Evolution of the Population Expenditure in 2013

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Abstract
The main destinations of the expenditure incurred by households are consumption of food, manufactured goods, services and transfers to private and public administration and the social security budgets, in the form of taxes, contributions and contributions, as well as covering needs related to household production (poultry, animal feed and labor payment for household production, product deterioration, veterinary services, etc). The structure of the destination charges included and investment expenditure, consisting in the purchase or construction of housing, purchase of land and household equipment production, purchase of shares, etc.

Key words: consumption, services, population expenditure, investment, evolution.

The total expenditure of households were in 2013, on average, from 2317.4 lei per month per household and 811.3 lei per person, and accounted for 90.6 percent of the total revenues (down 0.1 percentage points from the year 2012). Of the categories of households considered the highest level of total expenditure, the average per person (991.8 lei per month), was carried out by salaried households, and highest income and lowest jobless households (506.0 lei). Low levels and below average on all households were registered and in the households of workers on their own in non-agricultural activities, farmers and retires.

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Spending on household production in 2013, representing 7.5 percent of total expenditure, of which 0.1 percent had returned money spending, and 6.4 percent value of productive consumption from own resources (feed, seed, etc.) used for household production. The latter amounted, on average, 148.4 lei a month per
household. Taxes, dues, fees, contributions have a large share in the total expenditure of households whose incomes prevailing wage income. Thus, in 2013, their share in total expenditure was 26.0 percent for the salaried households, compared to 11.6 percent for the unemployed, 8.6 percent for households of retired, 4.8 percent for the workers on their own in non-agricultural activities and only 2.6 percent in households of farmers. Incidentally, in 2013, the average amount of transfers under the burden of households of employees was 15.1 times higher than those paid by farmers, producers of 8.4 times higher than transfers paid by households for own-account workers in non-agricultural activities, 4.0 times higher than that of those unemployed and 4.9 times greater than households of retired. The regional profile, the location of the two regions on the two extremes (lower and upper): North-East, with the minimum level of this type of expenditure 287.9 lei per month in average per household (13.2 percent of the total expenditure) and Bucharest-Ilfov, with the maximum level of 666.5 lei (23.7 percent), the rest of the recording levels between 313-429 lei and the total expenditure weights between 14.8 percent -17.1 percent.

The differences between the level of transfers paid by households in the different deciles, and share in total expenditures are much higher: the decile households paid on average a D10 amount of 56 times higher than that paid by households in the decile D1, the share in the total expenditure of the amount paid was 28.1 percent D10, and the D1 paid of 1.5 percent.

Expenditure for household production are higher in the case households which carry on its own resources a significant part of of the consumption needs. In 2013, the most important were those carried out by households of farmers: 611.7 lei per month on average household (30.0 percent of the total expenditure of these households, on the rise by 0.3 percentage points compared with the previous year). A relatively high level is recorded and in the case of households pensioners 1781.1 lei (9.6 percent, declining by 1.3 percentage points). Households of employees spent money for household production on average 2.4 percent of the total expenditure, and, in the case of those of self-employed persons and unemployed persons 7.1 percent, question 3.7 percent.

Investment spending grew, on average, across all categories of households surveyed, almost negligible levels. In the year 2013, their share in total expenditure was only 0.6 percent, and the region has varied between 0.1 percent and 1.3 percent of the total expenditure.

- The total expenditure of households include two components of a different nature: money and spending the equivalent of consumption from its own resources.

Financial expenses include expenses for the purchase of goods and services for consumption and those used for household production, for investment, for the payment of taxes, contributions, membership fees, and other expenses. The average level of money spending in 2013, was of 1940.3 lei per a household and 679.3 lei per person, and their share in total expenditure represented, on average, 83.7
percent households as a whole, increasing by 1.0 percentage points compared to the year 2012.

Cash expenditures of rural households of 461.4 lei per month per person amounted to 53.7 percent of the level in urban areas. Their share in total expenditure of urban households was 93.4 percent, and in rural households of expenditure 67.9 percent. The regional profile, highest level of money spending, average per person, was recorded in Bucharest-Ilfov (1020.6 lei, with a share of 96.3 percent of total expenditures), and the lowest in South-West Oltenia (584.3 lei and 79.0 percent of total expenditures).

For the most part of household expenditure is allocated to the consumer. The size and structure of household consumption expenditures are direct function of income levels. But there are other factors that differentiate the level and structure of consumer expenditures, factors whose effects are aggregated at the level of households depending on the different features. Total expenditure includes consumption, in different proportions, two components: purchases on the market, which means the amount of money and consumption costs from its own resources.

In the year 2013, expenditure on food consumption have held, on all households, the share of 44.9 percent of total consumer spending, down by 0.2 percentage points compared to the year 2012. Analysis of the dynamics of the overall expenditure of the actual average monthly consumption per household, highlights a downward trend (-0.5 percent of households as a whole compared with the previous year). Of the three categories analysed only those households of wage earners and own-account workers had a descent (+ 0.8 percent, concerned + 2.5 percent). Dynamics analysis on main elements of real consumer spending shows a negative trend for the food and non-food products only for dynamic services is in slight increase (+0.9 percent). Thus, the expenses for food goods had the largest decline (-1.1 percent), followed by expenditure on foodstuffs (-0.9 percent).

An important factor that distinguishes consumer spending per person in the household is the household size, concerned the number of persons making up the household.

### Total cost structure of consumption, household size, in 2013

[Bar chart showing the distribution of consumption costs by household size.]
Thus, both in 2013, as well as in the previous year, the total expenditure of the average consumption per person in the household will decrease with the increase in the number of persons making up the household, that this indicator calculated for households consisting of 6 and more persons represent 39.0 percent (39.3 percent in 2012) of those determined for households consisting of one person and 58.8 percent (60.2 percent in 2012) of the average for all households.

Analysis of the consumption expenditure of households grouped by level of education of the household head show relatively large differences in level and structure of expenditure among households where schooling is a primary level and higher.

Households headed by people with a primary level schooling have a level of total consumption expenditure less than those with higher education with 1437.8 lei per month. Households headed by persons with secondary education have level with 527.4 lei more than those driven by people with a primary level of education, and for households headed by people with higher level have less with 910.4 lei. This reveals the limited access to resources, especially financial ones, causing a different structure of consumer expenditures in households led by people with primary education, compared to those with higher education. In 2013, the first category of households 55.0 percent of consumption expenditures is allocated for food consumption and only 16.9 percent for services. Households whose head has a higher level of schooling has a structure with obvious tendencies of modernization, with an allocation of 35.7 percent for food consumption and 31.5 percent for services.

By region, total expenditure of households are close in size average per household. Exception is Bucharest-Ilfov region, both in the year 2013, as well as in the previous year, where these are higher with 406.2 lei (372.1 lei in 2012), 24.3 percent respectively (with 23.1 percent in 2012) than the country average. And in terms of spending on food consumption and those for non-food commodities is a close relative. Some differentiate are consumer spending for services, the highest level being reached in Bucharest-Ilfov region, where there are 1.6 times higher than the country average and 1.9 times higher than those in South-West Oltenia, the region with the lowest level of expenditure for household services. The structure of expenditure on the three groups-food, non-food consumer goods and services - is relative homogenous.

- According to the standard classification by destination of consumer expenditures (COICOP), food and non-alcoholic drinks have on average 41.4 percent of households in consumption growth by 0.5 percentage points compared with the previous year.

Another component of consumption, with relatively large share in expenses, is related to housing. It was assigned to 20.6 percent in consumer spending, the biggest part of them being absorbed by consumption of utilities necessary for operation and home heating (water, heat and electricity, natural gas and other fuels), which largely involve expenditure required for households (16.7
percent). Instead, the relevant expenditure of equipping and maintenance of housing have a much lower (3.9 percent).

There are significant differences between the level of expenditure incurred for the different component of consumption by households in urban areas and those in rural areas, caused in part by differences in the pattern of consumption, and the level and structure of revenues. Thus, if the consumer spending for agri-food products, alcoholic beverages and tobacco consumption in rural households was 8.3 percentage points higher than that allocated for the same purpose of households in urban areas, they have spent more than the first from almost all the other components of consumption.

- The market generally has an especially important role in satisfying all needs of consumption. She attended almost entirely to the supply of manufactured goods and services for consumption of the population. In the case of food products, with purchases from the market, an important contribution to the coverage of the consumption needs of the agri-food products from its own resources.
- Average monthly expenditure for the purchase of food (including in catering) were, in 2013, from 522.1 lei per household and 182.8 lei per person. Expenditures for the purchase of food (including in catering) in the total expenditure for food consumption-average per household has increased from the previous year (from 69.0 percent in 2012 from 69.5 percent in 2013), differentiated by weight categories of households, average residence and regions. Thus, the total expenditure for food consumption, purchases accounted for more than 75 percent in households of wage earners (77.2 percent) of urban areas (80.4 percent) and Bucharest-Ilfov region (being 87.1 percent).

Households as a whole, compared with the previous year, the quantities purchased were presented to most of the group's main growth products.
- The average monthly level of expenditure for the purchase of manufactured goods was in 2013, from 495.6 lei per household and 173.5 lei per person. Their share in overall consumer spending has dropped from the previous year (from 29.9 percent in 2012 from 29.7 percent in 2013).

Categories of producers surveyed the size of spending on non-food goods, on a monthly average household ranged between 639.1 lei at salaried households and households of 325.0 lei unemployed, the ratio between those two extremes being 2.0: 1.

In 2013, with the exception of households of pensioners, all other categories of households surveyed were allocated for purchase of items of clothes and shoes over 15 percent of the total amount of expenditure for the purchase of non-food goods.

The following priorities for the majority of households were linked to the purchase of cigarettes, tobacco and smoking products, as well as the procurement and use of means of transport. On the whole, these groups of households expenditure, together with the clothes and shoes, absorb 49.7 percent of
expenditure for the purchase of non-food goods, down by 0.3 percentage points compared with the previous year.

In the year 2013, in households with 4 and more children were spent for purchase of non-food goods, per capita, of 3.7 times less than in households without children. The main destination of them all remains a group of garments and footwear which absorbs 15.5 percent of the total, the childless households, up 0.5 percentage points compared to the year 2012, tending to 27.4 percent in households with 4 and more children.

A feature to be highlighted concerns the relatively small discrepancies in relation to the size of the expenditure for the purchase of non-food products, between households grouped by area of residence or in a regional profile. Thus, the ratio between the average spending on a rural farmstead (421.9 lei per month) and urban (551.6 lei per month) was 1: 1.3. In urban areas, which absorb most of the costs for the purchase of non-food goods are those items of clothing and shoes and those for cigarettes, tobacco, and smoking accessories items. Together, they hold a share of 37.9 percent in total. In rural areas, more than 50 percent of the total expenditure for the purchase of non-food goods were carried out, both in the year 2013, as well as in the previous year, for the procurement of three groups of goods: clothing and footwear, fuels (solid and liquid) and cigarettes, tobacco, smoking articles and accessories (55.3 percent).

By region, the average expenditure for the purchase of non-food goods presents the highest level in Bucharest-Ilfov region (605.5 lei per month per household) and lowest in the North-East region (435.1 lei per month per household).

- In the configuration of the population consumption represents an important milestone for the assessment of living conditions. Recourse to the use of services to meet the needs of consumption is closely tied to many factors, among which the most important are: the purchasing power of money incomes, respectively; the residence and living conditions; consumer behaviour.

In the year 2013, the entire households, expenditure on various services have a relatively low weight: 25.4 percent in the total consumer expenditures and 29.4 percent in the total money expenditures consumption.

Health services and education have a relatively low proportion in the total paid services: health services 4.1 percent, and educations services by 1.6 percent.

Expenses for telephone has the second place as volume and expenditure for payment of services for households of employes and households of their own workers, unemployed, farmers and retired, those for electricity.

Territorial plan, region, level and structure of expenditure for services are less differentiated. In all regions, expenditure on housing-related services have the highest share, 45.8 percent range in the Northeast and 58.0 percent in Bucharest-Ilfov region.

Two of the services relating to the dwelling, concerned those of electricity and natural gas, absorbing more than 20 percent of the total expenditure for
payment of services in all regions. Services related to housing, along with those of transport and Telecom, accounts for more than 70 percent of the expenditure for payment of services in all regions, in the South-East and West of them surpassing even 80 percent. This means that households in all the regions primary service charged with the binding, and the financial resources for which they have no access, except in a very small degree, to a broader range of services.

Households as a whole, in 2013, the economies represented in average per household 241.7 lei per month, which meant 9.4 percent of total revenues, in the fall, compared with the previous year with 0.1 percentage points. Situation on the categories of households analysed shall be submitted as follows: salaried households have saved on average 11.1 percent of the income of retirees 10.4 percent, the farmers, the 2.9 percent of own-account workers in non-agricultural activities by 1.6 percent, while the jobless households have made expenses higher than income registering a deficit of -1.4 percent.

With the exception of households in the first decile, the analysis of the relationship between income and total expenditure of households broken down by various features highlights the existence of savings to all types of households, regardless of distribution. The smallest savings (up to 10.4 percent of total revenues) have been found in households with 1, 2, 3, 4 and more children (+9.4 percent, +7.5 percent, +2.4 percent, +1.4 percent) in households made up of single people, four, five, six and more people (+4.9 percent, +8.9 percent, +7.6 percent, +5.5 percent) in the age groups 15-24 years 25-34 years 35-49 years, 50-64 years of age (+6.2 percent, +8.8 percent, +9.1 percent, +9.0 percent), those driven by people with a level of primary and secondary education (+6.3 percent, +8.3 percent), as well as the household head sex distributed (+9.6 percent from those driven by male persons and +8.7 percent from those run by a woman).

Revenues exceeded expenses by nearly 15 percent only to households falling in the category of those with higher education level (+14.8 percent).

The difference between income and expenditure of rural households was in the year 2013, from 5.9 percent, while in urban areas have registered average savings that accounted for 11.5 percent of total revenues, compared with the previous year, down 0.5 percentage points in rural areas, meaning 0.4 percentage points in urban areas. In territorial expenditures have exceeded revenue in all regions. The savings were recorded between 5-6 percent of total revenues in the region of the Northeast and 15.3 percent in Bucharest-Ilfov region.

The total number of households, reported amounts for some of the households they have saved by using them for repayment of credits and loans in order to lend other households or that they have deposited in banks, are larger with about 81.6 lei a month on a farm than those who entered the household budgets in the form of loans, savings withdrawals, etc. In average per household, the latter accounted for represented 106.6 lei monthly, meaning 4.2% of total revenue.

To all categories of households analyzed, the amount inputs resulting from credit operations to participating households is less than the amount of withdrawals
incurred as a result of these operations. With all that, on average on all households, the balance these flows is negative (-81.64 lei monthly income per household), which together with the balance between revenue and expenditure (160.01 lei) consists of increasing with 78.37 lei, on average per household, the balance in cash in households.

References
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