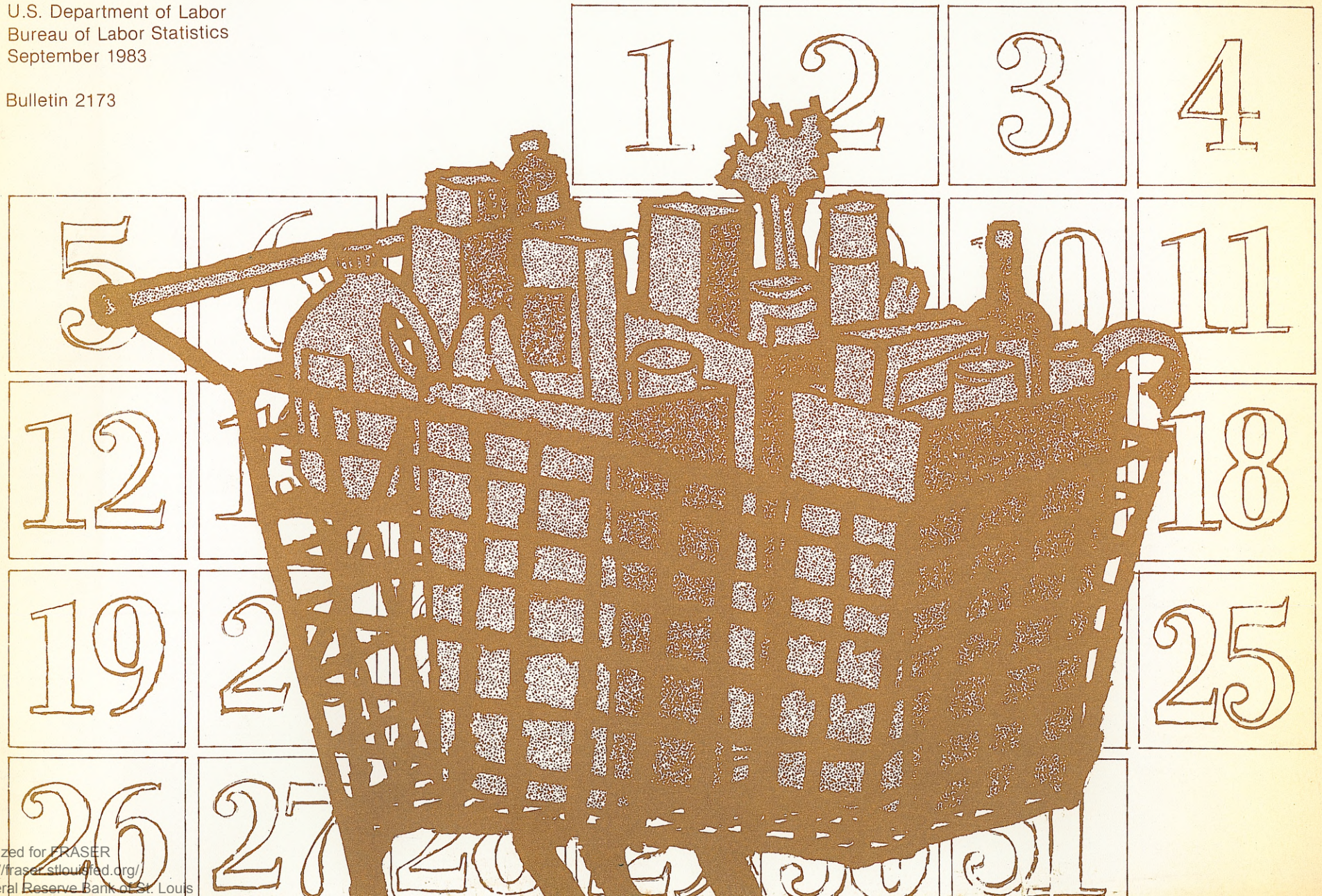
Consumer Expenditure Survey: Diary Survey, 1980-81

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
September 1983

Bulletin 2173



Consumer Expenditure Survey: Diary Survey, 1980-81

U.S. Department of Labor
Raymond J. Donovan, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood, Commissioner

September 1983

Bulletin 2173

Preface

This bulletin presents selected expenditure and income data from the Diary component of the new, ongoing Consumer Expenditure Survey. The principal objectives of the new survey are to provide a continuous flow of data on the buying habits of American consumers for use in a wide variety of social and economic research and analysis, and to support future revisions of the Consumer Price Index.

The data were collected during 1980 and 1981, the first two years of the survey program. The last major survey of expenditures and income of U.S. households was conducted in 1972 and 1973.

Information from the ongoing survey will be published regularly in bulletins available for purchase from the U.S. Government Printing Office or from BLS regional offices. Micro-data computer tapes can be purchased through the Bureau's Division of Financial Planning and Management.

This bulletin was prepared in the Division of Living Conditions Studies by Robert Hagemann and George Weeden under the general direction of Eva E. Jacobs, Chief. Robert Hagemann prepared the analysis and evaluation of survey results; George Weeden prepared the description of the survey and planned production of the tables. Other contributors were William Passero and Richard Dietz, who prepared the tables; Karen Hassmer and staff, who provided computer support; and Cathryn Dippo and staff, who prepared the material on sample design.

Contents

Contents—Continued

Diary Survey, 1980–81

Introduction

The Bureau of Labor Statistics first conducted a survey of consumer expenditures in 1888–91 to provide the government with cost-of-living data for a selected portion of the U.S. population. Subsequent surveys, conducted at about 10-year intervals, have been used for various purposes, including the development of a Cost of Living Index which evolved into the present-day Consumer Price Index.[1]

While earlier surveys collected data for only selected population groups, the 1960–61 and 1972–73 surveys were more comprehensive, covering all urban and rural consumers. The 1972–73 survey introduced a major methodological improvement. In addition to being interviewed, consumers were asked to keep a detailed record of expenses—a diary—for a 2-week period. The aim of the diary was to capture data on small, frequently purchased items which are normally difficult to recall.

The new survey of consumer expenditures is similar in many respects to the previous one. It has two components, each with its own questionnaire and sample: (1) An Interview Panel survey in which each of the 5,000 consumer units in the sample is visited by an interviewer every 3 months over a 12-month period, and (2) a Diary survey, completed by 5,000 other consumer units for two consecutive 1-week periods. (See appendix A for the definition of a consumer unit.)

As in 1972–73, the Bureau of the Census collects the data for both components of the survey. The Interview survey obtains data on the types of expenditures respondents can be expected to recall for as long as 3 months. These would include relatively large expenditures, such as those for real property, automobiles, and major appliances, or those which occur on a regular basis, such as rent or insurance premiums. The Interview survey also obtains data on expenditures incurred on trips.

The Diary survey obtains data on items such as food and beverages, both at home and in eating places, tobacco, housekeeping supplies, nonprescription drugs, personal care products and services, and fuels and utilities. Expenditures incurred while away from home overnight or longer are excluded.

A significant departure from the previous survey is the ongoing nature of the new survey with rotating panels of respondents interviewed on a continuous basis. The regular flow of data will provide more timely information on consumption patterns of different kinds of consumer units.

Several other characteristics of the 1980–81 survey differ from those of the previous survey. First, only the urban population is represented.[2] Second, the size of the new sample is approximately half that of the previous survey. The estimates are therefore subject to greater sampling error. Third, students living in college- or university-regulated housing report their own expenditures directly instead of having them reported by their parents or legal guardians.[3] Last, the new survey has a somewhat different definition of the "head" of a consumer unit. In previous surveys, husbands were automatically considered to be the heads of consumer units in which both a husband and a wife were present. The new survey adopts the term "householder", or "reference person", defined as the first member of the consumer unit mentioned by the respondent as an owner (or renter) of the premises at the time of the initial interview.

Only data collected in the Diary survey are presented in this bulletin. BLS will publish more comprehensive data from both the Diary and Interview components of the survey, showing total expenditures of urban consumer units classified by selected characteristics, when processing is

[1] For descriptions of earlier surveys, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 1910 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1976), chap. 11; *Consumer Expenditure Survey: Integrated Diary and Interview Survey Data 1972–73*, Bulletin 1992 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1978); *Consumer Expenditures and Income: Survey Guidelines*, Bulletin 1684 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1971); and Helen Lamale, *Study of Consumer Expenditures, Incomes, and Saving: Methodology of The Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950* (Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, 1959).

[2] Due to budget constraints, rural primary sampling units were eliminated from the sample beginning in October 1981. Since the survey is ongoing and comparability over time is important, only estimates for the urban population are shown.

[3] There is reason to believe that the expenditures of students were underreported or inaccurately reported in the 1972–73 survey.

completed next year. Several years of data from both the Diary survey and the Interview survey are required to construct the complete picture of consumer spending needed to update the market basket of the Consumer Price Index.

Selected results

Average weekly food expenditures of urban consumers increased by 53 percent between 1972–73 and 1980–81, from $33.11 to $50.50 (text table 1). Per person, food expenditures increased by 64 percent, from $11.83 to $19.42. The increase was concentrated in spending for food away from home, which rose by 75 percent. Thus, the proportion of the total food budget spent on food at home continued its historical decline, as shown below:

	Percent of total food expenditures		
	1960–61	*1972–73*	*1980–81*
Food at home	83.0	71.9	67.6
Food away from home	17.0	28.1	32.4

Changing life styles as well as economic factors account for this trend. The increased proportion of single-person consumer units, the greater number of working wives, the prevalence of school lunch programs, and the spread of fast-food chains were factors in the increase of purchases of food away from home.

The largest component of expenditures for food at home remained those for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs. However, the proportion of the food-at-home budget spent on these products declined from 39 percent in 1972–73 to 34 percent in 1980–81. The proportion spent on other food at home, primarily nonalcoholic beverages and prepared foods, increased from 21 percent to 24 percent. Expenditures for the other major categories of food at home—cereals and bakery products, dairy products, and fruits and vegetables—remained essentially unchanged in relation to the total food budget.

Spending for energy items rose by 146 percent between 1972–73 and 1980–81, from an average of $13.12 a week to $32.22. These expenditures accounted for 10 percent of before-tax income in 1980–81, compared to 8 percent in the earlier period. Of the three major categories of energy expenditures, fuel oil and other fuels increased the most (186 percent), followed by gasoline, motor oil, and additives (154 percent), and electricity and natural gas (127 percent). This ordering parallels that of the price increases for the three categories (see text table 1, column 3). Although expenditures for fuel oil and other fuels increased the most, they accounted for only 10 percent of energy expenditures in 1980–81 (8 percent in 1972–73). The relative importance of the three categories of energy in household budgets varies by region (see chart 1) and, hence, the impact of price increases also varies by region.[4]

Some other noteworthy survey findings were:

- Between 1972–73 and 1980–81, average weekly energy expenditures increased by approximately the same percentage in the Northeast, the North Central region, and the South, but somewhat less in the West.
- In 1980–81, consumer units in the bottom fifth of the income distribution spent an average of $18.97 per week on energy, which was 25 percent of average before-tax income. This compares with a weekly average of $6.29, or 14 percent of before-tax income, in 1972-73. Among consumer units in the top fifth, energy expenditures rose from a weekly average of $20.63 in the earlier survey to $51.14 in 1980-81, or 4 percent and 6 percent of before-tax income, respectively.
- Average weekly expenditures for food away from home increased the most among consumer units in the bottom fifth of the income distribution, rising by 121 percent, from $3.32 in 1972–73 to $7.33. Nevertheless, the share of total food expenditures going to food away from home was much greater for the highest income group (38 percent) than for the lowest group.
- Two-person consumer units reported the largest increase in the percent of food expenditures for food away from home. In 1972–73, these consumer units spent 29 percent ($8.28 per week) of total food expenditures on food away from home, compared to 34 percent ($16.30 per week) in 1980–81.
- Among consumer units whose householder was 65 years of age or older, average weekly expenditures for food away from home increased from $4.58 in 1972–73 to $8.47 in 1980–81. This increase of 85 percent exceeded the increase reported by other age groups.
- In both time periods, weekly food expenditures of two-earner consumer units were higher than one-earner consumer units, and almost all of the difference was attributable to higher expenditures for food away from home. Similarly, all the difference in energy expenditures was reflected in higher expenditures for gasoline, motor oil, and additives.

[4] Energy price increases also vary substantially by region, but these differences have not been taken into account in this analysis.

- In 1980–81, consumer units whose householder was 65 years of age or older spent 27 percent more per week on nonprescription drugs and supplies than the average consumer unit. In 1972–73, elderly consumer units spent only 2 percent more per week.

Text table 1. Characteristics and expenditures of urban consumer units, Diary survey, 1972-73 and 1980-81, and changes in Consumer Price Index

Item	1972-73 Diary survey	1980-81 Diary survey	Percentage change in Consumer Price Index, 1972-73 to 1980-81
Number of consumer units in universe (in thousands)	59,159	70,040	-
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS			
Income before taxes	$9,748	$15,219	-
Size of consumer unit	2.8	2.6	-
Age of householder	47.1	45.7	-
Number in consumer unit:			
Earners	1.3	1.3	-
Vehicles	1.2	1.4	-
Children under 18	.9	.7	-
Persons 65 and over	.3	.3	-
Percent homeowner	57	61	-
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES			
Food, total	$33.11	$50.50	87.1
Food at home, total	23.79	34.15	84.6
Cereals and bakery products	2.79	4.34	95.6
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	9.35	11.62	60.8
Beef	3.78	4.48	70.4
Pork	2.06	2.34	43.2
Other meats	1.13	1.58	69.6
Poultry	1.10	1.52	37.0
Fish and seafood	.70	1.04	109.8
Eggs	.58	.66	18.4
Dairy products	3.23	4.54	79.6
Fruits and vegetables	3.48	5.34	81.3
Other food at home	4.93	8.32	142.4
Sugar and other sweets	.67	1.24	162.3
Fats and oils	.63	.96	91.5
Miscellaneous foods	1.91	3.08	99.5
Nonalcoholic beverages	1.72	3.05	206.9
Food away from home	9.32	16.35	95.7
Alcoholic beverages	2.32	5.20	56.4
Tobacco products and supplies	2.19	2.80	53.9
Personal care products and supplies	2.92	3.95	76.7
Nonprescription drugs and supplies	1.19	1.62	66.8
Housekeeping supplies	2.62	4.16	115.4
Energy, total	13.12	32.22	198.2
Electricity and natural gas	5.30	12.01	151.9
Fuel oil and other fuels	1.07	3.06	313.7
Gasoline, motor oil, and additives	6.74	17.15	210.5

In interpreting these expenditure data, several factors should be kept in mind. First, they are averages. An individual consumer unit may have spent substantially more or substantially less than the average, and some may not have incurred any expense at all for a given product or service during the 2-week survey period. Income, age of family members, and geographic location are among the factors which influence expenditures. These should be considered when relating averages to individual circumstances.

Second, consumers report expenditures in the Diary survey only when they are in their home city. Expenditures incurred during travel away from home overnight, which may be significant for food and gasoline, are collected in the Interview survey. Therefore, expenditures shown in this bulletin, which reports only Diary data, are incomplete and cannot be used to analyze overall consumer spending patterns.

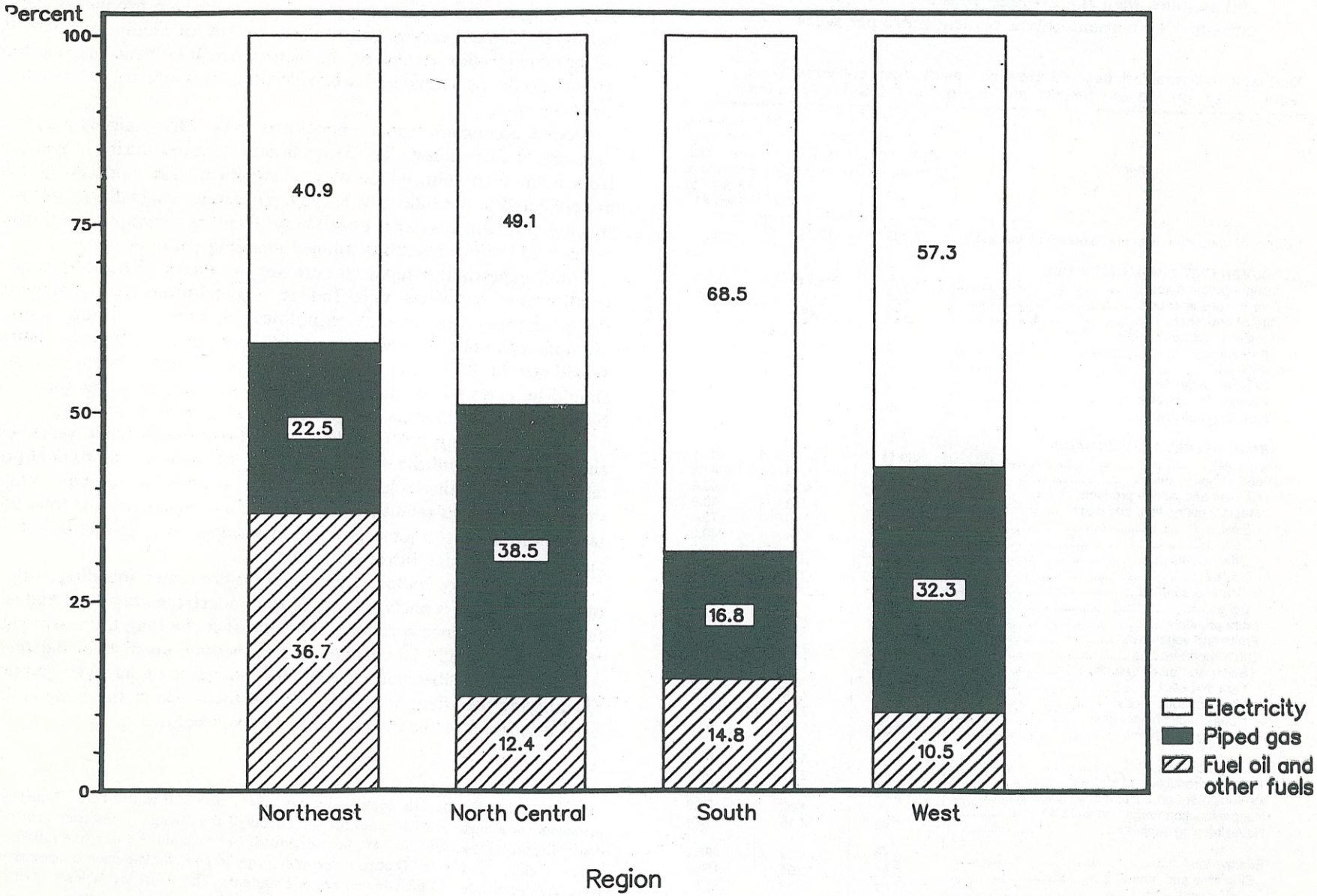
Third, expenditures reported here are the direct or out-of-pocket expenditures of consumer units. Indirect expenditures may be significant for some expenditure categories; utilities, for example. Rental contracts often include utilities, either some or all, and renters with such contracts would record little or no direct expense for utilities. Therefore, caution should be exercised in making comparisons of expenditures for utilities by consumers of different income classes and types of housing.

When comparing 1980–81 data with those from earlier years, users should keep in mind the difference in the treatment of the student population. Although the inclusion of students as separate consumer units in the new survey has relatively little effect on estimates for the total population, estimates for some population groups, such as one-person consumer units, are significantly affected.[5]

But basic to any comparison of current consumer spending with that of earlier periods is an awareness of the underlying economic and social factors that influence consumer behavior over the long term. Among the many factors would be changes in real income, changes in the relative prices of commodities and services, and changes in living styles and tastes. Quantifying the effect of these is beyond the scope of this bulletin, but a brief discussion of their significance is given below.

[5] To make the 1980–81 data comparable with those collected in the 1972–73 survey, adjustments were made in some cases for the effects of the change in the treatment of students. In text table 2, students have been excluded. In text tables 3 and 4, the subgroups in which students tend to fall (householder under age 25 and single-person consumer units) have been subdivided to include and exclude students. The reference tables shown in the back of this bulletin, however, have not been adjusted to exclude students.

Chart 1. Percent distribution of household fuel expenditures by region, 1980-81



Changes in real income. Consumers respond to changes in their real income rather than to changes in money income. If all prices and money income increase at the same rate, consumers' real income remains unchanged.

To determine if real income changed between 1972–73 and 1980–81, the change in before-tax money income per consumer unit was compared with the change in average prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).[6] Average annual before-tax income per consumer unit rose from $9,748 to $15,219, an increase of 56 percent; the CPI increased by substantially more. This decline in real before-tax income contributed in part to the relatively small increases in average expenditures for some of the items.

The apparent decline in real income per consumer unit is mitigated by several factors, however. First, the average consumer unit in 1980–81 was smaller than in the previous survey; per person, average reported before-tax income increased by 68 percent. Second, the decline in average real income partly reflects the larger proportion of householders under the age of 35 in 1980–81 (chart 2). Younger householders tend to have lower incomes than older ones, and their increased proportion in the population would lower the average, all other things being equal. Third, students, who were considered as separate consumer units in 1980–81, have a lower average income than nonstudent householders. When they are excluded from the 1980–81 data, average before-tax income per consumer unit is found to have increased by 60 percent between surveys; per person, the increase was 71 percent. Fourth and most important, the percentage of consumer units not reporting their income increased between surveys, which pulls down the estimate of average income. Among those who did report their income, average annual before-tax income per consumer unit increased by 72 percent; per person, by 92 percent. Excluding student householders and those who did not report their income, before-tax income per person increased by 88 percent.[7]

Changes in relative prices. All prices do not increase or decrease at the same rate. As the prices of some commodities increase relative to others, consumers tend to substitute commodities whose prices have risen less for those which have become relatively more expensive. Rates of price change varied considerably between 1972–73 and 1980–81 (chart 3). As measured by changes in the CPI-U (old series), which is based on an asset purchase approach to the measurement of homeownership costs, average prices of all items increased by 94 percent during the period 1972–73 to 1980–81.[8] During the latter part of the 1970's, this index was extremely sensitive to changes in both house prices and mortgage interest rates. An alternative, experimental index, CPI-U-X1, which is based on a rental equivalence approach to measuring shelter costs, increased by 81 percent during this period. Over the same time period, the price indexes for food at home and food away from home increased by 85 percent and 96 percent, respectively.[9] Within the food-at-home category, there was even greater variability. Beef prices, for example, increased by 70 percent; poultry prices by only 37 percent. Other food at home (fats and oils, sweets, nonalcoholic beverages, etc.) increased by 142 percent. The price of energy products almost tripled. Changes such as these could cause consumers to alter their consumption patterns substantially.

Demographic changes. Changes in the makeup of the population also affect spending patterns. One major change from 1972–73 was the increase in the proportion of single-person consumer units (even after excluding students) and, conversely, the decline in the proportion of consumer units with 5 or more persons (chart 4). In 1972–73, 25 percent of all consumer units consisted of only one person; in 1980–81, 27 percent were single-person units. The percentage with 5 or more persons declined from 16 percent to 12 percent.

Another important change was the increase in the proportion of consumer units with more than one earner, from 51 percent in 1972–73 to 57 percent in 1980–81 (chart 5). This reflects the growing labor force participation of married women. Fifty-two percent of husband-wife consumer units reported both the husband and wife as earners in 1980–81, compared to 46 percent in 1972–73.

Since different segments of the population have different patterns of expenditures, such social and economic changes have a significant impact on the overall pattern of consumer spending. From text tables 2–6, which

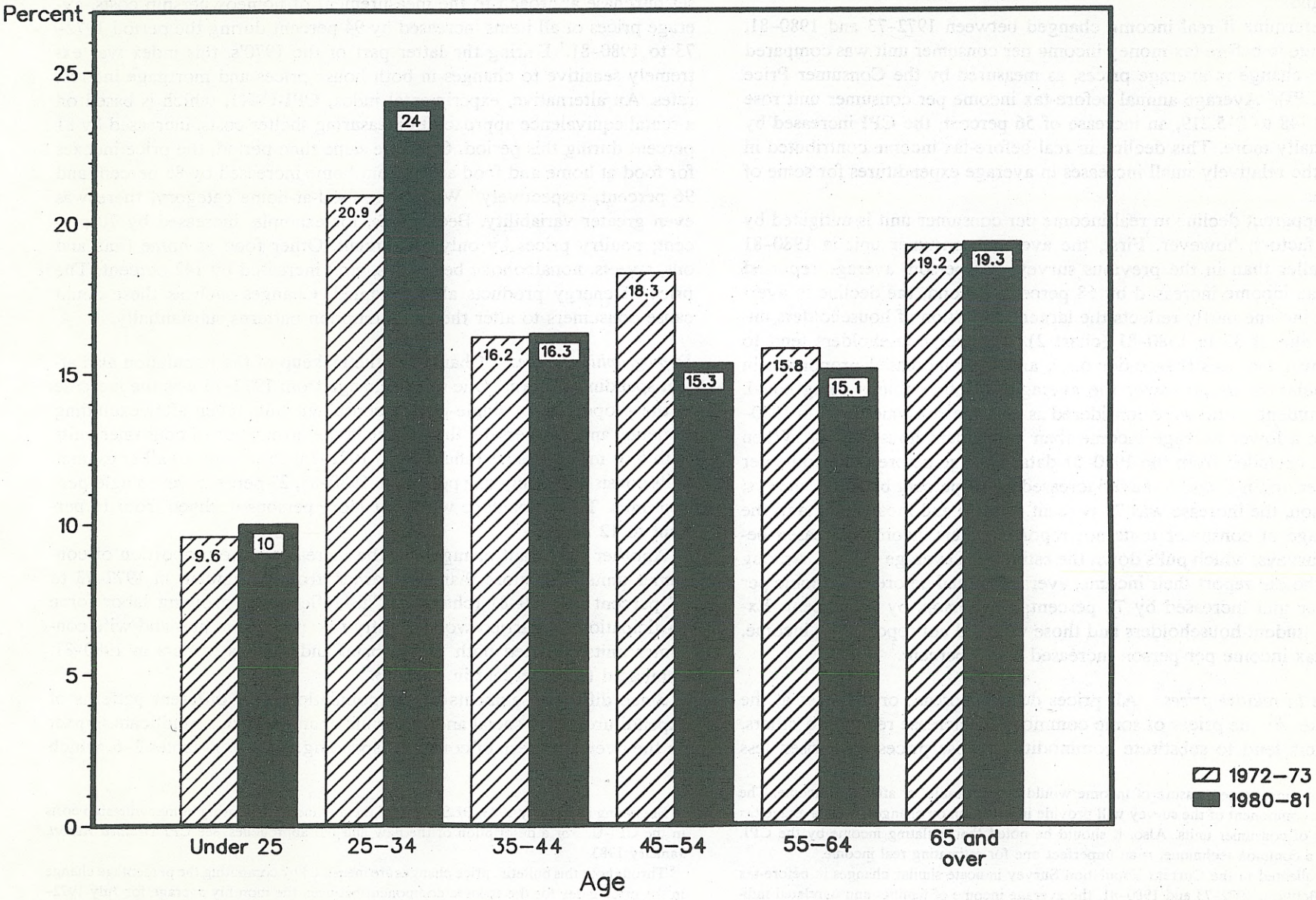
[6] A more appropriate measure of income would be disposable, or after-tax, income. The Interview component of the survey will provide information on changes in the average tax payments of consumer units. Also, it should be noted that deflating income by the CPI, although a common technique, is an imperfect one for estimating real income.

[7] Data collected in the Current Population Survey indicate similar changes in before-tax income. Between 1972–73 and 1980–81, the average income of families and unrelated individuals increased by 78 percent.

[8] Beginning in January 1983, BLS changed the method of measuring homeownership costs in the CPI-U. For a description of the new and old approaches, see *CPI Detailed Report*, January 1983.

[9] Throughout this bulletin, price changes are measured by computing the percentage change in the price index for the specific component between the monthly average for July 1972–June 1974 and the monthly average for 1980–81.

Chart 2. Percent distribution of consumer units by age of householder, 1972-73 and 1980-81[1]



[1] Excludes students in 1980–81.

Chart 3. Price change for selected items, 1972-73 to 1980-81

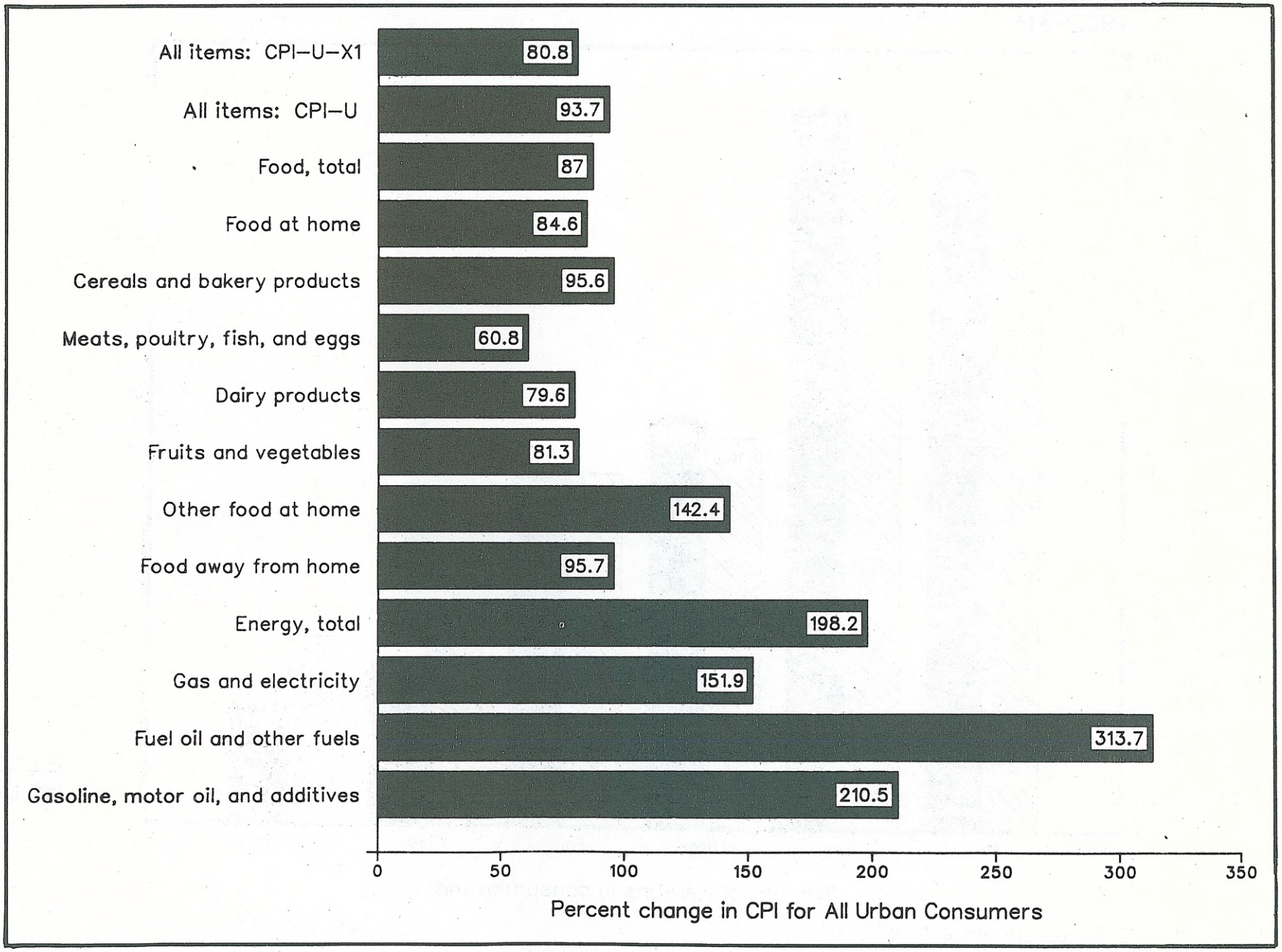
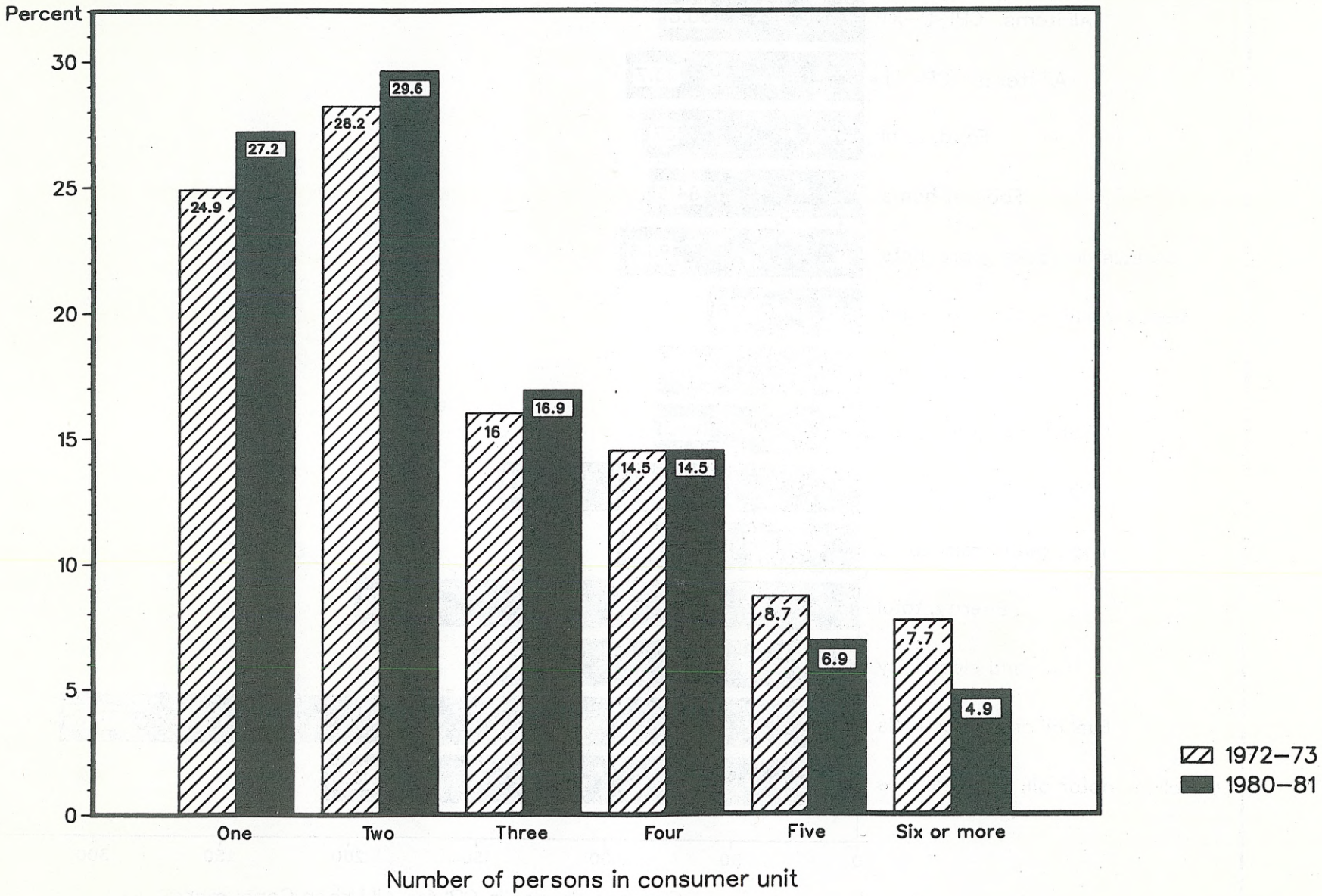
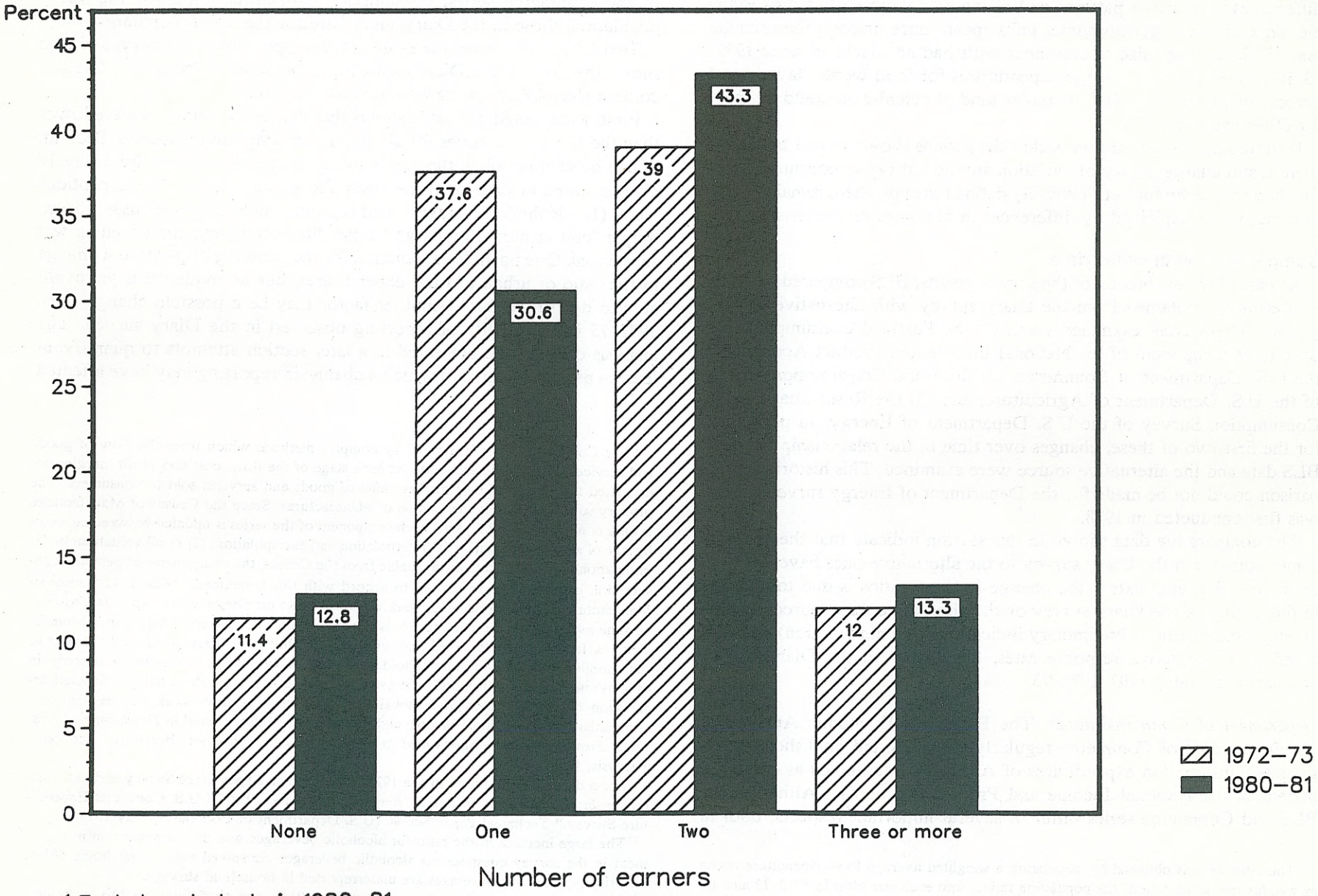


Chart 4. Percent distribution of consumer units by size, 1972-73 and 1980-81[1]



[1] Excludes students in 1980–81.

Chart 5. Percent distribution of multiperson consumer units by number of earners, 1972-73 and 1980-81[1]



[1] Excludes students in 1980–81.

show average expenditures of consumer units classified by selected variables, it is possible to partly estimate the impact on expenditures of the differences in spending patterns and changing characteristics. For example, on average, larger consumer units spend more on food than smaller ones. If the average size of consumer units had not declined since 1972–73, it is estimated that average expenditures for food would have been 5 percent higher in 1980–81.[10] A similar kind of calculation could be made for other variables.

It should also be noted that within the groups shown in text tables 2–6 there is still a large degree of variation among individual consumer units. Furthermore, even for very precisely defined groups, there remains variation that is not explained by differences in observed characteristics.

Comparisons with other data

As part of the evaluation of the survey results, BLS compared expenditure estimates obtained from the Diary survey with alternative sources of data. The sources examined were: (1) the Personal Consumption Expenditures component of the National Income and Product Accounts of the U.S. Department of Commerce; (2) the Food Consumption Survey of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; and (3) the Residential Energy Consumption Survey of the U.S. Department of Energy. In particular, for the first two of these, changes over time in the relationship between BLS data and the alternative source were examined. This historical comparison could not be made for the Department of Energy survey, which was first conducted in 1978.

The comparative data shown in this section indicate that the ratios of some estimates in the Diary survey to the alternative ones have changed over time. To what extent the change in these ratios is due to changes in the quality of the Diary survey or the alternative data source remains an empirical question. Preliminary indications (see next section) are that, based on comparative response rates, the quality of the Diary survey compares favorably with 1972–73.

Department of Commerce data. The Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce regularly estimates and publishes the aggregate consumption expenditures of American households as one component of the National Income and Product Accounts.[11] Although the BLS and Commerce series differ in several important respects, both in concept and method of derivation, some comparisons of the two can nevertheless be made.[12] One significant difference needs to be noted first. In the Commerce series, consumption expenditures are for the entire population; those in the Diary survey are for the urban population only.

Text table 7 compares the estimates, by expenditure category, and also shows the ratio of the Diary estimates to the Commerce series. The last column shows how the ratios changed over time.

First, as expected, the table shows that the Diary estimates were lower than the Commerce series for all major consumption categories. Second, as can be seen in col. 7, the gap between the series widened for virtually all consumption categories between the survey years. The exceptions were: (1) Alcoholic beverages[13] and (2) other fuels. In some cases, for example food at home, the largest expenditure category, the widening was substantial. One possible explanation for the growing disparity is a change in the ratio of urban to rural expenditures, but no evidence is yet available to determine this.[14] Another factor may be a possible change since 1972–73 in the quality of reporting observed in the Diary survey. The analysis of this issue presented in a later section attempts to quantify, at least in part, the degree to which a change in reporting may have affected

[10] The estimate was obtained by calculating a weighted average food expenditure, using as weights the proportion of the population falling into each size class in 1972–73 and applying them to the average food expenditures reported by each size class in 1980–81.

[11] The Commerce series is derived by complex methods which trace the flow of goods and services through the economy. At each stage of the flow, cost and profit margins are estimated to arrive at a final market value of goods and services sold to consumers. The primary source of data is the Census of Manufactures. Since the Census of Manufactures is only conducted every 5 years, each component of the series is updated between censuses by one of several techniques: (1) interpolation and extrapolation; (2) retail valuation; or (3) imputation. Once new data are available from the Census, the components of personal consumption expenditures are revised to accord with this benchmark. (The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the current benchmark.) Estimates also may be revised if other data sources become available. In the past, revisions for some components have resulted in substantial changes. It should also be noted that while the Commerce data are not directly subject to the sampling errors found in household surveys, they are subject to measurement errors in establishment data, and to possible judgment errors in allocating these data. A detailed description of the derivation of Personal Consumption Expenditures, as well as the other components of the National Income and Product Accounts, is found in *Development of National Income Measures, Supplement to Survey of Current Business* (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1954).

[12] For a detailed comparison of the 1972–73 Consumer Expenditure Survey and the Commerce series, see Robert B. Pearl, "Reevaluation of the 1972–73 U.S. Consumer Expenditure Survey," Technical Paper No. 46 (U.S. Department of Commerce, July 1979).

[13] The large increase in the ratio for alcoholic beverages was due in part to an improvement in the survey questions on alcoholic beverages consumed away from home. Also, historically, alcoholic beverages are underreported in household surveys.

[14] Some analysis currently being conducted at BLS may shed light on this question.

the Diary estimates. And, lastly, the Commerce estimates cannot be considered final until after benchmarking to the 1977 Census of Manufactures has been completed. In the past, benchmark revisions for expenditure components have been substantial.

Food Consumption Survey. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has conducted six nationwide surveys of household food consumption, the last two in 1965–66 and 1977–78. This survey differs in many respects from the Diary survey. A complete discussion of these differences cannot be presented here, but a number of significant dissimilarities can be noted.[15] First, the Agriculture survey measures the money value of food and beverages *consumed* rather than *purchased* during the survey period. Second, the Agriculture survey includes only households in which at least one person consumed 10 or more meals from the household food supply during the 7-day survey period. The Diary survey requires no minimum amount of purchases. Third, the Agriculture survey excludes sales taxes except for food away from home; the Diary survey includes sales taxes on all items.

Before the results of the Diary and Agriculture surveys could be compared, it was necessary to adjust for price change to allow for the difference in the time periods in which the surveys were conducted. The estimates obtained in the Agriculture survey were inflated by changes in the CPI for food.[16] When the data were compared after this adjustment for price change, it was evident that the difference in the estimates from the two surveys widened between 1972–73 and 1980–81, as the tabulation below shows:

	Ratio of Diary survey to Agriculture survey		*Percent change in ratio*
	1972–73	*1980–81*	
Food, total	0.897	0.832	–7.2
Food at home	.812	.734	–9.6
Food away from home	1.230	1.140	–7.3

[15] For a more complete description of the Food Consumption Survey, see Robert L. Rizek, "The 1977–78 Nationwide Food Consumption Survey," *Family Economics Review*, Fall 1978, pp. 3-7.

[16] The 1965–66 Agriculture estimates were inflated by changes in component-specific price indexes between April 1965–March 1966 and July 1972–June 1974. The 1977–78 estimates were inflated by changes in component-specific price indexes between the 2nd quarter of 1977 and the 1980–81 period.

Care must be exercised in evaluating the differences, however, since it is possible that the difference in time periods was so great as to seriously impair the comparison. In general, the longer the time period, the less appropriate is the procedure of updating by the CPI.

Residential Energy Consumption Survey. The Energy Information Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy publishes data collected in the Residential Energy Consumption Survey on consumption, expenditures, and prices for electricity, natural gas, fuel oil and kerosene, and liquefied petroleum gas. Data on motor fuel are collected and published separately. The most recent data on household fuels cover the period from April 1980 to March 1981.

Expenditure and consumption data are collected directly from both survey participants and their suppliers. For renters whose contracts include utilities, imputations are made for the money value of household fuels consumed. This imputation is not made, however, in the Diary survey.

To make the comparison, time periods were matched to the extent possible. In addition, consumer units residing in rural areas that were within Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas were excluded from the Diary sample to more closely match the Energy Department definition of urban.

Comparison revealed that the Diary estimates were lower than those from the Energy Department survey (text table 8). For the three household fuel categories combined, the Diary estimate of $42.7 billion was about 15 percent lower. Some of this difference is to be expected because in the Energy survey imputations are made for the money value of utilities included in residential rents, but in the Diary survey no such imputations are made.

The Diary estimate for motor fuels was about 20 percent lower than that of the Energy Department. Some of this difference is due to the fact that expenditures incurred during travel while away from home are not included in the Diary survey. These could amount to as much as 10 percent of the total expenditures for motor fuels, based on complete data collected in the 1972–73 Interview survey. Also, some of this difference may be due to the fact that imputations are made in the Energy Department survey for households which do not report expenditures but own vehicles, while no such procedure is applied in the Diary survey.

Analysis of reporting

The comparisons presented in the previous section indicated that the 1980–81 Diary survey produced lower estimates of consumer expenditures than those recorded in the National Income and Product Accounts,

Text table 2. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by QUINTILES OF INCOME BEFORE TAXES, Diary survey, 1972-73 and 1980-81 (less students)

Item	All consumer units	Complete reporting of income						Incomplete reporting of income
		Total complete reporting	Lowest 20 percent	Second 20 percent	Third 20 percent	Fourth 20 percent	Highest 20 percent	
1972-73								
Number of consumer units in universe (in thousands)	59,159	51,094	10,216	10,219	10,219	10,221	10,219	8,065
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS								
Income before taxes	$9,748	$11,156	$2,363	$5,790	$9,529	$13,682	$24,411	$830
Size of consumer unit	2.8	2.9	1.8	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.7	2.8
Age of householder	47.1	46.6	55.8	47.4	42.1	42.3	45.2	50.4
Number in consumer unit								
Earners	1.3	1.3	.5	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.3
Vehicles	1.2	1.3	.5	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.1
Children under 18	.9	1.0	.5	.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	.8
Persons 65 and over	.3	.3	.6	.4	.2	.1	.1	.3
Percent homeowner	57	58	37	44	57	71	83	53
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES								
Food, total	$33.11	$34.08	$17.95	$26.20	$33.67	$40.33	$52.27	$26.91
Food at home, total	23.79	24.60	14.63	20.16	24.72	28.88	34.63	18.60
Cereals and bakery products	2.79	2.89	1.73	2.39	2.93	3.41	3.98	2.14
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	9.35	9.62	5.72	7.82	9.46	11.12	13.99	7.61
Dairy products	3.23	3.35	1.88	2.72	3.42	4.00	4.70	2.52
Fruits and vegetables	3.48	3.59	2.38	3.02	3.48	4.11	4.98	2.79
Other food at home	4.93	5.15	2.92	4.20	5.42	6.24	6.98	3.53
Food away from home	9.32	9.48	3.32	6.04	8.94	11.45	17.65	8.31
Alcoholic beverages	2.32	2.43	.87	1.72	2.50	2.84	4.22	1.62
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.19	2.28	1.19	2.03	2.64	2.76	2.80	1.61
Personal care products and services	2.92	2.99	1.27	2.14	2.86	3.62	5.05	2.49
Nonprescription drugs and supplies	1.19	1.23	.86	1.00	1.22	1.30	1.78	.93
Housekeeping supplies	2.62	2.73	1.35	1.98	2.59	3.25	4.50	1.90
Energy, total	13.12	13.62	6.29	10.52	14.05	16.62	20.63	9.92
Electricity and natural gas	5.30	5.51	3.38	4.44	5.48	6.32	7.94	3.99
Fuel oil and other fuels	1.07	1.11	.67	1.09	.90	1.31	1.58	.84
Gasoline, motor oil, and additives	6.74	7.00	2.24	4.99	7.67	8.99	11.11	5.09

Text table 2. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by QUINTILES OF INCOME BEFORE TAXES, Diary survey, 1972-73 and 1980-81 (less students)—Continued

Item	All consumer units	Complete reporting of income						Incomplete reporting of income
		Total complete reporting	Lowest 20 percent	Second 20 percent	Third 20 percent	Fourth 20 percent	Highest 20 percent	
1980-81 (less students)								
Number of consumer units in universe (in thousands)	68,601	53,106	10,618	10,620	10,619	10,625	10,623	15,495
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS								
Income before taxes	$15,481	$19,535	$3,901	$9,838	$16,594	$24,560	$42,769	$1,588
Size of consumer unit	2.6	2.7	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.5
Age of householder	46.3	44.9	53.5	44.9	41.5	41.1	43.7	50.8
Number in consumer unit								
Earners	1.4	1.4	.6	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.3
Vehicles	1.4	1.5	.7	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.3
Children under 18	.8	.8	.4	.7	.9	1.0	1.0	.6
Persons 65 and over	.3	.3	.5	.4	.2	.1	.1	.4
Percent homeowner	62	60	41	44	58	70	87	69
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES								
Food, total	$51.37	$54.20	$30.20	$40.78	$52.76	$66.03	$81.20	$41.67
Food at home, total	34.81	36.69	22.87	29.33	36.04	44.61	50.61	28.35
Cereals and bakery products	4.42	4.68	3.00	3.79	4.64	5.62	6.34	3.54
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	11.85	12.49	7.45	9.75	12.04	15.84	17.35	9.67
Dairy products	4.62	4.87	3.11	3.79	4.82	5.72	6.92	3.78
Fruits and vegetables	5.44	5.64	3.80	4.78	5.39	6.46	7.79	4.75
Other food at home	8.47	9.02	5.52	7.22	9.15	10.97	12.21	6.62
Food away from home	16.56	17.51	7.33	11.46	16.73	21.42	30.59	13.32
Alcoholic beverages	5.26	5.72	2.30	3.87	5.66	6.93	9.82	3.69
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.85	3.03	1.76	2.62	3.71	3.66	3.38	2.23
Personal care products and services	4.01	4.21	2.15	3.00	3.87	5.07	6.96	3.34
Nonprescription drugs and supplies	1.65	1.71	1.12	1.63	1.70	1.76	2.35	1.46
Housekeeping supplies	4.24	4.54	2.32	3.30	3.98	5.77	7.33	3.20
Energy, total	32.84	34.70	18.97	28.16	33.99	41.21	51.14	26.50
Electricity and natural gas	12.27	13.12	8.69	11.20	12.35	14.92	18.41	9.35
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.13	3.12	2.63	2.92	3.20	3.37	3.47	3.16
Gasoline, motor oil, and additives	17.45	18.46	7.65	14.04	18.44	22.92	29.26	13.98

Text table 3. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER, Diary survey, 1972-73 and 1980-81

Item	All consumer units	Under 25		25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 and over
		Total	Less students					
1972-73								
Number of consumer units in universe (in thousands)	59,159	5,680	n.a.	12,365	9,573	10,829	9,351	11,361
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS								
Income before taxes	$9,748	$6,222	n.a.	$10,749	$12,629	$12,643	$9,752	$5,232
Size of consumer unit	2.8	2.0	n.a.	3.2	4.3	3.3	2.2	1.7
Age of householder	47.1	21.8	n.a.	29.2	39.5	49.4	59.5	73.2
Number in consumer unit								
Earners	1.3	1.3	n.a.	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.3	.4
Vehicles	1.2	1.0	n.a.	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	.7
Children under 18	.9	.5	n.a.	1.5	2.2	1.0	.2	.1
Persons 65 and over	.3	.0	n.a.	.0	.0	.0	.1	1.3
Percent homeowner	57	13	n.a.	45	69	71	69	61
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES								
Food, total	$33.11	$20.99	n.a.	$33.81	$45.57	$41.94	$30.61	$21.53
Food at home, total	23.79	13.17	n.a.	23.40	33.09	29.88	22.47	16.95
Cereals and bakery products	2.79	1.42	n.a.	2.70	4.04	3.49	2.60	1.99
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	9.35	4.69	n.a.	8.85	13.13	12.14	9.13	6.56
Dairy products	3.23	1.87	n.a.	3.35	4.67	4.05	2.78	2.17
Fruits and vegetables	3.48	1.72	n.a.	3.21	4.41	4.25	3.65	3.02
Other food at home	4.93	3.47	n.a.	5.29	6.84	5.95	4.31	3.21
Food away from home	9.32	7.82	n.a.	10.41	12.48	12.06	8.14	4.58
Alcoholic beverages	2.32	2.13	n.a.	2.54	2.96	2.87	2.35	1.09
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.19	1.76	n.a.	2.39	2.76	2.87	2.19	1.07
Personal care products and services	2.92	1.61	n.a.	2.68	3.72	3.95	3.13	2.01
Nonprescription drugs and supplies	1.19	.62	n.a.	.98	1.37	1.54	1.19	1.21
Housekeeping supplies	2.62	1.48	n.a.	2.71	3.63	3.21	2.46	1.81
Energy, total	13.12	8.58	n.a.	13.54	16.66	16.32	13.33	8.71
Electricity and natural gas	5.30	2.56	n.a.	5.07	6.93	6.49	5.30	4.44
Fuel oil and other fuels	1.07	.38	n.a.	.81	.94	1.32	1.53	1.21
Gasoline, motor oil, and additives	6.74	5.64	n.a.	7.65	8.80	8.51	6.51	3.07

Text table 3. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER, Diary survey, 1972-73 and 1980-81—Continued

Item	All consumer units	Under 25		25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 and over
		Total	Less students					
1980-81								
Number of consumer units in universe (in thousands)	70,040	8,239	6,870	16,482	11,224	10,501	10,338	13,257
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS								
Income before taxes	$15,219	$9,458	$10,813	$17,195	$20,824	$19,508	$15,871	$7,693
Size of consumer unit	2.6	1.8	1.9	2.8	3.7	3.1	2.3	1.7
Age of householder	45.7	21.4	21.8	29.4	39.0	49.6	59.3	73.1
Number in consumer unit								
Earners	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.4	.4
Vehicles	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.5	.9
Children under 18	.7	.4	.5	1.1	1.7	.8	.2	.1
Persons 65 and over	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	1.3
Percent homeowner	61	14	16	48	73	77	76	71
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES								
Food, total	$50.50	$29.19	$33.36	$51.81	$69.59	$63.96	$51.11	$34.79
Food at home, total	34.15	16.70	19.51	33.24	47.28	42.87	36.41	26.32
Cereals and bakery products	4.34	2.19	2.55	4.14	6.12	5.47	4.47	3.41
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	11.62	4.95	5.86	11.36	16.49	14.64	12.82	8.62
Dairy products	4.54	2.37	2.78	4.57	6.43	5.66	4.48	3.40
Fruits and vegetables	5.34	2.48	2.90	4.83	6.84	6.67	6.11	4.82
Other food at home	8.32	4.70	5.43	8.35	11.41	10.44	8.54	6.07
Food away from home	16.35	12.49	13.85	18.57	22.31	21.09	14.70	8.47
Alcoholic beverages	5.20	5.51	6.13	5.76	6.37	7.07	4.56	2.35
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.80	2.54	2.96	2.84	3.31	3.82	2.97	1.51
Personal care products and services	3.95	2.17	2.38	3.71	4.88	5.31	4.46	3.10
Nonprescription drugs and supplies	1.62	.68	.79	1.24	1.49	2.08	2.09	2.06
Housekeeping supplies	4.16	2.01	2.29	4.04	5.67	5.33	4.68	3.05
Energy, total	32.22	18.69	21.94	32.74	40.20	41.76	35.26	23.32
Electricity and natural gas	12.01	6.03	7.24	11.56	15.81	14.90	12.67	10.29
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.06	.63	.75	2.16	2.75	3.25	5.29	4.08
Gasoline, motor oil, and additives	17.15	12.03	13.94	19.02	21.64	23.61	17.30	8.96

n.a. = not available.

Text table 4. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by SIZE OF CONSUMER UNIT, Diary survey, 1972-73 and 1980-81

Item	All consumer units	One person		Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six or more persons
		Total	Less students					
1972-73								
Number of consumer units in universe (in thousands)	59,159	14,713	n.a.	16,697	9,474	8,600	5,144	4,530
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS								
Income before taxes	$9,748	$4,979	n.a.	$9,577	$11,072	$12,955	$13,110	$13,193
Size of consumer unit	2.8	1.0	n.a.	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.9
Age of householder	47.1	52.6	n.a.	52.5	42.4	39.5	40.3	41.5
Number in consumer unit								
Earners	1.3	.6	n.a.	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.2
Vehicles	1.2	.6	n.a.	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7
Children under 18	.9	.0	n.a.	.1	.8	1.7	2.6	4.2
Persons 65 ad over	.3	.4	n.a.	.5	.2	.1	.1	.1
Percent homeowner	57	33	n.a.	60	61	72	76	72
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES								
Food, total	$33.11	$16.05	n.a.	$28.87	$36.63	$43.76	$49.81	$57.54
Food at home, total	23.79	9.38	n.a.	20.59	26.29	32.27	37.21	45.76
Cereals and bakery products	2.79	1.06	n.a.	2.26	2.94	3.81	4.57	6.07
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	9.35	3.45	n.a.	8.37	10.44	12.64	14.51	17.70
Dairy products	3.23	1.21	n.a.	2.52	3.47	4.54	5.43	6.95
Fruits and vegetables	3.48	1.66	n.a.	3.35	3.81	4.39	4.95	5.88
Other food at home	4.93	2.00	n.a.	4.10	5.63	6.89	7.74	9.17
Food away from home	9.32	6.67	n.a.	8.28	10.35	11.48	12.60	11.78
Alcoholic beverages	2.32	1.89	n.a.	2.33	2.38	2.41	3.01	2.61
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.19	1.25	n.a.	2.12	2.65	2.62	2.92	2.92
Personal care products and services	2.92	1.61	n.a.	2.88	3.35	3.71	3.97	3.72
Nonprescription drugs and supplies	1.19	.73	n.a.	1.23	1.27	1.42	1.53	1.55
Housekeeping supplies	2.62	1.12	n.a.	2.35	3.07	3.48	4.08	4.25
Energy, total	13.12	6.41	n.a.	12.40	15.45	16.94	18.45	19.33
Electricity and natural gas	5.30	2.64	n.a.	5.06	5.89	6.62	7.83	8.27
Fuel oil and other fuels	1.07	.50	n.a.	1.07	1.57	1.27	1.18	1.42
Gasoline, motor oil, and additives	6.74	3.27	n.a.	6.27	8.00	9.05	9.45	9.64

Text table 4. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by SIZE OF CONSUMER UNIT, Diary survey, 1972-73 and 1980-81—Continued

Item	All consumer units	One person		Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six or more persons
		Total	Less students					
1980-81								
Number of consumer units in universe (in thousands)	70,040	20,086	18,674	20,302	11,624	9,979	4,714	3,335
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS								
Income before taxes	$15,219	$8,207	$8,622	$15,524	$18,559	$20,225	$21,806	$19,669
Size of consumer unit	2.6	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.7
Age of householder	45.7	47.0	49.0	51.7	42.2	38.7	40.6	42.1
Number in consumer unit								
Earners	1.3	.6	.6	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.5
Vehicles	1.4	.7	.7	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9
Children under 18	.7	.0	.0	.1	.8	1.7	2.5	3.6
Persons 65 and over	.3	.3	.3	.5	.2	.1	.1	.1
Percent homeowner	61	35	37	69	68	74	82	74
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES								
Food, total	$50.50	$25.88	$27.17	$47.74	$57.38	$69.67	$79.29	$93.47
Food at home, total	34.15	14.29	15.17	31.44	39.58	49.10	57.51	73.56
Cereals and bakery products	4.34	1.76	1.87	3.86	4.96	6.42	7.77	9.45
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	11.62	4.30	4.60	10.62	13.71	16.64	19.57	28.13
Dairy products	4.54	1.87	1.99	3.97	5.13	6.84	8.18	9.92
Fruits and vegetables	5.34	2.68	2.86	5.38	5.91	7.29	7.98	9.52
Other food at home	8.32	3.67	3.86	7.61	9.87	11.90	14.01	16.54
Food away from home	16.35	11.59	12.00	16.30	17.80	20.57	21.78	19.91
Alcoholic beverages	5.20	4.55	4.72	5.35	5.54	5.51	5.46	5.72
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.80	1.92	2.04	2.75	3.45	3.24	3.51	3.70
Personal care products and services	3.95	2.38	2.48	4.34	4.53	4.94	5.07	4.51
Nonprescription drugs and supplies	1.62	.89	.95	2.09	2.10	1.71	1.48	1.41
Housekeeping supplies	4.16	1.72	1.80	4.24	5.01	5.88	6.77	6.67
Energy, total	32.22	16.77	17.83	32.10	39.61	43.52	47.05	45.61
Electricity and natural gas	12.01	6.59	7.09	11.64	14.67	15.59	18.58	17.70
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.06	1.72	1.85	3.54	3.26	4.74	3.30	2.18
Gasoline, motor oil, and additives	17.15	8.45	8.89	16.91	21.67	23.19	25.18	25.73

n.a. = not available.

Text table 5. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by REGION OF RESIDENCE, Diary survey, 1972-73 and 1980-81

Item	All consumer units	Region			
		North-east	North Central	South	West
1972-73					
Number of consumer units in universe (in thousands)	59,159	14,994	16,137	16,542	11,486
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS					
Income before taxes	$9,748	$9,452	$9,992	$9,234	$10,532
Size of consumer unit	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7
Age of householder	47.1	48.7	46.7	47.2	45.4
Number in consumer unit					
Earners	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Vehicles	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4
Children under 18	.9	.9	1.0	.9	.9
Persons 65 ad over	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Percent homeowner	57	54	62	58	55
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES					
Food, total	$33.11	$37.09	$32.96	$30.26	$32.20
Food at home, total	23.79	27.15	23.68	21.99	22.13
Cereals and bakery products	2.79	3.27	2.80	2.53	2.53
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	9.35	10.98	9.21	8.72	8.32
Dairy products	3.23	3.64	3.27	2.86	3.19
Fruits and vegetables	3.48	4.09	3.26	3.20	3.43
Other food at home	4.93	5.18	5.14	4.70	4.66
Food away from home	9.32	9.94	9.29	8.27	10.07
Alcoholic beverages	2.32	2.48	2.18	1.89	2.93
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.19	2.55	2.21	2.07	1.88
Personal care products and services	2.92	2.98	2.86	2.89	2.98
Nonprescription drugs and supplies	1.19	1.11	1.22	1.22	1.20
Housekeeping supplies	2.62	2.80	2.70	2.36	2.64
Energy, total	13.12	13.55	13.73	12.79	12.16
Electricity and natural gas	5.30	5.30	6.02	5.29	4.32
Fuel oil and other fuels	1.07	2.11	.86	.75	.49
Gasoline, motor oil, and additives	6.74	6.14	6.86	6.75	7.34

Item	All consumer units	Region			
		North-east	North Central	South	West
1980-81					
Number of consumer units in universe (in thousands)	70,040	17,205	18,390	20,128	14,317
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS					
Income before taxes	$15,219	$14,230	$15,320	$14,773	$16,906
Size of consumer unit	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5
Age of householder	45.7	47.1	45.5	45.9	44.2
Number in consumer unit					
Earners	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
Vehicles	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5
Children under 18	.7	.7	.8	.7	.7
Persons 65 and over	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Percent homeowner	61	59	68	60	55
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES					
Food, total	$50.50	$53.76	$50.46	$47.68	$50.57
Food at home, total	34.15	37.09	34.84	31.63	33.28
Cereals and bakery products	4.34	5.03	4.36	3.88	4.11
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	11.62	12.83	12.04	10.84	10.71
Dairy products	4.54	5.01	4.65	3.92	4.69
Fruits and vegetables	5.34	6.03	5.04	4.94	5.45
Other food at home	8.32	8.18	8.75	8.05	8.32
Food away from home	16.35	16.67	15.63	16.05	17.30
Alcoholic beverages	5.20	5.55	4.85	4.38	6.40
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.80	2.90	3.01	2.74	2.48
Personal care products and services	3.95	3.72	3.88	4.01	4.24
Nonprescription drugs and supplies	1.62	1.47	1.84	1.65	1.48
Housekeeping supplies	4.16	4.39	4.41	3.82	4.07
Energy, total	32.22	34.06	33.95	32.79	27.02
Electricity and natural gas	12.01	12.06	13.90	12.41	8.99
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.06	6.98	1.97	2.15	1.05
Gasoline, motor oil, and additives	17.15	15.01	18.08	18.23	16.99

Text table 6. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by NUMBER OF EARNERS IN CONSUMER UNIT, Diary survey, 1972-73 and 1980-81

Item	All consumer units	Single consumers		Consumer units of two or more persons			
		No earner	One earner	No earner	One earner	Two earners	Three or more
1972-73							
Number of consumer units in universe (in thousands)	59,159	5,886	8,827	5,065	16,724	17,315	5,342
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS							
Income before taxes	$9,748	$2,737	$6,474	$4,508	$10,114	$12,823	$16,741
Size of consumer unit	2.8	1.0	1.0	2.6	3.4	3.3	4.9
Age of householder	47.1	69.2	41.4	61.1	44.1	40.9	48.0
Number in consumer unit							
Earners	1.3	.0	1.0	.0	1.0	2.0	3.4
Vehicles	1.2	.3	.8	.7	1.3	1.6	2.2
Children under 18	.9	.0	.0	.7	1.4	1.1	1.8
Persons 65 and over	.3	.8	.1	1.0	.2	.1	.1
Percent homeowner	57	44	26	56	66	62	85
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES							
Food, total	$33.11	$12.75	$18.24	$26.73	$36.82	$38.96	$55.50
Food at home, total	23.79	9.87	9.05	22.89	27.94	27.24	40.09
Cereals and bakery products	2.79	1.19	.97	2.69	3.32	3.11	4.92
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	9.35	3.48	3.44	9.15	10.79	10.98	15.96
Dairy products	3.23	1.30	1.16	2.95	3.89	3.64	5.68
Fruits and vegetables	3.48	1.96	1.45	3.72	4.04	3.85	5.40
Other food at home	4.93	1.94	2.03	4.38	5.91	5.66	8.13
Food away from home	9.32	2.88	9.19	3.84	8.88	11.72	15.41
Alcoholic beverages	2.32	.63	2.73	1.23	2.28	2.83	3.03
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.19	.68	1.63	1.55	2.38	2.68	3.22
Personal care products and services	2.92	1.28	1.84	2.04	3.06	3.57	4.81
Nonprescription drugs and supplies	1.19	.84	.65	1.14	1.34	1.32	1.64
Housekeeping supplies	2.62	1.17	1.09	2.20	3.18	3.00	4.17
Energy, total	13.12	5.00	7.35	9.64	14.48	16.11	20.93
Electricity and natural gas	5.30	2.99	2.40	5.23	6.11	6.11	7.59
Fuel oil and other fuels	1.07	.80	.30	1.25	1.23	1.17	1.66
Gasoline, motor oil, and additives	6.74	1.21	4.64	3.16	7.13	8.83	11.68

Text table 6. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by NUMBER OF EARNERS IN CONSUMER UNIT, Diary survey, 1972-73 and 1980-81—Continued

Item	All consumer units	Single consumers		Consumer units of two or more persons			
		No earner	One earner	No earner	One earner	Two earners	Three or more
1980-81							
Number of consumer units in universe (in thousands)	70,040	7,034	13,052	6,379	15,293	21,652	6,629
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS							
Income before taxes	$15,219	$3,752	$10,607	$7,228	$15,003	$21,279	$24,864
Size of consumer unit	2.6	1.0	1.0	2.5	3.1	3.1	4.6
Age of householder	45.7	67.2	36.1	61.7	45.0	39.9	47.2
Number in consumer unit							
Earners	1.3	.0	1.0	.0	1.0	2.0	3.4
Vehicles	1.4	.4	.8	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.5
Children under 18	.7	.0	.0	.6	1.2	1.0	1.4
Persons 65 and over	.3	.7	.1	1.1	.2	.1	.1
Percent homeowner	61	49	27	69	70	69	85
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES							
Food, total	$50.50	$22.36	$27.78	$42.11	$55.77	$60.71	$87.64
Food at home, total	34.15	16.29	13.22	34.29	40.77	40.04	59.65
Cereals and bakery products	4.34	2.16	1.55	4.49	5.13	5.01	7.97
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	11.62	4.99	3.93	11.53	14.35	13.77	20.52
Dairy products	4.54	2.05	1.78	4.40	5.38	5.26	8.42
Fruits and vegetables	5.34	3.15	2.43	5.88	6.14	6.01	8.81
Other food at home	8.32	3.94	3.52	8.00	9.78	9.99	13.92
Food away from home	16.35	6.07	14.56	7.82	14.99	20.66	27.99
Alcoholic beverages	5.20	1.70	6.09	2.72	4.20	6.32	8.22
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.80	1.28	2.27	1.98	3.03	3.28	4.10
Personal care products and services	3.95	1.85	2.67	3.16	4.06	4.69	6.81
Nonprescription drugs and supplies	1.62	.93	.88	1.89	1.84	1.92	2.08
Housekeeping supplies	4.16	1.77	1.69	3.73	5.00	5.08	7.08
Energy, total	32.22	13.59	18.48	25.66	34.60	40.27	53.64
Electricity and natural gas	12.01	7.21	6.26	11.96	14.08	13.81	17.89
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.06	2.33	1.40	4.06	3.18	3.71	3.78
Gasoline, motor oil, and additives	17.15	4.05	10.83	9.64	17.33	22.75	31.98

and that the difference between the estimates was greater in 1980–81 than in 1972–73.

In order to determine whether these differences might have resulted from reporting problems in the Diary survey, a preliminary analysis of several aspects of reporting was conducted. The analysis focused primarily on food expenditures, the principal component of the Diary survey. Although further analysis will make possible a more comprehensive evaluation, the investigation thus far suggests that reporting of expenditures was not a significant factor in the observed differences in the survey results.

Three questions were addressed which might shed light on the impact of reporting quality. First, was there a different composition of noninterviewed consumer units in the 1980–81 survey than in 1972–73? Second, was there an increase in partial response rates? And third, if so, what relationship might the increase have to the reliability of the 1980–81 expenditure estimates?

Noninterviewed units. Failure to place or pick up the survey questionnaire results in a "noninterview." There are four possible reasons why the interviewer may be unable to contact the consumer unit:

1. The consumer unit is temporarily away on a vacation or business trip and will not return before the end of the participation period.
2. No one is home, even after repeated visits.

Text table 7. Comparison of expenditures for selected categories of consumption from Diary survey and National Income and Product Accounts, selected years

(Millions)

Expenditure category[1]	1972-73 Diary survey (1)	1973 National Accounts (2)	Ratio of (1) to (2) (3)	1980-81 Diary survey[2] (4)	1980-81 National Accounts (5)	Ratio of (4) to (5) (6)	Percent change in ratio (7)
Food, total	$101,855	$144,696	0.704	$183,925	$308,108	0.597	-15.2
Food at home	73,184	111,129	.659	124,377	231,147	.538	-18.4
Food away from home[3]	28,671	33,567	.854	59,548	76,961	.774	-9.4
Alcoholic beverages, total	7,137	24,219	.295	18,939	44,950	.421	42.7
Tobacco products and smoking supplies[4]	6,737	13,172	.511	10,198	21,904	.466	-8.8
Personal care, total	8,983	12,929	.695	14,386	23,743	.606	-12.8
Personal care products[5]	4,707	8,107	.581	7,648	15,418	.496	-14.6
Personal care services[6]	4,276	4,822	.887	6,738	8,325	.809	-8.8
Housekeeping supplies[7]	8,060	12,615	.639	15,151	30,586	.573	-10.3
Energy, total	40,362	55,293	.730	117,348	172,834	.679	-7.0
Electricity and natural gas[8]	16,335	20,495	.797	43,741	61,672	.709	-11.0
Piped gas	5,968	6,739	.886	14,641	20,504	.714	-19.4
Electricity	10,367	13,756	.754	29,137	41,168	.708	-6.1
Other fuels[8]	3,293	6,163	.534	11,145	19,294	.578	8.2
Gasoline, motor oil, and additives	20,734	28,635	.724	62,462	91,868	.680	-6.1

[1] Categories are as described in appendix A unless otherwise specified, and include all expenditures by consumers for own consumption and gifts for others, but exclude values for gifts received without direct expense, including meals as pay and value of home-produced food.

[2] Diary population coverage limited to consumer units located within Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA 's) and urban consumer units outside SMSA 's.

[3] National Accounts include expenditures for food and alcoholic beverages while away from home city overnight.

[4] National Accounts exclude smoking supplies.

[5] National Accounts include small amounts for tobacco, pipes, table lighters, and music boxes.

[6] National Accounts exclude repair of personal care appliances.

[7] Excludes postage. National Accounts include lighter fluid and fuses, shoe polish, artists' materials, paints, and varnish, but exclude expenditures for pens, mechanical pencils, seeds, and bulbs.

[8] National Accounts include amounts for utilities that may be covered elsewhere under "contract rent" (rent including any utilities) in the Diary survey.

3. The consumer unit refuses to participate.
4. Other reasons, such as death in the family.

All of these are of concern, for they reduce the amount of data obtained. Adjustments are made in the weighting procedure for the effects of nonparticipation due to situations (2), (3), and (4). But adjustments are not made for situation (1), consumer units not interviewed because they are temporarily away. These consumer units are considered to be "in scope," and are included as representative of that part of the population with no expenditures at home during the period.[17] Hence, any increase in this type of noninterview will reduce the expenditure estimates in the Diary. (Their expenditures while away from home will be picked up in the Interview part of the survey.)

An analysis showed that the percentage of eligible consumer units not interviewed because of a temporary absence was essentially the same in the 1972–73 and 1980–81 surveys—3.1 vs. 3.3 percent (text table 9). If student householders—who are more likely than other householders to be temporarily absent—are excluded, only 2.9 percent of the eligible sample in 1980–81 was temporarily absent. This type of noninterview, then, was not likely to have affected the survey results.

Zero expenditures. The shorter the observation period, the less the likelihood that a consumer unit will make an expenditure. A larger portion of the sample is likely to report no expenditures during the 2-week Diary survey period than during a longer period, particularly for such infrequently purchased items as durable goods. Some consumer units may even report no food expenditures, as they simply deplete their existing food stock during their participation period. As can be seen in text table 10, 3.1 percent of the consumer units who were not temporarily absent reported no expenditures at all in 1972–73, while in 1980–81 the percent was 4.1, a difference which, in itself, may not be statistically significant and which is unlikely to have appreciably affected the survey results.

[17] Since the Diary survey excludes purchases made while on a trip out of town, consumer units temporarily absent during the entire reference week are treated as interviewed consumer units with zero "at-home" expenditures.

Text table 8. Comparison of estimates of annual consumer expenditures for energy from Diary survey and Department of Energy survey

(Billions)

Category	Diary survey, 2nd quarter 1980-1st quarter 1981[1]	Department of Energy survey, April 1980-March 1981 [2]
Household fuels	$42.7	$50.3
Natural gas	12.7	16.5
Electricity	21.9	24.9
Fuel oil and other fuels	[3] 8.1	[4] 8.9
Motor fuels[5]	47.7	59.4

[1] After exclusion of consumer units residing in rural areas within Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
[2] Data for household fuels from *Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Consumption and Expenditures, April 1980 through March 1981*; data for motor fuels from *Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Consumption Patterns of Household Vehicles, June 1979 through December 1980* (Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy).
[3] Includes fuel oil, coal, kerosene, and miscellaneous fuels.
[4] Includes fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gas, and kerosene.
[5] January-December 1980.

Within-period patterns. The tendency for consumer units to lose interest in reporting expenditures as their participation period elapses is common in diary surveys.[18] One indication of this tendency is a decline in average expenditures reported by day of the participation period. Since the day of the week that a diary is placed in a household is determined randomly, the day of the week that a consumer unit begins reporting should have no direct effect on expenditure estimates. As is evident in text table 10, however, average reported food expenditure tends to decline across days of participation. The decline in 1980–81, however, was not much greater than in the 1972–73 survey.

Interweek differences in reporting. Two-week participants in the Diary survey tend to report higher average weekly expenditures than 1-week participants. Furthermore, 2-week participants report generally higher expenditures in the first week than in the second. As can be determined from text table 11, the ratio of average weekly food expenditures of 2-week participants to that of 1-week units did not change appreciably between surveys. Even though there was a slight increase in the proportion of the sample reporting for only 1 week, this increase is unlikely to have affected the 1980–81 survey results.

[18] See, for instance, Seymour Sudman and Robert Ferber, "Experiments in Obtaining Consumer Expenditures by Diary Methods," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, December 1971, pp. 725–35.

Text table 9. Percentage distribution of eligible consumer units by interview status, Diary survey[1]

Interview status	1972-73	1980-81
Total eligible consumer units[2]	100.0	100.0
Completed a diary	85.2	86.0
Did not complete a diary	14.8	14.0
Temporarily absent	3.1	3.3
Refused	8.6	8.4
Other	3.1	2.3

[1] Data are based on the total sample (urban and rural) and are derived from Census Bureau field office reports.
[2] Of the total number of sample units, 13.8 percent in 1972-73 and 17.8 percent in 1980-81 were either vacant, nonexistent, or ineligible.

Income nonrespondents. In the 1980–81 survey, 23 percent of nonstudent consumer units did not report their income. This compares with 14 percent in the 1972–73 survey. The average weekly food expenditures of consumer units not reporting income was lower than the average for those who reported income more completely (text table 12). In addition, the proportion reporting some food expenditure was lower for the group reporting income completely than for the group of incomplete reporters. To the extent that respondents who do not report their incomes are also poor reporters of their expenditures, the increase in the proportion of income nonrespondents will lower the estimate of average expenditures.[19]

Combined effects. An evaluation was made of the change in the ratios of the Diary survey estimates to National Accounts estimates after taking into account all of the factors discussed above. Ratios were computed, for expenditures on food, under various sample compositions:

1. Including all consumer units (without students in 1980).
2. Excluding 1-week participants.
3. Excluding consumer units reporting no expenditures.
4. Excluding income nonrespondents.
5. Excluding 1-week participants, zero-expenditure reporters, and income nonrespondents.

As is evident from text table 13, the combined effects of these potential sources of underreporting had little impact on the change in the ratio of the Diary to National Account aggregates between 1972–73 and

[19] The ratio of units not reporting income to those reporting was similar for the various types of consumer units.

1980–81. The factor which had the largest separate impact was the increase in the proportion of income nonrespondents. Assuming that the expenditure pattern of income nonrespondents is the same as that of respondents, the ratio would have been .725 in 1972–73 and .628 in 1980–81, a decrease of 13 percent. This compares with a decline of 15 percent in the ratio for all consumer units.

The analysis presented in this section, while not exhaustive, covers a range of reporting measures intended to determine whether reporting in the 1980–81 Diary survey had important effects on expenditure estimates. The results do not suggest any apparent serious impact. Much more extensive research, however, remains to be conducted for a better understanding of how expenditure estimates are influenced by the reporting performance of survey participants.

Text table 10. Selected expenditure data by day of participation week, Diary survey[1]

Day of participation week	1972-73				1980-81			
	Percent reporting		Average food expenditures	Percent of weekly food expenditures	Percent reporting		Average food expenditures	Percent of weekly food expenditures
	No expenditures	No food expenditures			No expenditures	No food expenditures		
Full diary week	1.54	3.10	$34.38	100.0	2.27	4.13	[2] $53.26	100.0
Day 1	12.68	22.72	7.81	22.7	17.13	28.19	11.54	21.7
Day 2	22.81	35.11	4.66	13.6	25.68	37.22	7.62	14.3
Day 3	23.69	35.26	4.56	13.3	26.71	39.07	7.27	13.7
Day 4	24.92	36.68	4.69	13.6	28.19	40.32	7.18	13.5
Day 5	25.76	38.25	4.48	13.0	29.91	42.77	6.60	12.4
Day 6	27.17	40.10	3.99	11.6	31.24	43.45	6.35	11.9
Day 7	27.29	39.63	4.19	12.2	31.87	43.68	6.44	12.1

[1] Data exclude consumer units who were temporarily absent and, for the 1980-81 survey, student consumer units.

[2] The daily expenditures do not sum to the weekly total because no day of the week could b assigned for some expenditures.

Text table 11. Average weekly food expenditures and percent of total sample by weeks of participation, Diary survey

Type of participant	1972-73		1980-81 [1]	
	Average weekly food expenditures	Percent of sample	Average weekly food expenditures	Percent of sample
1-week consumer units	$26.43	3.2	$41.35	4.5
Week 1	22.92	1.6	38.70	2.2
Week 2	29.76	1.6	43.84	2.3
2-week consumer units	33.33	96.8	51.84	95.5
Week 1	34.41	48.4	53.94	47.7
Week 2	32.24	48.4	49.76	47.8

[1] Excludes student consumer units.

Text table 12. Comparison of food expenditures of complete and incomplete reporters of income, and percent reporting expenditures, 1980-81 Diary survey

Expenditure category	Average weekly expenditures		Percent of consumer units reporting expenditures	
	Complete reporters of income	Incomplete reporters of income	Complete reporters of income	Incomplete reporters of income
Food, total	$53.24	$41.06	95.81	79.60
Food at home, total	35.97	27.89	91.78	75.56
Cereals and bakery products	4.58	3.48	81.62	66.11
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	12.23	9.50	78.41	63.34
Dairy products	4.77	3.72	81.89	66.47
Fruits and vegetables	5.53	4.67	78.19	63.92
Other food at home	8.85	6.52	82.33	64.07
Food away from home	17.27	13.17	77.45	57.85

[1] See appendix A for a description of complete and incomplete income reporting.

Text table 13. Ratios of Diary Survey estimates of total food expenditures to National Accounts for five hypothetical samples

Sample composition[1]	1972-73 ratio	1980-81 ratio	Percent change in ratio
All consumer units	0.704	0.597	-15.2
Excluding 1-week consumer units	.709	.600	-15.4
Excluding consumer units reporting no expenditures	.742	.631	-15.0
Excluding income nonrespondents	.725	.628	-13.4
Excluding: 1-week consumer units, consumer units reporting no expenditures, and income nonrespondents	.742	.644	-13.2

[1] In all cases, student householders are excluded. The different estimates of total food expenditures were derived from the product of the weighted mean food expenditure for each sample composition and the weighted number of consumer units in the population in 1972-73 and 1980-81. In each case, there is an implicit assumption that the mean expenditure of consumer units excluded was the same as that of the consumer units included.

Table 1. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by QUINTILES OF INCOME BEFORE TAXES, Diary Survey, 1980-81

Item	All consumer units	Complete reporting of income						Incomplete reporting of income
		Total complete reporting	Lowest 20%	Second 20%	Third 20%	Fourth 20%	Highest 20%	
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	70,040	54,266	10,826	10,864	10,857	10,842	10,878	15,774
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS								
Income before taxes	$15,219	$19,188	$3,562	$9,417	$16,190	$24,253	$42,440	$1,567
Size of consumer unit	2.6	2.6	1.7	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.3	2.5
Age of householder	45.7	44.4	50.4	45.2	41.5	41.3	43.6	50.3
Number in consumer unit								
Earners	1.3	1.4	.6	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.3
Vehicles	1.4	1.4	.6	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.3
Children under 18	.7	.8	.4	.7	.8	1.0	1.0	.6
Persons 65 and over	.3	.3	.5	.4	.2	.1	.1	.4
Percent homeowner	61	59	37	43	57	70	87	67
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES								
Food, total	$50.50	$53.24	$27.85	$39.52	$52.00	$65.85	$80.86	$41.06
Food at home, total	34.15	35.97	20.59	28.92	35.27	44.50	50.49	27.89
Cereals and bakery products, total	4.34	4.58	2.72	3.73	4.52	5.60	6.35	3.48
Cereals and cereal products	1.38	1.48	.97	1.27	1.49	1.79	1.86	1.05
Bakery products	2.96	3.11	1.76	2.46	3.02	3.81	4.49	2.43
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs, total	11.62	12.23	6.65	9.68	11.71	15.79	17.30	9.50
Beef	4.48	4.74	2.29	3.39	4.50	6.47	7.06	3.58
Pork	2.34	2.48	1.37	2.03	2.38	3.35	3.25	1.85
Other meats	1.58	1.64	.86	1.39	1.64	1.96	2.34	1.38
Poultry	1.52	1.60	1.06	1.41	1.52	1.85	2.14	1.25
Fish and seafood	1.04	1.08	.58	.83	.98	1.35	1.66	.91
Eggs	.66	.69	.48	.64	.69	.80	.85	.54
Dairy products, total	4.54	4.77	2.78	3.76	4.72	5.71	6.89	3.72
Fresh milk and cream	2.38	2.51	1.58	2.08	2.56	3.00	3.34	1.91
Other dairy products	2.16	2.26	1.20	1.69	2.16	2.71	3.55	1.81
Fruits and vegetables, total	5.34	5.53	3.39	4.69	5.40	6.42	7.75	4.67
Fresh fruits	1.59	1.63	1.07	1.32	1.57	1.82	2.35	1.47
Fresh vegetables	1.57	1.62	.94	1.49	1.58	1.87	2.23	1.39
Processed fruits	1.22	1.27	.81	1.07	1.18	1.50	1.81	1.03
Processed vegetables	.96	1.01	.57	.80	1.07	1.24	1.36	.78
Other food at home, total	8.32	8.85	5.05	7.06	8.93	10.97	12.21	6.52
Sugar and other sweets	1.24	1.33	.80	1.00	1.35	1.62	1.87	.94
Fats and oils	.96	1.01	.59	.86	.99	1.21	1.41	.77
Miscellaneous prepared foods	3.08	3.31	1.78	2.56	3.39	4.17	4.66	2.26
Non-alcoholic beverages	3.05	3.19	1.88	2.63	3.21	3.98	4.27	2.55
Food away from home	16.35	17.27	7.26	10.60	16.73	21.35	30.37	13.17
Alcoholic beverages	5.20	5.65	2.32	3.65	5.44	7.09	9.74	3.66
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.80	2.97	1.65	2.57	3.53	3.62	3.48	2.20
Personal care products and services	3.95	4.14	2.04	2.84	3.97	4.89	6.96	3.30
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.62	1.68	1.04	1.44	1.81	1.72	2.37	1.43
Housekeeping supplies	4.16	4.46	2.10	3.16	4.01	5.67	7.34	3.15

Table 1. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by QUINTILES OF INCOME BEFORE TAXES, Diary Survey, 1980-81—Continued

Item	All consumer units	Complete reporting of income						Incomplete reporting of income
		Total complete reporting	Lowest 20%	Second 20%	Third 20%	Fourth 20%	Highest 20%	
Energy, total	$32.22	$34.02	$16.86	$27.07	$33.65	$41.59	$50.85	$26.05
Electricity and natural gas	12.01	12.84	7.70	11.05	12.13	14.91	18.38	9.19
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.06	3.05	2.17	2.85	3.32	3.57	3.34	3.11
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	17.15	18.13	6.99	13.17	18.20	23.11	29.14	13.76
SOURCE OF INCOME BEFORE TAXES								
Income before taxes, total	$15,219	$19,188	$3,562	$9,417	$16,190	$24,253	$42,440	$1,567
Wages and salaries	12,186	15,472	1,317	5,717	12,706	21,045	36,507	881
Net business and farm income	657	831	-332	222	551	1,044	2,664	59
Social security and other pension income	1,321	1,626	1,585	2,309	1,837	1,139	1,258	272
Interest, dividends and other asset income	452	544	119	291	485	539	1,283	138
Other income	603	715	872	878	611	487	728	216

Table 2. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by INCOME BEFORE TAXES, Diary Survey, 1980-81

Item	All consumer units	Complete reporting of income							Incomplete reporting of income
		Total complete reporting	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 and over	
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	70,040	54,266	7,600	9,670	8,057	6,907	11,672	10,360	15,774
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS									
Income before taxes	$15,219	$19,188	$2,609	$7,344	$12,351	$17,294	$24,344	$43,175	$1,567
Size of consumer unit	2.6	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.5
Age of householder	45.7	44.4	49.8	48.4	43.0	41.1	41.2	43.6	50.3
Number in consumer unit									
Earners	1.3	1.4	.6	.8	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.3
Vehicles	1.4	1.4	.6	.9	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.3
Children under 18	.7	.8	.4	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	.6
Persons 65 and over	.3	.3	.4	.5	.3	.2	.1	.1	.4
Percent homeowner	61	59	33	43	47	62	70	86	67
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES									
Food, total	$50.50	$53.24	$26.68	$34.69	$44.39	$54.60	$66.01	$81.61	$41.06
Food at home, total	34.15	35.97	19.60	26.26	30.47	37.39	44.42	50.83	27.89
Cereals and bakery products, total	4.34	4.58	2.66	3.44	3.77	4.84	5.63	6.35	3.48
Cereals and cereal products	1.38	1.48	.95	1.16	1.30	1.59	1.79	1.86	1.05
Bakery products	2.96	3.11	1.71	2.28	2.47	3.25	3.84	4.49	2.43
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs, total	11.62	12.23	6.42	8.61	10.07	12.58	15.61	17.51	9.50
Beef	4.48	4.74	2.26	2.97	3.56	5.03	6.30	7.19	3.58
Pork	2.34	2.48	1.31	1.78	2.19	2.43	3.32	3.30	1.85
Other meats	1.58	1.64	.82	1.26	1.30	1.79	2.02	2.31	1.38
Poultry	1.52	1.60	1.02	1.28	1.46	1.58	1.84	2.15	1.25
Fish and seafood	1.04	1.08	.57	.71	.90	1.05	1.32	1.69	.91
Eggs	.66	.69	.45	.60	.64	.69	.81	.87	.54
Dairy products, total	4.54	4.77	2.49	3.55	4.08	4.85	5.79	6.93	3.72
Fresh milk and cream	2.38	2.51	1.43	2.00	2.20	2.62	3.04	3.35	1.91
Other dairy products	2.16	2.26	1.06	1.55	1.87	2.23	2.75	3.58	1.81
Fruits and vegetables, total	5.34	5.53	3.27	4.24	4.89	5.56	6.45	7.85	4.67
Fresh fruits	1.59	1.63	1.06	1.23	1.39	1.58	1.83	2.39	1.47
Fresh vegetables	1.57	1.62	.88	1.26	1.59	1.56	1.89	2.27	1.39
Processed fruits	1.22	1.27	.79	1.01	1.04	1.27	1.48	1.83	1.03
Processed vegetables	.96	1.01	.54	.73	.86	1.15	1.25	1.35	.78
Other food at home, total	8.32	8.85	4.75	6.42	7.66	9.56	10.94	12.19	6.52
Sugar and other sweets	1.24	1.33	.79	.92	1.13	1.44	1.64	1.82	.94
Fats and oils	.96	1.01	.57	.81	.83	1.04	1.22	1.42	.77
Miscellaneous prepared foods	3.08	3.31	1.68	2.26	2.86	3.66	4.13	4.70	2.26
Non-alcoholic beverages	3.05	3.19	1.71	2.43	2.84	3.42	3.96	4.25	2.55
Food away from home	16.35	17.27	7.08	8.43	13.93	17.21	21.58	30.78	13.17
Alcoholic beverages	5.20	5.65	2.27	3.15	4.40	5.66	6.96	9.96	3.66
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.80	2.97	1.53	2.24	3.31	3.48	3.57	3.44	2.20
Personal care products and services	3.95	4.14	1.96	2.40	3.21	4.38	5.13	6.83	3.30
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.62	1.68	.90	1.39	1.87	1.51	1.85	2.28	1.43
Housekeeping supplies	4.16	4.46	1.97	2.75	3.57	4.16	5.72	7.35	3.15

Table 2. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by INCOME BEFORE TAXES, Diary Survey, 1980-81—Continued

Item	All consumer units	Complete reporting of income							Incomplete reporting of income
		Total complete reporting	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 and over	
Energy, total	$32.22	$34.02	$14.41	$24.06	$30.93	$34.93	$41.40	$51.18	$26.05
Electricity and natural gas	12.01	12.84	7.11	10.12	11.89	12.04	14.76	18.67	9.19
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.06	3.05	1.69	3.03	2.78	3.90	3.29	3.45	3.11
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	17.15	18.13	5.62	10.91	16.25	18.98	23.35	29.06	13.76
SOURCE OF INCOME BEFORE TAXES									
Income before taxes, total	$15,219	$19,188	$2,609	$7,344	$12,351	$17,294	$24,344	$43,175	$1,567
Wages and salaries	12,186	15,472	974	3,519	8,768	13,877	21,225	37,060	881
Net business and farm income	657	831	-477	107	364	598	983	2,813	59
Social security and other pension income	1,321	1,626	1,263	2,432	2,064	1,759	1,155	1,240	272
Interest, dividends and other asset income	452	544	86	228	430	499	511	1,329	138
Other income	603	715	763	1,058	724	560	470	733	216

Table 3. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER, Diary Survey, 1980–81

Item	All consumer units	Under 25	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 and over
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	70,040	8,239	16,482	11,224	10,501	10,338	13,257
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS							
Income before taxes	$15,219	$9,458	$17,195	$20,824	$19,508	$15,871	$7,693
Size of consumer unit	2.6	1.8	2.8	3.7	3.1	2.3	1.7
Age of householder	45.7	21.4	29.4	39.0	49.6	59.3	73.1
Number in consumer unit							
Earners	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.4	.4
Vehicles	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.5	.9
Children under 18	.7	.4	1.1	1.7	.8	.2	.1
Persons 65 and over	.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	1.3
Percent homeowner	61	14	48	73	77	76	71
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES							
Food, total	$50.50	$29.19	$51.81	$69.59	$63.96	$51.11	$34.79
Food at home, total	34.15	16.70	33.24	47.28	42.87	36.41	26.32
Cereals and bakery products, total	4.34	2.19	4.14	6.12	5.47	4.47	3.41
Cereals and cereal products	1.38	.73	1.42	2.02	1.68	1.31	1.02
Bakery products	2.96	1.46	2.72	4.10	3.79	3.16	2.39
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs, total	11.62	4.95	11.36	16.49	14.64	12.82	8.62
Beef	4.48	1.74	4.59	6.65	5.60	4.92	2.98
Pork	2.34	1.01	2.25	3.30	2.93	2.56	1.81
Other meats	1.58	.68	1.44	2.31	1.97	1.84	1.18
Poultry	1.52	.69	1.54	1.99	1.90	1.63	1.23
Fish and seafood	1.04	.51	.92	1.37	1.38	1.19	.87
Eggs	.66	.32	.62	.87	.85	.70	.56
Dairy products, total	4.54	2.37	4.57	6.43	5.66	4.48	3.40
Fresh milk and cream	2.38	1.34	2.41	3.42	3.03	2.22	1.70
Other dairy products	2.16	1.03	2.16	3.01	2.62	2.26	1.70
Fruits and vegetables, total	5.34	2.48	4.83	6.84	6.67	6.11	4.82
Fresh fruits	1.59	.64	1.29	1.97	2.02	1.96	1.60
Fresh vegetables	1.57	.78	1.39	1.99	2.03	1.80	1.38
Processed fruits	1.22	.58	1.16	1.55	1.43	1.33	1.15
Processed vegetables	.96	.48	.98	1.33	1.19	1.01	.68
Other food at home, total	8.32	4.70	8.35	11.41	10.44	8.54	6.07
Sugar and other sweets	1.24	.60	1.17	1.75	1.48	1.31	1.04
Fats and oils	.96	.45	.88	1.28	1.25	1.06	.78
Miscellaneous prepared foods	3.08	2.06	3.43	4.30	3.70	2.82	1.93
Non-alcoholic beverages	3.05	1.59	2.87	4.08	4.01	3.34	2.32
Food away from home	16.35	12.49	18.57	22.31	21.09	14.70	8.47
Alcoholic beverages	5.20	5.51	5.76	6.37	7.07	4.56	2.35
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.80	2.54	2.84	3.31	3.82	2.97	1.51
Personal care products and services	3.95	2.17	3.71	4.88	5.31	4.46	3.10
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.62	.68	1.24	1.49	2.08	2.09	2.06
Housekeeping supplies	4.16	2.01	4.04	5.67	5.33	4.68	3.05

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER, Diary Survey, 1980-81—Continued

Item	All consumer units	Under 25	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 and over
Energy, total	$32.22	$18.69	$32.74	$40.20	$41.76	$35.26	$23.32
Electricity and natural gas	12.01	6.03	11.56	15.81	14.90	12.67	10.29
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.06	.63	2.16	2.75	3.25	5.29	4.08
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	17.15	12.03	19.02	21.64	23.61	17.30	8.96
SOURCE OF INCOME BEFORE TAXES							
Income before taxes, total	$15,219	$9,458	$17,195	$20,824	$19,508	$15,871	$7,693
Wages and salaries	12,186	8,051	15,611	18,457	16,760	11,678	1,961
Net business and farm income	657	187	666	1,155	869	854	197
Social security and other pension income	1,321	72	83	297	697	2,244	4,277
Interest, dividends and other asset income	452	97	178	232	520	689	962
Other income	603	1,050	657	684	662	405	296

[1] Value less than .05.

Table 4. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by SIZE OF CONSUMER UNIT, Diary Survey, 1980-81

Item	All consumer units	One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six or more persons
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	70,040	20,086	20,302	11,624	9,979	4,714	3,335
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS							
Income before taxes	$15,219	$8,207	$15,524	$18,559	$20,225	$21,806	$19,669
Size of consumer unit	2.6	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.7
Age of householder	45.7	47.0	51.7	42.2	38.7	40.6	42.1
Number in consumer unit							
Earners	1.3	.6	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.5
Vehicles	1.4	.7	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9
Children under 18	.7	(1)	.1	.8	1.7	2.5	3.6
Persons 65 and over	.3	.3	.5	.2	.1	.1	.1
Percent homeowner	61	35	69	68	74	82	74
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES							
Food, total	$50.50	$25.88	$47.74	$57.38	$69.67	$79.29	$93.47
Food at home, total	34.15	14.29	31.44	39.58	49.10	57.51	73.56
Cereals and bakery products, total	4.34	1.76	3.86	4.96	6.42	7.77	9.45
Cereals and cereal products	1.38	.53	1.15	1.53	2.00	2.71	3.73
Bakery products	2.96	1.24	2.71	3.44	4.43	5.06	5.72
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs, total	11.62	4.30	10.62	13.71	16.64	19.57	28.13
Beef	4.48	1.50	3.98	5.28	6.48	7.81	12.04
Pork	2.34	.82	2.20	2.75	3.16	4.05	5.94
Other meats	1.58	.56	1.40	1.96	2.42	2.78	3.23
Poultry	1.52	.66	1.37	1.84	2.03	2.40	3.67
Fish and seafood	1.04	.46	1.08	1.12	1.64	1.42	1.75
Eggs	.66	.30	.59	.75	.92	1.10	1.50
Dairy products, total	4.54	1.87	3.97	5.13	6.84	8.18	9.92
Fresh milk and cream	2.38	.88	1.86	2.80	3.70	4.53	6.04
Other dairy products	2.16	.99	2.11	2.33	3.14	3.65	3.88
Fruits and vegetables, total	5.34	2.68	5.38	5.91	7.29	7.98	9.52
Fresh fruits	1.59	.83	1.68	1.69	2.13	2.12	2.94
Fresh vegetables	1.57	.82	1.60	1.74	2.03	2.29	2.91
Processed fruits	1.22	.61	1.20	1.38	1.72	1.94	1.95
Processed vegetables	.96	.42	.90	1.11	1.41	1.63	1.73
Other food at home, total	8.32	3.67	7.61	9.87	11.90	14.01	16.54
Sugar and other sweets	1.24	.54	1.19	1.37	1.71	2.18	2.50
Fats and oils	.96	.39	.93	1.11	1.37	1.63	1.87
Miscellaneous prepared foods	3.08	1.30	2.56	3.82	4.62	5.34	6.51
Non-alcoholic beverages	3.05	1.44	2.93	3.57	4.20	4.85	5.66
Food away from home	16.35	11.59	16.30	17.80	20.57	21.78	19.91
Alcoholic beverages	5.20	4.55	5.35	5.54	5.51	5.46	5.72
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.80	1.92	2.75	3.45	3.24	3.51	3.70
Personal care products and services	3.95	2.38	4.34	4.53	4.94	5.07	4.51
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.62	.89	2.09	2.10	1.71	1.48	1.41
Housekeeping supplies	4.16	1.72	4.24	5.01	5.88	6.77	6.67

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by SIZE OF CONSUMER UNIT, Diary Survey, 1980-81—Continued

Item	All consumer units	One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six or more persons
Energy, total	$32.22	$16.77	$32.10	$39.61	$43.52	$47.05	$45.61
Electricity and natural gas	12.01	6.59	11.64	14.67	15.59	18.58	17.70
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.06	1.72	3.54	3.26	4.74	3.30	2.18
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	17.15	8.45	16.91	21.67	23.19	25.18	25.73
SOURCE OF INCOME BEFORE TAXES							
Income before taxes, total	$15,219	$8,207	$15,524	$18,559	$20,225	$21,806	$19,669
Wages and salaries	12,186	5,844	11,160	15,681	18,198	19,225	16,508
Net business and farm income	657	335	763	738	755	767	1,227
Social security and other pension income	1,321	1,127	2,405	1,102	375	574	537
Interest, dividends and other asset income	452	419	749	329	273	194	176
Other income	603	481	447	710	625	1,045	1,222

[1] Value less than .05.

Table 5. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by REGION OF RESIDENCE, Diary Survey, 1980–81

Item	All consumer units	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	70,040	17,205	18,390	20,128	14,317
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS					
Income before taxes	$15,219	$14,230	$15,320	$14,773	$16,906
Size of consumer unit	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5
Age of householder	45.7	47.1	45.5	45.9	44.2
Number in consumer unit					
Earners	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
Vehicles	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5
Children under 18	.7	.7	.8	.7	.7
Persons 65 and over	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Percent homeowner	61	59	68	60	55
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES					
Food, total	$50.50	$53.76	$50.46	$47.68	$50.57
Food at home, total	34.15	37.09	34.84	31.63	33.28
Cereals and bakery products, total	4.34	5.03	4.36	3.88	4.11
Cereals and cereal products	1.38	1.50	1.38	1.26	1.42
Bakery products	2.96	3.53	2.98	2.62	2.69
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs, total	11.62	12.83	12.04	10.84	10.71
Beef	4.48	4.72	5.07	4.02	4.08
Pork	2.34	2.27	2.67	2.26	2.10
Other meats	1.58	2.00	1.68	1.34	1.28
Poultry	1.52	1.76	1.27	1.54	1.52
Fish and seafood	1.04	1.39	.73	1.02	1.06
Eggs	.66	.69	.62	.66	.67
Dairy products, total	4.54	5.01	4.65	3.92	4.69
Fresh milk and cream	2.38	2.52	2.46	2.18	2.37
Other dairy products	2.16	2.49	2.19	1.74	2.32
Fruits and vegetables, total	5.34	6.03	5.04	4.94	5.45
Fresh fruits	1.59	1.87	1.49	1.34	1.74
Fresh vegetables	1.57	1.72	1.45	1.52	1.61
Processed fruits	1.22	1.44	1.15	1.05	1.28
Processed vegetables	.96	1.01	.94	1.02	.83
Other food at home, total	8.32	8.18	8.75	8.05	8.32
Sugar and other sweets	1.24	1.24	1.32	1.21	1.17
Fats and oils	.96	.95	1.02	.92	.94
Miscellaneous prepared foods	3.08	2.89	3.36	2.82	3.28
Non-alcoholic beverages	3.05	3.09	3.05	3.11	2.92
Food away from home	16.35	16.67	15.63	16.05	17.30
Alcoholic beverages	5.20	5.55	4.85	4.38	6.40
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.80	2.90	3.01	2.74	2.48
Personal care products and services	3.95	3.72	3.88	4.01	4.24
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.62	1.47	1.84	1.65	1.48
Housekeeping supplies	4.16	4.39	4.41	3.82	4.07

Table 5. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by REGION OF RESIDENCE, Diary Survey, 1980-81—Continued

Item	All consumer units	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Energy, total	$32.22	$34.06	$33.95	$32.79	$27.02
Electricity and natural gas	12.01	12.06	13.90	12.41	8.99
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.06	6.98	1.97	2.15	1.05
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	17.15	15.01	18.08	18.23	16.99
SOURCE OF INCOME BEFORE TAXES					
Income before taxes, total	$15,219	$14,230	$15,320	$14,773	$16,906
Wages and salaries	12,186	11,309	12,276	12,123	13,212
Net business and farm income	657	570	822	302	1,051
Social security and other pension income	1,321	1,334	1,237	1,352	1,368
Interest, dividends and other asset income	452	406	324	477	638
Other income	603	611	661	518	637

Table 6. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by COMPOSITION OF CONSUMER UNIT, Diary Survey, 1980–81

Item	All consumer units	Husband and wife consumer units: Total husband and wife consumer units	Husband and wife only	Husband and wife with children: Oldest child under 6	Oldest child 6 to 17	Oldest child 18 or over	Other husband and wife consumer units	One parent, at least one child under 18	Single person and other consumer units
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	70,040	39,519	14,884	5,076	10,836	6,187	2,538	4,259	26,261
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS									
Income before taxes	$15,219	$19,557	$16,547	$18,845	$21,952	$23,262	$19,371	$9,466	$9,625
Size of consumer unit	2.6	3.3	2.0	3.4	4.2	4.1	5.2	3.1	1.4
Age of householder	45.7	46.0	54.3	29.0	38.8	51.9	47.4	35.7	47.0
Number in consumer unit									
Earners	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.7	2.3	1.1	.9
Vehicles	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.0	.8	.8
Children under 18	.7	1.0	(1)	1.4	2.2	.8	1.8	1.9	.1
Persons 65 and over	.3	.3	.6	(1)	(1)	.2	.6	(1)	.3
Percent homeowner	61	78	77	61	82	88	76	35	39
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES									
Food, total	$50.50	$64.03	$49.89	$52.99	$74.85	$83.05	$76.58	$43.58	$31.24
Food at home, total	34.15	44.57	32.98	37.38	53.36	57.42	58.12	31.67	18.86
Cereals and bakery products, total	4.34	5.65	4.00	4.53	7.01	7.42	7.44	4.40	2.35
Cereals and cereal products	1.38	1.80	1.18	1.56	2.40	2.10	2.65	1.64	.71
Bakery products	2.96	3.85	2.83	2.97	4.61	5.32	4.78	2.75	1.64
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs, total	11.62	15.41	11.25	11.96	18.69	20.56	20.08	10.69	6.06
Beef	4.48	6.15	4.29	4.79	7.96	8.05	7.46	3.79	2.07
Pork	2.34	3.09	2.35	2.20	3.79	3.98	4.02	2.21	1.22
Other meats	1.58	2.09	1.46	1.68	2.39	3.13	2.85	1.56	.81
Poultry	1.52	1.91	1.43	1.69	2.21	2.43	2.68	1.53	.92
Fish and seafood	1.04	1.33	1.12	.92	1.42	1.87	1.66	.88	.64
Eggs	.66	.83	.61	.67	.92	1.10	1.40	.71	.39
Dairy products, total	4.54	5.93	4.16	5.39	7.19	7.47	8.18	4.44	2.46
Fresh milk and cream	2.38	3.10	1.92	3.05	3.88	3.98	4.67	2.75	1.23
Other dairy products	2.16	2.83	2.25	2.34	3.31	3.49	3.51	1.69	1.24
Fruits and vegetables, total	5.34	6.80	5.69	5.43	7.45	8.67	8.66	4.34	3.30
Fresh fruits	1.59	2.03	1.80	1.37	2.20	2.62	2.54	1.21	.99
Fresh vegetables	1.57	1.99	1.70	1.47	2.12	2.60	2.67	1.10	1.01
Processed fruits	1.22	1.54	1.24	1.40	1.69	1.98	1.91	1.11	.75
Processed vegetables	.96	1.24	.95	1.18	1.45	1.48	1.54	.92	.54
Other food at home, total	8.32	10.79	7.87	10.08	13.02	13.29	13.77	7.81	4.69
Sugar and other sweets	1.24	1.61	1.23	1.30	2.07	1.88	1.90	1.10	.70
Fats and oils	.96	1.26	.96	.94	1.55	1.59	1.56	.87	.52
Miscellaneous prepared foods	3.08	4.03	2.63	4.77	4.94	4.71	5.22	2.98	1.65
Non-alcoholic beverages	3.05	3.89	3.04	3.07	4.46	5.11	5.09	2.86	1.81
Food away from home	16.35	19.46	16.90	15.60	21.49	25.63	18.46	11.91	12.38
Alcoholic beverages	5.20	5.62	5.32	4.28	5.33	7.72	6.24	3.18	4.90
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.80	3.21	2.80	2.75	3.49	3.60	4.38	2.26	2.26
Personal care products and services	3.95	4.92	4.71	3.49	5.07	6.59	4.36	3.10	2.63
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.62	2.11	2.49	1.12	1.92	2.54	1.71	.69	1.03
Housekeeping supplies	4.16	5.64	4.66	4.99	6.40	6.97	6.18	3.09	2.12

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by COMPOSITION OF CONSUMER UNIT, Diary Survey, 1980-81—Continued

Item	All consumer units	Husband and wife consumer units						One parent, at least one child under 18	Single person and other consumer units
		Total husband and wife consumer units	Husband and wife only	Husband and wife with children			Other husband and wife consumer units		
				Oldest child under 6	Oldest child 6 to 17	Oldest child 18 or over			
Energy, total	$32.22	$40.89	$33.49	$36.59	$44.71	$53.01	$47.05	$24.89	$20.37
Electricity and natural gas	12.01	14.72	11.90	13.95	16.97	17.71	15.89	11.42	8.04
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.06	3.97	4.00	1.51	3.86	5.44	5.62	1.50	1.95
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	17.15	22.20	17.60	21.13	23.88	29.86	25.54	11.97	10.38
SOURCE OF INCOME BEFORE TAXES									
Income before taxes, total	$15,219	$19,557	$16,547	$18,845	$21,952	$23,262	$19,371	$9,466	$9,625
Wages and salaries	12,186	16,247	11,745	17,372	19,826	20,194	15,501	6,663	6,970
Net business and farm income	657	888	817	860	972	931	898	187	387
Social security and other pension income	1,321	1,487	2,819	30	329	1,402	1,749	421	1,217
Interest, dividends and other asset income	452	509	882	155	271	393	332	126	419
Other income	603	425	285	428	555	343	891	2,068	632

[1] Value less than .05.

Table 7. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by NUMBER OF EARNERS IN CONSUMER UNIT, Diary Survey, 1980-81

Item	All consumer units	Single consumers		Consumer units of two or more persons			
		No earner	1 earner	No earner	1 earner	2 earners	3 or more
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	70,040	7,034	13,052	6,379	15,293	21,652	6,629
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS							
Income before taxes	$15,219	$3,752	$10,607	$7,228	$15,003	$21,279	$24,864
Size of consumer unit	2.6	1.0	1.0	2.5	3.1	3.1	4.6
Age of householder	45.7	67.2	36.1	61.7	45.0	39.9	47.2
Number in consumer unit							
Earners	1.3	.0	1.0	.0	1.0	2.0	3.4
Vehicles	1.4	.4	.8	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.5
Children under 18	.7	(1)	(1)	.6	1.2	1.0	1.4
Persons 65 and over	.3	.7	.1	1.1	.2	.1	.1
Percent homeowner	61	49	27	69	70	69	85
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES							
Food, total	$50.50	$22.36	$27.78	$42.11	$55.77	$60.71	$87.64
Food at home, total	34.15	16.29	13.22	34.29	40.77	40.04	59.65
Cereals and bakery products, total	4.34	2.16	1.55	4.49	5.13	5.01	7.97
Cereals and cereal products	1.38	.67	.45	1.55	1.72	1.56	2.46
Bakery products	2.96	1.49	1.10	2.94	3.41	3.45	5.52
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs, total	11.62	4.99	3.93	11.53	14.35	13.77	20.52
Beef	4.48	1.69	1.40	3.85	5.78	5.45	7.95
Pork	2.34	.98	.74	2.52	2.92	2.77	3.99
Other meats	1.58	.64	.52	1.62	1.88	1.90	2.88
Poultry	1.52	.82	.58	1.59	1.81	1.73	2.70
Fish and seafood	1.04	.49	.44	1.18	1.18	1.20	1.84
Eggs	.66	.38	.25	.77	.78	.72	1.16
Dairy products, total	4.54	2.05	1.78	4.40	5.38	5.26	8.42
Fresh milk and cream	2.38	1.06	.78	2.41	2.89	2.73	4.52
Other dairy products	2.16	.99	1.00	1.98	2.49	2.53	3.91
Fruits and vegetables, total	5.34	3.15	2.43	5.88	6.14	6.01	8.81
Fresh fruits	1.59	1.05	.72	1.90	1.80	1.73	2.66
Fresh vegetables	1.57	.92	.76	1.63	1.81	1.78	2.56
Processed fruits	1.22	.72	.55	1.42	1.39	1.37	2.01
Processed vegetables	.96	.46	.40	.93	1.15	1.14	1.57
Other food at home, total	8.32	3.94	3.52	8.00	9.78	9.99	13.92
Sugar and other sweets	1.24	.69	.46	1.29	1.53	1.47	1.88
Fats and oils	.96	.48	.34	1.05	1.13	1.14	1.61
Miscellaneous prepared foods	3.08	1.29	1.30	2.72	3.56	3.84	5.20
Non-alcoholic beverages	3.05	1.48	1.42	2.93	3.56	3.55	5.22
Food away from home	16.35	6.07	14.56	7.82	14.99	20.66	27.99
Alcoholic beverages	5.20	1.70	6.09	2.72	4.20	6.32	8.22
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.80	1.28	2.27	1.98	3.03	3.28	4.10
Personal care products and services	3.95	1.85	2.67	3.16	4.06	4.69	6.81
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.62	.93	.88	1.89	1.84	1.92	2.08
Housekeeping supplies	4.16	1.77	1.69	3.73	5.00	5.08	7.08

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by NUMBER OF EARNERS IN CONSUMER UNIT, Diary Survey, 1980-81—Continued

Item	All consumer units	Single consumers		Consumer units of two or more persons			
		No earner	1 earner	No earner	1 earner	2 earners	3 or more
Energy, total	$32.22	$13.59	$18.48	$25.66	$34.60	$40.27	$53.64
Electricity and natural gas	12.01	7.21	6.26	11.96	14.08	13.81	17.89
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.06	2.33	1.40	4.06	3.18	3.71	3.78
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	17.15	4.05	10.83	9.64	17.33	22.75	31.98
SOURCE OF INCOME BEFORE TAXES							
Income before taxes, total	$15,219	$3,752	$10,607	$7,228	$15,003	$21,279	$24,864
Wages and salaries	12,186	NA	8,994	NA	11,480	19,028	22,407
Net business and farm income	657	19	505	8	985	779	1,106
Social security and other pension income	1,321	2,617	324	5,156	1,435	539	507
Interest, dividends and other asset income	452	546	351	880	442	391	364
Other income	603	571	432	1,182	662	542	479

[1] Value less than .05.
NA Not applicable

Table 8. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by REGION OF RESIDENCE and INCOME BEFORE TAXES, Diary Survey, Northeast, 1980-81

Item	All consumer units	Complete reporting of income							Incomplete reporting of income
		Total complete reporting	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 and over	
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	17,205	12,422	1,738	2,423	1,757	1,481	2,705	2,319	4,783
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS									
Income before taxes	$14,230	$19,078	$2,922	$7,394	$12,405	$17,357	$24,302	$43,452	$1,638
Size of consumer unit	2.6	2.6	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.5	2.6
Age of householder	47.1	45.4	48.5	50.5	44.0	42.9	42.4	44.2	51.3
Number in consumer unit									
Earners	1.3	1.3	.6	.7	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.4
Vehicles	1.2	1.2	.4	.7	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.1
Children under 18	.7	.7	.3	.6	.6	.8	1.0	1.1	.7
Persons 65 and over	.3	.3	.4	.5	.3	.3	.1	.1	.4
Percent homeowner	59	57	31	37	47	59	71	85	66
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES									
Food, total	$53.76	$57.06	$26.29	$38.60	$46.90	$62.53	$68.72	$90.02	$45.19
Food at home, total	37.09	39.53	20.72	30.85	34.02	41.55	46.72	57.19	30.75
Cereals and bakery products	5.03	5.46	2.90	4.20	4.46	6.15	6.73	7.55	3.91
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	12.83	13.57	6.96	10.60	11.61	13.79	15.61	20.58	10.91
Dairy products	5.01	5.36	2.74	4.19	4.54	5.48	6.23	8.09	4.11
Fruits and vegetables	6.03	6.30	3.64	5.13	5.61	6.29	7.27	8.93	5.32
Other food at home	8.18	8.83	4.48	6.73	7.80	9.84	10.88	12.03	6.50
Food away from home	16.67	17.54	5.57	7.75	12.88	20.99	22.00	32.83	14.44
Alcoholic beverages	5.55	6.08	2.13	3.75	4.53	6.96	8.52	9.25	4.16
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.90	3.08	1.42	2.37	3.31	4.06	3.54	3.73	2.43
Personal care products and services	3.72	3.96	1.57	2.32	2.87	5.22	4.52	6.85	3.11
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.47	1.44	.62	1.45	1.20	1.24	1.73	2.00	1.55
Housekeeping supplies	4.39	4.87	1.92	3.24	3.54	4.68	6.54	7.96	3.15
Energy, total	34.06	36.57	14.78	26.60	31.68	42.61	43.76	54.79	27.51
Electricity and natural gas	12.06	12.93	7.76	11.51	11.51	14.12	14.26	17.05	9.80
Fuel oil and other fuels	6.98	7.36	2.66	6.39	6.27	10.35	8.55	9.43	6.00
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	15.01	16.28	4.36	8.71	13.90	18.14	20.94	28.31	11.72

Table 9. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by REGION OF RESIDENCE and INCOME BEFORE TAXES, Diary Survey, North Central, 1980–81

Item	All consumer units	Complete reporting of income							Incomplete reporting of income
		Total complete reporting	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 and over	
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	18,390	14,169	1,920	2,401	2,029	1,913	3,246	2,660	4,221
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS									
Income before taxes	$15,320	$19,455	$2,991	$7,308	$12,366	$17,430	$24,529	$42,977	$1,442
Size of consumer unit	2.7	2.7	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.9	3.3	3.6	2.6
Age of householder	45.5	44.4	50.1	50.5	43.8	38.7	41.2	43.4	49.0
Number in consumer unit									
Earners	1.4	1.4	.6	.8	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.4
Vehicles	1.5	1.5	.6	.9	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.3	1.5
Children under 18	.8	.8	.4	.5	.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	.7
Persons 65 and over	.3	.3	.5	.6	.3	.1	.1	.1	.3
Percent homeowner	68	65	35	50	50	69	81	91	75
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES									
Food, total	$50.46	$52.11	$22.29	$32.71	$40.03	$53.26	$66.99	$81.37	$44.94
Food at home, total	34.84	36.03	16.80	23.92	27.58	38.18	47.90	51.24	30.84
Céreals and bakery products	4.36	4.51	2.32	3.10	3.44	4.63	5.73	6.60	3.87
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	12.04	12.63	5.28	7.68	8.90	12.67	18.43	18.16	10.03
Dairy products	4.65	4.78	2.28	3.11	3.80	5.08	6.16	6.92	4.21
Fruits and vegetables	5.04	5.02	2.78	3.75	3.97	5.36	6.03	7.13	5.10
Other food at home	8.75	9.08	4.15	6.28	7.46	10.44	11.56	12.42	7.64
Food away from home	15.63	16.08	5.49	8.79	12.45	15.08	19.08	30.13	14.10
Alcoholic beverages	4.85	5.30	1.90	2.65	4.66	5.66	6.09	9.41	3.35
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	3.01	3.17	1.69	2.30	4.14	3.69	3.69	3.28	2.45
Personal care products and services	3.88	3.84	1.54	2.19	2.91	3.34	5.10	6.51	4.02
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.84	1.84	.86	2.00	1.70	2.37	2.17	1.72	1.82
Housekeeping supplies	4.41	4.59	1.74	2.37	3.50	4.12	5.77	8.36	3.81
Energy, total	33.95	34.68	14.11	26.64	30.04	32.84	42.20	52.46	31.49
Electricity and natural gas	13.90	14.52	6.70	12.69	13.73	12.43	16.78	21.17	11.81
Fuel oil and other fuels	1.97	1.90	1.92	2.70	1.03	2.63	1.61	1.66	2.19
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	18.08	18.26	5.49	11.25	15.28	17.78	23.81	29.63	17.48

Table 10. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by REGION OF RESIDENCE and INCOME BEFORE TAXES, Diary Survey, South, 1980–81

Item	All consumer units	Complete reporting of income							Incomplete reporting of income
		Total complete reporting	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 and over	
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	20,128	16,152	2,692	2,892	2,664	1,939	3,129	2,837	3,976
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS									
Income before taxes	$14,773	$17,951	$2,183	$7,332	$12,189	$17,229	$24,294	$42,651	$1,859
Size of consumer unit	2.5	2.6	1.7	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.4
Age of householder	45.9	44.6	51.3	47.4	42.2	40.9	41.9	43.2	51.0
Number in consumer unit									
Earners	1.3	1.3	.5	.9	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.1
Vehicles	1.4	1.4	.5	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.1
Children under 18	.7	.8	.4	.6	.8	1.0	1.0	.9	.5
Persons 65 and over	.3	.2	.5	.4	.3	.1	.1	.1	.4
Percent homeowner	60	59	35	47	50	62	68	87	66
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES									
Food, total	$47.68	$50.55	$27.86	$35.35	$45.31	$53.72	$63.61	$75.94	$36.00
Food at home, total	31.63	33.62	20.49	26.57	30.70	35.88	42.45	44.73	23.55
Cereals and bakery products	3.88	4.11	2.81	3.37	3.67	4.20	5.18	5.25	2.96
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	10.84	11.55	6.81	9.01	10.40	12.90	14.70	15.31	7.96
Dairy products	3.92	4.16	2.47	3.22	3.85	4.25	5.31	5.66	2.97
Fruits and vegetables	4.94	5.19	3.13	4.16	5.07	5.33	6.28	7.02	3.91
Other food at home	8.05	8.62	5.27	6.81	7.71	9.20	10.99	11.49	5.75
Food away from home	16.05	16.93	7.37	8.78	14.62	17.84	21.16	31.21	12.46
Alcoholic beverages	4.38	4.65	2.10	2.95	3.55	4.65	5.77	8.61	3.28
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.74	2.89	1.30	2.20	3.10	3.31	3.91	3.49	2.13
Personal care products and services	4.01	4.17	2.17	2.64	3.41	4.24	4.70	7.70	3.35
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.65	1.76	.98	1.02	2.34	1.08	1.88	3.02	1.24
Housekeeping supplies	3.82	4.06	1.99	2.94	3.68	3.71	5.31	6.38	2.84
Energy, total	32.79	35.04	15.55	26.01	33.48	37.82	45.18	51.13	23.64
Electricity and natural gas	12.41	13.46	8.02	10.13	12.37	13.91	15.47	20.51	8.13
Fuel oil and other fuels	2.15	2.17	1.39	2.32	2.79	2.81	2.64	1.21	2.06
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	18.23	19.41	6.13	13.56	18.32	21.10	27.06	29.41	13.45

Table 11. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by REGION OF RESIDENCE and INCOME BEFORE TAXES, Diary Survey, West, 1980–81

Item	All consumer units	Complete reporting of income							Incomplete reporting of income
		Total complete reporting	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 and over	
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	14,317	11,523	1,250	1,954	1,607	1,574	2,593	2,544	2,794
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS									
Income before taxes	$16,906	$20,710	$2,506	$7,346	$12,540	$17,148	$24,218	$43,713	$1,218
Size of consumer unit	2.5	2.5	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.3
Age of householder	44.2	43.0	48.0	44.7	42.4	42.5	39.3	43.7	49.2
Number in consumer unit									
Earners	1.4	1.4	.7	.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.1
Vehicles	1.5	1.6	.7	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.4	1.2
Children under 18	.7	.7	.3	.6	.6	1.0	.8	.9	.6
Persons 65 and over	.3	.2	.5	.4	.2	.2	.1	.1	.4
Percent homeowner	55	53	30	37	40	56	57	80	60
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES									
Food, total	$50.57	$54.27	$31.42	$31.32	$45.63	$49.86	$64.85	$80.52	$35.34
Food at home, total	33.28	35.35	20.43	23.01	29.84	34.40	40.06	51.42	24.74
Cereals and bakery products	4.11	4.40	2.51	3.03	3.60	4.65	4.91	6.22	2.91
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	10.71	11.25	6.63	6.68	9.33	10.94	13.17	16.49	8.48
Dairy products	4.69	5.00	2.53	3.78	4.31	4.73	5.46	7.30	3.39
Fruits and vegetables	5.45	5.80	3.82	3.85	4.95	5.39	6.32	8.54	4.01
Other food at home	8.32	8.89	4.94	5.66	7.65	8.69	10.19	12.88	5.96
Food away from home	17.30	18.92	10.99	8.32	15.79	15.46	24.80	29.10	10.59
Alcoholic beverages	6.40	7.03	3.38	3.34	5.37	5.70	7.87	12.68	3.79
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.48	2.72	1.92	2.07	2.61	2.87	3.02	3.28	1.49
Personal care products and services	4.24	4.67	2.71	2.38	3.61	4.99	6.32	6.17	2.49
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.48	1.62	1.17	1.13	2.03	1.25	1.52	2.29	.92
Housekeeping supplies	4.07	4.42	2.34	2.33	3.51	4.28	5.30	6.81	2.61
Energy, total	27.02	29.02	11.93	14.82	27.01	26.68	33.36	46.61	18.78
Electricity and natural gas	8.99	9.79	4.85	5.20	9.21	7.33	11.88	15.50	5.68
Fuel oil and other fuels	1.05	1.06	.63	.34	1.18	.72	.66	2.34	1.01
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	16.99	18.17	6.46	9.29	16.63	18.62	20.82	28.77	12.08

Table 12. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER and INCOME BEFORE TAXES, Diary Survey, Under 25, 1980-81

Item	All consumer units	Complete reporting of income							Incomplete reporting of income
		Total complete reporting	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 and over	
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	8,239	7,091	2,122	1,830	1,335	780	782	242	1,147
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS									
Income before taxes	$9,458	$10,821	$2,479	$7,394	$12,180	$16,993	$23,790	$40,598	$1,029
Size of consumer unit	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.7
Age of householder	21.4	21.5	20.2	21.6	22.0	22.1	22.6	22.7	21.1
Number in consumer unit									
Earners	1.2	1.3	.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.0
Vehicles	1.0	1.0	.4	.9	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.1	.7
Children under 18	.4	.4	.2	.6	.4	.7	.3	.3	.3
Persons 65 and over	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Percent homeowner	14	13	2	7	12	27	32	48	20
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES									
Food, total	$29.19	$30.73	$16.40	$23.47	$34.33	$46.41	$51.61	$73.35	$19.70
Food at home, total	16.70	17.48	8.57	14.35	19.39	28.62	27.84	39.43	11.90
Cereals and bakery products	2.19	2.31	1.41	1.99	2.24	3.42	3.66	5.14	1.46
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	4.95	5.22	2.28	4.06	5.79	9.02	8.25	14.62	3.30
Dairy products	2.37	2.48	1.28	2.04	2.60	4.31	3.97	4.95	1.74
Fruits and vegetables	2.48	2.62	1.24	1.95	3.61	4.05	3.89	5.64	1.62
Other food at home	4.70	4.85	2.36	4.32	5.14	7.83	8.06	9.08	3.79
Food away from home	12.49	13.25	7.84	9.11	14.95	17.79	23.77	33.92	7.81
Alcoholic beverages	5.51	5.96	3.35	4.28	7.06	6.90	11.51	14.55	2.77
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.54	2.33	.90	1.87	4.23	3.40	2.60	3.61	3.81
Personal care products and services	2.17	2.20	1.67	1.88	1.87	3.33	3.26	4.04	2.00
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	.68	.70	.48	.83	.61	.60	1.19	.74	.60
Housekeeping supplies	2.01	2.14	.99	1.74	2.14	3.43	3.93	5.14	1.26
Energy, total	18.69	19.72	7.07	17.34	22.00	31.22	33.89	53.21	12.34
Electricity and natural gas	6.03	6.39	2.82	6.18	6.46	10.73	8.10	19.22	3.86
Fuel oil and other fuels	.63	.70	.21	1.11	.39	.15	1.94	[2] 1.30	.20
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	12.03	12.64	4.04	10.05	15.15	20.33	23.85	32.70	8.28

[1] Value less than .05.
[2] Data are likely to have large sampling errors.

Table 13. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER and INCOME BEFORE TAXES, Diary Survey, 25 to 34, 1980-81

Item	All consumer units	Complete reporting of income							Incomplete reporting of income
		Total complete reporting	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 and over	
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	16,482	13,853	736	1,930	2,342	2,397	3,886	2,562	2,629
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS									
Income before taxes	$17,195	$20,266	$2,511	$7,437	$12,473	$17,285	$24,138	$39,075	$1,009
Size of consumer unit	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.8
Age of householder	29.4	29.4	29.0	28.6	29.0	29.3	29.4	30.6	29.5
Number in consumer unit									
Earners	1.4	1.4	.7	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.4
Vehicles	1.4	1.5	.7	.9	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.2
Children under 18	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Persons 65 and over	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Percent homeowner	48	47	23	15	28	51	56	80	51
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES									
Food, total	$51.81	$53.96	$34.77	$37.01	$44.06	$51.50	$63.29	$69.47	$40.46
Food at home, total	33.24	34.47	25.57	26.94	28.90	32.45	40.67	40.31	26.77
Cereals and bakery products	4.14	4.27	3.51	3.54	3.80	4.24	4.57	5.05	3.44
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	11.36	11.88	8.06	8.50	9.09	10.07	15.91	13.65	8.60
Dairy products	4.57	4.71	3.24	4.11	4.16	4.51	5.15	5.60	3.82
Fruits and vegetables	4.83	4.95	4.35	4.13	4.26	4.81	5.42	5.82	4.17
Other food at home	8.35	8.66	6.41	6.66	7.59	8.82	9.62	10.19	6.73
Food away from home	18.57	19.49	9.20	10.07	15.16	19.05	22.63	29.17	13.70
Alcoholic beverages	5.76	6.06	2.50	3.69	4.73	6.37	7.10	8.22	4.16
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.84	3.01	2.41	2.22	3.37	3.74	3.06	2.68	1.95
Personal care products and services	3.71	3.89	2.06	2.20	2.98	3.78	4.72	5.34	2.79
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.24	1.25	1.16	.44	1.25	1.57	1.22	1.61	1.23
Housekeeping supplies	4.04	4.25	2.86	2.83	3.38	3.74	4.73	6.27	2.91
Energy, total	32.74	33.87	20.50	22.57	30.13	32.72	38.16	44.21	26.79
Electricity and natural gas	11.56	11.83	7.52	7.87	11.47	10.45	13.54	15.10	10.10
Fuel oil and other fuels	2.16	2.29	1.87	1.23	2.31	3.03	1.62	3.51	1.50
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	19.02	19.75	11.11	13.46	16.36	19.24	23.01	25.60	15.18

[1] Value less than .05.

Table 14. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER and INCOME BEFORE TAXES, Diary Survey, 35 to 44, 1980-81

Item	All consumer units	Complete reporting of income							Incomplete reporting of income
		Total complete reporting	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 and over	
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	11,224	8,859	396	784	961	1,197	2,603	2,918	2,365
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS									
Income before taxes	$20,824	$26,024	$1,522	$7,726	$12,412	$17,395	$24,390	$43,746	$1,346
Size of consumer unit	3.7	3.7	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5
Age of householder	39.0	39.0	38.9	38.8	39.0	38.8	38.9	39.2	39.3
Number in consumer unit									
Earners	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8
Vehicles	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.5
Children under 18	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5
Persons 65 and over	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Percent homeowner	73	73	26	43	48	71	81	89	71
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES									
Food, total	$69.59	$73.54	$51.56	$49.41	$49.87	$64.26	$74.10	$94.10	$54.81
Food at home, total	47.28	50.43	38.08	37.23	36.73	46.32	52.67	59.86	35.49
Cereals and bakery products	6.12	6.56	4.72	4.94	4.27	6.00	7.55	7.34	4.47
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	16.49	17.56	13.99	13.91	12.90	16.20	17.08	21.55	12.46
Dairy products	6.43	6.82	5.00	4.52	5.03	5.85	7.27	8.28	4.96
Fruits and vegetables	6.84	7.23	6.69	5.10	5.37	6.19	7.65	8.55	5.39
Other food at home	11.41	12.26	7.68	8.77	9.15	12.07	13.13	14.15	8.21
Food away from home	22.31	23.11	13.48	12.18	13.15	17.94	21.43	34.24	19.32
Alcoholic beverages	6.37	6.79	3.33	5.33	3.84	5.71	5.82	9.92	4.82
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	3.31	3.46	2.82	3.08	3.07	3.45	3.79	3.49	2.75
Personal care products and services	4.88	5.21	2.14	2.41	3.11	4.16	5.04	7.66	3.63
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.49	1.51	.99	1.28	2.14	1.29	1.47	1.56	1.43
Housekeeping supplies	5.67	6.22	2.76	2.88	3.96	4.50	7.19	8.17	3.62
Energy, total	40.20	43.24	19.31	31.86	35.79	36.71	43.04	54.84	28.81
Electricity and natural gas	15.81	17.28	10.62	14.35	17.00	11.82	17.64	20.99	10.31
Fuel oil and other fuels	2.75	3.20	[2] .12	3.89	1.50	6.42	2.65	3.16	1.05
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	21.64	22.75	8.57	13.62	17.29	18.47	22.75	30.70	17.45

[1] Value less than .05.
[2] Data are likely to have large sampling errors.

Table 15. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER and INCOME BEFORE TAXES, Diary Survey, 45 to 54, 1980–81

Item	All consumer units	Complete reporting of income							Incomplete reporting of income
		Total complete reporting	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 and over	
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	10,501	7,617	438	837	852	923	2,038	2,529	2,884
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS									
Income before taxes	$19,508	$26,274	$1,435	$7,499	$12,384	$17,463	$24,668	$45,976	$1,638
Size of consumer unit	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.1
Age of householder	49.6	49.6	49.9	50.2	50.0	49.2	49.8	49.2	49.4
Number in consumer unit									
Earners	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.0
Vehicles	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.8
Children under 18	.8	.8	.8	.6	.7	.9	.8	.9	.8
Persons 65 and over	(1)	.1	(1)	.1	(1)	.1	(1)	.1	(1)
Percent homeowner	77	75	44	47	62	72	81	91	81
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES									
Food, total	$63.96	$68.11	$45.41	$44.19	$49.34	$62.13	$71.58	$85.65	$53.01
Food at home, total	42.87	45.97	33.10	33.92	36.23	45.27	48.39	53.76	34.71
Cereals and bakery products	5.47	5.91	4.57	4.32	4.33	6.36	6.16	6.83	4.30
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	14.64	15.64	10.75	11.53	13.35	15.67	16.77	17.70	11.98
Dairy products	5.66	6.01	4.57	4.53	4.16	5.36	6.22	7.44	4.72
Fruits and vegetables	6.67	7.03	5.06	4.83	5.30	6.98	7.18	8.57	5.73
Other food at home	10.44	11.38	8.16	8.72	9.08	10.90	12.07	13.22	7.97
Food away from home	21.09	22.14	12.30	10.26	13.11	16.86	23.19	31.90	18.30
Alcoholic beverages	7.07	7.83	2.83	3.21	4.28	7.10	6.82	12.49	5.08
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	3.82	4.28	2.53	4.50	4.59	4.38	4.78	3.97	2.62
Personal care products and services	5.31	5.69	3.35	2.87	3.97	6.10	5.95	7.24	4.32
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	2.08	2.13	1.00	.82	2.04	1.51	2.62	2.62	1.95
Housekeeping supplies	5.33	5.74	2.45	3.42	3.63	5.44	5.91	7.76	4.27
Energy, total	41.76	44.39	24.63	28.67	33.84	39.18	49.57	54.31	34.80
Electricity and natural gas	14.90	16.55	13.44	11.04	11.39	15.27	18.47	19.57	10.53
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.25	2.90	1.87	2.60	2.91	3.49	4.37	1.76	4.20
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	23.61	24.95	9.33	15.03	19.54	20.42	26.73	32.97	20.08

[1] Value less than .05.

Table 16. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER and INCOME BEFORE TAXES, Diary Survey, 55 to 64, 1980–81

Item	All consumer units	Complete reporting of income							Incomplete reporting of income
		Total complete reporting	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 and over	
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	10,338	7,562	912	1,085	1,241	892	1,802	1,631	2,775
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS									
Income before taxes	$15,871	$20,974	$2,690	$7,489	$12,319	$17,425	$24,422	$44,892	$1,966
Size of consumer unit	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.3
Age of householder	59.3	59.4	60.1	59.8	59.5	59.6	59.3	58.7	59.0
Number in consumer unit									
Earners	1.4	1.4	.6	.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.3
Vehicles	1.5	1.6	.8	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.4
Children under 18	.2	.2	.3	.2	.1	.2	.3	.3	.2
Persons 65 and over	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2
Percent homeowner	76	76	51	63	76	78	84	87	78
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES									
Food, total	$51.11	$54.11	$32.05	$34.79	$46.74	$55.11	$63.01	$74.53	$42.93
Food at home, total	36.41	38.37	25.32	27.06	33.66	40.66	44.73	48.51	31.07
Cereals and bakery products	4.47	4.78	3.18	3.58	4.05	4.68	5.59	6.18	3.63
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	12.82	13.36	9.10	9.73	10.99	15.07	15.54	16.64	11.34
Dairy products	4.48	4.77	3.20	3.38	4.48	4.79	5.35	6.14	3.68
Fruits and vegetables	6.11	6.29	4.19	4.27	5.77	6.24	7.00	8.43	5.62
Other food at home	8.54	9.17	5.65	6.09	8.38	9.89	11.25	11.13	6.79
Food away from home	14.70	15.74	6.74	7.73	13.08	14.45	18.28	26.02	11.86
Alcoholic beverages	4.56	5.04	2.23	2.16	2.87	4.04	7.31	8.22	3.24
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.97	3.24	2.43	2.63	3.11	3.24	3.73	3.63	2.26
Personal care products and services	4.46	4.61	2.46	2.28	3.76	4.70	5.24	7.24	4.07
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	2.09	2.07	1.19	.98	2.61	2.77	3.01	1.46	2.12
Housekeeping supplies	4.68	4.92	2.54	3.36	4.67	3.69	6.12	6.86	4.03
Energy, total	35.26	37.41	20.07	27.40	35.73	36.98	40.25	52.16	29.39
Electricity and natural gas	12.67	13.40	10.21	9.82	13.85	13.12	12.41	18.48	10.67
Fuel oil and other fuels	5.29	5.48	2.85	6.58	4.89	3.76	5.38	7.72	4.77
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	17.30	18.53	7.02	11.00	16.98	20.10	22.46	25.96	13.95

Table 17. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER and INCOME BEFORE TAXES, Diary Survey, 65 and over, 1980–81

Item	All consumer units	Complete reporting of income							Incomplete reporting of income
		Total complete reporting	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 and over	
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	13,257	9,284	2,996	3,203	1,326	719	562	477	3,973
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS									
Income before taxes	$7,693	$10,175	$3,016	$7,078	$12,270	$17,102	$24,911	$42,287	$1,891
Size of consumer unit	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.7
Age of householder	73.1	73.0	74.2	73.6	72.0	71.4	70.5	69.3	73.4
Number in consumer unit									
Earners	.4	.4	.2	.3	.5	.8	1.0	1.5	.4
Vehicles	.9	.9	.5	.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.1	.8
Children under 18	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	.1	.2	.2	.2	(1)
Persons 65 and over	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3
Percent homeowner	71	70	52	73	81	85	87	91	73
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES									
Food, total	$34.79	$37.06	$24.31	$33.59	$45.76	$47.46	$56.76	$77.37	$29.47
Food at home, total	26.32	28.35	19.79	27.70	33.15	34.36	39.92	50.36	21.58
Cereals and bakery products	3.41	3.66	2.63	3.57	4.27	4.67	5.06	5.95	2.82
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	8.62	9.30	6.51	8.82	11.09	11.74	12.97	17.03	7.03
Dairy products	3.40	3.66	2.32	3.64	4.32	4.36	5.76	6.88	2.79
Fruits and vegetables	4.82	5.15	3.45	5.24	5.85	5.98	7.17	9.71	4.03
Other food at home	6.07	6.57	4.88	6.42	7.63	7.62	8.95	10.80	4.91
Food away from home	8.47	8.72	4.52	5.89	12.61	13.09	16.84	27.00	7.90
Alcoholic beverages	2.35	2.44	1.23	1.98	3.07	2.03	4.36	9.69	2.14
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	1.51	1.64	1.16	1.54	1.80	1.86	2.43	3.63	1.22
Personal care products and services	3.10	3.34	1.77	2.73	4.01	5.21	7.55	7.63	2.56
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	2.06	2.54	1.02	2.61	3.24	1.12	2.26	12.08	.95
Housekeeping supplies	3.05	3.43	2.09	2.87	4.01	4.76	6.29	8.72	2.17
Energy, total	23.32	25.09	14.26	24.54	31.45	35.35	40.62	45.32	19.20
Electricity and natural gas	10.29	11.51	7.71	12.53	12.91	13.70	13.11	19.38	7.44
Fuel oil and other fuels	4.08	3.99	2.51	3.92	4.90	7.37	9.01	.24	4.27
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	8.96	9.59	4.03	8.08	13.65	14.28	18.49	25.69	7.49

[1] Value less than .05.

Table 18. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by QUINTILES OF INCOME BEFORE TAXES, Diary Survey, 1980

Item	All consumer units	Complete reporting of income						Incomplete reporting of income
		Total complete reporting	Lowest 20%	Second 20%	Third 20%	Fourth 20%	Highest 20%	
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	69,806	54,354	10,829	10,901	10,864	10,857	10,903	15,452
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS								
Income before taxes	$14,591	$18,292	$3,436	$8,999	$15,657	$23,148	$40,130	$1,571
Size of consumer unit	2.6	2.6	1.7	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.4	2.4
Age of householder	45.5	44.3	50.7	45.5	41.2	40.8	43.1	50.0
Number in consumer unit								
Earners	1.4	1.4	.6	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.3
Vehicles	1.4	1.4	.7	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.3	1.2
Children under 18	.7	.8	.4	.6	.9	1.0	1.1	.6
Persons 65 and over	.3	.3	.5	.4	.2	.1	.1	.4
Percent homeowner	60	59	38	42	59	68	88	66
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES								
Food, total	$48.86	$51.61	$27.55	$39.08	$49.75	$65.09	$76.44	$39.18
Food at home, total	33.08	35.05	20.29	27.97	34.46	44.04	48.42	26.16
Cereals and bakery products	4.18	4.46	2.66	3.53	4.48	5.27	6.33	3.22
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	11.46	12.16	6.44	9.40	11.65	16.76	16.55	8.99
Dairy products	4.38	4.64	2.83	3.57	4.61	5.52	6.64	3.49
Fruits and vegetables	5.01	5.19	3.20	4.62	4.99	6.05	7.08	4.38
Other food at home	8.04	8.60	5.15	6.86	8.72	10.44	11.82	6.07
Food away from home	15.77	16.56	7.26	11.11	15.29	21.05	28.02	13.02
Alcoholic beverages	5.26	5.63	2.63	3.65	5.27	7.21	9.39	3.95
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.80	3.01	1.68	2.53	3.51	3.97	3.37	2.03
Personal care products and services	3.91	4.14	1.78	3.24	3.72	5.15	6.82	3.11
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.51	1.58	.91	1.55	1.54	1.47	2.41	1.27
Housekeeping supplies	4.05	4.35	2.08	3.15	3.85	5.49	7.19	2.98
Energy, total	30.41	32.14	15.41	25.67	30.85	39.89	48.77	24.31
Electricity and natural gas	10.73	11.40	6.39	10.21	10.71	13.33	16.35	8.37
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.13	3.08	2.17	2.39	3.43	3.95	3.46	3.30
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	16.55	17.65	6.86	13.07	16.71	22.62	28.96	12.65

Table 19. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by INCOME BEFORE TAXES, Diary Survey, 1980

Item	All consumer units	Complete reporting of income							Incomplete reporting of income
		Total complete reporting	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 and over	
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	69,806	54,354	7,841	10,212	8,131	7,071	11,838	9,260	15,452
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS									
Income before taxes	$14,591	$18,292	$2,590	$7,316	$12,306	$17,393	$24,130	$42,177	$1,571
Size of consumer unit	2.6	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.4	2.4
Age of householder	45.5	44.3	50.3	48.2	42.1	41.5	40.8	43.3	50.0
Number in consumer unit									
Earners	1.4	1.4	.6	.9	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.3
Vehicles	1.4	1.4	.6	.9	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.3	1.2
Children under 18	.7	.8	.3	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	.6
Persons 65 and over	.3	.3	.5	.5	.2	.2	.1	.1	.4
Percent homeowner	60	59	35	42	45	67	71	88	66
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES									
Food, total	$48.86	$51.61	$26.47	$34.85	$44.14	$54.09	$65.90	$77.76	$39.18
Food at home, total	33.08	35.05	19.04	26.05	29.82	38.21	44.15	49.08	26.16
Cereals and bakery products	4.18	4.46	2.57	3.38	3.66	4.98	5.37	6.37	3.22
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	11.46	12.16	6.11	8.48	9.88	13.29	16.52	16.93	8.99
Dairy products	4.38	4.64	2.43	3.59	3.97	4.94	5.58	6.80	3.49
Fruits and vegetables	5.01	5.19	3.06	4.18	4.67	5.40	6.15	7.19	4.38
Other food at home	8.04	8.60	4.87	6.42	7.64	9.60	10.52	11.79	6.07
Food away from home	15.77	16.56	7.43	8.80	14.32	15.88	21.75	28.68	13.02
Alcoholic beverages	5.26	5.63	2.58	3.31	4.82	5.33	7.16	9.77	3.95
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.80	3.01	1.68	2.12	3.64	3.35	3.83	3.27	2.03
Personal care products and services	3.91	4.14	1.71	2.51	3.36	4.25	5.60	6.75	3.11
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.51	1.58	.80	1.49	1.67	1.30	1.72	2.28	1.27
Housekeeping supplies	4.05	4.35	1.96	2.76	3.35	4.37	5.71	7.27	2.98
Energy, total	30.41	32.14	14.13	22.04	28.75	33.96	40.16	49.84	24.31
Electricity and natural gas	10.73	11.40	6.29	8.88	10.78	11.06	13.23	16.97	8.37
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.13	3.08	2.14	2.40	2.01	4.43	3.69	3.77	3.30
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	16.55	17.65	5.70	10.76	15.96	18.46	23.24	29.09	12.65

Table 20. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER, Diary Survey, 1980

Item	All consumer units	Under 25	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 and over
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	69,806	8,439	16,487	10,851	10,601	10,463	12,967
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS							
Income before taxes	$14,591	$8,827	$17,514	$19,540	$17,799	$15,356	$7,244
Size of consumer unit	2.6	1.8	2.8	3.8	3.1	2.3	1.7
Age of householder	45.5	21.3	29.4	38.9	49.6	59.1	73.0
Number in consumer unit							
Earners	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.4	.4
Vehicles	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.5	.9
Children under 18	.7	.3	1.1	1.8	.8	.2	.1
Persons 65 and over	.3	([1])	([1])	([1])	.1	.1	1.3
Percent homeowner	60	14	49	73	76	73	71
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES							
Food, total	$48.86	$28.98	$51.75	$66.73	$60.09	$48.76	$34.05
Food at home, total	33.08	16.32	33.41	45.45	40.13	35.07	25.87
Cereals and bakery products	4.18	2.12	4.10	5.97	5.19	4.25	3.26
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	11.46	4.71	11.96	15.80	14.03	12.59	8.59
Dairy products	4.38	2.37	4.51	6.27	5.32	4.30	3.26
Fruits and vegetables	5.01	2.52	4.54	6.40	6.04	5.72	4.67
Other food at home	8.04	4.61	8.30	11.01	9.55	8.21	6.09
Food away from home	15.77	12.66	18.34	21.28	19.96	13.69	8.18
Alcoholic beverages	5.26	5.37	5.77	6.45	7.15	4.96	2.24
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.80	2.72	2.85	3.16	4.15	2.71	1.43
Personal care products and services	3.91	2.09	3.98	4.70	5.32	4.02	3.12
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.51	.78	1.23	1.61	1.38	2.25	1.76
Housekeeping supplies	4.05	2.14	4.15	5.46	5.01	4.34	2.97
Energy, total	30.41	18.63	32.29	36.89	40.81	30.99	21.27
Electricity and natural gas	10.73	6.16	10.48	13.48	14.35	10.07	9.31
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.13	.69	2.27	2.60	3.93	5.05	4.05
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	16.55	11.78	19.54	20.82	22.53	15.87	7.92

[1] Value less than .05.

Table 21. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by SIZE OF CONSUMER UNIT, Diary Survey, 1980

Item	All consumer units	One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six or more persons
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	69,806	20,247	20,028	11,775	9,769	4,738	3,249
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS							
Income before taxes	$14,591	$7,518	$14,440	$18,452	$19,488	$22,265	$19,699
Size of consumer unit	2.6	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.7
Age of householder	45.5	47.2	50.9	41.9	39.0	40.6	42.3
Number in consumer unit							
Earners	1.4	.6	1.2	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.5
Vehicles	1.4	.7	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Children under 18	.7	([1])	.1	.8	1.7	2.5	3.6
Persons 65 and over	.3	.3	.5	.1	.1	.1	.1
Percent homeowner	60	36	67	69	74	81	75
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES							
Food, total	$48.86	$24.39	$45.96	$54.89	$68.53	$79.65	$93.20
Food at home, total	33.08	13.50	30.13	38.41	48.00	57.10	74.17
Cereals and bakery products	4.18	1.65	3.71	4.73	6.40	7.58	9.26
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	11.46	4.07	10.36	13.58	16.11	19.39	31.10
Dairy products	4.38	1.75	3.76	4.93	6.94	8.33	9.16
Fruits and vegetables	5.01	2.51	4.94	5.68	6.80	7.85	9.13
Other food at home	8.04	3.51	7.35	9.49	11.75	13.94	15.52
Food away from home	15.77	10.89	15.84	16.49	20.53	22.56	19.03
Alcoholic beverages	5.26	4.30	5.79	5.20	5.44	6.42	5.98
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.80	1.95	2.70	3.46	3.23	4.01	3.15
Personal care products and services	3.91	2.30	4.11	4.59	5.12	5.46	4.43
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.51	.85	1.78	2.01	1.80	1.38	1.43
Housekeeping supplies	4.05	1.78	3.85	4.99	5.82	7.07	6.25
Energy, total	30.41	15.41	30.64	37.28	42.81	43.63	40.91
Electricity and natural gas	10.73	5.88	10.90	12.35	14.95	16.02	13.64
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.13	1.68	3.94	3.12	4.50	3.53	2.49
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	16.55	7.84	15.81	21.81	23.36	24.08	24.77

[1] Value less than .05.

Table 22. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by REGION OF RESIDENCE, Diary Survey, 1980

Item	All consumer units	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	69,806	17,012	18,671	20,036	14,086
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS					
Income before taxes	$14,591	$14,046	$15,902	$13,207	$15,479
Size of consumer unit	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4
Age of householder	45.5	47.1	45.6	45.4	43.8
Number in consumer unit					
Earners	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Vehicles	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5
Children under 18	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7
Persons 65 and over	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2
Percent homeowner	60	59	69	59	54
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES					
Food, total	$48.86	$52.04	$50.57	$45.72	$47.20
Food at home, total	33.08	36.03	34.71	30.49	31.04
Cereals and bakery products	4.18	5.01	4.21	3.70	3.83
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	11.46	12.26	12.80	10.67	9.86
Dairy products	4.38	4.93	4.50	3.66	4.60
Fruits and vegetables	5.01	5.78	4.80	4.58	4.99
Other food at home	8.04	8.06	8.40	7.88	7.76
Food away from home	15.77	16.00	15.86	15.22	16.16
Alcoholic beverages	5.26	5.67	4.93	4.18	6.75
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.80	2.66	3.19	2.80	2.43
Personal care products and services	3.91	3.52	4.00	3.76	4.50
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.51	1.76	1.55	1.36	1.36
Housekeeping supplies	4.05	4.26	4.30	3.57	4.15
Energy, total	30.41	32.32	33.63	29.72	24.78
Electricity and natural gas	10.73	10.29	13.28	10.42	8.32
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.13	7.33	2.62	1.64	.86
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	16.55	14.70	17.74	17.66	15.60

Table 23. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by QUINTILES OF INCOME BEFORE TAXES, Diary Survey, 1981

Item	All consumer units	Complete reporting of income						Incomplete reporting of income
		Total complete reporting	Lowest 20%	Second 20%	Third 20%	Fourth 20%	Highest 20%	
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	70,274	54,178	10,822	10,826	10,850	10,827	10,853	16,096
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS								
Income before taxes	$15,843	$20,086	$3,688	$9,837	$16,724	$25,360	$44,760	$1,563
Size of consumer unit	2.6	2.6	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.3	2.6
Age of householder	45.9	44.6	50.1	45.0	41.9	41.8	44.0	50.5
Number in consumer unit								
Earners	1.3	1.3	.6	.9	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.2
Vehicles	1.4	1.4	.6	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.3
Children under 18	.7	.8	.4	.7	.8	1.0	1.0	.7
Persons 65 and over	.3	.3	.5	.4	.2	.1	.1	.4
Percent homeowner	61	59	36	44	56	71	86	69
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES								
Food, total	$52.13	$54.87	$28.15	$39.96	$54.26	$66.62	$85.30	$42.87
Food at home, total	35.21	36.89	20.89	29.88	36.08	44.96	52.57	29.56
Cereals and bakery products	4.49	4.71	2.78	3.94	4.55	5.93	6.37	3.74
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	11.77	12.30	6.86	9.97	11.77	14.82	18.05	9.99
Dairy products	4.69	4.91	2.72	3.96	4.83	5.90	7.14	3.94
Fruits and vegetables	5.66	5.87	3.58	4.76	5.80	6.80	8.41	4.95
Other food at home	8.60	9.09	4.94	7.26	9.14	11.51	12.61	6.95
Food away from home	16.92	17.99	7.26	10.08	18.17	21.66	32.73	13.31
Alcoholic beverages	5.15	5.67	2.02	3.65	5.61	6.97	10.10	3.38
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.80	2.93	1.63	2.60	3.56	3.27	3.58	2.36
Personal care products and services	3.99	4.14	2.29	2.45	4.22	4.63	7.10	3.49
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.73	1.78	1.17	1.33	2.09	1.96	2.33	1.59
Housekeeping supplies	4.28	4.57	2.13	3.17	4.18	5.86	7.49	3.32
Energy, total	34.03	35.91	18.31	28.48	36.46	43.29	52.94	27.72
Electricity and natural gas	13.29	14.27	9.02	11.89	13.54	16.49	20.42	9.98
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.00	3.02	2.16	3.32	3.22	3.20	3.21	2.92
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	17.74	18.61	7.13	13.28	19.70	23.60	29.31	14.83

Table 24. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by INCOME BEFORE TAXES, Diary Survey, 1981

Item	All consumer units	Complete reporting of income							Incomplete reporting of income
		Total complete reporting	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 and over	
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	70,274	54,178	7,358	9,128	7,984	6,743	11,506	11,459	16,096
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS									
Income before taxes	$15,843	$20,086	$2,629	$7,376	$12,396	$17,190	$24,566	$43,981	$1,563
Size of consumer unit	2.6	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3	2.6
Age of householder	45.9	44.6	49.3	48.6	44.0	40.6	41.7	43.9	50.5
Number in consumer unit									
Earners	1.3	1.3	.6	.8	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.2
Vehicles	1.4	1.4	.5	.9	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.3
Children under 18	.7	.8	.4	.6	.7	.9	1.0	1.0	.7
Persons 65 and over	.3	.3	.4	.5	.3	.2	.1	.1	.4
Percent homeowner	61	59	31	45	49	57	69	85	69
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES									
Food, total	$52.13	$54.87	$26.90	$34.52	$44.65	$55.14	$66.12	$84.73	$42.87
Food at home, total	35.21	36.89	20.19	26.50	31.12	36.54	44.71	52.25	29.56
Cereals and bakery products	4.49	4.71	2.75	3.52	3.88	4.69	5.90	6.34	3.74
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	11.77	12.30	6.76	8.75	10.27	11.83	14.67	17.98	9.99
Dairy products	4.69	4.91	2.56	3.50	4.19	4.77	6.01	7.03	3.94
Fruits and vegetables	5.66	5.87	3.49	4.31	5.11	5.72	6.75	8.38	4.95
Other food at home	8.60	9.09	4.63	6.43	7.68	9.53	11.38	12.52	6.95
Food away from home	16.92	17.99	6.71	8.02	13.52	18.60	21.42	32.48	13.31
Alcoholic beverages	5.15	5.67	1.94	2.98	3.98	6.01	6.75	10.11	3.38
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.80	2.93	1.37	2.37	2.96	3.61	3.29	3.57	2.36
Personal care products and services	3.99	4.14	2.24	2.27	3.05	4.51	4.64	6.89	3.49
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.73	1.78	1.01	1.29	2.08	1.73	1.97	2.28	1.59
Housekeeping supplies	4.28	4.57	1.97	2.75	3.80	3.94	5.74	7.41	3.32
Energy, total	34.03	35.91	14.71	26.31	33.15	35.95	42.67	52.27	27.72
Electricity and natural gas	13.29	14.27	7.97	11.50	13.03	13.07	16.32	20.05	9.98
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.00	3.02	1.20	3.74	3.57	3.35	2.87	3.18	2.92
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	17.74	18.61	5.54	11.07	16.55	19.53	23.47	29.04	14.83

Table 25. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER, Diary Survey, 1981

Item	All consumer units	Under 25	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 and over
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	70,274	8,039	16,476	11,598	10,401	10,213	13,547
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS							
Income before taxes	$15,843	$10,120	$16,875	$22,025	$21,250	$16,399	$8,122
Size of consumer unit	2.6	1.8	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.3	1.7
Age of householder	45.9	21.5	29.5	39.1	49.5	59.5	73.1
Number in consumer unit							
Earners	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.4	.4
Vehicles	1.4	.9	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.6	.9
Children under 18	.7	.4	1.2	1.6	.8	.2	([1])
Persons 65 and over	.3	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	.1	1.3
Percent homeowner	61	13	47	72	77	79	70
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES							
Food, total	$52.13	$29.41	$51.88	$72.28	$67.91	$53.51	$35.49
Food at home, total	35.21	17.11	33.08	49.00	45.68	37.79	26.75
Cereals and bakery products	4.49	2.27	4.18	6.26	5.75	4.70	3.55
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	11.77	5.21	10.75	17.13	15.26	13.05	8.65
Dairy products	4.69	2.38	4.63	6.58	6.00	4.66	3.53
Fruits and vegetables	5.66	2.44	5.11	7.26	7.31	6.50	4.96
Other food at home	8.60	4.80	8.41	11.78	11.35	8.87	6.05
Food away from home	16.92	12.31	18.79	23.27	22.23	15.73	8.74
Alcoholic beverages	5.15	5.67	5.74	6.30	7.00	4.15	2.45
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.80	2.35	2.83	3.46	3.50	3.24	1.59
Personal care products and services	3.99	2.26	3.44	5.05	5.30	4.91	3.09
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.73	.58	1.26	1.39	2.79	1.92	2.34
Housekeeping supplies	4.28	1.88	3.92	5.87	5.66	5.03	3.14
Energy, total	34.03	18.76	33.20	43.28	42.73	39.64	25.28
Electricity and natural gas	13.29	5.91	12.64	18.00	15.45	15.33	11.23
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.00	.56	2.06	2.88	2.57	5.53	4.10
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	17.74	12.29	18.50	22.40	24.71	18.77	9.95

[1] Value less than .05.

Table 26. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by SIZE OF CONSUMER UNIT, Diary Survey, 1981

Item	All consumer units	One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six or more persons
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	70,274	19,925	20,577	11,473	10,188	4,690	3,420
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS							
Income before taxes	$15,843	$8,907	$16,580	$18,669	$20,932	$21,342	$19,640
Size of consumer unit	2.6	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.8
Age of householder	45.9	46.8	52.5	42.6	38.5	40.6	41.8
Number in consumer unit							
Earners	1.3	.7	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.5
Vehicles	1.4	.7	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9
Children under 18	.7	([1])	.1	.8	1.7	2.5	3.6
Persons 65 and over	.3	.3	.5	.2	([1])	.1	.1
Percent homeowner	61	33	71	66	75	83	72
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES							
Food, total	$52.13	$27.40	$49.47	$59.93	$70.76	$78.93	$93.72
Food at home, total	35.21	15.10	32.72	40.79	50.15	57.94	72.97
Cereals and bakery products	4.49	1.88	4.00	5.20	6.45	7.96	9.63
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	11.77	4.54	10.88	13.84	17.15	19.75	25.31
Dairy products	4.69	1.99	4.17	5.34	6.74	8.03	10.63
Fruits and vegetables	5.66	2.86	5.80	6.15	7.75	8.11	9.89
Other food at home	8.60	3.83	7.86	10.26	12.05	14.08	17.52
Food away from home	16.92	12.29	16.75	19.14	20.61	20.99	20.75
Alcoholic beverages	5.15	4.82	4.93	5.89	5.58	4.50	5.48
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.80	1.89	2.80	3.44	3.26	3.01	4.22
Personal care products and services	3.99	2.46	4.57	4.47	4.76	4.67	4.58
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.73	.94	2.39	2.20	1.62	1.59	1.39
Housekeeping supplies	4.28	1.65	4.63	5.02	5.94	6.46	7.07
Energy, total	34.03	18.15	33.51	42.00	44.19	50.52	50.08
Electricity and natural gas	13.29	7.31	12.37	17.06	16.21	21.16	21.55
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.00	1.77	3.16	3.41	4.96	3.07	1.88
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	17.74	9.07	17.99	21.53	23.02	26.29	26.64

[1] Value less than .05.

Table 27. Selected characteristics and weekly expenditures of urban consumer units classified by REGION OF RESIDENCE, Diary Survey, 1981

Item	All consumer units	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Number of consumer units in universe (000's)	70,274	17,398	18,109	20,220	14,547
CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS					
Income before taxes	$15,843	$14,409	$14,720	$16,324	$18,288
Size of consumer unit	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5
Age of householder	45.9	47.1	45.3	46.4	44.6
Number in consumer unit					
Earners	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Vehicles	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6
Children under 18	.7	.8	.8	.7	.7
Persons 65 and over	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Percent homeowner	61	59	66	62	55
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES					
Food, total	$52.13	$55.45	$50.35	$49.62	$53.84
Food at home, total	35.21	38.12	34.97	32.76	35.45
Cereals and bakery products	4.49	5.05	4.52	4.06	4.39
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	11.77	13.39	11.25	11.00	11.54
Dairy products	4.69	5.10	4.80	4.17	4.77
Fruits and vegetables	5.66	6.28	5.29	5.29	5.90
Other food at home	8.60	8.30	9.11	8.23	8.85
Food away from home	16.92	17.33	15.38	16.87	18.40
Alcoholic beverages	5.15	5.43	4.77	4.58	6.06
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	2.80	3.14	2.82	2.68	2.52
Personal care products and services	3.99	3.93	3.76	4.25	4.00
Non-prescription drugs and supplies	1.73	1.19	2.13	1.95	1.60
Housekeeping supplies	4.28	4.52	4.52	4.07	3.99
Energy, total	34.03	35.75	34.27	35.83	29.19
Electricity and natural gas	13.29	13.79	14.54	14.37	9.63
Fuel oil and other fuels	3.00	6.65	1.30	2.65	1.23
Gasoline, motor oil and additives	17.74	15.31	18.43	18.80	18.33

Appendix A. Definitions

Population

The civilian noninstitutional urban population of the United States as well as that portion of the institutional population living in rooming or boarding houses or in doctors' and nurses' quarters of general hospitals. Armed Forces personnel living outside military installations are included; all other Armed Forces personnel are excluded.

Urban population

All persons living in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and in urbanized areas and urban places of 2,500 or more persons outside of SMSA's.

Student population

Students living in college- or university-regulated housing, usually dormitories.

Consumer unit

A consumer unit, the basic reporting unit for the Diary survey, is comprised of either: (1) All members of a particular household who are related by blood, marriage, adoption, or other legal arrangement such as a foster child; (2) a person living alone or sharing a household with others or living as a roomer in a private home or lodging house or in permanent living quarters in a hotel or motel, but who is financially independent; or (3) two or more persons living together who pool their income to make joint expenditure decisions.

Financial independence is determined by the three major expense categories: Housing, food, and other living expenses. To be considered financially independent, at least two of the three major expense categories have to be provided by the respondent.

Householder

The first household member mentioned by the respondent when asked to "Start with the name of the person or one of the persons who owns or rents the home". It is with respect to this person that the relationship of other consumer unit members is determined.

Total income

The combined income earned by all consumer unit members 14 years old or over in the 12-month period prior to the last day of participation in the survey. The components of income are described in detail below.

Wages and salaries include total money earnings from all jobs including civilian wages and salaries, Armed Forces pay and allowances, piece-rate payments, commissions, tips, National Guard or Reserve pay (received for training periods), and cash bonuses, before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

Net business and farm income includes net income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a profession or unincorporated business or from the operation of a farm by an owner, tenant, or sharecropper. If the business or farm is a partnership, only an appropriate share of net income is recorded. Losses are also recorded.

Social security and other pension income includes the following: (1) Payments by the Federal Government made under retirement, survivors', and disability insurance programs to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, or to disabled workers, and (2) private pensions or retirement benefits received by retired persons or their survivors, either directly or through an insurance company.

Interest, dividends, and other asset income includes payments made by a corporation to its stockholders, excluding profits or losses from the sale of stocks; periodic receipts from estates or trust funds; net income or loss from the rental of property, real estate, or farm; net income or loss from roomers or boarders; and interest income on savings accounts or bonds.

Other income includes (1) supplemental security income paid by Federal, State, and local welfare agencies to low-income persons who are age 65 years or over, blind, or disabled; (2) income from unemployment compensation; (3) income from workers' compensation and veterans' payments, including education benefits but excluding military retirement; (4)

public assistance or welfare, including money received from job training grants; (5) alimony and child support as well as any regular contributions from persons outside the consumer unit; (6) money income from care of foster children, cash scholarships, fellowships, or stipends not based on working; and (7) the purchase value of food stamps.

Complete income reporters

The distinction between complete and incomplete income reporters is based on whether the respondent provided values for major sources of income, which are: Wages and salaries, self-employment income, and social security income. Even complete income reporters may not have provided a full accounting of all income from all sources.[1]

Quintiles of income before taxes

Each quarter, complete income reporters are ranked in ascending order according to the level of total before-tax income reported by the consumer unit. The ranking is then divided into five equal groups. The data between the quintile values for each of the eight quarters are then combined. Incomplete income reporters are not ranked and are shown separately in all income tables.

Geographic regions

Data are presented for four major regions—Northeast, North Central, South, and West. Consumer units are classified by region according to the address at which the family was residing during the time of their participation in the Diary survey. The regions comprise the following States:

Northeast—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

South—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

West—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Size of consumer unit

The number of persons who normally make up the consumer unit at the sample address.

Age of householder

Date of birth is recorded for each member at the time the diary is placed with the consumer unit. The actual age of each member of the consumer unit is based on the age of the person on the last birthday.

Number of earners

The sum of all unit members who report having worked at least 1 week during the 12 months prior to the interview date.

Number of vehicles

The number of automobiles, trucks, and other vehicles owned by all members of the unit. It includes vehicles used partially for business but excludes those used entirely for business.

Expenditure estimates

The transaction cost, including excise and sales taxes, of goods and services acquired during the recordkeeping period. The full cost of each purchase is recorded by the respondent even though full payment may not have been made at the date of purchase. The expenditure estimates exclude purchases made while away from home overnight as well as purchases directly assignable to business use. Also excluded are periodic credit or installment payments on goods or services already acquired. Expenditure categories that appear in the bulletin are described below.

Cereals and cereal products includes ready-to-eat and cooked cereals, pasta, flour, prepared flour mixes, and other cereal products such as corn meal, corn starch, and rice.

Bakery products includes bread (white and other than white), crackers and cookies, biscuits and rolls, cakes, cupcakes, bread and cracker products, pies, tarts, sweet rolls, coffee cakes, doughnuts, and other specified frozen and refrigerated bakery products such as cookies, bread and cake dough, and batter.

Beef includes ground beef, roasts, steaks, veal, and other cuts of beef, excluding canned beef.

Pork includes bacon, pork chops, ham (including canned), roasts, sausage, and other cuts of pork.

[1] It should be noted that the current definition of complete income reporting is different from the 1972–73 definition. A consumer unit reporting zero income in 1972–73 was considered a complete respondent as long as there was no evidence of intent to refuse the income question. In the 1980–81 survey, across-the-board zero income reporting was designated as invalid, and the consumer unit was categorized as an incomplete reporter. Neither survey, however, accounts for possible underreporting. To assure comparability, however, the tables in this bulletin are based on a reclassification of incomplete income reporters in 1972–73 to accord with the 1980–81 definition.

Other meats includes frankfurters, lunch meats such as bologna, liverwurst, and salami; also lamb, mutton, goat, and game.

Poultry includes fresh and frozen chickens and other specified fresh and frozen poultry (Cornish hens, turkey, duck, etc.).

Fish and seafood includes canned fish and seafood and fresh or frozen finfish and shellfish.

Eggs includes fresh eggs as well as powdered eggs and egg substitutes.

Fresh milk and cream includes fresh whole milk and other fresh milk such as buttermilk and fresh cream (including table cream, whipping cream, fresh sour cream, and fresh sour cream dressings).

Other dairy products includes butter, cheese, ice cream and ice cream products, yogurt, powdered milk, condensed and evaporated milk, liquid and powdered diet beverages, malted milk, milk shakes, chocolate milk, and other specified dairy products.

Fresh fruits includes all fresh fruits.

Fresh vegetables includes all fresh vegetables.

Processed fruits includes all frozen fruits and fruit juices, canned and dried fruits, and canned or bottled fruit juices.

Processed vegetables includes frozen vegetables and canned and dried vegetables and vegetable juices.

Sugar and other sweets includes sugar, candy and chewing gum, artificial sweeteners, jams, jellies, preserves, fruit butters, syrup, fudge mixes, icings, and other specified sweets.

Nonalcoholic beverages includes diet and nondiet carbonated drinks (cola, fruit, and other carbonated drinks), coffee (roasted, instant, and freeze dried), tea (loose, instant, and ready-to-drink) and other nonalcoholic beverages, including noncarbonated fruit drinks, breakfast substitutes, chocolate flavored powders, and other specified nonalcoholic beverages.

Fats and oils includes margarine, shortening and salad dressings, nondairy cream substitutes and imitation milk, and peanut butter.

Miscellaneous prepared foods includes frozen prepared meals and other foods, canned and packaged soups, potato chips, nuts and other snacks, condiments and seasonings, olives, pickles, relishes, sauces and gravies, baking needs and other specified condiments, other canned and packaged prepared foods, salads, desserts, and baby foods.

Food away from home includes lunch, dinner, breakfast, and brunch; snacks and nonalcoholic beverages at restaurants, vending machines, and carryouts, including tips; also includes board, meals for someone away at school, and catered affairs.

Alcoholic beverages includes beer and ale, wine, whiskey, and other alcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home, as well as beer and ale, wine, whiskey, and other alcoholic beverages purchased at restaurants in home city (not on trips).

Tobacco products and smoking supplies includes cigarettes, cigars, snuff, loose smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and smoking accessories such as cigarette or cigar holders, pipes, flints, lighters, pipe cleaners, and other specified smoking supplies.

Personal care products and services includes *products for the hair*: Hair coloring, shampoos, conditioners, home permanent kits, hairsprays, setting gels or lotions, barber sets, cutting shears, bobbie pins and hair clips, brushes, combs, curlers, and hairpieces and wigs; *oral hygiene products*: Toothpaste, mouthwash, toothbrushes, and other dental products; *shaving needs*: Aftershave lotions, shaving creams or soaps, razor blades, razors, and other shaving articles; *cosmetics and bath products*: Toilet soap, lipstick, gloss, rouge, skin creams and liquids, face and body powder, eye cosmetics, bath oils, cologne, perfume, nail preparations and manicure implements; *electric personal care appliances*: Hair dryers, hair setters, shavers, toothbrushes, and other similar electric appliances; *other personal care products*: Deodorants, depilatories, suntan lotions, sanitary supplies, and foot care products; *personal care services for males and females*: Hair care services (haircuts, bleaching, tinting, coloring, conditioning treatments, permanents, press and curls), styling and other services for wigs and hairpieces, body massage or slenderizing treatment, facials, manicures, pedicures, shaves, electrolysis, health club memberships, and repair and maintenance of electric personal care appliances.

Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies includes internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs, topicals and dressings, antiseptics, bandages, cotton, first aid kits, contraceptives, syringes, ice bags, thermometers, sun lamps, vaporizers, heating pads, medical appliances such as braces, canes, crutches and walkers, eyeglasses, and hearing aids.

Housekeeping and garden supplies includes *laundry and cleaning supplies*: Bleaches, detergents, fabric softeners, presoaks, starch, water softeners, and other items specified as laundry products; *other cleaning supplies*: Floor wax, oven cleaners, furniture polish and cleaners, rug and upholstery cleaners, scouring pads, scouring powder, spot remover, wax remover, window cleaner, and other items specified as cleaning items; *cleaning and toilet tissue*: Paper towels, napkins, toilet tissue, and facial tissue; *stationery supplies*: Stationery, greeting cards, giftwrap, ribbons, masking tape, transparent tape, adhesives, pens, and pencils; *miscellaneous household products*: Aluminum foil, paper and plastic bags, cups, plates, and flatware, wax paper, ice, air fresheners, deodorizers, insect sprays, insect powders and liquids, light bulbs and swimming pool supplies; and

lawn and garden supplies: Fertilizers, insecticides, outdoor plants, bulbs, seeds, stones, mulches, peat moss, and top soil.

Electricity and piped gas includes electricity and piped (or natural) gas.

Fuel oil and other fuels includes fuel oil, bottled (or tank) gas, coal, and miscellaneous fuels such as kerosene and wood.

Gasoline, motor oil, coolants, and similar products includes gasoline, gasohol and diesel fuel, motor oil, antifreeze and coolants, brake fluid, transmission oil, gasoline additives, oil additives, and other motor fuels.

Appendix B. Survey Methods

Sample design

Data for the Diary survey are collected from a nationwide probability sample of households designed to be representative of the total civilian noninstitutional population. In addition to the population residing in regular housing units, persons residing in selected group quarters are also represented.

Geographic coverage. A sample of geographic areas, called primary sampling units (PSU's), is selected for the survey.[1] The set of sample PSU's consists of 101 geographic areas, 85 of which are urban areas that have been previously defined and selected for the BLS Consumer Price Index. The PSU's are classified according to five categories: "A" PSU's, which comprise 27 "certainty" areas (i.e., they are self-representing) and are primarily large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's); "B" PSU's, which comprise 20 SMSA's, each with a total 1970 population of over 400,000; "C" PSU's, which comprise 22 SMSA's with a total 1970 population of 400,000 or less; "D" PSU's, which comprise 16 urban places in all areas outside of SMSA's; and "E" PSU's, which comprise 16 rural areas. A controlled selection procedure is followed to insure proper geographic distribution of the selected PSU's.

Sampling frame. The sampling frame for the survey is developed from the 1970 census 20-percent-sample data file which includes those households completing the long-form questionnaire. This file is updated for the period from the 1970 census to the time of the interview each year using reports of building permits issued since 1970 for privately financed residential construction. These units are sampled independently within each PSU. Measures are also taken to account for units missed in the 1970 enumeration and conversions, mobile homes put in place, and group quarters constructed since 1970. Housing units designated for interview are evenly distributed throughout the calendar year except for the month of December, when the sample is augmented to account for substantially increased buying activity during the holiday season.

[1] A primary sampling unit (PSU) is usually a county or group of contiguous counties, except in certain areas of the Northeast, where a PSU is defined as a cluster of towns. A PSU may include both urban and rural areas as well as farm and nonfarm areas.

Level of participation

Approximately 7,500 consumer units are scheduled for selection in each year of the Diary survey. Of these, some are found to be vacant, nonexistent, or ineligible for the period and are therefore not surveyed. Of those remaining, some cannot be contacted by the interviewer, some refuse to participate, and some are temporarily absent for reasons such as a vacation. Sample units at which the occupants are temporarily absent are included in the final sample. These consumer units, along with those from whom data are collected, make up 85 to 90 percent of the eligible sample in each survey year.

Weighting

Weights are assigned to each consumer unit participating in the survey in order to provide estimates for the U.S. urban population. The weights are a product of several factors: The probability of selection of the housing unit; a December seasonal factor; a factor to adjust for subsampling in the field; a noninterview adjustment; a national ratio-estimate adjustment for age, sex, and race to urban civilian, noninstitutional population controls; and a final adjustment based upon family composition. The weighting process is performed each month on diaries beginning within the month, and each week's interview is weighted separately. These weights are derived from the urban control totals of the Current Population Survey.

Data collection

The Bureau of the Census collects the data for BLS. At the beginning of the 2-week collection period, the Census interviewer uses the Household Characteristics Questionnaire to record information on the age, sex, race, marital status, and family relationships of members of the sample

unit, and on the work experience and earnings of each member. At this time the interviewer also leaves the Diary Questionnaire, or daily expense record, with the consumer unit. (See appendix C.)

The Diary Questionnaire, designed as a self-reporting, product-oriented diary, is used by respondents to record all expenses incurred during participation in the survey. It is divided by day of purchase and by a broad classification of goods and services.

At the end of the first week, the interviewer picks up the diary, reviews the entries, clarifies any questions, and leaves a second diary. The interviewer picks up the second diary at the end of the next week and reviews the entries. At the same time, the interviewer again uses the Household Characteristics Questionnaire to collect previous-year information on the work experience, occupation, industry, retirement status, earnings from wages and salaries, net income from business or profession, net income from one's own farm, and income from other sources. This information, along with the other household characteristics data, is collected to permit (a) classification of families for analysis; (b) determination of the eligibility of the family for inclusion in the population covered by the Consumer Price Index; and (c) adjustment for nonresponse by families who do not cooperate in the survey.

Each week of a consumer unit's participation in the survey is treated as a separate occurrence. Table B-1 indicates the total number of weekly diaries represented by the data in the 27 reference tables.

Data processing

The Bureau of the Census performs a preliminary set of clerical processing activities, including a number of critical data edits and adjustments. Data in the diaries are reviewed during a field edit for completeness and consistency. All notes are reviewed so that expenditure data can be transcribed to the questionnaire for keypunching. In addition, item codes are assigned to the reported expenditure items, household and consumer unit codes are assigned to each family member, and industry and occupation codes are entered for each working family member. At the completion of the clerical processing activities, the data are keypunched and loaded onto computer tapes.

The data are then processed by computer to (a) calculate population weights based on BLS specifications, (b) impute demographic characteristics for missing or inconsistent demographic data, (c) impute values for weeks worked when nonresponse is encountered, and (d) apply appropriate sales taxes to the expenditure items. Finally, a computer file of the data base containing these data is produced and transmitted to BLS monthly.

Table B-1. Number of weekly diaries represented in each column of reference tables 1-27

Table number	Column								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	19,772	15,349	3,364	2,999	2,946	2,927	3,113	4,423	
2	19,772	15,349	2,449	2,700	2,190	1,858	3,152	3,000	4,423
3	19,772	2,830	4,502	3,197	2,890	2,824	3,529		
4	19,772	6,139	5,465	3,196	2,745	1,253	974		
5	19,772	4,539	5,286	5,355	4,592				
6	19,772	10,800	4,048	1,368	2,949	1,724	711	1,111	7,861
7	19,772	1,969	4,170	1,728	4,106	5,935	1,864		
8	4,539	3,355	562	644	450	393	727	579	1,184
9	5,286	4,100	636	705	582	511	909	757	1,186
10	5,355	4,226	805	742	649	500	773	757	1,129
11	4,592	3,668	446	609	509	454	743	907	924
12	2,830	2,396	984	545	363	212	214	78	434
13	4,502	3,762	201	547	628	644	1,029	713	740
14	3,197	2,509	121	216	262	321	734	855	688
15	2,890	2,103	119	228	234	244	538	740	787
16	2,824	2,087	241	310	318	256	486	476	737
17	3,529	2,492	783	854	385	181	151	138	1,037
18	9,225	7,184	1,587	1,419	1,382	1,352	1,444	2,041	
19	9,225	7,184	1,177	1,353	1,059	880	1,480	1,235	2,041
20	9,225	1,323	2,064	1,413	1,345	1,402	1,678		
21	9,225	2,918	2,543	1,486	1,244	593	441		
22	9,225	2,102	2,550	2,479	2,094				
23	10,547	8,165	1,777	1,580	1,564	1,575	1,669	2,382	
24	10,547	8,165	1,272	1,347	1,131	978	1,672	1,765	2,382
25	10,547	1,507	2,438	1,784	1,545	1,422	1,851		
26	10,547	3,221	2,922	1,710	1,501	660	533		
27	10,547	2,437	2,736	2,876	2,498				

As the monthly Diary data tapes are received, BLS creates a quarterly data base which is screened for invalid coding and inconsistent relationships as well as for extreme values that may have been recorded or keypunched erroneously. Coding and extreme-value errors are corrected before further processing.

Selected portions of the Diary data are also subjected to automated imputation and allocation routines when respondents report insufficient detail to meet publication requirements. The imputation routines assign qualifying information to data items when there is clear evidence of invalid nonresponse. For example, food expenditures are assigned packaging codes and apparel expenditures are assigned to age/sex groups. Allocation routines are also performed to transform reports of nonspecific items into specific ones. For example, when respondents report expenditures for "meat" rather than beef or pork, allocations are made using proportions derived from item-specific reports in other completed diaries.

Finally, income data are processed through a routine that identifies and codes the data as being either complete or incomplete. This distinction is based upon a well-defined set of rules regarding the reporting of the various types of income received by individual members and the consumer unit as a whole. Even though incomplete reporting is identified, no income imputation is performed. However, the option of imputing income in the future is being studied.

Reliability of the data

Sample surveys are subject to sampling errors because observations are not taken from the entire population. The standard error of an estimate, which is the accepted measure of its sampling error, is an estimate of the difference between the sample estimate and the true value which would have been obtained from a complete census. The chances that an estimate from a given sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than one standard error are approximately 68 out of 100. The chances that the difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error are approximately 90 out of 100, and the chances that the difference would be less than 2 times the standard error are approximately 95 out of 100.

Estimates of standard errors associated with the estimates shown in reference tables 1-27 are available upon request from the Division of Living Conditions Studies, Office of Prices and Living Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Appendix C. Questionnaires

Excerpts from Household Characteristics Questionnaire:

Section 1 – HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

PGM 1

(151) 1a. Are these living quarters –
1 Owned or being bought, other than as a cooperative or condominium, by someone in this unit?
2 Owned or being bought as a cooperative or condominium by someone in this unit?
3 Rented for cash rent?
4 Occupied without payment of cash rent?
Ask if code 3 or 4 filled in item 1a and not apparent by observation.
b. Are these living quarters presently used as student housing by a college or university?
(152) 1 YES 2 NO

• *Ask if code 1 or 2 in item 1a.*
1c. Do you have a mortgage on this property?
(153) 1 YES 2 NO

(154) 1d. Are these living quarters used partly for business or rented to others?
1 No – *Go to item 2*
2 Part business
3 Rented to others
4 Both business and rented to others

(155) 1e. What percent of the expenses is counted as a business expense?
_____.00 percent

(156) 2. LIVING QUARTERS
a. Access
1 Direct
2 Through another unit
(157) b. Complete kitchen facilities
1 For this unit only
2 Also used by another household
3 None – *Go to item 2c*

(158) 2c. If NONE and unit is unoccupied – Did last occupants have complete kitchen facilities?
1 For this unit only
2 Also used by another HHld
3 None

(159) 2d. Housing unit
1 House, apartment, flat
2 HU in special place
3 Mobile home or trailer not in special place
4 HU not specified above – *Describe*

(160) 2e. Other unit
1 Quarters not HU in rooming house or boarding house
2 Vacant site for mobile home or tent
3 Not specified above – *Describe*

PGM 7 — HOUSEHOLD RECORD – *FILL FOR ALL PERSONS LIVING HERE*

PROCESSING USE ONLY	3. CONSUMER UNIT NUMBER	4. PERSON LINE NO.	5. *Mark box next to respondent's name*	6. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (Last name first) What are the names of all persons living or staying here? Start with the name of the person or one of the persons who (owns rents) this home. *List all persons who usually live here and all persons who are temporarily absent. Be sure to include infants under 1 year of age.*	7. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON Example: Reference person, husband, wife, son, daughter in-law, partner, lodger, lodger's wife, etc. HH code / CU code	8. AWAY AT COLLEGE *(Ask if not apparent from observation)* Are any of these persons living away at college? *If YES is marked below for a person, mark NO in Item 9 without asking.* YES / NO	9. HOUSEHOLD MEMBER Is this . . .'s usual place of residence? *Mark YES if no usual residence elsewhere.* YES / NO	GO TO ITEM 10 BELOW	11. BIRTH DATE What was the month and year of . . .'s birth? Example: 01–40 12–05 MO. / YR.	12. AGE *Enter age at time of interview.*	13. MARITAL STATUS Is . . . now – 1 – Married? 2 – Widowed? 3 – Divorced? 4 – Separated? 5 – Never married? *Enter code*	14. SEX 1 – Male 2 – Female *Enter code*	15. RACE What is the race of each person in this household? *(Show Information Booklet)* *Enter code from below*	16. ORIGIN ANCESTRY What is . . .'s ethnic origin or ancestry? *(Show Information Booklet)* *Enter code from below*	17. ARMED FORCES MEMBER *ASK if 16–65 years –* Is . . . now in the Armed Forces? YES / NO	EDUCATION *Fill for all household members 14 years old or older* 18. LEVEL What is the highest grade or year of regular school . . . has ever attended? *Enter code from below*	19. COMPLETION Did . . . complete that grade (year)? YES / NO	20. ATTENDING COLLEGE *ASK if code 12–18 in item 18.* Is . . . currently enrolled in a college or university either as a full-time or part-time student? YES / NO
(201)		01	1			1 / 2	1 / 2							1 / 2		1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2
(202)			1			1 / 2	1 / 2							1 / 2		1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2

Section 2 – CONSUMER UNIT CHARACTERISTICS

INTERVIEWER – Ask items 1–6 at week 1 placement.

PGM 1

1a. Since the 1st of *(month, 3 months ago)*, how often did you and other members of your CU shop at the grocery store, not including specialty stores?
(401) Week / (402) Month } _____ Times per
(403) 0 Never – *Go to item 2a*

b. What was the usual amount of your purchase per visit?
(404) $ _____.00

c. About how much of this amount was for food and nonalcholic beverages?
(405) $ _____.00
0 None

2a. Since the 1st of *(month, 3 months ago)*, have any members of your CU received any Federal Food Stamps?
(406) 1 Yes
2 No – *Go to item 3a*

b. What is the dollar value of the food that could be purchased with these stamps?
(407) $ _____.00

3a. Do you own an automobile, truck, or other vehicle? *Do not include any vehicle which is used entirely for business purposes.*
(408) 1 Yes
2 No – *Go to item 4*

b. How many?
(409) _____ Number

c. Is this (are any of these) vehicle(s) used partially for business?
(410) 1 Yes
2 No – *Go to item 4a*

If more than one vehicle in Item 3b.
d. How many?
(411) _____ Number

If partly for business in Item 3c.
e. What percent of your total vehicle expense is counted as a business expense? *Enter to nearest whole percent.*
(412) _____.00 Percent

Ask only if preschool and school-age children in the CU.
4a. During the past 3 months, have you or members of your CU purchased or received free, any meals at school or in a preschool program?
(425) 1 Yes
2 No – *Go to item 5*

b. *If YES* – What are the names of all CU members who purchased or received free meals at school?
Enter in column a the name of each CU member purchasing or receiving meals at school, then ask columns b through f for each name entered.

PGM 5 PROCESSING USE ONLY	a Name	b *Enter line number from sec. 1, item 4.*	c Did you pay the full amount, a reduced amount, or were the meals free? 1 – Full amount 2 – Reduced amount 3 – Free – *Go to column e.*	d What is the usual weekly expense for the meals . . . purchased at school?	e During the past 3 months, how many weeks did . . . purchase or receive meals?	f At what public school system or private school were these meals purchased or received?	g PROCESSING USE ONLY School code
(426)				$ .00			
(427)				$ .00			
(428)				$ .00			
(429)				$ .00			
(430)				$ .00			

5. What is your telephone number? Area code / Number

6. What is the best time of day to call or visit? a.m. p.m.

Section 4 – INCOME

Part A | PGM 1 | *INTERVIEWER – Complete at week 2 pick-up.*

1. INTERVIEWER ITEM
Enter the first name and line number of each CU member 14 years old and over.

PROCESSING USE ONLY	(601)	1
a. NAME		
b. LINE NUMBER	(602)	

2. In the last 12 months, how many weeks did . . . work either full-time or part-time, not counting work around the house? *Include paid vacation and paid sick leave.*
(603) _____ Weeks
0 ☐ Did not work – *Go to item 5*

3. In the weeks that . . . worked, how many hours did . . . usually work per week?
(604) _____ Hours per week

4a. In the job in which . . . received the most earnings during the past 12 months, for whom did . . . work? *Name of company, business, organization, or other employer.*

b. What kind of business or industry was it?
For example: TV and radio Mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm.
(605) ☐☐☐☐ OFFICE USE ONLY

c. What kind of work did . . . do?
For example: Electrical engineer, store clerk, typist, farmer.
(606) ☐☐☐☐ OFFICE USE ONLY

d. What were . . .'s most important activities or duties?
For example: Types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, finishes concrete.

Ask if not evident –
e. Was . . .
CODE
1 – An employee of a PRIVATE company, business, or individual working for wages or salary?
2 – A government employee? *Federal, State, or local*
3 – Self-employed in OWN business, professional practice, or farm?
4 – Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?
(607) _____ Code

Ask if code 3 and not a farm –
Is the business incorporated?
(608) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

Ask if item 2 marked "Did not work" –
5. What was the main reason . . . did not work during the past 12 months? Was . . .
CODE
1 – Ill, disabled, unable to work?
2 – Taking care of home/family?
3 – Going to school?
4 – Could not find work?
5 – Retired?
6 – Doing something else? *Specify*
(609) _____ Code

6. During the past 12 months, did . . . receive any money in –

a. Wages or salary? *Include commissions, tips, Armed Forces pay and allowances.*
(610) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

If YES – **What was the amount of income received before any deductions?**
(611) $ _____ .00

b. Income or loss from . . .'s own nonfarm business partnership, or professional practice?
(612) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

If YES – **What was the amount of income or loss after expenses?**
(613) $ _____ .00
(614) 1 ☐ Loss

c. Income or loss from . . .'s own farm?
(615) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

If YES – **What was the amount of income or loss after expenses?**
(616) $ _____ .00
(617) 1 ☐ Loss

7. During the past 12 months, did . . . receive from the U.S. Government any money –

a. From Social Security checks?
Green colored check.
(618) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

b. From Railroad Retirement checks?
(619) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

If YES – **How much did . . . receive in Social Security benefits and Railroad Retirement checks prior to deduction for medical insurance premiums under Medicare?**
(620) $ _____ .00

8. During the past 12 months, did . . . receive –

a. Any Supplemental Security Income checks from the U.S. Government?
Gold colored check.
(621) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

b. Any Supplemental Security Income checks from the State or local government?
(622) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

If YES for Items 8a and/or 8b – **How much did . . . receive in Supplemental Security Income checks altogether?**
(623) $ _____ .00

NOTES

Section 4 – INCOME – Continued

INTERVIEWER – Complete at week 2 Pick-up.

Part B

PGM 1

1. During the past 12 months, did you or any member of your CU receive income from any of the following –	
a. Income from workmen's or unemployment compensation; veteran's payments; public assistance or welfare from Federal, State, or local welfare offices?	(701) 1 [ ] Yes 2 [ ] No – *Go to Item 1b*
If YES – **(1) How much was received from unemployment compensation?**	(702) $ _____ [00] o [ ] None
(2) How much was received from workmen's compensation and veteran's payments, including education benefits but excluding military retirement?	(703) $ _____ [00] o [ ] None
(3) How much was received from public assistance or welfare including money received from job training grants such as Job Corps?	(704) $ _____ [00] o [ ] None
b. Income from interest on savings accounts or bonds?	(705) 1 [ ] Yes 2 [ ] No – *Go to Item 1c*
If YES – **How much was received?**	(706) $ _____ [00]
c. Regular income from dividends, royalties, estates, or trusts?	(707) 1 [ ] Yes 2 [ ] No – *Go to Item 1d*
If YES – **How much was received?**	(708) $ _____ [00]
d. Income from pensions or annuities from private companies, military, or Government?	(709) 1 [ ] Yes 2 [ ] No – *Go to Item 1e*
If YES – **How much was received?**	(710) $ _____ [00]
e. Net income or loss from any type of rental of rooms or living quarters?	(711) 1 [ ] Yes 2 [ ] No – *Go to Item 1f*
If YES – **(1) How much net income or loss was received from roomers or boarders?**	(712) $ _____ [00] o [ ] None (713) 1 [ ] Loss
(2) How much net income or loss was received from payments from other rental units?	(714) $ _____ [00] o [ ] None (715) 1 [ ] Loss
f. Income from regular contributions from: (1) Alimony or child support?	(716) 1 [ ] Yes 2 [ ] No
(2) Other sources such as from persons outside the CU?	(717) 1 [ ] Yes 2 [ ] No – *If Item f, 1 is "No," go to Item 2*
If YES for (1) or (2) – **Altogether how much was received?**	(718) $ _____ [00]

Excerpt from Diary Questionnaire:

Please provide the following information when recording purchases of these items:

- **FOOD AND BEVERAGES**
  - **Milk** – Specify if whole, skim, half and half, condensed, etc.
  - **Bread** – if white, whole-wheat, rye, pumpernickel, etc.
  - **Beef** – Specify the cut and describe, such as round steak, sirloin steak, ground beef, prime ribs, etc.
  - **Pork** – Specify the cut and describe, such as loin roast, fresh whole ham, spareribs, bacon, etc.
  - **Chicken** – Specify if whole or parts (sold separately).
  - **Soft Drinks** – Specify if cola or other type, if not cola, specify if carbonated or noncarbonated.
  - **Coffee** – Specify if instant or ground.
- **CLOTHES** – Specify type of clothing, or give description of item purchased and enter the code for the age and sex of the person for whom the item was purchased.
- **DOCTOR BILLS** – Specify type of doctor visited, such as general practitioner, internist, etc.
- **MEDICINE** – Specify if prescribed or over-the-counter.
- **LAUNDRY** – If coin-operated laundry is used, be sure amount is recorded.

EXAMPLES OF SOME FOOD ITEMS AND OTHER DAILY ENTRIES

Item description (PGM 5)	a LINE NO.	PROCESSING USE	b Describe item purchased	c Number of cans, bottles, etc.	d Net weight or volume per bottle, can, etc.	e Is this item – Mark (X) one: Fresh	Frozen	Bottled or canned	Other	f Total cost (Exclude sales tax) Dollars	Cents
Part 1 FOOD AND BEVERAGES	001		Milk - skim	1	1/2 gal.	X					94
	002		Orange juice	2	6 oz.		X			1	20
Dairy and Bakery Products	003		100% Bran cereal	1	16 oz.				X		99
Pastry, brownies, bread, milk, cream, eggs, etc.	004										
	005										
	006										

Item description (PGM 4)	a LINE NO.	PROCESSING USE	b Describe item purchased	c Total cost (Exclude sales tax) Dollars	Cents	d Was this bought for someone outside your household? (Mark (X)) YES	NO	e For whom was this clothing item purchased? CODE 1 – Male 16 and over 2 – Female 16 and over 3 – Male 2 through 15 4 – Female 2 through 15 5 – Under 2 years (Enter code)
Part 4 CLOTHING, SHOES, AND JEWELRY	090		14K Gold Neck Chain	25	95	X		2
	091		Shirt	13	95		X	1
Dresses, shirts, socks, hose, ties, hats, pants, handkerchiefs, skirts, pajamas, etc.	092							
	093							
	094							
	095							

Item description (PGM 4)	a LINE NO.	PROCESSING USE	b List meals, snacks, or beverages purchased	c Total cost (Include tips) Dollars	Cents	d Food or beverages purchased at lounge or restaurant: Were alcoholic beverages included in total cost? (Mark (X)) YES	NO	If YES, How much? Dollars	Cents
Part 3 MEALS, SNACKS, AND BEVERAGES PURCHASED AT A RESTAURANT, CARRY-OUT, ETC.	070		Dinner	12	00	X		2	95
	071		Cocktails	6	00	X		6	00
	072								
Breakfasts, dinners, school lunches, vending machine snacks, and drinks	073								
	074								

Item description (PGM 3)	a LINE NO.	PROCESSING USE	b Describe item purchased	c Total cost (Exclude sales tax) Dollars	Cents	d Was this bought for someone outside your household? (Mark (X)) YES	NO
Part 5 ALL OTHER PURCHASES AND EXPENSES	110		Ampicillin (Prescribed by doctor)	6	25		X
	111		Postage Stamps	4	50		X
Cleaning and laundry supplies, paper products	112		Cigarettes	5	50	X	
	113						
	114						
Household help, babysitters							

Bureau of Labor Statistics Regional Offices

Region I
1603 JFK Federal Building
Government Center
Boston, Mass. 02203
Phone: (617) 223-6761

Region II
Suite 3400
1515 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10036
Phone: (212) 944-3121

Region III
3535 Market Street
P.O. Box 13309
Philadelphia, Pa. 19101
Phone: (215) 596-1154

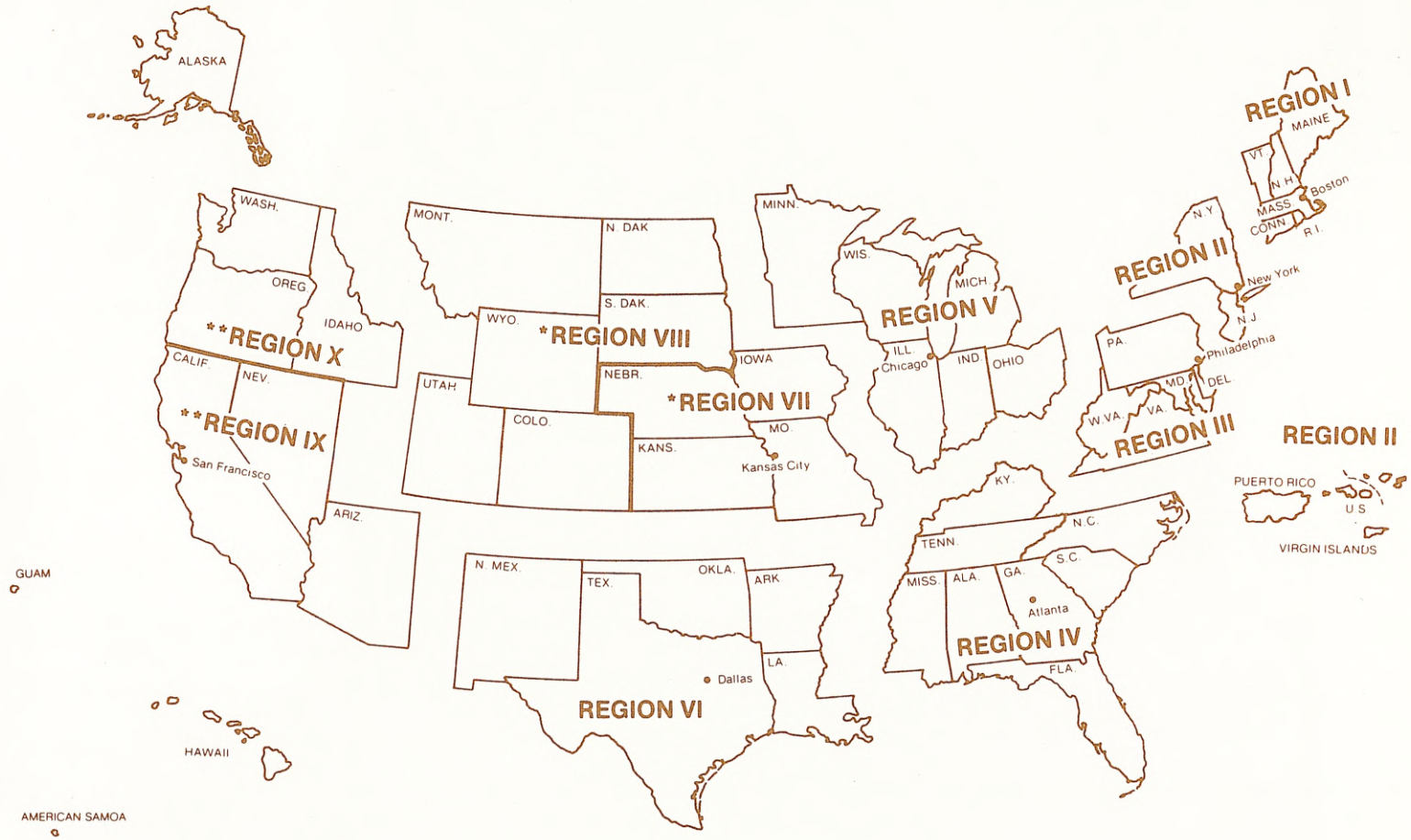
Region IV
1371 Peachtree Street, NE.
Atlanta, Ga. 30367
Phone: (404) 881-4418

Region V
9th Floor
Federal Office Building
230 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, Ill. 60604
Phone: (312) 353-1880

Region VI
Second Floor
555 Griffin Square Building
Dallas, Tex. 75202
Phone: (214) 767-6971

Regions VII and VIII*
911 Walnut Street
Kansas City, Mo. 64106
Phone: (816) 374-2481

Regions IX and X**
450 Golden Gate Avenue
Box 36017
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
Phone: (415) 556-4678



* Regions VII and VII are serviced by Kansas City

**Regions IX and X are serviced by San Francisco