## Consumer Expenditure Survey compared with Personal Consumption Expenditures

TThe U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) routinely compares its expenditure estimates with outside sources to assess the integrity and reliability of CE data. The Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) component of the National Income and Product Accounts produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) is the principal independent source of comparable aggregate spending data. While the two sources obtain their estimates in dissimilar ways and serve distinct purposes, they both ultimately measure expenditures made by consumers, and thus serve as a valuable check on each other's data at any given point in time. It is to be expected that differences in survey methodology, definitions, and scope would lead to different expenditure estimates. Indeed, CE values are generally less than the corresponding PCE estimates, often by a wide margin. If, however, the ratio of CE-to-PCE estimates is relatively stable, it reflects favorably on survey consistency over a period of time. Frequent data comparisons have been made between the CE and PCE since the early 1980s, when the CE became an ongoing survey. Initially CE-to-PCE ratios were believed to be stable, but recent studies by BLS economists showed that ratios decreased from 1992 to 2002. An article in a 2006 CE report ${ }^{6}$ determined the CE/PCE ratio of all comparable goods (among durables, nondurables, and services) was 0.88 in 1992 and 0.86 in 1997. By 2002, the CE/PCE ratio had fallen to 0.83 . This divergence could be attributable to any number of factors in either or both sources, and more research is needed to determine the causes. The purpose of this article is to look at the latest CE-to-PCE ratios using the most recent data available and determine if the trend is continuing. It appears that the downward trend is abating; the CE ratio for all comparable goods leveled off at 0.83 for all years from 2002 to 2005 .

## Survey Comparability

The CE and PCE have the same goal-to measure personal consumption expenditures-but accomplish this objective in very different ways. The CE is a household survey, while the PCE is derived from sources that focus on industries. The CE gathers data from consumer units that represent the civilian, non-institutional population of the United States, while the PCE covers all persons resident in the United States, as well as non-profit institutions. As such, there are

[^0]widespread differences in definitions and scope, so it is to be expected that total estimates may differ. Some expenditure categories are defined differently by the CE and PCE. The CE collects out-of-pocket expenditures, such as for education or contributions to retirement plans, whereas the PCE estimates these expenditures using data from institutional sources, such as the operating expenses of private educational institutions or the administrative expenses of pension plan managers. Differences in scope between the CE and PCE include, for example, that the PCE captures expenditures made by third parties for the consumer unit, such as employer-paid health benefits, while the CE only collects those expenditures made directly by the consumer unit. Additionally, the CE collects spending on used vehicles, whereas the PCE excludes purchases of used vehicles. New methodology developed by BLS researchers has isolated comparable categories between the surveys. Minor dissimilarities may still exist amongst comparable items, but these differences do not to have a significant impact on the estimates.

## Detailed Results

Text table 3 displays aggregate CE and PCE estimates and CE-to-PCE ratios for all major PCE categories for 2002 through 2005, the most recent years for which published data are available. The PCE values are annual updates based on 2002 benchmark estimates. Text table 4 shows the specific categories for which the CE and PCE have been determined conceptually comparable. As mentioned previously, the CE/ PCE ratio for total comparable durables, nondurables and services has been steady at 0.83 for the last 4 years (20022005).

## Durables

Durables include the very broad categories of motor vehicles and parts; furniture and household equipment; and other durable goods. Each of the three major categories is comprised of many smaller groups, as shown in text table 3. The comparable items as listed in text table 4 are: new autos; furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings; kitchen and other household appliances; video and audio goods, including musical instruments and computer goods; and wheel goods (including bicycles and motorcycles), sports (also includes guns) and photographic equipment, boats, and pleasure aircraft. From 2002 to 2005, the CE/PCE ratio for total comparable durables is $0.75,0.75,0.68$, and 0.71 respectively.

Durables is a category for which the ratios are generally higher, as auto purchases are typically higher in the CE. New autos, a category for which the CE traditionally reports higher values than the PCE, with ratios well above 1 , has shown volatility in its ratio recently. The ratio for new autos was 1.10 in 2002, 1.23 in 2003, then fell to 0.94 in 2004, but rose to 1.06 in 2005. An explanation for this variability may be that only about 3.5-4 percent of CE survey respondents list new car purchases each year. This low response rate, coupled with the CE's random sample may account for recent fluctuations in this category. The combination of low percent reporting and a large expenditure, in a particular category, means that small changes in the percent reporting that expenditure can cause fluctuations. As for other durables, wheel goods saw decreasing ratios, dropping from 0.72 in 2002 to 0.52 in 2005. Ratios for the three remaining comparable groups rose slightly over the same period.

## Nondurables

Nondurables is comprised of four major categories: food; clothing and shoes; gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods; and other nondurables. The comparable items within these broad categories are: food purchased for off-premise consumption; alcoholic beverages purchased for off-premise consumption; purchased meals and beverages; alcoholic beverages in purchased meals; shoes; women's and children's clothing and accessories except shoes (also includes clothing for infants); men's and boys' clothing and accessories except shoes; gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods; tobacco products; and toilet articles and preparations. The CE/PCE ratio for total nondurable goods oscillated slightly from 2002 to 2005: it was 0.63 in 2002, 0.61 in 2003, 0.64 in 2004, and 0.62 in 2005. Ratios for alcoholic beverages in purchased meals, as well as for tobacco, both increased slightly over the four year period. The ratio for alcoholic beverages in purchased meals rose steadily every year, beginning at 0.40 and ending at 0.51 . The ratio for alcoholic beverages purchased for off-premise consumption fell by 7 percentage points over the same period. The tobacco products CE-to-PCE ratio actually dropped in 2003, but in 2005 it was 0.41 , just a trace higher than it was in 2002. The remaining comparable categories exhibited slight fluctuations with no major changes.

## Services

Services make up a large part of total expenditures and include eight major categories: housing and household
operations; transportation; medical care; recreation; personal care; personal business; education and research; and religious and welfare activities. Due to conceptual differences between CE and PCE, most of these categories are not comparable. Housing, household operations, and transportation contain comparable items, all of which are listed in table 2. The CE/PCE ratio for total comparable services rose slightly; it was 1.03 in 2002, 1.04 in 2003 and 2004, and increased to 1.05 in 2005. Two sub-categories had CE-to-PCE ratios above 1 -owner-occupied dwellings and other household operations (i.e., moving and storage, household insurance, rug and furniture cleaning, electrical repair, reupholstery and furniture, postage, household operation services not elsewhere classified). The owner occupied nonfarm dwelling ratio did not change significantly; other household operations increased slightly every year. The telephone and telegraph ratio increased more than any other services item, rising from .83 in 2002 to .90 in 2005, with increases every year. Additionally, the rent and utilities ratio rose by 4 percentage points over the period. The ratio for other lodging decreased from 0.68 in 2002 to 0.60 in 2005. The transportation ratio fell as well, dropping 6 percentage points over the 4 year period. The cleaning, storage, and repair of clothing and shoes ratio decreased 4 percentage points. None of the remaining comparable categories changed appreciably over the period.

## Summary

The CE and PCE both measure consumer expenditures; but even when accounting for comparability, discrepancies in survey methodology, scope, and concepts lead to unequal CE-to-PCE ratios. There has been a decreasing trend in ratios since the 1990s, but recent data show that this trend may have run its course. The CE/PCE ratio for total comparable items has been steady at 0.83 from 2002-2005. Ratios for comparable durable goods have decreased slightly, while services ratios have increased and nondurable goods have remained mostly unchanged. Questions on discrepancies between the CE and PCE remain even with the steady ratios of recent years. BLS staff continue to examine the issue of CE and PCE comparability. For further discussion of differences in coverage and methodology between the CE and PCE, see the Monthly Labor Review article "The CE and the PCE: a Comparison" in the September 2006 issue. ${ }^{7}$

[^1]Text Table 3. Comparison of 2002-2005 Aggregate Consumer Expenditures vs. Personal Consumption Expenditures based on 2002 PCE benchmark (\$ millions)

| PCE categories | 2002 |  |  | 2003 |  |  | 2004 |  |  | 2005 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aggregates |  | CE/ <br> PCE <br> ratio | Aggregates |  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \mathrm{CEI} \\ \mathrm{PCE} \\ \text { ratio } \end{array}$ | Aggregates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{CEI} \\ & \mathrm{PCE} \\ & \text { ratio } \end{aligned}$ | Aggregates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{CE} / \\ & \mathrm{PCE} \\ & \text { ratio } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | PCE | CE |  | PCE | CE |  | PCE | CE |  | PCE | CE |  |
| Total durables, nondurables, and services ..... | 7,350,721 | 4,457,246 | 0.61 | 7,703,634 | 4,637,379 | 0.60 | 8,211,504 | 4,933,388 | 0.60 | 8,742,350 | 5,271,179 | 0.60 |
| Durable goods . | 923,940 | 693,653 | . 75 | 942,663 | 731,483 | . 78 | 986,260 | 725,419 | . 74 | 1,033,072 | 779,874 | . 75 |
| Motor vehicles and parts ........................ | 429,264 | 436,625 | 1.02 | 431,709 | 471,579 | 1.09 | 437,940 | 441,508 | 1.01 | 448,218 | 468,669 | 1.05 |
| New autos ${ }^{1}$. | 101,703 | 111,924 | 1.10 | 97,175 | 119,911 | 1.23 | 97,653 | 91,625 | . 94 | 103,661 | 109,714 | 1.06 |
| Net purchases of used autos. | 60,355 | 112,513 | 1.86 | 54,848 | 84,314 | 1.54 | 54,924 | 82,256 | 1.50 | 58,539 | 84,960 | 1.45 |
| Other motor vehicles | 216,911 | 195,506 | . 90 | 227,648 | 251,005 | 1.10 | 231,010 | 250,221 | 1.08 | 227,292 | 255,471 | 1.12 |
| Trucks, new and net used. | 204,602 | 183,394 | . 90 | 214,168 | 231,479 | 1.08 | 216,294 | 232,218 | 1.07 | 211,075 | 231,771 | 1.10 |
| Recreational vehicles ....... | 12,309 | 12,112 | . 98 | 13,480 | 19,526 | 1.45 | 14,716 | 18,003 | 1.22 | 16,217 | 23,700 | 1.46 |
| Tires, tubes, accessories and other parts | 50,295 | 16,682 | . 33 | 52,038 | 16,349 | . 31 | 54,353 | 17,406 | . 32 | 58,726 | 18,524 | . 32 |
| Furniture and household equipment......... | 323,095 | 180,432 | . 56 | 331,507 | 185,954 | . 56 | 356,499 | 200,756 | . 56 | 377,195 | 227,115 | . 60 |
| Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | 68,913 | 46,171 | . 67 | 70,187 | 47,692 | . 68 | 75,461 | 49,807 | . 66 | 79,040 | 56,021 | . 71 |
| Kitchen and other household appliances ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | 31,987 | 33,666 | 1.05 | 32,786 | 35,140 | 1.07 | 34,866 | 38,946 | 1.12 | 37,216 | 40,853 | 1.10 |
| China, glassware, tableware, and utensils. | 32,346 | 8,660 | . 27 | 33,124 | 7,511 | . 23 | 34,946 | 9,579 | . 27 | 36,493 | 9,421 | . 26 |
| Video and audio goods, including musical instruments and computer goods ${ }^{1}$. $\qquad$ | 120,010 | 51,134 | . 43 | 123,096 | 51,639 | . 42 | 133,400 | 53,306 | . 40 | 141,186 | 63,568 | . 45 |
| Video and audio goods incl. musical instruments ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | 75,413 | 33,617 | . 45 | 76,477 | 33,788 | . 44 | 81,790 | 35,422 | . 43 | 85,782 | 43,060 | . 50 |
| Computers, peripherals, and software ${ }^{1}$ | 44,597 | 17,517 | . 39 | 46,619 | 17,851 | . 38 | 51,610 | 17,864 | . 35 | 55,404 | 20,508 | . 37 |
| Other durable house furnishings (i.e. floor coverings, lamps, blinds, writing equipment, hand tools, and supplies) | 69,839 | 40,801 | . 58 | 72,314 | 43,972 | . 61 | 77,826 | 49,118 | . 63 | 83,260 | 57,252 | . 69 |
| Other durable goods. | 171,581 | 76,596 | . 45 | 179,447 | 73,950 | . 41 | 191,821 | 83,155 | . 43 | 207,659 | 84,090 | . 40 |
| Ophthalmic products and orthopedic appliances. | 21,895 | 8,122 | . 37 | 22,360 | 8,147 | . 36 | 23,359 | 8,132 | . 35 | 24,974 | 8,231 | . 33 |
| Wheel goods, including bicycles and motorcycles, sports and photographic equipment, boats and pleasure aircraft ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | 61,399 | 43,976 | . 72 | 65,578 | 37,461 | . 57 | 71,402 | 45,985 | . 64 | 81,538 | 42,248 | . 52 |
| Jewelry and watches | 51,228 | 11,577 | . 23 | 52,835 | 15,837 | . 30 | 56,470 | 15,725 | . 28 | 58,913 | 19,285 | . 33 |
| Books and maps.. | 37,059 | 12,921 | . 35 | 38,674 | 12,505 | . 32 | 40,590 | 13,313 | . 33 | 42,234 | 14,326 | . 34 |
| Nondurable goods | 2,079,633 | 1,212,863 | . 58 | 2,190,197 | 1,231,571 | . 56 | 2,345,180 | 1,378,620 | . 59 | 2,539,295 | 1,455,393 | . 57 |
| Food .................................................. | 1,001,902 | 659,973 | . 66 | 1,045,969 | 679,381 | . 65 | 1,114,782 | 746,620 | . 67 | 1,201,390 | 763,496 | . 64 |
| Food purchased for off-premise consumption ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | 612,237 | 389,640 | . 64 | 636,018 | 407,852 | . 64 | 677,906 | 444,202 | . 66 | 733,995 | 432,243 | . 59 |
| Alcoholic beverages purchased for off-premise ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | 75,283 | 25,497 | . 34 | 78,491 | 27,642 | . 35 | 86,172 | 32,306 | . 37 | 96,459 | 25,901 | . 27 |
| Purchased meals and beverages ${ }^{1}$....... | 379,461 | 267,770 | . 71 | 399,018 | 268,497 | . 67 | 425,484 | 299,575 | . 70 | 455,088 | 328,110 | . 72 |
| Alcoholic beverages in purchased meals ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | 40,728 | 16,487 | . 40 | 42,790 | 17,386 | . 41 | 44,874 | 20,986 | . 47 | 47,680 | 24,080 | . 51 |
| Food supplied to civilians ................... | 9,052 | 2,563 | . 28 | 9557 | 3032 | . 32 | 10,033 | 2843 | . 28 | 10,520 | 3193 | . 30 |
| Food supplied to military.................... | 676 | 0 | . 00 | 907 | 0 | . 00 | 865 | 0 | . 00 | 1,298 | 0 | . 00 |
| Food produced and consumed on farms. $\qquad$ | 476 | 0 | . 00 | 469 | 0 | . 00 | 495 | 0 | . 00 | 489 | 0 | . 00 |
| Clothing and shoes............................... | 303,501 | 170,775 | . 56 | 310,922 | 160,942 | . 52 | 325,137 | 183,306 | . 56 | 341,809 | 189,542 | . 55 |
| Shoes ${ }^{1}$...................................... | 49,526 | 34,960 | . 71 | 50,333 | 33,823 | . 67 | 51,943 | 38,138 | . 73 | 54,245 | 37,536 | . 69 |
| Women's and children's clothing and accessories except shoes ${ }^{1}$ | 149,993 | 87,889 | . 59 | 153,689 | 82,418 | . 54 | 161,438 | 94,829 | . 59 | 170,221 | 98,009 | . 58 |
| Men's and boys' clothing and accessorie except shoes ${ }^{1}$ | 92,874 | 45,769 | . 49 | 95,256 | 42,800 | . 45 | 99,742 | 47,147 | . 47 | 104,850 | 51,561 | . 49 |
| Standard clothing issued to military personnel $\qquad$ | 358 | 0 | . 00 | 546 | 0 | . 00 | 343 | 0 | . 00 | 350 | 0 | . 00 |
| Sewing good for males and females $\qquad$ | 6,467 | 1,486 | . 23 | 6,649 | 1,188 | . 18 | 7,073 | 2,422 | . 34 | 7,359 | 1,629 | . 22 |
| Luggage for males and females ........... | 4,283 | 671 | . 16 | 4,449 | 713 | . 16 | 4,598 | 771 | . 17 | 4,784 | 807 | . 17 |

Text Table 3. Comparison of 2002-2005 Aggregate Consumer Expenditures vs. Personal Consumption Expenditures based on 2002 PCE benchmark (\$ millions)-Continued

| PCE categories | 2002 |  |  | 2003 |  |  | 2004 |  |  | 2005 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aggregates |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \mathrm{CEI} \\ \mathrm{PCE} \\ \text { ratio } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Aggregates |  | CE/ PCE ratio | Aggregates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{CE} / \\ & \mathrm{PCE} \\ & \text { ratio } \end{aligned}$ | Aggregates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{CE} / \\ & \mathrm{PCE} \\ & \text { ratio } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | PCE | CE |  | PCE | CE |  | PCE | CE |  | PCE | CE |  |
| Gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods ${ }^{1}$. | 178,768 | 148,800 | . 83 | 209,607 | 166,716 | . 80 | 248,792 | 200,124 | . 80 | 302,138 | 253,297 | . 84 |
| Other nondurable goods. | 595,462 | 233,315 | . 39 | 623,699 | 224,532 | . 36 | 656,469 | 248,569 | . 38 | 693,598 | 242,095 | . 35 |
| Tobacco products ${ }^{1}$............................. | 89,156 | 35,668 | . 40 | 88,033 | 33,255 | . 38 | 87,523 | 33,270 | . 38 | 90,036 | 37,163 | . 41 |
| Toilet articles and preparations ${ }^{1}$ | 54,401 | 31,144 | . 57 | 55,971 | 31,292 | . 56 | 58,230 | 37,011 | . 64 | 61,667 | 32,332 | . 52 |
| Semi durable house furnishings ........... | 37,805 | 16,258 | . 43 | 39,011 | 14,168 | . 36 | 41,157 | 20,368 | . 49 | 43,475 | 17,203 | . 40 |
| Cleaning and polishing preparations and miscellaneous household supplies. $\qquad$ | 66,262 | 46,275 | . 70 | 68,983 | 45,707 | . 66 | 72,928 | 51,105 | . 70 | 77,700 | 53,445 | . 69 |
| Drug preparations and sundries .......... | 213,118 | 57,980 | . 27 | 233,643 | 57,666 | . 25 | 251,338 | 60,373 | . 24 | 265,724 | 65,151 | . 25 |
| Nondurable toys and sport supplies ..... | 59,231 | 16,107 | . 27 | 60,642 | 14,214 | . 23 | 63,505 | 14,053 | . 22 | 67,233 | 13,168 | . 20 |
| Stationery and writing supplies............ | 18,333 | 14,609 | . 80 | 18,431 | 15,056 | . 82 | 18,820 | 18,832 | 1.00 | 19,619 | 17,470 | . 89 |
| Net foreign remittances ...................... | 4,035 | 0 | . 00 | 4,784 | 0 | . 00 | 5,044 | 0 | . 00 | 5,024 | 0 | . 00 |
| Magazines, newspapers, and sheet music. | 35,111 | 9,108 | . 26 | 36,292 | 8,480 | . 23 | 39,596 | 8,696 | . 22 | 43,751 | 7,736 | . 18 |
| Flowers, seeds, and potted plants........ | 18,010 | 6,166 | . 34 | 17,909 | 4,694 | . 26 | 18,329 | 4,862 | . 27 | 19,738 | 5,388 | . 27 |
| Services. | 4,347,148 | 2,550,730 | . 59 | 4,570,774 | 2,674,325 | . 59 | 4,880,064 | 2,829,349 | . 58 | 5,169,983 | 3,035,912 | . 59 |
| Housing and Household operations ${ }^{1}$........ | 1,530,788 | 1,647,839 | 1.08 | 1,591,191 | 1,743,165 | 1.10 | 1,686,073 | 1,830,483 | 1.09 | 1,787,064 | 1,965,864 | 1.10 |
| Owner occupied nonfarm dwellings ${ }^{1}$.... <br> Rent and utilities, excluding | 809,035 | 1,014,126 | 1.25 | 846,353 | 1,079,220 | 1.28 | 910,117 | 1,135,957 | 1.25 | 963,343 | 1,215,065 | 1.26 |
|  | 455,358 | 424,634 | . 93 | 470,397 | 451,468 | . 96 | 486,176 | 466,250 | . 96 | 520,946 | 507,667 | . 97 |
| Tenant occupied nonfarm dwellings ${ }^{1}$.... | 247,773 | 240,872 | . 97 | 245,288 | 250,031 | 1.02 | 248,881 | 255,095 | 1.02 | 256,999 | 273,639 | 1.06 |
| Electricity ${ }^{1}$........................................ | 111,748 | 109,987 | . 98 | 115,596 | 118,577 | 1.03 | 121,066 | 123,772 | 1.02 | 134,242 | 135,543 | 1.01 |
| Gas ${ }^{1}$. | 40,734 | 36,967 | . 91 | 51,689 | 45,221 | . 87 | 55,487 | 49,305 | . 89 | 65,525 | 55,562 | . 85 |
| Water and other sanitary services ${ }^{1}$....... | 55,103 | 36,808 | . 67 | 57,824 | 37,639 | . 65 | 60,742 | 38,078 | . 63 | 64,180 | 42,923 | . 67 |
| Rental value of farm dwellings ${ }^{1}$........... | 11,678 | 0 | . 00 | 12,206 | 0 | . 00 | 12,013 | 0 | . 00 | 13,812 | 0 | . 00 |
| Other lodging ${ }^{1}$. | 54,627 | 37,333 | . 68 | 57,961 | 33,992 | . 59 | 64,151 | 39,027 | . 61 | 69,913 | 41,720 | . 60 |
| Telephone and telegraph ${ }^{1}$.................. | 128,752 | 107,258 | . 83 | 129,721 | 110,246 | . 85 | 132,932 | 115,144 | . 87 | 135,955 | 122,946 | . 90 |
| Domestic service ${ }^{1}$. | 16,732 | 8,958 | . 54 | 18,474 | 10,743 | . 58 | 19,592 | 10,332 | . 53 | 19,894 | 10,813 | . 54 |
| Other household operations (moving and storage, insurance, furniture cleaning, electrical repair, postage, household operation services not elsewhere classified) ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | 54,606 | 55,530 | 1.02 | 56,079 | 57,496 | 1.03 | 60,192 | 63,771 | 1.06 | 63,201 | 67,653 | 1.07 |
|  | 288,430 | 252,818 | . 88 | 297,308 | 244,558 | . 82 | 307,781 | 262,908 | . 85 | 320,429 | 263,838 | . 82 |
| Repair, greasing, washing, parking storage, and leasing ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | 185,951 | 107,196 | . 58 | 186,818 | 93,441 | . 50 | 189,498 | 96,869 | . 51 | 195,560 | 101,565 | . 52 |
| Bridge, tunnel, ferry tolls ${ }^{1}$.................... | 5,270 | 1,624 | . 31 | 5,510 | 1,928 | . 35 | 5,734 | 2,232 | . 39 | 6,006 | 2,218 | . 37 |
| Insurance ${ }^{1}$. | 45,842 | 100,168 | 2.19 | 49,233 | 104,428 | 2.12 | 53,695 | 112,139 | 2.09 | 58,141 | 107,187 | 1.84 |
|  | 9,000 | 7,266 | . 81 | 9,519 | 7,036 | . 74 | 10,166 | 6,990 | . 69 | 10,826 | 7,977 | . 74 |
| Taxicab ${ }^{1}$ | 3,336 | 2,833 | . 85 | 3,500 | 2,485 | . 71 | 3,648 | 3,372 | . 92 | 3,886 | 2,862 | . 74 |
| Railway ${ }^{1}$ | 573 | 1,804 | 3.15 | 563 | 1,854 | 3.29 | 568 | 2,074 | 3.65 | 578 | 2,278 | 3.94 |
| Bus ${ }^{1}$. | 2,353 | 1,287 | . 55 | 2,322 | 1,033 | . 44 | 2,254 | 1,087 | . 48 | 2,175 | 1,420 | . 65 |
| Airline ${ }^{1}$. | 28,319 | 27,306 | . 96 | 31,216 | 29,135 | . 93 | 33,070 | 32,087 | . 97 | 33,834 | 33,422 | . 99 |
| Other including water passenger, passenger transportation arrangement, limousine service, other local transportation ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | 7,786 | 3,334 | . 43 | 8,627 | 3,218 | . 37 | 9,149 | 6,058 | . 66 | 9,424 | 4,908 | . 52 |
| Medical care ......................................... | 1,206,198 | 197,331 | . 16 | 1,300,531 | 212,917 | . 16 | 1,395,745 | 230,901 | . 17 | 1,493,411 | 239,348 | . 16 |
| Physicians | 277,204 | 16,539 | . 06 | 300,550 | 16,569 | . 06 | 322,204 | 17,044 | . 05 | 342,431 | 18,057 | . 05 |
| Dentists........................................... | 72,162 | 25,447 | . 35 | 74,601 | 26,214 | . 35 | 80,163 | 27,978 | . 35 | 85,492 | 29,848 | . 35 |
| Other professional services ................ | 188,238 | 13,164 | . 07 | 201,788 | 13,961 | . 07 | 217,151 | 15,613 | . 07 | 232,045 | 17,456 | . 08 |
| Hospitals......................................... | 475,061 | 9,875 | . 02 | 509,268 | 8,006 | . 02 | 541,182 | 10,607 | . 02 | 579,782 | 11,083 | . 02 |
| Nursing homes ................................. | 96,960 | 1,397 | . 01 | 101,496 | 3,784 | . 04 | 104,620 | 4,806 | . 05 | 111,496 | 3,213 | . 03 |
| Health insurance............................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Medical care and hospitalization health insurance $\qquad$ | 80,138 | 130,909 | 1.63 | 95,015 | 144,383 | 1.52 | 111,209 | 154,854 | 1.39 | 121,633 | 159,691 | 1.31 |
| Income loss insurance ....................... | 1,999 | 0 | . 00 | 2,167 | 0 | 00 | 2,353 | 0 | . 00 | 2,572 | 0 | . 00 |
| Workers' compensation ..................... | 14,436 | 0 | . 00 | 15,646 | 0 | . 00 | 16,863 | 0 | . 00 | 17,962 | 0 | . 00 |
| Recreation.......................................... | 299,055 | 151,663 | . 51 | 317,705 | 161,789 | . 51 | 341,552 | 170,882 | . 50 | 360,632 | 194,587 | . 54 |
| Admissions to all events ${ }^{1}$.................... | 34,777 | 21,888 | . 63 | 36,032 | 21,312 | . 59 | 37,392 | 22,390 | . 60 | 38,324 | 25,566 | . 67 |
| Motion picture theater, theatre, opera, and entertainment. | 21,276 | 16,129 | . 76 | 21,773 | 15,688 | . 72 | 22,248 | 16,336 | . 73 | 22,468 | 18,300 | . 81 |

Text Table 3. Comparison of 2002-2005 Aggregate Consumer Expenditures vs. Personal Consumption Expenditures based on 2002 PCE benchmark (\$ millions)-Continued


[^2]Text Table 4. Summary Comparison of Aggregate Consumer Expenditures vs. Personal Consumption Expenditures for 2002-2005 (\$ millions) Restricted to Most Comparable Based on Concepts and Comprehensiveness

| PCE categories | 2002 |  |  | 2003 |  |  | 2004 |  |  | 2005 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aggregates |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{CE} / \\ \mathrm{PCE} \\ \text { ratio } \end{array}\right\|$ | Aggregates |  | CE/ <br> PCE <br> ratio | Aggregates |  | CE/ <br> PCE <br> ratio | Aggregates |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{CE} / \\ \mathrm{PCEE} \\ \text { ratio } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | PCE | CE |  | PCE | CE |  | PCE | CE |  | PCE | CE |  |
| Total Durables, Nondurables, and Services (Comparable). | 3,980,320 | 3,306,901 | 0.83 | 4,141,837 | 3,427,180 | 0.83 | 4,405,576 | 3,655,812 | 0.83 | 4,725,354 | 3,901,136 | 0.83 |
| All items (including those not comparable) $\qquad$ <br> Ratio of most comparable to all items .. | 7,350,721 | $4,457,246$ .74 | . 61 | 7,703,634 | $4,637,379$ <br> .74 | . 60 | 8,211,504 | 4,933,388 | . 60 | 8,742,350 | 5,271,179 | . 60 |
| Durable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total comparable ...................... | 384,012 | 286,871 | . 75 | 388,822 | 291,843 | . 75 | 412,782 | 279,669 | . 68 | 442,641 | 312,404 | . 71 |
| All durables (including those not comparable) | 923,940 | 693,653 | . 75 | 942,663 | 731,483 | . 78 | 986,260 | 725,419 | . 74 | 1,033,072 | 779,874 | . 75 |
| Ratio of most comparable to all durables $\qquad$ | . 42 | . 41 |  | . 41 | 40 |  | . 42 | . 39 |  | .43 | 40 |  |
| New autos. | 101,703 | 111,924 | 1.10 | 97,175 | 119,911 | 1.23 | 97,653 | 91,625 | . 94 | 103,661 | 109,714 | 1.06 |
| Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings | 68,913 | 46,171 | . 67 | 70,187 | 47,692 | . 68 | 75,461 | 49,807 | . 66 | 79,040 | 56,021 | . 71 |
| Kitchen and other household appliances. | `31,987 | 33,666 | 1.05 | 32,786 | 35,140 | 1.07 | 34,866 | 38,946 | 1.12 | 37,216 | 40,853 | 1.10 |
| Video and audio good, including musical instruments, and computer goods | 120,010 | 51,134 | . 43 | 123,096 | 51,639 | . 42 | 133,400 | 53,306 | . 40 | 141,186 | 63,568 | . 45 |
| Wheel goods (including bicycles and motorcycles), sports (also includes guns) and photographic equipment, boats and pleasure aircraft . $\qquad$ | 61,399 | 43,976 | . 72 | 65,578 | 37,461 | . 57 | 71,402 | 45,985 | . 64 | 81,538 | 42,248 | . 52 |
| Nondurable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total comparable ............................ | 1,722,427 | 1,083,624 | . 63 | 1,809,206 | 1,111,681 | . 61 | 1,942,104 | 1,247,588 | . 64 | 2,116,379 | 1,320,232 | . 62 |
| All nondurables (including those not comparable) | 2,079,633 | 1,212,863 | . 58 | 2,190,197 | 1,231,571 | . 56 | 2,345,180 | 1,378,620 | . 59 | 2,539,295 | 1,455,393 | . 57 |
| Ratio of most comparable to all nondurables $\qquad$ | . 83 | . 89 |  | . 83 | . 90 |  | . 83 | . 90 |  | . 83 | . 91 |  |
| Food purchased for off-premise consumption | 612,237 | 389,640 | . 64 | 636,018 | 407,852 | . 64 | 677,906 | 444,202 | . 66 | 733,995 | 432,243 | . 59 |
| Alcoholic beverages purchased for off-premise consumption. | 75,283 | 25,497 | . 34 | 78,491 | 27,642 | . 35 | 86,172 | 32,306 | . 37 | 96,459 | 25,901 | . 27 |
| Purchased meals and beverages........ | 379,461 | 267,770 | . 71 | 399,018 | 268,497 | . 67 | 425,484 | 299,575 | . 70 | 455,088 | 328,110 | . 72 |
| Alcoholic beverages in purchased meals $\qquad$ | 40,728 | 16,487 | . 40 | 42,790 | 17,386 | . 41 | 44,874 | 20,986 | . 47 | 47,680 | 24,080 | . 51 |
| Shoes | 49,526 | 34,960 | . 71 | 50,333 | 33,823 | . 67 | 51,943 | 38,138 | . 73 | 54,245 | 37,536 | . 69 |
| Women's and children's clothing and accessories except shoes (also includes clothing for infants) $\qquad$ | 149,993 | 87,889 | . 59 | 153,689 | 82,418 | . 54 | 161,438 | 94,829 | . 59 | 170,221 | 98,009 | . 58 |
| Men's and boys' clothing and accessories except shoes. | 92,874 | 45,769 | . 49 | 95,256 | 42,800 | . 45 | 99,742 | 47,147 | . 47 | 104,850 | 51,561 | . 49 |
| Gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods | 178,768 | 148,800 | . 83 | 209,607 | 166,716 | . 80 | 248,792 | 200,124 | . 80 | 302,138 | 253,297 | . 84 |
| Tobacco products | 89,156 | 35,668 | . 40 | 88,033 | 33,255 | . 38 | 87,523 | 33,270 | . 38 | 90,036 | 37,163 | . 41 |
| Toilet articles and preparations............ | 54,401 | 31,144 | . 57 | 55,971 | 31,292 | . 56 | 58,230 | 37,011 | . 64 | 61,667 | 32,332 | . 52 |
| Services. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total comparable ...................... | 1,873,881 | 1,936,406 | 1.03 | 1,943,809 | 2,023,656 | 1.04 | 2,050,690 | 2,128,555 | 1.04 | 2,166,334 | 2,268,500 | 1.05 |
| All services (including those not comparable) | 4,347,148 | 2,550,730 | . 59 | 4,570,774 | 2,674,325 | . 59 | 4,880,064 | 2,829,349 | . 58 | 5,169,983 | 3,035,912 | . 59 |
| Ratio of most comparable to all services | . 43 | . 76 |  | . 43 | . 76 |  | . 42 | . 75 |  | . 42 | . 75 |  |
| Owner occupied nonfarm dwellings...... | 809,035 | 1,014,126 | 1.25 | 846,353 | 1,079,220 | 1.28 | 910,117 | 1,135,957 | 1.25 | 963,343 | 1,215,065 | 1.26 |
| Rent and utilities, excluding telephone. | 455,358 | 424,634 | . 93 | 470,397 | 451,467 | . 96 | 486,176 | 466,250 | . 96 | 520,946 | 507,667 | . 97 |
| Rental value of farm dwellings............. | 11,678 | 0 | . 00 | 12,206 | 0 | . 00 | 12,013 | 0 | . 00 | 13,812 | 0 | . 00 |
| Other lodging .................................... | 54,627 | 37,333 | . 68 | 57,961 | 33,992 | . 59 | 64,151 | 39,027 | . 61 | 69,913 | 41,720 | . 60 |
| Telephone and telegraph .................... | 128,752 | 107,258 | . 83 | 129,721 | 110,246 | . 85 | 132,932 | 115,144 | . 87 | 135,955 | 122,946 | . 90 |
| Domestic service .............................. | 16,732 | 8,958 | . 54 | 18,474 | 10,743 | . 58 | 19,592 | 10,332 | . 53 | 19,894 | 10,813 | . 54 |
| Other household operations (i.e., moving and storage, household insurance, rug and furniture cleaning, electrical repair, reupholstery and furniture, postage, household operation services not elsewhere classified) . | 54,606 | 55,530 | 1.02 | 56,079 | 57,496 | 1.03 | 60,192 | 63,771 | 1.06 | 63,201 | 67,653 | 1.07 |
| Transportation................................... | 288,430 | 252,818 | . 88 | 297,308 | 246,209 | . 83 | 307,781 | 262,908 | . 85 | 320,429 | 263,838 | . 82 |
| Admissions to all events ..................... | 34,777 | 21,888 | . 63 | 36,032 | 21,312 | . 59 | 37,392 | 22,390 | . 60 | 38,324 | 25,566 | . 67 |
| Radio and television repair................. | 4,089 | 360 | . 09 | 4,109 | 401 | . 10 | 4,601 | 459 | . 10 | 4,754 | 446 | . 09 |
| Cleaning, storage, and repair of clothing and shoes. | 15,797 | 13,501 | . 85 | 15,169 | 12,570 | . 83 | 15,743 | 12,317 | . 78 | 15,763 | 12,786 | . 81 |


[^0]:    ${ }^{6}$ Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2002-2003, Report 990. U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2006.

[^1]:    ${ }^{7}$ Garner, Thesia I., George Janini, William Passero, Laura Paszkiewicz, Mark Vendemia - "The CE and the PCE: a Comparison," Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 129 No. 9, pp 20-46, September 2006.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Indicates comparable CE and PCE items.

