

22 July 2013

Household Budget Survey

Year 2012

Average household expenditure in 2012 is 28,152 euros, indicating a decrease of 3.4% as compared with the previous year

The greatest decreases in household expenditure are Purchase of vehicles, Clothing items and All-inclusive holidays

The divisions with the greatest increase in household expenditure are Transport services and Electricity, gas and other fuels

País Vasco and Comunidad de Madrid register the greatest average expenditure per person. In contrast, Extremadura and Canarias, were the Communities with the lowest expenditure per person.

Evolution of household expenditure *

Average expenditure per household was 28,152 euros in 2012, 3.4% less than the previous year. All expenditure groups registered decreases, except Education (with a 7.4% increase) and Health (0.3%).

The groups that registered the greatest average expenditure were:

- **Clothing and footwear**, with a decrease of 10.2%. This behaviour is due to the expenditure decrease in Clothing and footwear items.
- **Leisure, performance and culture**, with an annual rate of -9.8%, due to the decrease in the expenditure of most of its components.
- **Furniture, equipment and other household expenses**, with a variation of -9.3%. The expenditure that most influenced this behaviour were Miscellaneous goods and services for household maintenance and Furniture equipment and other household expenses.

* Average expenditure and its distribution by group within the HBS are presented in current terms for each year, except where stated otherwise. Expenditure refers both to the monetary flow and to the value of certain non-monetary household consumption, the main one of which is the rent imputed to the dwelling in which the household resides (when it is the owner thereof).

In turn, of the groups on which households spent most of their budget, worth noting was the drop in expenditure on *Restaurants, cafés and hotels*(-7.5%) and on *Transport*(-4.9%).

In absolute terms, in the year 2012 households spent, on average, approximately 1,000 euros less than in 2011. *Restaurants, cafés and hotels* was the group with the greatest decrease in expenditure (almost 200 euros less), followed by *Recreation, performances and culture* (182 euros less).

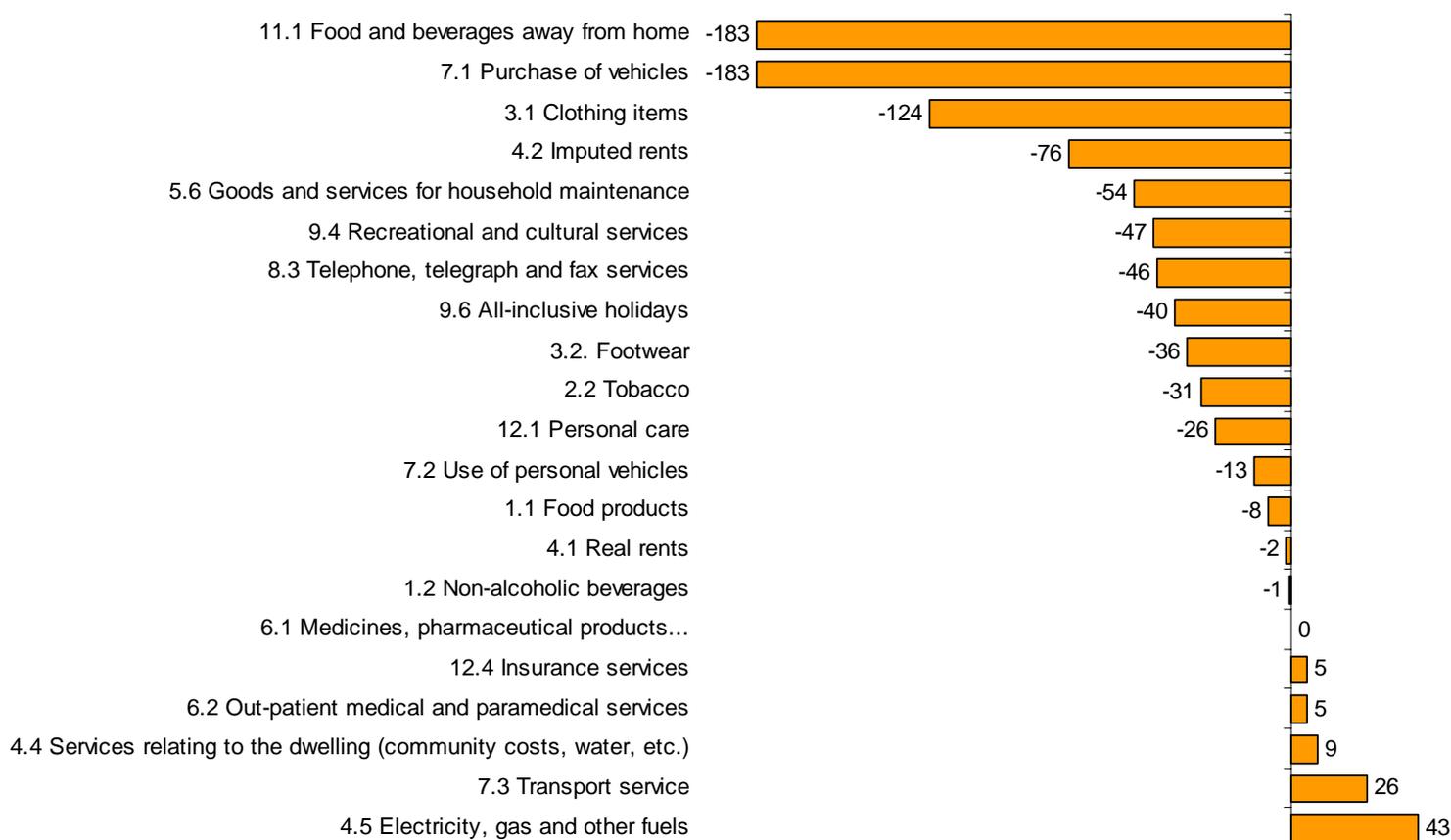
Average household expenditure and annual variations (relative and absolute) by expenditure groups. Year 2012

Expenditure groups	Average household expenditure	Relative annual variation	Absolute annual variation (euros)
TOTAL	28,152	-3.4	-996
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4,141	-0.2	-8
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	579	-4.5	-27
3. Clothing and footwear items	1,404	-10.2	-160
4. Housing, water, electricity and fuels	9,090	-0.7	-64
5. Furniture, equipment and other household expenses	1,246	-9.3	-128
6. Health	897	0.3	2
7. Transport	3,321	-4.9	-170
8. Communication	862	-4.6	-42
9. Leisure, performances and culture	1,670	-9.8	-182
10. Education	332	7.4	23
11. Restaurants, cafés and hotels	2,459	-7.5	-199
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	2,151	-1.9	-42

By subgroup, worth noting was the decrease in expenditure of *Food and beverages away from home* (with a decrease in expenditure of 183 euros), *Purchase of vehicles* (which also decreased expenditure 183 euros) and *Garments* (-124 euros).

Among the subgroups that increased expenditure, worth noting were *Electricity, gas and other fuels* (43 euros) and *Transport services* (26 euros).

Difference of the average household expenditure (euros) by expenditure subgroups. 2011 - 2012*



(*) This graph includes the expenditure subgroups with a weight equal to or greater than 1%.

A more detailed analysis showed that the divisions whose average expenditure per household decreased the most as compared with the previous year were *Purchase of vehicles* (with an annual rate of -20.6%), *Garments* (-10.5%), *All-inclusive holidays* (-9.9%) and *Footwear* (-9.5%).

In turn, the subgroups that increased their expenditure the most were *Transport services*, with a rate of 7.1%, and *Electricity, gas and other fuels*, with an increase in expenditure of 3.7%.

Annual variation rate of the household expenditure by expenditure subgroups*.

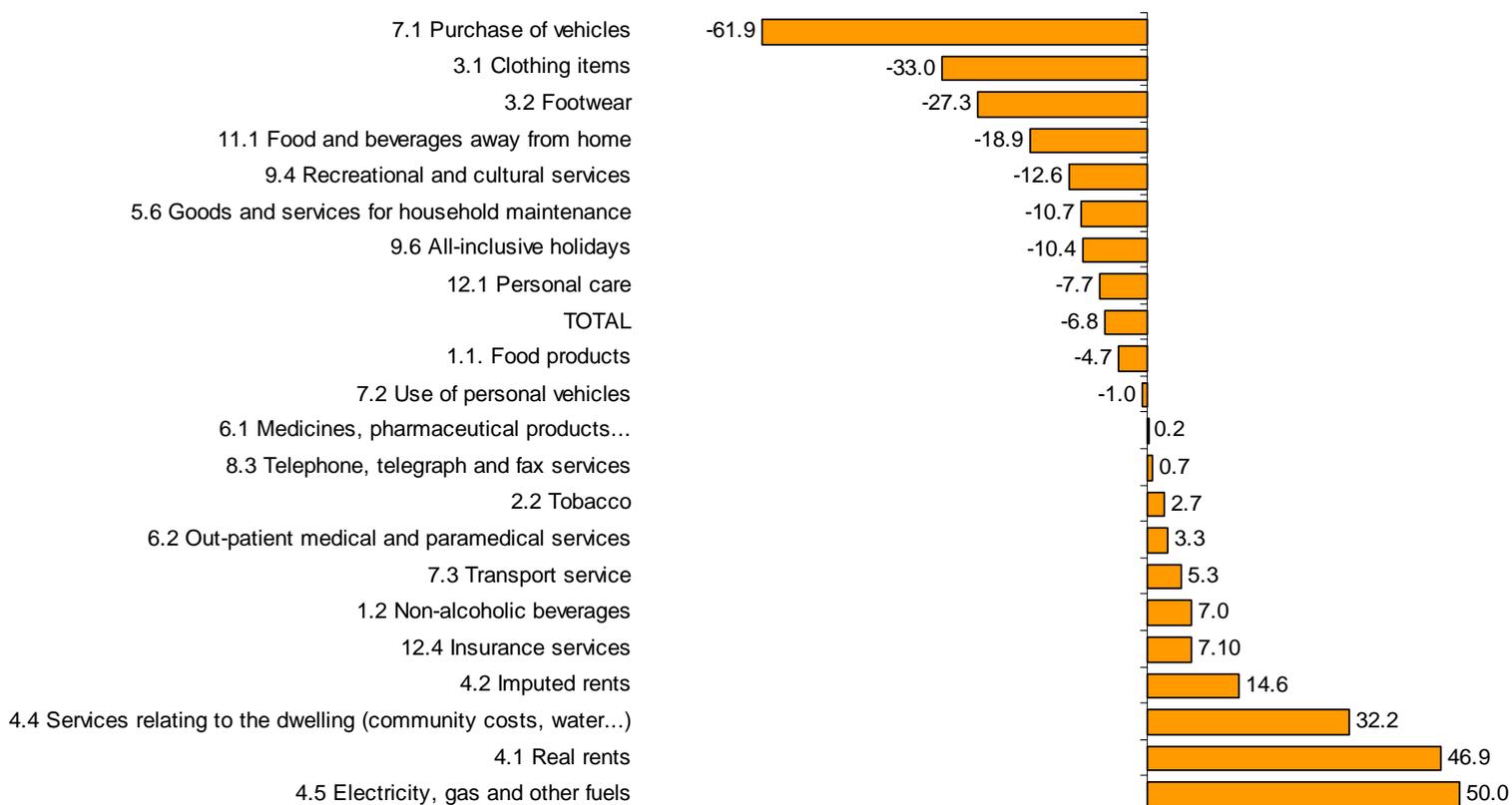


(*) This graph includes the expenditure subgroups with a weight equal to or greater than 1%.

Considering the evolution of the average expenditure since 2006, the year in which the survey commenced, *Electricity, gas and other fuels* was the division with the greatest growth (50%), followed by *Real rents* (46.9%).

In turn, the subgroups with the greatest decrease in expenditure since 2006 were *Purchase of vehicles* (-61.9%), *Garments and Footwear* (both with rates standing at around -30.0%).

Annual variation rate of the household expenditure by expenditure subgroups. 2006-2012*



(*) This graph includes the expenditure subgroups with a weight equal to or greater than 1%.

In turn, **average expenditure per person** in the year 2012 was 10,999 euros, showing a decrease of 2.4% as compared with the previous year.

Total expenditure of consumption of all households resident in Spain, measured in current terms, decreased 2.4% in 2012, compared with the previous year.

In constant terms, in other words, after adjusting for the prices' effect, the increase was 4.4%. The groups *Recreation, performances and culture, Clothing and footwear, and Transport*, presented the greatest decreases.

Total expenditure and variation rates of the total expenditure by groups. Year 2012

Expenditure groups	Total Expenditure (thousand)	Variation rates of the total expenditure	
		Annual variation (Current)	Annual variation (Constant for 2006)
TOTAL	509,407,513	-2.4	-4.4
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	74,930,991	0.9	-1.3
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	10,477,572	-3.4	-7.5
3. Clothing and footwear items	25,401,037	-9.3	-9.5
4. Housing, water, electricity and fuels	164,479,397	0.4	-1.5
5. Furniture, equipment and other household expenses	22,550,876	-8.3	-8.9
6. Health	16,229,730	1.4	-2.0
7. Transport	60,087,437	-3.8	-9.4
8. Communication	15,600,601	-3.6	0.4
9. Leisure, performances and culture	30,220,007	-8.8	-9.7
10. Education	6,011,216	8.6	3.6
11. Restaurants, cafés and hotels	44,495,311	-6.5	-7.3
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	38,923,338	-0.8	-2.9

Distribution of expenditure

Households spent most of their budget on consumption expenditure in three large groups:

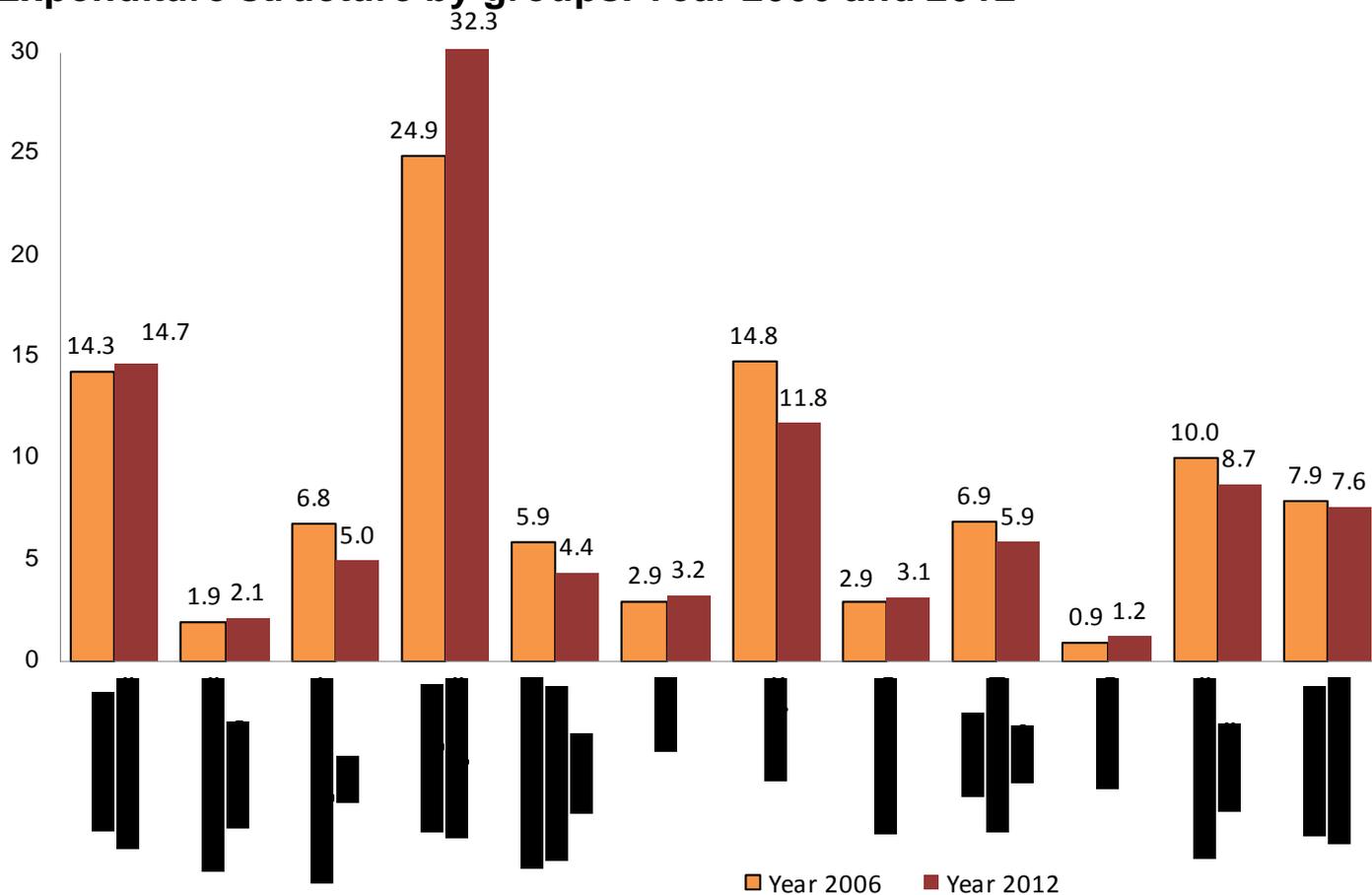
- **Housing, water, electricity and fuels**, whose average expenditure per household was 9,090 euros, and represented 32.3% of the total household budget.
- **Food and non-alcoholic beverages**, on which they spent 4,141 euros, that is, 14.7% of the budget. *Meat* (3.6%), *Bread and cereals* (2.3%), Milk, cheese and eggs (1.8%) and *Fish* (1.7%) were the most representative types of consumption.
- **Transport**, with an average expenditure of 3,321 euros, had a weight of 11.8%. Worth noting was the significance of the expenditure relating to *Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment* (5.0%), *Motor cars* (2.3) and *Maintenance and repair of vehicles* (2.3%).

Average household expenditure and percentage distribution by expenditure groups. Year 2012

Expenditure groups	Average household expenditure	Distribution of expenditure (%)
TOTAL	28,152	100.0
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4,141	14.7
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	579	2.1
3. Clothing and footwear items	1,404	5.0
4. Housing, water, electricity and fuels	9,090	32.3
5. Furniture, equipment and other household expenses	1,246	4.4
6. Health	897	3.2
7. Transport	3,321	11.8
8. Communication	862	3.1
9. Leisure, performances and culture	1,670	5.9
10. Education	332	1.2
11. Restaurants, cafés and hotels	2,459	8.7
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	2,151	7.6

As of the year 2006, *Housing, water, electricity and fuels* was the group that most increased in its percentage of the household budget (from 24.9% to 32.3%). Conversely, *Transport* experienced the greatest decrease in relative expenditure (from 14.8% to 11.8%).

Expenditure structure by groups. Year 2006 and 2012



Average household expenditure and distribution of expenditure, according to different household characteristics

- Economic activity situation of the main breadwinner

The profile of the **main breadwinner** (the person making the largest contribution to the common household budget) is the differentiating element in household expenditure, both in expenditure itself and in its evolution over time.

Thus, according to the situation with regard to the economic activity of the main breadwinner, the greatest expenditure (32,005 euros) corresponded to those households whose main breadwinner was employed. This expenditure was 13.7% greater than the average.

In turn, those households what registered less expenditure were those whose main breadwinner was unemployed (19,152 euros), this value standing 32.0% below the average.

The evolution of expenditure, as of 2011, also different according to the economic activity situation. Hence, the households with an employed main breadwinner were those that most reduced their expenditure (4.0%), whereas the households whose main breadwinner was retired were the only households recording a positive trend (0.8%).

Average household expenditure and year-on-year variation rateal por according to the activity situation of the main breadwinner. Year 2012

Activity situation of the main breadwinner	Average household expenditure (euros)	Variation rate of the average household expenditure
TOTAL	28,151.5	-3.4
Employed person	32,005	-4.0
Retired person	19,152	-2.8
Unemployed person	25,817	0.8
Other economically inactive persons	19,334	-3.0

Regarding the expenditure structure, according to the economic activity situation, employed persons spent the smallest percentage of their budget on *Food* and *Housing*. In the case of households whose main breadwinner was retired, worth noting was the proportion of expenditure earmarked for *Health*, which was significantly above that of the remaining households, and *Education*, whose relative expenditure stood below the average.

Structure of total expenditure by expenditure group, according to the economic activity situation of the main breadwinner. Year 2012

Expenditure groups	Situation regarding economic activity				
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Retired	Inactive
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	14.7	13.5	16.6	16.9	16.8
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.1	2.1	3.0	1.8	1.8
3. Clothing and footwear items	5.0	5.5	4.4	3.9	4.2
4. Housing, water, electricity and fuels	32.3	29.0	35.5	37.8	42.4
5. Furniture, equipment and other household expenses	4	4	3	5.0	5.6
6. Health	3.2	2.8	2.7	4.2	3.2
7. Transport	11.8	13.5	12.4	8.4	6.0
8. Communication	3.1	3.2	3.6	2.6	3.0
9. Leisure, performances and culture	5.9	6.6	4.7	5.1	3.6
10. Education	1.2	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.3
11. Restaurants, cafés and hotels	8.7	10.2	6.6	6.3	4.6
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	7.6	7.6	6.6	7.8	8.4

- **Educational level of the main breadwinner**

The distribution of expenditure among the different goods and services was also influenced by the educational level of the main breadwinner. Thus, households whose main breadwinner had no higher education studies earmarked a greater part of their budget to basic expenses, as compared with those who did have higher education.

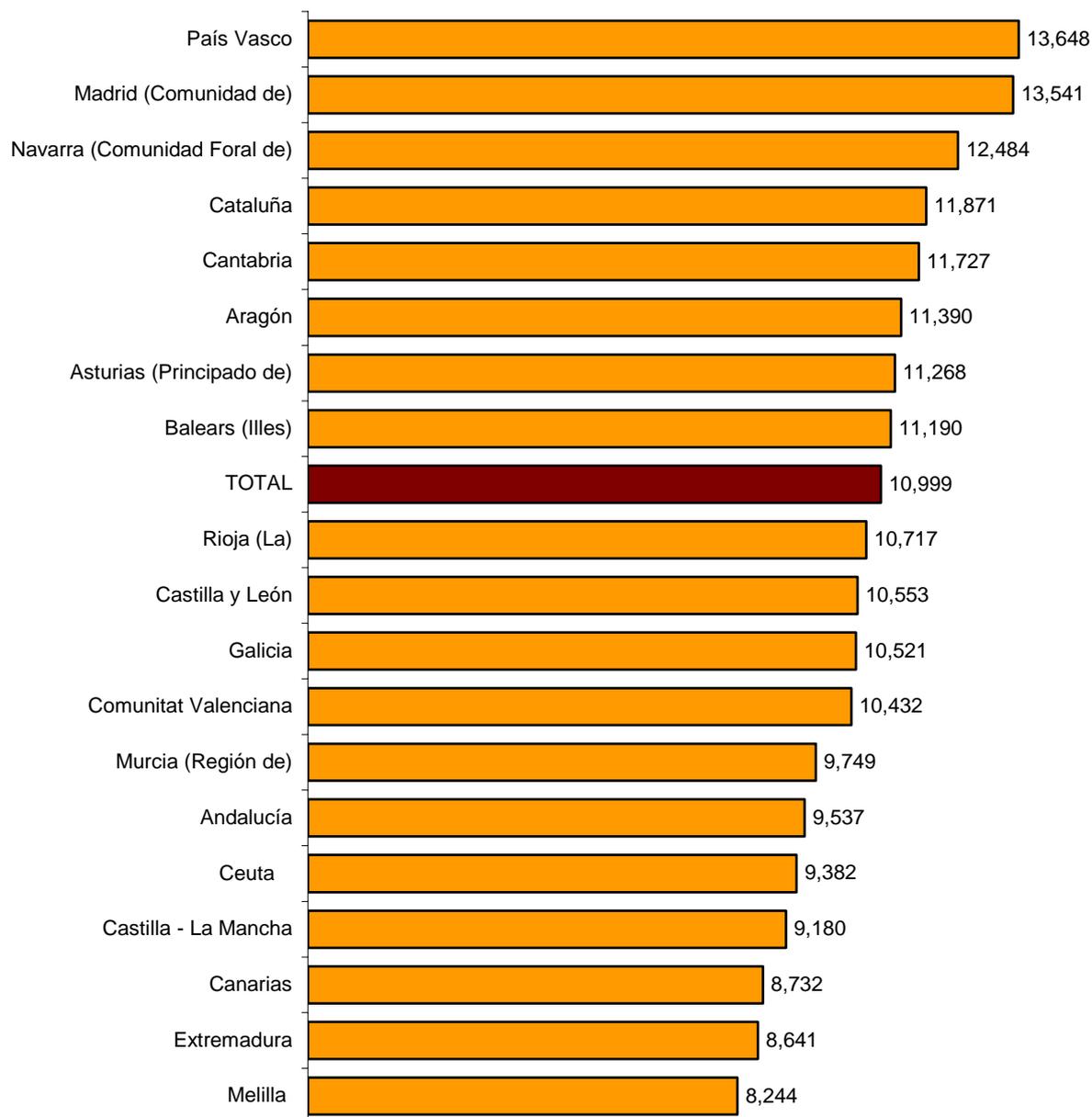
This difference was observed in *Food and non-alcoholic beverages*, on which households without a higher education spent 16.4% of their budget, as compared with the 11.7% spent by households whose main breadwinner did have a higher education. The same occurred with *Housing* expenses, in which the difference between the two types of household reached almost 3 points (33.3% as compared with 30.6%).

However, households whose main breadwinner had higher education studies earmarked a greater percentage of their budget to expenses related to *Recreation, performances and culture* and *Restaurants, cafés and hotels*.

Distribution of expenditure according to the educational level of the main breadwinner. Year 2012

Expenditure group			
	Total	No higher education	Higher education
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	14.7	16.4	11.7
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.1	2.3	1.7
3. Clothing and footwear items	5.0	4.8	5.3
4. Housing, water, electricity and fuels	32.3	33.3	30.6
5. Furniture, equipment and other household expenses	4.4	4.0	5.2
6. Health	3.2	3.2	3.1
7. Transport	11.8	11.4	12.5
8. Communication	3.1	3.1	2.9
9. Leisure, performances and culture	5.9	5.3	7.0
10. Education	1.2	0.7	2.0
11. Restaurants, cafés and hotels	8.7	7.9	10.1
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	7.6	7.5	7.9

**Average expenditure by Autonomous Community of residence.
Year 2012**



Informative annex

Main new features in the 2012 HBS

The Household Budget Survey for the year 2012, which the INE is publishing today, incorporates a number of relevant changes and new methodological features. Of particular note among these is the use of new population figures, taken from the year 2011 Census, in order to estimate expenditure for the whole population from data taken from the survey.

Similarly, use of the new National Classification of Occupations(NCO) 2011 has commenced. This replaces the NCO-1994, in order to establish the occupation categories of the main household breadwinner.

Inclusion of the new population data

The Population and Housing Census is an operation that the INE carries out every 10 years. The latest Census refers to the year 2011, and provides, alongside other data, updated information on population figures, as well as their age structure and composition of households.

This information is crucial in surveys aimed at households which, like the HBS, use it in order to elevate data obtained from the entire population.

Since it was implemented in year 2006, the HBS has incorporated the successive population estimates in its calculation process, using projections calculated by the INE. However, the Population and Housing Census provides more up-to-date information regarding the population, which improves HBS expenditure estimates. Therefore, this new population data is incorporated into the survey for the year 2012, affording a greater degree of precision and reliability.

The National Classification of occupations

The HBS for the year 2012 replaces the 1994 National Classification of Occupations (CNO) with the NCO-2011, passed by Royal Decree 1591/2010 of November 2010.

This change implies that some of the occupations are classified into different categories from those assigned thus far, which implies a re-assignment that affects measurement of the expenditure variables classified by occupation of the main breadwinner, and which results in the data published for 2012 in relation to this variable not being directly comparable with data for previous years.

Sample

The 2012 HBS has seen the continuation of the partnership with the Basque Statistics Institute (Eustat), which makes it possible to have in place a greater sample size in said Autonomous Community.

Revision of the series

The population change introduced in the 2012 HBS has caused a break in the data series published up until now, which prevents establishing homogenous comparisons.

For this reason, it is necessary to revise the data from the HBS published prior to the year 2012. This revision will consist of the recalculation of the data, bearing in mind the new population estimates derived from the Population Census.

In this first stage, the data for the year 2011 has been recalculated, in order to be able to provide the annual rate of expenditure, calculated in a standardised way, as well as the data for the year 2006, so as to establish comparisons starting with the year that the survey began.

In a second stage, the revision will be published of both the detailed results and the microdata files for the years 2006 to 2011, which will be produced before the end of the year 2013. At that time, the INE will make the homogenous (standardised) series available to users.

All this information will be available on the INE website (<http://www.ine.es/en/>).