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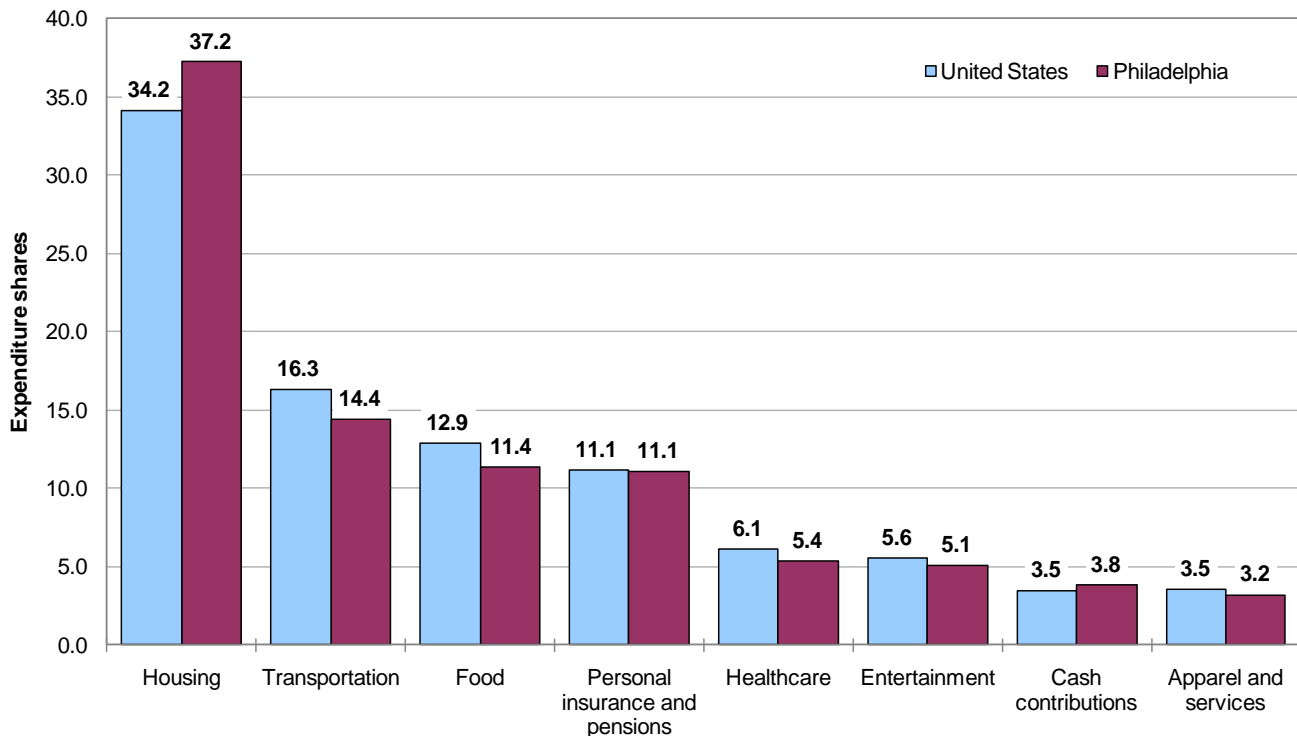
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Technical Information: (215) 597-3282 • BLSInfoPhiladelphia@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/ro3
Media Contact: (215) 861-5600 • BLSMediaPhiladelphia@bls.gov

CONSUMER EXPENDITURES FOR THE PHILADELPHIA AREA: 2008–09

Consumer units¹ in the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, Pa.-Del.-N.J.-Md. metropolitan area spent an average of \$56,790 per year in 2008–2009, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Sheila Watkins, the Bureau’s regional commissioner, noted that this figure was 14 percent higher than the \$49,778 average expenditure level for a typical household in the United States. Not only did households in the Philadelphia area spend more than the U.S. average, they also allocated their dollars differently among the major categories, varying significantly in five of the eight. For example, expenditures for housing, which comprised 37.2 percent of a typical household’s budget in the Philadelphia area, were significantly larger than the nationwide average of 34.2 percent. (See chart 1.)

Chart 1. Percent distribution of average annual expenditures for the eight major categories in the United States and Philadelphia metropolitan area, 2008–09



¹ See the Additional Information for the definition of a consumer unit. The terms consumer unit and household are used interchangeably throughout the text for convenience.

Housing in the Philadelphia metropolitan area averaged \$21,135 annually and was the largest expenditure category. (See tables 1 and 2.) Overall, 10 of the 18 published metropolitan areas had expenditure shares for housing measurably above the U.S. average; only Houston had a lower-than-average share. (See chart 2.) Housing expenditures ranged from 41.3 percent in San Diego to 31.9 percent in Houston among the 18 areas. (See table 3.)

The majority of housing expenditures in Philadelphia went toward shelter, 64.3 percent, which includes mortgage interest, property taxes, repairs, and rent, among other items; nationwide, 59.6 percent of the housing budget was allocated for shelter. (See table A.) Utilities, fuels, and public services expenses accounted for 21.0 percent of the housing budget locally; nationally, it made up 21.5 percent. The rate of homeownership in Philadelphia was 69 percent, compared to the 66-percent U.S. average.

Table A. Percent distribution of housing expenditures, United States and Philadelphia, 2008–09

Category	United States	Philadelphia
Housing	100.0	100.0
Shelter	59.6	64.3
Utilities, fuels and public services	21.5	21.0
Household operations	5.9	4.8
Housekeeping supplies	3.9	3.3
Household furnishings and equipment	9.2	6.5

Note: Columns may not add to 100 due to rounding.

At 14.4 percent of the total budget, transportation was the second-largest expenditure category in the Philadelphia area; this was significantly lower than the national average of 16.3 percent. Among the 18 metropolitan areas nationwide, only Detroit had an above-average transportation share at 19.2 percent. (See chart 3.)

Of the \$8,202 in annual expenditures for transportation in Philadelphia, 90.6 percent was spent buying and maintaining private vehicles; this compared to the national average of 93.9 percent. The remaining 9.4 percent of a Philadelphia household's transportation budget was spent on public transit, which includes fares for taxis, buses, trains, and planes; this allocation was above the 6.1-percent average for the nation. (See table B.) The average number of vehicles per household in Philadelphia (1.7) was lower than the national average (2.0).

Table B. Percent distribution of transportation expenditures, United States and Philadelphia, 2008–09

Category	United States	Philadelphia
Transportation	100.0	100.0
Vehicle purchases (net outlay)	33.3	24.8
Gasoline and motor oil	28.9	27.3
Other vehicle expenses	31.7	38.5
Public transportation	6.1	9.4

Note: Columns may not add to 100 due to rounding.

The portion of a Philadelphia consumer unit's budget spent on food, 11.4 percent, was significantly less than the 12.9-percent U.S. average. In addition to Philadelphia, six other metropolitan areas had food expenditure shares that were measurably smaller than the nationwide average; Boston was the only area with an expenditure share for food (13.8 percent) significantly above that for the nation.

Households in Philadelphia spent \$3,805, or 58.9 percent, of their food dollars on food prepared at home and the remaining 41.1 percent on food prepared away from home, such as restaurant meals, carry-out, board at school, and catered affairs. In comparison, the typical U.S. household spent 58.5 percent of its food budget on food prepared at home and 41.5 percent on food prepared away from home.

As noted, Philadelphia is 1 of 18 metropolitan areas nationwide for which Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) data is available. We encourage users interested in learning more about the CE to contact

the Mid-Atlantic Information Office at (215) 597-3282. Metropolitan area CE data and that for the four geographical regions and the United States are available on our Web site at www.bls.gov/ro3/.

Additional Information

Data contained in this report are from the Consumer Expenditure Survey, which is collected on an ongoing basis by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The CE data were averaged over a two-year period, 2008 and 2009 and are available for the nation, the 4 geographic regions of the country, and 18 metropolitan areas. The metropolitan area discussed in this release is

Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, Pa.-Del.-N.J.-Md., which includes Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties in Pennsylvania; Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem Counties in New Jersey; New Castle County in Delaware; and Cecil County in Maryland.

The survey consists of two components, a diary or recordkeeping survey, and an interview survey. The integrated data from the BLS Diary and Interview Surveys provide a complete accounting of consumer expenditures and income, which neither survey component alone is designed to do. Due to changes in the survey sample frame, metropolitan area data in this release are not directly comparable to those prior to 1996.

A consumer unit is defined as members of a household 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 and consumer unit are used interchangeably for convenience.

The expenditure data in this release should be interpreted with care. The expenditures are averages for consumer units with the specified characteristics, regardless of whether or not a specific unit incurred an expense for that specific item during the recording period. The average expenditure may be considerably lower than the expenditure by those consumer units that purchased the item. This study is not intended as a comparative cost of living survey, as neither the quantity nor the quality of goods and services has been held constant among areas. Differences may result from variations in demographic characteristics such as consumer unit size, age, preferences, income levels, etc. However, expenditure shares, or the percentage of a consumer unit's budget spent on a particular category, can be used to compare spending patterns across areas. Users should also keep in mind that prices for many goods and services have risen since the survey was conducted.

The CE significance tests in this release compare expenditure shares for selected expenditure categories in the United States to expenditure shares in selected metropolitan areas. (See table 3.) Expenditure shares for housing and transportation that are above or below that for the nation after testing for significance at the 95-percent confidence interval are also identified in charts 1 and 2 for the 18 metropolitan areas surveyed. 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.

NOTE: 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. It is entirely possible that a large difference between two values is not significantly different statistically, while a small difference is, since both the size and heterogeneity of the sample affect the relative error of the data being tested.

Table 1. Percent distribution of average annual expenditures, United States and Philadelphia, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2008–09

Item	United States	Philadelphia
Average annual expenditures	\$49,778	\$56,790
Percent distribution:	100.0	100.0
Food	12.9	11.4 *
Alcoholic beverages	.9	.8
Housing	34.2	37.2 *
Apparel and services	3.5	3.2
Transportation	16.3	14.4 *
Healthcare	6.1	5.3 *
Entertainment	5.6	5.1 *
Personal care products and services	1.2	1.2
Reading	.2	.3
Education	2.1	4.0 *
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	.7	.7
Miscellaneous	1.7	1.5
Cash contributions	3.5	3.8
Personal insurance and pensions	11.1	11.1

* Statistically significant difference from U.S. average at the 95-percent confidence level.

Note: Columns may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2. Consumer unit characteristics and average annual expenditures, United States and Philadelphia, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2008–09

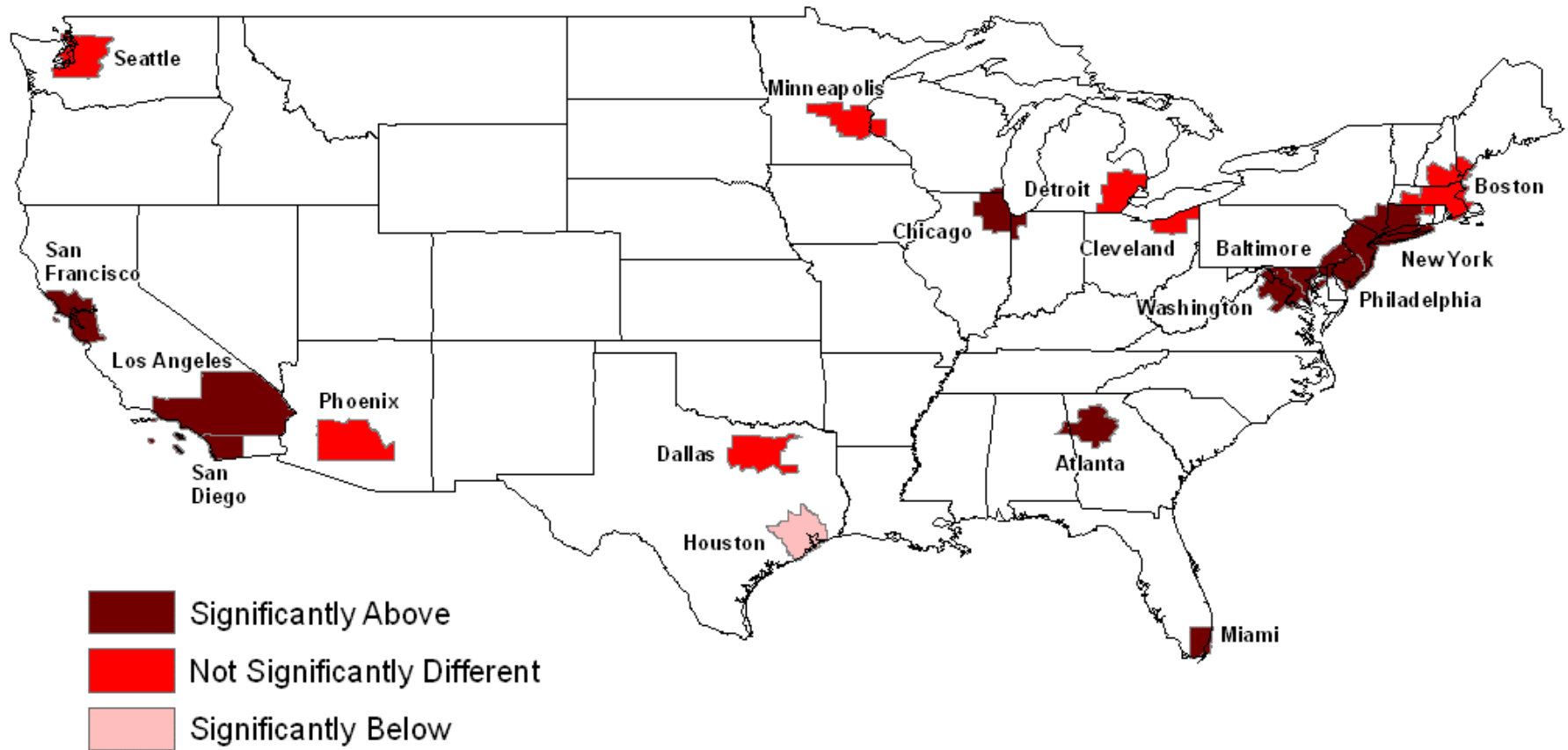
Category	United States	Philadelphia
Consumer unit characteristics:		
Income before taxes	\$63,209	\$76,612
Age of reference person	49.2	51.1
Average number in consumer unit:		
Persons	2.5	2.5
Children under 18	.6	.6
Persons 65 and over	.3	.4
Earners	1.3	1.3
Vehicles	2.0	1.7
Percent homeowner	66	69
Average annual expenditures		
Food	\$49,778	\$56,790
Food at home	6,407	6,460
Cereals and bakery products	3,749	3,805
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	507	526
Dairy products	844	889
Fruits and vegetables	418	438
Other food at home	657	681
Food away from home	1,324	1,271
Alcoholic beverages	2,658	2,655
Housing	439	455
Shelter	17,002	21,135
Owned dwellings	10,129	13,597
Rented dwellings	6,651	9,319
Other lodging	2,792	2,965
Utilities, fuels, and public services	685	1,313
Household operations	3,647	4,444
Housekeeping supplies	1,004	1,021
Household furnishings and equipment	657	694
Apparel and services	1,565	1,379
Transportation	1,763	1,824
Vehicle purchases (net outlay)	8,133	8,202
Gasoline and motor oil	2,706	2,037
Other vehicle expenses	2,351	2,240
Public transportation	2,580	3,156
Healthcare	496	769
Entertainment	3,051	3,036
Personal care products and services	2,764	2,873
Reading	606	655
Education	113	142
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	1,057	2,252
Miscellaneous	348	396
Cash contributions	828	879
Personal insurance and pensions	1,730	2,171
Life and other personal insurance	5,538	6,309
Pensions and Social Security	313	317
	5,225	5,992

Table 3. Percent share of average annual expenditures for housing, transportation, and food, United States and 18 metropolitan areas, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2008–09

Area	Housing	Transportation	Food
United States	34.2	16.3	12.9
Atlanta	37.2 *	14.7 *	11.7 *
Baltimore	39.6 *	12.6 *	11.3 *
Boston	35.1	14.5 *	13.8 *
Chicago	36.2 *	15.5	12.4
Cleveland	33.8	15.3	12.5
Dallas	33.8	16.1	12.5
Detroit	33.1	19.2 *	13.0
Houston	31.9 *	18.3	11.9 *
Los Angeles	38.6 *	15.5	13.3
Miami	39.9 *	17.7	12.2
Minneapolis	34.0	15.7	12.2
New York	39.2 *	14.1 *	12.3 *
Philadelphia	37.2 *	14.4 *	11.4 *
Phoenix	34.9	17.4	11.9
San Diego	41.3 *	13.3 *	12.2
San Francisco	38.5 *	14.1 *	11.7 *
Seattle	33.4	14.2 *	12.2
Washington	37.1 *	13.8 *	11.3 *

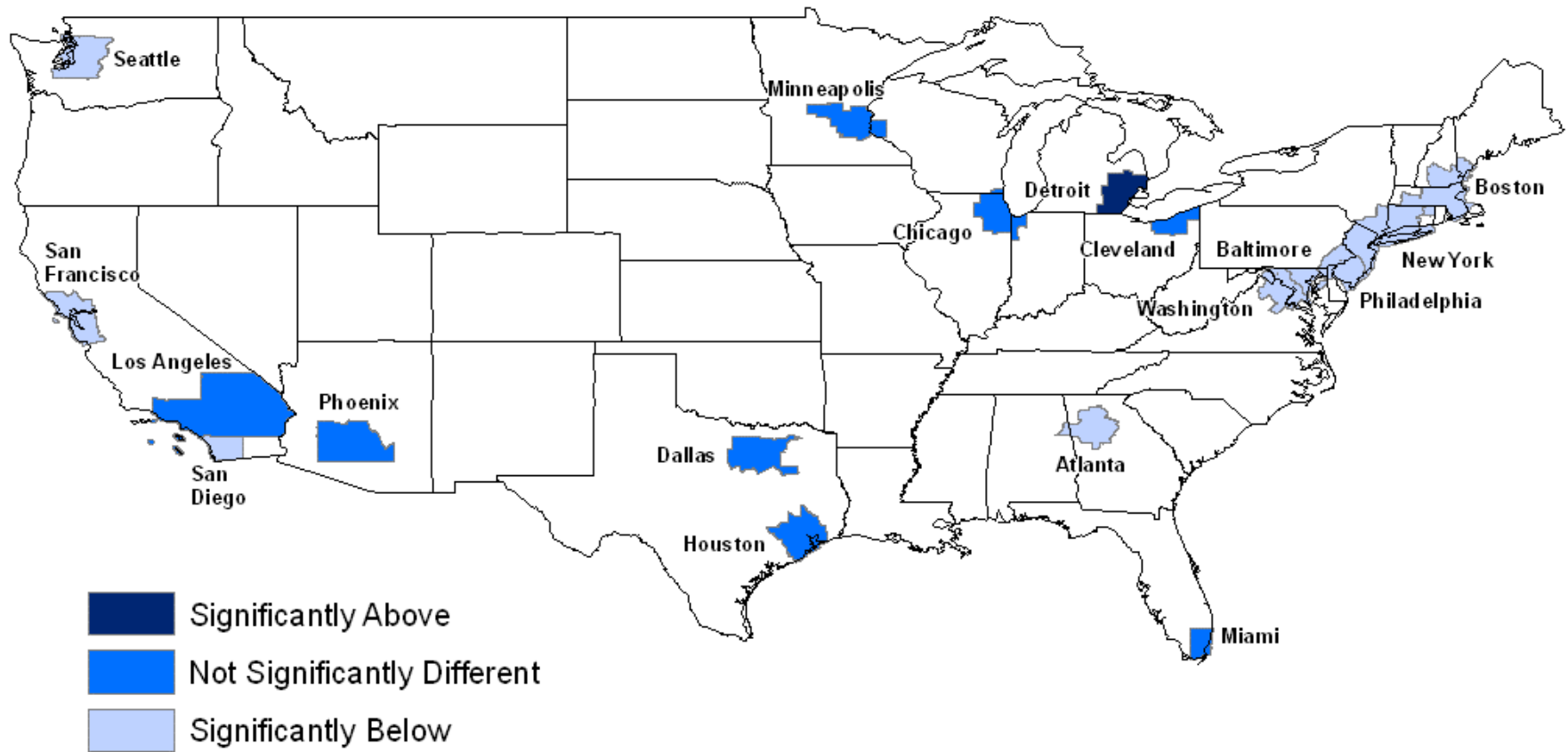
*Statistically significant difference from the U.S. average at the 95-percent confidence level.

Chart 2. Expenditure shares spent on housing in 18 metropolitan statistical areas compared to the U.S. average, Consumer Expenditure Survey 2008–09



Note: Statistical significance testing at the 95-percent confidence interval.

Chart 3. Expenditure shares spent on transportation in 18 metropolitan statistical areas compared to the U.S. average, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2008–09



Note: Statistical significance testing at the 95-percent confidence interval.