

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

- The statistical data on the "**Household income and expenditure in QII 2024**" were obtained by means of a sample survey conducted in households (the Household Budget Survey), on a monthly basis, *from April to June 2024*, by the National Institute of Statistics.
- The statistical data on the household income and expenditure are collected based on the household questionnaire by interview and based on the household diary through self-registration.
- In the QII 2024, the data were estimated using the *population with usual residence in the private households of the population* on January 1, 2024.

The **total income** includes:

A. Money income

B. In-kind income (evaluated in lei)

Total income								
Money income							In-kind income	
Gross salaries and other salary rights	Agricultural income	Income from independent non-agricultural activities	Income from social benefits	Property income	Household asset sale income	Other money income	Equivalent value of the in-kind income obtained by employees and recipients of social benefits ¹⁾	Equivalent value of the consumption of food and non-food products from own resources

¹⁾ Including "Subsidies for covering public utility expenses"

A. Money income – all the money receipts from various sources for which there is no refund obligation (except the amounts withdrawn from the CEC Bank, other banks and similar institutions, loans and credits received).

- **Salary income and other salary rights** – all the money income in the form of salaries, bonuses and allowances granted as percentage or as fixed amounts for special work conditions (stipulated by the law or by individual or collective labour contracts), both for the time actually worked during the normal working hours or overtime and for the paid time not worked, premiums and benefits from the net profit, other income assimilated to salaries, actually cashed in the reference month, regardless of the period to which it is related, as well as deductions (taxes, contributions, instalments for goods and loans etc.).
- **Agricultural income** – all the money receipts from agricultural holdings and associations, from sales of food, animals and poultry (pets included) and from the performance of agricultural works.
- **Income from independent non-agricultural activities** – all the money receipts from trade, the provision of services, the practice of an occupation, from liberal professions and intellectual property rights.
- **Income from social benefits** – all the money receipts from social protection benefits, namely: pension income, other income assimilated to pensions, allowances for sick and maternity leaves, benefits from the unemployment fund, family allowances, social assistance benefits and other benefits.

- **Property income** – all the money receipts in the form of leases, rents obtained from the transfer of the right to use goods, as well as in the form of dividends, interest obtained as a result of owning shares in closed-ended/open-ended investment funds or deposits in banks and other similar institutions.
- **Household asset sale income** – all the money receipts from the transfer of property rights over securities and shares, from the sale of foreign currency, lands, houses and other new or old goods which are not from own production.
- **Other money income** – all the money receipts from insurance, gambling, amounts received from persons from outside the household.

B. The in-kind income (evaluated in lei) includes:

- The **equivalent value of the in-kind income obtained by employees and recipients of social benefits**, including subsidies for covering public utility expenses.
- The **equivalent value of the consumption of food and non-food products from the household's own resources** – the value of the human and fodder-related consumption of food and some non-food products from the household's own resources (agricultural production, previous-period stocks, products processed in the household, products received as gifts etc.).

The **total expenditure** includes:

A. Money expenditure

B. The equivalent value of the consumption of food and non-food products from the household's own resources (evaluated in lei)

Total expenditure								
Money expenditure							Equivalent value of the consumption of food and non-food products from own resources	
Money consumption expenditure			Expenditure on unconsumed food and beverages	Investment expenditure	Production expenditure ^{*)}	Taxes, contributions, dues, fees		Other money expenditure
Expenditure on consumed food and beverages	Expenditure on non-food goods	Expenditure on payments for services						

¹⁾ excluding the equivalent value of the fodder-related consumption from own resources

A. Money expenditure – all the money expenditure, regardless of the purpose, which is incurred on: the purchase of food (consumed or unconsumed in the reference period), non-food goods and payments for services; investments; production; the payment of taxes, contributions, dues, fees; other money expenditure.

- **Money consumption expenditure** – all the expenditure of the population on the current consumption needs (food, non-food goods, services) which entered consumption and were actually consumed in the reference month.
 - **Expenditure on consumed food and beverages** – all the money expenditure that is meant to cover the food needs of the households.
 - **Expenditure on non-food goods** – all the money expenditure that is meant to cover the non-food needs of the households.
 - **Expenditure on payments for services** – all the money expenditure incurred by the households for services.

- **Expenditure on unconsumed food and beverages** – all the expenditure incurred to purchase food that was not consumed in the reference month, remaining in stock or being meant for other purposes (processing, animal and poultry food, gifts, losses).
- **Investment expenditure** – all the investment-type money expenditure incurred by a household, in the reference month, on the purchase of dwellings and other built structures, lands, high-capacity new and old machinery and equipment, livestock for milk, transport, breeding, materials (including labour) for new constructions, extensions, major (capital) repairs, shares, foreign currency.
- **Production expenditure** – all the money expenditure incurred by a household, in the reference month, on household production: the purchase of products for animal and poultry food, animals for meat and fur, poultry, products for sowing, the veterinary treatment of farmyard animals, other expenditure on household production.
- **Taxes, contributions, dues, fees** – all the money expenditure on compulsory payments to the fiscal system (taxes, contributions, dues, fees).
- **Other money expenditure** – all the money expenditure on amounts sent to relatives and other persons, amounts paid as maintenance (alimony) for children, amounts paid as funeral aid, mutual aid, raffle prizes etc., the change not given when shopping, money lost (including on gambling), stolen money, money paid as difference in exchanges of goods and animals etc., fines for non-compliance with traffic rules or as a result of the implementation of penalties etc.

B. The equivalent value of the consumption of food and non-food products from the household's own resources (evaluated in lei) – the value of the human and fodder-related consumption of food and some non-food products from the household's own resources (agricultural production, previous-period stocks, products processed in the household, products received as gifts or for work etc.).

Total consumption expenditure – all the expenditure of the households on the current consumption needs (food, non-food goods, services) which entered consumption, and the equivalent value of the human consumption of food from the household's own resources.

Total production expenditure – all the money expenditure incurred by a household on household production, as well as the equivalent value of the fodder-related consumption from own resources.

In QII 2024, the response rate was 79.2%.