



VALDOSTA STATE UNIVERSITY

CENTER *for* BUSINESS & ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Overview

Each quarter, the Council for Community and Economic Research (C2ER, formerly known as ACCRA) collects more than 90,000 prices for 60 different items ranging from housing, utilities, grocery items, transportation, health care, and miscellaneous goods and services from communities across the U.S. for its Cost of Living Index. The third quarter of 2016 survey, comparing relative costs of living for “middle management” households among U.S. metropolitan areas and cities, shows that it costs almost 8.6 percent less to live in Georgia communities, on average, than it does to live in the rest of the U.S. Therefore, for each dollar that is required to maintain the average standard of living across the country, Georgia residents are only required to spend about 91.4 cents.

Valdosta’s cost of living is slightly higher than the Georgia state average, with Valdosta residents required to spend about 92.4 cents for each dollar required to maintain the living standards of the average U.S. household. Among Georgia metropolitan areas and cities surveyed: Atlanta has the highest cost of living, Marietta ranked second, and the Valdosta area landed in third place in this third quarter 2016 Cost of Living Index. It is worth mentioning that Valdosta’s cost of living decreased by 1.00 percent from the same period in 2015.

Cost of Living Comparisons for the Nation

The Cost of Living Index measures regional differences in consumer goods and services excluding taxes and non-consumer expenditures, for professional and managerial households in the top income quintile. Table 1 shows the ten most and least expensive urban areas that participated in the third quarter of 2016 Cost of Living Index. As shown in Table 1, among the 261 urban areas that participated in the third quarter 2016 Cost of Living Index, the after-tax cost for a professional/managerial standard of living ranged from more than twice the national average in New York (Manhattan), to more than 25 percent below the national average in McAllen, TX. Not surprisingly, there is very little change in the top ten most expensive urban areas when compared to the previous periods. The list includes the “usual suspects”: New York, Honolulu, San Francisco, etc. Since the national average cost of living index equals 100, the cost to live in Manhattan, for example, is 232.0% of the national average.

Cost of Living Comparisons: Valdosta, Georgia, and the Nation
Third Quarter of 2016

Also in Table 1, the ten least expensive urban areas participating in the cost of living index survey are listed. Similarly to previous quarters, the least expensive urban areas are located in the southern part of the U.S. Valdosta ranks as the 161st most expensive metropolitan area (out of 261 areas) with a composite index of 92.4. It should be noted that in the third quarter of 2015, Valdosta's ranking was 151th (out of 265 areas), with a composite index of 93.4.

Table 1: The Ten Most and Least Expensive Urban Areas in the Cost of Living Index (COLI)

Third Quarter in 2016 National Average for 261 Urban Areas = 100				
Ranking	Most Expensive	COL	Least Expensive	COL
	Urban Areas	Index	Urban Areas	Index
1	New York (Manhattan) NY	232.0	McAllen TX	76.4
2	Honolulu HI	188.5	Harlingen TX	78.5
3	San Francisco CA	181.9	Richmond IN	80.4
4	New York (Brooklyn) NY	177.0	Kalamazoo MI	80.6
5	Orange County CA	153.0	Tupelo MS	81.3
6	Oakland CA	152.4	Conway AR	81.6
7	Washington DC	151.6	Wichita Falls TX	81.6
8	Hilo HI	147.2	Cleveland TN	81.7
9	Boston MA	146.4	Martinsville-Henry County VA	81.8
10	San Diego CA	145.7	Knoxville TN	82.7

What Do Groceries Cost?

Each quarter, C2ER collects more than 90,000 prices from communities across the US for the Cost of Living Index. With food prices garnering a big part of the national media attention, below is a listing of communities with the most and least expensive food costs as measured by the grocery item index number. C2ER collects data on twenty-six items from a variety of surrogate categories to represent the grocery item component of the index.

Table 2: The Five Most and Least Expensive Places for Grocery Items by Index Number in the Cost of Living Index (COLI)

Third Quarter 2016 Average for 261 Urban Areas = 100				
Ranking	Most Expensive	COL	Least Expensive	COL
	Urban Areas	Index	Urban Areas	Index
1	Honolulu HI	161.8	Temple TX	77.5
2	Kodiak AK	154.3	Jackson-Madison County TN	77.7
3	Hilo HI	146.6	McAllen TX	80.7
4	Juneau AK	141.4	Waco TX	80.8
5	Anchorage AK	136.2	Harlingen TX	81.6

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The Most Expensive and Least Expensive Cities to Buy One Dozen Eggs

In recent months we have watched the price of one dozen eggs significantly drop in some areas of the country. Whether your favorite style is boiled, deviled, scrambled, or poached, see the chart below for the most and least expensive cities to buy one dozen, large, Grade-A eggs in the U.S.

Table 3: The Five Most and Least Expensive Places to Buy Ground Beef

Third Quarter 2016				
National Average for 261 Urban Areas = \$1.60				
Ranking	Most Expensive		Least Expensive	
	Urban Areas	Avg. Price	Urban Areas	Avg. Price
1	Hilo HI	4.14	Rockford IL	0.89
2	San Francisco CA	4.07	Norman OK	0.90
3	Oakland CA	3.99	Oklahoma City OK	0.91
4	Charlottesville VA	3.07	Danville IL	0.92
5	Honolulu HI	3.01	Fargo-Moorhead ND-MN	0.93

Results for the Valdosta Metropolitan Statistical Area

Table 4 suggests that Valdosta has a cost of living that is approximately 7.6 percent below the national average. Valdosta’s cost of living remains relatively low, principally because of low housing prices. It must be noted that the housing index carries the largest weight in the composite index because of its relative importance in the average consumer’s budget. According to table 4, the housing index for Valdosta is 75.8 suggesting that housing costs are 24.2 percent less than the national average house price (\$326,412) for all urban areas in this survey. However, compared to other cities in Georgia, Valdosta’s cost of living is around 1.02 % higher than the average of all Georgia cities included in the survey.

**Table 4: Indices for Georgia Metropolitan Statistical Areas
(Listed alphabetically by city name)**

	<i>Composite Index</i>	<i>Grocery</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>Health Care</i>
Albany	89.2	103.4	68.6	95.3	101.2	105.7
Atlanta	97.6	101.6	84.9	104.8	101.1	110.2
Augusta	90.8	101.0	79.6	82.8	79.8	92.4
Dalton	87.7	93.1	70.1	104.1	91.0	93.2
Marietta	97.0	100.6	88.8	101.3	94.5	100.5
Savannah	91.4	90.1	67.8	111.3	100.0	98.1
Statesboro-Bulloch County	84.8	89.8	71.3	98.7	83.5	83.0
<i>Valdosta</i>	<i>92.4</i>	<i>105.5</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>94.4</i>	<i>93.8</i>
Average	91.4	98.1	75.9	100.1	93.2	97.1

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Random Comparisons

The cost of living data tells us that the Composite Index for Manhattan, NY is 232.0; for Valdosta, GA it is 92.4. Using this information, we can answer the following questions:

1. What is the Valdosta salary that is equivalent to a Manhattan salary of \$50,000?
2. What is the Manhattan salary that is equivalent to a Valdosta salary of \$50,000?

Two jobs with identical salaries may not have identical purchasing power if one is located in a relatively high-cost city while the other is located in a relatively low-cost city. An individual would only need about \$19,913.73 in Valdosta to maintain the same standard of living as someone making \$50,000 in Manhattan, NY. On the other hand someone having a salary of \$50,000 per year in Valdosta would need \$125,541.12 in Manhattan to maintain the same standard of living. Table 5 below shows how to calculate the equivalent salaries in these two cities. Note that the formula in Table 5 can be used to compare any of the indices presented here (i.e. health care, transportation, utilities, housing, and groceries) between cities of interest. This kind of information is very useful to households considering a move to a different urban area.

Table 5: Cost Comparison for Valdosta, GA and Manhattan, NY

Manhattan, NY to Valdosta, GA			
$\$50,000 \times (92.4/232)$	=		\$ 19,913.73
Valdosta, GA to Manhattan Metro, NY			
$\$50,000 \times (232/92.4)$	=		\$ 125,541.12

Table 6 compares Hattiesburg, MS, to the Valdosta Metro area, areas which are located in the southern part of the U.S.

Table 6: Cost Comparison for Valdosta, GA and, Hattiesburg, MS

Hattiesburg, MS to Valdosta, GA			
$\$50,000 \times (92.4/83.1)$	=		\$ 55,595.66
Valdosta, GA to , Hattiesburg, MS			
$\$50,000 \times (83.1/92.4)$	=		\$ 44,967.53

According to the information tabulated in table 6, an individual making \$50,000 per year in Hattiesburg, MS would need only \$5,595.66 more in order to maintain the same standard of living as an individual making \$50,000 in Valdosta, GA. However, an individual earning \$50,000 in the Valdosta area could make \$5,032.47 less in Hattiesburg, MS. and maintain a \$50,000 Valdosta standard of living.

Methodology and Data Limitations

The findings presented come from an analysis of national survey data performed by the Center for Business and Economic Research (CBER) at Valdosta State University. CBER conducts applied research for the business community and provides a conduit

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between the community and the expertise afforded by the Langdale College of Business Administration faculty. The survey itself is conducted by The Council for Community and Economic Research, a nonprofit professional organization located in Arlington, VA. C2ER has been publishing quarterly measures of living cost differentials since 1968.

For the third quarter of 2016, 261 communities in the United States collected price data. The average index number for all participating communities is 100; each individual community's index should be read as a percentage of the average for all communities. This cost of living index measures *relative* prices for consumer goods and services only in the communities that participate in the process. No information on inflation (the general increase in prices over time) can be determined from these price indices. See www.coli.org for more information about the methodology behind the index.

Cost of living data are useful as indicators of local economic conditions, but should be interpreted with caution. A relatively low cost of living is not necessarily a positive attribute for a community; and a relatively high cost of living is not necessarily negative. For example, relatively low prices may encourage job and population migration into the area; or relative low prices may mean that the area is depressed, and jobs and individuals are moving out of the area.

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