



For Release: Monday, November 01, 2021

21-1736-KAN

MOUNTAIN-PLAINS INFORMATION OFFICE: Kansas City, Mo.

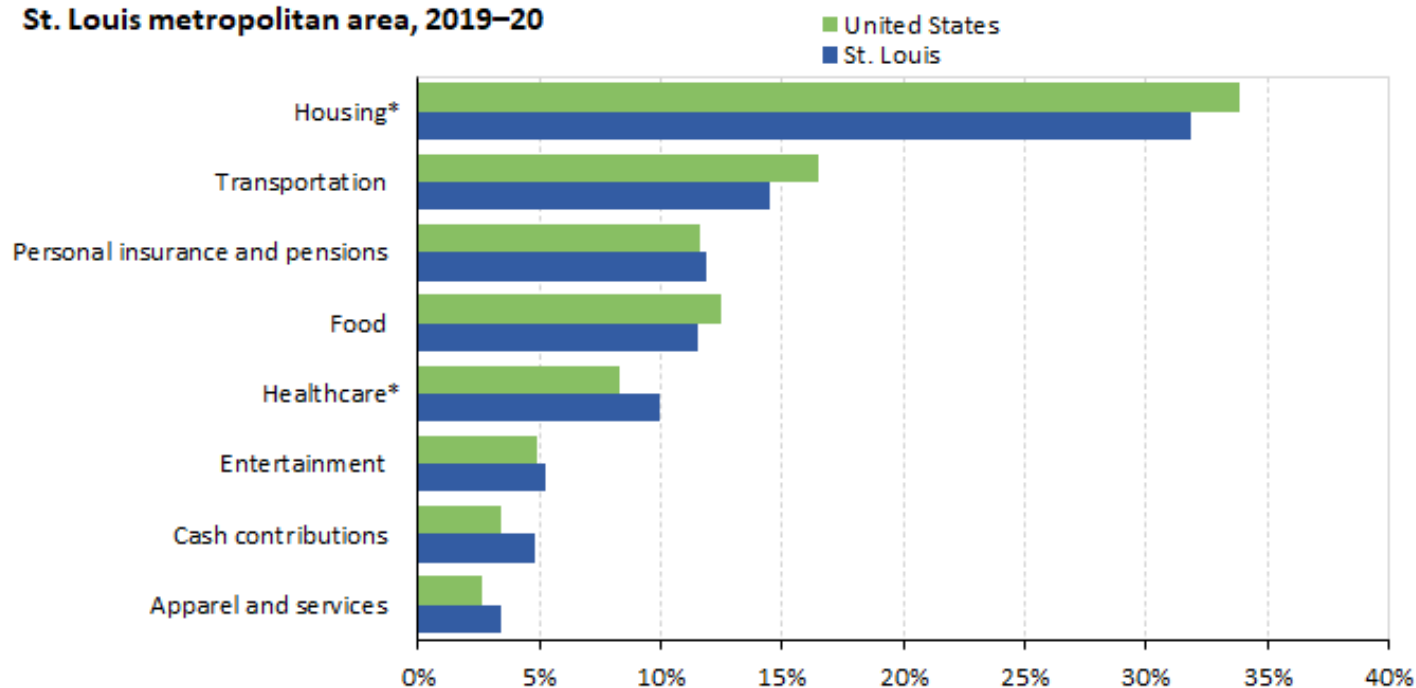
Technical information: (816) 285-7000 BLSInfoKansasCity@bls.gov www.bls.gov/regions/mountain-plains

Media contact: (816) 285-7000

Consumer Expenditures in the St. Louis Metropolitan Area — 2019-20

Households in the St. Louis, MO-IL, metropolitan area spent an average of \$64,389 per year in 2019–20, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Michael Hirniak noted that this figure was not significantly different from the \$62,188 average expenditure level for households in the United States. St. Louis-area households allocated their dollars similarly to the nation in 6 of the 8 largest major components. Two of the largest components in the local area differed significantly from their respective U.S. averages. For example, the share of expenditures for healthcare, which accounted for 10.0 percent of the average household's budget in the St. Louis area, was higher than the national average of 8.3 percent. (See [chart 1](#) and [table 1](#).)

Chart 1. Shares of average expenditures for selected major components in the United States and St. Louis metropolitan area, 2019–20



Note: An asterisk indicates a statistically significant difference at the 95-percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Highlights of the St. Louis area's 2019–20 spending patterns:

- **Housing:** This was the largest expenditure component for St. Louis-area households and averaged \$20,493. Housing accounted for 31.8 percent of the area's household budget, significantly lower than the 33.8-percent U.S. average. Among the 22 metropolitan areas nationwide for which data were

available, St. Louis was 1 of 2 areas with housing expenditure shares that were significantly lower than the national average. Housing expenditure shares among the 22 published metropolitan areas ranged from 39.1 percent in New York to 31.8 percent in St. Louis. (See [table 2](#).)

- **Transportation:** St. Louis-area households spent 14.5 percent of their budget on transportation, not significantly different from the national average of 16.5 percent. Of the \$9,314 in annual transportation expenditures in St. Louis, 95.2 percent was spent buying and maintaining private vehicles; this compared to the national average of 94.9 percent.
- **Food:** The portion of a St. Louis household's budget spent on food, 11.5 percent, was not significantly different from the 12.5-percent U.S. average. St. Louis-area households spent \$4,375, or 58.9 percent, of their food dollars on food at home and \$3,054 (41.1 percent) on food away from home. In comparison, the average U.S. household spent 61.9 percent of its food budget on food at home and 38.1 percent on food away from home.

Additional Information

Data in this release are from the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE), which the U.S. Census Bureau conducts for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The data in this release were averaged over a 2-year period, 2019 and 2020.

A household in the CE survey is defined as a consumer unit which includes families, single persons living alone or sharing a household with others but who are financially independent, or two or more persons living together who share expenses. The terms household or consumer unit are used interchangeably for convenience.

Differences in spending among metropolitan areas may reflect differences in the cost of living, but they also may reflect other causes. Spending differences may result from different consumer preferences or variations in demographic characteristics, such as household size, age, or income levels. However, expenditure shares, or the percentage of a household's budget spent on a particular component, can be used to compare spending patterns across areas. Sample sizes for the metropolitan areas are much smaller than for the nation, so the U.S. estimates and year-to-year changes are more reliable than those for the metropolitan areas. Users should also keep in mind that prices for many goods and services have changed since the survey was conducted.

A value that is statistically different from another does not necessarily mean that the difference has economic or practical significance. Statistical significance is concerned with our ability to make confident statements about a universe based on a sample. A large difference between two values may not be statistically significant, while a small difference could be significant; both the sample size and the variation among the values in the sample affect the relative error of the estimates.

For additional technical and related information, see <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cex/home.htm>. Data for the nation, the four geographic regions of the United States, and 22 metropolitan areas nationwide are available at www.bls.gov/cex/tables.htm. Metropolitan definitions used in the survey are available at www.bls.gov/cex/ce_msa_201516.htm. The metropolitan area discussed in this release is the St. Louis, MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area which comprises Bond, Calhoun, Clinton, Jersey, Macoupin, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties in Illinois and Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Louis City, and Warren Counties in Missouri. Metropolitan area news releases for the Consumer Expenditure Survey are available at <https://www.bls.gov/regions/subjects/consumer-spending.htm>.

Information in this release will be made available to individuals with sensory impairments upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic Impact on 2019-2020 Consumer Expenditure Surveys Data for Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Data presented in this release reflect data collected both before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to the pandemic, data collection by personal visit for the CE program was suspended March 19, 2020. Instead, data were collected either online or by phone. Data collected in 2019 and prior to March 19, 2020, were conducted by personal visit. More information about the impact of the pandemic on CE data is available at www.bls.gov/covid19/effects-of-covid-19-pandemic-and-response-on-the-consumer-expenditure-surveys.htm.

Table 1. Average annual expenditures, characteristics, and percent distributions, United States and St. Louis metropolitan area, 2019–20

Category	United States	St. Louis
Consumer unit characteristics:		
Income before taxes.....	\$83,599	\$84,232
Age of reference person.....	51.9	53.8
Average number in consumer unit:		
People	2.5	2.2
Children under 18.....	0.6	0.5
Adults 65 and over	0.4	0.4
Earners.....	1.3	1.2
Vehicles	1.9	1.9
Percent homeowner	65	70
Average annual expenditures.....	\$62,188	\$64,389
Percent distribution		
Total	100.0	100.0
Food	12.5	11.5
Alcoholic beverages	0.9	0.9
Housing	33.8	31.8*
Apparel and services.....	2.7	3.5
Transportation	16.5	14.5
Healthcare	8.3	10.0*
Entertainment	4.9	5.3
Personal care products and services	1.2	1.5*
Reading	0.2	0.1
Education	2.2	1.9
Tobacco products and smoking supplies.....	0.5	0.6
Miscellaneous.....	1.5	1.8
Cash contributions.....	3.4	4.8
Personal insurance and pensions	11.6	11.8

Note: An asterisk (*) represents a statistically significant difference from the U.S. average at the 95-percent confidence level.

Table 2. Percent share of average annual expenditures for housing, transportation, and food, United States and 22 metropolitan areas, 2019–20

Area	Housing	Transportation	Food
United States	33.8	16.5	12.5
Anchorage	33.5	14.4*	14.1*
Atlanta	35.7	13.9*	15.0*
Baltimore	34.0	16.2	10.6*
Boston	33.8	12.2*	11.9
Chicago	37.6*	14.0	13.8*
Dallas-Fort Worth	37.4*	15.6	10.0*
Denver	34.3	16.8	10.3*
Detroit	32.0*	17.2	12.2
Honolulu	38.7*	13.5*	16.3*
Houston	33.1	16.1	10.5*
Los Angeles	37.8*	15.7	13.1
Miami	38.4*	18.3	11.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul	32.2	14.5	11.2*
New York	39.1*	12.4*	12.9
Philadelphia	35.6	13.5*	11.7
Phoenix	33.8	20.5	10.8*
San Diego	37.2*	13.6*	13.3
San Francisco	37.6*	12.1*	12.5
Seattle	36.7*	13.2*	12.1
St. Louis	31.8*	14.5	11.5
Tampa	34.0	18.4	14.1*
Washington, DC	37.7*	12.3*	11.4*

Note: An asterisk (*) represents a statistically significant difference from the U.S. average at the 95-percent confidence level.