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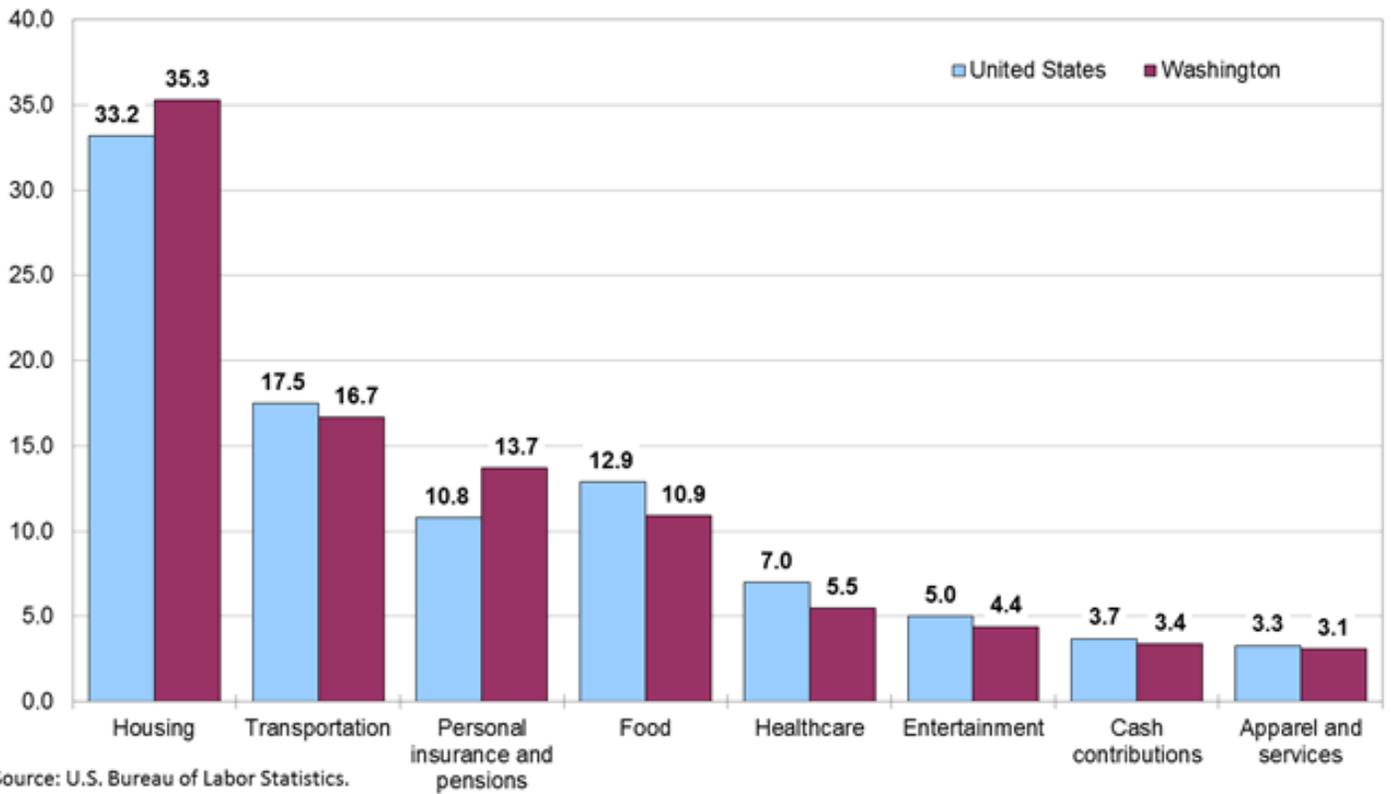
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Consumer Expenditures for the Washington, D.C. Area: 2012-2013

Consumer units in the Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.-W.Va., metropolitan area spent an average of \$80,452 per year in 2012–2013, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Sheila Watkins, the Bureau’s regional commissioner, noted that this figure was over 56 percent higher than the \$51,299 average expenditure level for a typical household in the United States. Not only did households in the Washington area spend significantly more than the U.S. average, they allocated their dollars differently among the major categories, varying significantly in 5 of the 8. For example, the share of expenditures for healthcare, which accounted for 5.5 percent of a typical household’s budget in the Washington area, was significantly lower than the nationwide average of 7.0 percent. (See [chart 1](#) and [table 1](#).)

Chart 1. Percent distribution of average annual expenditures for the eight major categories in the United States and Washington metropolitan area, 2012-2013

Expenditure shares



Housing in the Washington area averaged \$28,416 annually and was the largest expenditure category, accounting for 35.3 percent of a Washington-area household’s total budget. (See [table 1](#) and [table 2](#).) This share was significantly higher than the 33.2-percent national average. Overall, 8 of the 18 published metropolitan areas had expenditure shares for housing significantly above the U.S. average, while only Detroit had a significantly lower-than-average share. (See [chart 2](#).) Housing expenditure shares among the 18 areas ranged from 39.9 percent in Miami to 30.0 percent in Detroit. (See [table 3](#).)

The majority of housing expenditures in Washington went toward shelter, 62.9 percent, which includes mortgage interest, property taxes, repairs, and rent, among other items; nationwide, 58.6 percent of the housing budget was allocated for shelter. (See [table A](#).) Utilities, fuels, and public services expenses accounted for 15.7 percent of the housing budget locally; nationally, they made up 21.7 percent. The rate of homeownership in Washington was 70 percent, compared to the U.S. average of 64 percent.

Table A. Percent distribution of housing expenditures, United States and Washington, 2012-2013

Category	United States	Washington
Housing	100.0	100.0
Shelter	58.6	62.9
Utilities, fuels, and public services	21.7	15.7
Household operations	6.8	8.9
Housekeeping supplies	3.7	2.9
Household furnishings and equipment.....	9.2	9.6

Note: Columns may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

At 16.7 percent of the total budget, transportation was the second-largest expenditure category in the Washington area, not significantly different from the national average of 17.5 percent. Among the 18 metropolitan areas nationwide, 6 had expenditure shares for transportation that were significantly below the U.S. average; Detroit and Houston had transportation shares significantly higher than the U.S. share. (See [chart 3](#).)

Of the \$13,450 in annual expenditures for transportation in Washington, 90.9 percent was spent buying and maintaining private vehicles; this compared to the national average of 94.0 percent. The remaining 9.1 percent of a Washington household’s transportation budget was spent on public transit, which includes fares for taxis, buses, trains, and planes; this allocation was significantly above the 6.0-percent average for the nation. (See [table B](#).) The average number of vehicles per household in Washington (2.1) was higher than the U.S. average (1.9).

Table B. Percent distribution of transportation expenditures, United States and Washington, 2012-2013

Category	United States	Washington
Transportation	100.0	100.0
Vehicle purchases (net outlays)	36.0	39.4
Gasoline and motor oil	29.8	22.1
Other vehicle expenses.....	28.2	29.4
Public transportation.....	9.2	9.6

Note: Columns may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Washington households spent 13.7 percent of their annual budgets on personal insurance and pensions, significantly above the national average of 10.8 percent, making this the third-largest expenditure category for the area’s consumer units.

The portion of a Washington consumer unit’s budget spent on food, 10.9 percent, was significantly lower than the 12.9-percent U.S. average. Among the 18 published metropolitan areas, 6 had food expenditure shares that were significantly below the nationwide average; no area reported an expenditure share for food significantly above that for the nation. (See [table 3](#).)

Households in Washington spent \$4,639, or 52.9 percent, of their food dollars on food prepared at home and the remaining 47.1 percent (\$4,123) 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 59.8 percent of its food budget on food prepared at home and 40.2 percent on food prepared away from home.

As noted, Washington is 1 of 18 metropolitan areas nationwide for which Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) data are available. Metropolitan area CE data and that for the four geographic regions of the United States are available on our Web site at www.bls.gov/cex/tables.htm. Metropolitan area CE news releases are available at www.bls.gov/regions/subjects/consumer-spending.htm.

Additional Information

Data contained in this release are from the CE Survey, which is conducted on an ongoing basis by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The CE data in this release were averaged over a two-year period, 2012 and 2013. CE data are available for the nation, the 4 geographic regions of the country, and 18 metropolitan areas. The metropolitan area discussed in this release is Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.-W.Va. PMSA, which includes the District of Columbia; Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, Prince George’s, and Washington Counties in Maryland; Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and

Manassas Park cities and Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Prince William, Rappahannock, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren Counties in Virginia; and Berkeley and Jefferson Counties in West Virginia.

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 or consumer unit are used interchangeably for convenience.

CE metropolitan area estimates are not comparative cost of living surveys, 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. 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.

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 2 and 3 for the 18 metropolitan areas surveyed.

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.

For additional technical documentation and related information, see www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch16.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.

Table 1. Percent distribution of average annual expenditures, United States and Washington, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2012-2013

Item	United States	Washington
Average annual expenditures.....	\$51,299	\$80,452 *
Percent distribution:.....	100.0	100.0
Food	12.9	10.9 *
Alcoholic beverages	0.9	0.8
Housing	33.2	35.3 *
Apparel and services.....	3.3	3.1
Transportation	17.5	16.7
Healthcare	7.0	5.5 *
Entertainment	5.0	4.4 *
Personal care products and services	1.2	1.1
Reading	0.2	0.3 *
Education	2.3	2.7
Tobacco products and smoking supplies.....	0.6	0.4 *
Miscellaneous.....	1.4	1.7
Cash contributions.....	3.7	3.4
Personal insurance and pensions	10.8	13.7 *

* Statistically significant difference from the 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 Washington, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2012-2013

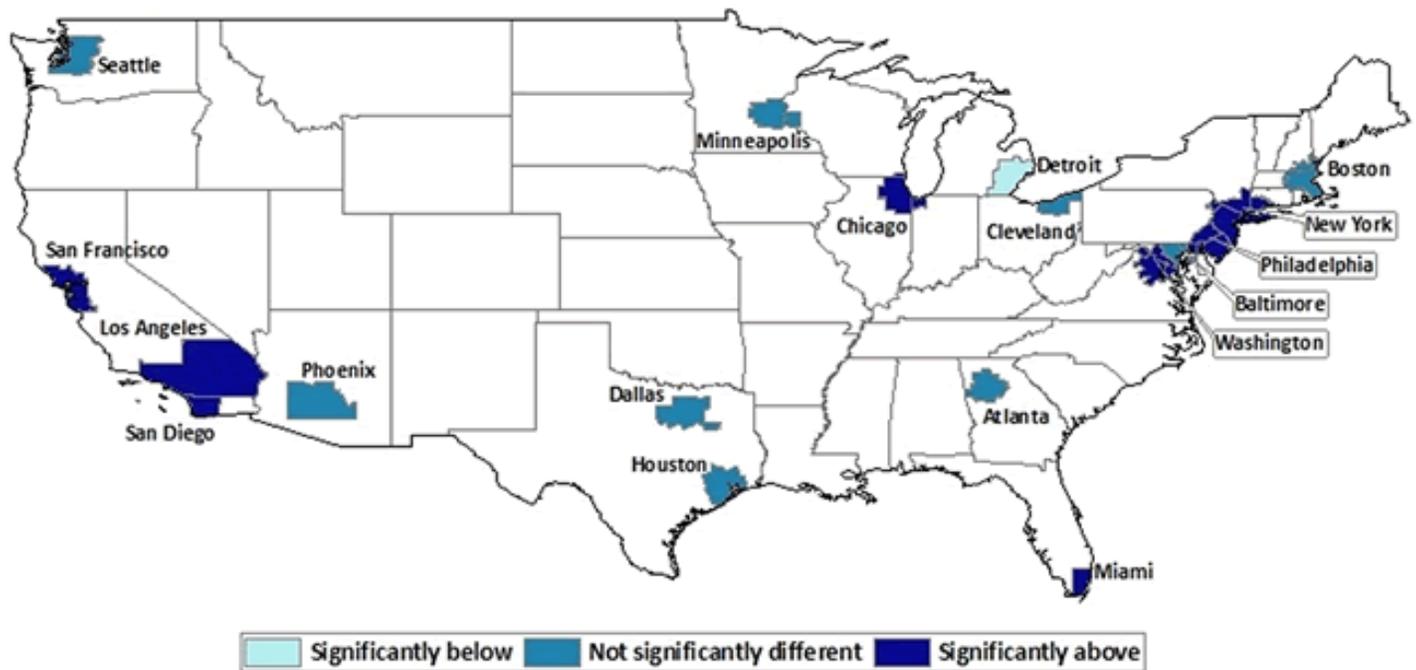
Category	United States	Washington
Consumer unit characteristics:		
Income before taxes	\$64,686	\$115,597
Age of reference person	50.1	48.1
Average number in consumer unit:		
People	2.5	2.7
Children under 18	0.6	0.7
Adults 65 and older	0.3	0.3
Earners	1.3	1.6
Vehicles	1.9	2.1
Percent homeowner	64	70
Average annual expenditures	\$51,299	\$80,452
Food	6,600	8,762
Food at home	3,949	4,639
Cereals and bakery products	541	590
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	854	1,043
Dairy products	416	478
Fruits and vegetables	741	940
Other food at home	1,397	1,589
Food away from home	2,651	4,123
Alcoholic beverages	448	681
Housing	17,030	28,416
Shelter	9,986	17,883
Owned dwellings	6,082	11,726
Rented dwellings	3,255	4,723
Other lodging	649	1,434
Utilities, fuels, and public services	3,693	4,457
Household operations	1,152	2,528
Housekeeping supplies	627	827
Household furnishings and equipment	1,571	2,722
Apparel and services	1,677	2,454
Transportation	9,001	13,450
Vehicle purchases (net outlay)	3,241	5,298
Gasoline and motor oil	2,683	2,973
Other vehicle expenses	2,537	3,949
Public transportation	540	1,230
Healthcare	3,594	4,450
Entertainment	2,553	3,513
Personal care products and services	618	901
Reading	106	211
Education	1,172	2,160
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	331	300
Miscellaneous	736	1,371
Cash contributions	1,873	2,751
Personal insurance and pensions	5,559	11,030
Life and other personal insurance	336	980
Pensions and Social Security	5,224	10,050

Table 3. Percent share of average annual expenditures for housing, transportation, and food, United States and 18 metropolitan areas, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2012-2013

Area	Housing	Transportation	Food
United States	33.2	17.5	12.9
Atlanta	33.4	17.1	12.6
Baltimore	32.5	15.5	11.0 *
Boston	32.6	15.6 *	13.3
Chicago	35.4 *	15.6 *	12.7
Cleveland	31.6	18.2	12.8
Dallas	33.5	17.9	12.6
Detroit	30.0 *	19.7 *	13.5
Houston	33.1	21.0 *	12.0
Los Angeles	38.2 *	15.4 *	13.4
Miami	39.9 *	16.2	14.0
Minneapolis	32.0	18.3	11.3 *
New York	39.8 *	13.5 *	11.9 *
Philadelphia	35.4 *	15.4 *	13.7
Phoenix	34.8	18.9	13.6
San Diego	38.2 *	15.8	11.5 *
San Francisco	35.8 *	13.7 *	11.9 *
Seattle	33.4	15.6	13.0
Washington	35.3 *	16.7	10.9 *

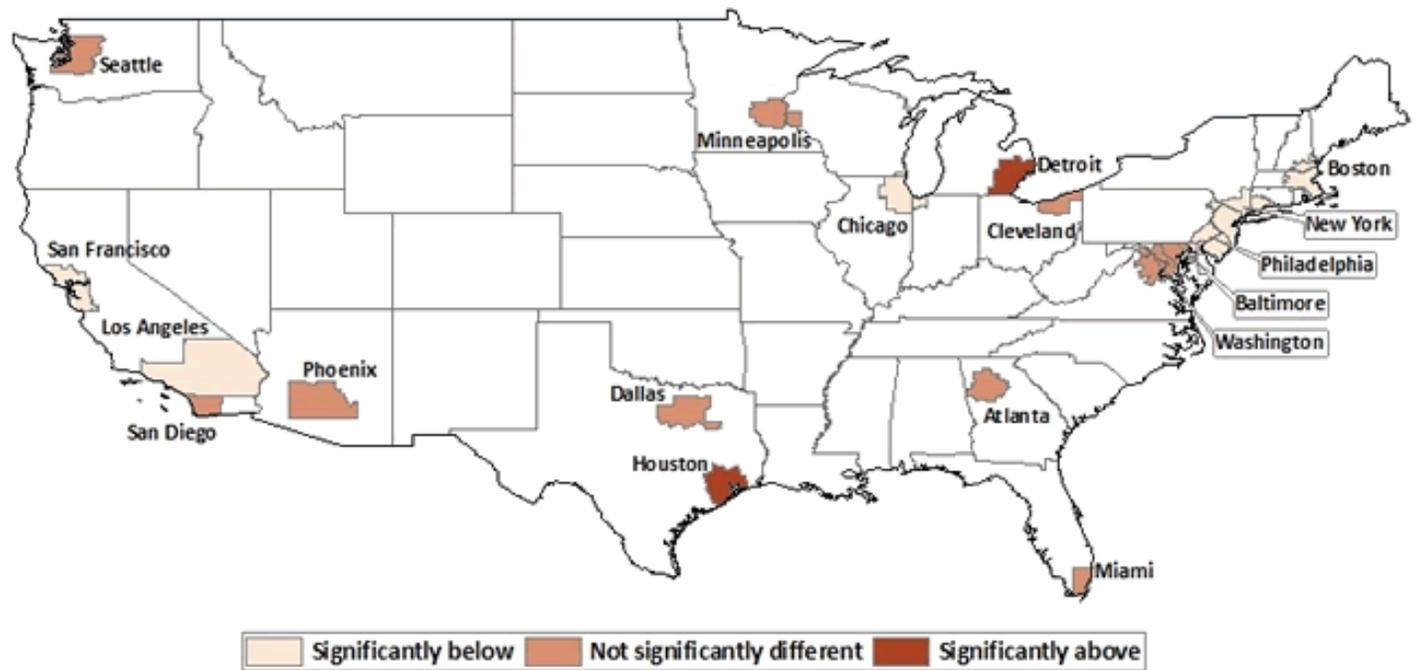
* Statistically significant difference from the U.S. average at the 95-percent confidence level.

Chart 2. Expenditure shares spent on housing in 18 metropolitan statistical areas compared to the U.S. average, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2012-2013



Note: Statistical significance testing at the 95-percent confidence interval.
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 3. Expenditure shares spent on transportation in 18 metropolitan statistical areas compared to the U.S. average, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2012-2013



Note: Statistical significance testing at the 95-percent confidence interval.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.