

29 October 2012

Household Budget Survey Year 2011

Main results

- Average household expenditure in 2011 is 29,482 euros, indicating a decrease of 1.0% as compared with the previous year. Average expenditure per person barely changes as compared with 2010, standing at 11,137 euros annually.

- The items with the greatest increase in household expenditure between 2006 and 2011 are *Real rents* (45.4% in five years), *Electricity, gas and other fuels* (45.0%) and *Services relating to housing (community costs, water etc.)*, standing at 30.9%.

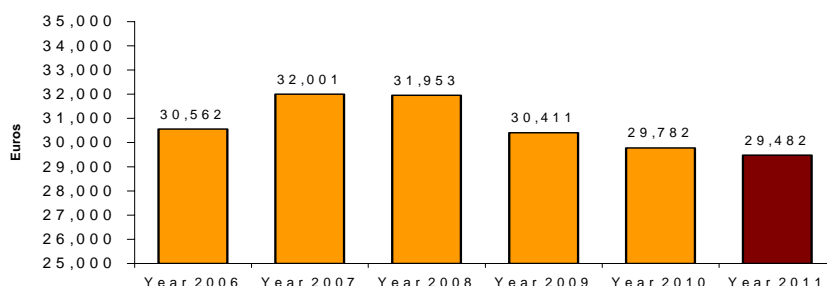
- Between 2006 and 2011, the headings with the most pronounced drop in household expenditure are *Purchase of vehicles* (-51.9% in five years), *Furniture* (-41.1%) and *Audiovisual equipment and computers* (-30.3%).

- Pays Vasco, Comunidad de Madrid and Comunidad Foral de Navarra register the greatest average expenditure per person. In contrast, Canarias, Extremadura and Región de Murcia were the Communities with the lowest expenditure per person.

Average household expenditure and expenditure per person *

Average expenditure per household was 29,482 euros in 2011. The dynamics of the population of Spain entailed an increase in the number of households and a decrease in their size. Thus, whereas average expenditure per household decreased 1.0% as compared with the previous year, average expenditure per person decreased 0.2%, standing at 11,137 euros.

Performance of average expenditure per household



* 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). See methodological annex.

Total expenditure

Total aggregate consumption expenditure for those households resident in Spain remained the same in 2011, at the levels for the previous year in current terms. They decreased 2.8% in constant terms.

Among the expenditure groups with the greatest weight in total expenditure, only *Housing* registered a positive rate (4.3%). Expenditure on *Food and non-alcoholic beverages* remained at the same levels as the previous year (0.1%), whereas expenditure on *Transport* decreased 3.1%.

The *Clothing and footwear items* (−4.6%), *Furniture, equipment and other household expenses* (−3.3%) and *Restaurants, cafés and hotels* (−0.9%) groups showed negative rates for the fourth year running.

In turn, expenditure on *Leisure, performances and culture* decreased 4.1%, and expenditure on *Education* increased 1.6%.

Variation rates of total expenditure by group

Year 2011

Expenditure groups	Annual variation (Current)	Annual variation (Constant for 2006)
TOTAL	0.0	-2.8
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.1	-1.9
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	-1.1	-9.0
3. Clothing and footwear items	-4.6	-4.9
4. Housing, water, electricity and fuels	4.3	1.4
5. Furniture, equipment and other household expenses	-3.3	-4.3
6. Health	-2.6	-1.2
7. Transport	-3.1	-11.2
8. Communication	-0.5	0.6
9. Leisure, performances and culture	-4.1	-4.1
10. Education	1.6	-1.0
11. Restaurants, cafés and hotels	-0.9	-2.4
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	-0.9	-3.8

Average household expenditure and expenditure per person by features of the main breadwinner of the household

In order to analyse the performance of expenditure, its levels were presented for 2006 (this being the first year that the Household Budget Survey was conducted using current methodology, and therefore when the series began) and for 2011.

Furthermore, when interpreting the results by sex, age and other features of the main breadwinner, it was important to bear in mind the influence of the size of the household. Fixed household expenditure (housing, utilities, insurance, etc.) was distributed among all its members, meaning that expenditure per person is generally lower, the larger the household.

Considering the sex of the main breadwinner (in other words, the person making the largest contribution to the household communal budget), households whose main breadwinner was a man had an average expenditure per person of 10,979 euros in 2011, as compared with households whose main breadwinner was a woman, for which expenditure was 11,615 euros.

Average expenditure per person, by sex of the main breadwinner of the household

Sex of the main breadwinner	2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011
TOTAL	11,055	11,673	11,801	11,365	11,161	11,137
Men	10,900	11,427	11,536	11,194	10,980	10,979
Women	11,744	12,667	12,823	11,940	11,747	11,615

According to nationality, households whose main breadwinner was of Spanish nationality had an average expenditure per person of 11,636 euros in 2011, whereas for households whose main breadwinner was a foreign national, that figure was 8,105 euros.

Taking into account the age of the main breadwinner, it was observed that, as compared with 2006, the positions of young persons and older persons were reversed. Thus, in 2006 households whose main breadwinner was a person aged 16 to 29 years old, the average expenditure per person was above average, whereas in 2011 their expenditure was below average. In contrast, average expenditure per person in households whose main breadwinner was aged 65 years old or over was below average in 2006, and was the greatest expenditure in 2011.

Average expenditure per person by age of the main breadwinner of the household

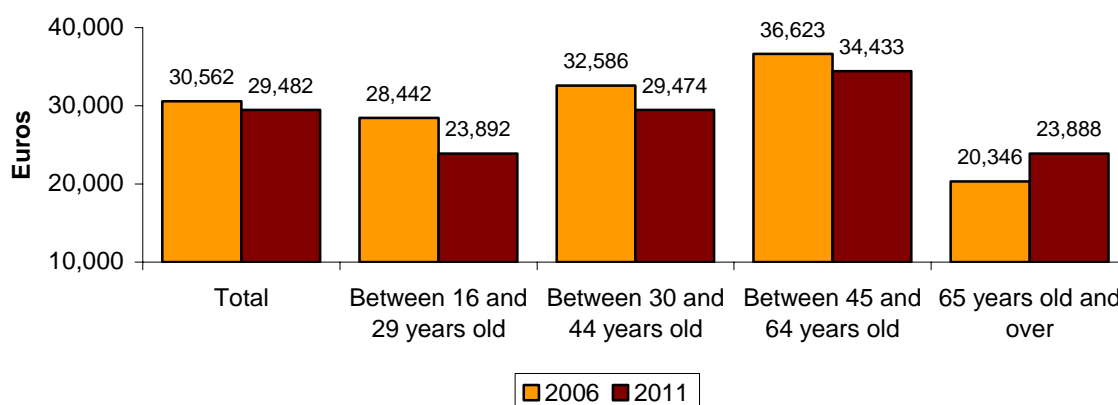
Age of the main breadwinner	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011
TOTAL	11,055	11,673	11,801	11,365	11,161	11,137
16 to 29 years old	11,814	12,749	11,838	10,656	10,350	10,345
30 to 44 years old	10,789	11,318	10,991	10,407	10,219	10,050
45 to 64 years old	11,597	12,135	12,564	12,111	11,743	11,651
65 years old and over	10,157	11,048	11,681	11,752	11,789	12,093

When studying the performance of average household expenditure by age of the main breadwinner, it was observed that the only group of households whose average expenditure increased between 2006 and 2011 was that of households whose main breadwinner was a person aged 65 years old or over.

Average expenditure per person by age of the main breadwinner of the household

Age of the main breadwinner	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011
TOTAL	30,562	32,001	31,953	30,411	29,782	29,482
Between 16 and 29 years old	28,442	30,379	28,400	24,590	24,126	23,892
Between 30 and 44 years old	32,586	33,936	32,880	30,935	30,054	29,474
Between 45 and 64 years old	36,623	37,883	38,134	36,160	35,051	34,433
65 years old and over	20,346	21,998	23,147	23,247	23,499	23,888

Average expenditure per person by age of the main breadwinner of the household



Considering the situation as regards economic activity, the greatest household expenditure was registered in households whose main breadwinner was employed during the week prior to the interview (33,655 euros), followed by those in which the main breadwinner was retired (26,014 euros). In contrast, the lowest average expenditure corresponded to households in which the main breadwinner was unemployed (19,843 euros).

Observing the evolution of this average expenditure, it should be noted that there was a decrease in average expenditure in households whose main breadwinner was employed or unemployed. Nevertheless, in households whose main breadwinner was economically inactive (retired persons and other economically inactive persons), household expenditure was greater in 2011 than when the series began in 2006. During this period, households whose main breadwinner was unemployed decreased their expenditure from levels similar to those of households whose main breadwinner was retired, coming to match those of households whose main breadwinner was another type of economically inactive person (students, persons dedicated to household tasks, etc.).

Average household expenditure by economic activity situation of the main breadwinner of the household

Economic activity situation	Average household expenditure					
	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011
TOTAL	30,562	32,001	31,953	30,411	29,782	29,482
Employed person	35,383	36,709	36,359	34,389	33,819	33,655
Retired person	23,858	24,992	25,915	25,920	25,677	26,014
Unemployed person	22,863	24,106	23,171	22,805	21,524	19,843
Other economically inactive persons	16,388	18,203	19,729	18,710	20,545	20,022

Average household expenditure, by economic activity situation of the main breadwinner of the household



Distribution and performance of expenditure groups and subgroups

Households spent 31.3% of their budget (9,228 euros) on expenditure relating to *Housing* in 2011. This percentage has grown 6.5 points since 2006.

Expenditure on *Housing* includes rent, all housing utilities and repair, as well as the rental value that would be paid on the market for a dwelling similar to that occupied (imputed rent) in the case of owned or granted dwellings.

Each household spent another 14.4% of its budget (4,241 euros) on *Food and non-alcoholic beverages*, a similar percentage to that registered in 2006.

Conversely, the budget given over to *Transport* (3,530 euros) represented 12.0% of the total, 2.7 points lower than in 2006. The weight of expenditure on *Clothing items* and *Furniture* also decreased in the average household budget. Since 2006, households have cut back the budget given over to each of these three groups by one fifth.

When interpreting the following table, it should be borne in mind that both rising and falling expenditure variations may be due to variations in prices or in the amounts consumed. For example, the increase in expenditure on tobacco was due to its price increase, whereas expenditure on rent was influenced by the increase in households with this tenancy regime.

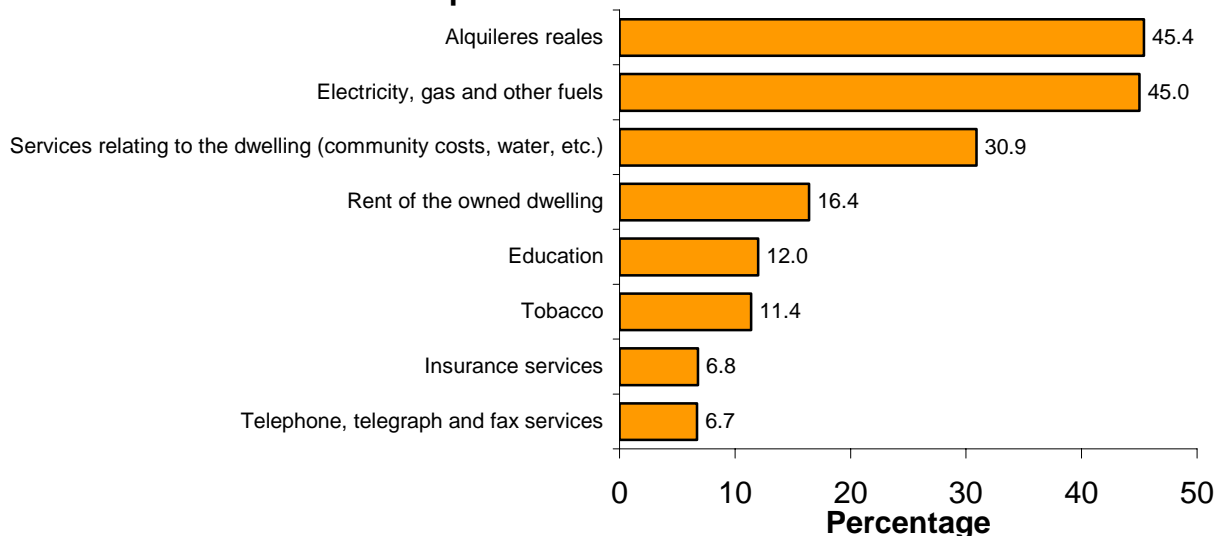
Average household expenditure and percentage distribution of expenditure by group and main subgroup*

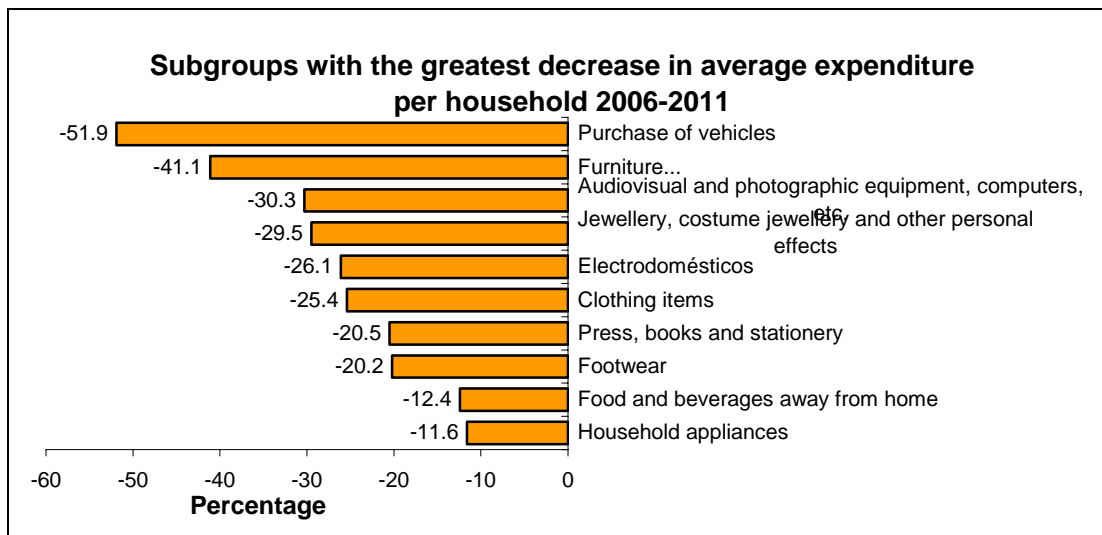
Expenditure groups and main subgroups	Average household expenditure			Distribution of expenditure (%)	
	Year 2006	Year 2011	Variation (%)	Year 2006	Year 2011
TOTAL	30,562	29,482	-3.5	100.0	100.0
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4,393	4,241	-3.5	14.4	14.4
1.1 Food products	4,110	3,936	-4.2	13.5	13.4
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	563	614	9.1	1.8	2.1
2.2 Tobacco	391	436	11.4	1.3	1.5
3. Clothing and footwear items	2,090	1,584	-24.2	6.8	5.4
3.1 Clothing items	1,612	1,202	-25.4	5.3	4.1
3.2 Footwear	479	382	-20.2	1.6	1.3
4. Housing, water, electricity and fuels	7,582	9,228	21.7	24.8	31.3
4.1 Real rents	605	879	45.4	2.0	3.0
4.2 Imputed rents	5,288	6,154	16.4	17.3	20.9
4.3 Current expenditure on repairing the dwelling	308	272	-11.6	1.0	0.9
4.4 Services relating to the dwelling (community costs, water, etc.)	573	749	30.9	1.9	2.5
4.5 Electricity, gas and other fuels	809	1,173	45.0	2.7	4.0
5. Furniture, equipment and other household expenses	1,813	1,389	-23.3	5.9	4.7
5.1 Furniture and furniture articles	491	289	-41.1	1.6	1.0
5.3 Household appliances	333	246	-26.1	1.1	0.8
5.6 Goods and services for household maintenance	621	609	-2.0	2.0	2.1
6. Health	902	910	0.9	3.0	3.1
6.1 Medicines, pharmaceutical products and therapeutic appliances and equipment	371	374	0.9	1.2	1.3
6.2 Out-patient medical and paramedical services	493	492	-0.1	1.6	1.7

* The table includes expenditure subgroups with a weight greater than or equal to 1%.

Expenditure groups and main subgroups (continued)	Average household expenditure			Distribution of expenditure (%)	
	Year 2006	Year 2011	Variation (%)	Year 2006	Year 2011
7. Transport	4,504	3,530	-21.6	14.7	12.0
7.1 Purchase of vehicles	1,868	899	-51.9	6.1	3.1
7.2 Use of personal vehicles	2,261	2,265	0.2	7.4	7.7
7.3 Transport service	374	366	-2.2	1.2	1.2
8. Communications	867	912	5.3	2.8	3.1
8.3 Telephone, telegraph and fax services	838	894	6.7	2.7	3.0
9. Leisure, performances and culture	2,117	1,876	-11.4	6.9	6.4
9.1 Audiovisual and photographic equipment, computers, etc.	372	259	-30.3	1.2	0.9
9.3 Other recreational items and equipment; flowers, pets, etc.	312	296	-5.1	1.0	1.0
9.4 Recreational and cultural services	644	612	-5.0	2.1	2.1
9.5 Press, books and stationery	342	272	-20.5	1.1	0.9
9.6 All-inclusive holidays	415	408	-1.5	1.4	1.4
10. Education	278	311	12.0	0.9	1.1
11. Restaurants, cafés and hotels	3,027	2,666	-11.9	9.9	9.0
11.1 Food and beverages away from home.	2,840	2,488	-12.4	9.3	8.4
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	2,426	2,220	-8.5	7.9	7.5
12.1 Personal care	763	737	-3.4	2.5	2.5
12.2 Jewellery, costume jewellery and other personal effects	294	207	-29.5	1.0	0.7
12.4 Insurance services	944	1,008	6.8	3.1	3.4

Subgroups with the greatest growth in average household expenditure 2006-2011





Distribution of expenditure by the economic activity situation of the main breadwinner

The households whose main breadwinner was employed in the year 2011 were those with the highest percentage of their budget earmarked for *Clothing and footwear items, Transport, Leisure, performances and culture, Education and Restaurants, cafés and hotels*. Conversely, these were the households that spent the least on *Housing and Food*.

In turn, the households whose main breadwinner was unemployed were those that spent most of their budget on *Food, beverages consumed in the home and tobacco and Communications*.

Moreover, the households whose main breadwinner was economically inactive (retired persons and other economically inactive persons) were those for whom the greatest percentage of their budget was spent on expenses relating to *Housing*, including imputed rent, and *Health*, while they dedicated the lowest percentage to *Transport and Communications*.

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

Expenditure groups	Situation as regards economic activity				
	Total	Employed person	Unemployed person	Retired person	Other economically inactive persons*
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	14.4	13.2	17.1	16.7	16.5
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.1	2.1	3.2	1.7	1.9
3. Clothing and footwear items	5.4	5.9	4.8	4.2	4.0
4. Housing, water, electricity and fuels	31.3	28.1	34.2	37.6	40.6
5. Furniture, equipment and other household expenses	4.7	4.6	3.3	5.3	5.8
6. Health	3.1	2.8	2.3	4.0	3.5
7. Transport	12.0	13.6	12.3	8.4	6.7
8. Communications	3.1	3.3	3.5	2.6	3.0
9. Leisure, performances and culture	6.4	7.1	5.0	5.1	4.6
10. Education	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.4
11. Restaurants, cafés and hotels	9.0	10.5	6.9	6.4	4.8
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	7.5	7.5	6.9	7.6	8.2

Results by Autonomous Community

The Autonomous Communities with the highest average expenditure per person in the year 2011 were País Vasco (with 13,774 euros), Comunidad de Madrid (13,412) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (13,043).

Conversely, Canarias (with 9,066 euros), Extremadura (9,206) and Región de Murcia (9,566) registered the lowest expenses per person.

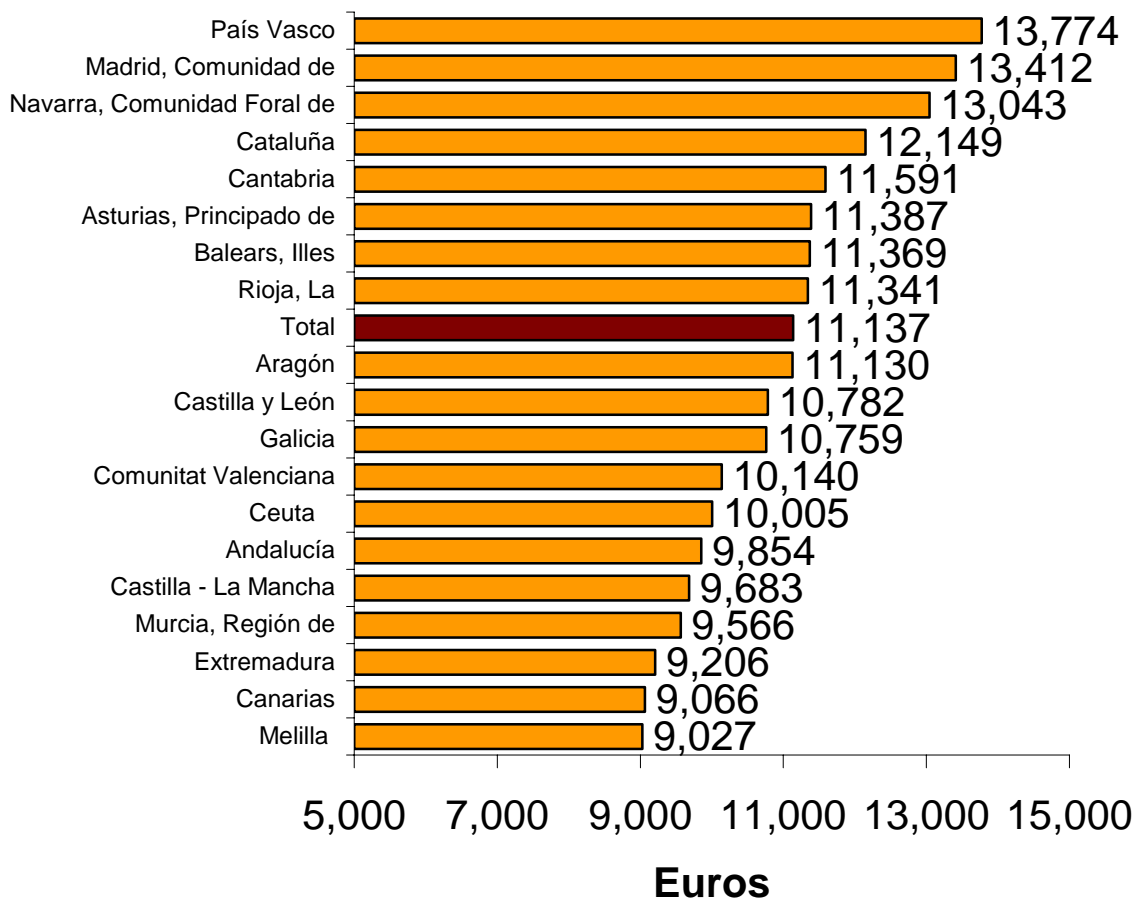
Average expenditure per person in País Vasco exceeded the national average by 23.7%, whilst expenditure in Canarias was 18.6% below said average.

* The *Other economically inactive persons* category includes those households whose main breadwinner is a student, takes care of household tasks, is incapacitated to work, is independently wealthy, etc., and does not carry out any economic activity.

Average expenditure and index over the average, according to the Autonomous Community of residence

Autonomous Community	Average household expenditure (euros)	Average expenditure per person (AEP) (euros)	Index over the average AEP
TOTAL	29,482	11,137	100.0
Andalucía	27,505	9,854	88.5
Aragón	28,566	11,130	99.9
Asturias, Principado de	28,019	11,387	102.2
Balears, Illes	29,058	11,369	102.1
Canarias	24,891	9,066	81.4
Cantabria	29,894	11,591	104.1
Castilla y León	26,485	10,782	96.8
Castilla - La Mancha	26,373	9,683	86.9
Cataluña	31,729	12,149	109.1
Comunitat Valenciana	26,253	10,140	91.0
Extremadura	24,348	9,206	82.7
Galicia	28,575	10,759	96.6
Madrid, Comunidad de	36,015	13,412	120.4
Murcia, Región de	26,874	9,566	85.9
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	33,472	13,043	117.1
País Vasco	33,888	13,774	123.7
Rioja, La	28,789	11,341	101.8
Ceuta	32,139	10,005	89.8
Melilla	29,971	9,027	81.1

Average expenditure per person by Autonomous Community of residence



Methodological Annex

The Household Budget Survey (HBS) is one of the oldest household surveys conducted by the INE. The current HBS, carried out annually since 2006, is a substitute for the quarterly Household Budget Continuous Survey. Today, the INE is presenting the data referring to the year 2011. Also available, as of today, on the INE website, are both the detailed results and the microdata files.

In the year 2011, the survey included some new variables regarding the members of the household, and modified the categories of other already existing variables, following Eurostat recommendations, and in compliance with different INE standards for guaranteeing a greater standardisation of the statistical information. For this reason, both the survey tabulation and the register designs of the user files have been modified.

Main conceptual aspects

Objectives

The HBS enables obtaining estimates of **annual** household consumption expenditure, as well as the **corresponding interannual change** for the **nation as a whole and for the Autonomous Communities**.

In the scope of País Vasco and Comunidad Foral de Navarra, the survey has been conducted in partnership with the Basque Statistics Institute (Eustat) and the Statistics Institute of Navarra (IEN), respectively.

The expenditure estimates from the survey are a basic element for calculating household consumption expenditure in the National Accounts. Likewise, the information from the HBS is used to establish the CPI weightings structure.

Household consumption expenditure

The consumption expenses that are recorded in the HBS refer both to the **monetary** flow that the household spends on certain final consumption goods and services, and to the value of certain **non-monetary household consumption**, including:

- Those from self-supply final consumption production (garden, farm, factory, workshop, or those taken from one's own shop).
- Salary in kind.
- Free or subsidised food or restaurant checks at the workplace or in the hotel establishment that is the property of some member of the household.
- Estimated rent of the dwelling in which the household resides (when the household is the owner of said dwelling, or it is granted free of charge or at a low price by other households or institutions).

Classification of consumption

The different household expenses are encoded using the COICOP classification (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose). The use of this classification facilitates international comparability, in particular on a European Union scale, in accordance with the requirements of the corresponding Statistical Office (Eurostat).

Said classification is structured in the following 12 large groups:

1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco
3. Clothing and footwear items
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels
5. Furniture, household equipment and current maintenance costs for the dwelling
6. Health
7. Transport
8. Communications
9. Recreation, performances and culture
10. Education
11. Restaurants, cafés and hotels
12. Miscellaneous goods and services

Expenditure evaluation criterion

Household expenditure is registered at **acquisition prices**, that is, at the price that the buyer effectively should pay for the products at the time of purchase and in accordance with their cash price.