

Household consumption by purpose

Statistics Explained

Data extracted in November 2019.
Planned article update: November 2020.

This article analyses trends in the structure of [household final consumption expenditure](#) by consumption purpose ([COICOP](#)) which can be expected to have a significant influence on [citizen's wellbeing](#) .

Analysis of EU aggregates

Trends of EU-28 household expenditure 2008-2018

In 2018, [EU-28](#) total household expenditure amounted to 54.3 % of [GDP](#) . This was a slight decrease compared with 2017, when it amounted to 54.4 % of GDP. Except for the years 2008, 2009 and 2012, an overall downward trend has been observed since 2000, where household expenditure peaked at 57.0% of GDP.

Composition of EU-28 household expenditure in 2018

Looking at the composition of EU-28 household expenditure by consumption purpose by the main 10 COICOP categories based on current price figures (see Tables 1, 2 and Figure 1), almost a quarter of EU-28 household expenditure (24.0 % of total or 13.0 % of GDP) was devoted to 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels'. Other large shares are observed for 'Transport' (13.2 % of total or 7.2 % of GDP), 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' (12.1 % of total or 6.6 % of GDP) and 'Miscellaneous goods and services' (11.4 % of total or 6.2 % of GDP). 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels', 'Transport' and 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' account for almost half of the total household expenditure (49.3 %).

Evolution of household expenditure by consumption purpose - COICOP, EU-28, 2008-2018, cumulated % of GDP

% of GDP	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2008 to 2018
Total	55.2	55.9	55.7	55.6	55.9	55.7	55.3	54.8	54.6	54.4	54.3	55.2
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.8
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
Clothing and footwear	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	12.8	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.8	13.9	13.7	13.5	13.3	13.1	13.0	13.4
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
Health	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Transport	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.1
Communications	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Recreation and culture	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0
Education	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Restaurants and hotels	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6
Miscellaneous goods and services	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_10_co3_p3)

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Table 1: Evolution of household expenditure by consumption purpose - COICOP, EU-28, 2008-2018, cumulated % of GDP Source: Eurostat (nama_10_co3_p3)

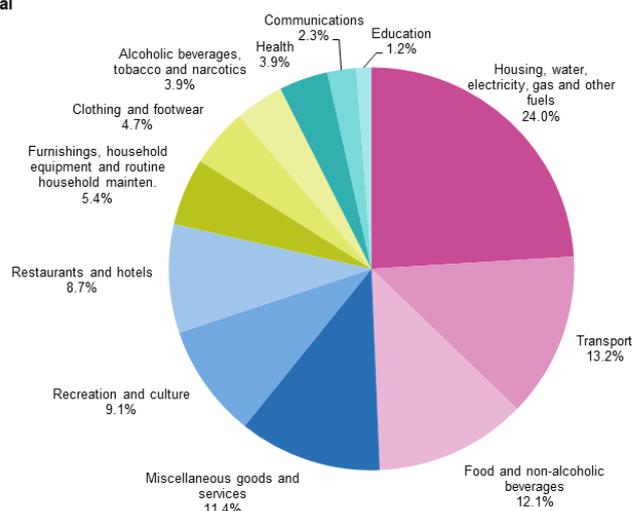
Evolution of household expenditure by consumption purpose - COICOP, EU-28, 2008-2018, share of total												
% of total expenditure	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2008 to 2018
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
Clothing and footwear	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.9
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	23.2	24.1	24.3	24.2	24.8	25.0	24.7	24.7	24.4	24.0	24.0	24.3
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Health	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
Transport	13.3	12.8	12.8	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.9	13.2	12.9
Communications	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6
Recreation and culture	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.0
Education	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Restaurants and hotels	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	12.1	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.5

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_10_co3_p3)

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Table 2: Evolution of household expenditure by consumption purpose - COICOP, EU-28, 2008-2018, share of total Source: Eurostat (nama_10_co3_p3)

Household expenditure by consumption purpose - COICOP, EU-28, 2018, share of total



Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_10_co3_p3)

eurostat

Figure 1: Household expenditure by consumption purpose - COICOP, EU-28, 2018, share of total Source: Eurostat (nama_10_co3_p3)

'Restaurants and hotels' (8.7% of total or 4.7% of GDP) and 'Recreation and culture' (9.1 % of total or 4.9 % of GDP each) followed. The remaining household spending was distributed over 'Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance' (5.4 % of total or 3.0 % of GDP), 'Clothing and footwear' (4.7 % of total or 2.6 % of GDP), 'Health' and 'Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics' (both 3.9 % of total or 2.1 % of GDP), 'Communications' (2.3% of total or 1.3 % of GDP) and 'Education' (1.2 % of total or 0.6 % of GDP) – which together represented 21.4 % of total expenditure or 11.7 % of EU-28 GDP in 2018.

Evolution of shares over time

While the overall share of GDP fluctuated between a highest level of 55.9 % (2009 and 2012) and a lowest level of 54.3 % of GDP (in 2018) over the period 2008-2018, the composition of household expenditure changed gradually over time.

Most notably, the biggest increase in the share of total expenditure and share of GDP over 2008-2018 is noted for 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' (by 0.8 percentage points (p.p.) in the share of total expenditure and 0.2 p.p. in GDP), 'Restaurants and hotels' (by 0.5 p.p. in the share of total expenditure and 0.2 p.p. in GDP) and 'Health' (by 0.4 p.p. in the share of total expenditure and 0.2 p.p. in GDP) while the biggest decrease is noted for 'Miscellaneous goods and services' (by 0.7 p.p. in the share of total expenditure and 0.5 p.p. in GDP), 'Communications' (by 0.5 p.p. in the share of total expenditure and 0.2 p.p. in GDP) and 'Clothing and footwear' (by 0.4 p.p. in the share of total expenditure and 0.2 p.p. in GDP).

Evolution of volumes

The analysis of household consumption in terms of volumes allows also some interesting insights: the development of volumes (of total) during the period 2008-2018 shows an increase (of 10.6%), although year 2009 (the crisis year) and 2012 show a slight decrease. The largest increases were recorded in 'Communications' (of 30.8%), 'Health' (24.8%) and 'Recreation and culture' (20.0%). A reduction was noted for 'Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics' (-10.6%).

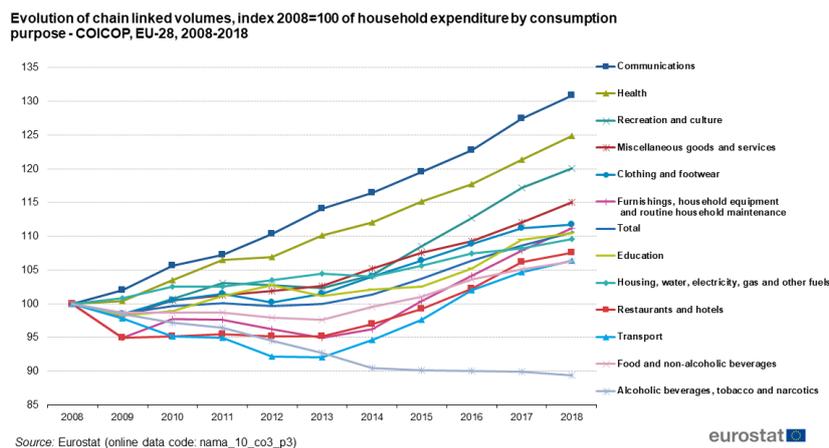


Figure 2: Evolution of chain linked volumes, index 2008=100 of household expenditure by consumption purpose - COICOP, EU-28, 2008-2018 Source: Eurostat (nama_10_co3_p3)

The detailed table corresponding to Figure 2 is available [here](#).

Evolution of implicit deflator

Finally, some trends in the implicit deflator¹ seem worth mentioning: the development of implicit prices (of total) during the period 2008-2018 shows a steady increase (of 8.1%), except for 2009 (the crisis year) and 2016. The largest increases were recorded in 'Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics' (of 31.7%), 'Education' (of 30.6%), 'Restaurants and hotels' (of 18.5%) and 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' (of 12.5%); reductions were noted in 'Communications' (of -23.0%), 'Clothing and footwear' and 'Miscellaneous goods and services' (both of -1.4%), as well as 'Recreation and culture' (of -1.0%).

¹Implicit deflator series are derived as a ratio of current price to chain-linked volumes series and give indication of underlying price changes.

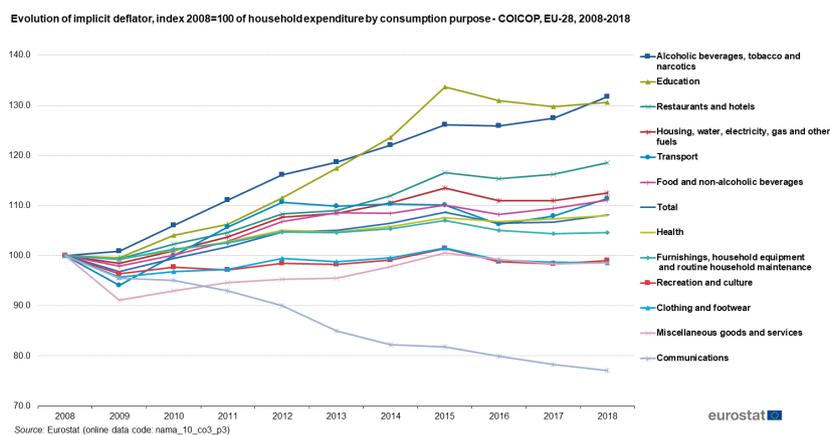


Figure 3: Evolution of implicit deflator, index 2008=100 of household expenditure by consumption purpose - COICOP, EU-28, 2008-2018 Source: Eurostat (nama_10_co3_p3)

The detailed table corresponding to Figure 3 is available [here](#).

Country specific trends

Household expenditure shares in 2018 highest in Croatia and Cyprus

Looking at particular countries, the analysis in this article can only point out some interesting trends: as a ratio to GDP in 2018, the highest levels of household expenditure were found in Croatia (72.7% of GDP), Cyprus (72.1%) and Portugal (68.8%), while the lowest levels were found in Ireland (30.0%), Luxembourg (33.3%), Sweden (43.2%) and the Netherlands (43.4%).

Household expenditure by consumption purpose - COICOP, Member States, 2018, cumulated % of GDP

	Total	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	Health	Transport	Communications	Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous
EU-28	54.3	6.6	2.1	2.6	13.0	3.0	2.1	7.2	1.3	4.9	0.6	4.7	6.2
EA 19	53.0	6.6	2.0	2.5	12.5	3.0	2.3	7.0	1.3	4.6	0.5	4.8	6.0
Belgium	49.1	6.1	2.0	2.3	11.9	2.9	3.2	5.6	1.0	4.1	0.2	3.2	6.5
Bulgaria	63.1	12.0	3.3	2.0	12.6	3.2	4.0	8.4	3.0	4.9	0.8	4.4	4.5
Czechia	48.4	7.8	3.8	1.8	12.2	2.6	1.2	5.1	1.3	4.3	0.3	4.3	3.9
Denmark	45.9	5.2	1.6	1.9	12.9	2.4	1.3	5.7	0.9	5.3	0.4	2.9	5.3
Germany	49.6	5.3	1.6	2.3	11.7	3.2	2.6	6.9	1.2	5.5	0.5	2.7	6.2
Estonia	49.5	9.7	3.8	3.1	9.4	2.2	1.6	5.7	1.2	4.1	0.3	4.2	4.1
Ireland	30.0	2.6	1.5	1.1	7.3	1.3	1.5	3.9	0.7	1.7	0.7	5.0	2.6
Greece (*)	73.0	12.4	3.6	2.7	14.5	2.0	3.2	9.9	3.2	3.4	1.5	11.2	5.4
Spain	60.5	7.5	2.4	2.7	13.2	2.9	2.5	7.7	1.6	4.5	0.9	8.8	5.8
France	52.6	6.9	2.0	1.9	13.8	2.5	2.1	7.4	1.2	4.2	0.3	4.0	6.4
Croatia	72.7	13.7	4.8	3.0	12.2	3.4	2.9	7.0	2.9	6.1	0.7	10.7	5.3
Italy	61.0	8.6	2.5	3.7	13.9	3.8	2.1	7.8	1.4	4.1	0.5	6.3	6.3
Cyprus	72.1	8.4	3.9	3.6	10.9	3.3	3.8	10.6	1.8	4.6	2.2	12.1	6.9
Latvia	58.7	10.4	4.3	3.0	12.5	2.4	2.7	7.0	1.7	6.1	0.9	4.0	3.8
Lithuania	61.7	12.9	3.5	3.7	9.2	4.4	2.7	9.8	1.6	5.1	0.3	2.6	5.9
Luxembourg	33.3	3.0	2.8	1.7	8.1	1.8	1.0	5.3	0.4	2.0	0.3	2.4	4.5
Hungary	49.5	9.0	3.7	1.8	9.0	2.4	2.1	6.8	1.6	3.6	0.8	4.6	4.2
Malta	52.3	6.1	2.1	2.5	5.4	3.6	2.0	6.1	1.8	5.1	0.9	10.8	5.8
Netherlands	43.4	5.0	1.4	2.3	10.4	2.5	1.4	5.4	1.1	4.3	0.3	3.8	5.6
Austria	51.7	5.0	1.7	2.9	11.5	3.4	2.0	6.4	1.0	5.2	0.5	7.1	5.2
Poland	57.7	9.5	3.2	3.1	11.8	3.3	3.3	7.4	1.2	4.7	0.6	2.1	7.5
Portugal	68.8	11.3	2.1	4.1	12.1	3.3	3.6	9.3	1.7	3.9	1.1	9.1	7.4
Romania	60.7	16.9	3.5	2.1	13.7	2.8	3.6	6.8	2.5	3.5	1.3	1.9	2.3
Slovenia	55.2	7.7	2.7	2.9	10.4	2.7	2.1	9.3	1.6	5.2	0.7	4.2	5.6
Slovakia	55.5	9.6	3.0	2.3	15.4	3.4	1.3	3.6	1.8	5.5	0.8	3.4	5.2
Finland	50.2	5.8	2.4	2.1	14.3	2.4	2.4	6.0	1.2	5.2	0.2	3.4	5.0
Sweden	43.2	5.4	1.5	1.8	11.2	2.6	1.4	5.3	1.4	4.8	0.1	3.1	4.7
United Kingdom	62.6	4.9	2.1	3.2	16.2	3.1	1.3	8.5	1.0	7.0	1.5	5.8	8.1

(*) Greece: 2017 data
Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_10_co3_p3)

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Table 3: Household expenditure by consumption purpose - COICOP, Member States, 2018, cumulated % of GDP Source: Eurostat (nama_10_co3_p3)

Household expenditure by consumption purpose - COICOP, Member States, 2018, share of total

	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	Health	Transport	Communications	Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous
EU-28	12.1	3.9	4.7	24.0	5.4	3.9	13.2	2.3	9.1	1.2	8.7	11.4
EA-19	12.5	3.8	4.7	23.6	5.6	4.4	13.2	2.4	8.6	0.9	9.0	11.3
Belgium	12.5	4.2	4.8	24.3	6.0	6.6	11.4	2.1	8.3	0.4	6.5	13.2
Bulgaria	19.1	5.2	3.2	19.9	5.1	6.3	13.3	4.8	7.8	1.2	7.0	7.1
Czechia	16.0	7.9	3.6	25.2	5.4	2.4	10.4	2.7	8.9	0.5	8.9	8.0
Denmark	11.4	3.5	4.2	28.1	5.3	2.8	12.5	1.9	11.6	0.8	6.3	11.5
Germany	10.8	3.2	4.6	23.6	6.4	5.2	13.8	2.3	11.1	0.9	5.5	12.5
Estonia	19.6	7.8	6.2	19.1	4.4	3.2	11.6	2.5	8.4	0.5	8.5	8.3
Ireland	8.7	4.9	3.8	24.3	4.4	5.0	12.9	2.4	5.8	2.4	16.7	8.7
Greece (*)	16.9	4.9	3.7	19.8	2.8	4.4	13.6	4.4	4.6	2.1	15.4	7.3
Spain	12.5	4.0	4.4	21.9	4.7	4.1	12.7	2.6	7.5	1.5	14.6	9.7
France	13.1	3.7	3.6	26.3	4.8	4.0	14.1	2.4	7.9	0.5	7.6	12.2
Croatia	18.8	6.7	4.1	16.8	4.7	4.1	9.7	4.0	8.3	0.9	14.7	7.2
Italy	14.1	4.1	6.0	22.7	6.2	3.5	12.8	2.3	6.7	0.9	10.3	10.3
Cyprus	11.6	5.5	5.0	15.1	4.6	5.2	14.7	2.5	6.3	3.0	16.8	9.6
Latvia	17.8	7.3	5.1	21.4	4.0	4.6	11.8	2.9	10.3	1.5	6.8	6.5
Lithuania	20.9	5.7	6.0	15.0	7.1	4.4	15.8	2.7	8.3	0.5	4.2	9.6
Luxembourg	9.1	8.3	5.1	24.2	5.5	3.1	15.8	1.3	6.1	0.9	7.2	13.4
Hungary	18.1	7.6	3.7	18.1	4.9	4.2	13.7	3.3	7.2	1.6	9.3	8.4
Malta	11.7	4.0	4.8	10.3	7.0	3.8	11.6	3.5	9.8	1.7	20.6	11.2
Netherlands	11.4	3.2	5.3	23.9	5.7	3.3	12.4	2.6	9.9	0.7	8.7	12.8
Austria	9.7	3.2	5.6	22.2	6.6	3.8	12.3	1.9	10.0	0.9	13.6	10.0
Poland	16.4	5.6	5.3	20.5	5.7	5.8	12.9	2.1	8.1	1.0	3.6	13.0
Portugal	16.4	3.1	5.9	17.6	4.8	5.3	13.4	2.4	6.6	1.6	13.2	10.7
Romania	27.8	5.7	3.5	22.5	4.6	6.0	11.2	4.1	5.8	2.1	3.1	3.7
Slovenia	14.0	4.8	5.3	18.9	4.9	3.9	16.9	2.8	9.4	1.2	7.6	10.2
Slovakia	17.4	5.4	4.2	27.7	6.2	2.4	6.6	3.2	9.9	1.5	6.1	9.4
Finland	11.6	4.7	4.1	28.5	4.7	4.8	11.9	2.4	10.3	0.4	6.7	9.9
Sweden	12.6	3.4	4.2	25.9	6.0	3.1	12.2	3.2	11.1	0.3	7.1	10.9
United Kingdom	7.8	3.3	5.1	26.0	4.9	2.0	13.7	1.6	11.1	2.3	9.3	13.0

(*) Greece: 2017 data
Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_10_co3_p3)

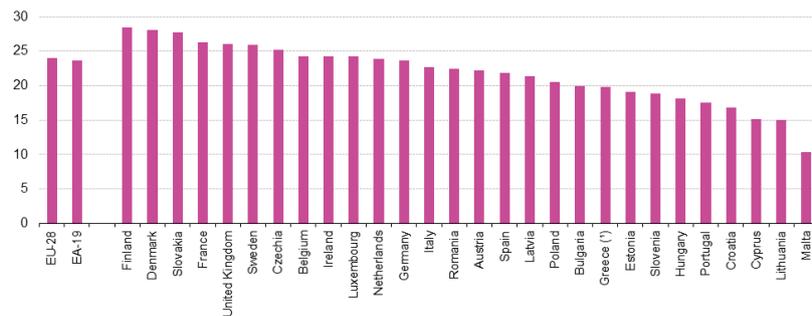
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Table 4: Household expenditure by consumption purpose - COICOP, Member States, 2018, share of totalSource: Eurostat (nama_10_co3_p3)

In the EU as a whole, as well as in nearly all EU countries (except Estonia, Croatia, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta and Romania) 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' was the most important item of household expenditure, followed by 'Transport' and 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages'.

As regards expenditure 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels', the highest levels of household expenditure were found in Finland (28.5%), Denmark (28.1%) and Slovakia (27.7%), while the lowest levels were observed in Malta (10.3%), Lithuania (15.0%) and Cyprus (15.1%).

Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels, Member States, 2018, % of total expenditure



(*) Greece: 2017 data
Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_10_co3_p3)

eurostat

Figure 4: Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels, Member States, 2018, % of total expenditureSource: Eurostat (nama_10_co3_p3)

For expenditure on 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages', the highest shares were found in Romania (27.8%), Lithuania (20.9%), Estonia (19.6%) and Bulgaria (19.1%), while the lowest shares were observed in United Kingdom (7.8%), Ireland (8.7%), Luxembourg (9.1%) and Austria (9.7%).

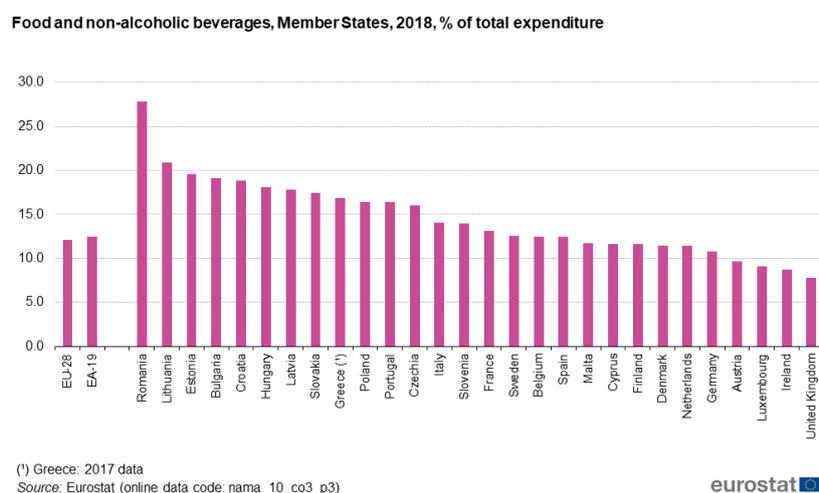


Figure 5: Food and non-alcoholic beverages, Member States, 2018, % of total expenditure Source: Eurostat (nama_10_co3_p3)

Concerning expenditure on 'Transport', the highest shares of household expenditure were found in Slovenia (16.9%), Lithuania and Luxembourg (both 15.8%), while the lowest levels were found in Slovakia (6.6%), Croatia (9.7 %) and Czechia (10.4%).

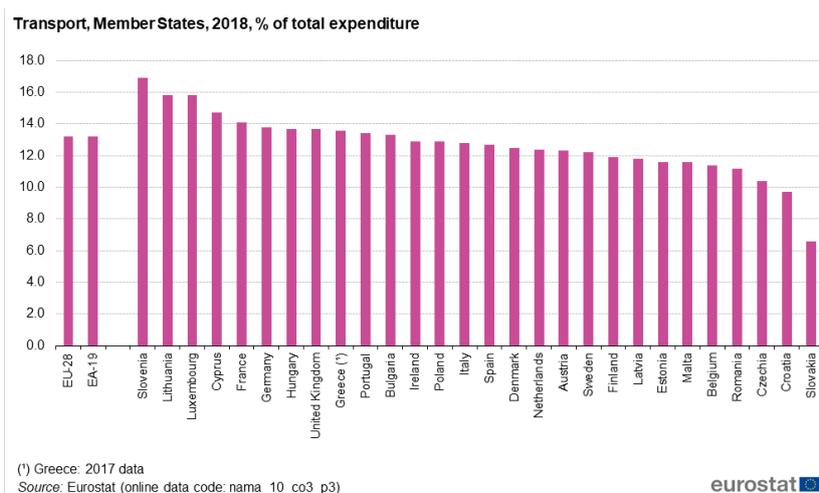


Figure 6: Transport, Member States, 2018, % of total expenditure Source: Eurostat (nama_10_co3_p3)

Data sources

Eurostat collects data on household final consumption expenditure according to the international Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP) in the framework of ESA2010.

The transmission requirements for each dataset are defined in ESA 2010 transmission programme. For COICOP data these are t+9 months after the reference period. Therefore, in this article the latest data available refer to the year 2018.

Breakdowns

Household consumption expenditure is classified by consumption purpose according to the COICOP classification (Classification Of Individual Consumption by Purpose, see also Commission Regulation (EC) No 113/2002 of 23 January 2002). COICOP categories at three-digit level are as follows:

P010 - Food and non-alcoholic beverages
P011 - Food
P012 - Non-alcoholic beverages
P020 - Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics
P021 - Alcoholic beverages
P022 - Tobacco
P023 - Narcotics
P030 - Clothing and footwear
P031 - Clothing
P032 - Footwear
P040 - Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels
P041 - Actual rentals for housing
P042 - Imputed rentals for housing
P043 - Maintenance and repair of the dwelling
P044 - Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling
P045 - Electricity, gas and other fuels
P050 - Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance
P051 - Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings
P052 - Household textiles
P053 - Household appliances
P054 - Glassware, tableware and household utensils
P055 - Tools and equipment for house and garden
P056 - Goods and services for routine household maintenance
P060 - Health
P061 - Medical products, appliances and equipment
P062 - Outpatient services
P063 - Hospital services
P070 - Transport
P071 - Purchase of vehicles
P072 - Operation of personal transport equipment
P073 - Transport services
P080 - Communication
P081 - Postal services
P082 - Telephone and telefax equipment
P083 - Telephone and telefax services
P090 - Recreation and culture
P091 - Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment

P092 - Other major durables for recreation and culture
P093 - Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets
P094 - Recreational and cultural services
P095 - Newspapers, books and stationery
P096 - Package holidays
P100 - Education
P101 - Pre-primary and primary education
P102 - Secondary education
P103 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education
P104 - Tertiary education
P105 - Education not definable by level
P110 - Restaurants and hotels
P111 - Catering services
P112 - Accommodation services
P120 - Miscellaneous goods and services
P121 - Personal care
P122 - Prostitution
P123 - Personal effects n.e.c.
P124 - Social protection
P125 - Insurance
P126 - Financial services n.e.c.
P127 - Other services n.e.c.

Derogations

Breakdowns of CP100 Education and CP80 Communication are not published as several countries have derogations from the data transmission requirements of ESA 2010. For CP100: Denmark, Ireland, France. For CP80: Ireland.

Context

Consumption expenditure is what people, acting either individually or collectively, spend on goods and services to satisfy their needs and wants. A household's economic well-being can be expressed in terms of its access to goods and services. The more that can be consumed, the higher the level of economic well-being, though the relationship between the two is not a linear one. Measuring consumption expenditure might, therefore, be a way of measuring economic well-being.

Studies of consumption investigate how and why society and individuals consume goods and services, and how this affects society and human relationships. Contemporary studies focus on meanings of goods and the role of consumption in identity making. Traditionally, consumption was seen as rather unimportant compared to production, and the political and economic issues surrounding it. However, with the development of a consumer society, increasing consumer power in the market place, the growth in marketing, advertising, sophisticated consumers, ethical consumption etc., it is recognised as central to modern life.

In national accounts, the final consumption expenditure of households is the biggest component of the expenditure approach to GDP. Its evolution allows an assessment of purchases made by households, reflecting

changes in wages and other incomes, but also in employment and in savings behaviour.

Other articles

- [Consumer prices - inflation](#)
- [Archive:Household consumption expenditure - national accounts](#)

Tables

- [National accounts \(including GDP\) \(t_na\)](#) , see:

Annual national accounts (t_nama)

National accounts detailed breakdowns (by industry, by product, by consumption purpose) (t_nama_brk)

Final consumption expenditure of households by consumption purpose (COICOP) (t_nama_co)

Household expenditure per inhabitant, by category (tsdpc520)

- [Prices](#)

Database

- [Consumption expenditure of private households \(hbs\)](#) , see:

Mean consumption expenditure of private households (hbs_exp)

Structure of mean consumption expenditure (hbs_struc)

- [National accounts \(na\)](#) , see:

Annual national accounts (nama),

National Accounts detailed breakdowns (by industry, by product, by consumption purpose) (nama_brk)

Final consumption expenditure of households by consumption purpose (COICOP) (nama_co)

Final consumption expenditure of households by consumption purpose - COICOP 3 digit - aggregates at current prices (nama_co3_c)

Final consumption expenditure of households by consumption purpose - COICOP 3 digit - volumes (nama_co3_k)

Final consumption expenditure of households by consumption purpose - COICOP 3 digit - price indices (nama_co3_p)

- [Prices \(prc\)](#) , see:

Harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICP) (prc_hicp)

HICP - Item weights (prc_hicp_inw)

Dedicated section

- [National accounts \(including GDP\)](#)

Publications

- [Essential SNA — Building the basics — 2014 edition](#)
- [European system of accounts — ESA 2010](#)
- [European system of accounts — ESA 2010 — Transmission programme of data \(multilingual\)](#)
- [Handbook on price and volume measures in national accounts](#)
- [Manual on the changes between ESA 95 and ESA 2010 — 2014 edition](#)
- [Regulation \(EC\) No 113/2002](#) of 23 January 2002 on Classification of expenditure according to purpose
- [Regulation \(EU\) No 549/2013](#) (ESA 2010 Regulation) of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union
- [Implementing Decision \(EU No 403/2014\)](#) of 26 June 2014 on granting derogations to Member States

Methodology

- [Annual national accounts](#) (ESMS metadata file — nama_esms)
- [Consumption expenditure of private households](#) (ESMS metadata file — hbs_esms)
- [Harmonised indices of consumer prices \(HICP\)](#) (ESMS metadata file — prc_hicp_esms)

Visualisations

- [Regional Statistics Illustrated](#) - select statistical domain 'xxx' (= *Agriculture, Economy, Education, Health, Information society, Labour market, Population, Science and technology, Tourism or Transport*) (top right)