording house-holds in sample	% standard error	Average weekly expenditure all house-holds (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording house-holds in sample	% standard error
4	Alcoholic drink	3.50	88	2,855	2	2.10	53	2,216	3
4.1	Beer, cider	1.00	24	1,421	3	0.90	23	1,189	4
4.1.1	Beer and lager	0.90	22	1,261	4	0.80	21	1,049	4
4.1.2	Cider	0.10	2	280	9	0.10	2	167	12
4.2	Wines, fortified wines	1.70	42	1,897	3	0.80	19	1,017	6
4.2.1	Fortified wines	0.20	5	316	8	0.00	1	73	14
4.2.2	Non-fortified wines still wines	1.40	35	1,661	3	0.70	17	834	6
4.2.3	Champagne & sparkling wine	0.10	3	188	12	0.00	1	50	25
4.3	Spirits, liqueurs	0.80	21	703	5	0.40	10	405	7
4.4	Other drinks	0.00	1	106	13	0.00	1	89	18
4.4.1	Alcoholic soft drinks	0.00	1	100	12	0.00	1	74	18
4.4.2	Other drinks undefined	0.00	0	8	47	0.00	0	15	43

7.5 Expenditure on petrol, diesel and other motor oils by place of purchase

based on weighted data

1999-2000

		Supermarket chains				Other outlets			
		Average weekly expenditure all house-holds (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording house-holds in sample	% standard error	Average weekly expenditure all house-holds (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording house-holds in sample	% standard error
10.5	Petrol, diesel and other motor oils	3.90	98	1,740	3	10.50	265	3,605	2
10.5.1	Petrol	3.50	89	1,597	3	9.30	236	3,302	2
10.5.2	Diesel	0.40	9	181	8	1.10	27	456	6
10.5.3	Other motor oils	0.00	0	17	32	0.10	2	127	11

7.6 Expenditure on selected household goods and personal goods and services by place of purchase

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Large supermarket chains				Other outlets			
	Average weekly expenditure all house-holds (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording house-holds in sample	% standard error	Average weekly expenditure all house-holds (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording house-holds in sample	% standard error
7 Household goods								
7.6.1 Electrical consumable eg batteries, light bulbs	0.10	3	571	5	0.30	8	1,106	5
7.7 Greeting cards, stationery and paper goods	0.20	5	1,147	4	1.60	41	4,076	3
7.8 Detergents, other cleaning materials	1.60	40	4,608	2	0.40	10	2,819	4
7.9 Toilet paper	0.60	14	3,158	2	0.10	3	941	4
7.10.1 Pet food	0.90	22	2,101	3	0.60	16	1,381	5
9 Personal goods and services								
9.5.1 Toiletries and other toilet requisites - & cotton wool, toothpaste, shaving soap, brushes, razors, tooth brushes	0.80	21	3,245	2	0.80	21	2,811	3
9.5.2 Toilet soap	0.20	4	1,222	3	0.10	3	796	6
9.6.2 Cosmetics and related accessories including after shave, sun lotion	0.30	7	1,110	4	1.50	38	1,956	4

7.7 Expenditure on selected regular purchases by place of purchase

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

1999-2000

	Large supermarket chains				Other outlets			
	Average weekly expenditure all house-holds (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording house-holds in sample	% standard error	Average weekly expenditure all house-holds (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording house-holds in sample	% standard error
5 Tobacco	1.70	44	1,158	4	4.20	107	2,145	3
5.1 Cigarettes	1.60	39	1,052	4	3.80	96	1,961	3
5.2 Tobacco & other tobacco products	0.20	5	191	10	0.50	12	465	7
5.2.1 Pipe and cigarette tobacco	0.10	2	123	12	0.30	8	361	8
5.2.2 Cigars and snuff	0.10	2	69	17	0.10	3	116	16
8.2 Postage	0.00	0	0	0	0.60	15	2,414	5
12.2 Newspapers	0.20	4	1,841	3	1.80	46	5,151	2
12.3 Magazines and periodicals	0.20	6	1,477	3	0.90	22	2,911	3

1999-2000

7.8 Expenditure on clothing and footwear by place of purchase

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

		Large supermarket chains				Clothing chains				Other outlets			
		Average weekly expenditure all house-holds (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording house-holds in sample	% standard error	Average weekly expenditure all house-holds (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording house-holds in sample	% standard error	Average weekly expenditure all house-holds (£)	Total weekly expenditure (£ million)	Recording house-holds in sample	% standard error
6	Clothing and footwear	3.40	86	1,776	4	6.00	152	1,815	4	11.60	294	4,493	3
6.1	Men's outerwear	0.60	16	268	9	1.30	33	458	7	2.50	64	1,182	7
6.2	Men's underwear and hosiery	0.20	5	235	10	0.20	6	232	9	0.10	2	515	31
6.3	Women's outerwear	1.20	31	494	7	2.60	67	892	5	3.20	82	1,985	5
6.4	Women's underwear and hosiery	0.50	14	755	6	0.60	15	517	6	0.20	5	1,264	18
6.5	Boys' outerwear	0.10	2	78	14	0.10	3	77	14	0.60	14	400	9
6.6	Girls' outerwear	0.10	2	84	15	0.20	5	106	13	0.60	16	478	8
6.7	Babies' outerwear	0.10	3	134	12	0.10	4	117	12	0.40	9	509	7
6.8	Boys', girls' and babies' underwear	0.10	3	213	9	0.10	3	118	12	0.20	4	595	10
6.9	Ties, belts, hats, gloves, etc	0.10	2	174	10	0.10	4	196	9	0.40	11	819	8
6.9.1	Men's	0.00	1	72	15	0.10	2	88	12	0.20	4	256	16
6.9.2	Women's	0.00	1	67	17	0.10	2	83	14	0.20	4	341	15
6.9.3	Children's	0.00	0	39	22	0.00	0	32	22	0.10	3	302	10
6.10	Haberdashery, textiles & clothes hire	0.00	0	52	18	0.00	1	36	26	0.30	8	565	10
6.10.1	Haberdashery, wool	0.00	0	44	19	0.00	0	30	30	0.10	3	418	10
6.10.2	Textiles and clothes hire	0.00	0	8	58	0.00	0	8	45	0.20	5	182	15
6.11	Footwear	0.30	7	203	9	0.50	13	266	7	3.10	79	1,670	4
6.11.1	Men's	0.10	2	49	17	0.20	4	65	14	1.10	29	499	6
6.11.2	Women's	0.20	4	106	12	0.30	8	174	9	1.20	30	841	6
6.11.3	Children's	0.00	1	50	18	0.00	1	40	19	0.80	20	589	6
6.11.4	Undefined	0.00	0	1	100	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0

Chapter 8

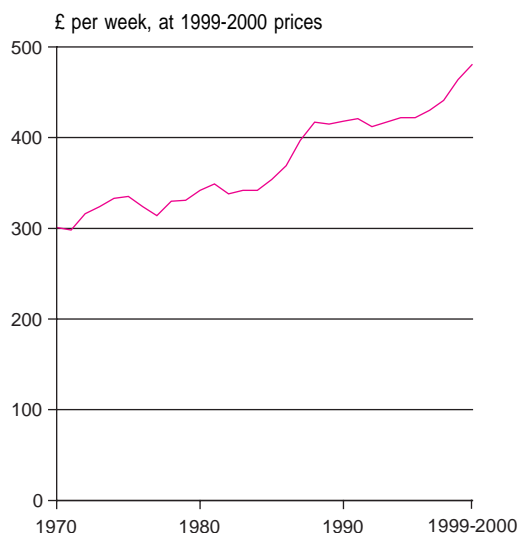
Household income

- Average gross income was £480 a week in 1999-2000, 14 per cent higher than four years earlier after allowing for inflation.
- One adult, retired households recorded the lowest average gross weekly income, whilst households with four or more adults recorded the highest.
- In single parent households with one child, **social security benefits** made up a third of their gross weekly income, and nearly a half for those with two or more children
- **Wages and salaries** accounted for nearly 80 per cent of the average gross income for those households purchasing their accommodation with a mortgage.
- Over the last four years there has been an increase in the proportion of income from **wages and salaries** for private renters, but no change for other tenures.
- Households with a self-employed head recorded the highest average gross income; those headed by unemployed manual workers had the lowest.
- Households with an unemployed head have seen an increase in the proportion of income from **wages and salaries** over the last four years, from about 40 per cent to about 50 per cent. It is as high as this because previous earnings are used for those unemployed for under 13 weeks, and because of contributions from other household members.
- Households headed by a manual worker recorded relatively high proportions of gross weekly income from **social security benefits**, from 5 per cent for skilled manual heads to 13 per cent for unskilled
- London, the South East and the East of England all recorded an average gross weekly income higher than the UK national average. The lowest average incomes were in Northern Ireland, Wales and the North East, all about 25 per cent below the UK average.

8

Household income

8.1 Gross household income, 1970 to 1999-2000 at 1999-2000 prices



This chapter looks at the levels of gross household income, disposable income, and the proportions of gross income from different sources for a variety of household types in the United Kingdom.

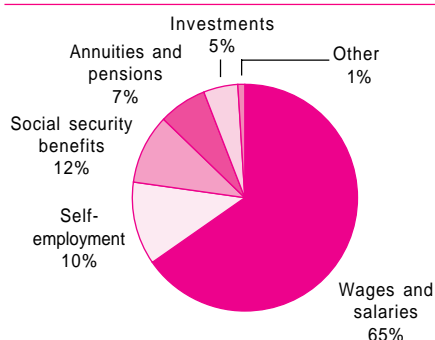
Detailed information on income is also collected in the Family Resources Survey (FRS). The FRS has the advantage of a much larger sample than the FES, but detailed income is still required in the FES for analysis with expenditure. The box at the end of the chapter gives more information on the FRS and compares results from the two surveys. The FES provides a longer time series than the FRS and the last edition of Family Spending showed changes over the last 20 or 30 years. This year's report comments on any changes in relationships over the last 4-5 years as well as the 1999-2000 data. Income does not include any Housing Benefit (HB). HB is treated as a reduction in housing costs.

Table 8.8 shows the changes in income since 1970 at current and at constant prices, and **Figure 8.1** shows the trends at 1999-2000 prices. Average gross income was £480 a week in 1999-2000, 14 per cent higher than four years earlier after allowing for inflation.

Figure 8.2 shows that 65 per cent of this gross income was from wages and salaries. A further 10 per cent came from self-employment and 12 per cent came from social security benefits. The remainder was split between annuities and pensions, investments, and other sources.

8.2 Source of income as a percentage of gross weekly household income for all households

Per cent



Household composition

Table 8.1 shows how the size and the composition of the household affected its income and sources of income in 1999-2000. One adult retired households mainly dependent on state pensions had the lowest gross income at an average £100 per week, while households with four or more adults recorded the highest income at £880 per week. The range was similar four years earlier.

Couples with children and lone parents

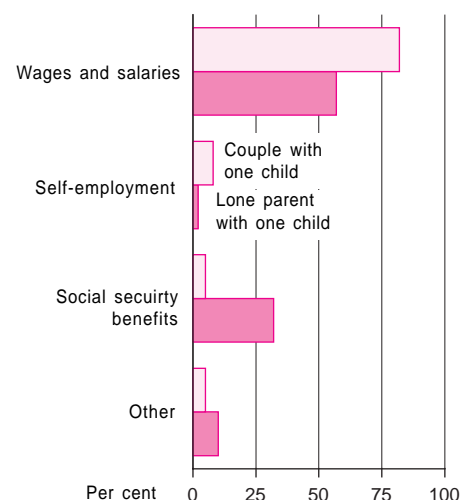
Couple households with children have substantially higher incomes than corresponding lone parents. The average gross weekly income for couples with one child was recorded at £650 in 1999-2000, more than three times the amount recorded by single parent households with one child. Sources of income in 1999-2000 are compared in **Figure 8.3** for couple households with one child and single parent households with one child. In 1999-2000, as in each of the last four years, couple households have recorded at least 90 per cent of income from wages and salaries and self-employment compared with about 55 per cent for lone parents. Social security benefits made up a third of gross weekly income for lone parents with one child and nearly half for those with two or more children. The proportions of income from self-employment were highest for couples with children, particularly those with three children.

Age of head of household

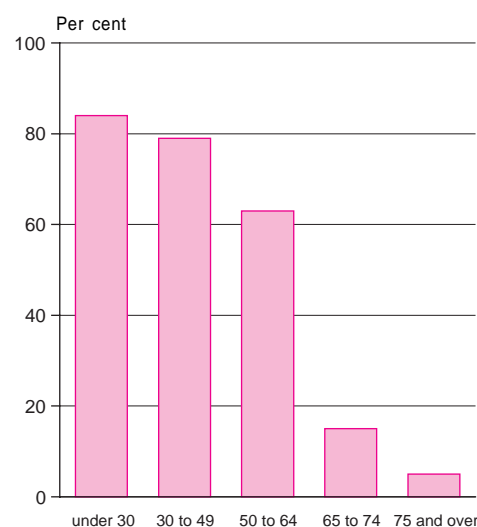
Table 8.2 shows that for 1999-2000 the highest average gross weekly income of £600 was recorded in households where the head was aged 30 to 49. Of the £600 nearly 80 per cent was from wages and salaries and a further 11 per cent was from self-employment. In 1999-2000 the lowest income of £210 was recorded in households where the head was over retirement age.

Figure 8.4 shows that as the age of the head of household increased, the proportion of income from wages and salaries decreased. Over the last four years, in households where the head has been under the age of 30 at least 80 per cent of income has been derived from wages and salaries. In comparison wages and salaries have played a very small part in the income for households where the head has been 75 and over. In those households where the head was over retirement age, the bulk of their income was from investments, annuities and pensions, and social security benefits. Nearly half of the total weekly income was from social security benefits where the head of household was aged 75 and over.

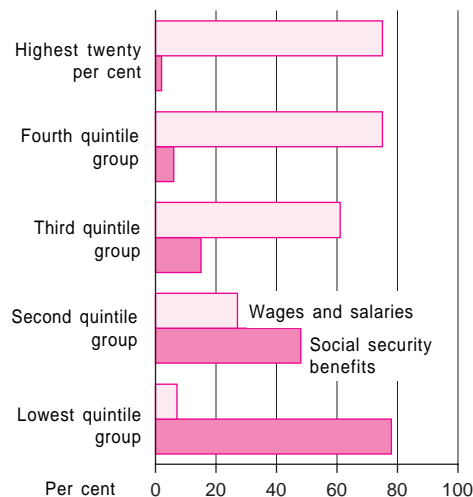
8.3 Sources of income for lone parents with one child and couple households with one child



8.4 Proportion of income from wages and salaries by age of head of household



8.5 Proportion of income from wages and salaries and from social security benefits by income quintile group



Income level

Table 8.3 illustrates the average gross weekly income by gross income quintile group for 1999-2000. Households in the lowest quintile group had an average gross income of £96 per week, compared to £1150 per week in the highest quintile group.

Figure 8.5 shows how the proportion of income from wages and salaries increased, as income increased, while the proportion from social security benefits decreased. For the past four years, households in the lowest income group have recorded under 10 per cent of gross weekly income from wages and salaries, compared with at least 75 per cent in the top two income groups. By contrast, the lowest income group has recorded around 80 per cent of their gross weekly income from social security benefits since 1995, compared with about 2 per cent in the highest income group.

Tenure Type

Figure 8.6 shows how income varied by tenure type for 1999-2000. Households buying their property with a mortgage had the highest average gross income at £690 per week. Social renters either from the council or a registered social landlord recorded the lowest weekly income in the group of tenures, £220 and £210 per week respectively.

8.6 Average gross weekly household income by tenure

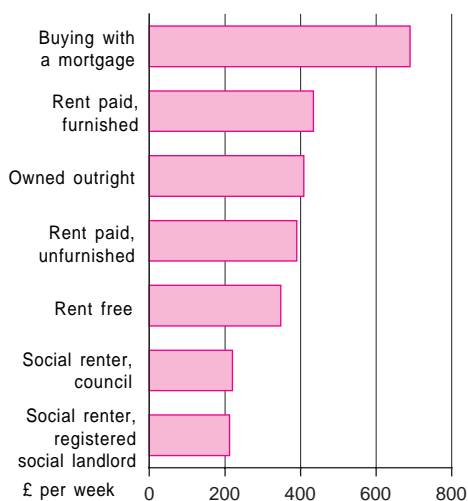


Table 8.4 shows that wages and salaries accounted for nearly 80 per cent of the average gross income for those households in the process of purchasing their accommodation with a mortgage. This percentage has not changed during the last four years. Similarly wages and salaries and social security benefits have both accounted for equal proportions of the gross weekly income for social renters (around 45 per cent) for the past four years. The proportion of income from wages and salaries and self-employment for private renters has increased, from around 70 per cent in 1995 to 80 per cent in 1999-2000. This reflects the changing composition of the sector.

Economic status of head of household

Figure 8.7 compares gross income according to economic status of the head of household for 1999-2000. The households with the highest average income, about £750 a week, were those where the head was self-employed or an employee in a non-manual job. The households with the lowest income on average were those where the head was an unemployed manual worker, at £190 per week.

Table 8.5 shows that in households where the head was a manual or non-manual employee, over 90 per cent of household gross weekly income was from wages and salaries. This percentage has remained constant since 1995. However, in recent years there has been a shift in the sources of income for those households with an unemployed head. In 1999-2000, as in the previous 2 years, households with an unemployed head received about 50 per cent of their income from wages and salaries. This compares with about 40 per cent in the 1995-1996 and 1996-1997 surveys.

(Note: When an employee has been away from work without pay for 13 weeks or less, his or her normal pay is used in estimating total income instead of unemployment benefits. Earnings of other household members besides the head are also included in the total).

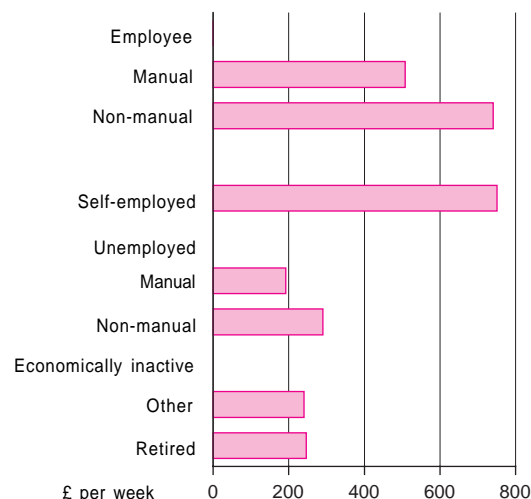
Occupation of head of household¹ (employees and unemployed)

Figure 8.8 illustrates how the proportion of household income from social security benefits (excluding housing benefit and council tax benefit) varied across the occupational groups in 1999-2000. Manual workers in general recorded a higher percentage of gross weekly household income from social security benefits.

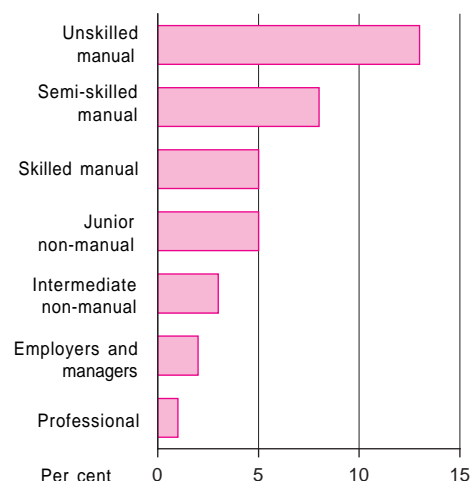
Table 8.6 shows households with heads who are employees or unemployed by occupation. All those with heads in non-manual or skilled manual occupations received about 90 per cent of the income from employment. Those in semi- or unskilled occupations received a lower proportion from employment, 86 and 78 per cent respectively.

¹ Excludes households where the head is retired, unoccupied, self-employed, in the armed forces or with an inadequately described occupation.

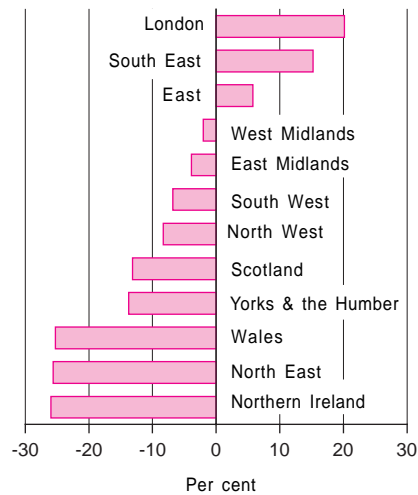
8.7 Average gross weekly household income by economic status of head of household



8.8 Proportion of income from social security benefits by occupation group of employee head of household



8.9 Average weekly gross income by region in relation to the UK average: 1997-98 to 1999-2000



Region

Figure 8.9 shows three regions where the gross weekly income was higher than the UK national average of £460 per week averaged over the three years 1997-98 to 1999-2000. London had the highest gross average income at £570 per week, followed closely by the South East at £540 per week, and then the East of England at £480 per week. Households in the North East, Wales and Northern Ireland all had weekly gross incomes significantly lower than the national average over the period.

From **Table 8.7**, the North East, Wales and Northern Ireland also showed the highest proportion of income from social security benefits. Northern Ireland recorded the highest proportion at 21 per cent. At least 60 per cent of gross weekly income was made up from wages and salaries across all the regions in the UK. London, the South East and East Midlands all had the highest proportion of income from wages and salaries at 69 per cent. The lowest proportion from wages and salaries were recorded in Wales and the South West at 61 per cent.

Family Resources Survey (FRS)

A major advantage of the Family Resources Survey is its large sample size. In the survey year 1998-99 around 22,910 households were interviewed for the FRS compared to around 6,630 households for the FES. The response rate was also higher than for the FES, 66 per cent compared to 58 per cent in 1998-99.

Comparison of results from the FES and FRS

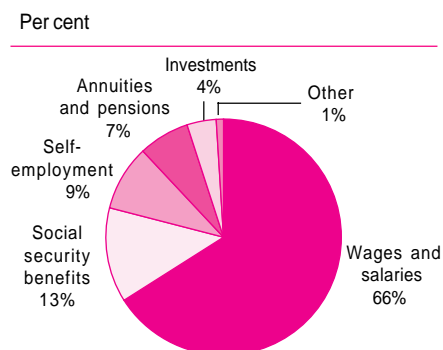
Family Expenditure Survey results have been compared with the FRS in the context of Households Below Average Income (HBAI) analysis. Appendix 9 of the 1979-1996/7 HBAI report details comparisons between the FES and the FRS. The main findings were that the FRS recorded lower equivalised disposable income, particularly for one adult and couples without children, and lower investment income, particularly for pensioners. This is due to a combination of both sampling variation and inherent differences between the two surveys. In particular it is thought that the FRS over represents some types of low-income households and under represents some types of high-income households.

The FES recorded the average gross household income at £440 a week in 1998-99, lower than the figure recorded by the FRS for the same year (£460 a week). **Figures 8.10 and 8.11** compares the FRS and FES results on sources of gross income as a percentage of gross weekly household income, for all households in 1998-99. In the FRS, 73 per cent of this income came from wages and salaries and self-employment compared to the 75 per cent recorded by the FES. The FES recorded a higher percentage of income from social security benefits than the FRS (13 per cent compared to 9 per cent). Conversely the FRS recorded a higher percentage of income from annuities and pensions than the FES (13 per cent compared to 7 per cent). The FES records investment income at four per cent compared to three per cent in the FRS. This supports the HBAI Appendix 9 finding that investment income was lower in the FRS.

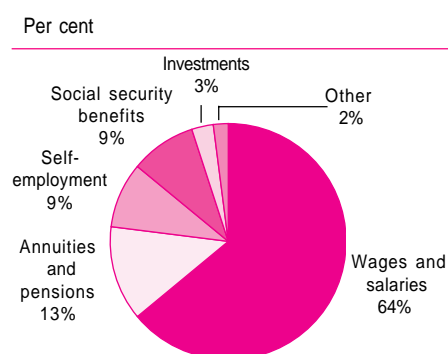
References

Department of Social Security, *Family Resources Survey Great Britain 1998-99*. Corporate Document Services 2000.
Department of Social Security (1977), *Households below Average Income, 1979-1996-97*. ISBN 1 84123 059 6. Corporate Document Services 1998.

8.10 FES sources of income: all households 1998-99



8.11 FRS sources of income: all households 1998-99



8.1 Income and source of income by household composition

based on weighted data

1999-2000

	Grossed number of households	Households in the sample	Weekly household income		Source of income					
			Dispo-sable	Gross	Wages and salaries	Self Invest-ment	Invest-ments	Annuities and pensions ¹	Social security benefits ²	Other sources
	000s	Number	£	£	Percentage of gross weekly household income					
All households	25,330	7,097	391	480	66	10	5	7	12	1
Composition of household										
One adult	7,960	2,127	202	243	54	6	7	10	22	1
Retired households mainly dependent on state pensions ³	1,830	499	104	104	0	0	2	5	93	0
Other retired households	1,660	459	193	214	0	0	17	41	41	2
Non-retired households	4,470	1,169	245	311	75	8	5	3	7	1
One adult, one child	720	240	186	211	57	2	2	2	32	6
One adult, two or more children	840	299	203	225	31	8	6	1	48	6
One man and one woman	7,220	2,038	445	543	58	10	6	13	12	1
Retired households mainly dependent on state pensions ³	660	203	170	171	0	0	2	7	91	0
Other retired households	1,710	508	346	385	7	1	15	41	37	0
Non-retired households	4,850	1,327	518	649	71	12	4	7	4	1
Two men or two women	520	143	406	492	69	7	3	6	12	2
One man one woman, one child	1,760	512	510	647	82	8	3	1	5	1
One man one woman, two children	2,100	650	551	696	77	14	3	0	5	1
One man one woman, three children	730	240	515	637	69	20	1	0	9	1
Two adults, four or more children	250	91	472	562	67	12	1	0	19	1
Three adults	1,660	362	565	711	77	5	3	5	8	1
Three adults, one or more children	720	197	692	852	73	11	5	2	8	2
Four or more adults	560	109	730	882	74	11	4	2	6	3
Four or more adults, one or more children	190	57	724	881	63	25	2	1	8	1

1 Other than social security benefits.

2 Excluding housing benefit and council tax benefit (rates rebates in Northern Ireland) - see appendix D.

3 Mainly dependent on state pension and not economically active - see appendix D.

8.2 Income and source of income by age of head of household

based on weighted data

1999-2000

	Grossed number of households	Households in the sample	Weekly household income		Source of income					
			Dispo-sable	Gross	Wages and salaries	Self Invest-ment	Invest-ments	Annuities and pensions ¹	Social security benefits ²	Other sources
	000s	Number	£	£	Percentage of gross weekly household income					
Age of head of household										
Under 30	3,040	808	322	401	84	4	1	0	7	4
30 and under 50	9,950	2,828	476	602	79	11	3	0	6	1
50 and under 65	5,850	1,653	452	556	63	14	5	10	8	1
65 and under 75	3,420	968	274	303	15	4	11	29	41	1
75 and over	3,070	840	198	215	5	1	13	29	52	0

1 Other than social security benefits.

2 Excluding housing benefit and council tax benefit (rates rebates in Northern Ireland) - see appendix D.

8.3 Income and source of income by gross income quintile group

based on weighted data

1999-2000

	Grossed number of house- holds	House- holds in the sample	Weekly household income		Source of income					
			Dispo- sable	Gross	Wages and salaries	Self employ- ment	Invest- ments	Annuities and pensions ¹	Social security benefits ²	Other sources
Gross income quintile group	000s	Number	£	£	Percentage of gross weekly household income					
Lowest twenty per cent	5,070	1,477	94	96	7	2	4	7	78	3
Second quintile group	5,070	1,483	196	210	27	5	5	14	48	2
Third quintile group	5,070	1,426	315	371	61	7	4	11	15	2
Fourth quintile group	5,070	1,398	468	578	75	6	3	8	6	1
Highest twenty per cent	5,070	1,313	882	1,145	75	14	5	4	2	1

1 Other than social security benefits.

2 Excluding housing benefit and council tax benefit (rates rebates in Northern Ireland) - see appendix D.

8.4 Income and source of income by household tenure

based on weighted data

1999-2000

	Grossed number of house- holds	House- holds in the sample	Weekly household income		Source of income					
			Dispo- sable	Gross	Wages and salaries	Self employ- ment	Invest- ments	Annuities and pensions ¹	Social security benefits ²	Other sources
Tenure of dwelling ³	000s	Number	£	£	Percentage of gross weekly household income					
Owners										
Owned outright	6,570	1,858	347	408	37	9	11	22	20	1
Buying with a mortgage ³	10,450	2,882	540	689	79	11	3	2	4	1
All	17,020	4,740	465	580	68	10	5	8	8	1
Social rented from										
Council	4,340	1,287	199	220	46	3	3	4	43	1
Registered social landlord ⁴	1,370	379	192	212	47	4	1	4	42	2
All	5,710	1,666	197	218	46	3	2	4	43	1
Private rented										
Rent free	370	102	296	348	60	10	7	4	16	2
Rent paid, unfurnished	1,420	390	330	390	66	14	3	2	12	3
Rent paid, furnished	810	199	353	434	78	9	3	0	3	7
All	2,600	691	332	398	69	12	3	2	10	4

1 Other than social security benefits.

2 Excluding housing benefit and council tax benefit (rates rebates in Northern Ireland) - see appendix D.

3 See footnotes in Table 4.10.

4 Formerly housing association

8.5 Income and source of income by economic status of head of household

based on weighted data

1999-2000

	Grossed number of house- holds	House- holds in the sample	Weekly household income		Source of income					
			Dispo- sable	Gross	Wages and employ- salaries	ment	Self Invest- ments	Annuities and pensions ¹	Social security benefits ²	Other sources
Economic status of head of household	000s	Number	£	£	Percentage of gross weekly household income					
Economically active										
Manual	4,990	1,368	409	505	90	1	2	1	5	1
Non-manual	7,430	2,028	563	741	91	2	3	2	2	1
Self-employed	2,000	563	648	751	20	67	6	3	4	1
Unemployed	890	253	187	218	55	6	2	3	29	5
Manual	510	152	174	192	49	7	2	2	37	4
Non-manual	290	80	229	290	67	6	1	5	19	1
Economically inactive										
Other	3,550	1,067	218	240	23	1	9	22	40	5
Retired	6,400	1,795	224	245	9	1	12	30	48	1

1 Other than social security benefits.

2 Excluding housing benefit and council tax benefit (rates rebates in Northern Ireland) - see appendix D.

8.6 Income and source of income by occupation of head of household¹

based on weighted data

1999-2000

	Grossed number of house- holds	House- holds in the sample	Weekly household income		Source of income					
			Dispo- sable	Gross	Wages and employ- salaries	ment	Self Invest- ments	Annuities and pensions ²	Social security benefits ³	Other sources
Occupational groupings of head of household	000s	Number	£	£	Percentage of gross weekly household income					
Professional	1,030	275	708	938	87	5	4	1	1	1
Employers and managers	3,010	814	635	858	91	1	3	1	2	1
Intermediate non-manual	2,000	539	486	622	91	1	2	2	3	1
Junior non-manual	1,610	458	370	467	88	1	2	2	5	2
Manual	5,500	1,520	387	476	88	1	2	1	7	1
Skilled	2,960	810	440	548	90	2	2	1	5	1
Semi-skilled	1,960	543	332	403	86	1	1	2	8	2
Unskilled	580	167	300	355	78	0	3	5	13	1

1 Excludes households where the head is retired, unoccupied, self-employed, in the armed forces or with an inadequately described occupation.

2 Other than social security benefits.

3 Excluding housing benefit and council tax benefit (rates rebates in Northern Ireland) - see appendix D.

8.7 Income and source of income by UK Countries and Government Office Regions: 1997-98 — 1999-2000

based on weighted data

	Average number of grossed house- holds	House- holds in the sample (3 years)	Weekly household income		Source of income					
			Dispo- sable	Gross	Wages and employ- salaries	Self Invest- ment	ments pensions ¹	Annuities and benefits ²	Social security	Other sources
Government Office Regions	(000s)	Number	£	£	Percentage of gross weekly household income					
United Kingdom ³	24,850	20,136	370	455	67	8	4	7	12	1
North East	1,210	985	304	363	62	6	4	8	19	1
North West	2,790	2,162	347	421	67	8	3	7	15	1
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,100	1,668	332	401	65	8	4	7	15	1
East Midlands	1,730	1,342	357	439	69	7	4	7	12	1
West Midlands	2,140	1,637	366	445	66	9	5	6	13	1
East	2,080	1,636	392	484	68	9	5	7	10	1
London	3,030	2,013	452	571	69	11	5	5	9	1
South East	3,650	2,788	426	538	69	8	5	7	9	1
South West	2,100	1,790	354	427	61	10	6	9	13	2
England	20,810	16,021	380	469	67	9	5	7	12	1
Wales	1,210	1,018	308	364	61	7	4	8	19	2
Scotland	2,220	1,787	331	403	68	6	3	7	15	1
Northern Ireland ³	610	1,310	308	362	63	9	2	4	21	1

1 Other than social security benefits.

2 Excluding housing benefit and council tax benefit (rates rebate in Northern Ireland) - see appendix D.

3 The total includes the enhanced Northern Ireland dataset for 1998-99 and 1999-2000

8.8 Income and source of income 1970 to 1999-2000

based on unweighted data unless footnoted otherwise

	Grossed number of house- holds	House- holds in the sample	Weekly household income ¹				Source of income					
			Current prices		Constant prices		Wages and employ- salaries	Self Invest- ment	Annuities and pensions ²	Social and security benefits ³	Other sources	
			Dispo- sable	Gross	Dispo- sable	Gross						
	000s	Number	£	£	£	£	Percentage of gross weekly household income					
1970		6,393	28	34	252	304	77	7	4	3	9	1
1980		6,944	115	140	281	343	75	6	3	3	13	1
1990		7,046	258	317	340	418	67	10	6	5	11	1
1995-96		6,797	307	381	340	422	64	9	5	7	14	2
1996-97		6,415	325	397	351	429	65	9	4	7	14	1
1997-98		6,409	343	421	360	441	67	8	4	7	13	1
1998-99 ⁴	24,660	6,630	371	457	377	464	68	8	4	7	12	1
1999-2000 ⁴	25,340	7,097	391	480	391	480	66	10	5	7	12	1

1 Does not include imputed income from owner-occupied and rent-free households.

2 Other than social security benefits.

3 Excluding housing benefit and council tax benefit (rates rebate in Northern Ireland) and their predecessors in earlier years - see appendix D.

4 Based on grossed data

Chapter 9

Household characteristics & ownership of consumer durables

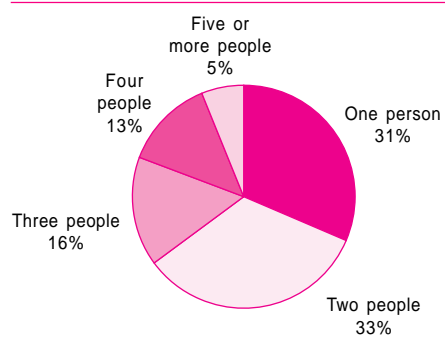
- In 1985 only 13 per cent of households owned a **computer**. By 1999-2000 this had risen to 38 per cent
- In 1999-2000 households in London recorded the highest ownership of **computers** at 44 per cent and households in Northern Ireland the lowest, at 22 per cent.
- Two-adult households with children had much the highest levels of **Internet access**, 31 per cent if there was one child and 34 per cent if there were two or more
- **Internet access** ranged from three to eight per cent for the lowest four income groups. From the fifth group onwards levels increased rapidly with income, to 50 per cent for households in the highest tenth of incomes.
- In 1996-97 16 per cent of households surveyed had a **mobile phone**. By 1999-2000 this had risen to 44 per cent.
- Nearly a fifth of households in the lowest income groups owned a **mobile phone**, more than double that of a year ago.
- **Central heating** is now widespread. Lowest levels were for households with the lowest tenth of incomes and retired one person households mainly dependent on a state pension, but these were still above 80 per cent.
- Nearly a quarter of households in the lowest of the ten income groups owned or had continuous use of a **car**, rising to over 90 per cent of households in the top four income groups.
- The proportion of households with two or more **cars** remained at 23 per cent between 1990 and 1995-96, but since then has risen to 27 per cent

9

Household characteristics and ownership of consumer durables

9.1 Households by size

Per cent



This chapter describes the characteristics of households in 1999-2000 as estimated from the Family Expenditure Survey. The relationships between ownership of durable goods and income, household composition, type of tenure, and region are also outlined in this chapter.

Characteristics of households

Table 9.1 looks at characteristics of households. One and two person households formed the largest proportion of households at 31 and 33 per cent respectively. Households with five or more people accounted for about five per cent of all households (**Figure 9.1**).

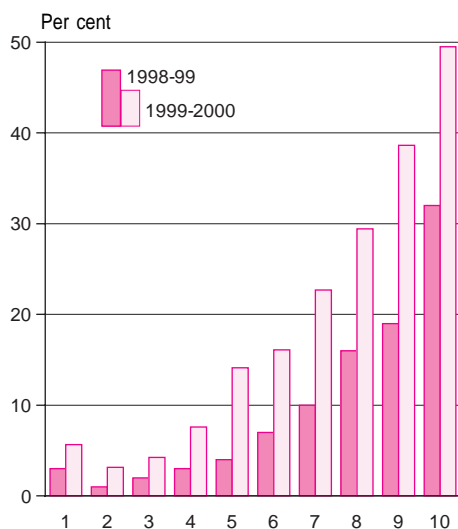
About a quarter of households were retired, nearly a half of which were mainly dependent on state pensions. Nearly 40 per cent of households had more than one economically active person, but 33 per cent had none. Twenty two per cent of household heads were in manual employment. Half of the 8 per cent of household heads self-employed were in manual trades.

Just over a quarter of all households owned their home outright, while a further 41 per cent were in the process of buying their home. Those renting their homes made up a third of households.

Ownership of durable goods

Table 9.3 shows trends in percentages of durable goods over time. Ownership of home computers rose steadily from 27 per cent in 1995-96 to 33 per cent in 1998-99 and 38 per cent in the last survey year (1999-2000). **Figure 9.5** shows that across the regions Northern Ireland recorded the lowest ownership at 22 per cent and London the highest at 44 per cent (1999-2000). Home access to the Internet has almost doubled since the 1998-99 survey, (10 per cent to 19 per cent). All the figures are averaged over the whole 12 months and do not show the position at the end of the year. Levels of access depend very strongly on income (**Figure 9.2**). In 1999-2000 they were low in all four of the lowest income groups, at around 3 to 8 per cent. From the fifth group onwards the levels increased rapidly with income, to 50 per cent for households in the highest tenth of incomes. The level of access in the lowest income group may be higher than the next two groups due to the presence of student households. Two-adult households with children had much the highest levels of Internet access, 31 per cent if there was one child and 34 per cent if there were two or more. A high proportion (26 per cent) of couples

9.2 Home access to the Internet by income decile group, 1998-99 and 1999-2000

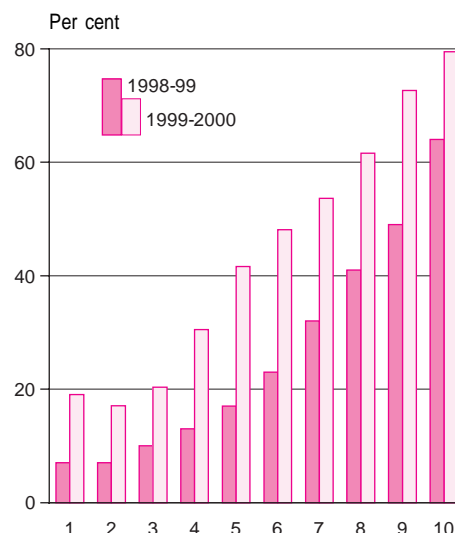


without children and below retirement age also had Internet access. Much lower proportions of single parent households had Internet access, seven per cent if there was one child and 11 if there were two or more. Retired households were the least likely to have Internet access. Levels of access vary greatly between different parts of the UK. The proportion was lowest in Northern Ireland, at 11 per cent, and Scotland and the North East at 14 per cent. Highest levels of access were in London (25 per cent), the South East (24 per cent) and the East of England (22 per cent).

Data on mobile phone ownership has been collected since 1996-97 when 16 per cent of household surveyed had a mobile phone. This increased steadily to 27 per cent in 1998-99, but has risen sharply since then to 44 per cent in 1999-2000. Nearly a fifth of households in the lowest income groups owned a mobile phone, more than double that in 1998-99. For households in the top income group ownership rose from 64 per cent in 1998-99 to 80 per cent in 1999-2000 (**figure 9.3**). Two thirds of two adult households with children had a mobile phone in the household.

Table 9.6 shows the proportion of households with durable goods, by UK country and Government Office Region as three-year averages. However, **Figures 9.4 to 9.6** look at changes between 1998-99 and 1999-2000, by region for three consumer durable items whose ownership is changing rapidly. **Figure 9.4** shows that mobile phones recorded the largest percentage increases in ownership of the three items for the majority of regions. The largest year-on-year increases were recorded in the West Midlands and Wales where mobile phone ownership increased by 22 percentage points. The South East recorded the lowest increase by seven percentage points, from 37 to 44 per cent. In 1999-2000 London recorded the highest ownership at 53 per cent and Northern Ireland the lowest at 25 per cent. Other regions where there has been a particularly large increase in mobile phone ownership were the North East and South West at 20 percentage points.

9.3 Households with mobile phones by income decile group, 1998-99 and 1999-2000



9.4 Households with mobile phones by region, 1998-99 and 1999-2000

	1998-99	1999-2000
	Per cent	
United Kingdom	27	44
London	35	53
East	31	49
West Midlands	27	49
East Midlands	28	46
England	29	46
South East	37	44
Wales	22	44
North West	23	42
South West	22	42
Yorkshire & the Humber	26	41
North East	18	39
Scotland	20	39
Northern Ireland	14	25

9.5 Households with home computer by region, 1998-99 and 1999-2000

	1998-99	1999-2000
	Per cent	
United Kingdom	33	38
London	39	44
South East	39	43
East	35	42
West Midlands	32	41
England	34	39
East Midlands	37	38
North West	30	37
Yorkshire & the Humber	32	36
South West	32	35
Scotland	26	33
North East	28	31
Wales	27	27
Northern Ireland	18	22

9.6 Households with Internet connection by region, 1998-99 and 1999-2000

	1998-99	1999-2000
	Per cent	
United Kingdom	10	19
London	16	25
South East	13	24
East	11	22
England	11	20
West Midlands	8	20
East Midlands	9	19
South West	9	19
North West	9	18
Yorkshire & the Humber	8	15
Wales	7	15
Scotland	8	14
North East	7	14
Northern Ireland	5	11

Ownership of home computers carried on increasing steadily, up by five percentage points between 1998-99 and 1999-2000 (**figure 9.5**). Again the West Midlands recorded the largest year-on-year increase, up nine percentage points to 41 per cent, followed by East of England and Scotland both up by seven percentage points. London and the South East recorded the highest ownership in 1998-99 at 39 per cent. A year later London showed the highest level of ownership at 44 per cent closely followed by the South East (43 per cent) and East of England (42 per cent). The level of ownership in Wales remained static at 27 per cent, putting them just above Northern Ireland, the lowest at 22 per cent.

For Internet connections the increases ranged across the regions from six percentage points in Scotland and Northern Ireland to 12 percentage points in the West Midlands. As in 1998-99 London and the South East showed the highest proportion of Internet connections in the household and Northern Ireland the lowest (**figure 9.6**).

Table 9.5 looks at car ownership by income group, tenure and household composition. It shows that car ownership stood at 71 per cent in 1999-2000, 43 per cent of households owning only one car or van and six per cent owning three or more. Around 60 per cent of households in the middle income groups owned only one vehicle, while households in the top two income groups were more likely to own two or more vehicles. Among retired households mainly dependent on state pensions, only 12 per cent consisting of one adult owned a car compared to 49 per cent consisting of two adults. Around 40 per cent of two adult households with children own two or more cars compared to only four or five per cent of single parent households.

Regionally, the East of England, South East and South West recorded the highest ownership of cars at 77 or 78 per cent and the North East the lowest at 59 per cent. In these southern regions households were also more likely to own two or more cars (32 to 35 per cent). However in London only 64 per cent of households recorded ownership, 20 per cent with two or more vehicles (**Table 9.6 and figure 9.7**).

Figure 9.8 looks at the levels of car ownership over the last ten years for households with one car and those with two or more cars. The proportion with one car rose slightly between 1990 and 1995-96 then fell slightly, back to about 43 or 44 per cent. The proportion with two or more cars remained at 23 per cent from 1990 to 1995-96, but since then has increased to 27 per cent.

Central heating is now widespread across all groups. Even among households with the lowest tenth of incomes 82 per cent had central heating, only eight percentage points below the average of 90 per cent. One person retired households mainly dependent on a state pension were the household type least likely to have central heating, at 81 per cent.

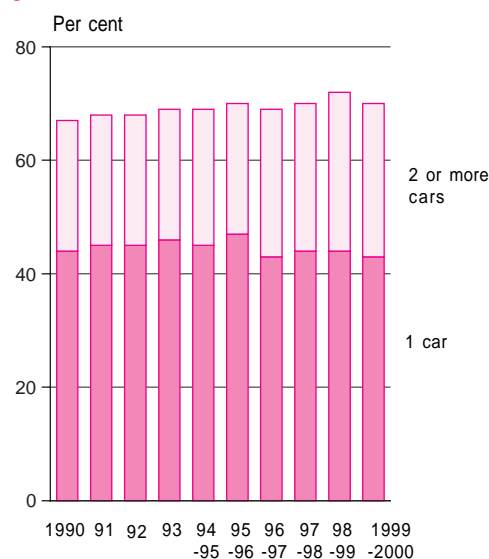
Household characteristics and income

Tables 9.7 and 9.8 show various household characteristics for each income decile group. Eighty per cent of households in the lowest income group were one person households, whereas they made up just four per cent of households in the highest income group. Only 20 per cent of households in the lowest income group had a head of household who was an employee, with a further two per cent self-employed. In the top income group these figures reached 80 and 14 per cent. Over three-quarters of households in the lowest two income groups had no economically active people in them.

9.7 Households with cars by region



9.8 Households with cars



9.1 Characteristics of households

based on weighted data

1999-2000

	% * of all house- holds	Grossed number of house- holds (000s)	House- holds in sample (number)		% * of all house- holds	Grossed number of house- holds (000s)	House- holds in sample (number)
Total number of households	100	25,330	7,097	Composition of household (cont)			
Size of household				Four adults	2	480	94
One person	31	7,960	2,128	Four adults, one child	0	110	29
Two persons	33	8,470	2,424	Four adults, two or more children	0	50	16
Three persons	16	4,030	1,081				
Four persons	13	3,320	961	Five adults	0	60	11
Five persons	4	1,120	353				
Six persons	1	310	105	Five adults, one or more children	0	20	7
Seven persons	0	100	36				
Eight persons	0	10	6	All other households without children	0	20	4
Nine or more persons	0	10	3	All other households with children	0	20	5
Composition of household				Number of economically active persons in household			
One adult	31	7,960	2,127	No person	33	8,470	2,466
Retired households mainly dependent on state pensions ¹	7	1,830	499	One person	29	7,410	2,078
Other retired households	7	1,660	459	More than one person	37	9,450	2,553
Non-retired households	18	4,470	1,169	Two persons	29	7,300	2,051
One man	14	3,640	919	Three persons	6	1,640	390
Aged under 65	11	2,750	644	Four persons	2	450	99
Aged 65 and over	4	890	275	Five persons	0	50	11
One woman	17	4,320	1,208	Six or more persons	0	10	2
Aged under 60	6	1,560	479				
Aged 60 and over	11	2,760	729	Households with married women	48	12,160	3,483
One adult, one child	3	720	240	Households with married women economically active	28	6,990	1,963
One man, one child	0	70	18	With no dependent children	14	3,510	917
One woman, one child	3	660	222	With dependent children	14	3,480	1,046
One adult, two or more children	3	840	299	One child	6	1,440	407
One man, two or more children	0	90	22	Two children	6	1,500	460
One woman, two or more children	3	750	277	Three children	2	440	144
One man, one woman	29	7,220	2,038	Four or more children	0	90	35
Retired households mainly dependent on state pensions ¹	3	660	203	Households with married women not economically active	20	5,170	1,520
Other retired households	7	1,710	508	With no dependent children	15	3,860	1,104
Non-retired households	19	4,850	1,327	With dependent children	5	1,310	416
Two men or two women	2	520	143	One child	2	430	126
Two adults with children	20	4,950	1,525	Two children	2	490	158
One man one woman, one child	7	1,760	512	Three children	1	250	86
Two men or two women, one child	0	50	16	Four or more children	1	130	46
One man one woman, two children	8	2,100	650				
Two men or two women, two children	0	30	11	Economic status of head of household			
One man one woman, three children	3	730	240	Economically active	61	15,380	4,235
Two men or two women, three children	0	20	5	Employee at work	48	12,100	3,307
Two adults, four children	1	180	62	Full-time	42	10,760	2,913
Two adults, five children	0	50	22	Part-time	5	1,340	394
Two adults, six or more children	0	20	7				
Three adults	7	1,660	362	Government-supported training	0	70	23
Three adults with children	3	720	197	Employee temporarily away from work	1	330	89
Three adults, one child	2	500	129				
Three adults, two children	1	150	46	Unemployed	3	890	253
Three adults, three children	0	50	17	Self-employed	8	2,000	563
Three adults, four or more children	0	10	5	Economically inactive	39	9,950	2,862

* Based on grossed number of households

9.1 Characteristics of households (cont.)

based on weighted data

1999-2000

	% * of all house- holds	Grossed number of house- holds (000s)	House- holds in sample (number)		% * of all house- holds	Grossed number of house- holds (000s)	House- holds in sample (number)
Occupational groupings of head of household				(continued)			
Employee	53	13,384	3,672	London	12	3,027	2,013
Professional	4	1,034	275	South East	15	3,653	2,788
Employers and managers	12	3,009	814	South West	8	2,095	1,790
Intermediate non manual	8	1,997	539	England	84	20,814	16,021
Junior non manual	6	1,606	458	Wales	5	1,208	1,018
Manual	22	5,500	1,520	Scotland	9	2,218	1,787
Skilled	12	2,961	810	Northern Ireland	2	611	1,310
Semi-skilled	8	1,960	543				
Unskilled	2	580	167	Type of administrative area 1997-98 - 1999-2000			
Member of armed forces	0	76	22	Greater London	12	3,027	2,013
Others ²	1	162	44	Metropolitan Districts and Central Clydeside Conurbation	21	5,258	3,981
Self-employed	8	2,001	563	Non-Metropolitan Districts	67	16,566	14,142
Professional	1	286	79	High population density	23	5,803	4,932
Employers and managers	1	304	94	Medium population density	20	4,941	3,954
Intermediate and junior non manual	1	274	73	Low population density	23	5,822	5,256
Manual	4	1,137	317				
Retired	25	6,400	1,795	Tenure of dwelling³			
Other	14	3,550	1,067	Owners			
Age of head of household				Owned outright	26	6,570	1,858
15 and under 20 years	0	106	34	Buying with a mortgage	41	10,446	2,882
20 and under 25 years	4	918	259	All	67	17,016	4,740
25 and under 30 years	8	2,014	515	Social rented from Council	17	4,344	1,287
30 and under 35 years	10	2,549	732	Registered social landlord	5	1,370	379
35 and under 40 years	11	2,757	763	All	23	5,713	1,666
40 and under 45 years	9	2,371	686	Private rented			
45 and under 50 years	9	2,272	647	Rent free	1	373	102
50 and under 55 years	9	2,255	641	Rent paid, unfurnished	6	1,417	390
55 and under 60 years	7	1,899	514	Rent paid, furnished	3	814	199
60 and under 65 years	7	1,695	498	All	10	2,605	691
65 and under 70 years	7	1,782	507	Households with durable goods			
70 and under 75 years	6	1,641	461	Car/van	71	17,868	4,998
75 and under 80 years	6	1,516	469	One	43	10,974	3,126
80 and under 85 years	3	860	224	Two	21	5,411	1,510
85 and under 90 years	2	499	106	Three or more	6	1,483	362
90 years or more	1	198	41	Central heating, full or partial	90	22,686	6,377
Government Office Regions and Countries 1997-98 - 1999-2000				Fridge-freezer or deep freezer	91	23,178	6,492
United Kingdom	100	24,851	20,136	Refrigerator	53	13,327	3,701
North East	5	1,206	985	Washing machine	91	23,135	6,531
North West	11	2,789	2,162	Tumble dryer	52	13,106	3,673
Yorkshire and the Humber	8	2,097	1,668	Dishwasher	23	5,825	1,668
East Midlands	7	1,729	1,342	Microwave oven	80	20,254	5,722
West Midlands	9	2,138	1,637	Telephone	95	23,998	6,718
East	8	2,080	1,636	Mobile phone	44	11,258	3,045
				Video recorder	86	21,696	6,108
				Satellite receiver	32	8,001	2,201
				Compact disc player	72	18,178	5,028
				Home computer	38	9,571	2,585
				Internet connection	19	4,849	1,292

* Based on grossed number of households

1 Mainly dependent on state pension and not economically active - see appendix D.

2 Consists of 23 households where the head was on Government-supported training and 21 households where the head was a school leaver or had never worked.

3 See footnotes in Table 4.10.

9.2 Characteristics of persons

based on weighted data

1999-2000

	Males				Females				All persons		
	Percentage* of		Grossed number of persons (000s)	Persons in the sample (number)	Percentage* of		Grossed number of persons (000s)	Persons in the sample (number)	%* of persons	Grossed number of persons (000s)	Persons in the sample (number)
	all males	all persons			all females	all persons					
All persons	100	49	28,950	8,089	100	51	29,680	8,697	100	58,630	16,786
Adults	76	38	22,020	5,840	78	39	23,090	6,592	77	45,110	12,432
Persons aged under 60	58	29	16,900	4,345	56	28	16,590	4,785	57	33,490	9,130
Persons aged 60 or under 65	5	2	1,390	398	5	2	1,450	450	5	2,840	848
Persons aged 65 or under 70	4	2	1,220	335	5	2	1,340	396	4	2,560	731
Persons aged 70 or over	9	4	2,510	762	12	6	3,700	961	11	6,210	1,723
Children	24	12	6,930	2,249	22	11	6,590	2,105	23	13,520	4,354
Children under 2 years of age	2	1	670	226	2	1	730	240	2	1,400	466
Children aged 2 or under 5	4	2	1,170	395	3	2	1,030	353	4	2,200	748
Children aged 5 or under 16	15	7	4,340	1,429	14	7	4,120	1,304	14	8,460	2,733
Children aged 16 or under 18	3	1	750	199	2	1	710	208	2	1,460	407
Economic activity											
Persons active (aged 16 or over)	56	27	16,080	4,151	44	22	12,980	3,662	50	29,050	7,813
Persons not active	44	22	12,880	3,938	56	28	16,700	5,035	50	29,580	8,973
Men 65 or over and women 60 or over	12	6	3,470	1,026	20	10	5,960	1,648	16	9,430	2,674
Others (Including children under 16)	33	16	9,410	2,912	36	18	10,750	3,387	34	20,160	6,299

* Based on grossed number of households

9.3 Percentage of households with durable goods

1970 to 1999-2000

	Car/ van	Central heating ¹	Washing machine	Tumble dryer	Dish- washer	Micro- wave	Tele- phone	Mobile phone	Video recorder	Satellite receiver	Cd player	Home computer	Internet connec- tion
1970	52	30	65	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	--	--	--
1975	57	47	72	--	--	--	52	--	--	--	--	--	--
1980	60	59	79	--	--	--	72	--	--	--	--	--	--
1985	63	69	83	--	--	--	81	--	30	--	--	13	--
1990	67	79	86	--	--	--	87	--	61	--	--	17	--
1994-95	69	84	89	50	18	67	91	--	76	--	46	--	--
1995-96	70	85	91	50	20	70	92	--	79	--	51	--	--
1996-97	69	87	91	51	20	75	93	16	82	19	59	27	--
1997-98	70	89	91	51	22	77	94	20	84	26	63	29	--
1998-99	72	89	92	51	24	80	95	26	86	27	68	32	9
1998-99*	72	89	92	51	23	79	95	27	85	28	68	33	10
1999-2000*	71	90	91	52	23	80	95	44	86	32	72	38	19

¹ Full or partial.

-- Data not available.

* Based on weighted data

9.4 Percentage¹ of households with durable goods by income group and household composition

based on weighted data

1999-2000

	Central heating ²	Washing machine	Tumble dryer	Micro-wave	Dish-washer	CD player
All households	90	91	52	80	23	72
Gross income decile group						
Lowest ten per cent	82	72	29	63	5	40
Second decile group	83	84	38	70	5	42
Third decile group	88	83	38	73	8	45
Fourth decile group	87	92	44	80	11	66
Fifth decile group	86	93	50	80	16	74
Sixth decile group	91	96	57	86	19	83
Seventh decile group	91	97	59	82	28	86
Eighth decile group	94	99	61	89	32	91
Ninth decile group	96	99	67	87	42	94
Highest ten per cent	97	99	74	89	64	97
Household composition						
One adult, retired households ³	81	67	26	60	2	14
One adult, non-retired households	84	81	36	72	9	69
One adult, one child	91	96	47	87	13	83
One adult, two or more children	88	97	59	85	19	85
One man and one woman, retired households ³	85	91	45	68	11	29
One man and one woman, non-retired households	93	98	58	86	29	84
One man and one woman, one child	93	99	64	89	31	93
One man and one woman, two or more children	94	99	71	91	42	93
All other households without children	89	95	61	85	27	86
All other households with children	89	97	64	91	36	88

	Home computer	Internet connection	Tele-phone	Mobile phone	Satellite receiver	Video recorder
All households	38	19	95	44	32	86
Gross income decile group						
Lowest ten per cent	14	6	83	19	13	60
Second decile group	13	3	90	17	20	68
Third decile group	14	4	91	20	20	74
Fourth decile group	19	8	94	30	25	87
Fifth decile group	33	14	95	42	32	89
Sixth decile group	39	16	97	48	39	95
Seventh decile group	49	23	99	54	38	94
Eighth decile group	56	29	99	61	43	96
Ninth decile group	66	39	99	73	41	97
Highest ten per cent	75	50	100	80	45	97
Household composition						
One adult, retired households ³	2	0	93	2	8	45
One adult, non-retired households	31	16	87	39	24	79
One adult, one child	32	7	86	46	28	93
One adult, two or more children	34	11	85	46	36	94
One man and one woman, retired households ³	6	1	100	5	16	73
One man and one woman, non-retired households	44	26	98	52	35	95
One man and one woman, one child	59	31	96	66	46	96
One man and one woman, two or more children	65	34	96	65	48	98
All other households without children	47	20	96	64	38	92
All other households with children	45	16	93	68	39	89

1 See table 9.5 for number of recording households.

2 Full or partial.

3 Mainly dependent on state pension and not economically active - see appendix D.

9.5 Percentage of households with cars by income group, tenure and household composition

based on weighted data

1999-2000

	One car/van	Two cars/vans	Three or more cars/vans	All with cars/vans	Grossed number of households (000s)	Households in the sample (number)
All households	43	21	6	71	25,330	7,097
Gross income decile group						
Lowest ten per cent	19	2	0	22	2,530	717
Second decile group	32	3	0	35	2,530	760
Third decile group	42	4	1	47	2,530	740
Fourth decile group	57	8	1	66	2,530	743
Fifth decile group	62	14	2	77	2,530	719
Sixth decile group	60	20	4	83	2,540	707
Seventh decile group	59	26	7	91	2,530	700
Eighth decile group	46	38	8	92	2,530	697
Ninth decile group	33	48	14	95	2,540	669
Highest ten per cent	24	51	21	96	2,540	645
Tenure of dwelling¹						
Owners						
Owned outright	49	18	5	73	6,570	1,858
Buying with a mortgage	46	35	10	91	10,450	2,882
All	48	28	8	84	17,020	4,740
Social rented from						
Council	31	5	1	37	4,340	1,287
Registered social landlord ²	33	4	1	38	1,370	379
All	32	5	1	37	5,710	1,666
Private rented						
Rent free	42	6	5	53	370	102
Rent paid, unfurnished	46	14	4	64	1,420	390
Rent paid, furnished	32	10	3	45	810	199
All	41	12	4	57	2,600	691
Household composition						
One adult, retired mainly dependent on state pensions ³	12	0	0	12	1,830	499
One adult, other retired	41	1	0	43	1,660	459
One adult, non-retired	52	5	1	58	4,470	1,169
One adult, one child	43	4	0	47	720	240
One adult, two or more children	42	5	0	47	840	299
One man and one woman, retired dependent on state pensions ³	49	5	0	54	660	203
One man and one woman, other retired	68	15	1	84	1,710	508
One man and one woman, non-retired	47	35	6	88	4,850	1,327
One man and one woman, one child	44	38	8	90	1,760	512
One man and one woman, two children	43	40	8	91	2,100	650
One man and one woman, three children	47	39	5	91	730	240
Two adults, four or more children	61	21	3	85	250	91
Three adults	31	37	21	88	1,660	362
Three adults, one or more children	34	37	21	92	720	197
All other households without children	29	27	21	77	1,080	252
All other households with children	22	30	23	76	290	89

1 See footnotes in Table 4.10.

2 Formerly housing association

3 Mainly dependent on state pension and not economically active - see appendix D.

9.6 Percentage of households with durable goods by UK countries and Government Office Regions

based on weighted data

1997-98 – 1999-2000

	North East	North West	Yorks and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London
Average number of grossed households (thousands)	1,210	2,790	2,100	1,730	2,140	2,080	3,030
Total number of households in sample (over 3 years)	985	2,162	1,668	1,342	1,637	1,636	2,013
Car/van	59	68	68	75	72	78	64
One	42	43	43	46	41	46	44
Two	14	20	21	23	23	25	17
Three or more	3	5	5	6	8	8	3
Central heating full or partial	95	83	84	91	85	95	89
Fridge-freezer or deep freezer	90	91	90	92	91	94	90
Refrigerator	45	47	55	59	54	56	43
Washing machine	93	91	94	94	89	91	87
Tumble dryer	48	52	52	55	53	51	44
Dishwasher	15	19	19	22	21	25	23
Microwave	83	80	82	80	78	78	70
Telephone	92	94	95	95	94	97	95
Mobile phone	23	27	27	32	33	35	39
Video recorder	83	87	85	87	85	85	83
Satellite receiver	28	33	28	29	31	28	30
CD player	63	68	66	69	67	69	69
Home computer	26	32	32	35	35	35	39
*Internet connection	14	18	15	19	20	22	25

	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland ¹	United Kingdom ¹
Average number of grossed households (thousands)	3,650	2,100	20,810	1,210	2,220	610	24,850
Total number of households in sample (over 3 years)	2,788	1,790	16,021	1,018	1,787	1,310	20,136
Car/van	77	77	72	69	62	66	71
One	43	46	44	44	42	46	44
Two	27	26	22	21	17	17	22
Three or more	8	6	6	4	3	3	5
Central heating full or partial	91	87	89	90	90	93	89
Fridge-freezer or deep freezer	92	90	91	91	88	85	91
Refrigerator	57	57	52	60	45	43	52
Washing machine	90	90	91	92	94	93	91
Tumble dryer	53	50	51	50	54	40	51
Dishwasher	30	26	23	17	19	25	22
Microwave	78	77	78	82	80	76	78
Telephone	96	94	95	94	93	93	95
Mobile phone	37	29	32	27	24	15	31
Video recorder	86	83	85	83	84	82	85
Satellite receiver	26	22	28	31	27	26	28
CD player	72	68	69	61	67	56	68
Home computer	39	32	35	25	28	21	33
*Internet connection	24	19	20	15	14	11	19

¹ The total includes the enhanced Northern Ireland dataset for 1998-99 and 1999-2000

* Data for 1999-2000

9.7 Percentage of households by size, composition and age in each income decile group

based on weighted data

1999-2000

	Lowest ten per cent	Second decile group	Third decile group	Fourth decile group	Fifth decile group	Sixth decile group
Lower boundary of group (£ per week)		97	148	206	281	371
Grossed number of households (thousands)	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,540
Number of households in the sample	717	760	740	743	719	707
Size of household						
One person	79	57	48	37	30	22
Two persons	16	23	34	41	40	40
Three persons	3	13	8	10	15	17
Four persons	1	6	5	7	10	12
Five persons	0	1	3	3	3	6
Six or more persons	0	0	1	2	2	3
All sizes	100	100	100	100	100	100
Household composition						
One adult, retired mainly dependent on state pensions ¹	41	20	11	1	0	0
One adult, other retired	1	21	21	11	6	3
One adult, non-retired	37	16	17	25	25	19
One adult, one child	11	5	4	3	2	2
One adult, two or more children	2	14	7	5	2	1
One man and one woman, retired mainly dependent on state pensions ¹	0	9	12	3	1	0
One man and one woman, other retired	0	1	9	19	15	9
One man and one woman, non-retired	5	8	9	13	18	25
One man and one woman, one child	1	2	3	4	8	9
One man and one woman, two children	0	2	2	4	8	10
One man and one woman, three children	0	1	2	2	2	5
Two adults, four or more children	0	0	1	1	1	2
Three adults	0	0	2	3	5	7
Three adults, one or more children	0	0	1	1	2	2
All other households without children	1	1	2	3	4	5
All other households with children	0	0	0	1	1	1
All compositions	100	100	100	100	100	100
Age of head of household						
15 and under 20 years	3	0	1	0	0	0
20 and under 25 years	9	6	2	5	4	4
25 and under 30 years	9	5	4	8	9	10
30 and under 35 years	4	6	6	8	11	15
35 and under 40 years	7	7	6	8	11	10
40 and under 45 years	5	5	5	7	9	10
45 and under 50 years	5	4	4	5	7	8
50 and under 55 years	4	5	5	5	7	10
55 and under 60 years	7	7	5	6	8	9
60 and under 65 years	8	7	6	9	7	8
65 and under 70 years	6	10	13	12	8	7
70 and under 75 years	8	11	15	10	8	5
75 and under 80 years	11	13	13	9	6	3
80 and under 85 years	7	7	6	5	4	2
85 and under 90 years	5	6	5	2	1	1
90 years or more	2	2	3	1	0	0
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100

1 Mainly dependent on state pension and not economically active - see appendix D.

9.7 Percentage of households by size, composition and age in each income decile group (cont.)

based on weighted data

1999-2000

	Seventh decile group	Eighth decile group	Ninth decile group	Highest ten per cent	All house- holds
Lower boundary of group (£ per week)	464	570	719	942	
Grossed number of households (thousands)	2,530	2,530	2,540	2,540	25,330
Number of households in the sample	700	697	669	645	7,097
Size of household					
One person	18	11	8	3	31
Two persons	39	36	33	33	33
Three persons	20	22	26	26	16
Four persons	16	22	24	28	13
Five persons	5	8	8	7	4
Six or more persons	2	2	2	2	2
All sizes	100	100	100	100	100
Household composition					
One adult, retired mainly dependent on state pensions ¹	0	0	0	0	7
One adult, other retired	2	1	0	0	7
One adult, non-retired	17	10	8	3	18
One adult, one child	2	0	1	0	3
One adult, two or more children	1	0	1	0	3
One man and one woman, retired mainly dependent on state pensions ¹	0	0	0	0	3
One man and one woman, other retired	7	3	3	2	7
One man and one woman, non-retired	27	30	27	29	19
One man and one woman, one child	8	11	12	12	7
One man and one woman, two children	12	15	13	16	8
One man and one woman, three children	4	5	5	3	3
Two adults, four or more children	1	2	1	1	1
Three adults	11	10	13	14	7
Three adults, one or more children	3	6	7	7	3
All other households without children	4	4	8	10	4
All other households with children	0	2	2	2	1
All compositions	100	100	100	100	100
Age of head of household					
15 and under 20 years	0	0	0	0	0
20 and under 25 years	3	2	1	0	4
25 and under 30 years	9	9	11	6	8
30 and under 35 years	14	12	12	11	10
35 and under 40 years	15	16	15	14	11
40 and under 45 years	11	14	12	15	9
45 and under 50 years	10	12	17	17	9
50 and under 55 years	10	11	13	18	9
55 and under 60 years	9	8	7	9	7
60 and under 65 years	7	7	5	4	7
65 and under 70 years	6	3	3	3	7
70 and under 75 years	2	2	2	2	6
75 and under 80 years	2	2	1	1	6
80 and under 85 years	2	1	0	0	3
85 and under 90 years	0	1	0	0	2
90 years or more	0	0	0	0	1
All ages	100	100	100	100	100

1 Mainly dependent on state pension and not economically active - see appendix D.

9.8 Percentage of households by occupation, economic activity, and tenure in each income decile group

based on weighted data

1999-2000

	Lowest ten per cent	Second decile group	Third decile group	Fourth decile group	Fifth decile group	Sixth decile group
Lower boundary of group (£ per week)		97	148	206	281	371
Grossed number of households (thousands)	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,540
Number of households in the sample	717	760	740	743	719	707
Occupational grouping of head of household						
Employee	20	17	21	40	54	65
Professional	0	0	0	1	1	3
Employers and managers	1	1	1	3	6	9
Intermediate non-manual	2	1	1	4	10	11
Junior non-manual	3	3	6	8	9	7
Manual	10	11	12	23	27	34
Skilled	2	2	3	8	14	21
Semi-skilled	5	5	7	12	11	10
Unskilled	2	3	3	3	2	3
Member of the armed forces	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others ¹	4	1	0	1	0	0
Self-employed	2	3	5	7	9	9
Professional	0	0	0	0	1	1
Employers and managers	0	1	1	1	1	1
Intermediate non-manual	1	0	1	1	1	1
Manual	1	2	3	5	7	6
Retired	42	50	55	37	25	16
Other	36	30	19	16	11	10
All occupational groups	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of economically active persons in household						
No person	77	78	70	45	26	15
One person	22	19	25	44	48	42
Two persons	1	2	5	10	22	39
Three persons	0	0	1	1	2	3
Four or more persons	0	0	0	0	0	1
All economically active persons	100	100	100	100	100	100
Tenure of dwelling²						
Owners						
Owned outright	20	35	34	38	32	25
Buying with a mortgage	6	8	13	22	36	50
All	27	43	46	61	68	75
Social rented from						
Council	41	35	34	22	15	11
Registered social landlord ³	13	11	11	7	5	4
All	54	45	45	29	20	14
Private rented						
Rent free	3	2	2	1	1	1
Rent paid, unfurnished	9	7	5	6	7	6
Rent paid, furnished	7	3	1	3	4	4
All	19	12	9	11	12	11
All tenures	100	100	100	100	100	100

1 Consists of 23 households where the head was on Government-supported training and 21 households where the head was a school leaver or had never worked.

2 See footnotes in Table 4.10.

3 Formerly housing association

9.8 Percentage of households by occupation, economic activity, and tenure in each income decile group (cont.)

based on weighted data

1999-2000

	Seventh decile group	Eighth decile group	Ninth decile group	Highest ten per cent	All house- holds
Lower boundary of group (£ per week)	464	570	719	942	
Grossed number of households (thousands)	2,530	2,530	2,540	2,540	25,330
Number of households in the sample	700	697	669	645	7,097
Occupational grouping of head of household					
Employee	72	79	82	80	53
Professional	4	8	11	13	4
Employers and managers	17	18	24	39	12
Intermediate non-manual	13	12	15	11	8
Junior non-manual	8	7	6	5	6
Manual	30	33	25	12	22
Skilled	20	21	18	9	12
Semi-skilled	9	11	6	2	8
Unskilled	2	2	2	1	2
Member of the armed forces	1	1	1	0	0
Others ¹	0	0	0	0	1
Self-employed	10	9	10	14	8
Professional	0	2	2	6	1
Employers and managers	1	2	1	3	1
Intermediate non-manual	2	1	2	1	1
Manual	7	5	5	3	4
Retired	11	6	5	4	25
Other	7	5	3	3	14
All occupational groups	100	100	100	100	100
Number of economically active persons in household					
No person	11	6	3	3	33
One person	36	23	18	16	29
Two persons	46	56	53	54	29
Three persons	7	13	20	18	6
Four or more persons	1	3	6	9	2
All economically active persons	100	100	100	100	100
Tenure of dwelling²					
Owners					
Owned outright	22	20	16	18	26
Buying with a mortgage	62	70	71	75	41
All	84	89	87	92	67
Social rented from					
Council	6	4	3	1	17
Registered social landlord ³	2	1	1	0	5
All	8	5	4	2	23
Private rented					
Rent free	1	1	1	1	1
Rent paid, unfurnished	5	4	4	2	6
Rent paid, furnished	2	1	3	3	3
All	9	6	9	6	10
All tenures	100	100	100	100	100

¹Consists of 23 households where the head was on Government-supported training and 21 households where the head was a school leaver or had never worked.

² See footnotes in Table 4.10.

³ Formerly housing association

Appendices

Appendix A	Description and response rate of the survey
Appendix B	Uses of the survey
Appendix C	Standard errors and estimates of precision
Appendix D	Definitions
Appendix E	Changes in definitions, 1991 to 1999-2000
Appendix F	Differential grossing and children's data
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Appendix A

Description and response rate of the survey

The survey

The Family Expenditure Survey (FES) is a voluntary sample survey of private households. The basic unit of the survey is the household. In the FES this is defined as a group of people living at the same address with common housekeeping, that is sharing household expenses such as food and bills (see Appendix D). The definition differs from the harmonised definition used in most other government surveys from 1981 on, which also group into a household people who share a living room. This results in the FES having slightly fewer large households than the other surveys. The FES is changing to the harmonised definition for the 2000-01 survey and the report next year will be on that basis. There will be an analysis of the effect of the change.

Each individual aged 16 or over in the household visited is asked to keep diary records of daily expenditure for two weeks. Information about regular expenditure, such as rent and mortgage payments, is obtained from a household interview along with retrospective information on certain large, infrequent expenditures such as those on vehicles. Since 1995-96 children aged between 7 and 15 have also been asked to complete simplified diaries of their daily expenditure. Data from the children's diaries were included in the survey results in 1998-99 for the first time. The effects in 1999-2000 are shown in Appendix G.

Detailed questions are asked about the income of each adult member of the household. In addition, personal information such as age, sex and marital status is recorded for each household member. Paper versions of the computerised household and income questionnaires can be obtained from the address given in the Introduction.

The survey has been conducted each year since 1957. The survey is continuous, interviews being spread evenly over the year to ensure that seasonal effects are covered. From time to time changes are made to the information sought. Some changes reflect new forms of expenditure or new sources of income, especially benefits. Others are the result of new requirements by the survey's users. An important example is the re-definition of housing costs for owner occupiers in 1992 (see Appendix E).

The sample design

The FES sample for Great Britain is a multi-stage stratified random sample with clustering. It is drawn from the Small Users file of the Postcode Address File - the Post Office's list of addresses. All Scottish offshore islands and the Isles of Scilly are excluded from the sample because of excessive interview travel costs. Postal sectors (ward size) are the primary sample unit. 672 postal sectors are randomly selected during the year after being arranged in strata defined by standard regions (sub-divided into metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas) and two 1991 Census variables - socio-economic group and ownership of cars. These were new stratifiers introduced for the 1996-97 survey. The Northern Ireland sample is drawn as a random sample of addresses from the Valuation and Lands Agency list.

Response to the survey

Some 11,500 households are selected each year for the FES in Great Britain, but it is never possible to get full response. A small number cannot be contacted at all, and in other households one or more members decline to co-operate. In all, around 6,500 households in Great Britain co-operated fully in the survey in 1999-2000, that is they answered the household questionnaire and all adults in the household answered the income questionnaire and kept the expenditure diary. The response rate for the 1999-2000 FES was 63 per cent in Great Britain. This is 4 percentage points higher than in the 1998-99 survey, the first year-on-year increase since 1992. The increase is the result of a number of new measures which are described at the end of the section on fieldwork below.

Details of response are shown in the following table.

Response in 1999-2000 - Great Britain

	No of households or addresses	Percentage of effective sample
i. Sampled addresses	11,424	-
ii. Ineligible addresses: businesses, institutions, empty, demolished/derelict	1,236	-
iii. Extra households (multi-household addresses)	216	-
iv. Effective sample (i.e. i less ii, plus iii)	10,404	100.0
v. Co-operating households	6,510	62.6
vi. Refusals	3,543	34.0
vii. Households at which no contact could be obtained	351	3.4

In the Northern Ireland survey, the effective sample was 1,071 households. The number of co-operating households who provided usable data was 587, giving a response rate of 54.8 per cent. Northern Ireland is over-sampled in order to provide a large enough sample for some separate analysis. The re-weighting procedure compensates for the over-sampling.

The fieldwork

The fieldwork is carried out by the Social Survey Division of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in Great Britain and by the Central Survey Unit, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency of the Department of Finance and Personnel in Northern Ireland using almost identical questionnaires. Households at the selected addresses are visited and asked to co-operate in the survey. In order to maximise response, interviewers make at least four separate calls, and sometimes many more, at different times of day on households which are difficult to contact. Interviews are conducted by Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) using portable computers. During the interview information is collected about the household, about certain regular payments such as rent, gas, electricity and telephone accounts, about expenditure on certain large items (for example vehicle purchases over the previous 12 months), and about income. Each individual aged 16 or over in the household keeps a

detailed record of expenditure every day for two weeks. Children aged between 7 and 15 are also asked to keep a simplified diary of daily expenditure (though not in the Northern Ireland enhanced sample). In 1999-2000 a total of 2021 children aged between 7 and 15 in responding households in Great Britain were asked to complete expenditure diaries; only 67 or about 3 per cent did not do so. This number includes both refusals and children who had no expenditure during the two weeks. Information provided by all members of the household is kept strictly confidential.

If all persons aged 16 and over in the household co-operate each is subsequently paid £10 for the trouble involved. Children who keep a diary are given a £5 payment. A refusal by an under 16 to keep a diary does not invalidate the household from inclusion in the survey. In the last two months of the 1998-99 survey, as an experiment, a small book of postage stamps was enclosed with the introductory letter sent to every address. It seemed to help with response and the measure was continued for the whole of the 1999-2000 survey. It is difficult to quantify the exact effect on response but the cognitive work that was carried out as part of the Expenditure and Food Survey development indicated that it was having a positive effect.

A new strategy for reissues was adopted in 1999-2000. Addresses where there had been no contact or a refusal, but were judged suitable for reissue, were accumulated to form complete batches consisting only of reissues. The interviewers dealing with them were specially selected and given extra briefing. The information from households converted from non-responding to responding was included with the data for the quarter of the year when the interview was carried out. The increase in response rate, however, was attributed to the original month of issue. The strategy was applied from April through to December 1999. Over 1,350 addresses were reissued, that is nearly a half of addresses where there had been no response in the first nine months of the survey. 208 of them were converted into fully responding households, which directly accounts for an increase in response rate of 2 percentage points.

Reliability

Great care is taken in collecting information from households and comprehensive checks are applied during processing, so that errors in recording and processing are minimised. The main factors that affect the reliability of the survey results are sampling variability, non-response bias and some incorrect reporting of certain items of expenditure and income. Measures of sampling variability are given alongside some results in this report and are discussed in detail in Appendix C.

The households which decline to respond to the survey tend to differ in some respects from those which co-operate. It is therefore possible that their patterns of expenditure and income also differ. A comparison has been made of the households responding in the 1991 FES with those not responding, based on information from the 1991 Census of Population (A comparison of the Census characteristics of respondents and non-respondents to the 1991 FES by K Foster, ONS Survey Methodology Bulletin No. 38, Jan 1996). Results from the study indicate

that response was lower than average in Greater London, higher in non-metropolitan areas and that non-response tended to increase with increasing age of the head of the household, up to age 65. Households which contained three or more adults, or where the head was born outside the United Kingdom or was classified to an ethnic minority group were also more likely than others to be non-responding. Non-response was also above average where the head of the household had no post-school qualifications, was self-employed, or was in a manual social class group. The data are now re-weighted to compensate for the main non-response biases identified from the 1991 Census comparison, as described in Appendix F.

Checks are included in the CAPI program which are applied to the responses given during the interview. Other procedures are also in place to ensure that users are provided with high quality data. For example, quality control is carried out to ensure that any outliers are genuine and 'test cases' are used each year to ensure that the processing systems operate correctly.

When aspects of the survey change, rigorous tests are used to ensure the proposed changes are sensible and work both in the field and on the processing system. For example, in 1996-97 an improved set of questions was introduced on income from self-employment. This was developed by focus groups and then tested by piloting before being introduced into the main survey.

It has been suggested that averages of household income recorded in the FES are too low, principally because certain forms of income, including investments, occupational pensions or self-employment, may be under-estimated. The evidence for this is limited and now very dated. Currently FES levels are generally within a few per cent of levels indicated by other sources such as the Family Resources Survey (the Department of Social Security), the New Earnings Survey and Labour Force Survey (ONS) and national income statistics.

The information obtained by the survey does not permit the construction of household accounts in the form of an income-expenditure balance sheet. The definitions of weekly household expenditure and income used are such that it is not to be expected that expenditure and income will balance, either for an individual household or even when averaged over a group of households. Hence, the difference between expenditure and income is not a measure of savings or dis-savings.

Experience of household surveys in the United Kingdom and in other countries indicates that reported expenditure on a few items, notably tobacco and alcohol, is below the levels which might be expected by comparison with other sources of information. In 1999-2000 the estimated average expenditure on tobacco was 65 per cent of the figure based on HM Customs and Excise data, and for alcohol was 62 per cent. Chapter 14 of the FES Handbook (Kemsley, Redpath and Holmes) published in 1980 examines the possible causes of the understatement of alcohol and tobacco expenditure in the FES results, as well as other problems of understatement. The conclusion then was that it was mainly due to non-response by very heavy drinkers and smokers. Under-reporting by responding households will also be a factor.

National Lottery spending is significantly under-recorded in the FES, the FES estimate in 1999-2000 being about 58 per cent of recorded sales.

Although FES response is based on complete households responding, there are areas in the survey for which missing values can be imputed. These missing values are imputed on a case by case basis using other information collected in the interview. The procedure is used, for example, for council tax payments and for interest received on savings.

Appendix B

Uses of the survey

FES Expenditure Data

Retail Prices Index - The main reason, historically, for instituting a regular survey on expenditure by households has been to provide information on spending patterns for the Retail Prices Index (RPI). The RPI plays a vital role in the uprating of state pensions and welfare benefits and in general economic policy and analysis. The RPI measures the change in the cost of a selection of goods and services representative of the expenditure of the vast majority of households. The pattern of expenditure gradually changes from one year to the next, and the composition of the basket needs to be kept up-to-date. Accordingly, regular information is required on spending patterns and much of this is supplied by the FES. The expenditure weights for the general RPI need to relate to people within given income limits, for which the FES is the only source of information.

Consumers' expenditure and GDP - FES data on spending are an important source used in compiling national estimates of consumers' expenditure which are published regularly in United Kingdom National Accounts (ONS Blue Book). Consumers' expenditure estimates feed into the National Accounts and estimates of GDP. They will also provide the weights for the Harmonised Index of Consumer prices (HICP) which is calculated by each member of the European Union, and for Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) for international price comparisons. FES data are also used in the estimation of taxes on expenditure, in particular VAT.

Regional accounts - FES expenditure information is one of the sources used by ONS to derive regional estimates of consumers' expenditure. It is also used in compiling some of the other estimates for the regional accounts.

Pay Review Bodies governing the salaries of HM Armed Forces and the medical and dental professions receive estimates of the minimum valuation of the benefit of a company car. This is based on FES data on the cost of buying and running private cars.

The Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) collates information from family budget surveys conducted by the member states. The FES is the UK's contribution to this. The UK is one of only a few countries with such a regular, continuous and detailed survey.

Other Government uses - The Department of Trade and Industry and the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions both use FES expenditure data in their own fields, e.g. - relating to energy, housing, cars and transport. Several other government publications include FES expenditure data, such as *Social Trends*, *Regional Trends* and the *Social Focus* series.

Non-Government uses - There are also numerous users outside Central Government, including academic researchers and business and market researchers.

FES Income Data

Redistribution of income - FES information on income and expenditure is used to study how Government taxes and benefits affect household income. The Government's interdepartmental tax benefit model is based on the FES and enables the economic effects of policy measures to be analysed across households. This model is used by HM Treasury, Inland Revenue and HM Customs and Excise to estimate the impact on different households of possible changes in taxes and benefits.

Social security - The Department of Social Security makes some use of FES data in the Households Below Average Income report. The DSS's own Family Resources Survey is now the main source of information on the incomes of low income families but FES data continues to be used to provide complementary information on expenditure patterns.

Non-Government users - As with the expenditure data, FES income data are also studied extensively outside Government. In particular, academic researchers in the economic and social science areas of many universities use the FES. For example the Institute for Fiscal Studies uses FES data in research it carries out both for Government and on its own account to inform public debate.

Other FES Data

The Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions uses FES data to monitor and forecast levels of car ownership and use, and in studies on the effects of motoring taxes.

Note: Great care is taken to ensure complete confidentiality of information and to protect the identity of FES households. Anonymised data only are supplied to users.

Appendix C

Standard errors and estimates of precision

Because the FES is a survey of a sample of households and not of the whole population, the results are liable to differ to some degree from those that would have been obtained if every single household had been covered. Some of the differences will be systematic, in that lower proportions of certain types of household respond than of others. That aspect is discussed in Appendices A and F. This Appendix discusses the effect of sampling variability, the differences in expenditure and income between the households in the sample and in the whole population that arise from random chance. The degree of possible error will depend on how widely particular categories of expenditure (or income) vary between households. This “sampling error” is smallest for the average expenditure of large groups of households on items purchased frequently and when the level of spending does not vary greatly between households. Conversely it is largest for small groups of households, and for items purchased infrequently or for which expenditure varies considerably between households. A numerical measure of the likely magnitude of such differences (between the sample estimate and the value of the entire population) is provided by the quantity known as the standard error.

Two methods are used in this report to calculate the standard error.

Simple method This is an approximation, used generally in this report, regarding the co-operating households as if they were a sample obtained by single-stage random selection of all private households in the United Kingdom.

Full method This is more elaborate, and takes into account the fact that the sample is drawn in two stages, first a sample of areas (primary sampling units) then a sample of addresses within each of these areas. The main features of the sample design are described in Appendix A to this Report. This year the full method also takes account of the effect of weighting.

Standard errors using the full method are shown in percentage terms in **tables 7.1** and **7.2** (standard error as a percentage of the average to which it refers). As the calculation of full method standard errors is complex, these are the only tables where they are shown. Comparisons of simple method and full method percentage standard errors are given in **tables C1** and **C2** which also show the design factor (DEFT), which is the ratio of the full to the simple method standard errors.

Table C1

Percentage standard errors of expenditure of households and number of recording households 1999-2000

Commodity or service	Weighted average weekly household expenditure (£)	Percentage standard error	Design factor (DEFT)	Percentage standard error	Households recording expenditure	
		Simple method		Full method	Recording households in sample	Percentage of all households
All expenditure groups	359.40	1.0	1.1	1.0	7,097	100
Housing (net)	57.00	1.2	1.1	1.3	6,935	98
Fuel and power	11.30	0.8	1.2	0.9	6,848	97
Food and non-alcoholic drinks	59.60	0.8	0.9	0.7	7,087	100
Alcoholic drink	15.30	1.7	1.0	1.7	5,068	71
Tobacco	6.00	2.4	1.0	2.4	2,410	34
Clothing and footwear	21.00	2.1	1.0	2.2	4,898	69
Household goods	30.70	2.4	1.1	2.7	6,861	97
Household services	18.90	2.4	1.0	2.3	6,946	98
Personal goods and services	13.90	2.2	1.0	2.2	6,343	89
Motoring expenditure	52.60	2.2	1.1	2.2	5,181	73
Fares and other travel costs	9.20	4.5	1.0	4.4	3,686	52
Leisure goods	18.50	2.6	1.1	2.7	6,699	94
Leisure services	43.90	2.5	1.1	2.6	7,013	99
Miscellaneous	1.40	7.7	1.2	9.2	1,990	28

Table C2

Percentage standard errors of income of households and number of recording households 1999-2000

Source of income	Weighted average weekly household income (£)	Percentage standard error	Design factor (DEFT)	Percentage standard error	Households recording income	
		Simple method		Full method	Recording households in sample	Percentage of all households
Gross household income	480	1.4	1.0	1.3	7,097	100
Wages and salaries	315	1.6	0.9	1.3	4,138	58
Self-employment	46	9.6	1.0	9.6	752	11
Investments	22	5.6	1.0	5.4	4,232	60
Annuities and pensions (other than social security benefits)	33	3.5	1.0	3.4	1,835	26
Social security benefits	58	1.3	0.9	1.2	4,997	71
Other sources	6	5.7	1.1	6.5	1,361	19

Using the standard errors – confidence intervals

A good way of using standard errors is to calculate 95% confidence intervals from them. Simplifying a little, these can be taken to mean that there is only a 5% chance that the true population value lies outside that confidence interval. The 95% confidence interval is calculated as 1.96 times the standard error on either side of the mean. For example, if the average expenditure on fuel and power is £11.30 and the corresponding percentage standard error (full method) is 0.9%, then the amount either side of the mean for 95% confidence is:

$$1.96 \times (0.9 \div 100) \times £11.30 = £0.20 \text{ (rounded to nearest 10p)}$$

$$\text{Lower limit is } 11.30 - 0.20 = £11.10$$

$$\text{Upper limit is } 11.30 + 0.20 = £11.50$$

Similar calculations can be carried out for other estimates of expenditure and income. The 95% confidence intervals for main expenditure categories are given in **Table C3**.

Table C3
95 per cent confidence intervals for average household expenditure 1999-2000

Commodity or service	Weighted average weekly household expenditure (£)	95% confidence interval	
		Lower limit	Upper limit
All expenditure groups	359.40	352.40	366.40
Housing (net)	57.00	55.60	58.50
Fuel and power	11.30	11.10	11.50
Food and non-alcoholic drinks	59.60	58.80	60.50
Alcoholic drink	15.30	14.80	15.80
Tobacco	6.00	5.70	6.30
Clothing and footwear	21.00	20.10	21.90
Household goods	30.70	29.10	32.40
Household services	18.90	18.10	19.80
Personal goods and services	13.90	13.30	14.50
Motoring expenditure	52.60	50.30	54.80
Fares and other travel costs	9.20	8.40	10.00
Leisure goods	18.50	17.60	19.50
Leisure services	43.90	41.70	46.20
Miscellaneous	1.40	1.20	1.70

When using standard errors and confidence intervals to assess the precision of survey estimates, it is best to use standard errors which take into account the survey design (referred to here as full method standard errors) whenever possible. For those estimates where only simple method standard errors are given, the full method standard error can be approximated by multiplying the simple method standard error by a suitable design factor. Design factors are shown in **Tables C1** and **C2**; they are the complex standard errors divided by the corresponding simple random sample standard errors. A design factor should be chosen from the most appropriate expenditure group or income.

Details of the calculation of standard errors

The user does not need the formulae for calculating the standard errors but they are given here for completeness.

Simple method

This formula takes no account of the multi-stage design of the actual sample. The method of calculation is as follows: Let n be the total number of responding households in the survey, x_r the expenditure on a particular item of the r -th household, and \bar{x} the average expenditure per household on that item (averaged over the n households). Then the standard error s is given by:

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum_{r=1}^n (x_r - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}$$

Full method

The sample in Great Britain is a multi-stage stratified random sample with clustering, described further in Appendix A. First a sample of areas is drawn, the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Then within each PSU a random sample of households is drawn. In Northern Ireland, however, the sample is drawn in a single stage and there is no clustering. The results are also weighted to match the population separately by sex by 5-year age ranges, and by region, as described in Appendix F.

The method for calculating complex standard errors has changed somewhat. Instead of the successive differences used before, consecutive PSUs in the ordered list are now grouped up into pairs, or triples at the end of a regional stratum. The formula used for the variance of a total is:

$$\text{var}(\hat{X}) = \sum_s \frac{k_s}{k_s - 1} \sum_i (x_{si} - \bar{x}_s)^2$$

where the s denote the pairs (rather than the whole regional stratum), k_s is the number of PSUs in s (either 2 or 3), the x_{si} are the weighted PSU totals and the \bar{x}_s is the mean of these totals over the pair. Further details of this method of estimating sampling errors are described in *A sampling Errors Manual* (B Butcher and D Elliot, ONS 1987).

The effect of the re-weighting is calculated using the jackknife linearisation estimator. It uses the formula given above on a linear combination of residuals from a regression of the survey variables on the number of people in each household in each of the region and age by sex categories used in the weighting. Details are available from the editor.

The formulae have been expressed in terms of expenditures on a particular item, but of course they can also be applied to expenditures on groups of items, commodity groups and incomes from particular sources.

Appendix D

Definitions

Major changes in definitions since 1991 are described in Appendix E. Changes made between 1980 and 1990 are summarised in Appendix E of Family Spending 1994-95. For earlier changes see Annex 5 of Family Expenditure Survey 1980.

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Household

A household comprises one person living alone or a group of people living at the same address having meals prepared together and with common housekeeping. Resident domestic servants are included. The members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage. As the survey covers only private households, people living in hostels, hotels, boarding houses or institutions are excluded. Households are not excluded if some or all members are not British subjects, but no attempt is made to obtain information from households containing members of the diplomatic service of another country or members of the United States armed forces. Nor are attempts made to obtain information from Roman Catholic priests living in accommodation provided by the parish church.

Retired households

Retired households are those where the head of the household is retired. The head of the household is defined as retired if 65 years of age or more and male or 60 years of age or more and female, and economically inactive. Hence if, for example, a male head of household is over 65 years of age, but working part-time or waiting to take up a part-time job, this household would not be classified as a retired household. For analysis purposes two categories are used in this report:

- a. "A retired household mainly dependent upon state pensions" is one in which at least three quarters of the total income of the household is derived from national insurance retirement and similar pensions, including housing and other benefits paid in supplement to or instead of such pensions. The term "national insurance retirement and similar pensions" includes national insurance disablement and war disability pensions, and income support in conjunction with these disability payments.
- b. "Other retired households" are retired households which do not fulfil the income conditions of "retired household mainly dependent upon state pensions" because more than a quarter of the household's income derives from occupational retirement pensions and/or income from investments, annuities etc.

Head of household

The head of the household must be a member of that household. By statistical convention the head is the person, or the husband of the person who:

- a. owns the household accommodation, or
- b. is legally responsible for the rent of the accommodation, or
- c. has the household accommodation as an emolument or perquisite, or
- d. has the household accommodation by virtue of some relationship to the owner who is not a member of the household.

When two members of different sex have equal claim, the male is taken as head of household.
 When two members of the same sex have equal claim, the elder is taken as head of household.

A new definition of household reference person will be introduced in April 2000 and used in parallel with the present definition for 12 months before replacing it from April 2001 onwards. Under the new definition the household reference person will be the householder, as defined in (a) to (d) above. If there are joint householders it will be the one with the higher income. A husband who was not himself the householder could not be the household reference person.

Members of household

In most cases the members of co-operating households are easily identified as the people who satisfy the conditions in the definition of a household, above, and are present during the record-keeping period. However difficulties of definition arise where people are temporarily away from the household or else spend their time between two residences. The following rules apply in deciding whether or not such persons are members of the household:

- a. married persons living and working away from home for any period are included as members provided they consider the sampled address to be their main residence; in general, other people (e.g. relatives, friends, boarders) who are either temporarily absent or who spend their time between the sampled address and another address, are included as members if they consider the sampled address to be their main residence. However, there are exceptions which override the subjective main residence rule:
 - i. Children under 16 away at school are included as members;
 - ii. Older persons receiving education away from home, including children aged 16 and 17, are excluded unless they are at home for all or most of the record-keeping period.
 - iii. Visitors staying temporarily with the household and others who have been in the household for only a short time are treated as members provided they will be staying with the household for at least one month from the start of record-keeping.

Household composition

A consequence of these definitions is that household compositions quoted in this report include some households where certain members are temporarily absent. For example, "one adult and children" households will contain a few households where one parent is temporarily away from home.

Adult

In the report, persons who have reached the age of 18 or who are married are classed as adults.

Children

In the report, persons who are under 18 years of age and unmarried are classed as children.

However, in the definition of clothing, clothing for persons aged 16 years and over is classified as clothing for men and women; clothing for those aged five but under 16 as clothing for boys and girls; and clothing for those under five as babies clothing.

Spenders

Members of households who are aged 16 or more, excluding those who for special reasons are not capable of keeping diary record-books, are described as spenders.

Economically active

These are persons aged 16 or over who fall into the following categories:

- a. *Employees at work* - those who at the time of interview were working full-time or part-time as employees or were away from work on holiday. Part-time work is defined as normally working 30 hours a week or less (excluding meal breaks) including regularly worked overtime.
- b. *Employees temporarily away from work* - those who at the time of interview had a job but were absent because of illness or accident, temporary lay-off, strike etc.
- c. *Government supported training schemes* - those participating in government programmes and schemes who in the course of their participation receive training, such as Employment Training, including those who are also employees in employment.
- d. *Self-employed* - those who at the time of interview said they were self-employed.
- e. *Unemployed* - those who at time of interview were out of employment, and have sought work within the last four weeks and were available to start work within two weeks, or were waiting to start a job already obtained.
- f. *Unpaid family workers* - those working unpaid for their own or a relative's business. In this report, unpaid family workers are included under economically inactive in analyses by economic status (tables 3.1, 8.5 and 9.1) because insufficient information is available to assign them to an economic status group.

Economically inactive

- a. *Retired* - persons who have reached national insurance retirement age (60 and over for women, 65 and over for men) and are not economically active.
- b. *Unoccupied* - persons under national insurance retirement age who are not working, nor actively seeking work. This category includes certain self-employed persons such as mail order agents and baby-sitters who are not classified as economically active.

In this report, unpaid family workers are classified as economically inactive in analyses by economic status, although they are economically active by definition. This is because insufficient information is available to assign them to an economic status group.

Occupation

The occupational classification used in the survey is the socio-economic groups defined in the *Standard Occupational Classification (1990)* prepared by the Office for National Statistics. Separate results are shown for the following groups: professional workers; employers and managerial workers; intermediate non-manual workers; junior non-manual workers; skilled manual workers; semi-skilled manual workers; unskilled manual workers; Armed Forces. As far as possible, occupation is classified according to an individual's current or most recent job; if an individual has more than one job, the most remunerative is used as the basis for the classification.

Social Class

Social class is based on occupation and is a classification system that has grown out of the original Registrar-General's social class classification. These are defined in the *Classification of Occupations (1990)* prepared by the Office for National Statistics. The 5 categories are:

- I. Professional, etc. occupations
- II. Managerial and technical occupations
- III. Skilled occupations
 - (N) non-manual
 - (M) manual
- IV. Partly skilled occupations
- V. Unskilled occupations

For the FES, social class of a household refers to the social class based on the occupation of the head of household. It is coded where the head is currently in paid work, or is economically inactive and has worked in the last 12 months, or is unemployed and has ever worked.

Regions

These are the Government Office Regions as formed in 1994. See the chart on page 186.

Types of administrative area

These are Greater London, former Metropolitan Counties in England with the Central Clydeside Conurbation in Scotland, and non-metropolitan districts with high and low population densities, i.e. 3.2 persons or more, and less than 3.2 persons, per acre respectively (7.9 persons per hectare). The types of administrative area are defined by the Office for National Statistics on the basis of the definitions of local authority areas and the Central Clydeside Conurbation used by the Registrars General for England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. Local authorities in England and Wales and in Scotland are those existing after the

reorganisation of local government in 1974 and 1975. For Northern Ireland local authority areas as they existed after the reorganisation of local government in 1973 are used, classified by the population density factors applied generally in the United Kingdom. All Northern Ireland districts are treated as non-Metropolitan.

Expenditure

Any definition of expenditure is to some extent arbitrary, and the inclusion of certain types of payment is a matter of convenience or convention depending on the purpose for which the information is to be used. In the tables in this report, total expenditure represents current expenditure on goods and services. Total expenditure, defined in this way, excludes those recorded payments which are really savings or investments (e.g. purchases of national savings certificates, life assurance premiums, contributions to pension funds). Similarly, income tax payments, national insurance contributions, mortgage capital repayments and other payments for major additions to dwellings are excluded. Expenditure data are collected in the diary record-book and in the household schedule. Informants are asked to record in the diary any payments made during the 14 days of record-keeping, whether or not the goods or services paid for have been received. Certain types of expenditure which are usually regular though infrequent, such as insurance, licences and season tickets, and the periods to which they relate, are recorded in the household schedule as well as regular payments such as utility bills.

The cash purchase of motor vehicles is also entered in the household schedule. In addition, expenditure on some items purchased infrequently (thereby being subject to high sampling errors) has been recorded in the household schedule using a retrospective recall period of either three or 12 months. These items include carpets, furniture, holidays and some housing costs. In order to avoid duplication, all payments shown in the diary record-book which relate to items listed in the household or income schedules are omitted in the analysis of the data irrespective of whether there is a corresponding entry on the latter schedules. Amounts paid in respect of periods longer than a week are converted to weekly values.

Expenditure tables in this report show the main commodity groups of spending and these are broken down into items which are numbered hierarchically. Table 7.1 shows a further breakdown in the items themselves into components which can be separately identified. The items are numbered as in the main expenditure tables and against each item or component are shown the average weekly household expenditure and percentage standard error.

Qualifications which apply to this concept of expenditure are described in the following paragraphs:

- a. *Goods supplied from a household's own shop or farm*
Spenders are asked to record and give the value of goods obtained from their own shop or farm, even if the goods are withdrawn from stock for personal use without payment. The value is included as expenditure.

b. *Hire purchase and credit sales agreements, and transactions financed by loans repaid by instalments*

Expenditure on transactions under hire purchase or credit sales agreements, or financed by loans repaid by instalments, consists of all instalments which are still being paid at the date of interview, together with down payments on commodities acquired within the preceding three months. These two components (divided by the periods covered) provide the weekly averages which are included in the expenditure on the separate items given in the tables in this report.

c. *Club payments and budget account payments, instalments through mail order firms and similar forms of credit transaction*

When goods are purchased by forms of credit other than hire purchase and credit sales agreement, the expenditure on them may be estimated either from the amount of the instalment which is paid or from the value of the goods which are acquired. Since the particular commodities to which the instalment relates may not be known, details of goods ordered through clubs, etc. during the month prior to the date of interview are recorded in the household schedule. The weekly equivalent of the value of the goods is included in the expenditure on the separate items given in the tables in this report. This procedure has the advantage of enabling club transactions to be related to specific articles. Although payments into clubs, etc. are shown in the diary record-book, these entries are excluded from expenditure estimates.

d. *Credit card transactions*

From 1988 purchases made by credit card or charge card have been recorded in the survey on an *acquisition* basis rather than the formerly used payment basis. Thus, if a spender acquired an item (by use of credit/charge card) during the two week survey period, the value of the item would be included as part of expenditure in that period whether or not any payment was made in this period to the credit card account. Payments made to the card account are ignored. However any payment of credit/charge card *interest* is included in expenditure if made in the two week period.

e. *Income Tax*

Amounts of income tax deducted under the PAYE scheme or paid directly by those who are employers or self-employed are recorded (together with information about tax refunds). For employers and the self-employed the amounts comprise the actual payments made in the previous twelve months and may not correspond to the tax due on the income arising in that period, e.g. if no tax has been paid but is due or if tax payments cover more than one financial year. However, the amounts of tax deducted at source from some of the items which appear in the Income Schedule are not directly available. Estimates of the tax paid on bank and building society interest and amounts deducted from dividends on stocks and shares are therefore made by applying the appropriate rates of tax. In the case of income tax paid at source on pensions and annuities, similar adjustments are made. These estimates mainly affect the relatively

few households with high incomes from interest and dividends, and households including someone receiving a pension from previous employment.

f. *Rented dwellings*

Housing expenditure is taken as the sum of expenditure on rent, rates, council tax, water rates etc. For local authority tenants the expenditure is gross rent less any rebate (including rebate received in the form of housing benefit), and for other tenants gross rent less any rent allowance received under statutory schemes including the Housing Benefit Scheme. Rebate on Council Tax or rates (Northern Ireland) is deducted from expenditure on Council Tax or rates. Receipts from sub-letting part of the dwelling are not deducted from housing costs but appear (net of the expenses of the sub-letting) as investment income: see page 184.

g. *Rent-free dwellings*

Rent-free dwellings are those owned by someone outside the household and where either no rent is charged or the rent is paid by someone outside the household. Households whose rent is paid directly to the landlord by the DSS do not live rent-free. Payments Council Tax, water rates etc., are regarded as the cost of housing. Rebate on rates(Northern Ireland)/Council Tax/water rates(Scotland) (including rebate received in the form of housing benefit), is deducted from expenditure on rates/Council Tax/water rates. Receipts from sub-letting part of the dwelling are not deducted from housing costs but appear (net of the expenses of the sub-letting) as investment income.

h. *Owner-occupied dwellings*

Payments for Council Tax, rates (Northern Ireland), water rates, ground rent, mortgage interest payments, insurance of structure etc., are regarded as the cost of housing. Rebate on rates(Northern Ireland)/Council Tax/water rates(Scotland) (including rebate received in the form of housing benefit for the rented element of shared ownership dwellings) is deducted from expenditure on Council Tax/rates. Receipts from letting part of the dwelling are not deducted from housing costs but appear (net of the expenses of the letting) as investment income. Mortgage capital repayments and amounts paid for the outright purchase of the dwelling or for major structural alterations are not included as housing expenditure, but are entered under "Other payments recorded". Average payments by owner-occupied households for repairs, maintenance and decoration are shown separately in the estimates of expenditure by tenure type.

i. *Second-hand goods and part-exchange transactions*

The survey expenditure data are based on information about actual payments and therefore include payments for second-hand goods and part-exchange transactions. New payments only are included for part-exchange transactions, i.e. the costs of the goods obtained less the amounts allowed for the goods which are traded in. Receipts for goods sold or traded in are not included in income.

j. *Business expenses*

The survey covers only private households and is concerned with payments made by members of households as private individuals. Spenders are asked to state whether expenditure which has been recorded on the schedules includes amounts which will be refunded as expenses from a business or organisation or which will be entered as business expenses for income tax purposes, e.g. rent, telephone charges, travelling expenses, meals out. Any such amounts are deducted from the recorded expenditure.

Income

The standard concept of income in the survey is, as far as possible, that of gross weekly cash income current at the time of interview, i.e. before the deduction of income tax actually paid, national insurance contributions and other deductions at source. However, for a few tables a concept of disposable income is used, defined as gross weekly cash income less the statutory deductions and payments of income tax (taking refunds into account) and national insurance contributions. Some other analyses of FES data use “equivalisation” of incomes - i.e. adjustment of household income to allow for the different size and composition of each household. Equivalisation is not used in this volume. Analyses by specific household compositions, show a full picture. The cash levels of certain items of income (and expenditure) recorded in the survey by households receiving supplementary benefit were affected by the Housing Benefit Scheme introduced in stages from November 1982. From 1984 housing expenditure is given on a strictly net basis and all rent/council tax rebates and allowances and housing benefit are excluded from gross income.

Although information about most types of income is obtained on a current basis, some data, principally income from investment and from self-employment, are estimated over a twelve-month period.

The following are excluded from the assessment of income:

- a. money received by one member of the household from another (e.g. housekeeping money, dress allowance, children's pocket money) other than wages paid to resident domestic servants;
- b. withdrawals of savings, receipts from maturing insurance policies, proceeds from sale of financial and other assets (e.g. houses, cars, furniture, etc.), winnings from betting, lump-sum gratuities and windfalls such as legacies;
- c. the value of educational grants and scholarships not paid in cash;
- d. the value of income in kind, including the value of goods received free and the abatement in cost of goods received at reduced prices, and of bills paid by someone who is not a member of the household;
- e. loans and money received in repayment of loans.

Details are obtained of the income of each member of the household. The income of the household is taken to be the sum of the incomes of all its members. The information does not relate to a common or a fixed time period. Items recorded for periods greater than a week are converted to a weekly value.

Particular points relating to some components of income are as follows:

a. *Wages and salaries of employees*

The normal gross wages or salaries of employees are taken to be their earnings. These are calculated by adding to the normal "take home" pay amounts deducted at source, such as income tax payments, national insurance contributions and other deductions, e.g. payments into firm social clubs, superannuation schemes, works transport, benevolent funds etc. Employees are asked to give the earnings actually received including bonuses and commission the last time payment was made and, if different, the amount usually received. It is the amount usually received which is regarded as the normal take-home pay. Additions are made so as to include in normal earnings the value of occasional payments, such as bonuses or commissions received quarterly or annually. One of the principal objects in obtaining data on income is to enable expenditure to be classified in ranges of normal income. Average household expenditure is likely to be based on the long-term expectations of the various members of the household as to their incomes rather than be altered by short-term changes affecting individuals. Hence if an employee has been away from work without pay for 13 weeks or less he is regarded as continuing to receive his normal earnings instead of social security benefits, such as unemployment or sickness benefit, that he may be receiving. Otherwise, his normal earnings are disregarded and his current short-term social security benefits taken instead. Wages and salaries include any earnings from subsidiary employment as an employee and the earnings of HM Forces.

b. *Income from self-employment*

Income from self-employment covers any personal income from employment other than as an employee; for example, as a sole trader, professional or other person working on his own account or in partnership, including subsidiary work on his own account by a person whose main job is as an employee. It is measured from estimates of income or trading profits, after deduction of business expenses but before deduction of tax, over the most recent twelve-month period for which figures can be given. Should either a loss have been made or no profit, income would be taken as the amounts drawn from the business for own use or as any other income received from the job or business. Persons working as mail order agents or baby-sitters, with no other employment, have been classified as unoccupied rather than as self-employed, and the earnings involved have been classified as earnings from "other sources" rather than self-employment income.

c. *Income from investment*

Income from investments or from property, other than that in which the household is residing, is the amount received during the twelve months immediately prior to the date of the initial interview. It includes receipts from sub-letting part of the dwelling (net of the expenses of the sub-letting). If income tax has been deducted at source the gross amount is estimated by applying a conversion factor during processing.

d. *Social security benefits*

Income from social security benefits does not include the short-term payments such as unemployment or sickness benefit received by an employee who has been away from work for 13 weeks or less, and who is therefore regarded as continuing to receive his normal earnings as described on page 185.

Quantiles

The quantiles of a distribution, e.g. of household expenditure or income, divide it into a number of equal parts; each of which contains the same number of households.

For example, the median of a distribution divides it into two equal parts, so that half the households in a distribution of household income will have income more than the median, and the other half will have income less than the median. Similarly, quartiles, quintiles and deciles divide the distribution into four, five and ten equal parts respectively.

Most of the analysis in Family Spending is done in terms of quintile groups and decile groups.

In the calculation of quantiles for this report, zero values are counted as part of the distribution.

Income headings

Headings used for identifying 1999-2000 income information

	Source of income	
References in tables	Components separately identified	Explanatory notes
a. Wages and salaries	<p>Normal "take-home" pay from main employment</p> <p>"Take-home" pay from subsidiary employment</p> <p>Employees' income tax deduction</p> <p>Employees' National Insurance contribution</p> <p>Superannuation contributions deducted from pay</p> <p>Other deductions</p>	<p>(i) In the calculation of house hold income in this report, where an employee has been away from work without pay for 13 weeks or less his normal wage or salary has been used in estimating his total income instead of social security benefits, such as unemployment or sickness benefits that he may have received. Otherwise such benefits are used in estimating total income (see notes at reference e)</p> <p>(ii) Normal income from wages and salaries is estimated by adding to the normal "take-home" pay deductions made at source last time paid, together with the weekly value of occasional additions to wages and salaries (see page 182).</p> <p>(iii) The components of wages and salaries for which figures are separately available amount in total to the normal earnings of employees, regardless of the operation of the 13 week rule in note (i) above. Thus the sum of the components listed here does not in general equal the wages and salaries figure in tables of this report.</p>
b. Self-employment	Income from business or profession, including subsidiary self-employment	The earnings or profits of a trade or profession, after deduction of business expenses but before deduction of tax
c. Investments	<p>Interest on building society shares and deposits</p> <p>Interest on bank deposits and savings accounts including National Savings Bank</p> <p>Interest on ISAs</p> <p>Interest on TESSAs</p> <p>Interest on Gilt-edged stock and War Loans</p> <p>Interest and dividends from stocks, shares, bonds, trusts, PEPs, debentures and other securities</p> <p>Rent or income from property, after deducting expenses but inclusive of income tax (including receipts from letting or sub-letting part of own residence, net of the expenses of the letting or sub-letting).</p> <p>Other unearned Income</p>	

d. Annuities and pensions, other than social security	<p>Annuities and income from trust or covenant</p> <p>Pensions from previous employers</p> <p>Personal pensions</p>	
e. Social security benefits	<p>Child benefit</p> <p>Guardian's allowance</p> <p>Invalid care allowance</p> <p>Retirement pension (National Insurance) or old person's pension</p> <p>Widow's pension or widowed mother's allowance (NI)</p> <p>War disablement pension or war widow's pension</p> <p>Severe disablement allowance</p> <p>Disability working allowance/disabled persons tax credit</p> <p>Disability living allowance</p> <p>Attendance allowance</p> <p>Job seekers allowance, contributions based</p> <p>Job seekers allowance, income based</p> <p>Income support</p> <p>Family credit/working families tax credit</p> <p>Incapacity benefit</p> <p>Statutory sick pay (from employer)</p> <p>Industrial injury disablement benefit</p> <p>Maternity allowance</p> <p>Statutory maternity pay</p> <p>Any other benefit including lump sums and grants</p> <p>Social security benefits excluded from income calculation by 13 week rule</p>	<p>i. The calculation of household income in this report takes account of the 13 week rule described at reference a, note (i)</p> <p>ii. The components of social security benefits for which figures are separately available amount in total to the benefits received in the week before interview. That is to say, they include amounts that are discounted from the total by the operation of the 13 week rule in note i. Thus the sum of the components listed here differs from the total of social security benefits used in the income tables of this report.</p> <p>iii Housing Benefit is treated as a reduction in housing costs and not as income</p>
f. Other sources	<p>Married person's allowance from husband/wife temporarily away from home</p> <p>Alimony or separation allowances; allowances for foster children, allowances from members of the Armed Forces or Merchant Navy, or any other money from friends or relatives, other than husband outside the household</p> <p>Benefits from trade unions, friendly societies etc., other than pensions</p> <p>Value of meal vouchers</p> <p>Earnings from intermittent or casual work over twelve months, not included in a or b above</p> <p>Student loans and money scholarships received by persons aged 16 and over and aged under 16.</p> <p>Other income of children under 16</p>	<p>e.g. from spare-time jobs or income from trusts or investments</p>

STANDARD STATISTICAL REGION	COUNTY*	GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION
NORTH	Cleveland* Durham Northumberland Tyne and Wear	NORTH EAST
	Cumbria	
NORTH WEST	Cheshire Greater Manchester Lancashire Merseyside	NORTH WEST
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	Humberside* North Yorkshire* South Yorkshire West Yorkshire	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER
EAST MIDLANDS	Derbyshire Leicestershire Lincolnshire Northamptonshire Nottinghamshire	EAST MIDLANDS
WEST MIDLANDS	Hereford and Worcester Shropshire Staffordshire Warwickshire West Midlands	WEST MIDLANDS
EAST ANGLIA	Cambridgeshire Norfolk Suffolk	EAST OF ENGLAND
SOUTH EAST	Bedfordshire Essex Hertfordshire	
	Greater London	LONDON
	Berkshire Buckinghamshire East Sussex Hampshire Isle of Wight Kent Oxfordshire Surrey West Sussex	SOUTH EAST
SOUTH WEST	Avon* Cornwall Devon Dorset Gloucestershire Somerset Wiltshire	SOUTH WEST

* Counties prior to local government reorganisation

Appendix E

Changes in definitions, 1991 to 1999-2000

1991

No significant changes.

1992

Housing – Imputed rent for owner occupiers and households in rent-free accommodation was discontinued. For owner occupiers this had been the rent they would have had pay themselves to live in the property they own, and for households in rent-free accommodation it was the rent they would normally have had to pay. Up to 1990 these amounts were counted both as income and as a housing cost. Mortgage interest payments were counted as a housing cost for the first time in 1991.

1993

Council Tax - Council Tax was introduced to replace the Community Charge in Great Britain from April 1993.

1994-95

New expenditure items - The definition of expenditure was extended to include two items previously shown under “other payments recorded”. These were:

gambling payments;
mortgage protection premiums.

Expenditure classifications - A new classification system for expenditures was introduced in April 1994. The system is hierarchical and allows more detail to be preserved than the previous system. New categories of expenditure were introduced and are shown in detail in table 7.1. The 14 main groups of expenditure were retained, but there were some changes in the content of these groups.

Gambling Payments - data on gambling expenditure and winnings are collected in the expenditure diary. Previously these were excluded from the definition of household expenditure used in the FES. The data are shown as memoranda items under the heading “Other payments recorded” on both gross and net bases. The net basis corresponds approximately to the treatment of gambling in the National Accounts. The introduction of the National Lottery stimulated a reconsideration of this treatment. From April 1994, (gross) gambling payments have been included as expenditure in “Leisure Services”. Gambling winnings continued to be noted as a memorandum item under “Other items recorded”. They are treated as windfall income. They do not form a part of normal household income, nor are they subtracted from gross gambling payments. This treatment is in line with the PRODCOM classification of the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) for expenditure in household budget surveys.

1995-96

Geographical overage - The FES geographical coverage was extended to mainland Scotland north of the Caledonian Canal.

Under 16s diaries - Two week expenditure diaries for 7-15 year olds were introduced following three feasibility pilot studies which found that children of that age group were able to cope with the task of keeping a two week expenditure record. Children are asked to record everything they buy with their own money but to exclude items bought with other people's money. Purchases are coded according to the same coding categories as adult diaries except for meals and snacks away from home which are coded as school meals, hot meals and snacks, and cold meals and snacks. Children who keep a diary are given a £5 incentive payment. A refusal to keep an under 16's diary does not invalidate the household from inclusion in the survey.

Pocket money given to children is still recorded separately in adult diaries; and money paid by adults for school meals and school travel is recorded in the Household Questionnaire. Double counting is eliminated at the processing stage.

Tables in Family Spending reports did not include the information from the children's diaries until the 1998-99 report. Appendix F in the 1998-99 and 1999-2000 reports show what difference the inclusion made.

1996-97

Self-employment - The way in which information about income from self-employment is collected was substantially revised in 1996-97 following various tests and pilot studies. The quality of such data was increased but this may have lead to a discontinuity. Full details are shown the Income Questionnaire, available from the address in the introduction.

Cable/satellite television - Information on cable and satellite subscriptions is now collected from the household questionnaire rather than from the diary, leading to more respondents reporting this expenditure.

Mobile phones - Expenditure on mobile phones was previously collected through the diary. From 1996/97 this has been included in the questionnaire.

Job seekers allowance (JSA) - Introduced in October 1996 as a replacement for Unemployment Benefit and any Income Support associated with the payment of Unemployment Benefit. Receipt of JSA is collected with NI Unemployment Benefit and with Income Support. In both cases the number of weeks a respondent has been in receipt of these benefits is taken as the number of weeks receiving JSA in the last 12 months and before that period the number of weeks receiving Unemployment Benefit/Income Support.

Retrospective recall - The period over which information is requested has been extended from 3 to 12 months for vehicle purchase and sale. Information on the purchase of car and motorcycle spare parts is no longer collected by retrospective recall. Instead expenditure on these items is collected through the diary.

State benefits - The lists of benefits specifically asked about was reviewed in 1996/97. See the Income Questionnaire for more information.

Sample stratifiers - New stratifiers were introduced in 1996/97 based on standard regions, socio-economic group and car ownership.

Government Office Regions - Regional analyses are now presented using the Government Office Regions (GORs) formed in 1994. Previously all regional analyses used Standard Statistical Regions (SSRs). For more information see Appendix F.

1997-98

Bank/Building society service charges - Collection of information on service charges levied by banks has been extended to include building societies.

Payments from unemployment/redundancy insurances - Information is now collected on payments received from private unemployment and redundancy insurance policies. This information is then incorporated into the calculation of income from other sources.

Retired households - The definition of retired households has been amended to exclude households where the head of the household is economically active.

Rent-free tenure - The definition of rent-free tenure has been amended to include those households for which someone outside the household, except an employer or an organisation, is paying a rent or mortgage on behalf of the household.

National Lottery - From February 1997, expenditure on National lottery tickets was collected as three separate items: tickets for the Wednesday draw only, tickets for the Saturday draw only and tickets for both draws.

1998-99

Children's income - Three new expenditure codes were introduced: pocket money to children; money given to children for specific purposes and cash gifts to children. These replaced a single code covering all three categories.

Main job and last paid job - Harmonised questions were adopted.

1999-2000

Disabled persons tax credit replaced disability working allowance and *working families tax credit* replaced family credit from October 1999.

Appendix F

Differential grossing and children's data

The introduction mentioned that in 1998-99, for the first time, results were based on data that had been re-weighted to reduce the effect of non-response bias and also included spending recorded in the diaries of children aged 7 to 15. Both quality improvements are now permanent features of the survey. This appendix shows the effect on the 1999-2000 results published in this report.

Grossing

Previously many users of FES data employed their own methods to 'gross-up' the survey results to population totals, leading to different users arriving at different totals from the same FES source. Users of FES data who require expenditure estimates to be grossed-up to population totals are now able to receive this information grossed by a standard, agreed method.

The grossing method adopted also re-weights the data. It is known from comparisons with the census (see Appendix A) that response rates are higher in some groups than others, leading to sampled households not being fully representative of the population as a whole. The aim of re-weighting is to compensate for this non-response bias by giving higher weights to households in the groups that are under-represented. An example of such an under-represented group is households with three or more adults and no children.

Method used to produce the weights

The weights are produced in two stages, the first of which uses results from the census-linked study of survey non-respondents (*Weighting the FES to compensate for non-response, Part 1: An investigation into census-based weighting schemes*, Foster 1994). A statistical analysis¹ was used to identify ten groups with very different response rates. A weight was then assigned to each of those groups, based on the inverse of the response rate for the group. A group with a low response rate is therefore given a high initial weight.

The second stage adjusts the weights so that there is an exact match with population estimates, for males and females in different age groups and separately for regions. An important feature of the FES grossing is that this is done by adjusting the factors for whole households, not by adjusting the factors for individuals. The population figures being matched exclude people who are not covered by the FES, that is those in bed-and-breakfast accommodation, hostels, residential care homes and other institutions. A so called calibration method² is used in this stage to produce the weights.

¹ Chi-squared Automatic Interaction Detector

² Implemented by the CALMAR software package

Children's data

Since 1995-96, details of expenditure by children aged 7-15 have been collected through diaries similar to those issued to adult members of the household. Until 1998-99, however, only expenditure diaries completed by members of the household aged 16 or over were used to arrive at the mean expenditure estimates given in this publication. As for grossing, the introduction of children's data increases the quality of FES results by filling a gap in the existing statistics. The quality of estimates of expenditure on items such as confectionery, soft drinks and toys are improved by the introduction of children's data.

The overall effect of introducing differential grossing and children's data

Table F1 shows the effect of differential grossing (weighting) and children's data on the 1999-2000 FES data.

Weighting alone increased overall average expenditure by 1.8 per cent. It had the largest impact on average weekly expenditure on fares and other travel costs, increasing the expenditure estimate by 8 per cent; on alcoholic drink, increasing the estimate by 7½ per cent; housing costs by 4 per cent. Weighting also increased the estimates of average income, by £11.56 a week (3.0 per cent) for disposable household income and by £16.34 a week (3.5 per cent) for gross household income, which is the income used in most tables in the report.

Table F1
The effect of weighting and children's data on expenditure

Commodity or service	Adult only Unweighted	Data as published	Absolute difference	Percentage difference	Percentage due to weighting	Percentage due to children
All expenditure groups	351.41	359.42	8.01	2.3	1.8	0.6
Housing(net)	54.83	57.04	2.21	4.0	4.0	0.0
Fuel and power	11.62	11.34	-0.28	-2.4	-2.4	0.0
Food and non-alcoholic drinks	58.88	59.61	0.74	1.3	-0.2	1.6
Alcoholic drink	14.24	15.30	1.06	7.5	7.4	0.0
Tobacco	6.02	5.99	-0.03	-0.4	-0.6	0.2
Clothing and footwear	20.95	20.97	0.01	0.1	-1.6	1.7
Household goods	30.55	30.72	0.18	0.6	0.1	0.5
Households services	18.74	18.92	0.18	0.9	0.7	0.3
Personal goods and services	13.47	13.86	0.40	2.9	1.7	1.2
Motoring expenditure	51.31	52.56	1.24	2.4	2.4	0.0
Fares and other travel costs	8.36	9.17	0.81	9.7	8.3	1.6
Leisure goods	17.46	18.55	1.09	6.2	2.6	3.9
Leisure services	42.80	43.95	1.15	2.7	2.1	0.7
Miscellaneous	2.18	1.43	-0.75	-34.3	-1.2	-35.7
Weekly household income:						
Disposable	379.45	391.01	11.56	3.0	3.0	0.0
Gross	463.58	479.92	16.34	3.5	3.5	0.0

The effects of weighting this year are similar to those in 1998-99. The increase in total expenditure was the same and the changes for individual expenditure groups were also broadly the same. The largest difference was in the effect on tobacco expenditure, where the effect of weighting has been relatively unstable from year to year: in 1997-98 weighting increased spending on tobacco by 3 per cent, in 1998-99 it reduced it by 2½ per cent and in 1999-2000 it reduced it by 0.4 per cent. Differences are to be expected as the proportions of households of the types which receive different weights will differ to some extent from year to year as a result of random sampling variability. As weighting compensates at least partially for non-response bias there should be more stability in the weighted results than in results from the unweighted sample.

Re-weighting also has an effect on the variance of estimates. It is increased slightly for some items and reduced for others. Overall the effect is to reduce variance slightly.

The inclusion of children's data added 0.6 per cent to the estimate of average total expenditure. The largest effects were on leisure goods (which include toys and CDs) which were increased by just under 4 per cent, and on clothing and footwear, food and non-alcoholic drinks, and fares and travel costs, all increased by about 1½ per cent. The reduction on the "miscellaneous" category, though large in proportional terms, is only a fall from £2.18 to £1.43 a week and is the result of removing most pocket money from this category and recording instead the items on which the money was spent. The effect of including children's data was almost the same in 1999-2000 as in 1998-99.

Weighting and the inclusion of children's data together increased average total expenditure by £8.01 a week, 2.3 per cent. The expenditure estimate for fares and other travel costs went up by just under 10 per cent, for leisure goods by 6 per cent, for alcohol by 7½ per cent, and for housing by 4 per cent. There were also some reductions but they were fairly small: fuel and power reduced by 2½ per cent.

Further information

Further information is available on the method used to produce the weights from the address given in the introduction.

Appendix G

Index to tables in reports on the Family Expenditure Survey in 1993 to 1999-2000

1999-2000 tables	Table numbers in reports for					
	1998-99	1997-98	1996-97	1995-96	1994-95	1993
1 Expenditure by income						
1.1 main items by gross income decile	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
1.2 percentage on main items by gross income decile	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
1.3 detailed expenditure by gross income decile	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
.. (housing expenditure in each tenure group)	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
1.4 main items by disposable income decile	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 percentage on main items by disposable income decile	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Expenditure by age and income						
2.1 main items for all age groups	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
2.2 main items as a percentage for all age groups	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
2.3 detailed expenditure for all age groups	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
2.4 aged under 30 by income	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
2.5 aged 30 and under 50 by income	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
2.6 aged 50 and under 65 by income	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
2.7 aged 65 and under 75 by income	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
2.8 aged 75 or over by income	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
3 Expenditure by socio-economic characteristics						
3.1 by economic activity status	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
3.2 by occupation	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
3.3 full-time employee by income	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
3.4 self-employed by income	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
3.5 by social class	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
3.6 by number of persons working	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	-
3.7 by age completed continuous full-time education	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	-
4 Expenditure by composition, income and tenure						
4.1 expenditure by household composition	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	-
4.2 one adult retired households mainly dependent on state pensions	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1
4.3 one adult retired households not mainly dependent on state pensions	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2
4.4 one adult non-retired	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3
4.5 one adult with children	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
4.6 two adults with children	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5
4.7 one man one woman non-retired	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6
4.8 one man one woman retired mainly dependent on state pensions	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7

.. Tables do not appear in the 1999-2000 publication

1999-2000 tables		Table numbers in reports for					
		1998-99	1997-98	1996-97	1995-96	1994-95	1993
4.9	one man one woman retired not mainly dependent on state pensions	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8
4.10	household expenditure by tenure	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.9
..	household expenditure by type of dwelling	4.11	4.11	4.11	4.11	4.11	-
5	Expenditure by region^{1,2}						
5.1	main items of expenditure	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
5.2	main items as a percentage of expenditure	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
5.3	detailed expenditure	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
..	(housing expenditure in each tenure group)	-	-	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
5.4	expenditure by type of administrative area	4.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	-
6	Trends in household expenditure						
6.1	main items 1970 - 1999-2000	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2	as a percentage of total expenditure	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
6.3	by Region ³	6.2	-	-	-	-	-
7	Detailed expenditure and place of purchase						
7.1	with full method standard errors	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
7.2	expenditure on alcoholic drink by type of premises	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1
7.3	expenditure on food by place of purchase	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	-
7.4	expenditure on alcoholic drink by place of purchase	7.4	7.4	7.4	-	-	-
7.5	expenditure on petrol, diesel and other motor oils by place of purchase	7.5	7.5	7.5	-	-	-
7.6	selected household goods and personal goods and services by place of purchase	7.6	7.6	7.6	-	-	-
7.7	selected regular purchases by place of purchase	7.7	7.7	7.7	-	-	-
7.8	expenditure on clothing and footwear by place of purchase	7.8	7.8	7.8	-	-	-
8	Household income						
8.1	by household composition	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
8.2	by age of head of household	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
8.3	by income group	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
8.4	by household tenure	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
8.5	by economic status of head of household	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
8.6	by occupational grouping of head of household	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
8.7	by Region	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
8.8	1970 to 1999-2000	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8

.. Tables do not appear in the 1999-2000 publication

1 Up to 1991 region tables covered two-year periods. From 1998-99 they cover three-year periods.

2 Up to 1995-96 region tables related to Standard Statistical regions; tables from 1996-97 relate to Government Office Regions.

3 Standard Statistical Regions

1999-2000 tables		Table numbers in reports for					
		1998-99	1997-98	1996-97	1995-96	1994-95	1993
9	Households characteristics and ownership of durable goods						
9.1	households		9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
9.2	persons		9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2
9.3	percentage with durable goods 1970 to 1999-2000		9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
9.4	percentage with durable goods		9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4-9.6
9.5	percentage with cars		9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.7-9.9
9.6	percentage with durable goods by UK Countries and Government Office Regions		9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.11
9.7	percentage by size, composition, age, in each income group		9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.10
9.8	percentage by occupation, economic activity, tenure in each income group		9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.10

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Acknowledgements

Editor: Denis Down

Production team: Kay Joseland
Nicola Sexton
Anita Premdje
Adjoa prempenh
Chrisoulla Kirri
Suzanne Dunn
William Hodgson
Maya Kara
Christine Smith
Yinka Fashola

Cover artwork: Shain Bali — onsdesign