

27 October 2010

Household Budget Survey Year 2009

Main results

- Total household consumption expenditure decreases 3.0% in 2009. After adjusting for the effect of inflation, this rate is 3.3%.
- The expenditure groups presenting the greatest decrease in current terms are *Transport* (-14.9%), *Clothing and footwear* (-8.3%) and *Furniture, equipment and other household expenses* (-6.0%).
- Average expenditure per household is 30,411 euros, indicating a reduction of 4.8 points as compared with the previous year. This rate is -5.1% in constant terms.
- Households spend 29.4% of their budget on expenses related to *Housing*, the highest percentage registered in this group since the year 2006, 14.4% on *Food and non-alcoholic beverages* and 12% on *Transport*, which for this division represents the lowest percentage since 2006.
- Average expenditure per person decreases 3.7%, standing at 11,365 euros per year.
- The Autonomous Communities with the greatest average expenditure per person are País Vasco (13,380 euros), Comunidad Foral de Navarra (13,241) and Comunidad de Madrid (13,220). Conversely, Extremadura (9,010 euros), Región de Murcia (9,447) and Canarias (9,474) register the least expenditure per person.

Total expenditure

Total household consumption expenditure decreased 3.0% in 2009, as compared with the previous year. After adjusting for the effect of inflation, this rate was -3.3%.

Total and average expenditure. Year 2009

| Expenditure | Annual variation (Current) | Annual variation (Constant for 2006) |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Total expenditure | -3.0 | -3.3 |
| Average household expenditure | -4.8 | -5.1 |
| Average expenditure per person | -3.7 | -4.0 |

By expenditure group, those presenting the greatest decreases in current terms were *Transport* (-14.9%), *Clothing and footwear* (-8.3%), *Furniture, equipment and other household expenses* (-6.0%) and *Restaurants, cafés and hotels* (-4.8%). These four groups were the only ones that presented negative annual rates in 2008.

Expenditure on *Leisure, performances and culture* and on *Food and non-alcoholic beverages* consumed in the home decreased 4.4% and 4%, respectively.

In turn, *Housing, water, electricity and fuels* (4.8%), *Alcoholic beverages and tobacco* (3.0%) and *Communications* (0.1%) were the only groups presenting positive rates in 2009.

Variation rates of total expenditure, by expenditure group. Year 2009

| Expenditure groups | Annual variation |
|--|------------------|
| TOTAL | -3.0 |
| 1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages | -4.0 |
| 2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco | 3.0 |
| 3. Clothing and footwear | -8.3 |
| 4. Housing, water, electricity and fuels | 4.8 |
| 5. Furniture, equipment and other household expenses | -6.0 |
| 6. Health | -3.2 |
| 7. Transport | -14.9 |
| 8. Communication | 0.1 |
| 9. Leisure, performances and culture | -4.4 |
| 10. Education | -1.9 |
| 11. Restaurants, cafés and hotels | -4.8 |
| 12. Miscellaneous goods and services | -0.4 |

Average household expenditure

In 2009, average household expenditure for the nation as a whole was 30,411 euros.

As has become customary in Spain in recent years, the population growth and the decrease in the size of households is causing an increase in the number of households. This increase, together with said decrease in total expenditure as compared with 2008, resulted in average household expenditure presenting a rate of -4.8% in 2009. This rate was -5.1% in constant terms.

By expenditure group, households spent 29.4% of their budget (8,951 euros) on expenditure related to *Housing*. This percentage has grown gradually and was the highest registered since 2006, with a rise of almost five points since said year. Expenditure on *Housing* included rent, all housing and repair services, as well as, in the case of owned or granted property, the rental value that would be paid on the market for a dwelling similar to that occupied (imputed rent).

Each household spent another 14.4% of their budget (4,377 euros) on *Food and non-alcoholic beverages*, and 12.0% on *Transport* (3,643 euros).

Since 2006, the expenditure groups that have reduced their weight the most in the average household budget were *Transport* (with a decrease of almost three points) and *Clothing and Furniture* (with a decrease of around one point each).

Average household expenditure and distribution of expenditure by group

| Expenditure groups | Year 2006 | | Year 2009 | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Average household expenditure (euros) | Distribution of expenditure (%) | Average household expenditure (euros) | Distribution of expenditure (%) |
| Total | 30,562 | 100.0 | 30,411 | 100.0 |
| 1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages | 4,393 | 14.4 | 4,377 | 14.4 |
| 2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco | 563 | 1.8 | 623 | 2.1 |
| 3. Clothing and footwear | 2,090 | 6.8 | 1,761 | 5.8 |
| 4. Housing, water, electricity and fuels | 7,582 | 24.8 | 8,951 | 29.4 |
| 5. Furniture, equipment and other household expenses | 1,813 | 5.9 | 1,532 | 5.0 |
| 6. Health | 902 | 3.0 | 972 | 3.2 |
| 7. Transport | 4,504 | 14.7 | 3,643 | 12.0 |
| 8. Communications | 867 | 2.8 | 953 | 3.1 |
| 9. Leisure, performances and culture | 2,117 | 6.9 | 2,065 | 6.8 |
| 10. Education | 278 | 0.9 | 284 | 0.9 |
| 11. Restaurants, cafés and hotels | 3,027 | 9.9 | 2,866 | 9.4 |
| 12. Miscellaneous goods and services | 2,426 | 7.9 | 2,384 | 7.8 |

Results by Autonomous Community

Average expenditure per person in Spain in 2009 was 11,365 euros, indicating a decrease of 3.7% as compared with the previous year.

The Autonomous Communities which recorded the greatest expenditure per person were País Vasco (13,380 euros), Comunidad Foral de Navarra (13,241 euros) and Comunidad de Madrid (13,220 euros).

Conversely, Extremadura (9,010 euros), Región de Murcia (9,447 euros) and Canarias (9,474 euros) were the Communities with the least expenditure per person.

Average expenditure per person in País Vasco exceeded the national average by 17.7%, whilst expenditure in Extremadura was 20.7% lower than the average.

Average expenditure per person by Autonomous Community of residence. Year 2009

| Autonomous Community | Average expenditure per person (euros) | Index on the mean of the average expenditure per person |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| País Vasco | 13,380 | 117.7 |
| Navarra (Comunidad Foral de) | 13,241 | 116.5 |
| Madrid (Comunidad de) | 13,220 | 116.3 |
| Cataluña | 12,798 | 112.6 |
| Asturias (Principado de) | 12,086 | 106.3 |
| Cantabria | 11,754 | 103.4 |
| Balears (Illes) | 11,482 | 101.0 |
| Total | 11,365 | 100.0 |
| Aragón | 11,277 | 99.2 |
| Rioja (La) | 11,197 | 98.5 |
| Comunitat Valenciana | 10,814 | 95.2 |
| Galicia | 10,797 | 95.0 |
| Castilla y León | 10,691 | 94.1 |
| Andalucía | 10,208 | 89.8 |
| Castilla - La Mancha | 9,636 | 84.8 |
| Ceuta and Melilla | 9,541 | 84.0 |
| Canarias | 9,474 | 83.4 |
| Murcia (Región de) | 9,447 | 83.1 |
| Extremadura | 9,010 | 79.3 |

Results by type of household

The greatest expenditure per household was registered, as has become customary, in households comprised of couples with children (36,747 euros in 2009), followed by couples without children (28,767), and households comprised of one adult with children (26,338).

Households with the least expenditure were those of persons living alone, with average values of 15,636 euros for persons aged 65 years old or over, and 20,837 for those aged under 65 years old.

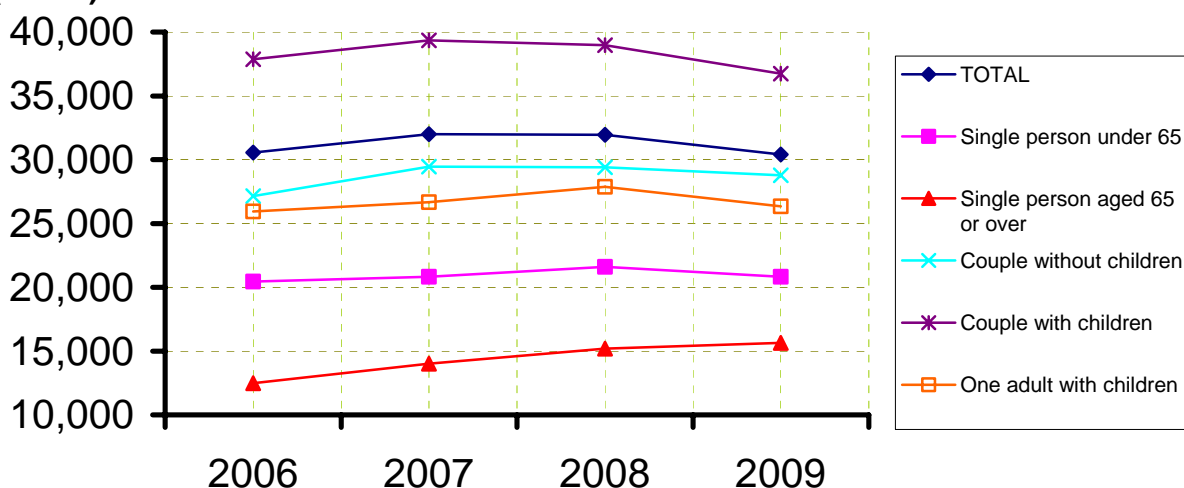
Observing the evolution of this average expenditure, it should be noted that there was a decrease, as compared with 2008, in all types of household, except in households comprised of persons aged 65 years old or over, which have presented a positive trend since 2006.

In turn, it is worth noting that households comprised of couples with children registered lower average expenditure in 2009 than in 2006.

Evolution of average household expenditure, by type of household

| Type of household | Average household expenditure (euros) | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Total | 30,562 | 32,001 | 31,953 | 30,411 |
| Single person aged under 65 | 20,439 | 20,827 | 21,596 | 20,837 |
| Single person aged 65 or over | 12,476 | 14,019 | 15,182 | 15,636 |
| Couple without children | 27,141 | 29,438 | 29,397 | 28,767 |
| Couple with children | 37,865 | 39,345 | 38,977 | 36,747 |
| One adult with children | 25,952 | 26,666 | 27,868 | 26,338 |
| Another type of household | 34,178 | 35,975 | 35,646 | 33,619 |

Evolution of average expenditure by type of household (euros)



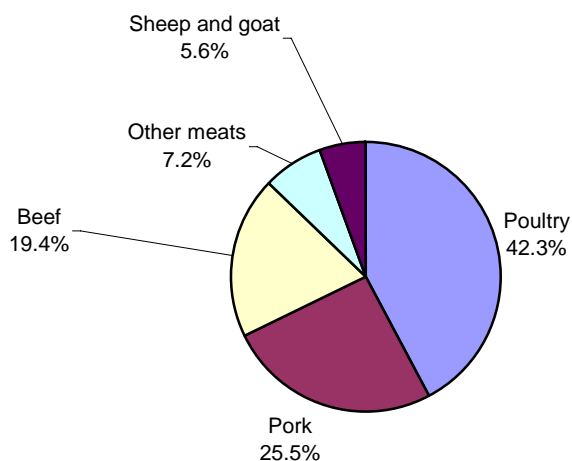
Meat consumption

In 2009, meat consumption decreased 8.5% as compared with the previous year. By type of meat, consumption of sheep and goat meat registered the greatest decrease (19.5%), whereas fresh poultry registered the lowest (0.9%).

Each household consumed, on average, 7.1 kilograms of meat per month during 2009. Of this figure, 42.3% was poultry, 25.5% was pork, and 19.4% was beef. This implied expenditure per household of 46 euros per month.

Monthly meat consumption per household. Year 2009

| | Average quantity consumed (kilos) | Annual variation |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Total | 7.1 | -8.5 |
| Fresh poultry | 3.0 | -0.9 |
| Pork | 1.8 | -12.8 |
| Beef | 1.4 | -15.2 |
| Sheep and goat | 0.4 | -19.5 |
| Other meats | 0.5 | -6.2 |



For further information see [INEbase-www.ine.es/en/welcome_en.htm](http://www.ine.es/en/welcome_en.htm) All press releases at: www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa_en.htm

Press Office: Telephone numbers: 91 583 93 63 / 94 08 – Fax: 91 583 90 87 - gprensa@ine.es

Information Area: Telephone number: 91 583 91 00 – Fax: 91 583 91 58 – www.ine.es/infoinees/infoine

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 2009. Also available, as of today, on the INE website, are both the detailed results and the microdata files.

Main conceptual aspects

Objectives

The HBS allows for 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 the calculation of 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 HBS 2006 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 proceeding 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
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. Leisure, performances and culture
10. Education
11. Restaurants, cafés and hotels
12. Miscellaneous goods and services

Expenditure evaluation criteria

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.