

20 June 2018

Household Budget Survey (HBS)
Year 2017

Average expenditure per household in current terms increased by 3.5% in 2017 to 29,188 euros. In constant terms, it increases 2.4%

Total household expenditure, in current terms, increased by 3.9%. Its variation in constant terms was 2.8%.

25.7% of households made some online purchases in 2017. Expenditure accounted for 1.5% of total consumption

Evolution of household expenditure¹

Average expenditure per household was 29,188 euros in 2017, indicating an annual increase of 3.5%. In constant terms, that is, after adjusting for the price effect, the increase was 2.4%.

Average expenditure per person in current terms was 11,726 in 2014, indicating a 3.7% increase as compared with the previous year. Its variation in constant terms was 2.5%.

In turn, total expenditure of consumption of all households resident in Spain, measured in current terms, increased by 3.9%. In constant terms, it increased 2.8%.

Total consumption expenditure, mean consumption expenditures and annual rates in current and constant terms (referred to 2006). 2017

	Current terms		Constant terms (2006)	
	Expenditure*	Annual rate	Expenditure*	Annual rate
Total expenditure	540,347,373	3.9	473,518,003	2.8
Mean expenditure per household	29,188	3.5	25,578	2.4
Mean expenditure per person	11,726	3.7	10,276	2.5

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

Average expenditure per household increased in all groups except *Food and non-alcoholic beverages* (-0.4%).

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).

The groups in which average household expenditure grew most significantly were:

- **Transport**, which recorded an annual rate of 12.4% due to the increase in expenditure on the *purchase of vehicles and use of personal vehicles*.
- **Restaurants and hotels**, whose expenditure increased by 8.0% with respect to 2016. This behaviour was due to the increase in the budget spent by households on *catering and canteens*, as well as on *accommodation services*.
- **Communications**, with a rate of 5.4% due to the increase in all its components.
- **Clothing and footwear**, with a variation of 4.4%, mainly due to the increase in expenditure on *clothing*.

As regards the distribution of the average household expenditure, most of it was divided into three main groups:

- **Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels**, with an average expenditure of 8,774 euros, which represented 30.1% of the total household budget.
- **Food and non-alcoholic beverages**, on which they spent 4,108 euros, that is, 14.1% of the budget. *Meat* (3.1% of total expenditure), *bread and cereals* (2.0%), *fish and seafood* (1.7%) and *milk, cheese and eggs* (1.7%) were the most relevant consumptions in this section.
- **Transport**, with an average expenditure of 3,667 euros, 12.6% of the total. Worth noting was the significance of the expenditure on *fuels and lubricants* (4.2% of the budget), *vehicles* (3.6%) and *maintenance and repair of vehicles* (2.1%).

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

2017

Groups (ECOICOP)	Mean expenditure per household (euros)	Structure (%)	Annual rate
TOTAL	29,188	100.0	3.5
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4,108	14.1	-0.4
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	536	1.8	0.0
3. Clothing and footwear	1,515	5.2	4.4
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	8,774	30.1	0.8
5. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	1,338	4.6	4.3
6. Health	980	3.4	1.4
7. Transport	3,667	12.6	12.4
8. Communications	930	3.2	5.4
9. Recreation and culture	1,662	5.7	4.3
10. Education	414	1.4	3.8
11. Restaurants and hotels	3,003	10.3	8.0
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	2,261	7.7	2.1

In constant terms, that is, after adjusting for the price effect, the average expenditure per household increased 2.4% in 2017.

The groups *Transport* (8.3%), *Communications* (7.1%) and *Restaurants and Hotels* (6.0%) recorded the largest expenditure increases in constant terms.

On the other hand, the only decreases were in the groups of *Food and non-alcoholic beverages* (-1.6%), *Alcoholic beverages and tobacco* (-0.7%) and *Housing* (-0.3%).

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

2017

Groups (ECOICOP)	Mean expenditure per household (euros)	Structure (%)	Annual rate
TOTAL	25,578	100.0	2.4
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3,424	13.4	-1.6
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	334	1.3	-0.7
3. Clothing and footwear	1,486	5.8	4.0
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	7,424	29.0	-0.3
5. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	1,242	4.9	5.1
6. Health	937	3.7	0.6
7. Transport	3,062	12.0	8.3
8. Communications	1,320	5.2	7.1
9. Recreation and culture	1,791	7.0	3.8
10. Education	299	1.2	3.6
11. Restaurants and hotels	2,472	9.7	6.0
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	1,787	7.0	0.9

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 its expenditure structure.

- Households that buy online

In 2017, 25.7% of households made some expenditure via the Internet, compared to 21.6% the previous year.

The average annual expenditure through the Internet of these households was 1,723 euros, 3.8% more than in 2016.

- E-commerce penetration

The expenditure made by households through the Internet was 8,205,078 thousand euros in 2017, which represented 1.5% of total expenditure. The increase in expenditure compared to 2016 was 24.3%.

As for the level of penetration of e-commerce, the groups with the highest proportion of expenditure on the Internet were:

- **Leisure and culture**, where the expenditure made through the web represented 7.3% of the total of this group.
- **Transport**, whose expenditure through electronic commerce represented 3.0% of its total expenditure.
- **Clothing and footwear**, in which 3.0% of their expenditure was made through the Internet.
- **Restaurants and hotels**, where the expenditure via the Internet accounted for 2.9% of the group's total.

- Distribution of expenditure by group

Most of the total expenditure through the Internet was concentrated on the following groups:

- **Leisure and culture**, which accounted for 27.5% of total expenditure. *Tourist packages*, with a weight of 9.4%, represented the most significant expenditure, although all the subgroups of this type of expenditure were representative.
- **Transport**, whose expenditure through the Internet accounted for 25.1% of the total. Expenditure on *transport services*, accounting for 21.7% 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 was on *accommodation services*, accounting for 18.2% of the total.

Representativeness of e-commerce by ECOICOP divisions and structure of e-commerce. 2017

Groups (ECOICOP)	E-commerce by group	Structure of e-commerce (%)
TOTAL	1.5	100.0
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.6	5.4
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0.4	0.5
3. Clothing and footwear	3.0	10.2
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (*)
5. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	1.5	4.5
6. Health	0.3	0.7
7. Transport	3.0	25.1
8. Communications	0.8	1.6
9. Recreation and culture	7.3	27.5
10. Education (*)
11. Restaurants and hotels	2.9	19.4
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	1.0	4.9

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

Household consumption expenditure by different characteristics

- Employment status of the main breadwinner

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

Thus, according to the situation with regard to the economic activity of the main breadwinner, the greatest expenditure (33,022 euros) corresponded to those households whose main breadwinner was employed. This expenditure was 13.1% greater than the average.

In turn, those households that registered less expenditure were those whose main breadwinner was unemployed (17,295 euros), this value standing 40.7% below the average.

In 2017, the largest growth in expenditure was in households with employed main breadwinners (with a rate of 3.6%). This was followed by households with inactive non-retired main breadwinners (2.7%).

The only category whose average expenditure decreased with respect to the previous year was that of households whose main breadwinner was unemployed (-1.5%).

Mean consumption expenditure per household and annual rate by activity status of the reference person. 2017

Activity status of the reference person	Mean expenditure per household	Annual rate
TOTAL	29,188	3.5
Employed	33,022	3.6
Unemployed	17,295	-1.5
Retired or pre-retired	26,480	1.8
Other non-economic activity (students, domestic tasks, etc.)	18,923	2.7

Reference person: person who contributes most to the household's financial resources.

- **Educational level 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 15.6% of their budget, as compared with the 11.9% spent by households whose main breadwinner did have a higher education. The same was true for *Housing* expenditure, where the difference between the two types of household was also more than three points (31.4% versus 28.1%).

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. 2017

Groups (ECOICOP)	Total	Without higher Education	Higher Education
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	14.1	15.6	11.9
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.8	2.1	1.4
3. Clothing and footwear	5.2	5.0	5.4
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	30.1	31.4	28.1
5. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	4.6	4.3	4.9
6. Health	3.4	3.6	3.0
7. Transport	12.6	11.8	13.7
8. Communications	3.2	3.3	3.0
9. Recreation and culture	5.7	4.9	6.8
10. Education	1.4	0.9	2.1
11. Restaurants and hotels	10.3	9.3	11.7
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	7.7	7.7	7.8

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 36.1% of their budget on this type of expenditure.

In contrast, 20% of the households with the highest expenditure spent most of their budget on *Transport* (16.7%) and *Restaurants and hotels* (12.1%), compared to 7.2% and 5.9%, respectively, of the households with the lowest expenditure.

Structure of consumption expenditure by quintiles and ECOICOP divisions. 2017

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	18.0	15.7	13.8	10.3
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.8	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4
3. Clothing and footwear	5.2	3.8	4.6	5.2	5.5	5.6
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	30.1	39.6	34.8	31.8	28.5	25.8
5. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	4.6	3.2	3.7	4.1	4.5	5.6
6. Health	3.4	2.2	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.7
7. Transport	12.6	7.2	8.9	10.1	12.5	16.7
8. Communications	3.2	4.6	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.3
9. Recreation and culture	5.7	3.0	4.2	5.2	6.2	6.9
10. Education	1.4	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7
11. Restaurants and hotels	10.3	5.9	7.8	10.0	11.0	12.1
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	7.7	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.0

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).

Results by Autonomous Communities

In 2017, the Autonomous Communities with the greatest average expenditure per person were País Vasco (14,175 euros), Comunidad de Madrid (13,708) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (13,325).

In turn, Extremadura (with 9,257 euros), Canarias (9,304) and Castilla–La Mancha (9,758) registered the lowest average expenditure per person.

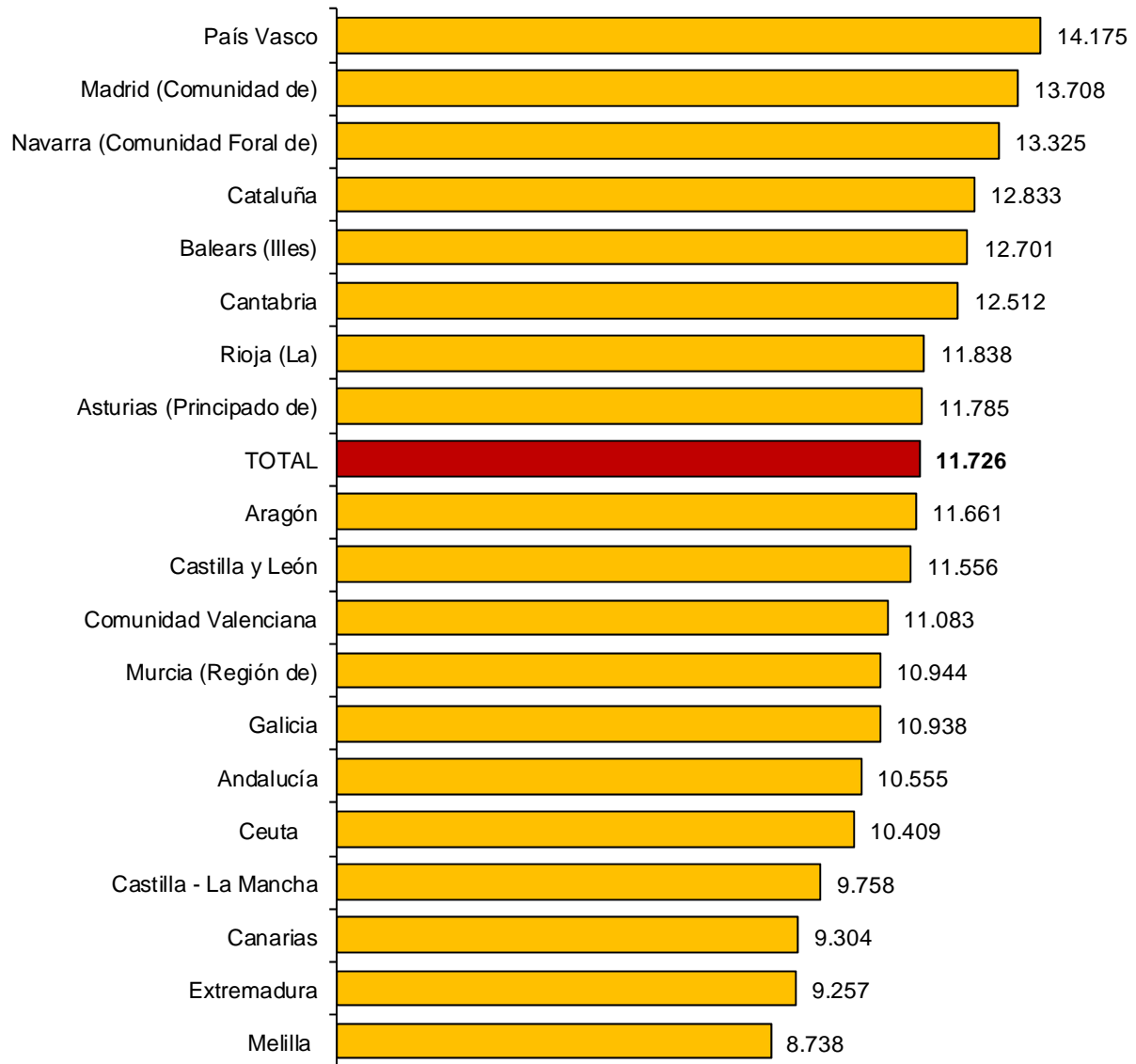
The average expenditure per person in País Vasco was 20.9% over the national average. In turn, that of Extremadura was 21.1% below this average.

Mean consumption expenditure per person and index on the mean by autonomous communities of residence. 2017 *

Autonomous Community	Mean expenditure per person (MEP) (euros)	Index on the mean of the MEP
TOTAL	11,726	100.0
Andalucía	10,555	90.0
Aragón	11,661	99.4
Asturias (Principado de)	11,785	100.5
Balears, Illes	12,701	108.3
Canarias	9,304	79.3
Cantabria	12,512	106.7
Castilla y León	11,556	98.5
Castilla - La Mancha	9,758	83.2
Cataluña	12,833	109.4
Comunidad Valenciana	11,083	94.5
Extremadura	9,257	78.9
Galicia	10,938	93.3
Madrid (Comunidad de)	13,708	116.9
Murcia, Región de	10,944	93.3
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	13,325	113.6
País Vasco	14,175	120.9
Rioja, La	11,838	101.0
Ceuta	10,409	88.8
Melilla	8,738	74.5

* The autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla are also included

**Gasto medio por persona por comunidad autónoma de residencia
Año 2017**



* The Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla are also included.

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Informative annex

Main new features of the HBS 2017

Estimation of expenditure via the Internet

The Household Budget Survey (HBS) is permanently adapted to changes in household behaviour with respect to consumption. Precisely, one of the main uses that households make of the Internet is the purchase of goods and services, hence the survey has incorporated the estimation of expenditure made through this medium.

The results obtained include, in addition to the proportion of households that make some type of expenditure through the Internet, the estimation of their total expenditure, their distribution among the different consumption items, and the level of penetration of this type of purchases in each of the groups.

It should be noted that, due to the nature of the expenditure which are paid regularly by means of receipts and of the non-monetary expenditure, the main component of which is imputed rent, these have not been considered in the area of purchases made via the Internet. The main groups in which this type of expenditure is concentrated are *Housing* and *Education*, so that in these groups the incidence of Internet expenditure is virtually non-existent.

Review of the series

As a result of the incorporation in 2016 of the new European classification of individual consumption ECOICOP (European Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose) and of changes in the collection of information, some of the series were cut, which meant that some of the data published for 2016 were not strictly comparable with those of previous years.

Simultaneously with the publication of the information from the HBS for the year 2017, the homogeneous series for the period 2006-2017 are now disseminated, incorporating the revision of the data for some expenditure items relating to years prior to 2016 and fully adapted to the new ECOICOP classification. These series are available to users on the INE website (www.ine.es).