

Income Inequality and Income-Class Consumption Patterns

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This *Commentary* investigates whether there has been a growing divergence in the consumption of luxury and necessity goods across income classes. The analysis shows that while necessities represent a majority of the consumption basket for lower and middle income quintiles, their consumption of necessities in inflation-adjusted dollars has been declining in the face of higher prices of such goods and stagnant income growth. Higher income quintiles have seen increases in their consumption of luxuries, simultaneous with a decline in their consumption of necessities.

As income inequality has increased in the United States, researchers have rightfully asked whether it has also led to inequality in relative consumption. This is an important question because consumption is clearly a better measure of an individual's well-being than is his or her income.

The research findings on the presence of consumption inequality, however, remain somewhat mixed. Many studies have found that consumption inequality has risen less than income inequality in recent decades (Cutler and Katz 1991, Krueger and Perri 2006, Heathcote et al. 2010, Fisher, Johnson, and Smeeding 2013, Meyer and Sullivan 2013), while others have found that the rise has been fairly similar (Aguiar and Bils 2012, Attanasio, Hurst, and Pistaferri 2013). Despite this divergence in findings, it would be useful to know whether the consumption patterns of individuals in different income classes have been reordered over the same period that income inequality has increased.

In this *Commentary* I introduce a metric for distinguishing luxuries and necessities in consumption data produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and use it to reveal trend changes in consumption patterns for different income classes over the past three decades. I find that for lower and middle income quintiles, the share of total inflation-adjusted (real) consumption going to purchase necessities has contracted since 1984, while the share of the total going to purchase luxuries has remained fairly constant or slightly increased. For the highest income quintile, however, there has been growth in the relative consumption of luxuries.

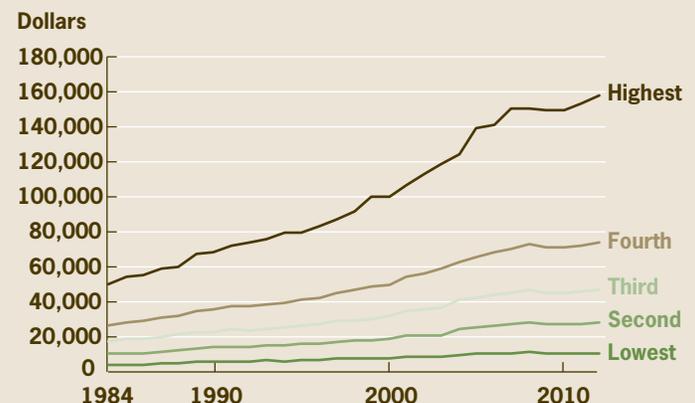
Income Inequality, Inflation, and Consumption

Much has been written regarding the growing disparity between the wealthiest and poorest Americans in the aftermath of the Great Recession. While average income has

returned to pre-recession levels, income gains have been distributed unevenly. To gain insight into the evolution and distribution of income in the United States, economic researchers often delineate the population into income cohorts known as "quintiles." Households are divided into quintiles according to their gross income. Each quintile represents 20 percent, or one-fifth, of all households.

The data show that the top 20 percent of earners accounted for more than 80 percent of the rise in household income from 2008-2012 (figure 1). Meanwhile, incomes actually fell for the bottom 20 percent of earners. For example, data obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey show that the highest income quintile in the United States experienced an increase in nominal income of approximately \$7,100 between 2007 and 2012, while the lowest income quintile experienced a decline of approximately \$360. All of these changes in income had a direct impact on spending.

Figure 1. Average After-Tax Nominal Income Levels, Quintiles



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Because of the significant changes in the rate of income growth by income class over the last few decades, the consumption patterns of different income classes may also have changed. Such changes are caused by myriad factors, but one way of thinking about them is in terms of income and substitution effects (which comes from the theory of microeconomics). The income effect states that as consumers' incomes rise, their consumption will also increase, up to a point of satiation, while the substitution effect states that consumers' consumption patterns are affected by changes in the relative prices of goods (that is, as prices rise for a given good, consumers will reduce their consumption of that good where possible and increase their consumption of a substitutable good that provides them a comparable level of satisfaction).

Since 1984, price inflation for consumer goods, as measured by the Bureau of Economic Analysis' Personal Consumption Expenditure Index, rose at a very moderate average rate of 2.4 percent annually. As one becomes wealthier on a real dollar basis, it is reasonable to assume that one would

substitute away from goods and services considered necessities and toward those considered luxuries. To the extent that a person's income growth continues to exceed the rate of growth in prices, we would expect to see this shift toward relative luxuries magnified over the long run.

Using these principles as backdrops, we turn to the question of how consumption patterns have changed among income quintiles as income growth changed, coupled with continuing changes in the prices of goods. More specifically, have there been shifts in peoples' relative consumption of necessity and luxury goods as some quintiles have prospered while others have experienced slow income growth?

Defining Luxuries and Necessities

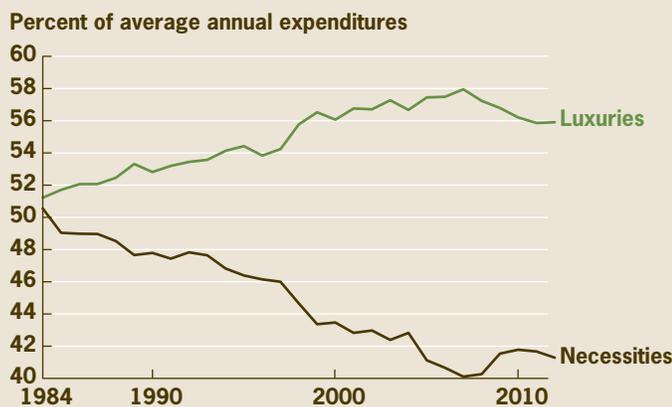
There is no clear-cut way of classifying goods and services as luxuries or necessities. Any classification is subjective at best and inconsistent at worst. What is a luxury item to one individual—such as an owned dwelling when rental dwellings of comparable quality are available at lesser cost—might reasonably be classified as a necessity to another—such as an owned dwelling when no rental properties of comparable quality are available. This subjectivity makes it impossible to sum the relative utility of various goods and services across individuals. However, by assuming that this variation cancels out across a large number of people in similarly classified income groups, a good or service can be consistently classified as a necessity or luxury within a given cohort by observing the shares of consumption.

I employ an empirical classification method to construct a metric for classifying goods and services as luxuries or necessities. I start with one possible definition of a "luxury" as a good or service that is consumed in greater proportions as a person's income increases. By the same token, a necessity would be a good or service whose consumption is proportionately less as a person's absolute income increases. I use this definition to classify categories of expenditures as luxuries or necessities based on whether their share of consumption increases or decreases as income increases (table 1).

To identify which categories of expenditures are consumed in greater or smaller proportions as income rises, I analyze US consumption data from the annual Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey series. The Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) program consists of two surveys, the Quarterly Interview Survey and the Diary Survey, which provide information on the buying habits of American consumers, including data on their expenditures, income, and characteristics of their consumer unit (families and single consumers). The US Census Bureau has collected the survey data for the Bureau of Labor Statistics on an annual basis beginning in 1984.

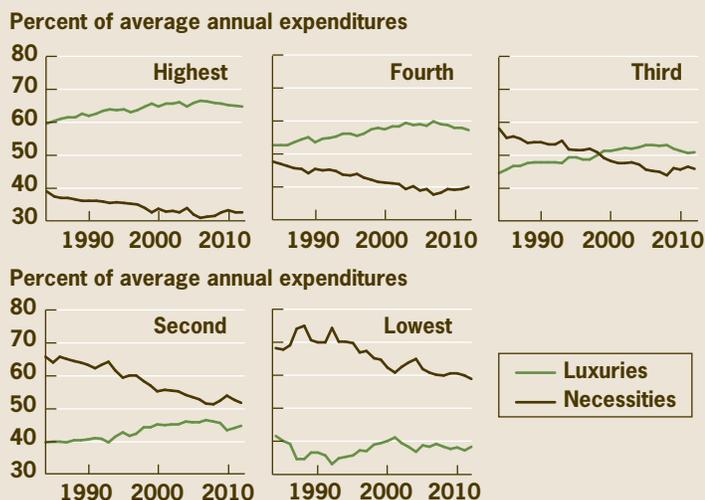
Data for the survey years 1984 through 2012 were organized by income quintile, and for each of the income quintiles, average annual nominal levels of consumption for 23 categories of expenditures were identified. Price level deflators from the Bureau of Economic Statistics were used to convert the nominal values to real. All price-related references in the analysis relate to 2009 price levels. The categories included

Figure 2. Distribution of Real Personal Consumption Expenditures



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Surveys, 1984-2012.

Figure 3. Relative Real Consumption Shares by Income Quintile



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Surveys, 1984-2012.

Table 1. Average Share of Total Real Consumption, 1984-2012

Consumption category	Income quintile					Consumption type
	Lowest	Second-lowest	Middle	Second-highest	Highest	
Food away from home	5.76	5.85	6.26	6.45	6.35	Luxury
Owned dwellings	8.39	8.89	10.47	12.76	15.17	Luxury
Household furnishings, equipment	2.58	2.65	2.92	3.13	3.54	Luxury
Vehicles (net outlay)	1.72	2.33	2.77	3.33	3.77	Luxury
Cash contributions	2.31	2.84	3.00	3.05	4.05	Luxury
Entertainment	3.29	3.36	3.58	3.87	4.17	Luxury
Household operations	1.51	1.53	1.47	1.62	2.15	Luxury
Personal insurance, pensions	2.32	4.73	7.86	10.72	13.92	Luxury
Other vehicle expenses	4.80	5.67	6.09	6.13	5.54	Luxury
Public transportation	0.92	0.82	0.81	0.83	1.22	Luxury
Other lodging	1.11	0.93	1.00	1.19	2.05	Luxury
Food at home	11.98	10.89	9.25	8.19	6.40	Necessity
Rented dwellings	14.17	11.34	8.56	5.04	2.03	Necessity
Utilities, fuels, public services	11.59	10.39	8.95	7.60	5.97	Necessity
Healthcare	8.58	9.00	7.24	5.97	4.71	Necessity
Education	4.28	1.76	1.62	1.90	3.11	Necessity
Personal care	1.40	1.41	1.34	1.29	1.20	Necessity
Tobacco, smoking products	2.53	2.24	1.92	1.50	0.82	Necessity
Gas and motor oil	4.89	5.21	5.27	4.87	3.72	Necessity
Housekeeping supplies	1.65	1.65	1.48	1.47	1.28	Necessity
Alcoholic beverages	0.99	0.96	1.04	0.99	1.00	Indeterminate
Reading	0.41	0.42	0.41	0.40	0.40	Indeterminate
Apparel and services	3.58	3.45	3.46	3.43	3.58	Indeterminate

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Surveys, 1984-2012.

account for 94.9 percent of the average personal consumption basket for the years 1984-2012.¹

The results of this analysis show how the shares of different categories of real consumption, averaged across the analysis period 1984-2012, change as income moves from the lowest income quintile to the highest income quintile. The classification in the final column, “relative consumption type,” results from this researcher’s method.² A specific type of good or service is classified as a luxury if more of it is consumed, on a percentage basis, as real income levels increase (that is, going from lower to higher income quintiles). Similarly, a specific good or service is classified as a necessity if it accounts for a smaller percentage of consumption as real income levels increase.

Changes in Consumption

Using this method to sort the data into luxuries and necessities reveals that across all income categories, the consumption of goods and services classified as necessities declined from 1984 to 2012, dropping from 45.7 percent to 36.7 percent (figure 2). Likewise, the average consumption share across all income categories rose for items classified as luxuries over the same time period, from 51.0 percent to 56.0 percent. While this trend movement is similar across the various income

quintiles, it is nowhere near consistent. For example, consumers in the lowest income quintile reduced their consumption of goods and services classified as relative necessities from 63.5 percent in 1984 to 54.5 percent in 2012. Consumers in the highest income quintile saw their consumption of necessities decline from 33.8 percent to 27.7 percent.

These results show that consumers have, in general, significantly increased their consumption of luxuries over the last 30 years as their real income levels increased. Recently, however, as figure 2 illustrates, this pattern reversed, as incomes suffered during the recent period of recession and recovery. Since 2007, the year in which the Great Recession started, the consumption of luxuries declined and only recently began to stabilize in 2012. Likewise, the consumption of necessity items began to rise in 2007 and slowed in 2012.

As figure 3 illustrates, the relative consumption shares of luxuries and necessities vary greatly between income groups. From the different graphs one can see that, as the income level increases, luxury items account for a greater share of the consumer’s market basket. While it is true that all income groups reduced their consumption of necessities over the analysis period,

the rate at which they transitioned into consuming greater amounts of luxuries differed greatly across groups. As the results in both table 1 and figure 3 detail, the lowest and highest income quintiles were the most invariant over time with respect to their consumption of luxury goods. Middle income consumers experienced the greatest variation of all the groups. Their consumption of necessities declined by 12.2 percentage points over the analysis period, while their consumption of luxuries increased the most—rising by 6.2 percentage points.

Implications

If income growth continues to lag for lower to middle income groups, two potential long-term implications for future economic growth come to mind. First, while consumption has gradually been rebounding from the recession, current trends in both income growth and income inequality are altering the mix of goods and services that consumers are purchasing. While macroeconomic models tend to focus on average income effects, there may be useful information in the disaggregated patterns.

Second, to the extent that consumption of the necessity “education” continues to decline as a share of real consumption for all but the highest income quintile, it may exacerbate the

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income inequality trend over the coming years; increased education is one of the most reliable paths to increased income. However, the lowest, second-lowest, middle, and second-highest income quintiles have all seen their shares of education decline significantly over the analysis period (8.1 to 2.6 percent, 2.8 to 1.2 percent, 2.5 to 1.1 percent, and 2.6 to 1.6 percent, respectively). The highest income quintile has seen its share of education consumption remain relatively steady, declining only slightly from 3.4 to 3.2 percent.

Footnotes

1. Note that the listed categories do not sum to 100 percent because consumption categories listed as indeterminate (by this researcher) are excluded from the summation, and the miscellaneous category (as listed by the BLS Consumer Expenditure Survey) is also not included in the summation.
2. Categories were classified as indeterminate when there was no clearly obvious trend in pattern in the given consumption category.

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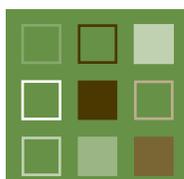
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