

16 June 2014

Household Budget Survey
Year 2013

Average household expenditure in 2013 is 27,098 euros, indicating a decrease of 3.7% as compared with the previous year

The greatest decreases in household expenditure are registered in *Restaurants, cafés and hotels* (–8.5%) and *Leisure, performances and culture* (–8.0%)

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

Evolution of household expenditure *

Average expenditure per household was 27,098 in 2013, that is, 3.7% less than that of 2012. Every expenditure group registered a decrease, except for *Education*, which registered an increase of 8.6%.

The groups with the greatest decreases in the average expenditure per household were:

- **Restaurants, cafés and hotels**, in which the household expenditure experienced a 8.5% decrease as compared with 2012. This decrease was due to the lower expenditure in *Food and beverages away from home*.
- **Leisure, performance and culture**, with an annual rate of –8.0%, due to the decrease in the expenditure of most of its components.
- **Alcoholic beverages and tobacco**, which registered a variation of –7.8%, mainly due to the 9.7% decrease of the expenditure in *Tobacco*.

In 2013, household expenditure decreased by more than 1,000 euros, as compared to the previous year. The greatest decreases were registered in *Restaurants, cafés and hotels* (208 euros less than in 2012), followed by *Transport* (200 euros less) and *Leisure, performance and culture* (which decreased by 133 euros).

The only group which registered an increase was *Education*, where the household average expenditure increased by 29 euros.

* 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).

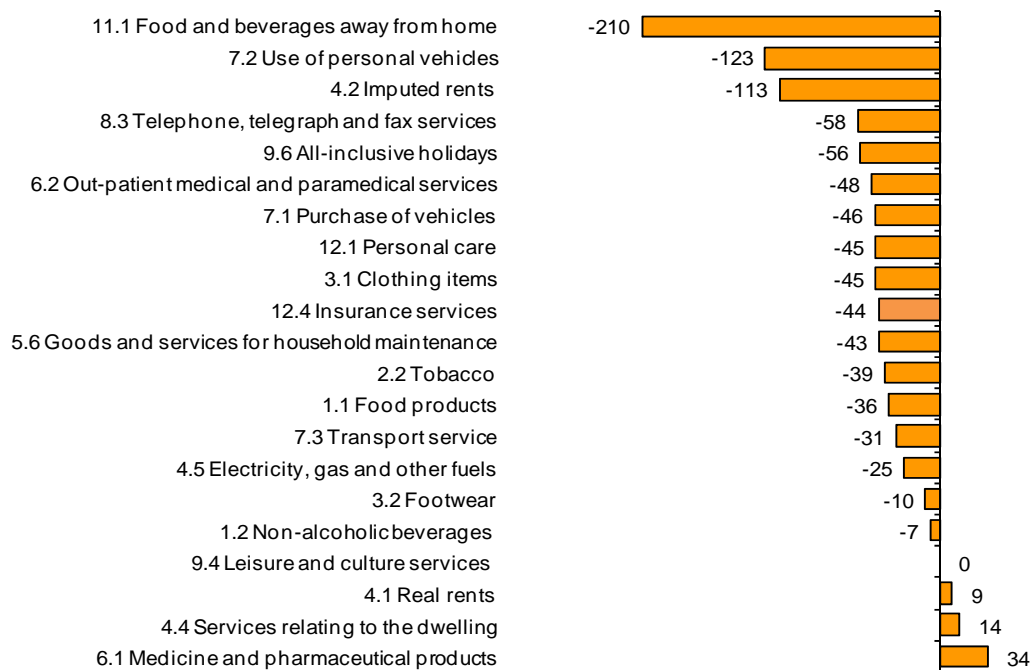
**Average household expenditure and annual variations
(relative and absolute) per expenditure groups. Year 2013**

Expenditure groups	Average household expenditure	Relative annual variation	Absolute annual variation (euros)
TOTAL	27,098	-3.7	-1,045
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4,098	-1.0	-42
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	534	-7.8	-45
3. Clothing and footwear items	1,348	-3.9	-55
4. Housing, water, electricity and fuels	8,964	-1.4	-126
5. Furniture, equipment and other household expenses	1,147	-7.5	-93
6. Health	870	-3.0	-27
7. Transport	3,121	-6.0	-200
8. Communication	823	-4.4	-38
9. Leisure, performances and culture	1,537	-8.0	-133
10. Education	361	8.6	29
11. Restaurants, cafés and hotels	2,251	-8.5	-208
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	2,044	-4.9	-106

By subgroup, worth noting was the decrease in expenditure of *Food and beverages away from home* (with a decrease in expenditure of 210 euros) and *Use of personal vehicles* (–123 euros).

Among the subgroups whose expenditure increased, worth noting *Medicine and pharmaceutical products* (34 euros more) and *Services relating to the dwelling*, which includes water supply, community costs, etc. (which did so by 14 euros).

Difference of the average expenditure per household (in euros) by expenditure subgroups*

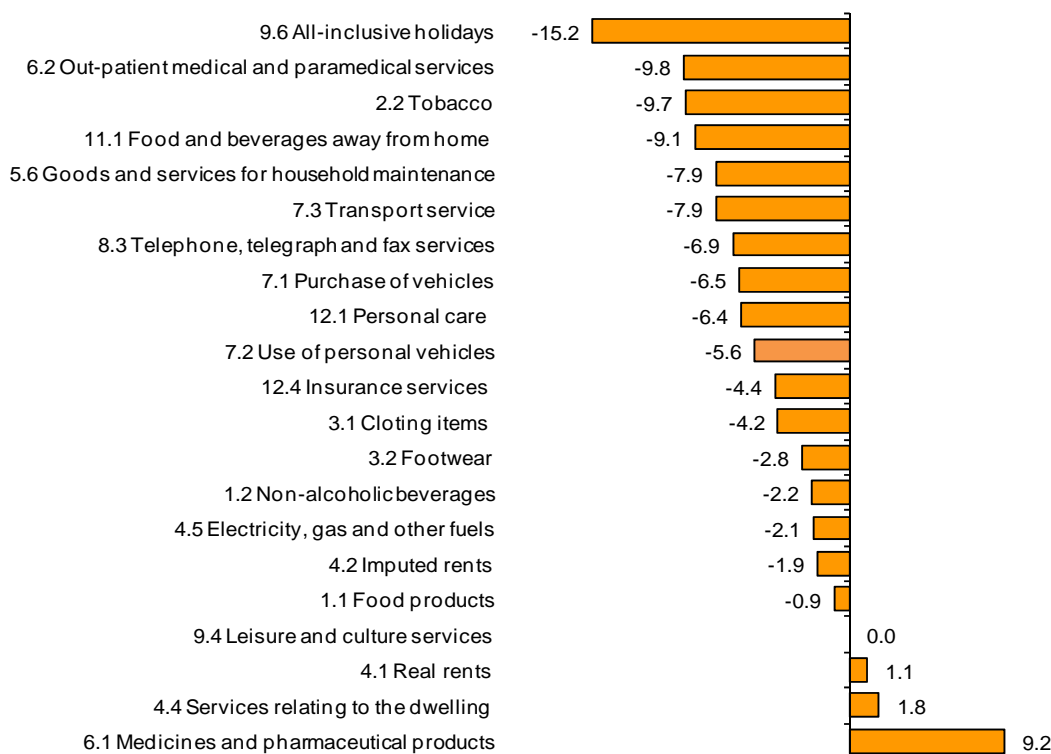


(*) This graph includes the expenditure subgroups with a weight equal to or greater than 1%.

In relative terms, the divisions whose average expenditure per household decreased the most as compared with the previous year were *All-inclusive holidays* (with an annual rate of – 15.2%), *Out-patient medical and paramedical services* (–9.8%), *Tobacco* (–9.7%) and *Food and beverages away from home* (–9.1%)

In turn, the only divisions that increased their expenditure were *Medicines and pharmaceutical products*, with a rate of 9.2%, *Services relating to the dwelling* (water supply, community costs, etc...), which registered an increase of 1.8%, and *Rents*, which did so by 1.1%.

Average household expenditure by subgroups. Annual variation rates*.



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

In turn, **average expenditure per person** in the year 2013 was 10,695 euros, showing a decrease of 2.7% as compared with the previous year.

Total expenditure of consumption of all households resident in Spain, measured in current terms, decreased by 3.1% in 2013.

In constant terms, that is, after adjusting for the prices' effect, the decrease was 4.0%. The groups *Alcoholic beverages and tobacco*; *Leisure, performance and culture* and *Restaurants, cafés and hotels* registered the greatest decreases.

Total expenditure and total expenditure variation rates by groups

Expenditure groups	Total expenditure (thousand euros)	Annual variation rates	
		Current terms	Constant terms (2006)
TOTAL	493,513,605	-3.1	-4.0
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	74,639,944	-0.4	-3.1
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	9,721,981	-7.1	-11.3
3. Clothing and footwear items	24,556,923	-3.3	-3.3
4. Housing, water, electricity and fuel	163,245,309	-0.7	-0.9
5. Furniture, equipment and other household expenses	20,894,527	-6.9	-7.7
6. Health	15,843,065	-2.3	-7.3
7. Transports	56,833,069	-5.4	-5.9
8. Communications	14,993,194	-3.8	4.2
9. Leisure, performances and culture	27,990,060	-7.4	-8.7
10. Education	6,568,042	9.3	1.5
11. Restaurants, cafés and hotels	40,993,191	-7.9	-8.3
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	37,234,301	-4.3	-6.4

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 8,964 euros, and represented 33.1% of the total household budget.
- **Food and non-alcoholic beverages**, on which they spent 4,098 euros, that is, 15.1% of the budget. *Meat* (3.6%), *Bread and cereals* (2.3%), Milk, cheese and eggs (1.9%) and *Fish* (1.8%) were the most representative types of consumption.
- **Transport**, with an average expenditure of 3,121 euros, had a weight of 11.5%. 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* (2.2%).

Average expenditure by household and percentage distribution by expenditure groups

Expenditure groups	Average household expenditure (euros)	Expenditure distribution (%)
TOTAL	27,098	100.0
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4,098	15.1
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	534	2.0
3. Clothing and footwear items	1,348	5.0
4. Housing, water, electricity and fuel	8,964	33.1
5. Furniture, equipment and other household expenses	1,147	4.2
6. Health	870	3.2
7. Transports	3,121	11.5
8. Communications	823	3.0
9. Leisure, performances and culture	1,537	5.7
10. Education	361	1.3
11. Restaurants, cafés and hotels	2,251	8.3
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	2,044	7.5

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 (30,713 euros) corresponded to those households whose main breadwinner was employed. This expenditure was 13.3% greater than the average.

In turn, those households that registered less expenditure were those whose main breadwinner was unemployed (17,985 euros), this value standing 33.6% below the average.

The evolution of expenditure, as compared with that of 2012, is also different according to the economic activity situation. Hence, the households with an unemployed main breadwinner were those that most reduced their expenditure (-6.1%), whereas the households whose main breadwinner was retired were the households recording the less decreases (-1.0%).

Average household expenditure and annual variation rate by situation in the activity of the main breadwinner

Situation in the activity of the main breadwinner	Average expenditure by household	Annual variation rate
TOTAL	27,098	-3.7
Employed	30,713	-4.0
Unemployed	17,985	-6.1
Retired	25,553	-1.0
Other inactive population (students, household tasks, etc)	18,905	-2.1

Regarding the expenditure structure, according to the economic activity situation, **employed** persons spent the largest percentage of their budget on *Restaurants, cafés and hotels* (9.9%) and on *Leisure, performances and culture* (6.4%).

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 (4.4%), and *Education*, whose relative expenditure stood below the average (0.4%).

Worth noting the expenditure of unemployed people in *Food*, which was above that of the remaining households (17.5% as compared with 15.1%).

Expenditure structure by situation in the activity of the main breadwinner

Expenditure groups	Situation in the activity				
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Retired	Other inactive
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	15.1	13.9	17.5	17.0	17.2
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.0	2.0	2.9	1.7	1.6
3. Clothing and footwear items	5.0	5.5	4.1	4.1	3.7
4. Housing, water supply, electricity and fuel	33.1	29.6	36.6	38.5	43.0
5. Furniture, equipment and other household expenses	4.2	4.1	3.2	4.6	5.2
6. Health	3.2	2.8	2.5	4.4	4.0
7. Transport	11.5	13.4	11.2	8.2	6.0
8. Communication	3.0	3.2	3.6	2.6	3.0
9. Leisure, performances and culture	5.7	6.4	4.4	4.7	3.5
10. Education	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.7
11. Restaurants, cafés and hotels	8.3	9.9	6.0	6.0	4.2
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	7.5	7.5	6.9	7.8	8.0

- **Type of household**

The **household composition** was a defining factor of the structure of the household expenditure. Thus, those single-person households or households comprising a couple aged 65 or over were those which devoted most budget to *Housing, water, electricity and fuels* (44.0%) and to *Food and non-alcoholic beverages* (16.9%). However, their expenditure in *Restaurants, cafés and hotels* was below the average of the rest of the households (4.8% as compared with 8.3%), and so was the percentage of the expenditure in *Transports* (5.6% as compared with 11.5%).

In turn, those households having children under 16 years of age devoted a lower percentage of their expenditure to *Housing* (28.8%, four points less than that of the average) and a greater percentage to *Clothing* (6.5%), *Leisure, performances and culture* (6.8%) and *Education* (2.0%).

Expenditure structure by type of household

Expenditure groups	Type of household				
	Total	Person or couple aged 65 or over	Other households with only one person or a couple without	Households with children under 16	Other households
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	15.1	16.9	12.3	14.4	16.3
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.0	1.2	2.2	1.7	2.3
3. Clothing and footwear items	5.0	3.8	4.8	6.5	4.8
4. Housing, water supply, electricity and fuel	33.1	44.0	34.4	28.8	30.2
5. Furniture, equipment and other housing expenditures	4.2	4.8	4.1	4.5	4.0
6. Health	3.2	4.5	2.9	2.5	3.2
7. Transport	11.5	5.6	12.3	13.0	12.7
8. Communication	3.0	2.4	3.3	3.0	3.2
9. Leisure, performances and culture	5.7	4.0	6.2	6.8	5.5
10. Education	1.3	0.1	0.6	2.0	1.9
11. Restaurants, cafés and hotels	8.3	4.8	9.8	9.1	8.5
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	7.5	8.0	7.2	7.7	7.4

- **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 16.9% of their budget, as compared with the 12.2% 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 over 3 points (34.2% as compared with 31.2%).

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*.

Expenditure structure by educational level of the main breadwinner

Expenditure groups	Total	Non higher education	Higher education
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	15.1	16.9	12.2
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.0	2.2	1.6
3. Clothing and footwear items	5.0	4.7	5.4
4. Housing, water supply, electricity and fuel	33.1	34.2	31.2
5. Furniture, equipment and other housing expenditures	4.2	3.8	5.0
6. Health	3.2	3.4	3.0
7. Transport	11.5	11.0	12.4
8. Communication	3.0	3.1	2.9
9. Leisure, performances and culture	5.7	5.1	6.6
10. Education	1.3	0.8	2.2
11. Restaurants, cafés and hotels	8.3	7.5	9.6
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	7.5	7.3	7.9

Results by Autonomous Community

In 2013, the Autonomous Communities with the greatest average expenditure per person were País Vasco (13,573 euros), Comunidad de Madrid (12,850) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (12,212).

In turn, Canarias (8,465 euros), Extremadura (8,941) and Andalucía (9,140) registered the lowest average expenditure per person.

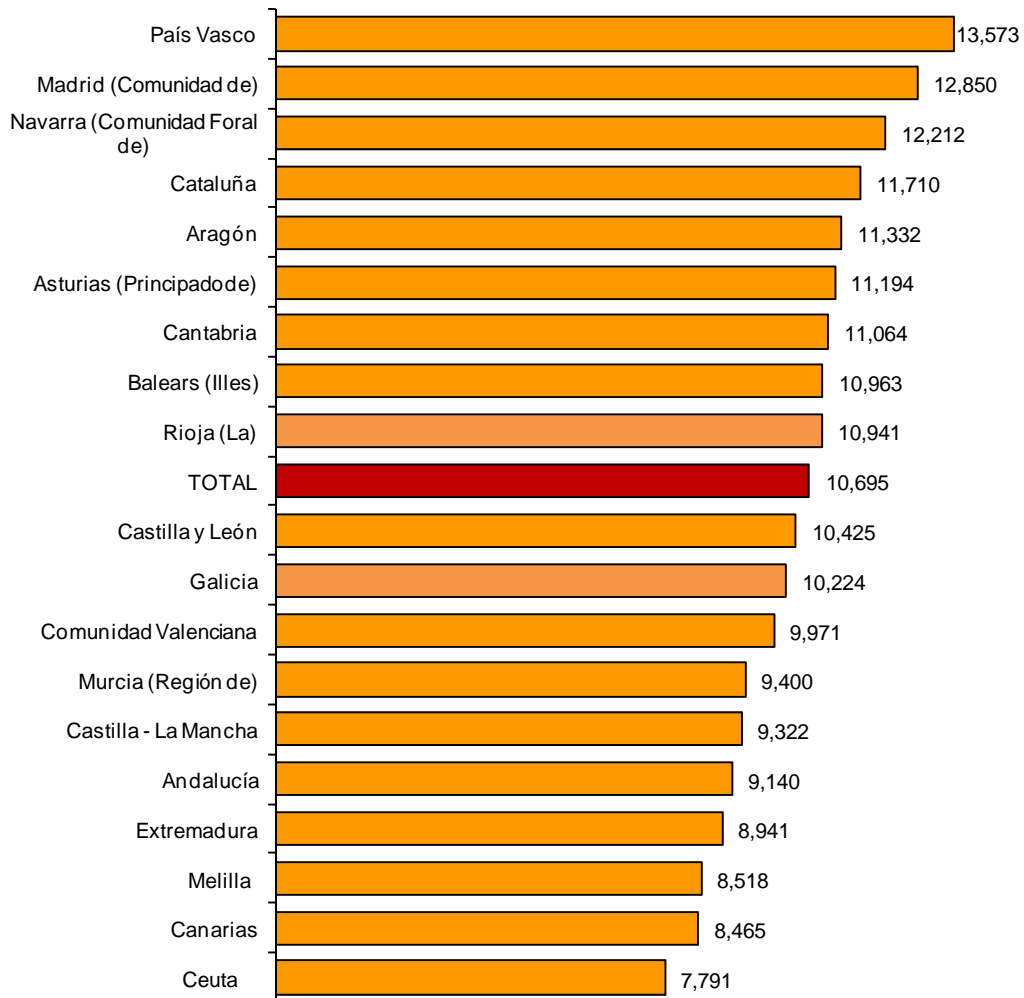
The average expenditure per person in País Vasco was 29.6% over the national average. In turn, that of Canarias was 20.8% lower than that national average.

Average expenditure and index on the average of the Average Expenditure per person by Autonomous Community*

Autonomous Community	Average expenditure per person (euros)	Index on the average of the Average expenditure per person
TOTAL	10,695	100.0
Andalucía	9,140	85.5
Aragón	11,332	106.0
Asturias (Principado de)	11,194	104.7
Balears (Illes)	10,963	102.5
Canarias	8,465	79.2
Cantabria	11,064	103.5
Castilla y León	10,425	97.5
Castilla - La Mancha	9,322	87.2
Cataluña	11,710	109.5
Comunitat Valenciana	9,971	93.2
Extremadura	8,941	83.6
Galicia	10,224	95.6
Madrid (Comunidad de)	12,850	120.2
Murcia (Región de)	9,400	87.9
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	12,212	114.2
País Vasco	13,573	126.9
Rioja (La)	10,941	102.3
Ceuta	7,791	72.9
Melilla	8,518	79.6

* The Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla are also included

Average expenditure per person by Autonomous Community of residence*

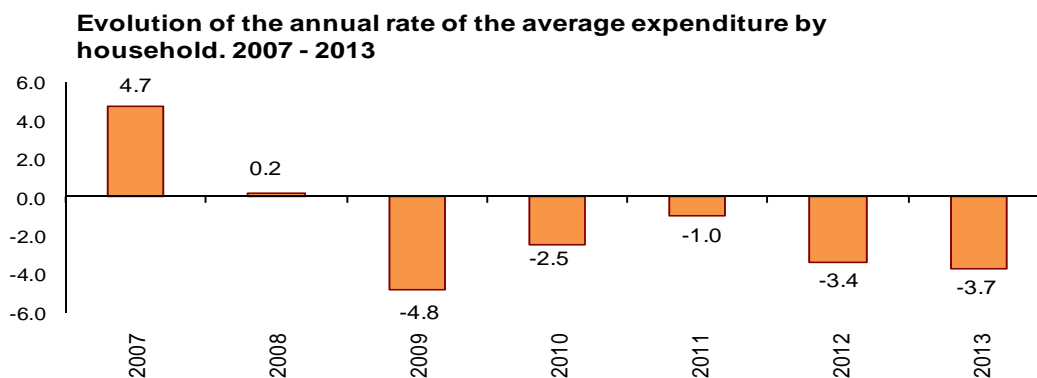


* The Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla are also included.

Expenditure performance

Since the first Household Budget Survey, carried out in 2006, the average household expenditure increased until reaching its peak (31,711 euros) in 2008. From 2008, this expenditure has been reducing gradually until reaching 27,098 euros in 2013.

This decrease in the average household survey, between 2008 and 2013, exceeded 4,600 euros, that is, a 14.5% decrease in the expenditure level.



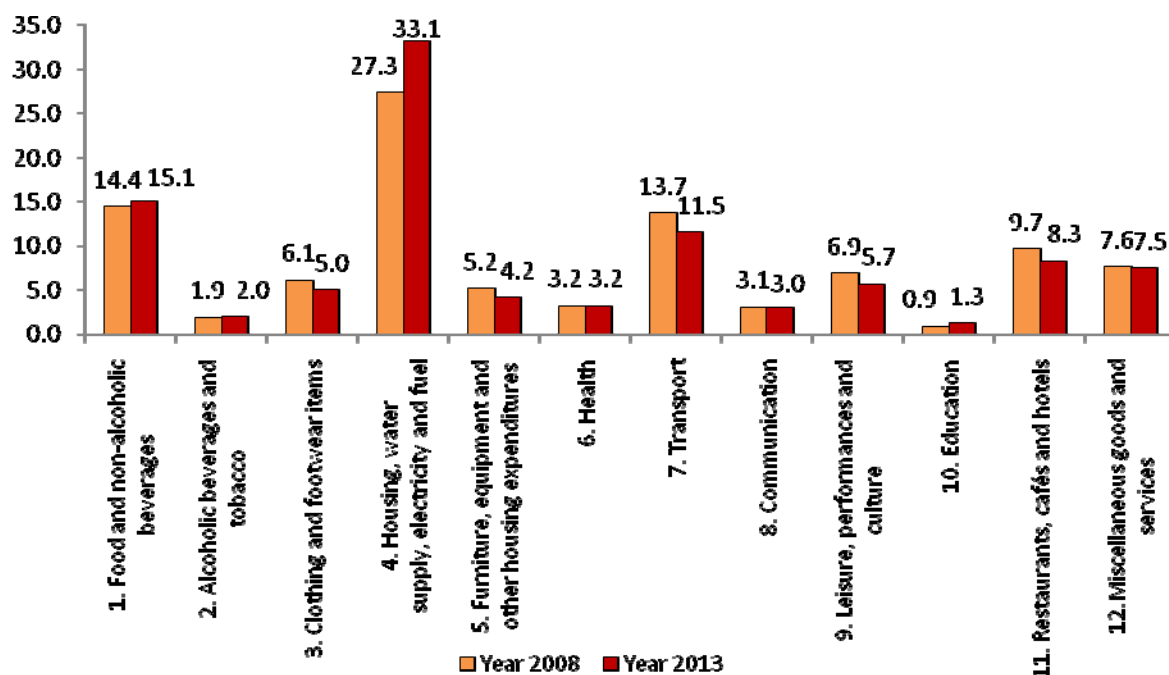
By economic sector, since 2008 households have reduced their expenditure in *Transport* by 1,222 euros (28.1% less), in *Restaurants, cafés and hotels* by more than 800 euros (26.8% less) and in *Recreation, performances and culture* by 644 euros (29.5% decrease in five years).

Regarding the structure of the expenditure, the group that registered the greatest increase in its weightings in the total expenditure structure since 2008 was *Housing, water, electricity and fuels* (from 27.3% to 33.1%).

In turn, the group whose expenditure recorded the greatest decrease was *Transport* (13.7% in 2008 as compared to 11.5% in 2013).

Average expenditure by household, annual variation and absolute difference. Years 2008 and 2013

Expenditure groups	Average expenditure per household (euros)			
	Year 2008	Year 2013	Absolute difference (euros)	Annual variation
TOTAL	31,711	27,098	-4,613	-14.5
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4,577	4,098	-479	-10.5
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	613	534	-79	-12.9
3. Clothing and footwear items	1,943	1,348	-595	-30.6
4. Housing, water supply, electricity and fuel	8,645	8,964	319	3.7
5. Furniture, equipment and other housing expenditures	1,644	1,147	-497	-30.2
6. Health	1,009	870	-139	-13.8
7. Transport	4,343	3,121	-1,222	-28.1
8. Communication	968	823	-145	-15.0
9. Leisure, performances and culture	2,181	1,537	-644	-29.5
10. Education	295	361	66	22.3
11. Restaurants, cafés and hotels	3,076	2,251	-825	-26.8
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	2,417	2,044	-373	-15.4



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