



PRESS RELEASE

No. 135 of June 5, 2015

Household income and expenditure in 2014*Family Budget Survey (ABF)*

*For the accurate interpretation of indicators,
kindly see the Methodological Note on page 5 of the press release*

Attention!

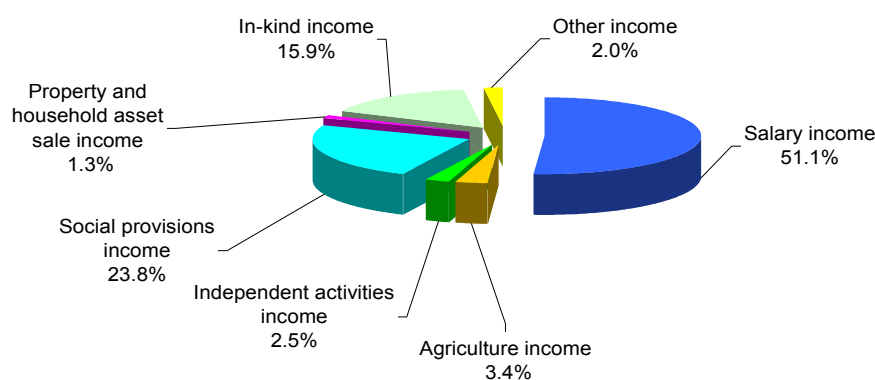
For 2014, the data have been estimated based on the resident population and they are not comparable with the series published for the preceding periods.

In 2014, the total monthly average income of the population, per household, was of 2500.7 lei; the average money income represented 84.1%. The total monthly average expenditure per household was of 2269.3 lei; the average consumption expenditure represented 72.2%.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

According to the results of the Family Budget Survey, in 2014, **the total monthly average income** was, in nominal terms, of 2500.7 lei per household and of 937.7 lei per person. *The money income* was 2104.3 lei monthly on average per household (789.0 lei per person) and the *in kind income* of 396.4 lei monthly per household (148.6 lei per person).

**The structure of the total household income, on formation sources,
in 2014**



The wages and the other related income constituted the most important source of income, having the biggest share in the total household income (51.1%).

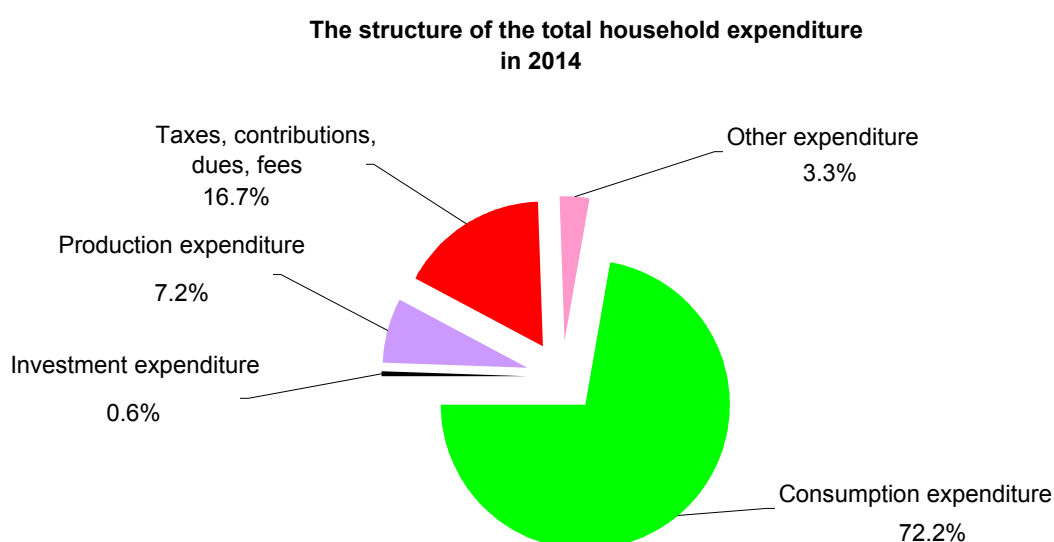
The following contributed to the formation of the household total income: *social provisions income* (23.8%), *agriculture income* (3.4%), *non-agricultural independent activities income* (2.5%) and *property and household asset sale income* (1.3%). An important weight also holds the *in-kind income* (15.9%), mainly the equivalent consumption value of the agro-food products from own resources (14.2%).

Differences of level and especially of structure between household incomes were registered based on **the residential area**. Thus, in 2014, the total average income per household from urban area was 30.0% greater than of households from rural and 11.2% greater than of the entire households. In the urban area, household income came 63.6% from wages, 23.0% from social provisions, the in-kind income being 7.4% of the total. In the rural area, the main income source was the agricultural production that provided 36.9% of the total income. The most part of it (28.7% of the total income) was represented by the equivalent value of the consumption of agro-food products from own resources, the money income from agriculture providing 8.2% of the rural household income. An important contribution to the rural household income had also the salary income (30.3%) and the social provisions income (25.0%).

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

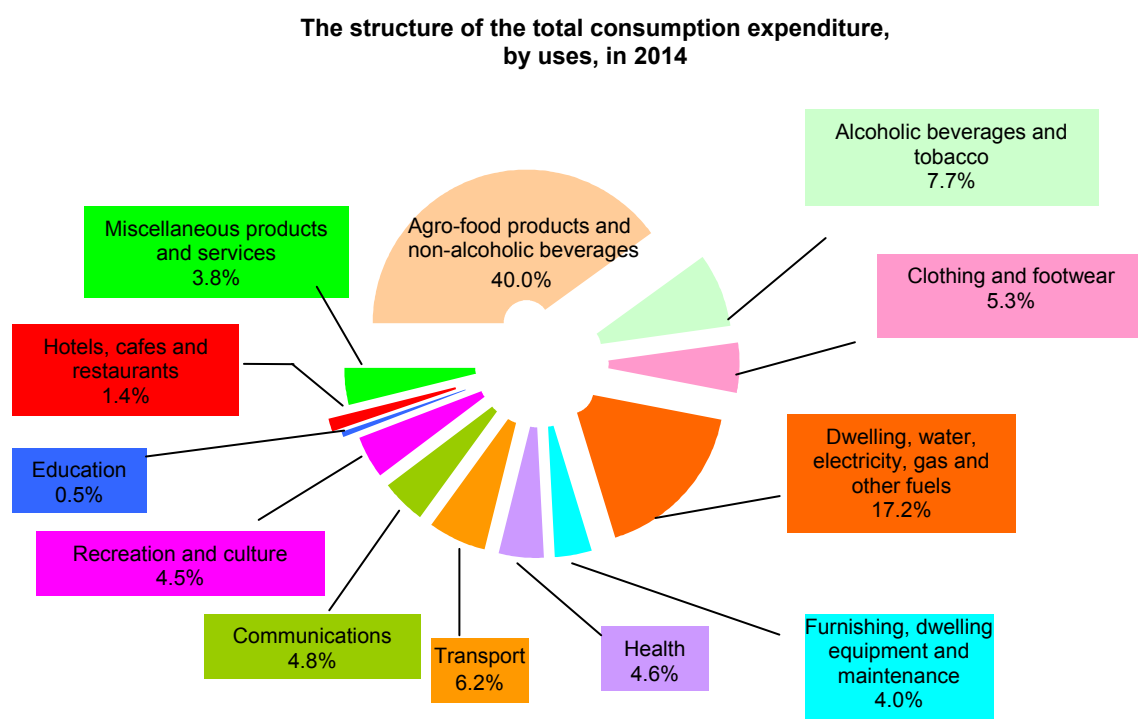
In 2014, **the total expenditure** of population was roughly of 2269.3 lei per month per household (850.9 lei per person) and was 90.7% of the total income.

The main **uses of the expenditure** done by the households are the consumption of food and non-food goods, of services and the income taxes, contributions and subscriptions paid to private and public administration and to the social insurance budgets, as well as the cover of some needs related to the household production (poultry and animal feed, work payment for the household production, seeds, veterinary services, etc.). The expenditure with investments, intended for purchasing or raising dwellings, purchasing land and equipment required by the household production and purchasing shares, etc. represent a very small weight in the total household expenditure (only 0.6%).



Some characteristics as to the size and the structure of the total consumption expenditure are determined by **the residential area**. Consequently, while the monthly average consumption expenditure is 444.5 lei greater with urban households than with rural ones, the food consumption expenditure is greater with only 34.2 lei. This is a result of the fact that in rural area 45.6% of the food consumption expenditure represents the equivalent value of the consumption from own resources. For the urban households, the food consumption from own resources covered 19.6% of the food consumption expenditure.

According to the standard classification of the consumption expenditure by use (COICOP), food and soft drinks roughly held approximately 40.0% of the household consumption in 2014.



A consumption component, with a relatively high weight as to the expenditure, is related to the dwelling (water, thermal energy, electricity, gas, fuel, furniture and the endowment and keeping of the dwelling). In 2014 it represented 21.2% of the total consumption expenditure. The most part of the expenditure with the dwelling was represented by heating and utilities expenditure (17.2%). On the opposite pole were the household expenditure with hotels, cafes and restaurants (1.4%) and those with the education (0.5%).

LEVEL AND STRUCTURE OF TOTAL INCOME IN 2014

	Total income	% of the total:							
		Money income	of which:				In-kind income	of which:	
			Gross salaries and other salary rights	Agricultural income	Income from independent non-agricultural activities	Income from social provisions		Equivalent value of income in kind obtained by employees and recipients of social provisions	Equivalent value of consumption of agro-food products from own resources
TOTAL	937.65	84.1	51.1	3.4	2.5	23.8	15.9	1.7	14.2
<i>Occupational status of household head:</i>									
of which:									
• Employee	1173.68	90.8	83.3	0.6	0.4	4.6	9.2	1.8	7.4
• Farmer	629.98	54.3	7.0	28.2	3.3	9.6	45.7	0.9	44.8
• Unemployed	527.87	82.8	40.1	3.3	2.6	19.1	17.2	2.5	14.7
• Pensioner	893.81	81.5	18.8	2.0	0.8	58.0	18.5	1.6	16.9
URBAN	1089.63	92.6	63.6	0.5	2.0	23.0	7.4	1.9	5.5
RURAL	760.13	70.0	30.3	8.2	3.3	25.0	30.0	1.3	28.7

LEVEL AND STRUCTURE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN 2014

	Total expenditure	% of the total:						
		Money expenditure	of which, money expenditure for:				Taxes, contributions, dues, fees	Equivalent value of consumption of agro-food products from own resources
			Consumption expenditure	Consumed food and beverages	Purchase of non-food goods	Payment of service		
TOTAL	850.86	84.4	62.6	21.7	21.8	19.1	16.7	15.6
<i>Occupational status of household head:</i>								
of which:								
• Employee	1050.88	91.7	61.7	20.4	21.5	19.8	26.3	8.3
• Farmer	611.12	53.9	45.0	16.9	18.3	9.8	2.2	46.1
• Unemployed	532.18	85.5	71.0	26.9	20.5	23.6	11.4	14.5
• Pensioner	798.57	81.1	66.2	23.7	23.0	19.5	8.0	18.9
URBAN	969.09	93.8	68.3	23.6	21.6	23.1	21.2	6.2
RURAL	712.76	69.4	53.4	18.7	22.1	12.6	9.5	30.6

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

Total income includes:

-Money income;

-Income in kind (evaluated in lei).

-Money income – all the money cash coming from various origin sources for which there is no obligation to be returned (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 and in kind (evaluated in lei at selling price of the unit) as salary, increases and indemnities as percentage or in fixed amounts for special work conditions (stipulated by the law or by individual or collective labour contracts), both for time effectively worked in normal work program or overtime, and for paid time not worked, premiums and benefit from net profit, other income assimilated to salary, effectively cashed in the reference month, no matter which period, as well as money withheld (taxes, contributions, instalment for goods and loans etc.).

Agriculture income – all the money cash from agricultural companies and associations, from sales of agro-food products, animals and poultry (pets) and from provision of agricultural works.

Independent non-agricultural activities income – all the money cash from facts about trade, provisions of services, practice of trade, from liberal professions and intellectual property rights.

Social provisions income – all the money cash from provisions of social protection, namely: pension income, other income assimilated to pensions; indemnities for sick and maternity leaves; provisions from unemployment fund; family provisions; social assistance provisions and other provisions.

Property income – all the money cash from concession of use of goods, as a result of holding titles of participation in investment close/open funds, of deposits in the CEC Bank, other banks and similar institutions (leases, rents, dividends, interests).

Income from sale of assets from household patrimony – all the money cash from transfer of property rights over stocks and shares and social parts, from sale of foreign currency, lands, houses and other new and old goods which are not from own production.

-Income in kind (evaluated in lei) includes:

♦ equivalent value of human and fodder consumption of agro-food and non-food products coming from own resources of the household (from production, stocks, work, gift etc.). Evaluation in lei is done at average purchasing prices of products in the reference month by statistical regions.

♦ equivalent value of income in kind obtained by employees and beneficiaries of social provisions (evaluated at selling price of the day).

Total expenditure includes:

-Money expenditure;

-Equivalent value of human and fodder consumption of agro-food products from own resources of household.

-Money expenditure – all the money expenditure, no matter of destination (including equivalent value of income in kind obtained by employees and beneficiaries of social provisions, excluding amounts deposited at the CEC Bank, other banks and similar institutions, loans and credits returned) to: purchase food products (consumed or unconsumed in the reference period), non-food goods and payment of services; investments; production; payment of taxes, contributions, dues, fees; other money expenditure.

- Equivalent value of human and fodder consumption of food and non-food goods from own resources of households – value expression of human and fodder consumption of food products and some non-food products coming from own resources of household (agricultural production, previous period stocks, products processed in the household, products received as gift or for work etc.).

Total consumption expenditure – all the expenditure of population for current consumption needs (food products, non-food goods, services) and entered the consumption, equivalent value of human consumption of agro-food products from own resources of household.

Total expenditure for food consumption – all the money expenditure and in kind to cover the food needs of a household or person, in a certain period of time.

Total expenditure for non-food goods – all the money expenditure and in kind to cover the non-food needs of a household or person, in a certain period of time.

Expenditure for payment of services – all the money expenditure of a household or person for the payment of services, in a certain period of time.

Expenditure for unconsumed food and beverages – all the expenditure to purchase food products which were not consumed in the reference month, remaining in the stock or being meant for other purposes (processing, animal and poultry food, gift, losses).

Taxes, contributions, dues, fees – all the money expenditure for compulsory payments to fiscal system (taxes, contributions, dues, fees).

For more information (household income and expenditure by household categories, averages, regions and other household characteristics, as well as food consumption level and structure), see the statistical publication “Co-ordinates of the living standard in Romania. Population income and consumption in 2014”, date of issue June 19, 2015.

The next press release will be issued in July 2015.