Personal Consumption by Husbands and Wives

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Introduction

In wrongful death damages, personal consumption dollars represent the portion of total household expenditures that are exclusive to the decedent alone. Most of the personal consumption estimates in the forensic economic literature are computed from *Consumer Expenditure Survey* (CEX) printed tables that delineate approximately twenty summary expenditure groups by household size and income.[1] Ireland and Depperschmidt (1999) presented a compilation of personal consumption articles that rely on the CEX summary table data with recent like-articles being written by Ajwa, Martin and Vavoulis (2000) and Ruble, Patton, and Nelson (2004). Trout and Foster (1993) and Scoggins (2001) both used the CEX Interview microdata to compute personal consumption estimates specific to husbands and wives. Unfortunately, those two studies ignored the Diary part of the CEX which includes significant household expenditures relevant to personal consumption and they continued to use the summary group tabulations of each household's expenditures.

This paper uses CEX microdata to provide new personal consumption estimates for husbands and wives by their work status and by the number of children living in the home. Instead of relying on summary expenditures, all 700 micro-expenditure items within the CEX Interview and Diary surveys are incorporated into the analysis. Like Trout and Foster and Scoggins, the expenditure data is specific to husbands and wives, but this study goes further by using all of the CEX Interview and Diary microdata instead of just summary Interview data.

Husband and wife specific data by their work status and number of children living at home are important delineations in reliably computing personal consumption applicable to the loss of

[1] The bi-annual CEX reports referred to can be found on the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Internet site http://www.bls.gov/cex/.

wage earnings of a married person. Assume the wrongful death of a working married male living only with his wife. If a traditional two-person personal consumption table were used to offset the husband's earnings loss, such an analysis would mix the expenditure data of working and retired husbands along with mixing in the data of households consisting of two single persons or one single person living with a child, etc. Another problem with studies based on summary tables is that total expenditures are usually shown to exceed income at the lower income levels. That result is not necessarily a fault of the CEX, but its presentation of summary figures lumping together low wage earner households with retired persons, students, farmers, etc. whose household expenditures are usually greater than their reported annual income.

This paper begins by describing how the CEX is comprised of two separate surveys and by providing the CEX definitions of expenditures and income. In the next section, we identify the sub-sample of married couple CEX households selected for the analysis. The following section presents the traditional guidelines to decide if expenditures are relevant to personal consumption along with the mathematics used in this paper to calculate the personal consumption dollars of husbands and wives. Personal consumption results for eight delineations of husband and wife led households are presented. The paper concludes by discussing the results and noting that with the addition of future data from the CEX, expansion of this personal consumption analysis can be provided for other household compositions and characteristics.

Consumer Expenditure Survey Design

The CEX uses two independently sampled, personal visit surveys to capture all household expenditures: an Interview survey and a Diary survey. Because the Interview survey covers many items purchased infrequently, its sample size is approximately twice the size of the Diary survey. Neither the Interview nor the Diary surveys provide coverage to all of the expenditures

in households—it is their joint surveying that produces the estimates of total household expenditures that are published annually by the BLS in their summary tables. According to the BLS,[2]

> "The **Interview** survey is designed to collect data on the types of expenditures that respondents can be expected to recall for a period of 3 months or longer. In general, *expenditures reported in the Interview survey either are relatively large,* such as expenditures for property, automobiles, or major appliances, or occur on a fairly regular basis, such as expenditures for rent, utility bills, or insurance premiums." (emphasis added)

and,

> "The primary objective of the **Diary** survey is to obtain detailed *expenditure data on small, frequently purchased items, because such data normally are difficult to recall*. These items include food and beverages, both at home and in eating places; housekeeping supplies and services; nonprescription drugs; and personal care products and services. The Diary survey is not limited to these types of expenditures, but, rather, includes all expenses that the consumer unit incurs during the survey week. Expenses incurred by family members while away from home overnight and for credit and installment plan payments are excluded." (emphasis added)

and,

> "The **integrated** data from the BLS Diary and Interview surveys provide a *complete accounting of consumer expenditures and income, which neither survey component alone is designed to do. Some expenditure items are collected only by either the Diary or the Interview survey.* For example, the Diary collects data on detailed food expenditures and items such as postage and nonprescription drugs, which are not collected in the Interview. The Interview collects data on expenditures for overnight travel and information on reimbursements, such as for medical-care costs or automobile repairs, which are not collected in the Diary. … *For items unique to one or the other survey, the choice of which survey to use as the source of data is obvious.* However, there is considerable overlap in coverage between the surveys. Because of this overlap, the integration of the data presents the problem of determining the appropriate survey component from which to select the expenditure items. *When data are available from both surveys, the more reliable of the two, as determined by statistical methods, is selected.* The selection of the source survey is evaluated periodically." (emphasis added)

In 2005, the integrated CEX used 448 expenditure classification items from the Interview survey and 252 expenditure classification items from the Diary survey in order to form the official estimates of average total expenditures in households.[3]

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[2] Chapter 16 of the BLS Handbook of Methods (http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch16.pdf).

From each household surveyed, the CEX microdata presents (a) the titles of household items purchased; (b) whether the items were consumed by the household members or were gifts to persons living outside the home; (c) the cost of the items including sales taxes; and, (d) various demographic information about the household and its members. Installment payments on goods or services purchased before the survey period are excluded because the full cost of each purchase is recorded on the date of purchase even though full payment may not have been made. Refunds are recorded as negative expenditures.

Household income in the CEX is recorded as the total money earnings and selected money receipts during the 12 months prior to the interview date. Income is the combined income of all members of the surveyed household who are 14 years of age or over. Income consists of wages and salaries before any deductions for taxes, pensions, union dues, etc.; self-employment or farm net income or losses; Social Security and other private and government retirement pensions; interest, dividends, rental income, and other property income; periodic receipts from estates or trust funds; net income or loss from roomers or boarders; unemployment and workers' compensation and veterans' benefits; public assistance, supplemental security income, and food stamps including educational and job training; regular contributions for support including alimony and child support as well as any regular contributions from persons outside the household; and, other income includes money income from care of foster children, cash scholarships, fellowships, or stipends not based on working; and meals and rent as pay. Omitted from CEX income are the proceeds received with the sale of owned assets such as stocks and bonds, homes and automobiles, or other property.

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[3] From the 2004-5 integrated surveys, 80% of total expenditure dollars in households were taken from the Interview survey and 20% of total expenditure dollars were taken from the Diary survey.

Household Selection

Because the CEX underwent important revisions in 2004 related to imputation of household income, there are currently two years of consistent CEX Interview and Diary microdata files (2004 and 2005) available.[4] Having just two years of comparable data prevented a reliable exploration of households of varying compositions and income beyond that of husband and wife led households. Households consisting of multiple families were deleted. For example, a household consisting of a married husband and wife and one set of married parents is removed. Likewise, a household consisting of a married husband and wife and a child who is a single parent is also removed. We do not consider households with wage-earning children in order to (a) prevent parents from consuming a part of their children's income, or (b) skewing personal consumption estimates for the husband or wife because a working child is likely spending a relatively large portion of his or her income on personal consumption related items (e.g., fast-food, clothes, computer games, CD's, transportation, etc). Since self-employed persons' household income includes financial returns (or losses) on assets owned, we deleted households that had positive or negative farm or self-employment income.[5] The final 2004-05 household sample of the United States husband and wife led households with the above restrictions consisted of 42,493 Interviews and 19,179 Diaries.

Divisible Expenditures and Personal Consumption Allocation Rules

To compute personal consumption dollars in the selected husband and wife households, the 700 universal classification code (UCC) expenditure titles were divided into two groups: those

[4] See http://www.bls.gov/cex/csximpute.htm for information about the CEX redesign in 2004.
[5] Consider the case of farmers which often have negative taxable income but with substantial household expenditures; or, consider high income self-employed persons where a significant portion of their income might likely be used for amortization or investment which would reduce ability to consume.

deriving from the Interview survey and those from Diary survey. Once separated, we looked at each expenditure title and followed the customary personal consumption decision-making guidelines regarding whether the expenditure would be subject to divisibility to members of the household or whether it would be an expenditure benefiting the entire household or subset members of the household. For example, most shelter-related expenditures benefit all household members and are not subject to personal consumption. However, food, clothing, medical, and such items would always be considered as personal consumption items. There are semi-divisible expenditure items such as books, music CD's, games, etc. that require some sort of simple, but plausible allocation rule between divisible and joint consumption. Because we are interested in the consumption occurring by specific members currently living inside household, household expenditures for gifts of goods and services for persons living outside of the household unit were deleted.[6]

Since this study uses CEX microdata and the analysis is limited only to the personal consumption expenditures of husbands and wives, the personal consumption allocation mathematics devised here depart in some ways from previously published personal consumption estimates. For example, unlike the summary tables, the CEX microdata contain household expenditures for baby food (ages 0-1); therefore, we can omit baby food from total household food expenditures and allocate non-baby food expenses only to those persons in the household two-years-old and older. Past personal consumption estimates simply divided all food expenditures by the total number of persons in the household which would understate husband and wife food bills.

[6] For husband and wife households, children living away from home are the people for whom gift expenditures would be most relevant. For example, from Table 5 of the 2005 CEX for husband and wife households (ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ce/standard/2005/cucomp.txt), the largest amount of "gift" expenditures was for education (represented by one-third of all gift dollars—likely tuition, books, etc. paid by parents of children living away from home at college). The next largest "gift" expenditure was for shelter (likely rooming expenses paid by parents of children living away from home at college). Next in ranking is apparel, then food, then entertainment.

Summary microdata expenditures and the husband and/or wife personal allocation rules are:

1) Husband and Wife Only Expenditures; **Rule:** ***Husband or wife personal consumption equals total expenditures divided by two.***

   Roasted coffee; Tea; Nonalcoholic beer; Meals as pay; Alcoholic beverages; Pager service; Phone cards; Care for elderly, invalids, handicapped, etc.; Adult day care centers; Household laundry and dry cleaning, sent out; Internet services away from home; Business equipment for home use; Parking fees in home city, excluding residence; Commercial Medicare supplement; Medicare payments; Long term care insurance; Medical care in retirement community, convalescent, or nursing home; Supportive and convalescent medical equipment; Social, recreation, health club membership; Wigs and hairpieces; College tuition, school books, supplies, and equipment for college; Tobacco; Marijuana; Dating services; Occupational expenses; Life, endowment, annuity, other personal insurance.

2) Females Ages 16 and over; **Rule:** ***Wife's personal consumption equals total expenditures divided by number of females ages 16 and over.***

   Women's apparel and footwear; Cosmetics, perfume, bath preparations.

3) Males Ages 16 and over; **Rule:** ***Husband's personal consumption equals total expenditures divided by number of males ages 16 and over.***

   Men's apparel and footwear; Shaving needs.

4) Males and Females Ages 16 and over; **Rule:** ***Husband or wife personal consumption equals total expenditures divided by number of persons in household ages 16 and over.***

   Breakfast, lunch or dinner at full service restaurants; Cellular phone service; Luggage; Personal digital assistants; Watches; Jewelry; Shoe repair and other shoe service; Alteration, repair and tailoring of apparel and; Clothing rental; Watch and jewelry repair; Apparel laundry and dry cleaning not coin-operated; Clothing storage; Drivers' license; Tolls or electronic toll passes; Airline fares; Intercity bus fares; Intracity mass transit fares; Local transportation and parking on out-of-town trips; Taxi fares and limousine services on trips; Taxi fares and limousine services; Intercity train fares; Ship fares; Hair care products; Nonelectric articles for the hair; Electric personal care appliances; Repair of personal care appliances; Deodorants, feminine hygiene, miscellaneous personal.

5) All Persons Ages 2 and over; **Rule:** ***Husband or wife personal consumption equals total expenditures divided by number of persons in household ages 2 and over.***

   Food and non-alcoholic beverages at home; Food prepared by consumer unit on out-of-town trips; Breakfast, lunch, dinner or snacks at fast food, take-out, delivery, concession, vending machines, mobile vendors, employer and school cafeterias; Cleansing and toilet tissue, paper towels and napkins; Calculators; Material for making clothes; Sewing patterns and notions; Coin-operated apparel laundry and dry cleaning; Physician's services; Dental services; Eye care services; Service by professionals other than physician; Lab tests, x-rays; Hospital room and services; Other medical care services; Nonprescription drugs; Nonprescription vitamins; Prescription drugs; Eyeglasses and contact lenses; Hearing aids; Topicals and dressings; Medical equipment; Fees for participant sports; Movie, theater, amusement parks, and other; Admission to sporting events; Fees for recreational lessons; Personal digital audio players; Musical instruments and accessories; Athletic gear, game tables, and exercise equipment; Bicycles; Hunting and fishing equipment; Winter sports equipment; Water sports equipment; Other sports equipment; Souvenirs; Oral hygiene products, articles; Personal care services; Miscellaneous personal services.

6) Semi-divisible Expenditures; **Rule:** ***Husband or wife personal consumption equals total expenditures divided by twice the number of persons in household ages 2 and over (i.e., 50% of expenditures non-divisible and 50% divisible by number of persons in household).***

   Natural and bottled gas; Electricity; Fuel oil; Coal, wood, other fuels; Water/sewer/septic; Soaps and detergents; Other laundry cleaning products; Miscellaneous household products; Bathroom linens; Records, CDs, audio and video tapes; Online gaming services; Streaming, downloading audio and video; Newspapers, magazines, newsletters, and books.

7) Medical Insurance; **Rule:** ***Husband or wife personal consumption equals total expenditures divided by the quantity of two and the division of number of children by two (i.e., the cost of child medical insurance is assumed at 50% of the cost of adult insurance).***

Traditional fee for service health plan; Preferred provider health plan; Health maintenance organization; Other health insurance (BCBS).

8) Vehicle Fuels and Fluids; **Rule:** ***Husband or wife personal consumption equals total expenditures divided by the quantity of three and the division of number of children by three (i.e., the husband, wife, and household each get a weight of one and each child gets a weight of one-third).***
Gasoline, gasohol, diesel, oil, fluids, filters.

9) Vehicle Purchase and Maintenance; **Rule:** ***Husband or wife personal consumption equals total expenditures divided by number of cars and trucks in the household capped at three (i.e., less than two-vehicle households have no personal consumption expense; two-vehicle households have a 50% personal consumption expense; and, three-vehicle or more households have a 33% personal consumption expense).***[7]
Parking at residence; Purchase price of new and used cars and trucks; Automobile finance charges; Lease payments on cars and trucks; Automobile maintenance and repairs; Vehicle registration and inspection; Towing charges; Automobile service clubs.

10) Non-divisible or non-Applicable Expenditures; **Rule:** ***Husband or wife personal consumption does not contain these expenditures.***
Alimony or child support expenditures; Baby food; Food or board at school; Catered affairs; School lunches; Mortgage interest; Property taxes; Insurance; Rent; Property management; Home maintenance, repair, equipment, materials, appliances, and services; Housing while attending school; Lodging on out-of-town trips; Residential telephone; Trash/garbage collection; Babysitting and child care; Day care centers, nursery, and preschools; Housekeeping services; Gardening, lawn care service; Water softening service; Coin-operated household linens laundry and dry cleaning; Stationery, stationery supplies, gift wrap; Postage; Delivery services; Household furniture, furnishings, linens, kitchenware, china, flatware, tableware. flooring, tools, and computers for non-business use; Indoor plants, fresh flowers; Closet and storage items; Boys', girls', and infants' apparel and foot ware; Out-of-town trip vehicle rental; Tolls on out-of-town trips; School bus; Repair of equipment; Televisions, radios, phonographs, VCR's, sound equipment, video game hardware and software; Community antenna, satellite, or cable TV; Pet food; Pet purchase, supplies, medicine; Pet services; Vet services; Toys, games, arts and crafts, and tricycles; Playground equipment; Boats, campers, motorcycles, airplanes; Camping equipment; Cameras, film, photo processing; Fireworks; Elementary and high school tuition, books, and supplies; Lotteries and pari-mutuel losses; Legal fees; Funeral expenses; Safe deposit box rental; Checking accounts, other bank service charges; Cemetery lots, vaults, maintenance fees; Accounting fees; Finance charges excluding mortgage and vehicle; Expenses for other properties; Credit card memberships; Shopping club membership fees; Support for college students; Cash contributions to charities, church, religious organizations, educational institutions, political organizations; Other cash gifts; Other non-health insurance; Payroll deductions for retirement plan or Social Security

The microdata expenditure-item titles are somewhat self-explanatory as being relevant or not to the personal consumption of husbands and wives; however, added are the following observations. Most travel expenses were assigned to persons ages 16 and over in the household—

[7] Vehicle expenses represent a large part of personal consumption, so the households studied are limited to those with a maximum of four cars or trucks in order to reliably measure the primary transportation costs of a husband or wife. For husband and wife households with one vehicle, personal consumption would not include the shared family vehicle. For husband and wife households with two or more vehicles, personal consumption estimates traditionally include the purchase cost of one vehicle. Because total household vehicles can include those seldom used or broken down, to accurately compute the cost of primary transportation, we limit the sample to households with one to four vehicles.

the marginal cost of child travel costs is assumed to be low. Past personal consumption studies attempted to isolate the cost of one vehicle using total vehicle expenditures and the average number of vehicles in the household. That calculation is in error with the realization that "vehicles" in the CEX summary tables include cars, trucks, vans, motorized campers, trailer-type campers, attachable-type campers, motorcycles, motor-scooters, mopeds, boats with and without a motor, and trailers of all forms. The costs for purchasing and maintaining *cars and trucks only* have been separated and allocation of those costs to personal consumption uses the actual number of cars and trucks in the microdata household as opposed to the number of vehicles. Catered affairs (averaging over $800 per incident in the data) are considered family expenses that would continue absent the husband of wife's death (e.g., weddings of children). Since meals as pay are included in CEX household income, those costs are included in personal consumption dollars. Non-catered food and alcohol expenses for guests in the home inflate personal consumption estimates. There are some expenditures that might be relevant to personal consumption in a particular wrongful death case that are omitted from the calculations in this paper. For example, alimony or child support expenditures, Social Security or retirement deductions, or cash payments to charities are not included in these estimates but could be applicable in a particular wrongful death case. If needed to be considered, for accuracy, those costs should be added to the personal consumption estimates in this paper using actual data from a wrongful death case.

Personal Consumption Tables

In tables 1 and 2, the personal consumption dollars for husbands and wives are presented. Table 1 gives personal consumption estimates for husbands and wives from households consisting only of a husband and a wife by the number of wage earners within the household. Table 2 gives personal consumption estimates for husbands and wives from households consisting of a

husband and a wife and children by number of parental wage earners and non-wage earning children within the household. Tables 1 and 2 present the personal consumption data comparably. By household composition and income group, first shown is mean personal consumption dollars and its standard error (presented as a percent of the mean) and then listed is personal consumption as percent of mean household income within the income group. The income groups were chosen to evenly distribute the sampled households across the income levels. Conforming to previous personal consumption studies, in Table 3 ordinary least squares equations are shown which smooth the personal consumption estimates in tables 1 and 2 to a greater number of household income levels. The OLS equation is a second-order polynomial and the coefficients of the regression equation along with the R^2 measure of fit are provided. In tables 4 and 5, the personal consumption estimates using the second-order polynomial smoothed to incremented household income levels are presented.

Discussion of Results

Under the new approach of this paper, the personal consumption of husbands and wives is slightly concave to income and wives consume 3 to 4.5% more of household income than their husbands. The standard errors of mean personal consumption dollars are highest in the low income groups most likely due to consumption gaps between those low income households relying only on annual income for consumption and other low income households using both annual income and wealth or borrowing for consumption.

For the households consisting only of a husband and a wife (Table 1), personal consumption dollars are at their lowest when both the husband and wife work followed by one spouse working and then at their highest in retirement when neither spouse works. This result is partly due to two-earner husband and wife households being on average 12-years younger than one-earner

husband and wife households and 37-years younger than non-earner husband and wife households—the standard consumption life-cycle literature has shown that assets are created at younger ages and consumed at older ages.

For the households consisting of a husband, wife, and children (Table 2), personal consumption dollars of husbands and wives are a declining function of the number of children in the household. Parents consume an average of 17.3% less dollars than non-parents. Average parental consumption falls by 11.2% moving from no children to one child in the home; an additional 6.1% moving from one child to two children in the home; and, an additional 3.5% moving from two children to three children in the home.

Conclusion

The *Consumer Expenditure Survey* microdata provide a wealth of information relevant to the estimation of personal consumption. This paper works to improve personal consumption estimates derived from the CEX by using the Interview and Diary parts of the CEX for married couple households by number of children, household income level, and wage earning status of household members. Instead of working with the approximately twenty-or-so summary expenditure groups that all other forensic economic studies have relied on, the relevance of 700 purchased household items to personal consumption is considered. Because the analysis is limited to the personal consumption of husbands and wives, many of the household expenditures that are attributable to children are not considered as parent consumables which enabled the simplification of the personal consumption mathematics. The personal consumption tables in this paper provide a glimpse to life-cycle consumption to wrongful death cases as married couples move from child-rearing to retirement. As more CEX data becomes available in the future, additions

to this paper can be made to capture additional considerations affecting the personal consumption of husband and wives and other household compositions.

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U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, Interview Survey, 2004-2005.

Table 1. Husband and wife only households by number of working spouses (2004-5 $'s)

A. At Least One Working Spouse		Personal Consumption Husband			Personal Consumption Wife		
Group	Mean	Dollars	Std. Err. %	PC % of Income	Dollars	Std. Err. %	PC % of Income
$10,000 to $19,999	$15,733	$7,467	19.8%	47.0%	$7,543	19.9%	47.5%
$20,000 to $29,999	$25,398	$8,502	10.1%	33.3%	$8,806	10.7%	34.5%
$30,000 to $39,999	$34,831	$8,879	8.3%	25.5%	$9,293	8.7%	26.7%
$40,000 to $49,999	$44,908	$9,511	7.8%	21.2%	$9,879	8.1%	22.0%
$50,000 to $59,999	$54,698	$10,512	7.4%	19.3%	$10,933	8.1%	20.0%
$60,000 to $74,999	$66,703	$11,195	6.3%	16.7%	$11,738	6.4%	17.5%
$75,000 to $89,999	$81,469	$12,329	6.6%	15.1%	$12,933	6.7%	15.8%
$90,000 to $114,999	$100,555	$13,899	7.1%	13.8%	$14,582	7.2%	14.5%
$115,000 to $149,999	$128,850	$16,089	8.9%	12.5%	$16,812	9.4%	13.0%
$150,000 and over	$224,166	$20,917	10.5%	9.5%	$21,519	9.6%	9.8%

B. Exactly One Working Spouse		Personal Consumption Husband			Personal Consumption Wife		
Group	Mean	Dollars	Std. Err. %	PC % of Income	Dollars	Std. Err. %	PC % of Income
$10,000 to $19,999	$15,600	$7,190	22.7%	45.7%	$7,268	23.0%	46.2%
$20,000 to $29,999	$25,122	$8,648	13.2%	34.3%	$8,944	14.2%	35.5%
$30,000 to $39,999	$34,764	$9,635	11.0%	27.8%	$10,078	11.3%	29.1%
$40,000 to $49,999	$44,704	$10,135	11.4%	22.7%	$10,451	11.4%	23.4%
$50,000 to $59,999	$54,755	$10,938	11.0%	20.1%	$11,603	12.4%	21.3%
$60,000 to $74,999	$66,544	$11,948	10.9%	17.9%	$12,712	12.0%	19.1%
$75,000 to $89,999	$80,926	$14,224	13.5%	17.6%	$14,603	13.8%	18.0%
$90,000 to $114,999	$101,521	$15,786	16.9%	15.7%	$16,077	16.9%	16.0%
$115,000 and over	$192,229	$19,999	12.5%	10.6%	$21,782	15.6%	11.6%

C. Both Spouses Work		Personal Consumption Husband			Personal Consumption Wife		
Group	Mean	Dollars	Std. Err. %	PC % of Income	Dollars	Std. Err. %	PC % of Income
$10,000 to $19,999	$16,029	$8,082	33.9%	49.8%	$8,154	33.1%	50.2%
$20,000 to $29,999	$25,814	$8,280	15.8%	31.9%	$8,596	16.1%	33.1%
$30,000 to $39,999	$34,920	$7,867	12.2%	22.5%	$8,234	13.3%	23.5%
$40,000 to $49,999	$45,055	$9,035	10.5%	20.0%	$9,481	11.5%	21.0%
$50,000 to $59,999	$54,672	$10,313	9.6%	18.9%	$10,615	10.6%	19.4%
$60,000 to $74,999	$66,765	$10,933	7.7%	16.3%	$11,409	7.5%	17.0%
$75,000 to $89,999	$81,671	$11,683	7.5%	14.3%	$12,352	7.6%	15.1%
$90,000 to $114,999	$100,295	$13,394	7.8%	13.4%	$14,166	7.9%	14.1%
$115,000 to $149,999	$128,772	$15,991	9.9%	12.4%	$16,626	10.5%	12.9%
$150,000 and over	$223,392	$20,640	12.9%	9.4%	$20,762	10.5%	9.4%

D. Neither Spouse Works		Personal Consumption Husband			Personal Consumption Wife		
Group	Mean	Dollars	Std. Err. %	PC % of Income	Dollars	Std. Err. %	PC % of Income
$10,000 to $19,999	$16,015	$7,274	9.7%	45.4%	$7,404	10.0%	46.2%
$20,000 to $29,999	$24,722	$9,114	8.6%	36.9%	$9,366	8.7%	38.0%
$30,000 to $39,999	$34,498	$9,067	8.5%	26.3%	$9,461	8.9%	27.4%
$40,000 to $49,999	$44,540	$12,203	10.5%	27.4%	$12,585	10.8%	28.3%
$50,000 to $59,999	$54,429	$13,374	16.8%	24.6%	$13,730	16.0%	25.2%
$60,000 to $74,999	$68,022	$14,603	16.4%	21.6%	$15,661	18.5%	23.2%
$75,000 to $89,999	$83,025	$14,935	13.6%	18.1%	$15,714	13.9%	19.1%
$90,000 and over	$125,573	$18,620	16.5%	15.2%	$20,086	21.1%	16.5%

Table 2. Husband and wife households with at least one working spouse by number of non-working children where at least one child is under age 18 (2004-5 $'s)

A. One to four children in home		Personal Consumption Husband			Personal Consumption Wife		
Group	Mean	Dollars	Std. Err. %	PC % of Income	Dollars	Std. Err. %	PC % of Income
$10,000 to $19,999	$15,714	$4,829	11.4%	31.1%	$5,087	11.4%	32.8%
$20,000 to $29,999	$25,125	$6,019	10.6%	24.1%	$6,355	11.7%	25.5%
$30,000 to $39,999	$34,758	$6,632	9.0%	19.1%	$6,948	9.2%	20.0%
$40,000 to $49,999	$44,623	$7,760	7.8%	17.4%	$7,812	7.6%	17.5%
$50,000 to $59,999	$54,603	$8,990	7.7%	16.5%	$9,384	7.9%	17.2%
$60,000 to $74,999	$66,883	$9,033	6.2%	13.5%	$9,407	6.4%	14.1%
$75,000 to $89,999	$81,524	$10,703	6.6%	13.1%	$10,972	6.0%	13.5%
$90,000 to $114,999	$100,402	$12,131	5.9%	12.1%	$12,693	6.2%	12.6%
$115,000 and over	$175,789	$15,438	5.5%	9.0%	$15,936	5.4%	9.3%

B. One child in home		Personal Consumption Husband			Personal Consumption Wife		
Group	Mean	Dollars	Std. Err. %	PC % of Income	Dollars	Std. Err. %	PC % of Income
$10,000 to $19,999	$16,343	$5,069	23.5%	34.3%	$5,116	22.1%	34.7%
$20,000 to $29,999	$25,485	$6,644	18.7%	26.5%	$7,012	19.0%	28.0%
$30,000 to $39,999	$34,704	$7,271	16.7%	20.9%	$7,347	16.1%	21.2%
$40,000 to $49,999	$44,605	$8,809	14.4%	19.7%	$8,747	13.7%	19.5%
$50,000 to $59,999	$54,879	$9,860	13.4%	18.0%	$10,256	14.0%	18.8%
$60,000 to $74,999	$66,757	$9,776	11.1%	14.6%	$10,196	11.3%	15.3%
$75,000 to $89,999	$81,347	$11,391	11.6%	14.0%	$12,056	11.6%	14.8%
$90,000 to $114,999	$100,598	$13,364	11.8%	13.3%	$13,853	12.2%	13.8%
$115,000 and over	$171,306	$15,541	10.2%	9.2%	$16,040	10.0%	9.5%

C. Two children in home		Personal Consumption Husband			Personal Consumption Wife		
Group	Mean	Dollars	Std. Err. %	PC % of Income	Dollars	Std. Err. %	PC % of Income
$10,000 to $19,999	$15,099	$4,843	16.8%	31.6%	$5,284	16.8%	34.4%
$20,000 to $29,999	$24,990	$6,460	16.9%	25.9%	$6,765	18.4%	27.1%
$30,000 to $39,999	$35,047	$6,983	14.0%	20.1%	$7,529	14.7%	21.7%
$40,000 to $49,999	$44,653	$7,642	11.5%	17.1%	$7,765	11.6%	17.4%
$50,000 to $59,999	$54,496	$9,000	11.0%	16.5%	$9,454	11.2%	17.4%
$60,000 to $74,999	$67,013	$8,992	8.8%	13.4%	$9,333	8.9%	14.0%
$75,000 to $89,999	$81,503	$10,825	9.6%	13.3%	$10,901	8.3%	13.4%
$90,000 to $114,999	$100,418	$11,925	7.7%	11.9%	$12,697	8.8%	12.6%
$115,000 and over	$175,472	$15,254	8.0%	8.9%	$15,842	7.9%	9.2%

D. Three children in home		Personal Consumption Husband			Personal Consumption Wife		
Group	Mean	Dollars	Std. Err. %	PC % of Income	Dollars	Std. Err. %	PC % of Income
$10,000 to $19,999	$16,363	$4,753	28.7%	29.5%	$4,689	31.5%	29.1%
$20,000 to $29,999	$25,172	$4,595	21.8%	18.2%	$5,113	27.6%	20.3%
$30,000 to $39,999	$34,585	$5,934	18.9%	17.1%	$6,211	20.3%	17.9%
$40,000 to $49,999	$44,751	$6,890	18.0%	15.5%	$6,956	16.9%	15.6%
$50,000 to $59,999	$54,626	$7,665	19.2%	14.0%	$7,952	19.9%	14.5%
$60,000 to $74,999	$66,910	$8,523	16.4%	12.7%	$8,990	17.3%	13.4%
$75,000 to $89,999	$81,606	$9,839	17.1%	12.1%	$9,909	15.6%	12.2%
$90,000 to $114,999	$99,634	$11,264	15.4%	11.3%	$11,488	14.1%	11.5%
$115,000 and over	$180,443	$15,176	13.2%	8.7%	$15,532	12.4%	8.9%

Table 3. Regression Equations to Smooth Personal Consumption (PC) Estimates to In-Between Income Levels

Polynominal regression	Constant	Income	Income^2	R^2
Table 1A. Husband PC Dollars =	6,050.7	0.0864	-8.811E-08	99.7%
Table 1A. Wife PC Dollars =	6,071.0	0.0962	-1.202E-07	99.7%
Table 1B. Husband PC Dollars =	5,328.9	0.1248	-2.501E-07	99.1%
Table 1B. Wife PC Dollars =	5,649.5	0.1235	-2.057E-07	99.6%
Table 1C. Husband PC Dollars =	6,050.2	0.0784	-5.508E-08	98.4%
Table 1C. Wife PC Dollars =	5,991.4	0.0909	-1.075E-07	98.6%
Table 1D. Husband PC Dollars =	4,607.7	0.1812	-5.643E-07	97.0%
Table 1D. Wife PC Dollars =	4,574.1	0.1915	-5.516E-07	97.5%
Table 1A. Husband PC Dollars =	3,231.5	0.1105	-2.333E-07	99.4%
Table 1A. Wife PC Dollars =	3,425.8	0.1131	-2.376E-07	99.2%
Table 2B. Husband PC Dollars =	3,255.6	0.1320	-3.509E-07	98.6%
Table 2B. Wife PC Dollars =	3,134.8	0.1425	-3.910E-07	98.7%
Table 2C. Husband PC Dollars =	3,603.5	0.1035	-2.114E-07	99.0%
Table 2C. Wife PC Dollars =	3,985.5	0.1025	-1.975E-07	98.6%
Table 2D. Husband PC Dollars =	2,637.2	0.1025	-1.817E-07	99.4%
Table 2D. Wife PC Dollars =	2,831.8	0.1032	-1.812E-07	99.8%

Table 4. Smoothed Personal Consumption Estimates for Husbands and Wives in Husband/Wife Only Households by Number of Working Spouses (2004-05$)

Household Income	Husband and wife only households with at least one working spouse				Husband and wife only households with one working spouse				Husband and wife only households with both spouses working				Husband and wife only households with neither spouse working			
	Husband Personal Consumption		Wife Personal Consumption		Husband Personal Consumption		Wife Personal Consumption		Husband Personal Consumption		Wife Personal Consumption		Husband Personal Consumption		Wife Personal Consumption	
	Dollars	PC % of Income	Dollars	PC % of Income	Dollars	PC % of Income	Dollars	PC % of Income	Dollars	PC % of Income	Dollars	PC % of Income	Dollars	PC % of Income	Dollars	PC % of Income
$15,000	$7,327	48.8%	$7,487	49.9%	$7,144	47.6%	$7,456	49.7%	$7,214	48.1%	$7,331	48.9%	$7,198	48.0%	$7,322	48.8%
$20,000	$7,744	38.7%	$7,947	39.7%	$7,724	38.6%	$8,038	40.2%	$7,596	38.0%	$7,767	38.8%	$8,006	40.0%	$8,183	40.9%
$25,000	$8,156	32.6%	$8,401	33.6%	$8,292	33.2%	$8,609	34.4%	$7,976	31.9%	$8,197	32.8%	$8,785	35.1%	$9,017	36.1%
$30,000	$8,564	28.5%	$8,848	29.5%	$8,847	29.5%	$9,170	30.6%	$8,352	27.8%	$8,622	28.7%	$9,535	31.8%	$9,823	32.7%
$35,000	$8,968	25.6%	$9,290	26.5%	$9,389	26.8%	$9,721	27.8%	$8,726	24.9%	$9,042	25.8%	$10,258	29.3%	$10,601	30.3%
$40,000	$9,367	23.4%	$9,726	24.3%	$9,919	24.8%	$10,261	25.7%	$9,098	22.7%	$9,456	23.6%	$10,952	27.4%	$11,351	28.4%
$45,000	$9,761	21.7%	$10,156	22.6%	$10,437	23.2%	$10,791	24.0%	$9,466	21.0%	$9,865	21.9%	$11,618	25.8%	$12,074	26.8%
$50,000	$10,152	20.3%	$10,580	21.2%	$10,942	21.9%	$11,311	22.6%	$9,832	19.7%	$10,269	20.5%	$12,256	24.5%	$12,770	25.5%
$55,000	$10,537	19.2%	$10,998	20.0%	$11,435	20.8%	$11,821	21.5%	$10,195	18.5%	$10,667	19.4%	$12,866	23.4%	$13,438	24.4%
$60,000	$10,919	18.2%	$11,410	19.0%	$11,915	19.9%	$12,320	20.5%	$10,555	17.6%	$11,059	18.4%	$13,447	22.4%	$14,078	23.5%
$65,000	$11,296	17.4%	$11,815	18.2%	$12,382	19.0%	$12,809	19.7%	$10,913	16.8%	$11,447	17.6%	$14,000	21.5%	$14,691	22.6%
$70,000	$11,669	16.7%	$12,215	17.5%	$12,837	18.3%	$13,288	19.0%	$11,268	16.1%	$11,829	16.9%	$14,525	20.8%	$15,276	21.8%
$75,000	$12,037	16.0%	$12,609	16.8%	$13,280	17.7%	$13,756	18.3%	$11,620	15.5%	$12,205	16.3%	$15,022	20.0%	$15,834	21.1%
$80,000	$12,401	15.5%	$12,997	16.2%	$13,710	17.1%	$14,214	17.8%	$11,969	15.0%	$12,577	15.7%	$15,490	19.4%	$16,364	20.5%
$85,000	$12,760	15.0%	$13,379	15.7%	$14,127	16.6%	$14,662	17.2%	$12,316	14.5%	$12,943	15.2%	$15,931	18.7%	$16,866	19.8%
$90,000	$13,115	14.6%	$13,754	15.3%	$14,532	16.1%	$15,100	16.8%	$12,659	14.1%	$13,303	14.8%	$16,343	18.2%	$17,341	19.3%
$95,000	$13,466	14.2%	$14,124	14.9%	$14,925	15.7%	$15,527	16.3%	$13,000	13.7%	$13,658	14.4%	$16,727	17.6%	$17,788	18.7%
$100,000	$13,812	13.8%	$14,488	14.5%	$15,305	15.3%	$15,944	15.9%	$13,339	13.3%	$14,008	14.0%	$17,083	17.1%	$18,208	18.2%
$110,000	$14,491	13.2%	$15,197	13.8%	$16,027	14.6%	$16,748	15.2%	$14,007	12.7%	$14,691	13.4%	$17,709	16.1%	$18,964	17.2%
$120,000	$15,153	12.6%	$15,883	13.2%	$16,700	13.9%	$17,510	14.6%	$14,664	12.2%	$15,353	12.8%	$18,223	15.2%	$19,610	16.3%
$130,000	$15,797	12.2%	$16,544	12.7%	$17,322	13.3%	$18,231	14.0%	$15,310	11.8%	$15,993	12.3%	$18,624	14.3%	$20,146	15.5%
$140,000	$16,423	11.7%	$17,181	12.3%	$17,894	12.8%	$18,911	13.5%	$15,946	11.4%	$16,612	11.9%				
$150,000	$17,032	11.4%	$17,795	11.9%	$18,417	12.3%	$19,549	13.0%	$16,570	11.0%	$17,210	11.5%				
$160,000	$17,623	11.0%	$18,384	11.5%	$18,889	11.8%	$20,147	12.6%	$17,183	10.7%	$17,785	11.1%				
$170,000	$18,196	10.7%	$18,949	11.1%	$19,311	11.4%	$20,703	12.2%	$17,785	10.5%	$18,340	10.8%				
$180,000	$18,752	10.4%	$19,490	10.8%	$19,684	10.9%	$21,219	11.8%	$18,376	10.2%	$18,872	10.5%				
$190,000	$19,291	10.2%	$20,008	10.5%	$20,006	10.5%	$21,693	11.4%	$18,956	10.0%	$19,384	10.2%				
$200,000	$19,811	9.9%	$20,501	10.3%					$19,525	9.8%	$19,873	9.9%				
$210,000	$20,314	9.7%	$20,970	10.0%					$20,083	9.6%	$20,342	9.7%				
$220,000	$20,800	9.5%	$21,415	9.7%					$20,631	9.4%	$20,788	9.4%				

Table 5. Smoothed Personal Consumption Estimates for Working Husbands and/or Wives in Husband, Wife, and non-Working Children Households (2004-05 $'s)

Household Income	Husband and wife households with at least one working spouse and one to four non-working children with at least one child under the age of 18				Husband and wife households with at least one working spouse and one non-working child under the age of 18				Husband and wife households with at least one working spouse and two non-working children with at least one child under the age of 18				Husband and wife households with at least one working spouse and three non-working children with at least one child under the age of 18			
	Husband Personal Consumption		Wife Personal Consumption		Husband Personal Consumption		Wife Personal Consumption		Husband Personal Consumption		Wife Personal Consumption		Husband Personal Consumption		Wife Personal Consumption	
	Dollars	PC % of Income	Dollars	PC % of Income	Dollars	PC % of Income	Dollars	PC % of Income	Dollars	PC % of Income	Dollars	PC % of Income	Dollars	PC % of Income	Dollars	PC % of Income
$15,000	$4,837	32.2%	$5,185	33.8%	$5,156	34.4%	$5,185	34.6%	$5,109	34.1%	$5,479	36.5%	$4,134	27.6%	$4,339	28.9%
$20,000	$5,349	26.7%	$5,829	28.0%	$5,755	28.8%	$5,829	29.1%	$5,589	27.9%	$5,956	29.8%	$4,615	23.1%	$4,824	24.1%
$25,000	$5,849	23.4%	$6,454	24.4%	$6,336	25.3%	$6,454	25.8%	$6,059	24.2%	$6,424	25.7%	$5,087	20.3%	$5,299	21.2%
$30,000	$6,337	21.1%	$7,059	22.0%	$6,899	23.0%	$7,059	23.5%	$6,519	21.7%	$6,883	22.9%	$5,549	18.5%	$5,765	19.2%
$35,000	$6,814	19.5%	$7,645	20.3%	$7,445	21.3%	$7,645	21.8%	$6,968	19.9%	$7,331	20.9%	$6,003	17.2%	$6,223	17.8%
$40,000	$7,279	18.2%	$8,211	18.9%	$7,973	19.9%	$8,211	20.5%	$7,406	18.5%	$7,769	19.4%	$6,447	16.1%	$6,671	16.7%
$45,000	$7,733	17.2%	$8,757	17.9%	$8,484	18.9%	$8,757	19.5%	$7,834	17.4%	$8,198	18.2%	$6,883	15.3%	$7,110	15.8%
$50,000	$8,175	16.3%	$9,284	17.0%	$8,977	18.0%	$9,284	18.6%	$8,251	16.5%	$8,617	17.2%	$7,309	14.6%	$7,540	15.1%
$55,000	$8,605	15.6%	$9,792	16.2%	$9,453	17.2%	$9,792	17.8%	$8,658	15.7%	$9,025	16.4%	$7,726	14.0%	$7,961	14.5%
$60,000	$9,023	15.0%	$10,279	15.6%	$9,911	16.5%	$10,279	17.1%	$9,054	15.1%	$9,424	15.7%	$8,135	13.6%	$8,373	14.0%
$65,000	$9,430	14.5%	$10,748	15.0%	$10,351	15.9%	$10,748	16.5%	$9,439	14.5%	$9,813	15.1%	$8,534	13.1%	$8,776	13.5%
$70,000	$9,825	14.0%	$11,197	14.5%	$10,774	15.4%	$11,197	16.0%	$9,814	14.0%	$10,193	14.6%	$8,924	12.7%	$9,169	13.1%
$75,000	$10,209	13.6%	$11,626	14.1%	$11,180	14.9%	$11,626	15.5%	$10,179	13.6%	$10,562	14.1%	$9,304	12.4%	$9,554	12.7%
$80,000	$10,581	13.2%	$12,035	13.7%	$11,568	14.5%	$12,035	15.0%	$10,532	13.2%	$10,921	13.7%	$9,676	12.1%	$9,930	12.4%
$85,000	$10,941	12.9%	$12,425	13.3%	$11,938	14.0%	$12,425	14.6%	$10,876	12.8%	$11,271	13.3%	$10,039	11.8%	$10,296	12.1%
$90,000	$11,289	12.5%	$12,796	13.0%	$12,291	13.7%	$12,796	14.2%	$11,208	12.5%	$11,610	12.9%	$10,393	11.5%	$10,654	11.8%
$95,000	$11,626	12.2%	$13,147	12.7%	$12,626	13.3%	$13,147	13.8%	$11,530	12.1%	$11,940	12.6%	$10,737	11.3%	$11,002	11.6%
$100,000	$11,951	12.0%	$13,478	12.4%	$12,944	12.9%	$13,478	13.5%	$11,842	11.8%	$12,260	12.3%	$11,073	11.1%	$11,342	11.3%
$110,000	$12,567	11.4%	$14,083	11.8%	$13,527	12.3%	$14,083	12.8%	$12,433	11.3%	$12,870	11.7%	$11,716	10.7%	$11,993	10.9%
$120,000	$13,136	10.9%	$14,609	11.3%	$14,039	11.7%	$14,609	12.2%	$12,982	10.8%	$13,441	11.2%	$12,323	10.3%	$12,609	10.5%
$130,000	$13,658	10.5%	$15,057	10.9%	$14,482	11.1%	$15,057	11.6%	$13,489	10.4%	$13,972	10.7%	$12,894	9.9%	$13,188	10.1%
$140,000	$14,133	10.1%	$15,426	10.4%	$14,854	10.6%	$15,426	11.0%	$13,953	10.0%	$14,464	10.3%	$13,429	9.6%	$13,731	9.8%
$150,000	$14,562	9.7%	$15,718	10.0%	$15,156	10.1%	$15,718	10.5%	$14,375	9.6%	$14,916	9.9%	$13,927	9.3%	$14,238	9.5%
$160,000	$14,944	9.3%	$15,931	9.7%	$15,388	9.6%	$15,931	10.0%	$14,755	9.2%	$15,329	9.6%	$14,389	9.0%	$14,708	9.2%
$170,000	$15,279	9.0%	$16,066	9.3%	$15,550	9.1%	$16,066	9.5%	$15,093	8.9%	$15,702	9.2%	$14,815	8.7%	$15,142	8.9%
$180,000	$15,568	8.6%	$16,123	8.9%	$15,642	8.7%	$16,123	9.0%	$15,388	8.5%	$16,036	8.9%	$15,204	8.4%	$15,540	8.6%
$190,000	$15,810	8.3%	$16,101	8.6%	$15,663	8.2%	$16,101	8.5%	$15,641	8.2%	$16,330	8.6%	$15,557	8.2%	$15,902	8.4%