

28 June 2023

Household Budget Survey (HBS) Year 2022

Main results

- Average expenditure per home was 31,568 euros in 2022, a 7.9% increase as compared with the previous year. The expenditure exceeded the pre-pandemic levels for the first time, with an increase of 4.4% compared with 2019.
- If we eliminate the effect of prices, the expenditure grew by 2.0%. However, it did not reach the pre-pandemic levels, at 3.2% below the 2019 figure.
- The groups in which average spending per household decreased the most were *Restaurants and hotels*, *Leisure and Culture*, and *Transportation*. The only groups where it fell were *Alcoholic beverages and tobacco* and *Communications*.
- The autonomous community with the highest expenditure per capita in 2022 was País Vasco (15,103 euros). Canarias recorded the lowest figure, with 10,698 euros.

Evolution of expenditure¹

Average expenditure per home was 31,568 euros in 2022, a 7.9% increase as compared with the previous year.

Eliminating the effect of inflation, average household expenditure grew by 2.0%.

In turn, the average expenditure per person was 12,780 euros, with an increase of 8.5% as compared with 2021. The change, without factoring in the effect of prices, was 2.5%.

The total expenditure of all resident households in Spain increased by 8.9%. In constant terms, it fell by 2.9%.

Total consumption expenditure, mean consumption expenditures and annual rates. Year 2022

	Current terms		Constant terms
	Expenditure*	Annual rate	Annual rate
Total expenditure	600.869.532	8,9	2,9
Mean expenditure per household	31.568	7,9	2,0
Mean expenditure per person	12.780	8,5	2,5

* 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 with the highest growth were:

- **Restaurants and hotels**, which had an annual rate of 29.1% due to the increase in spending on both catering and accommodation services. Households spent 2,953 euros on these items, 665 euros more than in 2021.
- **Leisure and culture**, with a change of 18.6%. By components, the largest increase was in tourist packages. The average expenditure per household was 1,534 euros.
- **Transport**, with a rate of 17.5% compared to 2021 and growth in all components: vehicle purchases, use of personal vehicles and transport services. The latter items showed the largest increase, with average expenditure per household of 3,704 euros, 564 euros more than in 2021.

On the other hand, the only groups in which average spending per household decreased were:

- **Alcoholic beverages and tobacco**, with a rate of -3.0%.
- **Communications**, with a change of -1.3% as compared to 2021, which equates to an average expenditure of 925 euros per household.

Mean consumption expenditure per household, structure (%), annual rate and absolute difference by ECOICOP divisions. Year 2022

Groups (ECOICOP)	Mean expenditure per household (euros)	Structure (%)	Annual rate	Annual absolute difference (euros)
TOTAL	31.568	100,0	7,9	2.324
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	5.050	16,0	5,1	244
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	481	1,5	-3,0	-15
3. Clothing and footwear	1.232	3,9	6,5	76
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	10.243	32,4	3,5	350
5. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	1.296	4,1	0,8	10
6. Health	1.228	3,9	2,0	25
7. Transport	3.794	12,0	17,5	564
8. Communications	925	2,9	-1,3	-12
9. Recreation and culture	1.534	4,9	18,6	241
10. Education	468	1,5	6,6	29
11. Restaurants and hotels	2.953	9,4	29,1	665
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	2.364	7,5	6,7	148

The distribution of household expenditures was generally concentrated into three main groups:

- **Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels**. Expenditure in these groups accounted for almost a third of the total household budget (32.4%).
- **Food and non-alcoholic beverages**, which accounted for 16.0% of the budget. Consumption of *Meat* (3.5% of total expenditure), *Bread and cereals* (2.2%), *Milk, cheese and eggs* (1.9%), *Fish* (1.8%), *Legumes, vegetables, and potatoes* (1.8%), and *Fruit* (1.7%) were the most significant.
- **Transportation**, on which expenditure accounted for 12.0% of the total household budget.

Comparison with the pre-pandemic situation

Due to the health crisis resulting from COVID-19, households changed their consumption habits throughout 2020, which caused a decrease in spending, which was followed by a partial recovery in 2021.

This recovery was not complete until 2022, when the average expenditure per household was 1,325 euros more than that of 2019 (4.4% more).

This trend was basically due to the groups *Food and non-alcoholic beverages* (764 euros more than in 2019) and *Housing* (802 euros more), whose expenditure increased by 17.8% and 8.5%, respectively. The 17.2% increase on expenditure on *Health* also stands out.

However, more than half the groups have still not recovered the 2019 levels. Among them are *Clothing and footwear* (-13.1%), *Leisure and culture* (-7.2%) and *Alcoholic beverages and Tobacco* (-6.8%).

Mean consumption expenditure per household and variation rate by ECOICOP divisions. Years 2019 and 2022

Groups (ECOICOP)	Mean expenditure per household (euros)		Variation rate
	Year 2022	Year 2019	2022/2019
TOTAL	31.568	30.243	4,4
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	5.050	4.286	17,8
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	481	516	-6,8
3. Clothing and footwear	1.232	1.417	-13,1
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	10.243	9.441	8,5
5. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	1.296	1.330	-2,5
6. Health	1.228	1.048	17,2
7. Transport	3.794	3.888	-2,4
8. Communications	925	946	-2,3
9. Recreation and culture	1.534	1.654	-7,2
10. Education	468	481	-2,8
11. Restaurants and hotels	2.953	2.944	0,3
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	2.364	2.291	3,2

Evolution of expenditure eliminating the effects of inflation

Eliminating the effect of inflation, average household expenditure grew by 2.0% in comparison with 2021. However, this expenditure is still 3.2% below the pre-pandemic levels.

The groups *Food and non-alcoholic beverages*, *Furnishings* and *Housing* showed negative rates when the effect of inflation was eliminated: of -5.8%, -5.2% and -0.9%, respectively, as compared with 2021.

In contrast, the groups the increased their expenditure most at constant prices in 2022 were *Restaurants and hotels* (20.6%), *Leisure and culture* (8.8%) and *Communications* (6.7%).

Mean consumption expenditure per household and variation rate by ECOICOP divisions. Constant terms. Years 2019, 2021 y 2022

Groups (ECOICOP)	Mean expenditure per household (euros)			Variation rates	
	Year 2022	Year 2021	Year 2019	2022/2021	2022/2019
TOTAL	25.359	24.855	26.185	2,0	-3,2
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3.525	3.740	3.477	-5,8	1,4
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	295	313	318	-5,8	-7,4
3. Clothing and footwear	1.134	1.091	1.366	3,9	-17,0
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	7.872	7.945	7.960	-0,9	-1,1
5. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	1.112	1.173	1.224	-5,2	-9,2
6. Health	1.143	1.134	995	0,8	14,8
7. Transport	2.664	2.535	3.132	5,1	-14,9
8. Communications	1.665	1.561	1.468	6,7	13,4
9. Recreation and culture	1.779	1.635	1.817	8,8	-2,1
10. Education	319	303	337	5,4	-5,5
11. Restaurants and hotels	2.144	1.778	2.330	20,6	-8,0
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	1.708	1.647	1.760	3,7	-2,9

Three groups in 2022 surpassed the pre-pandemic level at constant prices: *Health* (with an increase of 14.8% compared with 2019), *Communications* (13.4%) and *Food and non-alcoholic beverages* (1.4%).

In contrast, *Clothing and footwear* (-17.0%), *Transportation* (-14.9%) and *Restaurants and hotels* (-8.0%) showed the largest falls in their expenditure compared with 2019, eliminating the effect of inflation.

Consumption according to household spending level (spending quintiles) ²

All five groups of households, according to their level of expenditure, increased compared to the previous year.

Mean consumption expenditure per household, annual rate and absolute difference according to quintile. Year 2022

Quintile	Mean consumption expenditure (euros)	Annual rate	Annual absolute difference (euros)
TOTAL	31.568	7,9	2.324
Quintile 1	15.574	7,1	1.039
Quintile 2	22.323	7,8	1.613
Quintile 3	28.424	8,8	2.292
Quintile 4	36.654	9,0	3.016
Quintile 5	54.864	7,1	3.659

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. Ranked according to their AEE, households have been grouped into five groups of equal size. 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).

With regard to the distribution of consumption among the different expenditure groups, 20% of the households with the lowest expenditure (quintile 1) dedicated more than 63.1% of their budget to *Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels*, and *Food and non-alcoholic beverages*.

On the other hand, 20% of the households with the highest expenditure (quintile 5) allocated less than half of their budget (39.4%) to this type of expenditure.

On the other hand, 20% of households with the highest spending allocated over one third of their budget (34.5%) to *Transport, Restaurants and hotels* and *Leisure and culture*, compared to just over 14.2% of the households with the least spending.

Structure of consumption expenditure by quintiles and ECOICOP divisions. Year 2022

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	16,0	20,5	19,5	18,1	15,7	12,4
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1,5	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,7	1,4
3. Clothing and footwear	3,9	3,2	3,9	3,9	4,0	4,0
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	32,4	42,6	37,8	34,2	31,7	27,0
5. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	4,1	3,0	3,3	3,8	4,2	4,8
6. Health	3,9	2,6	3,3	3,8	4,0	4,5
7. Transport	12,0	6,6	8,0	9,6	11,6	16,7
8. Communications	2,9	4,4	3,8	3,2	2,7	2,1
9. Recreation and culture	4,9	2,7	3,6	4,3	5,0	6,1
10. Education	1,5	0,9	1,1	1,5	1,6	1,7
11. Restaurants and hotels	9,4	4,9	6,8	8,5	10,0	11,7
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	7,5	7,1	7,4	7,4	7,7	7,5

Results by autonomous communities

In 2022, the Autonomous Communities with the greatest average expenditure per person were País Vasco (15,103 euros), Comunidad de Madrid (14,326) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (14,190).

Conversely, Canarias (10,698 euros), Castilla-La Mancha (10,959 euros) and Extremadura (11,134 euros) recorded the lowest average expenditure per person.

The average expenditure per person in País Vasco was 18.2% over the national average, while that of Canarias was 16.3% below this average.

Mean consumption expenditure per person and index on the mean by autonomous communities of residence. Year 2022 *

Autonomous Community	Mean expenditure per person (MEP) (euros)	Index on the mean of the MEP
TOTAL	12.780	100,0
Andalucía	11.531	90,2
Aragón	13.338	104,4
Asturias (Principado de)	13.364	104,6
Balears (Illes)	13.715	107,3
Canarias	10.698	83,7
Cantabria	12.278	96,1
Castilla y León	13.188	103,2
Castilla - La Mancha	10.959	85,8
Cataluña	13.479	105,5
Comunidad Valenciana	12.292	96,2
Extremadura	11.134	87,1
Galicia	13.008	101,8
Madrid (Comunidad de)	14.326	112,1
Murcia (Región de)	11.662	91,3
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	14.190	111,0
País Vasco	15.103	118,2
Rioja (La)	12.472	97,6
Ceuta	11.407	89,3
Melilla	9.146	71,6

* The autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla are also included

Data review and update

The data published today are final. All results are available at 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 for 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 the methodology can be accessed at:

[HBS methodology](#)

The standardized methodological report is at:

[HBS metadata](#)

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