

# NAB AUSTRALIAN CONSUMER ANXIETY SURVEY Q3 2019

## INSIGHTS INTO CONSUMER ANXIETIES, HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS, INCOME & DEBT & CONSUMER SPENDING BEHAVIOURS



*NAB Behavioural & Industry Economics*

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The NAB Consumer Anxiety Index (a measure of consumer concern about their future spending and savings), rose 2.9 points over the September quarter to 57.3 points (but remains below average), as concerns over the global and domestic economic situation increased sharply. All components of NAB's Index increased, with worries over health expenses, government policy and the ability to fund retirement, rising most. That said, concerns over the cost of living continue to be the single biggest driver of overall anxiety (with almost 1 in 4 consumers rating their anxiety over living costs 'very high'), again highlighting the disconnect between low levels of economy-wide inflation and consumer focussed costs.

When we ask Australian consumers what worries them, "the cost of living" is consistently at the top of the list. The official Consumer Price Index (CPI) from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) calculates the price of a "basket" of goods and services and includes the price of things like food, alcohol, clothing, housing, health expenses, transport, education and financial services. But, some of these costs worry some consumers more than others. These are the costs consumers often think of most when determining their true "cost of living". In this report, new NAB research asks consumers to identify which costs are impacting their own living expenses the most. What emerges are noticeable differences by age and location.

Around 6 in 10 Australians said utilities (e.g. electricity, gas, water etc.) and groceries added most to their cost of living expenses over the past 3 months. These also had the biggest impact on living costs irrespective of age, income or location.

But when looking at other causes of cost of living pressures, more young people aged 18-29 were impacted by rent, eating out, entertainment and other debt than any other age group. In the 30-49 age group, mortgages and children had a far bigger impact, while utilities added most to cost of living expenses for 50-64 year olds and the over 65s. Groceries were also a far bigger factor in older age groups, as were home improvements. By income, far more consumers in the lowest earning group were impacted by rents and those in the highest income group by mortgages. Consumers earning over \$75,000 p.a. were also far more likely to have experienced an uplift in cost of living expenses from children (e.g. school fees, childcare, activities, child support etc.) than lower income groups.

NAB's Consumer Spending Indicator (which counts the number of consumers who spent more against those who spent less across a range of items) builds on the Consumer Anxiety Index by translating consumer concerns into actual spending behaviours. Overall consumer spending behaviour improved slightly during the quarter rising to -3 from -9 in Q2 2019. However, this was mainly driven by an increase in the number of consumers spending more on essentials, particularly utilities, groceries and transport. By comparison, consumer caution was still very evident when spending on non-essentials, where far more consumers said they were spending less than spending more. That said, the net number of consumers who cut back non-essential spending relative to those that spent more fell to -15 (-20 in Q2 2019) - a pattern consistent for all non-essential items.

Consumers were also asked to comment on their incomes, savings and debt over the past 3 months and look forward over the next year. Despite reporting a modest improvement in their incomes over the past 3 months, many are still struggling to save. Almost twice as many women in net terms saw their savings fall than men, and they were also less optimistic than men about their ability to save in the future. Any improvements in incomes are in part being funnelled into paying down debt and this is expected to continue over the next 12 months. Debt remains a concern for many Australians, with more than 1 in 5 of all Australian consumers indicating they had spent more than they earned in the past 3 months.

### NAB CONSUMER ANXIETY INDEX (100 = extremely concerned)

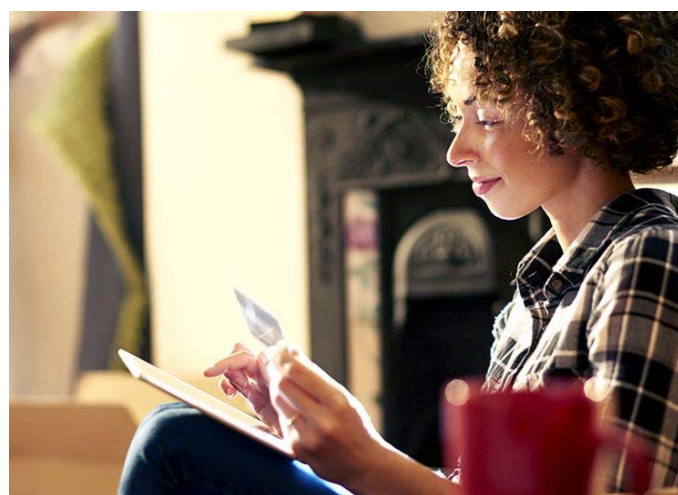
	Q3 2018	Q2 2019	Q3 2019
<b>Overall Index</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>57.3</b>
- Job security	46.3	42.9	44.5
- Health	59.6	52.4	56.9
- Ability to fund retirement	60.9	56.1	58.5
- Cost of living	66.2	62.4	64.7
- Government policy	64.6	58.0	62.0

**HOUSEHOLD SPENDING BEHAVIOURS** (net balance - spending more/spending less)

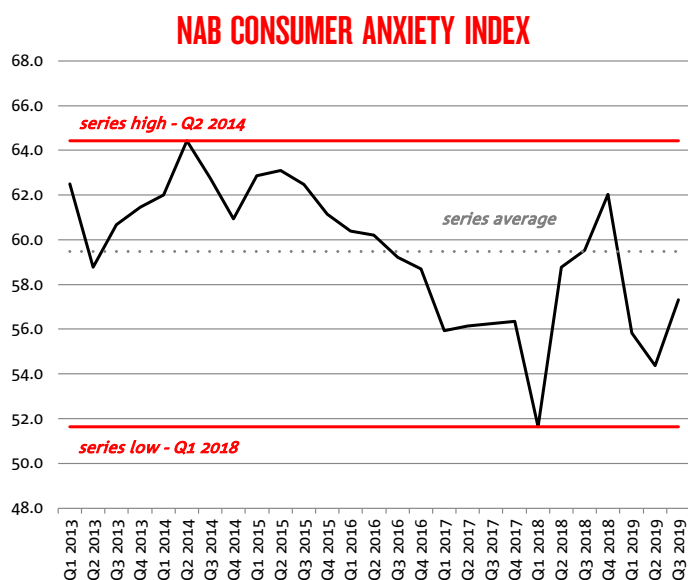
	Q3 2018	Q2 2019	Q3 2019
Non-essential spending	-9	-20	-15
Essential spending	8	6	15
Financial spending	-1	-4	2
<b>Overall Spending Behaviours</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-3</b>

**HOUSEHOLD SPENDING BEHAVIOURS - SPENDING CATEGORY** (net balance - spending more/spending less)

	Q3 2018	Q2 2019	Q3 2019
Travel/holidays	2	-14	-13
Eating out (coffee, take-away, restaurants, etc.)	-16	-25	-21
Entertainment (movies, sports, concerts, etc.)	-14	-25	-23
Groceries (food, alcohol etc.)	9	2	14
Home improvements and maintenance	2	-10	-5
Major household items (appliances, furniture etc.)	-16	-23	-16
Utilities (electricity, gas, phone, etc.)	15	14	26
Personal goods (clothes, toiletries, sports, pets, etc.)	-13	-20	-12
Medical expenses (doctors, pharmacy, optical etc.)	10	7	14
Transport (car running costs and public transport)	9	10	19
Children (school fees, childcare, activities etc.)	-5	-4	2
Paying off debt	12	6	13
Use of credit	-19	-16	-11
Savings, investments and super contributions	4	-1	4
Charitable donations	-12	-22	-16



# PART 1: NAB CONSUMER ANXIETY INDEX



## Consumer anxiety rises in Q3 2019...

The NAB Consumer Anxiety Index (a measure of concern about future spending and savings plans arising from job security, health, retirement funding, cost of living and government policy) increased in Q3 2019.

Overall, the index rose 2.9 points over the quarter to 57.3 points. The index was however lower than at the same time last year (59.5 points) and remains below average (59.5 points).

All components of the NAB Consumer Anxiety Index increased over the past 3 months. Anxiety rose most for health (up 4.5 points to 56.9), government policy (up 4.0 points to 62.0) and ability to fund retirement (up 2.4 points to 58.5). All 3 of these measures are currently tracking below average.

Anxiety relating to cost of living rose 2.3 points to 64.7 points and remain below average. However, it is still the single biggest driver of overall consumer anxiety with almost 1 in 4 consumers (24%) rating their anxiety over living costs 'very high' (i.e. 90 points or higher) and over 3 in 10 (31%) 'high' (between 70-89 points).

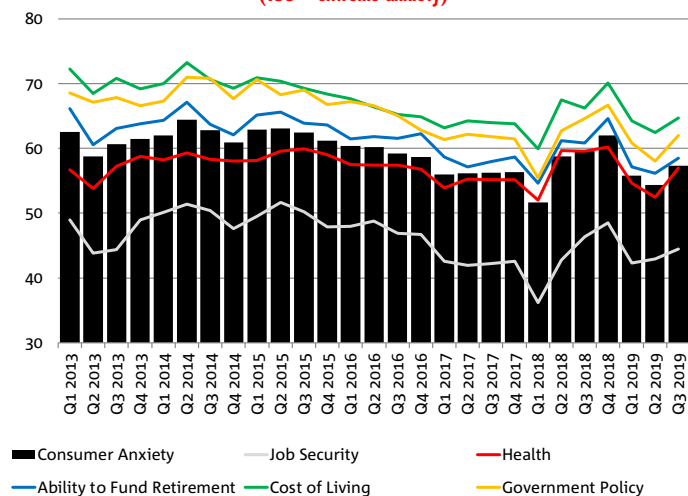
In a low inflationary environment, this highlights a disconnect between low levels of economy-wide inflation and consumer focussed costs. New NAB research also reveals most consumers believe their spending on utilities, groceries and transport added the most to their cost of living expenses over the past 3 months - see Part 5 below for drivers of cost of living pressures.

Looking at employment, leading economic indicators to date have weakened but do not point to a sharp deterioration in the labour market. Job ads have fallen but remain high, job vacancies growth has slowed, while the latest NAB Monthly Business survey employment index rose to around average.

Despite this, consumer anxiety relating to job security increased for third second consecutive quarter in Q3 2019 (up 1.6 points to 44.5) - albeit it is still the lowest contributor to their overall anxiety.

Going forward, NAB Economics expects the labour market to deteriorate somewhat, with employment growth to slow on the back of weaker economic activity and the unemployment rate to rise to around 5.5% over the next two years.

## NAB CONSUMER ANXIETY INDEX (100 = extreme anxiety)



## NAB CONSUMER ANXIETY INDEX (100 = extremely concerned)

	Q3 2018	Q2 2019	Q3 2019
<b>Consumer Anxiety Index</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>57.3</b>
- Job security	46.3	42.9	44.5
- Health	59.6	52.4	56.9
- Ability to fund retirement	60.9	56.1	58.5
- Cost of living	66.2	62.4	64.7
- Government policy	64.6	58.0	62.0

Anxiety levels varied widely across NAB's 58 monitored consumer demographic groups.

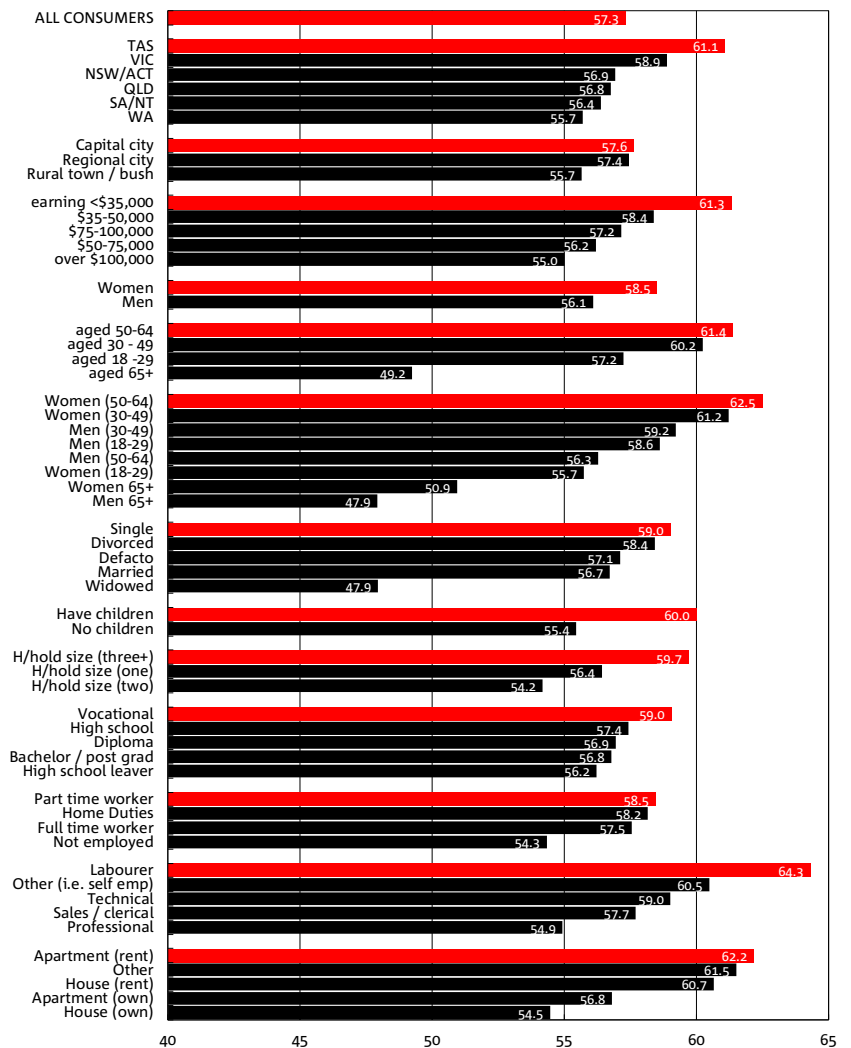
In Q3 2019, anxiety was highest for labourers (64.3 points), women aged 50-64 (62.5 points), consumers who live in a rented apartment (62.2 points) or "other" living arrangements (61.5 points), earn less than \$35,000 p.a. (61.3 points), women aged 30-49 (61.2 points) and consumers living in TAS (61.1 points).

Anxiety was lowest for widows (47.9 points) and the over 65s (49.2 points) - both men (47.9 points) and women (50.9 points). Other low anxiety groups included consumers living in a 2-person household (54.2 points), are not employed (54.3 points), live in and own their own house (54.5 points), work in professional jobs (54.9 points) and earn over \$100,000 p.a. (55.0 points).

Anxiety also increased in 57 of our 58 monitored groups over the quarter. Men aged 50-64 (down 1.5 points) were the exception.

Consumer anxiety increased most for women aged 50-64 (up 6.8 points), labourers (up 6.8 points), for consumers who live in and own an apartment (up 6.8 points), or have other living arrangements (6.8 points), live in VIC (up 6.3 points), for women aged over 65 (up 6.2 points) and part time workers (up 5.2 points).

**NAB CONSUMER ANXIETY INDEX: ALL GROUPS**



By state, consumers in TAS (61.1 points) remain the most anxious in the country and those in WA (55.7 points) the least anxious. TAS was the most anxious state for all measures - job security (49.3 points), health (61.1 points), ability to fund retirement (62.3 points), cost of living (67.6 points) and government policy (65.1 points). Consumers in WA were the least anxious about job security (41.6 points), SA/NT for health (53.9 points) and ability to fund retirement (56.1 points), QLD for cost of living (63.1 points) and WA for government policy (60.4 points). Consumers in all states were most anxious about the cost of living.

Overall, anxiety rose for both men (up 1.7 points to 56.1) and women (up 4.2 points to 58.5). Men continue to report higher anxiety over their jobs than women (45.0 vs. 43.9 points), but women had higher anxiety over health (58.4 points vs. 55.5 points), ability to fund retirement 61.1 points vs. 55.8 points), cost of living (66.8 points vs. 62.5 points) and government policy (62.4 points vs. 61.6 points).

By age, 50-64 year olds (61.4 points) replaced 30-49 year olds (60.2 points) as the most anxious. Consumers in the 50-64 age group were the most anxious about health, ability to fund retirement and cost of living, and 30-49 year olds about job security. The over 65s were least anxious about all drivers except government policy, which caused more stress than in any other age group. Interestingly, women aged 18-29 years old had higher anxiety for all drivers than men aged 18-29. They also were more anxious about than men in all other age groups, except job security in the 30-49 and 65+ age groups, and government policy in the 30-49 age group.

By income, anxiety was highest for consumers in the lowest income group (61.3 points), underpinned by much higher concern over their ability to fund retirement, cost of living and government policy. Consumers earning over \$100,000 p.a. were the least anxious (55.0 points), and for all measures except job security.

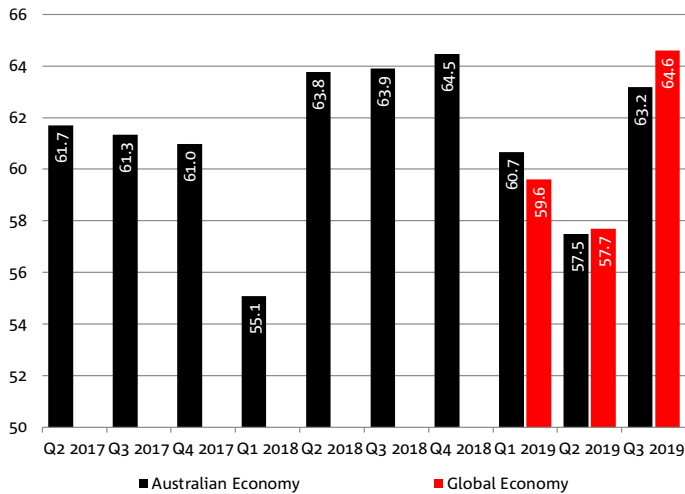
## PART 2: ANXIETY ABOUT THE STATE OF THE ECONOMY

Australian GDP growth was at best moderate in Q2 2019, posting another 0.5% increase in the quarter, with annual growth over the past year of 1.4% matching the low-point reached in the global financial crisis. Compositionally, private demand remains weak, as total investment contracted again with a sharp fall in housing construction and consumer spending managing only a small increase.

The international outlook also is not inspiring confidence, with global economic growth also slowing further in Q2 2019. Major advanced economy GDP growth declined to its slowest pace since mid-2016 and NAB expects this down trend in growth to continue through to early-2020 as the US-China trade dispute and other factors weigh on growth. Growth in the five largest emerging markets economies has also slowed.

Against this background, the level of concern consumers had about the general economic situation in Australia and how it was impacting on their future spending and savings plans increased sharply in Q3 2019 to 63.2 points (57.5 points in Q2 2019). They also scored their level of concern over the general global economic situation much higher at 64.6 points (57.7 points in Q2 2019). A score of 100 signals 'extreme' concern.

**LEVEL OF CONCERN ABOUT ECONOMIC SITUATION**  
(100 = extremely concerned)

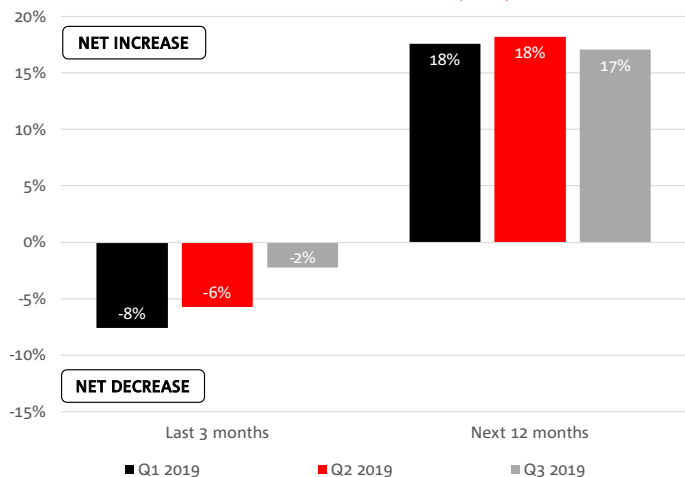


**LEVEL OF CONCERN ABOUT ECONOMIC SITUATION**  
(100 = extremely concerned)

	Australia		Global	
	Q2 2019	Q3 2019	Q2 2019	Q3 2019
<b>Overall</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>64.6</b>
Women	57.5	63.9	57.8	65.3
Men	57.4	62.4	57.6	63.9
18-29	56.0	59.5	56.3	59.9
30-49	55.9	60.6	54.2	60.6
50-64	60.5	68.6	59.3	69.4
65+	59.1	66.8	62.6	70.7
NSW/ACT	59.1	61.8	58.8	63.7
VIC	56.2	65.0	56.9	66.4
QLD	56.6	62.5	57.8	64.4
WA	56.7	63.1	56.5	63.2
SA/NT	58.7	63.9	57.1	63.4
TAS	54.1	67.1	57.2	70.8

## PART 3: HOUSEHOLD INCOME, SAVINGS & DEBT

**WHAT HAPPENED/WILL HAPPEN TO YOUR LEVEL OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (NET)**



**BY GENDER & AGE**

	Last 3 months	Next 12 months
Women	-6%	+11%
Men	+2%	+23%
18-29 years old	+3%	+33%
30-49 years old	-1%	+24%
50-64 years old	-11%	+2%
Over 65	-5%	+3%

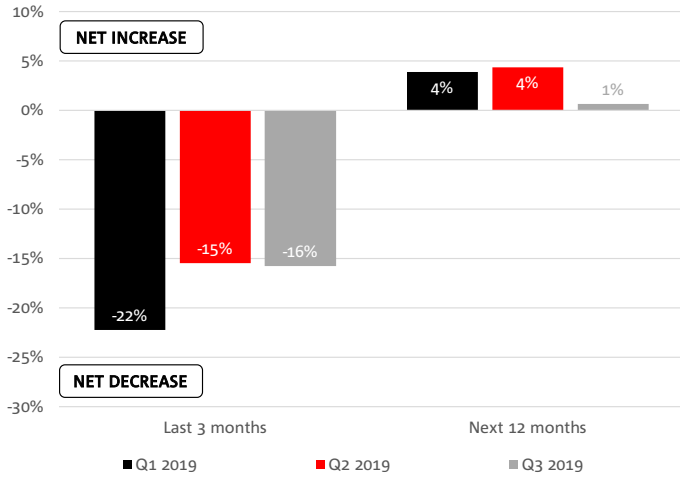
In net terms, the overall number of consumers who said their level of household income decreased in the last 3 months outweighed the number of consumers who said it increased. However, the net number who said it decreased improved to -2% (-6% in Q2).

Looking ahead, the number of consumers expecting their incomes to rise in the next 12 months exceeded those who expect it to fall, with the overall net number expecting their incomes to rise at +17% (+18% in Q2).

The table above shows expectations by gender and age. Clearly, men are more optimistic than women and younger people than older people.



**WHAT HAPPENED/WILL HAPPEN TO YOUR LEVEL OF HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS (NET)**



**BY GENDER & AGE**

	Last 3 months	Next 12 months
Women	-20%	-2%
Men	-11%	+4%
18-29 years old	+1%	+30%
30-49 years old	-11%	+15%
50-64 years old	-24%	-18%
Over 65	-30%	-29%

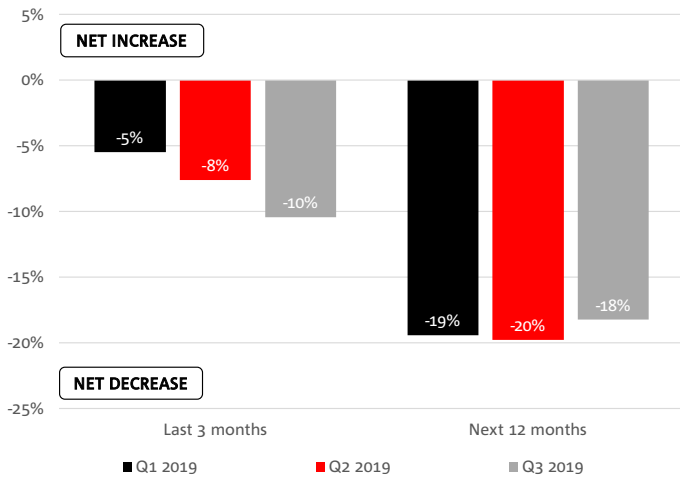
Despite a modest improvement in incomes, many consumers are still struggling to save. In net terms, the overall number who said their level of household savings decreased in the last 3 months outweighed the number of consumers who said it increased (-15%), which was broadly unchanged from Q2 2019 (-15%).

Looking ahead, the net number of consumers who expect their savings to rise in the next 12 months just exceeded those who expect it to fall (+1%).

Almost twice as many women in net terms saw their savings fall than men, and they are also less optimistic than men about their ability to save in the future.

By age, consumers over 50 expect their savings to continue falling in the next 12 months, but more 18-49 expect to save more.

**WHAT HAPPENED/WILL HAPPEN TO YOUR LEVEL OF HOUSEHOLD DEBT (NET)**



**BY GENDER & AGE**

	Last 3 months	Next 12 months
Women	-10%	-18%
Men	-11%	-19%
18-29 years old	-8%	-14%
30-49 years old	-14%	-29%
50-64 years old	-10%	-18%
Over 65	-9%	-9%

It seems the improvement in incomes is being funnelled into paying down debt. In net terms, the overall number of consumers who said their level of household debt decreased in the last 3 months outweighed the number of consumers who said it increased. Moreover, the net number who said it decreased also rose slightly to -10% (-8% in Q2 2019).

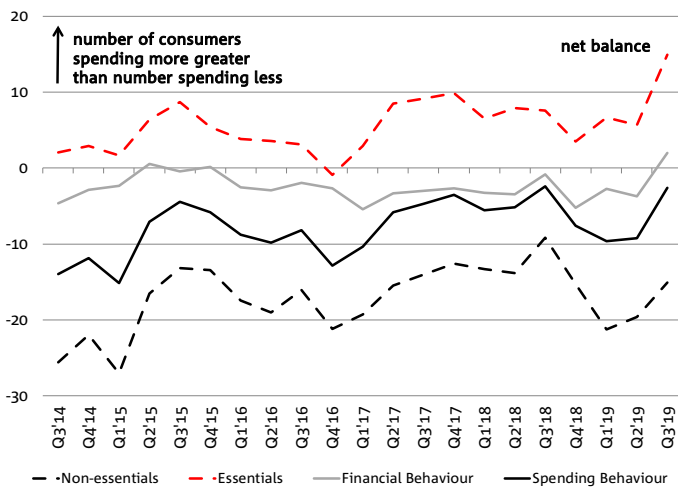
Looking ahead, more consumers are planning to pay down their debt. Overall, the net number of consumers who expect their household debt levels to decrease in the next 12 months out-weighed the number who expect it to rise (-18% vs. -20% in Q2 2019).

Household debt levels decreased for a broadly similar number of women (-10%) and men (-11%) over the last 3 months and decreased in all age groups led by 30-49 year olds (-14%).

In net terms, more men and women and consumers in all age groups expect their debts to decrease more in the next 12 months, except among the over 65s (unchanged).

# PART 4: IS CONSUMER ANXIETY IMPACTING HOUSEHOLD SPENDING?

## HOUSEHOLD SPENDING BEHAVIOURS



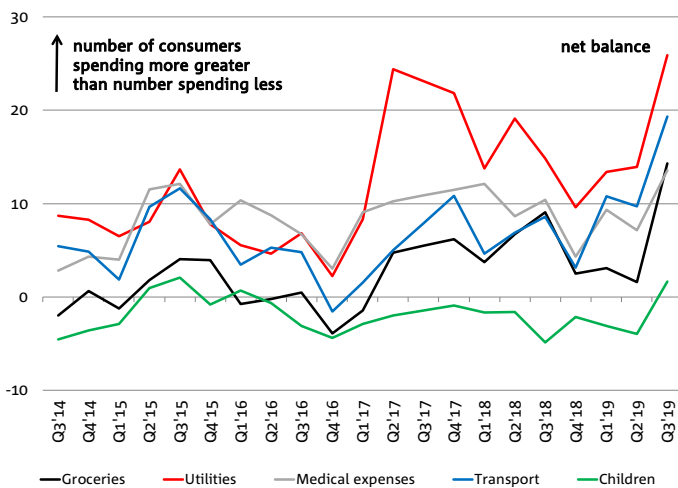
### Consumer spending behaviours were less conservative in Q3 2019...

Overall household spending behaviours in Q3 2019 were somewhat less conservative despite an uptick in consumer anxiety. NAB's measure of household spending behaviour (which counts the number of consumers that spent more on a range of items against those that spent less on these items) showed more people (on balance) still cutting back their spending relative to the previous quarter.

NAB's overall spending indicator did however improve to -3 in Q3 2019, from -9 in Q2 2019 but was broadly unchanged from -2 in the same period last year.

This means the net number of consumers that cut back their overall spending relative to those that spent more fell over the quarter, but was basically unchanged from the same time last year.

## HOUSEHOLD SPENDING BEHAVIOURS - ESSENTIALS



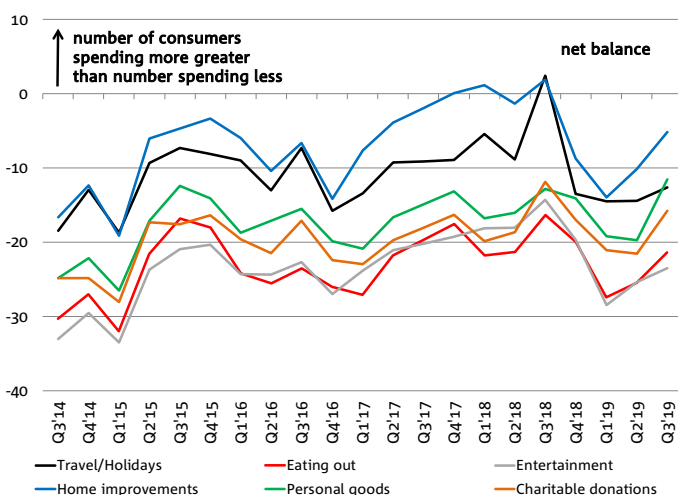
But the improvement in overall household spending behaviour masks some important reasons why more people are spending. It's mainly due to spending on essentials.

The net number of consumers who increased their spending on essential goods and services increased to +15 in Q3 2019 (+6 in Q2 2019).

This uplift in spending was mainly driven by utilities, with the net number of consumers who spent more rising to +26 in the last 3 months (up from +14 in Q2 2019).

The net number of consumers who increased spending on groceries (+14 vs. +2 in Q2 2019) and transport (+19 vs. +10 in Q2 2019) also lifted sharply.

## HOUSEHOLD SPENDING BEHAVIOURS - NON ESSENTIALS



Consumer caution is still most evident when spending on non-essentials. That said, the net number of consumers who cut back spending relative to those that spent more fell to -15 in Q3 2019 (-20 in Q2 2019) - a pattern also consistent across all non-essential items.

The reduction in the net number of consumers who were spending less was biggest for personal goods (-12 vs. -20 in Q2 2019), major household items (-16 vs. -23 in Q2 2019) and charitable donations (-16 vs. -22 in Q2 2019).

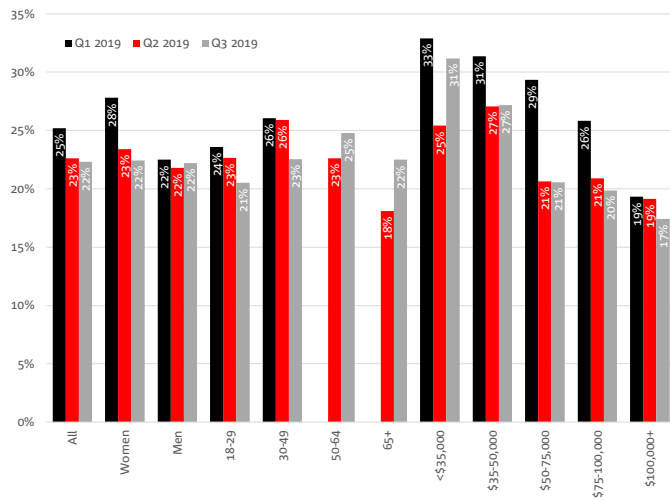
Financial spending behaviour (paying off debt, using credit cards and savings, investments & superannuation) was more positive, with the net number of consumers increasing their spending rising to +2 (-4 in Q2 2019). More consumers paid off debt (+13 vs. +6 in Q2 2019) and added to their super & savings (+4 vs. -1 in Q2). The net number of consumers cutting their usage of credit also fell to -11 from -16 in the previous quarter.

Despite conservative spending behaviours, over 2 in 10 (or 22%) Australian consumers overall said they spent more than they earned in the past 3 months, broadly unchanged from the previous quarter (23%). However, that number climbed to over 3 in 10 (31%) consumers in the lowest income group (up from 25% in the previous quarter). The number of consumers who spent more than they earned also increased in the 50-64 age group (25% vs. 23% in Q2 2019) and for the over 65s (22% vs. 18% in Q2 2019).

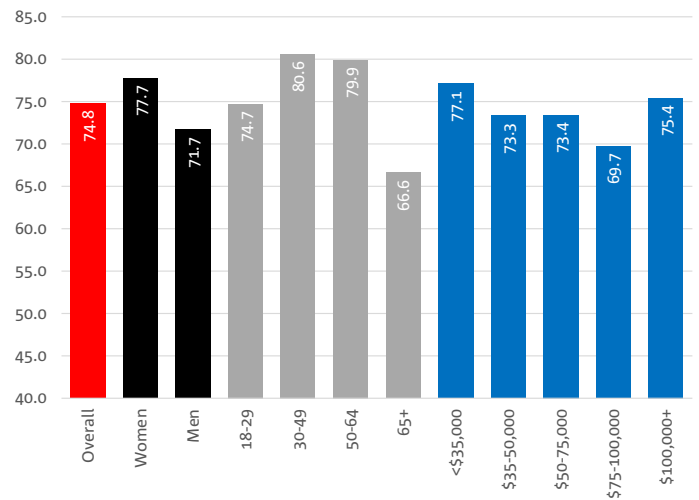
Consumers who said they spent more indicated they were also quite concerned about doing so, on average scoring 74.8 points out of 100 (where 100 = extremely concerned). Women (77.7 points) were somewhat more concerned about it than men (71.7 points), as were consumers aged 30-49 years old (80.6 points) and 50-64 years old (79.9 points), when compared to 18-29 year olds (74.7 points) and the over 65s (66.6 points).

Interestingly, consumers in the lowest income earning group (77.1 points) were only slightly more concerned about spending more than they earned than consumers in the highest income groups (75.4 points).

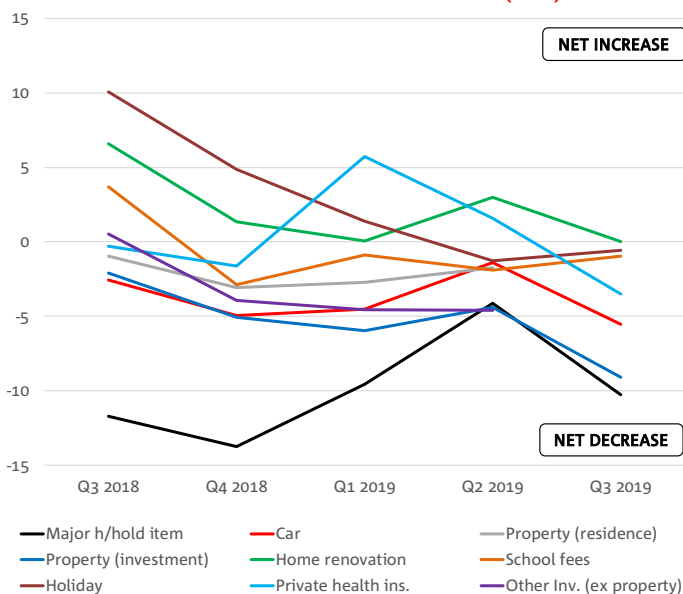
**NUMBER OF CONSUMERS THAT SPENT MORE THAN THEY EARNED IN OVER THE PAST 3 MONTH (%)**



**CONCERN ABOUT SPENDING MORE THAN EARNING (100 = extremely concerned)**



**EXPECTATIONS IN REGARDS TO MAKING MAJOR PURCHASES IN NEXT 12 MONTHS (NET)**



Consumers were also asked about their expectations for making major purchases in the next 12 months. The results further reinforce a picture of a largely conservative consumer.

Overall, the number who expected to spend less outweighed those expecting to spend more in all categories except home renovations and residential property where they cancelled each other out (0).

More consumers on balance expected to spend less particularly on major household items (-10 vs. -4 in Q2), private health insurance (-3 vs. +2 in Q2), investment property (-9 vs. -4 in Q2) and cars (-6 vs. -1 in Q2).

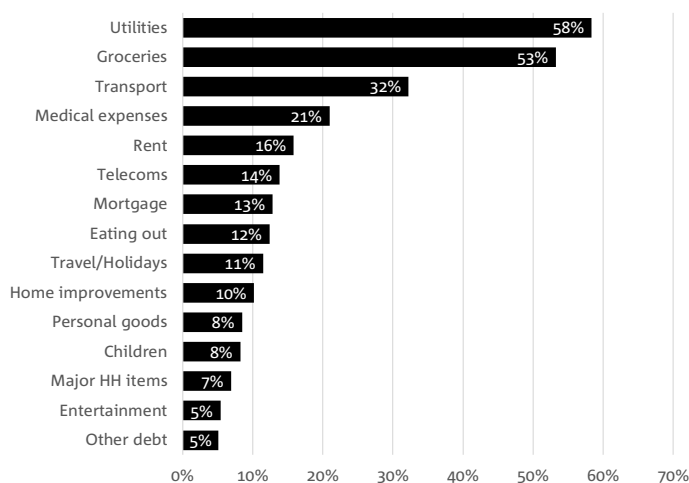
By gender, expectations for residential property were noticeably more negative for men (-5) than women (+4), Men’s expectations were also much weaker for other investments (-9 vs. -3 women) and school fees (-4 vs. +2 women).

By age, consumers aged 50-64 (-16) and 65+ (-13) were much less likely to purchase major household items than younger age groups. But 50-64 year olds were also more likely to engage in home renovations (+14) and over 65s spend more on health (+12). Consumers aged 18-29 were the most positive about buying a home (+10).



## PART 5: COST OF LIVING DRIVERS

### FACTORS THAT HAVE ADDED MOST TO LIVING EXPENSES OVER PAST 3 MONTHS



The cost of living has been consistently identified as the main cause of consumer anxiety since NAB first started compiling this survey in early-2013.

To better understand the key causes of cost of living pressures, we asked Australian consumers to identify the top 3 things that added most to their living expenses over the past 3 months.

Almost 6 in 10 (or 58%) cited utilities (e.g. electricity, gas, water etc.) as adding most to their living costs.

More than 5 in 10 (53%) identified groceries as a key driver and over 3 in 10 (32%) transport (e.g. car running costs, public transport etc.).

Medical expenses (such as doctors, pharmacy, optical etc.) were also cited by over 2 in 10 (21%) Australian consumers.

### FACTORS THAT HAVE ADDED TO COST OF LIVING OVER LAST 3 MONTHS: GENDER, AGE & INCOME

	Overall	Women	Men	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Under \$35k	\$35-50k	\$50-75k	\$75-100k	Over \$100k
Utilities	58%	60%	57%	43%	54%	68%	70%	57%	61%	54%	59%	58%
Groceries	53%	55%	52%	48%	48%	56%	61%	58%	55%	51%	50%	51%
Transport	32%	33%	32%	32%	31%	33%	34%	33%	33%	33%	32%	29%
Medical exp.	21%	23%	18%	14%	15%	29%	30%	21%	20%	25%	21%	17%
Rent	16%	15%	17%	30%	17%	7%	8%	22%	14%	18%	11%	13%
Telecoms	14%	13%	15%	13%	13%	12%	16%	16%	15%	15%	11%	11%
Mortgage	13%	14%	12%	17%	22%	9%	2%	3%	7%	11%	16%	25%
Eating out	12%	11%	14%	26%	11%	7%	7%	9%	14%	10%	14%	14%
Travel/Holidays	11%	11%	12%	12%	10%	9%	14%	4%	8%	12%	16%	17%
Home imp.	10%	11%	9%	8%	7%	15%	14%	10%	10%	8%	11%	11%
Personal goods	8%	8%	9%	10%	10%	6%	7%	9%	5%	9%	8%	9%
Children	8%	10%	7%	8%	16%	4%	1%	3%	2%	6%	15%	15%
Major HH items	7%	7%	7%	9%	7%	7%	6%	5%	4%	10%	7%	9%
Entertainment	5%	3%	7%	11%	6%	2%	3%	4%	5%	3%	5%	8%
Other debt	5%	4%	6%	10%	6%	4%	2%	6%	5%	6%	3%	5%

But not all consumers are impacted the same.

While a roughly similar number of women and men said their cost of living was impacted by the same things, one area that did stand out was medical expenses. This added to the cost of living of noticeably more women (23%) than men (18%).

There were even greater differences by age.

Noticeably more young Australians aged 18-29 were impacted by rent (30%), eating out (26%), entertainment (11%) and other debt (10%) than any other age group. In the 30-49 age group, mortgages (22%) and children had a far bigger impact (16%). Utilities added most to the cost of living for far more 50-64 year olds (68%) and over 65s (70%) than it did for younger age groups. Groceries were also a far bigger factor these older age groups, as were home improvements.

By income, far more consumers in the lowest earning group were impacted by rents (22%) and those in the highest income groups by mortgages (25%). Consumers earning over \$75,000 p.a. were also far more likely to have experienced an uplift in cost of living expenses from children (e.g. school fees, childcare, activities, child support etc.) than lower income groups.

There were also some key differences by state. Whereas utilities added to the cost of living for most people in WA (65%), VIC (63%), SA/NT (61%) and NSW/ACT (58%), groceries were the biggest contributor in TAS (70%) and QLD (60%). Noticeably more consumers in QLD (41%) also experienced higher cost of living expenses from transport than any other state, but a lot more consumers in TAS said medical expenses (42%), eating out (20%) and travel/holidays (21%) added most to their living expenses. In NSW/ACT children contributed relative more (11%).

## FACTORS THAT HAVE ADDED TO COST OF LIVING OVER LAST 3 MONTHS: STATE

	Australia	NSW/ACT	VIC	QLD	WA	SA/NT	TAS
Utilities	58%	58%	63%	50%	65%	61%	41%
Groceries	53%	51%	49%	60%	58%	48%	70%
Transport	32%	31%	30%	41%	26%	29%	37%
Medical expenses	21%	20%	19%	20%	26%	19%	42%
Rent	16%	16%	16%	17%	14%	15%	13%
Telecoms	14%	13%	14%	16%	14%	12%	17%
Mortgage	13%	15%	11%	11%	15%	13%	15%
Eating out	12%	13%	13%	12%	10%	12%	20%
Travel/Holidays	11%	11%	12%	9%	13%	12%	21%
Home improvements	10%	10%	11%	11%	10%	9%	4%
Personal goods	8%	9%	7%	9%	10%	9%	13%
Children	8%	11%	8%	6%	7%	6%	6%
Major HH items	7%	8%	6%	7%	6%	6%	9%
Entertainment	5%	7%	4%	4%	5%	6%	6%
Other debt	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%	6%	0%

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