

30 July 2019

**Household Budget Survey (HBS)
Year 2018**

Average household expenditure increased by 2.3% in 2018, to 29,871 euros. In constant terms, it increases 1.4%

30.3% of households made some online purchase

The highest average expenditure per person was registered in País Vasco, with 14,406 euros, and the lowest in Canarias, with 9,405 euros

Evolution of expenditure¹

Average household expenditure was 29,871 euros in 2018, representing an annual increase of 2.3%. In constant terms, i.e. eliminating the effect of prices, average household expenditure grew by 1.4%.

In turn, the average expenditure per person was 12,019 euros, with an increase of 2.5% as compared with 2017. Its variation in constant terms was 1.6%.

In turn, the total expenditure of all households resident in Spain, measured in current terms, increased by 3.0%. In constant terms, it increased 2.0%.

Total consumption expenditure, mean consumption expenditures and annual rates in current and constant terms (referred to 2006). Year 2018

	Current terms		Constant terms (2006)	
	Expenditure*	Annual rate	Expenditure*	Annual rate
Total expenditure	556,432,591	3.0	483,175,114	2.0
Mean expenditure per household	29,871	2.3	25,939	1.4
Mean expenditure per person	12,019	2.5	10,437	1.6

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

¹ Average expenditure and its distribution by groups within the HBS are presented in current terms for each year, unless otherwise indicated. Expenditure refers to both the monetary flow and the value of certain non-monetary consumptions, the principal of which is the imputed rent of the dwelling in which the household resides (when it is the owner of the dwelling).

Average household expenditure increased in most of the groups analysed. Those that registered the most significant growths were:

- **Education**, which registered an annual rate of 11.2% due to the increase in expenditure in all its components.
- **Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels**, with a rate of 4.6% with respect to 2017, which includes generalised expenditure increases.
- **Communications**, whose expenditure increased by 3.7% as a result of the rise in both telephone equipment and services.
- **Transport**, with a variation of 3.4% due to the increase in both the purchase and use of vehicles and transport services.

On the other hand, the groups in which the average household expenditure decreased the most were:

- **Clothing and footwear**, whose expenditure fell by 3.4%. This decrease occurred both in clothing and footwear.
- **Alcoholic beverages and tobacco**, with a rate of -3.2% compared to 2017.

Mean consumption expenditure per household, structure (%) and annual rate by ECOICOP divisions. Current terms.

Year 2018

Groups (ECOICOP)	Mean expenditure per household (euros)	Structure (%)	Annual rate
TOTAL	29,871	100.0	2.3
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4,223	14.1	2.8
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	519	1.7	-3.2
3. Clothing and footwear	1,463	4.9	-3.4
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	9,181	30.7	4.6
5. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	1,372	4.6	2.6
6. Health	1,010	3.4	3.0
7. Transport	3,790	12.7	3.4
8. Communications	964	3.2	3.7
9. Recreation and culture	1,643	5.5	-1.1
10. Education	461	1.5	11.2
11. Restaurants and hotels	2,948	9.9	-1.8
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	2,298	7.7	1.6

As regards the distribution of the average household expenditure, most of it was distributed, as usual, in three large groups:

- **Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels**, with an average expenditure of 9,181 euros, which represented 30.7% of the total household budget.
- **Food and non-alcoholic beverages**, on which they spent 4,223 euros, that is, 14.1% of the budget. Consumption of *Meat* (3.2% of total expenditure), *Bread and cereals* (2.0%), *Fish and seafood* (1.7%) and *Milk, cheese and eggs* (1.6%) were the most relevant.

- **Transport**, with an average expenditure of 3,790 euros, 12.7% of the total. Worth noting was the significance of the expenditure on *Fuels and lubricants* (4.3% of the budget), *Vehicles* (3.8%) and *Maintenance and repair of vehicles* (2.0%).

In constant terms, that is, after adjusting for the price effect, the average expenditure per household increased by 1.4% in 2018.

The groups *Education* (9.8%) and *Communications* (8.2%) registered the greatest expenditure increases in constant terms.

In turn, the greatest decreases occurred in the groups *Alcoholic beverages and tobacco* (-4.9%), *Clothing and footwear* (-4.2%) and *Restaurants and hotels* (-3.7%).

Mean consumption expenditure per household, structure (%) and annual rate by ECOICOP divisions. Constant terms (referred to 2006). Year 2018

Groups (ECOICOP)	Mean expenditure per household (euros)	Structure (%)	Annual rate
TOTAL	25,939	100.0	1.4
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3,464	13.4	1.2
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	318	1.2	-4.9
3. Clothing and footwear	1,424	5.5	-4.2
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	7,713	29.7	3.9
5. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	1,269	4.9	2.2
6. Health	968	3.7	3.3
7. Transport	3,068	11.8	0.2
8. Communications	1,429	5.5	8.2
9. Recreation and culture	1,786	6.9	-0.3
10. Education	329	1.3	9.8
11. Restaurants and hotels	2,380	9.2	-3.7
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	1,792	6.9	0.3

Expenditure via the Internet

In recent years, an increasingly significant part of household consumption expenditure has been made via the Internet. For this reason, the HBS has incorporated this type of expenditure to know the degree of penetration of e-commerce in households and to establish a profile of the structure of expenditure through this channel.

In 2018, 30.3% of households made some expenditure via the Internet, compared to 25.7% the previous year. The average annual expenditure of these households was 1,856 euros, 7.7% more than the previous year.

Expenditure by households via the Internet amounted to 10,475 million euros, representing 1.9% of total expenditure and an increase of 27.7% as compared with 2017.

E-commerce penetration and expenditure distribution

The groups with the highest proportion of expenditure on the Internet in 2018 were *Leisure and culture* (where expenditure via the web represented 9.6% of the total expenditure of that group), *Clothing and footwear* (3.8%), *Restaurants and hotels* (3.7%) and *Transport* (3.5%).

With regard to the distribution of total expenditure on the Internet, it should be noted that in 2018 it was concentrated in three groups:

- **Leisure and culture**, which accounted for 28.1% of total expenditure. Expenditure on tourist packages, with a weight of 10.8%, was the most noteworthy.
- **Transport**, whose expenditure through the network accounted for 23.4% of the total. Expenditure on transport services, accounting for 19.9% of the total, was the most significant in this group.
- **Restaurants and hotels**, where expenditure represented 19.4% of total expenditure on the Internet. Almost all expenditure corresponded to accommodation services, with 17.9% of the total.

Representativeness of e-commerce by ECOICOP divisions and structure of e-commerce. Year 2018

Groups (ECOICOP)	E-commerce by group	Structure of e-commerce (%)
TOTAL	1.88	100.00
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.64	4.78
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0.43	0.40
3. Clothing and footwear	3.76	9.79
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (*)
5. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	2.23	5.45
6. Health	0.40	0.73
7. Transport	3.47	23.36
8. Communications	1.47	2.51
9. Recreation and culture	9.60	28.06
10. Education (*)
11. Restaurants and hotels	3.70	19.42
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	1.31	5.34

* Due to the nature of this group (ECOICOP), online expenses are not relevant.

Household consumption expenditure by different characteristics

- Activity status 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 (33,717 euros) corresponded to those households whose main breadwinner was employed. This expenditure was 12.9% greater than the average.

In turn, those households that registered less expenditure were those whose main breadwinner was unemployed (17,508 euros), this value standing 41.4% below the average.

All categories increased their expenditure over the previous year. The highest growth occurred in households with an inactive non-retired main breadwinner (2.7%).

Mean consumption expenditure per household and annual rate by activity status of the reference person.

Year 2018

Activity status of the reference person	Mean expenditure per household	Annual rate
TOTAL	29,871	2.3
Employed	33,717	2.1
Unemployed	17,508	1.2
Retired or pre-retired	27,165	2.6
Other non-economic activity (students, domestic tasks, etc.)	19,435	2.7

- Level of education of the main breadwinner

Households whose main breadwinners had no higher education spent more of their budget on basic expenses than those with higher education.

This difference was evident in *Food and non-alcoholic beverages*, on which households without a higher education spent 15.9% of their budget, as compared with the 11.8% spent by households whose main breadwinner did have a higher education. The same occurred with expenditure on *Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels* (32.2% as compared to 28.8%).

However, households whose main breadwinner had higher education studies devoted a greater percentage of their budget to expenses related to *Restaurants and hotels, Leisure and culture and Transport*.

Structure of consumption expenditure by level of studies completed of the reference person. Year 2018

Groups (ECOICOP)	Total	Without higher Education	Higher Education
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	14.1	15.9	11.8
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.7	2.0	1.3
3. Clothing and footwear	4.9	4.7	5.2
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	30.7	32.2	28.8
5. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	4.6	4.3	5.0
6. Health	3.4	3.5	3.2
7. Transport	12.7	12.1	13.4
8. Communications	3.2	3.4	3.0
9. Recreation and culture	5.5	4.6	6.7
10. Education	1.5	1.0	2.3
11. Restaurants and hotels	9.9	8.6	11.5
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	7.7	7.7	7.7

Distribution of consumption by level of household expenditure

The distribution of consumption among different expenditure groups depends to a large extent on the level of household expenditure². Thus, 20% of households with the lowest expenditure (quintile 1) spent almost 60% of their budget on expenditure related to *Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels*, and *Food and non-alcoholic beverages*. On the other hand, 20% of the households with the greatest expenditure (quintile 5) spent 37.0% of their budget on this type of expenditure.

As a counterpart, 20% of the households with the highest expenditure spent 16.8% of their budget on *Transport* and 11.5% on *Restaurants and hotels*, compared with 7.5% and 5.4% of the households with the lowest expenditure.

Structure of consumption expenditure by quintiles and ECOICOP divisions. Year 2018

Groups (ECOICOP)	Quintiles					
	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	14.1	20.3	18.3	15.9	13.8	10.2
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.3
3. Clothing and footwear	4.9	3.7	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.2
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	30.7	40.0	35.5	31.9	29.2	26.8
5. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	4.6	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.5	5.7
6. Health	3.4	2.3	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.7
7. Transport	12.7	7.5	8.7	10.6	12.5	16.8
8. Communications	3.2	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.1	2.3
9. Recreation and culture	5.5	2.9	4.1	5.0	6.1	6.6
10. Education	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.8
11. Restaurants and hotels	9.9	5.4	7.5	9.5	10.8	11.5
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	7.7	7.0	7.4	7.9	7.6	7.9

Results by Autonomous Communities

In 2018, the Autonomous Communities with the greatest average expenditure per person were País Vasco (14,406 euros), Comunidad Foral de Navarra (14,039) and Comunidad de Madrid (14,021).

In turn, Canarias (with 9,405 euros), Extremadura (9,521) and Castilla–La Mancha (10,031) registered the lowest average expenditure per person.

The average expenditure per person in País Vasco was 19.9% over the national average. In turn, that of Canarias was 21.7% below the national average.

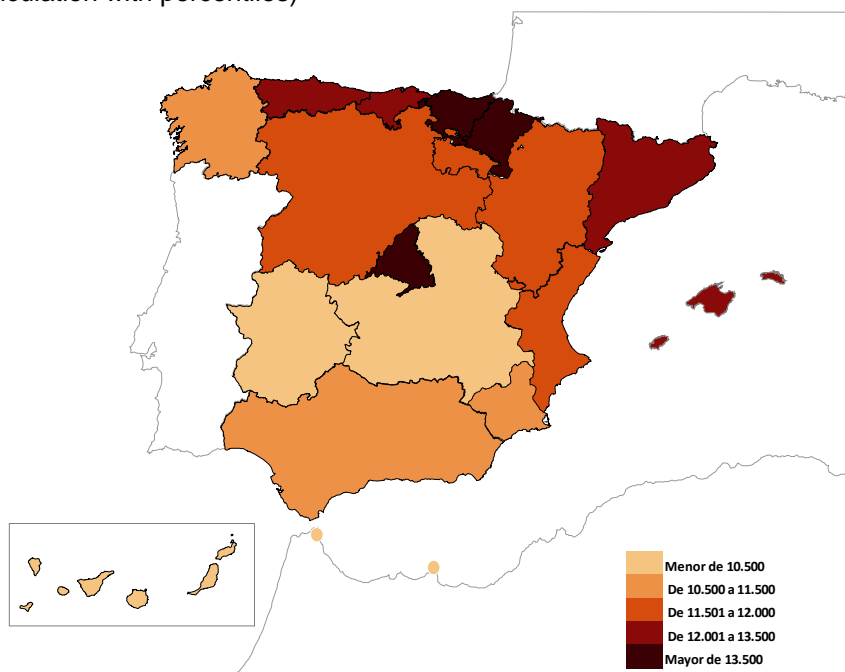
² For this purpose, households have been ranked according to their average equivalent expenditure (AEE). This indicator is calculated as the household expenditure divided by the number of consumption units of the household according to the modified OECD equivalence scale, which weighs 1 to the main breadwinner, 0.5 to the rest of the members aged 14 years and over and 0.3 to the under-14s, making it possible to compare households of different sizes. According to their AEE, households have been grouped into five groups of equal size. Therefore, the first group (quintile 1) includes 20% of households with the lowest average equivalent expenditure, and so on up to 20% of households with the highest expenditure (quintile 5).

Mean consumption expenditure per person and index on the mean by autonomous communities of residence*. Year 2018

Autonomous Community	Mean expenditure per person (MEP) (euros)	Index on the mean of the MEP
TOTAL	12,019	100.0
Andalucía	10,819	90.0
Aragón	11,996	99.8
Asturias (Principado de)	12,165	101.2
Balears (Illes)	12,824	106.7
Canarias	9,405	78.3
Cantabria	12,578	104.6
Castilla y León	11,664	97.0
Castilla - La Mancha	10,031	83.5
Cataluña	13,270	110.4
Comunidad Valenciana	11,512	95.8
Extremadura	9,521	79.2
Galicia	11,119	92.5
Madrid (Comunidad de)	14,021	116.7
Murcia (Región de)	10,973	91.3
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	14,039	116.8
País Vasco	14,406	119.9
Rioja (La)	11,851	98.6
Ceuta	8,702	72.4
Melilla	9,350	77.8

* The autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla are also included

Average expenditure per person by Autonomous Community of residence (Calculation with percentiles)



Data review and update

The data published today are final. All results are available on INEBase.

Methodological note

The Household Budget Survey (HBS) provides annual information on the nature and destination of consumption expenditure, as well as on various characteristics relating to the living conditions of households.

Consumption expenditure refers both to the monetary flow that the household uses to pay for certain final consumption goods and services, and to the value of goods received as self-consumption, self-supply, salary in kind, free or subsidised meals and rent imputed to the dwelling in which the household resides (when it owns the dwelling or it has been assigned by other households or institutions). Expenditure is recorded at the time of acquisition, regardless of whether it is paid in cash or in instalments.

Type of survey: Annual

Population scope: Private households

Geographical scope: Spanish territory

Reference period of the results: The calendar year.

Reference period of the information: Varies according to type of expenditure (see methodology)

Sample size: 24,000 households (approx.)

Type of sampling: Two-stage sampling with stratification of the first stage units

Collection method: Mixed with direct entry by the household and interviews with the household

For more information you can access the methodology at:

https://www.ine.es/en/metodologia/t25/t2530p45816_en.pdf

And the standardised methodological report at:

<https://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/en/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30458>

For further information see **INEbase**: www.ine.es/en/ Twitter: [@es_ine](https://twitter.com/es_ine)

All press releases at: www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa_en.htm

Press office: Telephone numbers: (+34) 91 583 93 63 /94 08 – gprensa@ine.es

Information Area: Telephone number: (+34) 91 583 91 00 – www.ine.es/infoine/?L=1
