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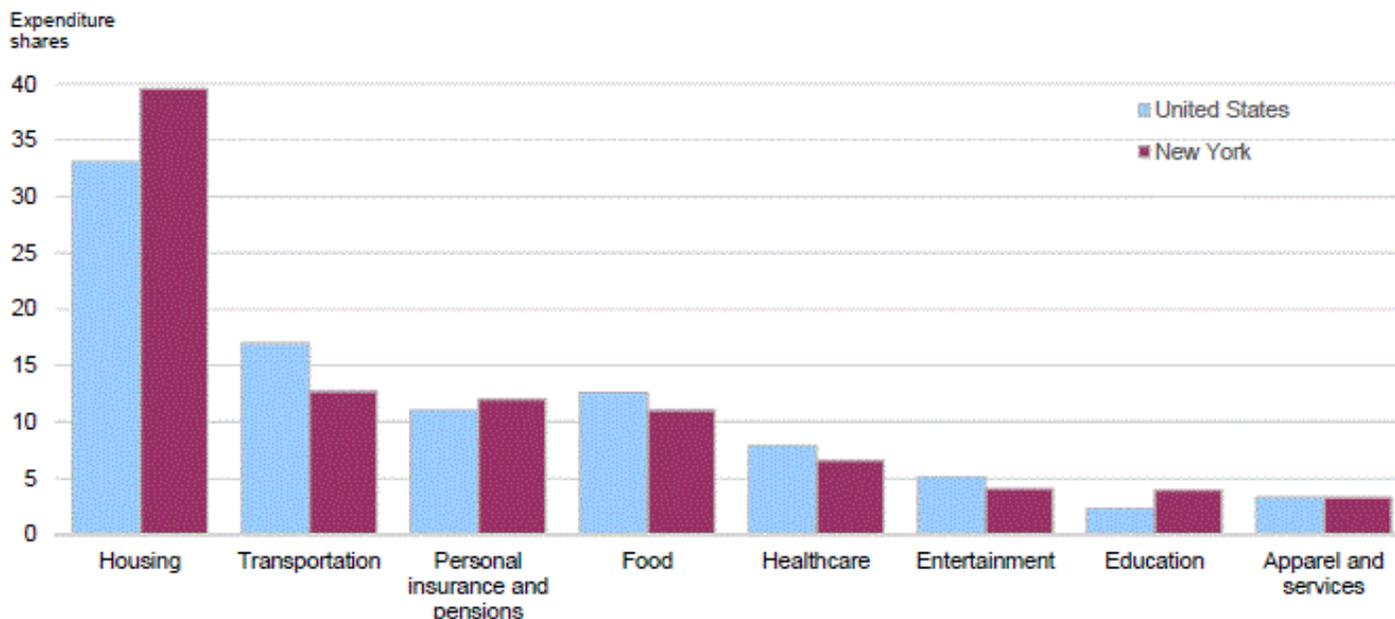
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Consumer Expenditures for the New York Area: 2014–15

Households in the New York-Newark-Jersey City, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa., metropolitan area spent an average of \$62,872 per year in 2014–15, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Chief Regional Economist Martin Kohli noted that this figure was significantly higher than the \$54,715 average expenditure level for households in the United States. New York-area households also allocated their dollars differently among most of the eight major categories, with seven differing significantly from the U.S. average. For example, the share of expenditures for transportation, which accounted for 12.7 percent of the average household’s budget in the New York area, was lower than the national average of 17.0 percent. (See [chart 1](#) and [table 1](#).)

Chart 1. Percent distribution of average annual expenditures for eight major categories in the United States and New York metropolitan area, 2014–15



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Highlights of the New York area’s 2014–15 spending patterns:

- **Housing:** This was the largest expenditure category for New York-area households and averaged \$24,879. Housing accounted for 39.6 percent of the area’s household budget, significantly higher than the 33.1-percent U.S. average. (See [table 1](#).) Among the 16 metropolitan areas nationwide for which data were available, New York was 1 of 8 that had a housing expenditure share above that of the nation. Housing expenditure shares ranged from 39.6 percent in New York to 30.3 percent in Detroit.(See [table 2](#).)

- **Transportation:** As noted, 12.7 percent of a New York-area household's budget was spent on transportation, significantly below the national average of 17.0 percent. Of the \$8,002 in annual transportation expenditures in New York, \$3,699, or 46.2 percent, was spent buying vehicles and fuel; this compared to the national average of 63.8 percent. New York-area households spent \$1,394, or 17.4 percent, of their transportation budget on public and other transportation; nationally, the average was \$624, or 6.7 percent, of a household's transportation budget.
- **Food:** The portion of a New York household's budget spent on food, 11.0 percent, was significantly less than the 12.6-percent U.S. average. New York-area households spent \$4,055, or 58.4 percent, of their food dollars on food at home and \$2,888 (41.6 percent) on food away from home. In comparison, the average U.S. household spent 57.9 percent of its food budget on food at home and 42.1 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, 2014 and 2015.

A household in the CE survey is defined as a consumer unit which consists of members related by blood, marriage, adoption, or other legal arrangement; a single person living alone or sharing a household with others but who is financially independent; or two or more persons living together who share responsibility for at least 2 out of 3 major types of expenses – food, housing, and other 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 category, 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 www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch16.htm. Data for the nation, the four geographic regions of the U.S., and 18 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_201415.pdf. The metropolitan area discussed in this release is New York-Newark-Jersey City, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa., which comprises Bronx, Dutchess, Kings, Nassau, New York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties in New York; Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, and Union Counties in New Jersey; and Pike County in Pennsylvania. Metropolitan area news releases for the Consumer Expenditure Survey are available at www.bls.gov/regions/consumerspending.htm.

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

Note

The Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) underwent a sample change in 2015. Estimates for the Cleveland Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) will no longer be produced, as the population for the MSA was below the threshold necessary to qualify as a publishable MSA. The geographical boundaries of the Boston MSA have changed significantly such that estimates are not comparable to estimates for 2014. Thus, both Cleveland and Boston are not represented in the 2014-2015 tables. Boston will return in the 2015-2016 tables when two years of data based on the new boundaries become available.

Table 1. Average annual expenditures, characteristics, and percent distributions, United States and New York metropolitan area, 2014–15

Category	United States	New York
Consumer unit characteristics:		
Income before taxes	\$68,316	\$87,198
Age of reference person	50.4	51.7
Average number in consumer unit:		
People	2.5	2.5
Children under 18	0.6	0.6
Adults 65 and over	0.4	0.4
Earners	1.3	1.3
Vehicles	1.9	1.3
Percent homeowner	63	53
Average annual expenditures	\$54,715	\$62,872*
Percent distribution		
Total	100.0	100.0
Food	12.6	11.0*
Alcoholic beverages	0.9	0.8
Housing	33.1	39.6*
Apparel and services	3.3	3.3
Transportation	17.0	12.7*
Healthcare	7.9	6.6*
Entertainment	5.1	4.1*
Personal care products and services	1.2	1.2
Reading	0.2	0.2*
Education	2.3	3.9*
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	0.6	0.4*
Miscellaneous	1.5	1.4
Cash contributions	3.3	2.8
Personal insurance and pensions	11.0	12.0*

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 16 metropolitan areas, 2014–15

Area	Housing	Transportation	Food
United States	33.1	17.0	12.6
Atlanta	33.2	16.1	11.1*
Baltimore	34.9	15.8	11.4
Chicago	34.5*	15.6	12.4
Dallas-Fort Worth	32.8	17.7	12.9
Detroit	30.3*	18.8	12.2
Houston	32.3	20.0*	12.5
Los Angeles	37.4*	15.1*	12.4
Miami	36.2*	18.1	13.8
Minneapolis-St. Paul	32.2	16.7	11.2*
New York	39.6*	12.7*	11.0*
Philadelphia	35.0*	15.9	11.2*
Phoenix	33.3	16.3	13.0
San Diego	35.8*	15.5	10.5*
San Francisco	37.1*	13.9*	12.1
Seattle	34.4	14.2*	12.9
Washington, D.C.	36.6*	15.7	9.6*

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