

Text Table 9. Comparison of aggregate expenditures for food, Consumer Expenditure Diary Survey, Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE), *Supermarket Business*, and *Progressive Grocer*, 1991

Food categories	Diary survey aggregate expenditures (in billions)	Ratio of Diary to PCE	Ratio of Diary to <i>Supermarket Business</i>	Ratio of Diary to <i>Progressive Grocer</i>
Food at home, total	\$255	0.74	1.10	1.22
Cereals and cereal products	14	.69	1.09	1.43
Bakery products	25	.66	1.06	1.12
Meat including poultry	58	.83	1.07	1.07
Fish and seafood	8	1.20	1.19	2.68
Eggs	3	1.17	2.04	1.44
Fresh milk and cream	13	1.01	1.74	1.86
Other dairy products	16	.76	1.38	1.32
Fresh fruits and vegetables	25	.92	.73	.92
Processed fruits and vegetables	16	.59	1.06	1.37
Sugar and other sweets	10	.37	1.32	2.48
Fats and oils	7	.76	1.09	1.74
Nonalcoholic beverages	22	.53	1.02	1.20
Miscellaneous prepared foods	37	.85	1.28	1.16

Source: BLS Consumer Expenditure Survey, *Supermarket Business*, Consumer Expenditure Study (September 1991); and *Progressive Grocer* (July 1991).

Detailed food comparisons. *Supermarket Business* conducts a comprehensive annual survey of food manufacturers, packers, wholesalers, and retailers to construct a detailed picture of grocery store sales by product line. Total grocery store sales for the study are based on U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates, and include sales by specialty food stores. Estimates are also available annually from a similar study by *Progressive Grocer*. The *Progressive Grocer* data are limited to stores with annual food sales of \$2 million or more, accounting for only 75 to 80 percent of grocery store food sales.

Text table 9 compares the industry data, as well as PCE data, with detailed CE Diary survey estimates of food expenditures. These comparisons show that the estimates for 1991 CE food at home expenditures are generally lower than PCE but that the CE estimates are almost always higher than those of *Supermarket Business* and *Progressive Grocer*. In the case of the *Progressive Grocer* estimates, this is due in part to the truncated store sample, as noted above. The results shown in text table 9 for 1991 are, in general, similar to those from previous years.

Residential Energy Consumption Survey. The Energy Information Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) publishes data collected in the Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) on expenditures for electricity, natural gas, fuel oil and kerosene, and liquified petroleum gas. The data are published triennially. The RECS focuses on obtaining detailed data from energy suppliers on residential energy use. To make the comparison, time periods and fuel types were matched to the extent possible. Fuel oil and kerosene are not compared because of differences in how the items are categorized and the inclusion of expenditures for wood fuel in RECS.

The data in text table 10 show aggregate expenditures and ratios from the two surveys for periods back to 1984. Some difference between the CE survey and RECS is to be

expected because imputations are made in the DOE surveys for money value of utilities included in residential rents. In addition, the RECS covers military households who live on base, but the CE survey does not include such households. The 1990 data show that consumer expenditure estimates for natural gas and electricity combined are very close to those from the Energy Department survey. The consumer expenditure estimate for electricity expenditures, which is 3 percent higher than the RECS estimate, more than offset the lower expenditure amount for natural gas.

National Health Accounts. The Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services publishes total aggregate health costs of the United States in the National Health Accounts (NHA). Total health care costs include payments from all sources, public and private. The CE survey data are compared with the out-of-pocket expenditures in the NHA. Out-of-pocket expenditures for health care include copayment and deductible amounts required by third party payers (governments, commercial insurance companies, and other nonhousehold sources) and medical care services and products not covered by third parties. To derive the out-of-pocket estimates, HCFA uses CE data along with data from administrative and industry sources. For the comparisons, estimates of insurance premiums are based on detailed data in NHA on the financing of health care.

Text table 11 shows a comparison of aggregate out-of-pocket health care expenditures from the CE survey and NHA. Expenditures by patients in nursing homes, which are not covered in the CE survey, are excluded from the comparison. Because of methodological changes in NHA, ratios in the comparison below should not be compared with those published in earlier bulletins.

As reported in the CE survey, aggregate health care expenditures were \$150 billion in 1991, or about 73 percent

Text table 10. Comparison of aggregate expenditures for household fuels, Consumer Expenditure Interview Survey and Residential Energy Consumption Survey, April 1984-March 1985, 1987, and 1990

Item	Interview survey (In billions)			Ratio of CE to RECS		
	Apr. 84- Mar. 85	1987	1990	Apr. 84- Mar. 85	1987	1990
Natural gas and electricity, total	\$85.0	\$87.1	\$97.4	1.01	.99	.99
Natural gas	26.6	21.9	23.9	.89	.84	.88
Electricity	58.4	65.2	73.5	1.07	1.06	1.03

Note: The Residential Energy Consumption Survey was conducted annually from 1978 to 1982, and triennially since then. Estimates through March 1985 are for 12-month periods from April to March. Beginning in 1987, estimates are on a calendar year basis. No RECS data are available for April 1983 to March 1984.

Source: The Residential Energy Consumption Survey data for 1984-85 and 1987 are from *Consumption and Expenditures, Part 1: National Data*, DOE/EIA-0321 and for 1990 are from *Household Energy Consumption and Expenditures 1990*, DOE/EIA-0321.

Text table 11. Comparison of estimated aggregate expenditures for health care, Consumer Expenditure Survey and National Health Accounts, 1988-91

Expenditure categories	Consumer Expenditure Survey (in billions)				Ratio of CE to NHA			
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1988	1989	1990	1991
Health care, total	\$119	\$132	\$141	\$150	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.73
Health insurance premiums ¹	45	51	56	64	.71	.72	.71	.74
Medical care, total ²	74	81	85	86	.76	.76	.79	.72
Medical commodities, total	28	31	33	34	.66	.69	.66	.65
Drugs and sundries ³	22	25	26	27	.64	.64	.63	.60
Medical equipment and supplies ³	5	7	6	7	.80	1.03	.83	.90
Medical services, total	46	50	52	52	.83	.83	.82	.79
Professional services	36	40	45	43	.80	.81	.85	.76
Hospital care	10	10	8	10	.99	.89	.73	.96

¹ NHA data used to obtain the ratios are derived from NHA out-of-pocket estimates of health insurance data from Levit, Katherine R. and Cathy A. Cowan, "The Burden of Health Care Costs: Business, Households, and Governments," *Health Care Financing Review*, Winter 1990, table 1.

² Excludes nursing home care and medical equipment repairs.

³ CE categories have been rearranged to match NHA.

Note: Sums may not equal totals due to rounding.

Source: NHA data are from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Care Financing Administration, "National Health Expenditures, 1991," *Health Care Financing Review*, Spring 1993. Estimates have been revised using a rebenchmarking procedure which adjusts the category estimates to proportions from the CE survey.

Text table 12. Comparison of money income before taxes, Consumer Expenditure Interview Survey and Current Population Survey (CPS), total United States, 1988-91

Income category	CE aggregate money income before taxes ¹ (in billions)				Ratio of CE to CPS			
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1988	1989	1990	1991
Money income before taxes ²	\$2,694	\$2,987	\$3,077	\$3,300	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.90
Wage and salary income	2,066	2,228	2,344	2,502	.87	.87	.90	.93
Self-employment income	170	243	225	250	.84	1.08	.98	1.11
Social Security and retirement income	291	325	332	351	.98	1.02	.97	.97
Property income	96	120	103	114	.43	.48	.39	.46
Unemployment, workers' compensation, and veterans' benefits	23	20	21	24	.80	.66	.59	.52
Public assistance and supplemental security income	21	20	23	26	.86	.77	.79	.80
Regular contributions and other income	28	33	30	33	.75	.80	.63	.68

¹ CE data are for complete reporters of income; see glossary.

² Money income before taxes excludes the value of food stamps, meals as pay, and rent as pay.

Note: Ratios are based on unrounded data.

Source: CPS data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States*, annual, Series P-60, No. 172, tables 33 and 63, and Series P-60, Nos. 174 and 180, table 34.