

27 June 2017

Family Budget Survey
Year 2016

The mean expenditures per household in current terms increased by 2.6% in 2016 and stood at 28,200 euros. In constant terms, it grew by 3.5%

The total expenditure of the households, in current terms, increased by 3.0%. Its variation in constant terms was 3.9%

The mean expenditure per person reached 11,312 euros, 3.0% more than the previous year. Its rate was 3.9% in constant terms.

Expense trend¹

The mean expense per household for 2016 was 28,200 euros, what meant an annual increase of 2.6%. This increase in the mean expenditure by household is the largest since 2007. In constant terms, that is to say, eliminating the price effect, the mean expenditure by household increased by 3.5%.

The mean expenditure per person in current terms was of 11,312 euros in 2016, representing an increase of 3.0% in comparison to the previous year. The variation in constant terms was 3.9%.

In turn, the total expenditure of the total of households resident in Spain, measured in current terms, increased by 3.0%. In constant terms, it grew by 3.9%.

Total expenditures, mean expenditures and variation rates on current and constant prices. Base 2006. Year 2016

	Current terms		Constant terms for 2006	
	Expenditure	Annual variation rate	Expenditure	Annual variation rate
Total expenditure	520,119,185	3.0	460,759,861	3.9
Mean expenditure per household	28,200	2.6	24,982	3.5
Mean expenditure per person	11,312	3.0	10,021	3.9

* The total expenditure is expressed in thousands of euros, and the mean expenditures in euros.

** The variation rate of the mean expenditure per household differs from the rest, due to the increment in the number of households and the decrease in their size.

¹ The mean expenditures and their distribution by groups within the HBS is presented in current terms for each year, except where otherwise stated. The expenditures refer to the money flow as well as to the value of non-monetary specified consumptions, of which the main one is the rental assigned to the housing where the household lives (when the owner is the same).

The mean expenditure per household increased in the majority of the 12 groups analysed.

The groups in which the mean expenditure per household grew in a more significant way were:

- **Communications**, whose expenditure increased by 11.4% in comparison to 2015. This behaviour is due, basically, to the increase of the households in *Telephone and fax services* expenditures by 10.3%.
- **Furniture, home articles and common household maintenance articles**, which registered an annual rate of 10.1% due to the generalised increase in all of its components.
- **Other goods and services**, with a rate of 9.0% due to an increase in *personal care* and *insurance*.
- **Restaurants and hotels**, with a variation of 7.1%, mainly motivated by an increase of 5.8% of the expenditure in *catering and dining rooms*.

Within the groups in which the mean expenditures decreased by household, it is worth pointing out *Education*, with a decrease of 2.1% and *Health*, with a decrease of 0.5%.

As to the distribution of the expenditure, most of the mean expenditure of the households during 2016 was distributed, as usual, in three large groups:

- **Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels**, with a mean expenditure of 8,706 euros, which represents 31.0% of the household budget.
- **Food and non-alcoholic beverages**, to which 4,123 euros dedicate to, 14.6% of the budget. *Meat* (3.3% of the total expenditure), *bread and cereals* (2.1%), *fish and seafood* (1.8%) and *milk, cheese and eggs* (1.7%) were the most relevant consumptions in this paragraph.
- **Transport**, with a mean expenditure of 3,264 euros, 11.6% of the total. The expenditures in *fuels and lubricants* (3.9% of the budget), *automobiles* (3.1%) and *maintenance and vehicle repair* (1.8%), stood out in importance.

Mean expenditure per household, percentage distribution and annual variation, by expenditures grouping. Current terms.

Year 2016

Expenditures grouping.	Mean expenditure per household (euros)	Percentage distribution	Annual variation rate
TOTAL	28,200	100.0	2.6
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4,123	14.6	-0.1
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	536	1.9	2.6
3. Clothing and footwear	1,451	5.1	4.0
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	8,706	30.9	-0.1
5. Furniture, household articles and goods for the common maintenance of the household	1,283	4.5	10.1
6. Health	967	3.4	-0.5
7. Transport	3,264	11.6	3.3
8. Communication	882	3.1	11.4
9. Leisure and culture	1,594	5.7	0.0
10. Education	399	1.4	-2.1
11. Restaurants and hotels	2,780	9.9	7.1
12. Other goods and services	2,215	7.9	9.0

In constant terms, that is to say, eliminating the price effect, the mean expenditure by household was 3.5% for the year 2016.

Communication, Furniture, household articles and articles for the common maintenance of the household and Other good and services registered the largest increases in expenditures in constant terms.

On the contrary, the only decreases were in *Education* and *Food and non-alcoholic beverages* groups.

Mean expenditure per household, percentage distribution and annual variation, by expenditures grouping. Constant terms. Year 2016

Expenditures grouping.	Mean expenditure per household	Percentage distribution	Annual variation rate
TOTAL	24,982	100.0	3.5
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3,479	13.9	-1.5
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	337	1.3	2.7
3. Clothing and footwear	1,429	5.7	3.4
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	7,449	29.8	1.3
5. Furniture, household articles and goods for the common maintenance of the household	1,182	4.7	10.0
6. Health	932	3.7	2.8
7. Transport	2,826	11.3	5.6
8. Communication	1,233	4.9	13.4
9. Leisure and culture	1,725	6.9	3.9
10. Education	289	1.2	-2.9
11. Restaurants and hotels	2,331	9.3	5.9
12. Other goods and services	1,771	7.1	7.7

Expenditures in consumption if the households by different characteristics

- Situation in the activity of the main breadwinner

The profile of the **main breadwinner** (the person that contributes the most to the common household budget) is a differentiator in the household expenditure, in magnitude as well as in the evolution throughout time.

Thus, according to the activity as such, the main expenditure (31,880 euros) correspond to the households where the main breadwinner is employed. This expenditure was 13.0% greater than the mean.

On its part, the household that registered a lower expenditure were those whose main breadwinner was unemployed (17,552 euros), amount that stood 37.8% beneath the mean.

It is notable that it is the first time, since 2007, that the mean expenditure by household grows in relation to the previous year for all the categories of this variable.

In 2016 the largest increase was in the households with an inactive main breadwinner (with rates of 2.5% for the retired and pre-retired and 3.0% for the other inactive people). They were followed by the households with and employed main breadwinner (2.3%) and unemployed (0.2%).

Mean expenditure per household and inter-annual variation rate by situation of the activity of the main breadwinner

Year 2016

Situation in the activity of the main breadwinner	Mean expenditure per household	Annual variation rate
TOTAL	28,200	2.6
Employees	31,880	2.3
Parados	17,552	0.2
Retired and pre-retired	26,006	2.5
Other economically inactive persons (students, those dedicated to homemaking, etc.)	18,419	3.0

- Educational level of the main breadwinner

The household with the main breadwinner without superior education destined a larger part of their budget to basic expenditures than those that had a superior education.

This difference was more patent in *Food and non-alcoholic beverages*, to which the households without superior education dedicated 16.4% of the budget, compared to 12.1% destined by the household whose main breadwinner did have superior education. The same happened with the expenditures on *Housing*, in which the difference between both types of households was more than three points (32.3%, compared to 28.8%).

Nevertheless, the households with the main breadwinner with superior education dedicated a larger percentage of the budget to the expenditures related to *Leisure and cultural activities* and *Restaurants and hotels*.

Distribution of the expenditure by educational level of the main breadwinner.

Year 2016

Expenditures grouping.	Total	Not Superior Education	Superior Education
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	14.6	16.4	12.1
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.9	2.2	1.5
3. Clothing and footwear	5.1	4.9	5.5
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	30.9	32.3	28.8
5. Furniture, household articles and goods for the common maintenance of the household	4.5	4.2	5.0
6. Health	3.4	3.6	3.2
7. Transport	11.6	10.9	12.5
8. Communication	3.1	3.3	2.9
9. Leisure and culture	5.7	4.9	6.8
10. Education	1.4	0.9	2.2
11. Restaurants and hotels	9.9	8.8	11.5
12. Other goods and services	7.9	7.8	7.9

Distribution of the consumption by level of expenditures by the households

The distribution of the consumption between the different expenditures groups depends to a large degree on the level of expenditure of the households.² Thus, 20% of the households with fewer expenditures (quintile 1) dedicate more than 60% of their expenditure budget to *Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels*, and to *Food and non-alcoholic beverages*. On its part, 20% of the households with greater expenditures (quintile 5) destined 37.4% of their budget to these type of expenditures.

Nevertheless, 20% of the households with larger expenditure use a large part of their budgets for *Transport* (15.3%) and *Restaurants and hotels* (11.6%), compared to 7.1% and 5.5%, respectively, to the households with lower expenditure.

² For this, the households have been arranged to take into account their mean equivalent expenditure (MEE). This indicator is calculated by dividing the household expenditures by the number of consume units in the household according to the modified OECD equivalence scale, that gives a weight of 1 to the main breadwinner, 0.5 to the rest of the members that have an age of 14 or older and 0.3 to the members age 14 or younger, which allows comparing different size households. The household arranged according to their MEE have been grouped in five categories of the same size. In the first category (quintile 1) are 20% of the household with the lowest mean equivalent expenditure, and thus sequentially up to the household with the highest expenditure (quintile 5).

Expenditures structure by quintile and expenditure groups. Year 2016

Expenditures grouping.

Quintiles (household arranged according to MEE)

	Total	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	14.6	20.7	18.7	16.3	14.2	10.8
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.9	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.5
3. Clothing and footwear	5.2	3.7	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.7
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	30.9	40.1	35.4	32.6	29.5	26.6
5. Furniture, household articles and goods for the common maintenance of the household	4.6	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.6	5.7
6. Health	3.4	2.3	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.8
7. Transport	11.6	7.1	8.4	9.6	11.1	15.3
8. Communication	3.1	4.3	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.3
9. Leisure and culture	5.7	3.0	4.1	5.3	6.2	6.8
10. Education	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.8
11. Restaurants and hotels	9.9	5.5	7.4	9.3	11.0	11.6
12. Other goods and services	7.9	6.9	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.2

Results by Autonomous Communities

The autonomous communities with larger mean expenditure per person for the year 2016 were País Vasco (14,168 euros), Comunidad de Madrid (13,183) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (13,066).

On the contrary, Canarias (with 9,159 euros), Extremadura (9,276) and Castilla-La Mancha (9,776) had the lowest mean expenditures per person.

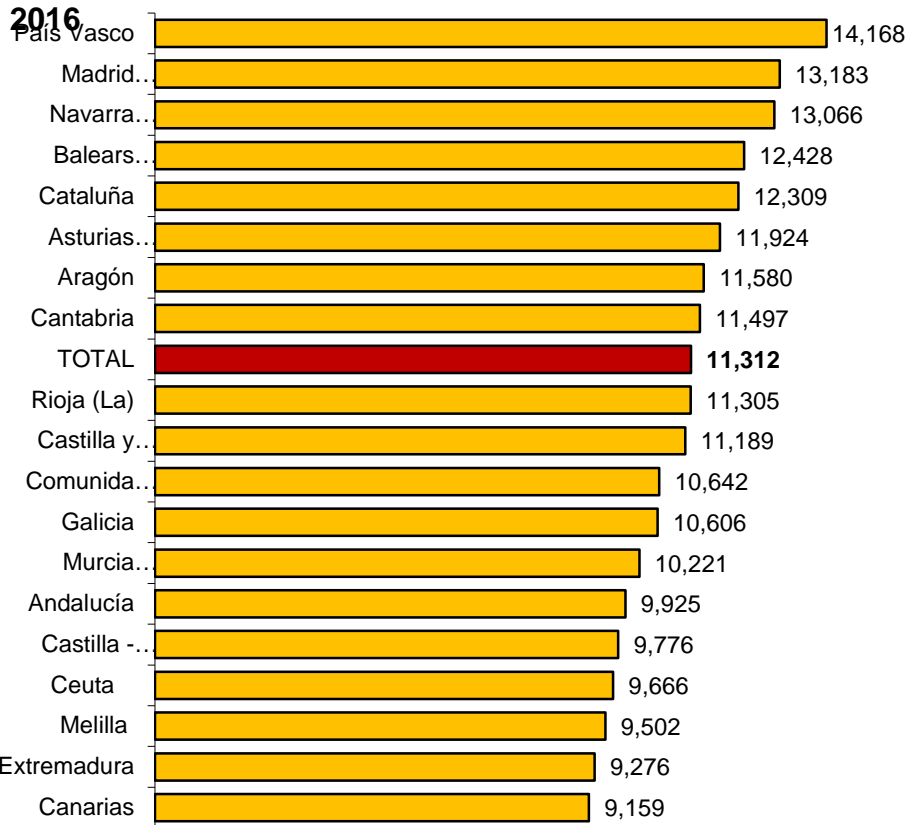
The mean expenditure per person in País Vasco was 25.2% larger than the mean national expenditure, while those of Canarias stood 19.0% lower than the mentioned mean.

Mean expenditure per person and index on the mean by autonomous communities of residence* Year 2016

Autonomous Community	Mean expenditure per person (euros)	Index on the mean of the mean expenditure
TOTAL	11,312	100.0
Andalucía	9,925	87.7
Aragón	11,580	102.4
Asturias (Principado de)	11,924	105.4
Balears, Illes	12,428	109.9
Canarias	9,159	81.0
Cantabria	11,497	101.6
Castilla y León	11,189	98.9
Castilla - La Mancha	9,776	86.4
Cataluña	12,309	108.8
Comunidad Valenciana	10,642	94.1
Extremadura	9,276	82.0
Galicia	10,606	93.8
Madrid (Comunidad de)	13,183	116.5
Murcia, Región de	10,221	90.4
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	13,066	115.5
País Vasco	14,168	125.2
Rioja, La	11,305	99.9
Ceuta	9,666	85.4
Melilla	9,502	84.0

* The autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla are also included

Average expenditure per person by Autonomous Community of residence.* Year



* The autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla are also included.

Informative Annex

Main new features in the 2016 HBS

New classification of goods and services (ECOICOP)

The Family Budget Survey (FBS) for the year 2016, which the INE is publishing today, includes the new European consumption classification, called ECOICOP (European Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose). This classification, besides offering a major breakdown of some of the expenditures groups in which the structured information is commonly broadcasted, also enables the interrelation of the survey with the Consumer Price Index (CPI), that incorporated the information on January 2017.

This new classification modifies some of the coding criteria for the consumer expenditures. The most relevant are those which affects the *Renting of housing for vacation purposes*, which until now was included with the rest of the housing rent contract, in the *Housing* grouping, and with the new classification, it is considered as a housing service within the *Restaurant and Hotels* grouping.

Changes in the collection of the information

The management of the different consumption expenditures is different according to the frequency with which they are produced and their magnitude. Changes have been incorporated in the 2016 survey in some of them, with the purpose of improving the precision of the resulting expenditures estimates. These changes affect the registration periods in which some expenditures are required and the questionnaires in which the information is registered.

Revision of the series

A cut in some of the series, are consequences of the incorporation of the new ECOICOP classification and the changes in the collection of the information, which leads to the publishing of some data referred to the year 2016 which are not strictly comparable with those of previous years.

For this reason, it is necessary to revise the data in some of the expenditure mergers related to years before 2016. This revision is carried out in two phases: in the first, the data have been recalculated for the year 2015, with the purpose of making available the annual rate of the expenditure calculated in a homogeneous way, as well as data for 2006, to establish comparisons with the year of the beginning of the survey.

In a second phase, the revision of the detailed results for the years 2006 through 2015 will be carried out. The homogenous series for the mentioned period are publicly available on the web page of the INE (<http://www.ine.es/en/>)