



**The Real Cost of Living in the New York Area:
Understanding Why Domestic Compensation Has Changed**
By Charlie Ponger

Executive Summary

Over the past three years, inflation in the New York area has materially changed the financial reality for middle- and lower-income households. While headline inflation numbers may appear moderate on paper, the categories that matter most to working families have risen substantially.

Gasoline, electricity, home heating oil, food, health insurance, and other core household expenses have all increased, placing pressure on everyday cash flow. As a result, many working professionals, including domestic professionals, are earning more nominally while still feeling financially strained.

For illustrative purposes, A household earning \$100,000 annually three years ago would likely need approximately \$120,000 to \$125,000 today to maintain roughly the same practical standard of living in the New York area.

Similarly, a domestic professional earning \$45 per hour three years ago would likely need approximately \$53 to \$56 per hour today simply to maintain comparable purchasing power.

The larger conversation for employers and principals then becomes:

Do you want your domestic professionals merely keeping pace with inflation, or do you want them operating with less financial pressure and greater economic stability?

This distinction matters.

Domestic professionals experiencing constant financial stress often carry that pressure into their work lives through fatigue, distraction, burnout, second jobs, turnover, or ongoing job searching.

Conversely, households that compensate slightly above inflation adjusted market realities often experience:

- Better retention
- Greater loyalty
- Increased stability
- Higher engagement

- Lower turnover
- Calmer household operations
- Stronger long-term working relationships

The economics of inflation are no longer abstract. These are real world household pressures affecting real people.

Section 1: Inflation in Key Household Categories

Gasoline

Gasoline prices in the New York metro area increased approximately 17% to 18% over the past three years.

Fuel costs affect nearly every working household directly through commuting, school transportation, errands, and service-related travel.

For domestic professionals who commute long distances, particularly in suburban and estate environments, gasoline inflation has become a meaningful monthly expense.

Electricity

Electricity costs in the Northeast region increased approximately 25% to 26% over the past three years.

This has materially affected household utility bills, especially during both summer cooling and winter heating seasons.

Home Heating Oil

Home heating oil costs increased approximately 22% over the past three years.

In the Northeast and New York suburban markets where heating oil remains common, seasonal heating costs have become significantly more burdensome.

Food

Food prices in the New York metro area increased approximately 8% to 12% over the past three years.

However, many families report that practical grocery spending feels substantially higher due to increases in staple items, restaurant costs, and household consumables.

Health Insurance

New York health insurance premiums rose sharply over the past three years.

Individual market plans increased approximately 37% cumulatively.

Small group plans increased approximately 32% cumulatively.

For many working and middle-income families, health insurance has become one of the most financially stressful monthly expenses.

Section 2: The Impact on Middle- and Lower-Income Families

The categories experiencing the largest inflation increases are not luxury categories.

They are the essentials:

- Food
- Fuel
- Utilities
- Healthcare
- Insurance
- Housing related expenses
- Transportation

This is why many middle- and lower-income households feel considerably more financial pressure today despite wage increases.

The issue is not simply inflation itself.

The issue is that most of the income is now being consumed by fixed monthly necessities.

As a result, many families have had to:

- Reduce discretionary spending
- Delay medical care
- Carry higher credit card balances
- Postpone vacations
- Delay home maintenance
- Reduce savings contributions
- Work additional hours or second jobs

While official inflation statistics provide one picture, practical day to day financial reality often feels materially higher for working families.

Section 3: Inflation Adjusted Household Income

A household earning \$100,000 annually approximately three years ago would likely require roughly \$120,000 to \$125,000 today to maintain a comparable practical lifestyle in the New York area.

This estimate reflects both official inflation data and the heavier increases experienced in real world essential spending categories.

Even at those adjusted income levels, many households still report feeling financially constrained because discretionary income has materially declined.

Three years ago, families may have had room for:

- Dining out
- Vacations
- Home projects
- Children's activities
- Meaningful savings

Today, many of those same households feel considerably tighter financially despite nominal wage growth.

Section 4: Inflation Adjusted Hourly Compensation

A domestic professional earning \$45 per hour approximately three years ago would likely require approximately \$53 to \$56 per hour today simply to maintain comparable purchasing power.

This reflects:

- Inflation adjusted living costs
- Rising transportation costs
- Utility increases
- Healthcare costs
- Insurance increases
- Food inflation

This is one of the primary reasons wages across domestic service professions have risen materially in recent years.

Examples include:

- Housekeepers previously earning \$35 to \$40 per hour now seeking \$50 to \$65 per hour
- Nannies previously earning \$30 to \$35 per hour now seeking \$45 to \$55 per hour
- Increased requests for healthcare stipends, guaranteed hours, and overtime protection

In many cases, these professionals are not attempting to materially elevate their lifestyles.

They are attempting to regain the same economic footing they had several years ago.

Section 5: The Broader Compensation Question for Principals

The larger question for principals and employers is no longer simply:

“What is market rate?”

The deeper and more important question becomes:

“Do we want the people helping run our homes and lives merely surviving economically, or do we want them operating with less financial pressure and greater long-term stability?”

This distinction matters operationally.

Financial pressure often manifests in:

- Fatigue
- Stress
- Burnout
- Distraction
- Turnover
- Ongoing job searching
- Reduced emotional bandwidth

Conversely, households that compensate fairly and slightly above inflation adjusted market realities often benefit from:

- Greater loyalty
- Better retention
- Higher engagement
- Increased stability
- Fewer staffing disruptions
- Stronger trust
- Calmer household operations

In private service environments, emotional steadiness, trust, consistency, and reliability are critical.

The difference between merely keeping pace with inflation and creating modest economic breathing room can materially affect long term retention and household stability.

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About the Author

Charlie Ponger is a Senior Partner at Crimmins Private Domestic Placement, specializing in household staffing for private families.



Care Defines Our Search. Discipline Defines Our Process.