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Evolution of Household Income and Expenditures 2006

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Report Highlights:

This report presents a summary of the main findings of the 2004 survey by the Costa Rican National Institute for Statistics and Census. The main findings are grouped in three sections: demographic and economic changes that occurred during the 16 year-period ending in 2004. In 2004, food expenditures represented 92 percent of total household expenditures on food and beverages. Almost 50 percent of total household food expenditures were dedicated to three categories: (1) Bread and Cereals, (2) Meat Products and (3) Milk, Cheese and Egg Products. The breakdown of the main categories in household food expenditures follow: Bread and Cereals represented 24 percent of household food expenditures, Meat Products represented 20 percent, Milk, Cheese and Eggs 17 percent, Vegetables 13 percent, Fruits 6 percent and Sugar and Confectionaries 6 percent.

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INTRODUCTION

The Evolution of Household Income and Expenditures in Costa Rica A Comparison of the 1988 and 2004 National Surveys

The National Institute for Statistics and Census (INEC) conducted a National Survey on Incomes and Expenditures of Costa Rican Households during the period April 2004 – April 2005. This survey researched economic and social variables such as household and individual incomes and the way these incomes were used by Costa Rican consumers to satisfy their needs. The survey is useful for U.S. exporters of food and beverages interested in learning about the characteristics of the Costa Rican market and the preferences of Costa Rican consumers for final goods and services, including food and beverage products.

The country completed a previous survey in 1988, or 16 years before. The comparison between the two surveys helps identify the evolution of income, expenditures and consumption patterns of different population groups and the effect that these changes had on the goods and services that Costa Rican households purchased. The way households spend is determined by factors such as the size and structure of each household, the needs and preferences of the household members, their geographic location and most importantly, their income level. Changes have occurred in the level and distribution of household incomes and in the amounts and structure of expenditures during the 16-year period that helps explain the level and the distribution of household expenses among different goods and services in 2004.

This report presents a summary of the main findings of the 2004 survey grouped in three sections: demographic and economic changes that occurred during the 16 year-period ending in 2004, a comparison of household income and expenses between 1988 and 2004, and a more in-depth review of the characteristics of population, housing, and household income and expenses in 2004. INEC's publication of the survey can be reviewed online at <http://www.inec.go.cr/03EstadEconomicas/09EncuestaIngresos/Publicacion/series/Principales%20Resultados%20Encuesta%20Nacional%20de%20Ingresos%20y%20Gastos%20de%20Olos%20Hogares%202004/Publicacion.pdf>.

The main demographic and economic changes identified in the 2004 survey follows.

The Effects of Demographic and Economic Factors on Household Income Levels

Demographic and economic changes that the country experienced between 1988 and 2004 created important structural adjustments that impacted, among others, the size and composition of households, the age structure of the population and the entry of new workers to the job market. These changes directly or indirectly influenced the level and structure of income and expenditures of Costa Rican households by 2004.

- During the 16 year-period, the population grew by 38% to 4.3 million inhabitants in 2004. Nevertheless, the rate of natural growth (the difference between newborns and deaths) decreased during this period due to a lower birth rate. This fall was partially offset by an increase in international immigration (the percentage of foreign population doubled from 4 to 8 percent from 1984 to 2000).
- The average size of the Costa Rican household decreased. The lower rate of natural growth resulted in a reduction of the average size of the Costa Rican household from 4.6 to 3.7 members, almost one person less per household.

- The population grew older. Infant mortality decreased and life expectancy increased (from 76 to 78.7 years). These factors contributed to a change in the age structure resulting in a more adult or older population. A change in the age structure may modify the composition of household expenses. A younger population needs to allocate more resources to buy more of certain items such as milk, toys and learning materials. A more adult population spends more on health related products and services. A higher income per capita in each household also affects the consumption patterns of Costa Rican households.
- In 2004, the composition of the population by age group was as follows: 29.3 percent were individuals less than 15 years old, 64.3 percent were between 15 and 64 years old and 6.4 percent were 65 years old or older.
- The proportion of the population in working age increased as the country reduced the relative participation of the group of younger people (less than 15 years old) and increased the relative participation of the intermediate and adult groups. A higher income per capita may result from the combination of a larger proportion of population in working age and the decrease in the average size of each household, if more employment opportunities are generated.
- Household income increased in real terms. Household income is closely related to economic growth. From 1988 to 2004 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) doubled in size and grew in real terms by an average 4.7 per cent each year. GDP per capita increased 2.7 per cent annually during the same period and 44 per cent in 2004 compared to 1988. This growth in production and income contributed to an increase in average household income by 34 per cent in 16 years. The reader should note that per capita income of Costa Rica is the highest in Central America.
- The growth of international trade also contributed to increase household income and to modify the structure of household expenditures. Exports grew by an average 10 per cent each year between 1988 and 2004 while imports increased annually by 11 per cent during the same period. Export growth is expected to result in better jobs, higher investment and production levels and consequently in an increase in income levels. At the same time, the growth and diversification of imports impacts consumption expenditures of Costa Rican households. Imported goods and services for final consumption increased 11 percent each year between 1988 and 2004.
- Direct foreign investment also increased during the period expanding the levels of Gross Fixed Capital, production and income. Direct Foreign Investment almost quadrupled during the period, increasing from \$123 million in 1988 to \$597 million in 2004.
- Employment levels increased as the economy expanded. Employment grew at an annual average rate of 4.2 percent during the period, as the economy created a total of 42,500 new jobs each year between 1988 and 2004.
- The Agriculture, Fishing and Mining sectors decreased its participation as employers during the period. In 1988, 30 percent of the labor force was working for these sectors. Sixteen years later these sectors were hiring 19 percent of the workforce. By the end of the period, the Service sector had become the main employer in this country, increasing its relative participation from 48 percent of the workforce in 1988 to 61 percent in 2004.

- These changes also help explain the variations in the levels and distribution of household incomes, since the productivity and remunerations of the workforce (the main source of household income in this country) vary between sectors.
- More women were working. The relative participation of working women in the job market increased from 30 percent in 1988 to 37 percent in 2004. This participation contributed to higher household incomes and higher food expenditures. It also favors the use of frozen foods and prepared foods since working women have less time available for cooking.
- The number of income earners increased during the period. As more women entered the market and as the population grew older, the average number of income earners increased from 1.8 per household in 1988 to 2.1 in 2004.
- Nevertheless, the Costa Rican economy also faced challenges during the 16 year-period. Price levels remained relatively high, although the rate of inflation decreased during the latter years of the period. The rate of inflation fell from 25 percent in 1988 to an average 10 percent during the last five years prior to 2004. However, it increased to 13.1 percent that year.
- The fiscal deficit grew during the period, contributing to keep the rate of inflation at relatively high levels. The fiscal deficit as percentage of GDP increased from 1.9 percent in 1988 to 3.0 percent in 2004.
- As mentioned above, from 1988 to 2004, the purchasing capacity of Costa Rican households increased as the average household income grew in real terms. In 2004, Costa Rican households had almost 34 percent more income to satisfy the needs of its members than in 1988 (268,554 colones or \$597 in 1988 vs. 360,337 colones or \$801 in 2004). This growth was higher in urban areas than in rural areas (31 percent vs. 16 percent respectively), which contributed to increase the disparity between both zones. In 1988, average income per household was 1.6 higher in urban areas than in rural areas. In 2004, it was 1.8 times higher.
- Income per capita grew proportionally more than household income (66 percent) given the decrease in the average number of members per household.
- The population was concentrating in urban areas. In 1988, 49 percent of the population lived in urban areas. By 2004, 61 percent of the population was living in these areas and 39 percent in rural locations. Some of the reasons why people were moving to urban areas were the access to more and better jobs, education and housing, among others, and the urbanization of prior rural zones.
- In 2004, almost 75 percent of total household income was generated by urban households while 25 percent by rural households. That year, average household income totaled 423,000 colones or \$941 in urban areas and 236,083 colones or \$525 in rural zones. That is, income per household in urban areas was almost twice the income per household of rural zones. The same relation holds true in per capita terms. The urban per capita income of 116,879 colones or \$260 was almost twice the rural per capita income of 61,503 colones or \$137.
- In 2004, households had more access to public services and were better equipped. In 2004, 90 percent of the households had potable water, 98.3 percent had electricity and 71.7 percent had telephones. Ninety percent of the households had color TV, and 23.2 percent had computers. These factors provide consumers with the opportunity to

explore new products and increase their awareness of new trends and products through the Internet, printed media, cable television and other media.

- At the same time, the population was more educated. In 1988, the population 15 years old or more had on average 6.5 years of education. By 2004, this group had 7.8 years of education. In 2004, 40 percent of this age group had completed ninth grade, 10 percentage points more than in 1988. The relatively high education levels and the wide accessibility of public services are elements that facilitate the penetration of marketing campaigns for products of U.S. origin.
- Almost 90 percent of households had refrigerators and more than half of the households (51 percent) owned microwave ovens. That is, in 2004 Costa Rican households were better equipped to cook and refrigerate frozen and ready to eat meals as more women entered the workforce.

The Effects on the Expenditures of Costa Rican Households

- The demographic and economic changes that the country experienced during the 16 year-period not only modified the level and distribution of income in Costa Rica, but also the amount and composition of expenditures of the population.
- Higher income levels resulted in an increase of total expenditures. Average household expenditures grew by 20 percent between 1988 and 2004 and by 48 percent on a per capita basis.
- The average household consumption expenditures also increased in real terms. Consumption expenditures are those expenditures directly related with the goods and services purchased to satisfy the needs of the population. The average household consumption expenditures increased from 217,064 colones or \$483 in 1988 to 252,920 colones or \$562 in 2004, a 17 percent increase. Higher income and consumption levels favor the sales of imported products. Consumption grew proportionally more in urban households than in rural ones (13 percent in urban households vs. 5 percent in rural households).
- Consumption expenditures represented 87 percent of total household expenditures in 2004.
- Per capita consumption increased more than the average household consumption; by 44 percent for the total population, 36 percent for urban areas and 32 percent for rural areas. The difference between average consumption expenditures of urban vs. rural zones remained at similar levels between 1988 and 2004. In 1988, per capita consumption in urban areas was 1.6 times higher than in rural areas. By 2004, 1.7 times higher.
- The structure of consumption expenditures also changed between 1988 and 2004. The relative participation of the food and beverages group fell in 2004. The food and beverage group represented 40 percent of total consumption expenditures in 1988 and 30 percent in 2004. That is, other expenses increased their relative participation in total consumption expenditures. Nevertheless, consumers were not spending less in food and beverages. Total food and beverage expenditures increased by 45 percent in the period 1988-2004. Proportionally, expenditures in food and beverages decreased because the level of household incomes was increasing and therefore, households could dedicate a larger proportion of their income to satisfy other needs.

- Transportation and communications was the second group that presented a major change. Its relative participation in total consumption expenditures increased from 11.6 percent in 1988 to 18.3 percent in 2004. This increase is mainly explained by a larger purchase of telecommunication services, especially telephones for residential use, including mobile phones. While only 29 percent of households had telephones in 1988, this participation increased to 72 percent by the year 2004.

Workforce and Household Income and Expenses in 2004

- In 2004, Costa Rica had an estimated workforce of 1.9 million people. Approximately two thirds of total employees were men and one-third women. As mentioned above, women increased their relative participation in the job market from approximately 30 percent in 1988 to 37 percent in 2004. This participation was slightly higher in urban areas where women represented 40 percent of the workforce that year.
- The percentage of households headed by women increased as more women entered the workforce. When families were grouped by income in five equal groups known as quintiles, this percentage increased in all quintiles, but especially in the first quintile (low income households). For the country as a whole, households with women as household heads increased nationally from 17.5 percent in 1988 to 26.1 percent in 2004; for the first quintile from 17.9 percent to 29.9 percent.
- Households headed by men earned on average 13 percent more than those headed by women.
- When families were grouped by income in five equal groups known as quintiles, the fifth quintile, (high income households) representing 20 percent of households and 16 percent of the population (667,456 inhabitants) received 52 percent of the country's income in 2004. The fifth and fourth quintiles, that is, the two groups with the highest incomes (high and middle/high income households) with 1,450,973 individuals, or 35 percent of the population, concentrated 72 percent of total income. These are the most likely consumers of imported food and beverages and therefore marketing activities for increasing the consumption of U.S. food products should be directed to these two groups. Previous studies have identified that these groups offer U.S. food exporters the best sales opportunities in this country because of their incomes, educational level, and attitudes toward imported products.
- Income gains have not been equally distributed among the different segments of the population. Only the last quintile (high income households) increased its percentage participation of total income. The other quintiles had proportionally less income in 2004. That is, income was more concentrated in fewer households that year.
- That same year, per capita income of medium-high and high-income households (fourth and fifth quintiles) grew in real terms by 48 percent and 96 percent, respectively. These are the household groups whose income per capita grew proportionally more in 2004.
- In 2004, per capita income of the fifth quintile was 317,562 colones or \$706 while the fourth quintile had a per capita income of 106,390 colones or \$237.
- Consumption expenses increased in the five household groups or quintiles.

- In 2004, food and beverage expenditures were the most important household expenditure group in all income levels. The purchase of food and beverages represented the largest line item of consumption expenditures (22 percent). As more men and women entered the job market and as household incomes grew, Costa Ricans were eating out at restaurants more frequently. When eating outside the home is included the proportion of food and beverage expenditures increased to 31 percent.
- Nevertheless, the food and beverages group reduced its relative participation on average by 10 percentage points in each quintile, transportation and telecommunications group increased proportionally by 5 to 8 percentage points, the education, culture and recreation group had a similar increase. Other expenditure groups changed by approximately 2 percentage points.
- The structure of consumption expenditures changed as household incomes increased. In 2004, food and beverage expenses represented 45 percent of total expenditures of the lowest income households (first quintile) and 22 percent of the highest income households (fifth quintile). This is an expected result since the relative participation of food and beverages expenses decrease as household income increases. This does not mean that high-income households spent less in food and beverages, but that the relative participation of this group in total expenditures was lower because other needs such as transportation, recreation, or education increased their relative participation in the highest quintile. Nevertheless, the proportion of expenses allocated to eating outside of the home did grow as household income increased.
- In 2004, food expenditures represented 92 percent of total household expenditures on food and beverages. Almost 50 percent of total household food expenditures were dedicated to three categories: (1) Bread and Cereals, (2) Meat Products and (3) Milk, Cheese and Egg Products. The breakdown of the main categories in household food expenditures follow: Bread and Cereals represented 24 percent of household food expenditures, Meat Products represented 20 percent, Milk, Cheese and Eggs 17 percent, Vegetables 13 percent, Fruits 6 percent and Sugar and Confectionaries 6 percent.
- The dollar value of food and beverage expenditures by Costa Rican households during a year can be estimated by annualizing the monthly colon expenditures of this group and converting the resulting amounts to their dollar value. The following are the 2004 calculations from such exercise: Households were spending approximately \$1.5 billion in food products, \$124.4 million in non-alcoholic beverages and \$18.6 million in alcoholic beverages. The breakdown of the annualized dollar value of food sub-categories can be viewed in Table 12.

Table 1
Average Income by Area
1998 and 2004

Area	Year		Percent Variation
	1988	2004	
COUNTRY TOTAL			
Income	269 554	360 337	33,68
Households	617 404	1 152 588	86,68
URBAN AREA			
Income	332 011	435 264	31,10
Households	314 964	715 641	127,21
RURAL AREA			
Income	204 510	237 619	16,19
Households	302 440	436 947	44,47

Source: 2004 Incomes and Expenditures Survey of the National Institute for Statistics and Census

Table 2
Average Consumption Expenditures by Expenditure Group
1988 and 2004

Expenditure Group	Year		Percent Variation
	1988	2004	
TOTAL PAIS			
Households	617 404	1 152 588	86,68
Consumption Expenditure	217 064	252 920	16,52
Food, Tobacco and Beverages	72 216	56 394	-21,91
Clothing and Footwear	20 454	17 473	-14,57
Housing Rentals, Water and Electricity	26 343	36 675	39,22
Furniture, Household Appliances and others	23 643	22 559	-4,58
Health	7 965	12 053	51,32

Transportation and Communications	25 131	46 217	83,90
Education, Recreational and Cultural Activities	9 554	25 446	166,34
Eating outside the household	14 807	18 991	28,26
Other Goods and Services	16 950	17 111	0,95

Source: Prepared from the 2004 Incomes and Expenditures Survey of the National Institute for Statistics and Census

Table 3
Relative Composition of Household Consumption
Expenditures by Income Quintile
1988 and 2004

Expenditure Group	Total	Per capita Income Quintile per household				
		1	2	3	4	5
COUNTRY TOTAL						
1988	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
Food, Tobacco and Beverages	33,27	50,76	45,63	39,51	35,09	22,36
Clothing and Footwear	9,42	8,02	10,01	10,38	10,65	8,45
Housing Rentals, Water and Electricity	12,14	12,50	11,42	12,89	11,37	12,40
Furniture, Household Appliances and others	10,89	8,77	9,21	10,35	11,56	11,72
Health	3,67	2,09	2,43	2,82	3,46	4,84
Transportation and Communications	11,58	4,17	5,35	6,64	7,03	19,47
Education, Recreational and Cultural Activities	4,40	2,32	3,18	3,82	5,17	5,03
Eating outside the household	6,82	5,18	6,02	6,38	6,98	7,49
Other Goods and Services	7,81	6,19	6,75	7,21	8,69	8,24
2004	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
Food, Tobacco and Beverages	22,30	40,09	33,23	28,41	24,41	13,93
Clothing and Footwear	6,91	7,04	8,00	7,79	7,23	6,18
Housing Rentals, Water and Electricity	14,50	16,72	16,78	16,01	14,80	12,96
Furniture, Household Appliances and others	8,92	7,96	8,30	8,12	8,22	9,79
Health	4,77	1,84	2,66	3,30	4,01	6,55
Transportation and Communications	18,27	10,18	11,69	13,60	15,50	23,91
Education, Recreational and Cultural Activities	10,06	5,94	6,48	7,91	9,90	12,36
Eating outside the household	7,51	5,36	7,53	8,68	8,69	6,92
Other Goods and Services	6,76	4,87	5,33	6,18	7,24	7,40

Source: 2004 Incomes and Expenditures Survey of the National Institute for Statistics and Census

Table 4
Per capita Consumption Expenditures by Expenditure Group
1988 and 2004

Expenditure Group	Year		Percent Variation
	1988	2004	
COUNTRY TOTAL			
Number of people	2 832 543	4 267 262	50,65
Consumption Expenditure	47 313	68 314	44,39
Food, Tobacco and Beverages	15 741	15 232	-3,23
Clothing and Footwear	4 458	4 719	5,86
Housing Rentals, Water and Electricity	5 742	9 906	72,52
Furniture, Household Appliances and others	5 153	6 093	18,24
Health	1 736	3 256	87,56
Transportation and Communications	5 478	12 483	127,87
Education, Recreational and Cultural Activities	2 082	6 873	230,11
Eating outside the household	3 227	5 129	58,94
Other Goods and Services	3 694	4 622	25,12

Source: 2004 Incomes and Expenditures Survey of the National Institute for Statistics and Census

Table 5
Demographic Indicators by Area
2004

Indicators	Total	Area	
		Urban	Rural
Total population	4 267 262	2 590 005	1 677 257
Percentage of male population	49,64	48,51	51,39
Percentage de female population	50,36	51,49	48,61
Percentage de population less than 15 years old	29,27	26,85	33,01
Percentage of population 15 to 64 years old	64,36	66,44	61,16
Percentage of population 65 years old or older	6,37	6,71	5,83
Percentage of Costa Ricans	92,46	92,31	92,71
Percentage of Nicaraguans	5,49	5,06	6,14
Percentage of other Central Americans	0,79	0,85	0,69
Percentage of other foreigners	1,26	1,78	0,46

Source: 2004 Incomes and Expenditures Survey of the National Institute for Statistics and Census

Table 6
Household Indicators by Area
2004

Indicators	Total	Area	
		Urban	Rural
Size			
Households	1 152 588	715 641	436 947
Average members per household	3,70	3,62	3,84
Head of Households			
Percentage of males as head of households	73,86	68,96	81,89
Percentage of females as head of households	26,14	31,04	18,11
Average Schooling	7,63	8,82	5,69
Appliances and Services			
Percentage of households with telephone (fixed or mobile)	71,40	83,00	52,40
Percentage of households with one or more vehicles	35,14	37,97	30,51
Percentage of households with computer	23,21	30,19	11,78
Percentage of households with home Internet service	7,50	10,41	2,75
Percentage of households with hot water	3,61	5,33	0,78

Source: Prepared from the 2004 Incomes and Expenditures Survey of the National Institute for Statistics and Census

Table 7
Monthly Household Income and Expenditures by Area
2004

Indicators	Total	Area	
		Urban	Rural
Current Income (colones)			
Average Income per household	352 140	423 000	236 083
Per capita income	95 113	116 879	61 503
Average Expenditures per Household	280 648	337 979	186 751
Current Expenditures (colones)			
Per capita Expenditures	75 803	93 387	48 651
Food as percentage of Expenditures	30,61	28,61	36,36

Source: 2004 Incomes and Expenditures Survey of the National Institute for Statistics and Census

Table 8

**Average Household Income-by-Income Quintile
2004**

Area	Total	Per capita Income Quintile per household				
		1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL PAIS						
Income	352 140	80 109	158 021	241 024	362 195	920 132
Household	1 152 588	230 732	230 421	230 930	230 148	230 357
URBAN AREA						
Income	423 000	106 000	200 314	294 724	451 942	1 063 746
Household	715 641	143 447	143 008	143 163	143 159	142 864
RURAL AREA						
Income	236 083	57 865	116 058	168 393	240 571	597 836
Household	436 947	87 403	87 675	87 130	87 371	87 368

Source: 2004 Incomes and Expenditures Survey of the National Institute for Statistics and Census

Table 9
Average Monthly Current Expenditures and
Consumption Expenditures by Area
2004

Expenditure Group	Total	Area	
		Urban	Rural
COUNTRY TOTAL			
Households	1 152 588	715 641	436 947
Current Expenditures	280 648	337 979	186 751
Consumption Expenditures	243 389	290 489	166 249
Food, Tobacco and Beverages	53 270	58 027	45 479
Clothing and Footwear	16 785	19 295	12 674
Housing Rentals, Water and Electricity	25 772	31 587	16 247
Furniture, Household Appliances and others	21 745	25 260	15 989
Health	11 430	14 714	6 052
Transportation	35 994	43 747	23 296
Communications	11 385	14 651	6 036
Recreational and Cultural Activities	19 160	23 849	11 481

Education	8 647	12 279	2 698
Eating outside the household	21 244	25 079	14 962
Other Goods and Services	17 958	22 001	11 336

Source: Prepared from the 2004 Incomes and Expenditures Survey of the National Institute for Statistics and Census

Table 10
Average Current Expenditures and Consumption Expenditures
by Income Quintile
2004

Area and Expenditure Group	Total	Per capita Income Quintile per household				
		1	2	3	4	5
COUNTRY TOTAL						
Households	1 152 588	230 732	230 421	230 930	230 148	230 357
Current Expenditure	280 648	91 085	152 218	208 647	299 633	652 200
Consumption Expenditure	243 389	87 161	141 738	187 615	258 891	541 977
Food, Tobacco and Beverages	53 270	34 577	45 762	52 279	62 413	71 364
Clothing and Footwear	16 785	5 668	10 487	14 167	17 681	35 947
Housing Rentals, Water and Electricity	25 772	12 032	18 275	22 136	28 140	48 311
Furniture, Household Appliances and others	21 745	6 717	12 008	14 144	21 008	54 894
Health	11 430	1 687	3 647	6 316	10 278	35 255
Transportation	35 994	7 821	15 323	21 911	33 719	101 280
Communications	11 385	2 493	5 627	8 965	12 715	27 147
Recreational and Cultural Activities	19 160	4 824	8 023	12 492	18 295	52 209
Education	8 647	886	1 811	3 395	8 602	28 567
Eating outside the household	21 244	4 987	11 804	18 698	25 667	45 101
Other Goods and Services	17 958	5 468	8 971	13 112	20 373	41 902

Source: 2004 Incomes and Expenditures Survey of the National Institute for Statistics and Census

Table 11

Average Consumption Expenditures and Expenditure Sub-groups
by Income Quintile
2004

Expenditure Sub-groups	Total	Per capita Income Quintile per household				
		1	2	3	4	5
COUNTRY TOTAL						
Households	1 152 588	230 732	230 421	230 930	230 148	230 357
Consumption Expenditures	243 389	87 161	141 738	187 615	258 891	541 977
Food, Tobacco and Beverages	51 446	33 773	44 355	50 473	60 507	68 163
Food	47 403	31 646	41 187	46 775	56 077	61 365
Bread and Cereals	11 137	9 149	10 769	11 396	12 402	11 974
Meat	9 623	5 249	7 967	9 888	11 808	13 210
Fish	2 400	1 408	1 864	2 456	2 615	3 657
Milk, Cheese and Eggs	7 995	4 570	6 933	7 581	10 299	10 601
Oils and Fats	1 870	1 693	1 831	1 842	2 086	1 898
Fruits	2 852	1 072	1 623	2 251	3 138	6 183
Vegetables	5 923	3 985	5 103	5 727	6 986	7 818
Sugar and confectionaries	2 812	2 868	2 875	2 844	2 784	2 689
Other food products	2 791	1 652	2 222	2 791	3 959	3 335
Non-alcoholic Beverages	4 043	2 126	3 168	3 698	4 429	6 798
Coffee. Tea and cocoa	1 406	1 222	1 509	1 439	1 422	1 436
Soft drinks	2 637	904	1 659	2 259	3 008	5 362
Alcoholic Beverages, tobacco	1 824	804	1 407	1 806	1 906	3 200
Alcoholic Beverages	605	94	136	262	707	1 827
Tobacco	1 219	711	1 271	1 544	1 199	1 373

Source: 2004 Incomes and Expenditures Survey of the National Institute for Statistics and Census

Table 12

**Annual Household Expenditures on Food, Tobacco
and Beverages by Expenditure Sub-groups
2004
(US\$)**

Expenditure Sub-groups	2004
COUNTRY TOTAL	
Households	1 152 588
Food, Tobacco and Beverages	1 582 388 211
Food	1 458 032 663
Bread and Cereals	342 554 475
Meat	295 986 505
Fish	73 819 766
Milk, Cheese and Eggs	245 912 097
Oils and Fats	57 517 901
Fruits	87 722 489
Vegetables	182 181 032
Sugar and confectionaries	86 492 160
Other food products	85 846 237
Non-alcoholic Beverages	124 355 548
Coffee, Tea and cocoa	43 246 080
Soft drinks	81 109 468
Alcoholic Beverages, tobacco	56 103 023
Alcoholic Beverages	18 608 733
Tobacco	37 494 290

Source: Calculated based on data from the 2004 Incomes and Expenditures Survey
of the National Institute for Statistics and Census