Lithuania's Household Expenditures and Income: March 1992–January 1993

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LITHUANIA'S HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES AND INCOME: MARCH 1992—JANUARY 1993

In 1992, the Lithuanian Department of Statistics and Ministry of Social Welfare began a new household budget and expenditures survey to monitor changes in household welfare and expenditures. The primary purpose of the survey was to estimate minimum living standards that would be used in setting social assistance levels. The survey would also be used as the basis for the consumer price index, for assessing poverty and unemployment levels, and for evaluating the level and structure of income and consumption. This report provides an initial overview of the data, with particular attention to conditions for the low-income households and to changes occurring over the period of the survey in expenditures and income.

The specific situation in Lithuania during the time of the survey (second half of 1992 and early 1993) was that prices were rising rapidly (as measured by the consumer price index), and growing faster than wages (Kazlauskas 1993). During the first half of 1992 and the start of the second half, officially two currencies were in circulation: Lithuanian temporary talonas and Russian rubles. Each resident could freely buy and sell hard currency in commercial banks. Hard currency or purchase of nonfood commodities was the safest way for households to protect themselves from the effects of high inflation.

An official poverty line was first introduced in Lithuania in September 1991 and was set equal to 100 rubles per capita per month based on consumer prices for January 1, 1990. At this time, actual average expenditure was 188.5 rubles per capita per month. Thus, the poverty line, or minimum living level (standard), was 53 percent of actual average expenditures. About 45 percent of the minimum living level was spent on food, 32 percent for nonfood commodities, 11 percent for services, and 2 percent for savings (Kazlauskas 1993). As the consumer price index rose, the minimum living level increased proportionately.

It would be incorrect to analyze the extent of poverty in 1991 without dividing the year by parts, as rapid inflation started only in the second half of 1991. In the first half of 1991, less than 1 percent of the total population was very close to the poverty line or under the poverty line (Department of Statistics 1992). In the fourth quarter, the government introduced higher minimum living levels: 355.6 rubles in September and November, 400 rubles in the first half of December, and 500 rubles in

the second half of December. According to the Department of Statistics, 14.9 percent of the total population had per capita income below 400 rubles per capita per month in the fourth quarter of 1991. An additional 30.3 percent of households had per capita income very close to the poverty line: 400 to 620 rubles per month. This indicates how quickly poverty spread in Lithuania, from 1 percent of the population in the first half of 1991 to more than 40 percent in the second half.

Facing rapid inflation and trying to sustain living standards reached in Lithuania before 1991, the government introduced the Law on Individual Income Security at the end of 1991, which established the principle of supporting individual income, taking into account the influence of changing prices to maintain the minimum standard of living. Thus, establishing a minimum living level became a critical component of government incomes and social policy.

According to the law, the minimum living level was to be indexed (renewed) at the same frequency the Department of Statistics computed and made available to the public the index of retail prices, but not less than once a year. Regular earnings—salaries, benefits, scholarships, and nominal wages—would be indexed in the same manner as the minimum living level. Wages at profit-seeking enterprises would be indexed if there were such a provision in the labor or employment contracts. Single (one-time) earnings and income received from property would not be indexed. Other provisions for compensation of income losses were also included.

According to the law, social security benefits would be paid to a family whose per capita income was lower than the level of income subject to state support. The social security benefit (SB) of a family with income per capita (I) lower than the minimum living level (MLL) was computed by the formula: $SB = r(MLL - I)$, where r is the rate of the social security benefit (Supreme Council 1992). The rate r is equal to the proportion of income paid to the family with no income (B) relative to b the MLL: i.e., $r = B/MLL$.

Even though the law was based on a consistent set of principles, it was based on the assumption that society had sufficient financial and managerial resources to maintain the living standards of 1990 in 1991 and 1992. This has not been possible with the high inflation, and has forced the government to restrict increases in the minimum living level to be less than the growth in the consumer price index. According to the Department of Statistics, the *applied minimum living level* was raised from 620 rubles per capita in January 1992 to 1,600 rubles per capita in December 1992. If the *real minimum living level* (comparable to a basic set of commodities established in 1990) had been adopted, 79.3 percent of Lithuania's total population would have been under the real minimum living level (estimated at 6,140 talonas) in December 1992; by March 1993, 86.8 percent of the population

would have been under the estimated *real minimum living level* (in March 1993 equal to 8,136 talonas per capita).

Thus the system of social security, based on the assumption of sustaining future living standards relative to those of 1990, proved impossible to maintain. In such a situation, monthly household budget surveys have become a critical part of monitoring changes related to household welfare, evaluating consumption patterns of low-income (vulnerable) households, and estimating the minimum living levels.

The earlier budget surveys in Lithuania had, like others in the former Soviet system, used a form and survey design standard throughout that system. A major purpose of the surveys was to estimate the cost of living for determining wage rates. These surveys used employment and occupation as the basis of the sampling frame. The new survey introduced in Lithuania differs both in content and sample design. The sampling frame, based on the 1989 Census of Population, selects households on the basis of household size and geographic location (rural, urban, and Vilnius). There was approximately 30 to 40 percent nonresponse to the initial sampling frame. The survey was designed to collect monthly information on expenditures and income from approximately 1,500 households. The survey was conducted by personal interview and small payments were given to participating households (about 8 percent of the minimum living standard).

The design includes a rotating sample, with households remaining in the sample for 12 months. Table 1 shows the distribution of reporting households by month. The new survey began in March 1992, with half of the first year's households starting in March, and the remaining households starting in April. May was the first month of the complete sample (although due to technical problems, data for May are not available). Data in this report cover March 1992 through January 1993.

The survey collects information on household characteristics, persons in the household, income, and expenditures for food, nonfood, services, and other payments. The expenditure information includes information reported on food (reported by one week for each month), nonfood and services (reported monthly), and on durables and living conditions (reported once a year). Like most other similar surveys, the survey contains no information on currency exchanges or specific currency used for specific purchases. Expenditures were reported in talonas.

This report is based only on the expenditure data for food, nonfood, and services, and does not include annual data.

Table 1. Distribution of respondents for the Lithuanian household expenditures survey

Month	Rural	Urban	Total
		number	
1992			
March	250	451	701
April	253	491	744
June	502	975	1477
July	503	971	1474
August	503	973	1476
September	502	970	1472
October	502	983	1485
November	502	983	1485
December	503	1004	1507
1993			
January	504	1002	1506

Demographics

Table 2 shows the distribution of households and individuals in the survey by demographic characteristics for January 1993. These characteristics describe the survey sample for the first survey year (i.e., approximately the same households are in each month) and can be compared with available national statistics to determine the representativeness of the surveyed population.

Nearly three-fourths of the surveyed households had at least one member who was employed (i.e., listed as an "employed" or "self employed" household in Table 2). Nearly one-half of the households had children under 19, and most of those were married couples with children. Two-thirds of surveyed households lived in urban areas. The distribution of survey households was 66.5 percent urban and 33.5 percent rural in January 1993. In 1992, the Lithuanian population was 68.8 percent urban and 31.2 percent rural. Therefore, the rural population appears to be sightly overrepresented in the survey.

Table 2 also shows the distribution of the survey population and of household heads by education level. Among household heads, less than 2 percent had not completed middle school. More than 19 percent of household heads had a university degree. The distribution of education among household heads reported in the survey shows education levels comparable to those reported for adult males, or females in official statistics, although fewer heads reported not completing middle school in the survey (see Hernes and Knudsen 1991).

More than 56 percent of the sample were female, and nearly 44 percent male (Table 2). Official statistics for 1990 show that 52.6 percent of Lithuania's population was female (Hernes and Knudsen 1991). Nearly 13 percent of the sample were 60 years old; more than 50 percent of the sample was between 18 to 60; 21.3 percent were children 5 to 18; and 9.52 percent were children under 5. This distribution is relatively close to official statistics (Statistics Finland), although there appears to be some underrepresentation of those over 60. Official statistics indicate about 16 percent of the population is over 60.

Table 3 lists the distribution of households by household size and location for January 1993. The distribution of survey households by size between rural and urban locations is quite comparable. Average household size in both urban and rural areas is approximately 2.7 persons. Most noticeable differences are the relatively larger shares of 1- and 2-person households in rural areas, for both sampling months. Of course household size depends on how the survey unit of the household is defined. More separate units may be reported as separate households although the families live in close proximity. Or, alternatively, a limited housing supply in urban areas may lead to relatively fewer small household units. The distribution of households by size is quite comparable to estimates based on the 1990 Lithuanian living conditions survey (Hernes and Knudsen 1991).

Table 2. Distribution of households and individuals in the Lithuanian household survey, January 1993

Categories	Number	Percent
Location		
Urban	1,002	66.5
Rural	504	33.5
Gender of Respondents		
Female	2,309	56.3
Male	1,789	43.7
Household Composition		
Married parents; children under 19	482	32.0
Married, no children	255	16.9
Single adult, children	97	6.4
Other families, children	153	10.2
Single adults	329	21.8
Other	1	0.1
Other families, no children	189	12.6
Employment Status of Household Heads		
Employed	1,137	75.5
Unemployed	357	23.7
Self-employed	12	0.8
Education Level of Household Head		
University	289	19.2
Special high school	432	28.7
High school	360	23.9
Attended high school	172	11.4
Middle school	229	15.2
Attended middle school	24	1.6
Age Distribution of Sampled Population		
0-5	390	9.5
6-18	873	21.3
19-60	2,308	56.3
61 and older	527	12.9

Table 3. Distribution of households by household size

Average Household Size	Households					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July 1992						
1	314	21.30	114	22.66	200	20.60
2	393	26.66	153	30.42	240	24.72
3	328	22.25	94	18.69	234	24.10
4	297	20.15	82	16.30	215	22.14
5	104	7.06	43	8.55	61	6.28
6	22	1.49	9	1.79	13	1.34
7	12	0.81	6	1.16	6	0.62
8	2	0.14	1	0.20	1	0.10
9	2	0.14	1	0.20	1	0.10
All	1474		503		971	
Average	2.74		2.70		2.76	
January 1993						
1	328	21.78	114	22.02	214	21.36
2	402	26.69	153	30.36	249	24.85
3	337	22.38	96	19.05	241	24.05
4	293	19.46	79	15.67	214	21.36
5	115	7.64	47	9.33	68	6.79
6	15	1.00	7	1.39	8	0.80
7	12	0.80	6	1.19	6	0.60
8	2	0.13	1	0.20	1	0.10
9	2	0.13	1	0.20	1	0.10
All	1506		504		1002	
Average	2.72		2.70		2.73	

Income

Of major interest for this initial analysis was to examine the structure of expenditures across income levels. Households were divided into income groups, and these groups form the basis of comparison for much of the analysis that follows. The six income groups, defined on the basis of per capita household income, are:

Group	Percentile
1	0 to 10th
2	10.1 to 25th
3	25.1 to 50th
4	50.1 to 75th
5	75.1 to 90th
6	90.1 and above.

Table 4 shows the mean income levels for the total and in each group for the 10 survey months. Income levels are reported in talonas per capita. As expected, mean income levels increased for all income groups in most months due to the effects of inflation. However, it is important to note that this was not always the case. For the lower income groups, for example, total per capita income fell in September.

As shown in Table 4, there has been a significant increase in *nominal* per capita income through the period, with relatively large increases reported by households from March through June, and again in September. The increases were relatively smaller for the lowest income group (group 1) compared to others. On average, incomes for all households rose nearly 200 percent from March through October. Of course, prices were also rising rapidly through this period. Official statistics indicate the consumer price index, set at December 1990 = 100, was 2,038.0 in July and increased to 6,566.4 by January 1993, more than a 200 percent increase.

Tables 5 and 6 show the distribution of income by source for employed and self-employed households. Household income included salary and wage income, income from corporation membership, business income, income from agriculture production, income from property, allowances, pensions, scholarships, and other income. The income measure is pre-tax income. Sources of income from direct employment in agriculture show marked seasonal patterns; seasonal differences for the self-employed in agriculture were less pronounced.

On average, declared income per capita in urban households was larger than it was for rural households (Table 7). In the reported survey data, there is a strong tendency of decreasing average

Table 4. Average total household income per household

Month	Income Groups						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	(talonas per capita)						
1992							
March	257	733	1151	1522	2259	3865	1539
April	406	901	1335	1959	2789	5025	1919
June	583	1832	2099	3422	5489	11589	3602
July	829	1762	2585	3560	5269	9602	3632
August	705	1673	2437	3435	5052	3307	3476
September	588	1405	2553	4292	7272	17361	4806
October	1182	2190	2998	4456	6724	11862	4485
November	1332	2619	3420	4886	7217	13607	5042
December	1353	2683	3588	5363	8099	19498	5933
1993							
January	1736	3091	3829	5402	7895	15707	5709

income as family size increases. Relatively larger increases in average per capita (*nominal*) income occurred in rural households (up 74 percent) than for urban households (up 50 percent). In rural areas, average per capita income for two-person households increased about 40 percent between July and January; for urban two-person households, average per capita income increased 44 percent during the same period. For three-person households the increase for rural households was 87 percent and for urban households 62 percent.

One important implication of the smaller average per capita income with larger household size is that household size is likely to be associated with differences in needs for income support. Large households are at a relative disadvantage on a *per capita* basis in terms of income compared to smaller households.

Expenditures

Table 8 shows average expenditure per household across the survey period for the total and for the six income groups. Note that average expenditure rose 90.2 percent across all households from June 1992 through January 1993. For group 2, expenditures rose 120.6 percent, and for group 5, average total per capita expenditure rose 92.2 percent.

In general, reported expenditures are likely to give a more accurate picture of differences among households than income does. This phenomenon is often observed in household budget surveys because households tend to report expenditures more accurately than income (due to reluctance or difficulty in correctly reporting income from all sources) and because households are likely to use savings or borrowing for consumption purposes in periods of declining real incomes.

For most households, expenditures were near the level of reported income. Reported information on income and expenditure for groups 2, 3, and 4 showed that expenditures exceeded income for these groups. Many of these lower income households had expenditures greater than reported income, especially in the later period.

One problem with the estimates of total expenditures (and income as well) is how to account for home production. Agricultural, or even wage earning, households with access to land can produce a relatively large amount of food for home use. This is especially true during summer and fall months. The method for accounting for the value of this home production can be complicated. In this initial analysis, the value of home produced food was not included in estimates of total household expenditures. Agricultural production expenses were reported, however, and here have been included in the measure of total expenditures.

Table 5. Distribution of household income for households with employed heads by source

Income Sources	1992									1993
	March	April	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	percent									
Wages	61.58	56.2	63.22	67.44	59.91	67.67	66.84	67.36	72.42	72.31
Membership in corporations	0	-	.03	-	.03	-	.04	.86	.87	.26
Business	-	.08	.16	.13	.12	-	-	.07	.04	.12
Agriculture	8.23	18.35	12.60	10.38	15.70	8.07	7.51	5.34	2.56	2.01
Property	.18	.02	.21	.13	.04	.07	.01	.03	.11	.16
Allowances	11.57	10.22	6.76	3.96	4.56	4.95	4.80	5.43	6.57	7.44
Pensions	15.38	12.86	14.65	15.45	16.99	19.12	19.00	18.36	15.00	16.32
Scholarships	.61	.53	.71	.72	.71	.16	.17	.73	.77	.83
Other[a] income	2.45	1.70	1.70	1.80	1.93	1.95	1.63	2.13	1.66	.55

[a] This refers to income from financial markets and transactions, loans, and gifts.

Table 6. Distribution of household income for households with self-employed heads by source

Income Sources	1992									1993
	March	April	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	percent									
Wages	.65	6.59	4.22	7.68	12.92	4.05	5.25	18.34	2.28	10.54
Membership in corporations	.05	-	.53	.72	.63	.16	.15	.88	-	-
Business	27.08	49.59	31.40	31.89	25.18	31.17	45.29	26.11	44.66	55.56
Agriculture	14.14	7.39	12.75	19.39	12.41	10.28	11.52	17.00	21.85	9.70
Property	-	-	-	-	-	.42	-	-	-	-
Allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	.1	.5	.28
Pensions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.61	1.19
Scholarships	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other[a] income	58.07	36.44	51.10	40.32	48.85	53.59	37.47	40.65	30.55	22.73

[a] This term refers to income from financial markets and transactions, loans, and gifts.

Table 7. Lithuanian households' declared average income by family size, January 1993

Family Size	Rural		Urban	
	Number of Households	Average Income (talona per capita)	Number of Households	Average Income (talona per capita)
1	114	5809	214	7006
2	153	5139	249	6088
3	96	5440	241	5886
4	79	7032	214	4990
5	47	3865	68	4298
6	7	3289	8	3472
7	6	1628	6	4527
8	1	2069	1	2434
9	1	1525	1	2692
All	504	5445	1002	5842

Table 8. Lithuanian households' average total expenditure per household

Month	Income Groups						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	talonas per capita						
1992							
March	1251	1635	1822	2081	2655	4337	2170
April	1289	1748	2095	2401	3043	4573	2428
June	2245	2587	3284	3966	5272	8589	4070
July	3132	3127	4002	4800	6200	9102	4822
August	3367	3461	4328	5077	6199	9319	5068
September	3348	3889	4681	5972	7255	11040	5771
October	3447	4288	5535	6787	9396	13226	6800
November	3695	4342	5211	6503	8992	13139	6611
December	4465	5445	6806	8108	10151	14902	8004
1993							
January 1993	4653	5706	6310	7635	10135	14093	7742

Note: including taxes.

The major issue is to determine whether the expenditures should be considered *household expenditures for consumption purposes*. Specifically, to what extent are the agricultural production expenditures used to produce food for home consumption, and thus are at least one way (a lower bound estimate) of valuing home produced food, or alternatively, are they business expenses?

During the survey period, the rural, and to some extent urban, population spent a certain amount of money to produce food for themselves. Consumers and producer price distortions, which occurred up through 1991, put the rural population into a position where it made more sense for them to sell produced meat to the state than to use it at home. Retail (market) prices for meat, milk, and other agricultural products at this time were lower than state procurement prices. However, the situation is changing. The rural population is using more of their products for themselves, becoming self-sufficient in meat, milk, vegetables, and fruits. The urban population also produces significant amounts of berries, vegetables, fruits, and even poultry for home use and for sale. Expenditures for agricultural production are likely to be expenditures for both food consumption and for business expense, especially in rural areas.

In rural areas, agricultural occupations are relatively more numerous. However, we do not know the share of expenditures that goes to produce food for their own needs as opposed to the share that goes to produce food for the market. (Note that the survey does not include information on the business-related expenditures of other self-employed heads, such as trading, seamstress). Expenditures for agricultural production in urban areas may be more straightforward: many households in cities have relatively small plots of land where they produce vegetables, potatoes, fruits and berries, and sometimes poultry and eggs. Of course, this production could go for home use or for the market. Initially we made the assumption, by including agricultural production expenses in household expenditures, that all agricultural production expenditures go toward production for home use.

Methods and procedures for including the value for home production of food (and excluding business expenses) are currently being evaluated. One cautionary note at this time is that, without the value of home produced food (valued at market prices), those households with relatively large amounts of home produced food (such as vegetables, meats, eggs, and dairy) will have underestimated household expenditures on these items or groups of commodities. At the same time, in our estimates, households with business related agricultural production expenses may have overestimated household expenditures since all agricultural production expenses are included. Total quantities of foods from home sources *were* included in food quantity estimates for the households.

Expenditure Patterns and Budget Shares

Expenditures covered clothes and footwear, other nonfood, services, noncommodities, agricultural production, and food. The other nonfood commodities group includes beverages and furniture. Services includes housing and utilities (obligatory payments) as well as laundry, cleaning, repairing (nonobligatory payments), and transportation. Noncommodities includes taxes, insurance, and investment. Agricultural production measures expenditures for items used in producing food. Food expenditures means purchased food, including food consumed away from home; households do not report the *value* of food consumed from home produced sources (e.g., home gardens, eggs from home chickens).

Tables 9 through 14 show average per capita expenditures for specific expenditure groups: clothes and footwear, other nonfood, services, noncommodities, agricultural production, and food. As seen in these tables, expenditure levels for clothes and footwear, nonfood items, and services remained relatively low for most income groups and households through the period. Expenditures on noncommodities, including taxes, grew across all income groups between July and January.

Agricultural production expenditures included items used in the production of food and any other agricultural activities of the households. As shown in Table 13, for most households these expenditures were relatively low but the number of households with these expenditures was not large (e.g., 428 in July and 338 in January).

Average expenditures for food represented the greatest expenditure for households, as shown in Table 14. This was the case across all income groups and, as expected, the level of food expenditures increased from July to January with increased prices. By January 1993, almost two-thirds of the households (935) had per capita expenditures for food of more than 2,700 talonas.

Budget shares were calculated as shares of total expenditures for all households, and for households grouped by income groups. These shares are referred to as *expenditure shares*.

The following expenditure shares were calculated:

1. Shares for the total population and by *income* groups, shares calculated on total expenditure including taxes;

2. Shares for total population and by *income* groups, shares calculated on expenditures less taxes;

3. Shares for total population and by *expenditure* groups, shares calculated on expenditures including taxes, and

Table 9. Lithuanian households' average per capita expenditure for clothes and footwear

Month	Income Groups						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	talonas per capita						
1992							
March	308	315	295	274	467	712	365
April	282	248	254	289	641	541	380
June	354	389	523	582	319	1360	363
July	432	435	478	628	777	1214	628
August	539	578	589	655	975	1488	752
September	765	684	811	928	935	1441	886
October	672	704	891	1009	1391	2269	1117
November	365	542	708	900	1217	1762	931
December	742	642	966	790	1009	2206	984
1993							
January	479	813	950	847	959	1996	960

Table 10. Lithuanian households' average per capita expenditure for other nonfood commodities

Month	Income Groups						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	talonas per capita						
1992							
March	168	246	286	314	444	730	345
April	156	406	393	346	504	978	440
June	473	512	552	697	1330	2302	877
July	924	500	671	934	1350	1941	975
August	577	508	553	942	870	2067	858
September	605	855	926	1017	1356	1094	984
October	435	593	739	952	2101	2546	1143
November	421	504	719	908	1262	2216	959
December	1028	734	899	902	1463	1868	1069
1993							
January	560	687	759	940	1732	2170	1090

Table 11. Lithuanian households' average expenditure for services

Month	Income Groups						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	talonas per capita						
1992							
March	131	125	173	190	190	767	228
April	146	116	215	216	268	334	214
June	184	213	266	268	392	472	289
July	168	213	252	380	430	739	346
August	250	263	323	279	916	724	350
September	330	298	415	433	540	485	419
October	304	343	429	570	676	919	526
November	428	518	689	733	1037	1254	759
December	703	746	985	1075	1262	1607	1048
1993							
January	713	783	968	1148	1291	1705	1085

Table 12. Lithuanian households' average per capita expenditure for noncommodities

Month	Income Groups						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	talonas per capita						
1992							
March	172	100	172	308	481	1030	328
April	52	100	162	334	486	1023	322
June	339	358	483	486	593	1078	499
July	160	197	292	380	947	1729	549
August	159	222	248	473	2238	1732	539
September	481	487	524	595	796	918	611
October	128	207	332	729	1193	2479	739
November	337	233	332	745	1264	2653	797
December	407	369	493	844	1277	2082	829
1993							
January	172	267	411	889	1402	2635	860

Note: Including taxes.

Table 13. Lithuanian households' average per capita expenditure for agricultural production

Month	Income Groups						All
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	talonas per capita						
1992							
March	136	303	230	304	251	119	242
April	258	255	312	223	103	218	239
June	342	438	482	527	497	689	484
July	364	862	404	560	583	904	603
August	481	363	607	820	1023	1055	711
September	1282	757	749	1094	934	1798	1011
October	456	668	627	1203	816	1401	877
November	388	636	408	693	936	3481	793
December	696	502	203	799	1191	2038	871
1993							
January	458	386	555	880	1410	3086	936

Table 14. Lithuanian households' average expenditure for food

Month	Income Groups						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	talonas per capita						
1992							
March	656	810	929	1013	1143	1281	968
April	648	875	1090	1185	1390	1833	1155
June	1186	1294	1823	1905	2065	2703	1824
July	1617	1854	2364	2508	2872	3706	2461
August	1998	1996	2773	2772	3166	3588	2721
September	2481	2748	2854	2976	3383	3421	2968
October	2166	2586	3482	3551	4427	5373	3566
November	2383	2853	3264	3574	4581	5135	3577
December	3141	3490	4594	4589	5316	6237	4546
1993							
January	2942	3663	3978	4245	5029	5883	4248

4. Shares for total population and by *expenditure* groups, shares calculated on expenditures less taxes.

An analysis of budget shares (including taxes) for all households and households by expenditure groups indicates that households spent the largest share of their budget on food throughout the period for all total expenditure levels except the highest, on average between 40 and 50 percent of all expenditures. At the same time, the noncommodities share (which includes taxes) was small. The higher expenditure groups (groups 4 and 5) and especially the highest (group 6) group reported spending more money for other "nonfood" than did other groups.

Grouping by *expenditure categories* is especially useful for identifying those most in need. Expenditure (per capita) groups were calculated in the same way as for income groups by percentile levels; but such a grouping shows much greater differences among the groups. In the lowest 10 percent expenditure group households spent nearly 70 percent for food and 10 percent for services. The services share (which includes housing and utilities and transportation) increased especially in November, December, and January. The upper 10 percent (groups 5 and 6) also spent about 10 percent of their budget on services.

Expenditure Patterns by Household Size and Location

The household survey included households of different size and in different locations (rural, urban, and Vilnius city). Both size and location are known to affect expenditure patterns. These differences were investigated to evaluate the potential for differences among households due to size and location.

Tables 15 through 21 show the number of households reporting expenditures and average expenditures for major commodity groups: clothes and footwear, other nonfood commodities, services, insurance and investments, agricultural production costs, and food. Expenditure levels for all major commodity groups grew in both rural and urban areas as prices increased. For clothes and footwear, expenditures increased 61 percent in rural areas and 50 percent in urban areas between July and January (Table 17). There was some variation in the size of the increases by size of household.

Expenditures for services increased 219 percent in rural areas and 212 percent in urban areas between the two periods (Table 18). This large increase reflects both changing relative prices due to government policy and increases attributed to the winter season. Services includes both obligatory and voluntary expenditures. Obligatory service expenditures consist of housing and utility costs that households have to pay each month. The voluntary expenditures include those for services like laundry, painting and repairs.

Table 15. Lithuanian households' total expenditures by family size

Family Size	Rural		Urban	
	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)
July 1992				
1	114	4771	200	6733
2	153	4199	240	5787
3	94	4108	234	4806
4	82	3426	215	4290
5	43	2306	61	3494
6	9	10130	13	3364
7	6	1081	6	3348
8	1	2097	1	1544
9	1	770	1	1081
All	503	4005	971	5837
January 1993				
1	114	7385	200	11169
2	153	6316	240	9099
3	96	6187	241	8315
4	79	5517	214	6682
5	47	4423	68	5468
6	7	4501	8	5426
7	6	5605	6	5366
8	1	1802	1	3205
9	1	3571	1	2900
All	504	6234	1002	8704

Note: Expenditures for food are recalculated from weekly to monthly.

It is important to emphasize, however, that expenditures for services increased relatively more rapidly for large households compared to smaller households of one and two persons. For large households, the increases in charges for services (likely obligatory per capita charges) led to a situation where households stopped paying utility bills.

Expenditures on noncommodities, as was the case for expenditures for services, can be divided into obligatory payments (income and property tax) and voluntary payments (insurance, fees for hunting and fishing). Table 19 shows that the larger family size is associated with lower average expenditure per capita for noncommodities. Comparing the noncommodities share (which includes income and property taxes) to the shares excluding the taxes shows that taxes account for the main share of the noncommodity group's expenditures. Also, households with two wage earners would be expected to pay relatively higher income taxes.

Table 20 shows expenditures for agricultural production expenditures for July and January. As expected, there is seasonal fluctuation in the level of expenditures for the urban population. Most urban small plots are out of use in the winter time. In rural areas, average expenditure in rural areas almost doubled between July and January, a difference difficult to ascribe to changes in the value of home producing activities. This could be attributed to both increased prices for most agricultural inputs as well as continued expenditures for animals (pigs, beef, dairy and poultry).

Household Food Expenditures and Consumption of Different Kinds of Foods

Total and average expenditure for food and consumption of different kinds of food were calculated on the basis of July 1992 and January 1993. Table 21 shows average expenditure for food by family size and living place. Average per capita expenditures for food in urban areas were larger than in rural areas. In July, rural households had average per capita food expenditures that were 73 percent of those of urban households; in January, rural household expenditures for food were 60 percent of those of urban households.

Three factors may influence the difference between urban and rural expenditures on food: rural households may have more home produced food, perhaps due to better conditions and possibilities for home production. And the value of home produced food is not directly included in these estimates. Second, food expenditures include expenditures for both at home and food away from home. Those in urban areas have larger expenditures on food away from home. In July 1992, only 77 rural households reported food away from home at an average value of 187 talonas per capita. In contrast, 389 urban households reported an average per capita expenditure of 335 talonas. Third, food prices may be lower in rural areas. Although average per capita expenditure for food decreased with household size (Table 21), total household expenditures increased.

Table 16. Lithuanian households' average expenditures for clothes and footwear by family size

Family Size	Rural		Urban	
	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)
July 1992				
1	47	681	101	1060
2	76	528	152	753
3	74	653	172	627
4	66	466	168	532
5	35	307	48	392
6	8	249	12	563
7	4	116	6	348
8	1	85	1	113
9	1	110	1	75
All	312	528	661	676
January 1993				
1	27	1026	69	1519
2	58	854	97	1234
3	58	925	131	1138
4	51	971	124	622
5	30	477	35	509
6	5	394	5	553
7	2	270	4	385
8	1	125	0	-
9	0	-	1	17
All	232	851	466	1015

Table 17. Lithuanian households' average expenditures for other nonfood commodities by family size

Family Size	Rural		Urban	
	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)
July 1992				
1	100	1158	182	1210
2	141	738	222	1153
3	90	680	219	863
4	78	518	201	1015
5	42	627	60	652
6	9	7000	12	517
7	5	152	6	601
8	1	671	1	5
9	0	0	1	15
All	466	896	204	1016
January 1993				
1	89	1604	175	1164
2	139	1159	196	1263
3	87	1209	207	910
4	72	1469	193	798
5	43	767	59	685
6	6	1670	7	499
7	4	228	5	582
8	1	269	1	663
9	1	1432	1	9
All	442	1268	844	996

Table 18. Lithuanian households' declared average expenditures for services by family size

	Rural		Urban	
Family Size	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)
July 1992				
1	108	228	198	569
2	147	293	235	457
3	93	207	230	375
4	78	150	215	334
5	42	90	61	227
6	9	87	12	180
7	6	59	6	199
8	1	43	1	81
9	0	0	1	24
All	484	214	959	412
January 1993				
1	111	843	210	1804
2	150	722	244	1351
3	94	760	238	1249
4	79	545	212	935
5	46	363	68	802
6	7	269	8	752
7	6	332	6	850
8	1	153	1	670
9	0	0	1	580
All	494	683	988	1286

Table 19. Lithuanian households' average expenditure for noncommodities by family size

	Rural		Urban	
Family Size	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)
July 1992				
1	110	342	195	852
2	147	359	239	641
3	91	341	232	679
4	82	293	215	562
5	42	206	60	490
6	9	652	13	361
7	6	114	6	571
8	1	449	1	437
9	1	2	1	58
All	489	330	962	601
January 1993				
1	112	550	206	1181
2	145	472	244	1033
3	94	523	241	1095
4	78	442	213	987
5	45	393	68	804
6	7	462	8	551
7	6	138	6	841
8	1	330	1	452
9	1	314	1	374
All	489	483	988	1047

Table 20. Lithuanian households' average expenditure for agricultural production by family size

	Rural		Urban	
Family Size	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)
July 1992				
1	66	752	11	843
2	108	516	32	319
3	58	753	29	315
4	52	991	26	487
5	28	209	6	473
6	6	1155	0	-
7	4	85	1	14
8	0	-	1	50
9	0	-	0	-
All	322	664	106	417
January 1993				
1	44	1645	10	109
2	95	1170	18	402
3	46	1521	17	285
4	44	392	18	183
5	32	718	5	120
6	6	909	1	7
7	2	76	0	-
8	0	-	0	-
9	0	-	0	-
All	269	1113	69	247

Table 21. Rural and urban Lithuanian households' average expenditure for food by family size

	Rural		Urban	
Family Size	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)
July 1992				
1	114	2492	197	3712
2	153	2266	239	3119
3	94	1943	233	2468
4	82	1493	214	1980
5	43	1016	61	1788
6	9	800	13	1839
7	6	648	6	1626
8	1	849	1	858
9	1	657	1	909
All	503	1973	965	2715
January 1993			January 1993	
1	114	3893	213	6847
2	153	3058	249	5260
3	96	2547	241	4566
4	79	2351	214	3678
5	47	2198	68	2996
6	7	1559	8	3340
7	6	4877	6	2934
8	1	925	1	1420
9	1	1825	1	1910
All	504	2949	1001	4902

Note: Expenditures for food are recalculated from weekly to monthly.

It is important to note the large share of expenditures going to food by households in Lithuania. By using information from Tables 15 and 21, average food expenditure shares can be obtained. In July, expenditures for food in rural areas were 50 percent of total expenditures, and in urban areas they were 47 percent. In January, food expenditure shares fell in rural areas to 47 percent, but in urban areas rose to an average of 56 percent for the urban households.

Specific Foods

Tables 22 and 23 show average expenditure for specific foods, by income group in July 1992 and January 1993, and Table 24 shows the percentage change between the two periods. Except for sugar and confectionary, expenditures on most foods nearly doubled. The lack of change (real decrease) in sugar and confectionary may have occurred because Lithuanian producers did not produce enough sugar; sugar consumption greatly depends on sugar imports. Also, this commodity group may be quite income and price elastic. For the 10th percentile income household group, expenditure for milk products, poultry, butter, sour cream, grains, potatoes, fruits and berries, sugar and confectionary, beef, and wheat bread increased relatively more than for the average households. However, expenditures for other products (rye bread, eggs, cheese, pork, fish, meat products) rose less than the average. Similar patterns occurred for households in group 2 of the income groups.

In real terms, actual purchased quantities of many food products decreased from July 1992 to January 1993. And this followed earlier declines. Tables 25 and 26 show weekly quantities per capita of specific foods purchased in July 1992 and January 1993. The quantities of all products, except potatoes, butter, and cheese show lower average levels in January. While there are likely to be seasonal variations as well as distortions from home produced foods, it seems clear that there was less food available in households in January 1993 compared with July 1992. The reported quantities were also lower compared with the previous year, 1991, for most products (Lithuanian Department of Statistics 1991). And, specifically, consumption of meat products, pork, and beef was smaller in 1993 than in 1990, 1991, or other years.

Services

The survey includes 38 kinds of services. Tables 27 to 32 show expenditures for housing and utilities services; Table 33 shows expenditures for transportation and telecommunications; and Tables 34 and 35 show expenditures for other services for all households. Many of these expenditures on services, e.g., housing, utilities, and some telecommunications services are billed monthly.

Table 22. Lithuanian households' average weekly expenditure for selected foods in July 1992

Food	Income Groups						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	talonas per capita						
Meat products	136	123	170	159	210	162	170
Fish	25	26	30	38	45	34	35
Milk products	56	66	93	96	92	85	88
Eggs	24	27	27	30	31	28	29
Grains	29	33	44	42	41	39	40
Potatoes	25	26	41	42	38	37	37
Vegetables	38	42	50	62	60	52	56
Fruits and berries	60	61	81	92	84	79	87
Vegetable oil	28	31	50	45	44	42	44
Sugar and confectionery	93	113	175	167	183	154	163
Beef	45	56	61	59	90	64	70
Pork	114	81	99	92	104	97	102
Poultry	51	46	70	65	85	66	66
Butter	30	31	42	44	41	40	41
Cheese	23	18	22	23	24	22	23
Sour cream	17	20	27	24	25	24	24
Wheat bread	12	12	13	14	14	13	13
Rye bread	12	12	15	14	15	14	14
Other products	32	39	33	42	64	41	45
Food away from home	45	46	51	72	71	60	70

Table 23. Lithuanian households' average weekly expenditure for selected foods in January 1993

Food	Income Groups						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	talonas per capita						
Meat products	238	275	324	358	412	333	342
Fish	69	83	126	94	119	103	108
Milk products	163	193	234	222	229	217	223
Eggs	69	77	88	80	91	83	85
Grains	85	101	121	89	105	102	104
Potatoes	63	105	73	67	76	75	75
Vegetables	40	52	65	55	59	56	57
Fruits and berries	78	107	92	84	125	97	104
Vegetable oil	80	88	121	111	132	110	115
Sugar and confectionery	184	159	138	140	169	152	166
Beef	121	157	155	134	168	149	153
Pork	200	179	234	220	277	226	234
Poultry	119	138	127	122	158	133	137
Butter	56	58	60	65	54	59	61
Cheese	30	30	41	36	39	37	37
Sour cream	47	52	63	60	58	58	58
Wheat bread	29	31	32	28	31	30	30
Rye bread	11	20	19	17	25	19	22
Other products	67	66	86	89	142	90	99
Food away from home	66	124	97	142	180	132	146

Table 24. Percentage change in household average weekly expenditures for food from July 1992 to January 1993

Food	Income Groups						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	percent						
Meat products	75	124	90	125	106	106	101
Fish	176	219	320	147	164	202	209
Milk products	191	192	152	131	150	155	153
Eggs	188	185	226	167	194	196	193
Grains	193	206	175	112	156	162	160
Potatoes	152	304	78	60	100	103	103
Vegetables	5	24	30	-11	-2	8	2
Fruits and berries	30	75	14	-9	49	23	20
Vegetable oil	186	184	140	147	200	162	161
Sugar and confectionery	98	41	-21	-16	-8	-1	-2
Beef	169	180	157	127	87	133	119
Pork	75	121	136	139	166	133	129
Poultry	133	200	81	88	86	102	107
Butter	87	87	43	48	32	48	49
Cheese	30	67	86	57	63	68	61
Sour cream	178	160	133	150	132	142	146
Wheat bread	142	158	146	100	121	131	131
Rye bread	-8	67	27	21	79	36	57
Other products	109	69	170	112	122	120	120
Food away from home	47	170	70	97	153	120	109

Table 25. Lithuanian households' average weekly food purchases in July 1992

Foods	Income Groups						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	per capita						
Meat products (kg)	1.62	1.30	1.76	1.67	2.10	1.70	1.78
Fish (kg)	0.47	0.48	0.53	0.63	0.79	0.59	0.60
Milk products (l)	1.66	1.98	2.84	2.88	2.90	2.60	2.64
Eggs (units)	9.00	11.40	9.67	11.20	11.20	10.57	11.00
Grains (kg)	2.06	2.31	3.02	2.95	2.78	2.74	2.75
Potatoes (kg)	1.37	1.46	2.34	2.08	1.71	1.91	1.94
Vegetables (kg)	0.96	1.06	1.21	1.50	1.41	1.27	1.35
Fruits and berries (kg)	1.23	1.05	1.41	1.77	1.33	1.41	1.56
Vegetable oil (l)	0.26	0.38	0.48	0.41	0.50	0.43	0.46
Sugar & confectionery (kg)	1.10	1.41	2.17	2.01	2.31	1.90	1.99
Beef (kg)	0.49	0.61	0.71	0.73	1.01	0.74	0.80
Pork (kg)	1.70	0.86	1.18	1.04	1.12	1.11	1.19
Poultry (kg)	0.60	0.59	0.80	0.79	0.96	0.77	0.80
Butter (kg)	0.19	0.20	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.26
Cheese (kg)	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21
Sour cream (kg)	0.26	0.30	0.42	0.39	0.36	0.36	0.37
Wheat bread (kg)	0.61	0.62	0.73	0.76	0.75	0.71	0.72
Rye bread (kg)	1.07	1.09	1.38	1.33	1.39	1.29	1.29
Other products	0.74	0.71	0.90	1.00	0.90	0.87	0.89

Table 26. Lithuanian households' average weekly food purchases in January 1993

Foods	Income Groups						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	per capita						
Meat products (kg)	1.01	1.20	1.42	1.51	1.74	1.43	1.45
Fish (kg)	0.34	0.40	0.64	0.43	0.54	0.43	0.52
Milk products (l)	1.49	1.79	2.42	2.13	2.05	2.08	2.09
Eggs (units)	6.56	7.35	8.44	7.77	8.90	7.97	8.37
Grains (kg)	2.22	2.48	3.15	2.26	2.70	2.61	2.61
Potatoes (kg)	2.10	4.48	2.74	2.42	2.63	2.83	2.80
Vegetables (kg)	0.72	0.83	1.18	1.01	1.11	1.01	1.01
Fruits and berries (kg)	0.62	0.79	0.84	0.83	1.01	0.85	0.89
Vegetable oil (l)	0.28	0.34	0.46	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.41
Sugar and confectionary (kg)	1.55	1.17	0.91	0.88	1.05	1.04	1.08
Beef (kg)	0.55	0.87	0.79	0.70	0.86	0.77	0.79
Pork (kg)	0.73	0.69	0.86	0.77	0.98	0.81	0.83
Poultry (kg)	0.56	0.60	0.62	0.58	0.75	0.62	0.64
Butter (kg)	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.27	0.31	0.32
Cheese (kg)	0.25	0.23	0.33	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.28
Sour cream (kg)	0.24	0.22	0.34	0.32	0.30	0.31	0.31
Wheat bread (kg)	0.65	0.69	0.73	0.64	0.72	0.69	0.69
Rye bread (kg)	0.19	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.27	0.25	0.26
Other products	0.39	0.44	0.52	0.39	0.01	0.47	0.49

As shown in Tables 34 and 35, a relatively small number of households reported services expenditures on items other than housing, transportation, and communications services. One exception to the number of urban households reporting expenditures on culture—over half of urban households for both July and January. Households reporting nonhousing or utility services tended to be those with larger income.

Poverty in Lithuania

For analysis of poverty conditions, all households were divided into six income groups and into six expenditure groups by percentiles. Dividing all households into six expenditure groups is likely to be more useful for identifying households in need of social protection because expenditures often exceed reported income (see Tables 36 and 37). The two lowest expenditure groups—up to 25 percent—can be considered as the poorest part of the population and in need of social protection and assistance.

These data can be used to measure the impact of economic changes on the poorest households, and to evaluate different measures of poverty. First, we compare the officially applied *minimum living level* (MLL) with the level of reported income for the households with the lowest 25 percent of expenditures (groups 1 and 2) in Table 36. The applied MLL is the level designated by the government for social assistance and income support. A third measure is the "real" MLL: the level of expenditures established relative to the 1990 level of living based on a fixed market basket.

In July 1992, the applied MLL was 1,310 talonas per capita and the real MLL was 2,469 talonas per capita; the poverty line calculated from Table 36 for the lowest 25 percent was 2,352 talonas per capita. The applied official MLL covered 11.3 percent of all households and the real MLL 48.0 percent. In January 1993, the applied MLL was 1,920 talonas and the real MLL was 7,387 talonas (Department of Statistics 1993); and the 25 percent poverty line (Table 36) was calculated as 3,511 talonas per capita.

It is clear that the real MLL cannot be used for social assistance and can only be considered theoretically. In fact, if it were applied, only a small number (about 10 to 15 percent) of households would be above that poverty line.

In March 1992, the sampled population in expenditure groups 1 and 2 included 176 households (remember that in March and April household data survey includes only half of all survey): 39.2 percent of those households declared expenditure for clothes and footwear, 42.6 percent for agriculture production, 72.7 percent for noncommodities (including taxes), 91.5 percent for services,

Table 27. Lithuanian households' average expenditure for rent

Family Size	Rural		Urban	
	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)
July 1992				
1	8	50	134	45
2	4	57	151	42
3	6	56	165	22
4	7	20	151	20
5	3	15	44	22
6	1	1	9	15
7	2	15	4	13
8	0	-	1	3
9	0	-	1	4
All	31	38	660	31
January 1993				
1	16	550	152	378
2	17	281	179	242
3	5	215	171	178
4	11	145	169	142
5	4	118	47	113
6	0	-	6	81
7	0	-	6	101
8	0	-	1	34
9	0	-	1	104
All	53	316	732	221

Table 28. Lithuanian households' average expenditure for heating

Family Size	Rural		Urban	
	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)	Number of Households	Average Expend (per capita)
July 1992				
1	1	35	40	47
2	2	15	37	29
3	1	7	31	20
4	3	8	33	20
5	0	-	9	19
6	0	-	2	10
7	0	-	1	1
8	0	-	0	-
9	0	-	0	-
All	7	14	153	29
January 1993				
1	87	294	193	401
2	137	252	226	252
3	86	198	208	198
4	65	142	194	187
5	40	182	65	155
6	5	136	6	119
7	6	243	6	57
8	1	115	1	194
9	0	-	1	85
All	427	225	900	248

Table 29. Lithuanian households' average expenditure for electricity

Family Size	Rural		Urban	
	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)
July 1992				
1	69	40	175	37
2	115	30	208	24
3	70	21	198	18
4	53	18	195	16
5	32	22	58	14
6	5	14	11	13
7	5	21	4	11
8	0	-	1	5
9	0	-	1	5
All	349	27	851	23
January 1993				
1	20	997	142	530
2	28	681	167	410
3	27	438	159	325
4	21	370	159	311
5	11	232	49	310
6	1	233	5	277
7	1	143	5	396
8	0	-	1	123
9	0	-	1	270
All	109	504	688	383

Table 30. Lithuanian households' average expenditure for liquid gas

	Rural		Urban	
Family Size	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)
July 1992				
1	28	70	135	19
2	52	48	147	18
3	37	25	153	14
4	31	28	157	13
5	15	21	49	13
6	4	14	9	13
7	3	10	4	20
8	0	-	1	11
9	0	-	1	4
All	170	39	656	16
January 1993				
1	7	124	131	106
2	10	86	160	97
3	4	72	158	66
4	4	124	147	57
5	2	74	46	48
6	0	-	6	42
7	0	-	4	64
8	0	-	1	26
9	0	-	1	81
All	27	98	654	78

Table 31. Lithuanian households' average expenditure for water and sewage

Family Size	Rural		Urban	
	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)
July 1992				
1	11	16	154	35
2	11	7	177	32
3	6	14	182	26
4	7	9	177	28
5	3	60	53	24
6	0	-	11	18
7	1	23	5	22
8	0	-	1	19
9	0	-	1	7
All	39	15	761	29
January 1993				
1	18	115	164	135
2	20	46	185	145
3	20	211	180	110
4	14	58	174	85
5	7	58	55	95
6	1	14	6	74
7	2	59	6	70
8	0	-	1	63
9	0	-	1	23
All	82	115	772	116

Table 32. Lithuanian households' average expenditure for other housing services

Family Size	Rural		Urban	
	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)
July 1992				
1	1	3	137	17
2	3	11	149	15
3	3	15	160	12
4	1	5	153	12
5	2	8	48	11
6	0	-	8	9
7	1	3	4	8
8	0	-	1	6
9	0	-	1	4
All	11	10	661	14
January 1993				
1	9	93	156	71
2	10	38	184	56
3	4	26	174	44
4	6	151	161	43
5	4	10	53	50
6	0	-	6	51
7	0	-	6	26
8	0	-	1	12
9	0	-	1	17
All	33	69	742	52

Table 33. Lithuanian households' average expenditure for transportation and telecommunications

Family Size	Rural		Urban	
	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)	Number of Households	Avg. Exp. (talonas per capita)
July 1992				
1	93	109	184	216
2	130	94	209	229
3	82	79	210	126
4	68	51	195	109
5	30	35	57	68
6	7	75	11	64
7	5	29	5	66
8	1	23	1	28
9	0	-	0	-
All	416	82	872	161
January 1993				
1	87	216	191	425
2	129	175	218	234
3	86	155	227	364
4	68	131	198	158
5	39	94	63	130
6	7	110	8	102
7	5	51	4	150
8	1	38	1	45
9	0	-	0	-
All	422	162	910	281

Table 34. Lithuanian households' average expenditure for other services, July 1992

Service	Rural		Urban	
	Number of Households	Expenditure (talonas per capita)	Number of Households	Expenditure (talonas per capita)
Clothes repair	36	67	146	57
Cleaning	9	46	32	40
Laundry	11	76	87	34
Radio and TV repair	26	139	68	153
Other repair	13	785	29	336
Vehicle repair	12	395	31	456
Barbery	0	-	0	-
Sauna	6	10	5	27
Rent	0	-	3	232
Photo	15	90	35	77
Other	8	71	19	256
Culture	71	16	525	14
Repair house	16	561	173	185
Preschool care	3	84	19	93
Vacation	0	-	28	976
Medicine treatment	15	273	25	257
Funeral	27	270	26	683
Other	30	88	89	99

Table 35. Lithuanian households' average expenditure for other services, January 1993

Service	Rural		Urban	
	Number of Households	Expenditure (talonas per capita)	Number of Households	Expenditure (talonas per capita)
Clothes repair	32	247	102	165
Cleaning	1	120	18	123
Laundry	5	116	52	141
Radio and TV repair	27	216	43	187
Other repair	6	299	22	456
Vehicle repair	8	2458	9	518
Barbery	0	-	0	-
Sauna	2	28	13	71
Rent	2	24	2	242
Photos	33	104	43	230
Other	16	403	28	315
Culture	37	39	506	42
Repair house	5	1349	85	232
Preschool care	8	234	40	201
Vacation	0	-	0	-
Medicine treatment	15	560	33	596
Funeral	29	372	50	456
Other	20	111	71	143

Table 36. Lithuanian households' average income per capita by expenditure groups

Month	Expenditure Groups						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
				talonas			
1992							
March	821	1059	1243	1676	1988	2713	1539
April	877	1249	1711	1948	2593	3412	1919
June	1685	2005	2485	3176	4046	5977	3087
July	1930	2352	2866	3672	5070	6931	3632
August	1721	2277	2690	3631	4530	7040	3476
September	1958	2544	3107	4049	5416	8758	4053
October	2122	2743	3545	4644	6075	9051	4485
November	2374	3023	3936	4929	7065	10785	5042
December	2868	3243	4128	5318	7080	11985	5392
1993							
January	3086	3511	4375	5586	7363	12837	5709

Note: Taxes included.

Table 37. Lithuanian households' average expenditure per capita by expenditure groups

Month	Expenditure Groups						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
				talonas			
1992							
March	274	517	847	1360	2134	4515	1427
April	326	585	910	1452	2317	4927	1550
June	550	1005	1535	2413	3884	9092	2681
July	554	1046	1707	2705	4408	9635	2937
August	628	1160	1785	2860	4459	9035	2975
September	727	1328	2102	3354	5188	11001	3510
October	835	1533	2396	3794	5990	12995	4051
November	875	1553	2368	3669	5627	12095	3879
December	1101	1969	2979	4397	6557	12843	4513
1993							
January	1092	1915	2796	4222	6483	13473	4465

85.2 percent for other nonfood commodities. All of them declared expenditures for food. In January 1993, we had 377 households in groups 1 and 2: 29.7 percent of them declared expenditures for clothes and footwear, 25.7 percent for agriculture production, 96.8 percent for noncommodities, 94.5 percent for services, 73.2 percent for other nonfood commodities, and all of them for food.

The budget share for food increased for all households, and in the lowest 25 percent of households ranged between 60 and 70 percent of total expenditures. The expenditure share for food in groups 1 and 2 is quite high. Having more than one-half of a country's population with food expenditures of more than 50 percent is evidence of great economic and social burdens. Clearly, however, not all households with such financial requirements can be assisted by public transfer. The evidence from the budget survey suggests the need for improved means (or needs) tests for households in need of social assistance. Additional work should be done to identify specific characteristics of households most in need of food or social assistance.

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