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The New & Revised CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, INC.

## **INFORMATION AID**

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# The New & Revised CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES

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Educational Research Service, Inc.

Glen F., Robasson President Director of Research

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## Introduction

The Consumer Price Index (CPI), which has been widely used since 1913 to indicate rising costs and changing economic conditions and to adjust salaries and wages of employees at various levels, has long been under criticism. The traditional CPI, popularly known as the "cost-ofliving index," is correctly termed the *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*. It has been faulted when used as a measure of change in the economic position of the general population. Since the index purports to measure only changes in consumer prices for wage earners and clerical workers in 56 urban areas, it has been considered an inadequate measure of relative changes in the purchasing power of personnel, especially professional personnel, employed in many businesses, industries, schools, colleges, and other governmental agencies. In response to this criticism, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for several years has been working on a new and broader based index.

The new index, titled the *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers* (CPI-U), was introduced on February 27, 1978 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Starting with January 1978 data BLS has been publishing the new CPI-U data monthly. With the introduction of the new index, coverage has been expanded to include salaried workers, professional workers, the self-employed, retired workers, and unemployed persons.

Because of pressure from labor groups and others who are familiar with and have relied heavily on the unrevised *CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* for contractual agreements, BLS will continue reporting it, but in a *revised* form (revised CPI-W) beginning with January 1978 data. Parties that use the CPI in escalation or in other contractual agreements may have a choice of adapting their existing contracts to either the new CPI-U or to the revised CPI-W, explains the Bureau. In order to facilitate transition from the unrevised CPI-W to either the new CPI-U or the revised CPI-W, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will continue to report the old, unrevised CPI-W series of data through June 1978.

The purpose of this Information Aid is to alert school officials to changes and revisions in the Consumer Price Index, to familiarize them with differences between the former CPI and the new and revised indexes, to demonstrate how BLS computes changes in the CPIs, to indicate its appropriate uses, and to describe available sources of information.

# The Consumer Price Index

Since its inception in 1913, the traditional Consumer Price Index has been the most widely used economic indicator of changes in retail prices in the United States. Before the 1978 revision of the CPI, the Bureau of Labor Statistics defined the Consumer Price Index as follows:

The Consumer Price Index is a monthly statistical measure of the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage earners and clerical workers for day-to-day living. It is based on prices of about 400 "market basket" items selected to represent all consumption goods and services purchased by these workers. The quantity and quality of these items is kept essentially unchanged between major revisions so that only price changes will be measured. Prices are collected from about 40,000 tenants and 18,000 retail establishments in 56 urban areas across the country. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of the 400 items are included in the index. Since the CPI is based on the expenditures of a specific population group, it may not accurately reflect the experience of other families and individuals with different buying habits. Though the CPI is often called the "Cost-of-Living Index," it measures only price change, which is just one of several important factors affecting living costs. Area indexes do not measure differences in the level of prices among cities. They only measure the average change in prices for each area since the base period. For geographic comparisons of living costs, see the BLS family budget studies. . .

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, 101 (March 1978), p. 80.

Among the goods and services that have been included in the pricing for CPI data are food, clothing, homes, fuel, drugs, and doctors' fees--including sales and excise taxes. Trained representatives from BLS obtain the prices of most goods and services from consumers and retail establishments; mail questionnaires are used to obtain other kinds of information (e.g., local transit fares, public utility rates, newspaper prices, fuel prices). To calculate the U.S. city average, the most frequently quoted CPI, price changes for the various items in each location are averaged together. The prices of items are weighted to indicate their importance in the spending of consumers. The data are then combined to obtain a U.S. city average, as well as separate indexes for several local areas. Monthly figures are published for five urban areas (New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, and Philadelphia) and once every three months on a rotating basis for other major metropolitan areas. Table 1 shows the 1977 U.S. city average CPI and the separate 1977 indexes for the 25 areas reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its *Monthly Labor Review* before the 1978 revision. (For a comparison of Table 1 with the new method of reporting the CPI, U.S. city average, for selected areas, see Table A in the Appendix.) It is important to note that the Consumer Price Index for the selected cities measures only varying rates of price change within the given metropolitan area. It cannot be used to measure price differences among two or more areas. For geographic comparisons, the Bureau of Labor Statistics recommends use of BLS family budget studies, discussed on pages 16-19.

Many wage rates in collective bargaining contracts are adjusted by changes in the U.S. city average CPI; others are tied to the closest metropolitan area index; still others link wages to an average of the two.

<u>Base period</u>.--The CPI measures price changes from a specific reference year. BLS has changed the base year of the CPI several times since its inception in 1913. At the present time, the index is set at 100.0 for the base year of 1967. In December 1977 when the CPI rose to 186.1, the average price of the "market basket" of goods and services bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers had risen from \$10.00 in 1967 to \$18.61 in December 1977. Before the 1967 revision, the base period was 1957 with prices in that year set at 100.0.

<u>Percent Changes in the CPI</u>.--Changes in the Consumer Price Index usually are expressed as percent changes rather than as index point changes, since index point changes are affected by the level of the index in relation to its base period. Percent changes are not affected in this way. Table 2 illustrates how to obtain the percent change in the CPI between two given periods of time. As shown in the example, the percent increase in the CPI, U.S. city average, between October 1977 and November 1977 was 0.5 percent while the index point change for the same period was 0.9. During the 13-month span, October 1976 to October 1977, the CPI increased by 6.5 percent.

The 12 month U.S. city average CPI is calculated by summing the monthly CPIs for the period under study and dividing by 12. For example, the 1977 annual average CPI (from January to December 1977) is equal to 181.5. Thus, the percent change from the 1976 annual average CPI (170.5) to the 1977 annual average CPI (181.5) is 6.5 percent. Figure 1 shows the annual monthly average percent changes in the Consumer Price Index during the period 1966 to 1977.

<u>Seasonally adjusted v. unadjusted data</u>.--The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes both seasonally adjusted and unadjusted changes in the CPI from month to month. Seasonally adjusted changes are preferred for analyzing general price trends in the economy since they eliminate the effect of changes that normally occur at the same time and in about the same magnitude each year, e.g., price changes resulting from climatic conditions, production cycles, and holidays. The unadjusted data, however, are of primary interest to consumers concerned about the prices they actually pay. Unadjusted data are used extensively for cost-of-living adjustments in collective bargaining contract agreements and pension plans.

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	Annual	1976							1977					
Area <sup>1</sup>	average 1977	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
					N 8.	A11	Items	1 2 2						
U.S. city average <sup>2</sup>	181.5	174.3	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1
Atlanta, Ga	179.6	172.0	š		176.1			179.1			183.0			184.5
Baltimore, Md	185.9	178.4			182.2			185.8			188.8			190.
Boston, Mass			178.9			181.6			184.5			185.7		
Buffalo, N.Y				177.5			181.3			182.7			185.1	
Chicago, IllNorthwestern Ind	175.6	169.1	169.5	171.2	172.4	173.8	174.4	175.1	176.4	177.3	178.5	178.8	179.4	180.
Cincinnati, Ohio-Kentucky	182.2	174.5			178.8			182.0			185.2			186.
Cleveland, Ohio				176.6			179.9			181.1			184.4	
Dallas, Tex				175.2			179.4			182.4			183.8	
Detroit, Mich	180.4	173.1	173.8	175.1	176.8	179.0	179.3	181.0	182.5	182.6	182.8	183.1	184.5	184.
Honolulu, Hawaii	171.0	165.5			168.3			170.5			173.4			174.
Houston, Tex			183.5			188.6			191.6			192.7		
Kansas City, MoKansas	178.3	170.7			175.0			179.0			180.6			182.
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif	179.6	172.8	174.8	176.3	176.7	177.9	178.5	179.5	180.4	180.6	181.6	181.6	182.9	184.
Milwaukee, Wis				173.6			178.0			178.7			181.6	
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn			175.9			179.6			184.5			187.0		
New York, N.YNortheastern N.J	185.5	179.7	180.5	182.1	182.9	183.7	184.6	186.2	186.4	187.2	187.3	187.6	188.5	188.
Philadelphia, PaN.J	183.5	175.5	176.7	178.7	180.4	181.9	183.1	183.8	184.8	185.0	186.5	187.0	187.4	186.
Pittsburgh, Pa			172.9			178.1			180.6			183.5		
Portland, OregWash. <sup>3</sup>			172.4			177.8			181.5		<u> (14</u>	183.8		
St. Louis, MoIll	176.5	168.2			173.2	<u> 10</u>		177.4	<u></u>		179.1			180.
San Diego, Calif				176.6			180.6			184.1			186.6	
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif	180.8	172.3			176.0			180.7			184.0		<u> </u>	187.
Scranton, Pa <sup>3</sup>				176.8			179.0			181.3		(	182.8	
Seattle, Wash				171.4			176.2			180.2		2	182.5	
Washington, D.CMdVa				178.4			182.2			185.5			188.1	

#### TABLE 1.--Consumer Price Index--U. S. City Average, and Selected Areas (1967 = 100 Unless Otherwise Specified)

<sup>1</sup>The areas listed include not only the central city but the entire urban portion of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined for the 1960 Census of Population; except that the Standard Consolidated Area is used for New York and Chicago.

 $^2$ Average of 56 "cities" (metropolitan and nonmetropolitan urban places beginning January 1966).

<sup>3</sup>Old series (old market basket components).

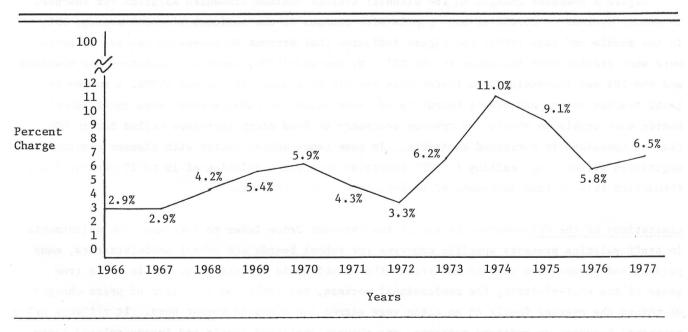
NOTE: All items are computed monthly for 5 areas and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for other areas.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, 101 (February 1978), p. 92.

<ul> <li>Management of a constant data and the property of the second s</li></ul>	Monthly	13 Month Span
	(October 1977 to November 1977)	(October 1976 to October 1977)
lebor zes menepennen in relation zu KOL		
ndex Point Change		
CPI	185.4	184.5
Less previous index	184.5	173.3
Equals index point change:	0.9	11.2
Percent Change		
Index point difference	0.9	11.2
Divided by the previous index	184.5	173.3
Equals	0.005	0.065
Results multiplied by one hundred	0.005 x 100	0.065 x 1
Equals percent change:	0.5	6.5

TABLE 2.--Index Point Change and Percent Change in the Consumer Price Index, Monthly and 13 Month Span

FIGURE 1.--Annual Monthly Average Percent Change in Consumer Price Indexes, 1966 to 1977, All Items (1967=100)



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, 101 (March 1978), p. 81.

<u>Use of the CPI for negotiating employee salaries</u>.--During the 1970s, the negotiating efforts of many teacher unions and other school employee bargaining groups focused on "cost-of-living" (COL) adjustments in salaries based on the Consumer Price Index as well as other compensations. Use of the CPI for negotiating COL adjustments in teacher salaries presents school boards and school administrators with additional concerns. COL clauses without a cap are open-ended agreements to pay unknown amounts that may provide salary increases which school boards might be unable to provide. The ERS Information Aid titled *Cost-of-Living Adjustments in Teacher Contracts: Pros and Cons* describes the position of labor and management in relation to COL clauses in these words:

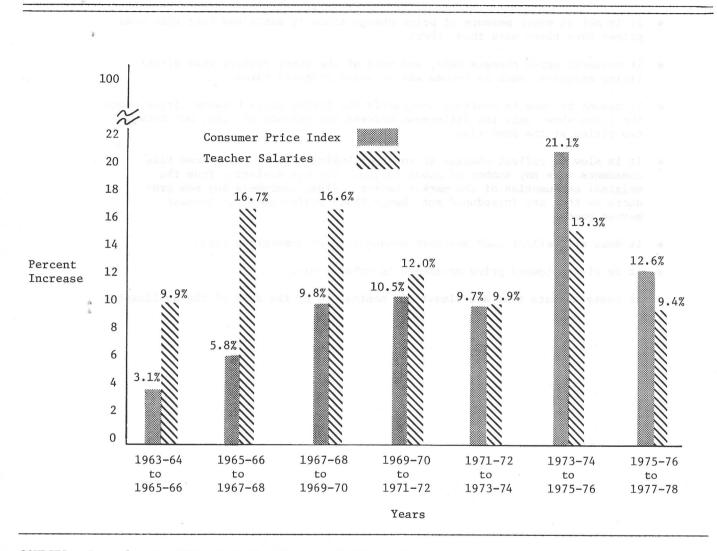
With prices continuing to soar and with no end in sight, labor organizations feel obliged to press for collective bargaining agreements that would at least keep salaries and wages abreast of consumer price increases and that would prevent erosion of the economic position of the employees they represent. Consequently, COL provisions automatically triggering salary and wage increases without further bargaining and without running the risk of further economic hardship due to strikes are advocated by labor organizations, and COL clauses often are pressed when bargaining for new contracts.

Employers, on the other hand, tend to take the opposite view. Faced with slow sales, reduced revenue, employee reductions-in-force, rapidly increasing costs in nearly all budget categories, and an uncertain economic future, employers are reluctant to agree to open-ended COL clauses in new contracts, especially when these could result in substantial increases in salaries and wages. Many employers faced with these conditions feel that they cannot in good faith agree to COL provisions that they very likely would be unable to keep. Under these conditions of stagflation many employers reject COL proposals by labor and resort to seeking settlements of short duration that call for specific salary and wage adjustments which management believes can be funded in the immediate future.

Figure 2 compares changes in the biennial average maximum scheduled salaries for teachers in school systems of 25,000 or more pupils with changes in the national biennial average CPI. In the middle and late 1960s, the figure indicates that percent increases in teacher salaries were much greater than increases in the CPI. By the mid-1970s, however, conditions had reversed and the CPI was increasing much faster than teacher salaries. In the mid-1970s, a number of local teacher unions and school boards faced frustration and embarrassment when local school boards were unable to obtain the revenue necessary to fund steep increases called for in COL clauses contained in bargained contracts. In some cases school boards with clauses previously negotiated without caps calling for COL increases in teacher salaries of 10 to 12 percent found themselves able to fund increases of no more than 4 or 5 percent.

Limitations of the CPI.---While the use of the Consumer Price Index to determine COL adjustments in staff salaries presents specific concerns for school boards and school administrators, many persons and groups have pointed out still other problems in its use. The CPI is not a true gauge of the cost-of-living for professional workers, but rather an indicator of price changes of things the average family of an urban wage earner and clerical worker buys. It reflects price movements based on expenditure patterns, not changes in income levels and income-related taxes. Also, the use of the CPI in COL adjustments is inadequate for persons on the lowest salary levels who spend proportionally more on necessities than on other items. BLS data indicate that necessities are increasing in price faster than other items.

#### FIGURE 2.--Percent Increase in Biennial Mean Maximum Scheduled Salaries for Teachers in School Systems with 25,000 or More Pupils Compared with Percent Increase in the Biennial Average Consumer Price Index, 1963-64 to 1977-78



SOURCES: Data for the CPI: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for Teacher Salaries: Educational Research Service. Salaries Scheduled for Administrative and Supervisory Personnel in Public Schools, 1973-74 (1973), p. 27 and Scheduled Salaries for Professional Personnel in Public Schools, 1977-78 (1978), p. 22. Other weaknesses limit the CPI's effectiveness as a national yardstick of price change, among them the following, noted in the ERS publication *Cost-of-Living Adjustments in Teacher Contracts: Pros and Cons:* 

- It is not an exact measure of price change since it masks the fact that some prices have risen more than others.
- It measures price changes only, and none of the other factors that affect living expenses, such as income and personal property taxes.
- It cannot be used to contrast accurately the living costs between cities since the index shows only the difference between two periods of time, not between two cities at the same time.
- It is slow to reflect changes in consumer buying habits. As prices rise consumers make any number of substitutions, thereby deviating from the original consumption of the market basket. Also, consumers buy new products as they are introduced and change their preferences for current market goods.
- It does not reflect such non-cash consumption as home-grown food.
- It is biased toward price movements in urban areas.
- It contains data that are almost two months old by the date of the publication.

## The New and Revised Consumer Price Indexes

Because of the inherent limitations of the CPI as a true gauge for measuring the change in purchasing power of urban consumers, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has instituted a new index and revised the former index. The changes, as announced in various CPI press releases issued by BLS, are described below:

<u>Two indexes will be published monthly</u>.--When BLS announced its intention in 1974 to discontinue the *CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* and to broaden the coverage of the CPI to include all urban households, labor leaders urged the Bureau to reconsider. Unions were familiar with the present CPI and many had incorporated it into COL adjustments in existing contracts. Labor union officials argued that a new set of data covering other groups whose market place experience was different from that of wage and salaried workers would not be acceptable to management and labor for collective bargaining purposes. In order to represent the consumer price experiences of traditional users of the CPI as well as the experiences of all consumers, BLS decided to issue two indexes. The Bureau's description of the two indexes follows:

The CPI for All Urban Consumers includes, in addition to wage earners and clerical workers, groups which historically have been excluded from CPI coverage such as professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, shortterm workers, the unemployed, and retirees and others not in the labor force. At the national level, this index covers approximately 80 percent of the total noninstitutional civilian population of the United Sates. The revised CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (revised CPI-W) represents about one-half of the population covered by the CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). (Neither index includes persons in the military services or in institutions, or persons living outside urban areas such as farm families.)

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, drugs, transportation fares, doctor's and dentist's fees, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. The quantity and quality of these items are kept essentially unchanged between major revisions so that only price changes will be measured. Prices are collected from over 18,000 tenants, 24,000 retail establishments, and 18,000 housing units for property taxes in 85 urban areas across the country. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index. Because the CPI's are based on the expenditures of two population groups in 1972-73, they may not accurately reflect the experience of individual families and single persons with different buying habits.

### The unrevised CPI will be published through June 1978 .--

"BLS will publish the unrevised CPI for 6 months so that those who have difficulty making the transition quickly to the revised CPI or to the new CPI will have some extra time."\*

## The new and revised indexes will be linked to the unrevised index .--

"Both the new CPI-U and the revised CPI-W form a continuous series with the unrevised CPI-W. For the national index and for the five areas for which indexes are published monthly, this was accomplished through a process called pivoting in which the new and revised indexes were set equal to the unrevised CPI as of December 1977. Each index will move upward or downward from that level in accordance with subsequent changes in prices. Indexes for areas were pivoted or will be pivoted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table [3]."

### The base period will continue to be 1967 .--

"The standard reference base period for the revised and the new CPI remains 1967=100, the same as for the unrevised index."

## The number of area CPIs and frequency of publication of area indexes are increased. --

"The number of CPI's for local areas was expanded to 28 from 24\*\* in the unrevised series. The four additional indexes cover Miami, Florida; Portland, Oregon; Scranton, Pennsylvania; and Denver, Colorado. With the exception of Miami (base period - Nov. 1977) and Anchorage (base period - Oct. 1967), the base period for the area indexes remains 1967=100.

"The U. S. index and those for the five largest cities will continue to be published monthly. Indexes for all other areas will be published bi-monthly instead of quarterly as at present. (See Table [3].) The change from quarterly to bi-monthly publication schedules for local area indexes in the revised CPI may present problems for some users of the CPI. The Bureau is prepared to provide, upon request, estimates of revised local area indexes for those months covered under the previous quarterly publication schedule but not under the bi-monthly schedule. Note that area indexes for the unrevised Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (unrevised CPI-W) - both for monthly and quarterly publication areas--will be terminated with publication of the June 1978 index."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>\*</sup>Quotation marks used in this chapter indicate material taken verbatim from BLS press releases and the *Monthly Labor Review*.

<sup>\*\*</sup>The Washington, D.C., BLS office presently reports unrevised CPI-W data on 23 local areas. A spokesperson for BLS in Washington explained that the Bureau office in San Francisco has been reporting CPI data for the Anchorage, Alaska area over a period of time. Data for Anchorage have not appeared in previous reports issued by the Washington office but are being reported nationally for the new CPI-U and the revised CPI-W.

Reference month	od as the s	Pivot Month <sup>3</sup>	Reference month for first published index of
New and revised indexes U	Inrevised*		new and revised indexes <sup>4</sup>
Monthly	21 Beat 12 Fe	ette del carlo	1 oli no félicio i letera
A statistic replacement of the statistic statistic statistics.			
nicago, Ill,-Northwestern Ind		December 1977	January 1978
troit, Mich		10.1 V 11.1 17.1 1.1 1.1	
s AngelesLong Beach, Anaheim, Calif		"	1.545 mage 👖 1.546 million
w York, N.YNortheastern N.J	М	11	11
iladelphia, Penn-N.J	М	11	the state of the second s
January, March, May, July, September, November			
ami, Fla <sup>l</sup>	1.568 <sup>1</sup> .566 <u>-</u>	November 1977	January 1978
lwaukee, Wis		110Vember 1977	January 1970
enderstanden eine eine eine eine eine eine eine			
rtheast, Pa (Scranton)		n far fer uter state in	an an and the D.C. with the
n Diego, Calif			
attle-Everett, Wash	2	1	U DE LES LES LES LES LES LES LES LES LES LE
shington, D.CMdVa	2		III
chorage, Alaska <sup>2</sup>		1070	N 1 1070
		January 1978	March 1978
ston, Mass	1	"	
nver-Boulder, Colo	-		
rtland, OreWash	-	"	"
ltimore, Md	3	March 1978	May 1978
ncinnati, Ohio-KyInd.		11	nay 1970
. Louis, MoIll			п
February, April, June, August, October, December			
lanta, Ga		December 1977	February 1978
nolulu, Hawaii	3		H and the second s
nsas City, Mo-Kan		the off and the	in the difference -
n FranciscoOakland, Calif	3		
ffalo, N.Y	2	February 1978	April 1978
eveland, Ohio		"	· · · · ·
llas-Ft. Worth, Texas			en la col les servis
		1 1070	1070
uston, Texas		April 1978	June 1978
nneapolis, St. Paul, MinnWis			h hallah balla dahaan
ttsburgh, Penn	1	11	н

TABLE 3.--Pricing Schedule for Local Areas in the Consumer Price Index

 $^{\perp\prime}$  Miami base period - November 1977; no index in the old series for Miami.

 $\frac{2}{\text{Anchorage}}$ , Alaska base period, October 1967=100.

 $\frac{3}{Pivot}$  month: The month in which the indexes for the unrevised series and the new and revised series are set at the same level; each index will move upward or downward from that level in accordance with subsequent changes in prices.

 $\frac{4}{Data}$  will appear in a press release scheduled to be issued before the end of the month following the reference month.

\*Pricing schedule - unrevised CPI M--Every month. 1-January, April, July, and October 2--February, May, August, and November 3--March, June, September, and December

NOTE: Area indexes for the unrevised series--both for monthly and quarterly areas--will be terminated with publication of the June 1978 index. The change from quarterly to bimonthly publication schedules for local area indexes in the revised CPI may present problems for some users of the CPI. The Bureau is prepared to provide, upon request, estimates of revised local area indexes for those months covered under the previous quarterly publication schedule but not under the new bimonthly schedule.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Consumer Price Index-April 1978, May 31, 1978, p. 13.

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### A regional CPI cross-classified by population size will be introduced .--

"New regional CPI's <u>cross-classified</u> by population size were introduced with the release of the February 1978 data. These indexes will enable users in local areas for which an index is not published to get a better approximation of the CPI for their area by using the appropriate population-size class measure for their region. These indexes, which will be published bimonthly, are based on December 1977=100. (See Tables [D, E, and H in the Appendix].)

"The ability to produce this information results from a major expansion in the number of areas in which price data are collected for the new and the revised CPI-to 85 from 56 urban areas in the unrevised index. The sample for the unrevised index was based on the 1960 Census of Population. The 85-area design is a probability sample of urban areas based on the 1970 Census of Population.

"Indexes by regions only and population-size, previously published on a quarterly basis--in March, June, September, and December--will also be published bimonthly, starting with the February 1978 data."

Changes have been made in the methods of collecting price data and in the process of product selection for pricing.--

"Improvements were made in obtaining the updated 1972-73 consumption weights for the CPI through changes in sample design and collection methods. . . .

"Substantial improvements were also made in the method of selecting retail stores in which price data are collected for the CPI. The selection of retail stores was based, for the most part, on the results of a household survey-referred to as the Point-of-Purchase Survey--in which families across the country were asked for information on the name, location, and amount spent in retail stores for many different categories of goods and services. Data provided from this household survey have been used to develop a consistent, objective, and scientifically-based sample of retail stores and service establishments for the CPI.

"In addition, a major change in the process of item selection for pricing within stores was introduced. For the unrevised CPI, data collectors select items conforming to detailed specifications, which are basically the same for every store across the country. For the new and the revised CPI's, the selection of each detailed item is keyed to the sales experience of the store in which it is priced. Data collectors work from a list of fairly general categories in selecting the item to be priced over time. The new procedure gives each variety, brand, size, etc., a chance of selection proportional to its importance in total sales for the general category in the particular store. Once selected, the same item is priced over time. As a result, a considerably larger range of goods and services will be priced, giving a much better representation of the varieties that exist in the market place."

#### CPI price data will be more representative of the month as a whole .--

"<u>Timeliness of data</u>. Food items in the CPI--which were priced in the first week of each month in the unrevised series--will be priced during the entire month for the new and revised series. This change makes pricing for the food component consistent with pricing for the other components of the CPI.

"The collection of prices of other items is being spread more evenly over the month, and prices collected on a quarterly cycle for the unrevised series will be collected on a bi-monthly cycle.

"Consequently, the new and revised CPI will be more representative of the month as a whole, and price changes will be reflected more quickly."

#### Data will be presented differently .--

"The [unrevised] CPI is discussed primarily in terms of food, other commodities, and services. Starting with the January 1978 data, the emphasis in the press release text will shift to the major categories of consumption as viewed by most American families--for example, housing, transportation, etc., rather than nondurables or durable goods. Within each household budget category, however, information will be provided separately for commodities and services, a distinction which is often important to economic analysis. The [tables in the Appendix] show the categories which will be used as a basis for discussion in the CPI release each month."

Table 4 provides data on the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers and the percent change in the CPI-W for all items and seven major consumer goods categories from 1967 to 1977. Table 5 presents a comparison of the changes in the unrevised, revised, and new CPIs, from March 1978 to April 1978, not seasonally adjusted.

## TABLE 4.--Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, Annual Averages and Changes, 1967-77 (1967=100)

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lear	A11	items	Food beve	and rages	Hou	sing		el and eep	Transp	ortation	Medi ca	cal re	Entert	ainment		goods ervices
	CPI	Percent change	CPI	Percent change	CPI	Percent change	CPI	Percent change	CPI	Percent change	CPI	Percent change	CPI	Percent change	CPI	Percent change
1967	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1968	100.0	4.2	103.6	3.6	104.0	4.0	105.4	5.4	103.2	3.2	106.1	6.1	105.7	5.7	105.2	5.2
1969	104.2	5.4	108.8	5.0	110.4	6.2	111.5	5.8	107.2	3.9	113.4	6.9	111.0	5.0	110.4	4.9
1970	116.3	5.9	114.7	5.4	118.2	7.1	116.1	4.1	112.7	5.1	120.6	6.3	116.7	5.1	116.8	5.8
	121.3	4.3	118.3	3.1	123.4	4.4	119.8	3.2	118.6	5.2	128.4	6.5	122.9	5.3	122.4	4.8
1971		4.5 3.3	123.2	4.1	123.4	3.8	122.3	2.1	119.9	1.1	132.5	3.2	126.5	2.9	127.5	4.2
1972	125.3			13.2	133.7	4.4	126.8		123.8		137.7	3.9	130.0	2.8	132.5	3.9
1973	133.1	6.2	139.5	13.8	148.8		136.2	7.4	137.7	11.2	150.5	9.3	139.8	7.5	142.0	7.2
1974 1975	147.7	11.0 9.1	158.7	8.4	164.5		142.3		150.6		168.6	12.0	152.2	8.9	153.9	8.4
1976	170.5		177.4		174.6	6.1	147.6	3.7	165.5	9.9	184.7	9.5	159.8	5.0	162.7	5.7
1976	181.5	6.5	188.0		186.5		154.2		177.2		202.4	9.6	167.7	4.9	172.2	5.8

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, 101 (May 1978), p. 97.

3		CPI-U	revi	.sed CPI-W	unrevised CPI-W		
Expenditure category	Index Apr. 1978	Percent Change Mar. 1978 to Apr. 1978	Index Apr. 1978	Percent Change Mar. 1978 to Apr. 1978	Index Apr. 1978	Percent Change Mar. 1978 to Apr. 1978	
11 Items	191.5	.9	191.4	.9	191.3	.8	
Food and beverages $\frac{1}{}$	202.6	1.6	202.2	1.5	200.8	1.0	
Housing2/	198.3	.8	198.1	.7	197.5	.7	
Apparel and upkeep	158.4	1.2	158.1	1.3	159.2	.5	
Fransportation	181.1	.7	181.3	.7	181.2	.8	
Medical care 3/	215.7	.6	215.6	.6	216.4	.7	
Entertainment <sup>3/</sup> ,,	175.6	.9	175.3	.7	174.4	.5	
Other goods and services $\frac{4}{}$	179.8	.3	180.1	.3	180.8	. 4	

TABLE 5.--Comparison of Changes in the CPI-U, Revised CPI-W, and Unrevised CPI-W, from March 1978 to April 1978, Not Seasonally Adjusted

 $\frac{1}{1}$  Includes alcoholic beverages, formerly in "Other goods and services."

 $\frac{2}{1}$  Includes TV and sound equipment and repairs, formerly in "Health and recreation."

 $\frac{3}{New}$  series.

 $\frac{4}{1}$  Includes personal care and education-related expenses, formerly found in "Health and recreation."

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Consumer Price Index--April 1978, May 31, 1978, p. 6 and Table 1.

assigned to latin and in the trace scored and one for comparizon of the "cost of living" among difference antropolities commune and new he of use in comparing the salary requirements of living" among difference personnel is different subre assaw. Retai budget is verber is were in the "cost of this line in the Sou is access, budgets to exception assaw. Retai budget is verber in the source in the source of adjustion in the Source (places with 2,100 to 50.300 providition) - fee duilt interestion in the source in the source of a stropolitical and conservation in the second state of a stropole in the source in the second of a cost of 2,100 to 50.300 providitions - fee duilt interestic in the source in the second at the interpolitical and conservation is set with the source of the source in the second stropolitical and conservation is set which are not the interpolitical budgets in the set of the interpolitical to the source of the source of the source in the second budget. The personal weak is the interpolition is set of the source of the source in the second budget, and the set has interpolitical and conservation in the source of the source in the second budget. The second source above when the the interval of the source of the source in the second budget. The source of the second is the second source of the second budget. The source of the second second source of the s

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## Family Budgets

Unlike the Consumer Price Index for selected areas, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Family Budgets can be used to estimate differences in living costs among different urban centers. The most recent data on family budgets are found in the Autumn 1977 Urban Family Budgets and Comparative Indexes for Selected Urban Areas which was published on April 26, 1978.

The Family Budgets are based on estimates of costs for a hypothetical family rather than on compilation of actual expenditures by families. The "average, well established family," as defined for this budget, includes a 38-year-old fully-employed husband, a non-working wife, a 13-year-old son, and an 8-year-old daughter.

Three Economic Levels.--The Bureau of Labor Statistics supplies budget costs for three family economic levels: low, intermediate, and high. (The "lower" budget does not represent a minimal or subsistence level of existence.) As shown in Table 6, the average national budgets for an urban family of four for autumn 1977 are: \$10,481 for a lower budget level, \$17,106 for an intermediate budget level, and \$25,202 for a higher budget level.

Budgets for each of the three levels also are listed by urban and geographical areas, as depicted in Table 7. These budgets allow for comparison of the "cost of living" among different metropolitan centers and can be of use in comparing the salary requirements of educational personnel in different urban areas. Total budget levels were lowest in small cities in the South. In general, budgets for metropolitan areas are higher than those for nonmetropolitan urban areas (places with 2,500 to 50,000 population). The difference in Autumn 1977 budgets between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas was 8.6 percent at the lower level budget, 13.5 percent at the intermediate level, and 19.6 percent at the higher level. The percent that one area is above another may be computed as shown in Table 8.

<u>Bases for Estimates</u>.--The family budgets are compiled using figures from the Consumer Price Indexes and based on assumptions of how families at different economic levels maintain their standard of living in urban areas. The Bureau of Labor Statistics does not publish comparative data for rural families. TABLE 6.--Annual Costs of Lower, Intermediate, and Higher Budgets for a Four Person Family  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Autumn 1977

Area	Lower Budget Level <u>2</u> /	Intermediate Budget Level <u>2</u> /	Higher Budget Level
JRBAN UNITED STATES . <u>3</u> / METROPOLITAN AREAS	\$ 10,481	\$ 17,106	\$ 25,202
METROPOLITAN AREAS 37	10,636	17,498	25,983
METROPOLITAN AREAS <u>4</u> /	9,790	15,353	21,712
NORTHEAST:			
BOSTON, MASS	11,481	20,609	31,199
BUFFALO, N. Y	10,681	18,298	26,818
HARTFORD, CONN	10,872	17,796	25,006
LANCASTER, PA	10,089	16,322	23,273
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN, N.J	11,155	19,972	31,655
PHILADELPHIA, PA-N.J	10,897	17,792	25,933
PITTSBURGH, PA	10,216	16,516	24,016
PORTLAND, MAINE	10,904	17,578	24,796
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS 4/	10,337	17,052	23,645
NORTH CENTRAL:		,051	_3,045
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA	10,170	16,681	24,295
			• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILL	10,896	17,223	25,126
CHICAGO, ILLNORTHWESTERN IND	10,789	17,330	25,006
CINCINNATI, OHIO-KYIND	9,940	16,547	23,289
CLEVELAND, OHIO	10,476	17,411	25,010
DAYTON, OHIO	9,778	15,695	23,185
DETROIT, MICH	10,400	17,427	25,550
GREEN BAY, WIS	9,905	16,768	25,114
Charles and a second	10,179	16,695	23,806
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
KANSAS CITY, MOKANS	10,153	16,486	24,384
MILWAUKEE, WIS	10,610	18,230	26,695
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN	10,471	17,813	26,118
ST. LOUIS, MOILL	10,043	16,377	23,683
WICHITA, KANS	10,310	15,994	23,168
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS 4/	10,069	15,658	22,280
SOUTH:	121 C		ALCO SHIP
ATLANTA, GA	9,594	15,483	22,584
	9,286	14,776	21,727
BALTIMORE, MD	10,796	17,204	25,308
BATON ROUGE, LA	9,572	15,283	22,695
DALLAS, TEX	9,618	15,313	22,500
DURHAM, N.C	9,989	16,369	23,514
HOUSTON, TEX	9,921	15,488	22,421
NASHVILLE, TENN	9,413	15,290	22,206
ORLANDO, FLA	9,661	14,910	21,832
	11,084	18,026	26,454
WASHINGTON, D.CMDVA	9,202	14,471	20,584
	9,202	14,471	20,504
VEST: BAKERSVILLE, CALIF	10,199	15,686	22,329
DENVER, COLO	10,188	16,711	24,377
LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CALIF	11,134	17,126	25,880
SAN DIEGO, CALIF	10,591	16,721	24,908
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF	11,601	18,519	27,418
SEATTLE-EVERETT, WASH	11,397	17,211	24,487
HONOLULU	13,280	20,883	31,897
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS 4/	10,453	15,334	21,703
	17,375	24,019	34,620

 $1/{\rm The}$  family consists of an employed husband, age 38, a wife not employed outside the home, an 8-year-old girl, and a 13-year-old boy.

 $\frac{2}{\rm Total}$  budget costs include personal income taxes, social security, other items and total consumption.

 $\frac{3}{As}$  defined in 1960-61. For a detailed description of these and previous geographical boundaries, see the 1967 edition of *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, prepared by the Office of Management and Budget.

 $\frac{4}{Places}$  with population of 2,500 to 50,000.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics. Autumn 1977 Family Budgets and Comparative Indexes for Selected Urban Areas, April 26, 1978.

р 3.

TABLE 7.--Indexes of Comparative Costs Based on Lower, Intermediate, and Higher Budgets for a Four Person Family  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Autumn 1977 (U.S. Urban Average Cost=100)

Area	Lower Budget Level	Intermediate Budget Level	Higher Budget Level
		CARDAR CARDAR	1999-1995 1999-1997
	100	100	100
JRBAN UNITED STATES	101	102	103
METROPOLITAN AREAS. 27	93	90	86
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS 37	23	20	00
NORTHEAST:			
BOSTON, MASS	110	120	124
BUFFALO, N.Y.	102	107	106
HARTFORD, CONN	104	104	99
LANCASTER, PA	96	95	92
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN, N.J.	106	117	126
PHILADELPHIA, PAN.J	104	104	103
PHILADELPHIA, FAN.J	97	97	95
PITTSBURGH, PA	104	103	98
PORTLAND, MAINE	99	100	94
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	99	100	94
NORTH CENTRAL:	07	0.0	96
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA	97	98	
CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILL	104	101	100
CHICAGO, ILLNORTHWESTERN IND.	103	101	99
CINCINNATI, OHIO-KY,-IND	95	97	92
CLEVELAND, OHIO	100	102	99
DAYTON, OHIO	93	92	92
DETROIT, MICH	99	102	101
GREEN BAY, WIS	95	98	100
INDIANAPOLIS, IND	97	98	94
KANSAS CITY, MOKANS	97	96	97
MILWAUKEE, WIS	101	107	106
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN	100	104	104
ST. LOUIS, MOILL.	96	96	94
	98	93	92
WICHITA, KANS	96	92	88
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	50	201	24.1.140
SOUTH:	92	91	90
ATLANTA, GA	89	86	86
AUSTIN, TEX	103	101	100
BALTIMORE, MD		89	90
BATON ROUGE, LA	91	90	89
DALLAS, TEX	92		93
DURHAM, N.C	95	96	
HOUSTON, TEX	95	91	89
NASHVILLE, TENN	90	89	88
ORLANDO, FLA	92	87	87
WASHINGTON, D.CMDVA 3/	106	105	105
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	88	85	82
WEST:			
BAKERSFIELD, CALIF	97	92	89
DENVER, COLO	97	98	97
LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CALIF .	106	100	103
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.	101	98	99
SAN BILGO, CALIF		108	109
SEATTLE-EVERETT, WASH	109	101	97
HONOLULU.	127	122	127
	141		
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS . 3/	100	90	86

 $\underline{1}'_{\rm The}$  family consists of an employed husband, age 38, a wife not employed outside the home, an 8-year-old girl, and a 13-year-old boy.

 $\frac{2}{As}$  defined in 1960-61. For a detailed description of these and previous geographical boundaries, see the 1967 edition of *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, prepared by the Office of Management and Budget.

 $\frac{3}{Places}$  with population of 2,500 to 50,000.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics. Autumn 1977 Family Budgets and Comparative Indexes for Selected Urban Areas, April 26, 1978.

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TABLE 8.--Computation of Area Differences between Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, Lower Level Budget

Index Point Difference Index for metropolitan areas (lower level budget-Table 7)	101
Less index for nonmetropolitan areas (Lower level budget)	93
Difference in index points	8
Percent Difference	
Index point difference	8
Divided by the nonmetropolitan index	93
Equals	.086
Results multiplied by one hundred	.086 x 100
Equals percent difference (metropolitan above nonmetropolitan)	8.6

The quantities of goods and services, methods of calculation, and sources of data used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to compute family budgets are detailed in BLS Bulletin 1570-5, *Three Standards of Living for an Urban Family of Four Persons* (Spring 1967). Copies may be obtained for \$4.75 each from the National Technical Information Service, U. S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151. Specify accession number PB 227542/LK. A supplement, with budgets for spring 1969-70, is available from any BLS regional office listed at the end of this Information Aid.

## The Producer Price Indexes

While the Consumer Price Index and the Family Budgets can serve school administrators in estimating changes in employee purchasing power and in gauging the rate of retail price increases in household consumer goods and services, they are of little help in estimating changes in the prices of many commercial goods and services needed by school systems. The Producer Price Indexes (known as the Wholesale Price Index until spring 1978) of the Bureau of Labor Statistics can be useful in estimating increases in commodity prices in primary markets. Presented in Table 9 are the Wholesale (Producer) Price Index and percent changes in the Wholesale (Producer) Price Index from 1967 to 1977. The Producer Price Indexes are published monthly by BLS; selected tables from the indexes also can be found in the *Monthly Labor Review*.

The U.S. government does not publish a special index of price changes of goods specifically purchased by schools. However, data on commodities of particular interest to educational administrators can be selected from the Producer Price Indexes, as illustrated in Table 10. As with the Consumer Price Index, the base year used by BLS for the Producer Price Indexes is 1967. Therefore, the price for all commodities in primary markets in March 1978 was 103.8 percent more than the 1967 annual average price, since the index for 1967 equals 100.0 and for March 1978 equals 203.8. Table 10 presents data on the Producer Price Indexes for commodity groups for March 1978, for each of the previous 12 months, and the 1977 annual average. Data on the Producer Price Indexes found in BLS publications are based on seasonally unadjusted figures unless otherwise noted. In analyzing price increases from March 1977 to March 1978, the following percent changes occurred: the prices of all commodities in primary markets increased 6 percent (from Producer Price Index 192.0 to 203.8); the price of farm products, processed foods, and feeds increased 5 percent (190.9 to 200.3); and the price of industrial commodities increased 6 percent (191.7 to 204.1).

Fuels, related products, and power prices increased 7 percent between March 1977 and March 1978. In this group, gas fuels showed the highest rate of price increase, 14 percent. Prices for electric power increased 12 percent, while both coke and crude petroleum prices each increased 9 percent. Coal increased 7 percent and refined petroleum products, 3 percent.

Lumber and wood products increased 16 percent during this 12 month period. Transportation equipment prices and prices of metal and metal products each increased 7 percent. Prices of furniture and household durables increased 5 percent. The price of rubber and plastic products and the price of pulp, paper, and allied products each increased 4 percent.

The procedure for calculating and using percent changes in the Producer Price Indexes are the same as those for the Consumer Price Index (See Table 2 on page 5).

		이 사람이 가격을 즐고요?		1.99 1.22		
Year	A11	commodities	process	roducts, sed foods feeds		strial lities
	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change
1967	100.0	.2	100.0	-3.4	100.0	1.5
1968	102.5	2.5	102.4	2.4	102.5	2.5
1969	106.5	3.9	108.0	5.5	106.0	3.4
1970	110.4	3.7	111.7	3.4	110.0	3.8
1971	114.0	3.3	113.9	2.0	114.1	3.7
1972	119.1	4.5	122.4	7.5	117.9	3.3
1973	134.7	13.1	159.1	30.0	125.9	6.8
1974	160.1	18.9	177.4	11.5	153.8	22.2
1975	174.9	9.2	184.2	3.8	171.5	11.5
1976	182.9	4.6	183.1	6	182.3	6.3
1977	194.2	6.1	188.8	3.1	195.1	7.0

### TABLE 9.--Wholesale Price Index and Percent Changes in the Wholesale Price Index for All Commodities; Farm Products, Processed Foods and Feeds; and Industrial Commodities, 1967 to 1977 (1967=100.0)

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, 101 (March 1978), p. 81.

## TABLE 10.--Producer Price Indexes, by Commodity Groupings (1967=100 Unless Otherwise Specified)

0	Commedite an	Annual											1978		
Code	Commodity group	average 1977	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug."	Sept. <sup>r</sup>	Oct.r	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	All commodities All commodities (1957-59 = 100) Farm products and processed foods and	194.2 206.0	192.0 203.7	194.4 206.2	195.2 207.0	194.5 206.3	194.8 206.6	194.6 206.5	195.3 207.2	196.3 208.2	197.0 209.0	198.2 210.3	199.9 212.1	202.0 214.3	203.8 216.2
	feeds	188.8 195.1	190.9 191.7	195.9 193.3	196.8 194.2	191.5 194.7	188.7 195.9	184.3 196.9	184.4 197.8	184.3 199.1	186.8 199.2	189.5 200.0	192.1 201.5	196.6 202.8	200.3 204.1
	FARM PRODUCTS AND PROCESSED FOODS AND FEEDS	t er			2.5	ber i		10.50			n				
01 01-1	Farm products	192.5 192.2	202.5 219.2	208.2 205.7	204.3 201.8	192.8	190.2	181.8	182.0	182.0	185.5	188.3	192.2	198.9	205.3
01–2	Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables	165.2	183.4	184.4	171.2	176.3 157.7	182.1 151.1	176.5 140.5	182.9 144.2	188.0 144.7	192.9 164.6	170.1 167.3	197.1 169.1	204.6	201.6
01–3 01–4	Livestock	173.0 175.4	163.5 177.2	167.9 182.3	180.2 183.1	172.3	180.5 193.7	175.2	172.9	177.5	171.6	182.7 157.8	188.2 170.2	202.1	208.3
01-5	Plant and animal fibers	202.3	252.4	249.5	238.6	197.3	195.3	180.3	165.8	166.9	164.1	161.0	171.0	174.4	187.9
01-6	Fluid milk	202.6	195.2	197.7	198.3	199.3	202.7	205.0	206.7	209.6	209.8	210.1	208.4	209.7	219.7
01–7 01–8	Eggs	162.0 234.3	173.5 278.0	165.2 322.4	144.4 289.8	141.4 270.2	156.6 207.7	162.0	163.3 178.2	137.6 178.8	149.4	166.3	145.2	170.3	167.4
01-9	Other farm products	325.4	368.4	386.3	358.6	341.7	335.0	292.0	317.1	296.3	302.6	302.6	283.8	276.4	274.1
02 02-1	Processed foods and feeds	186.1 173.2	183.9 171.5	188.5 171.6	191.9 172.0	190.1 171.1	187.2 171.9	184.9 172.1	184.4	184.3 175.5	186.7 179.7	189.3 182.0	191.3	194.6 184.7	196.8 185.7
02-2	Meats, poultry, and fish	182.0	174.9	183.6	183.5	189.5	189.5	182.7	182.8	184.7	190.8	193.6	193.6	204.7	204.6
023 024	Dairy products Processed fruits and vegetables	173.4 187.3	168.0 184.0	173.5 185.2	174.2 185.8	174.3 187.7	175.1 188.3	175.3 190.4	175.6	175.9 190.4	176.9	178.2	178.0	178.7	180.3
02-5	Sugar and confectionery	177.5	180.2	186.4	184.4	176.3	171.3	178.8	191.1 174.3	170.1	193.0 177.8	194.4	194.4 185.8	194.6 193.8	195.6
02-6	Beverages and beverage materials	200.9	199.6	202.1	206.1	207.9	204.7	205.5	204.8	205.0	200.6	201.3	201.9	201.1	200.0
02-71	Animal fats and oils	267.0 197.5	253.0 222.9	305.8 253.7	307.7 248.6	279.9 229.6	258.7 181.0	252.0	243.6 155.2	276.5 164.3	270.0	263.2 196.6	250.2 185.9	262.8	284.7
02-73	Refined vegetable oils	198.9	219.9	229.1	228.9	219.2	182.0	173.3	162.6	179.7	189.9	212.1	221.7	224.9	230.3
02-74 02-8	Vegetable oil end products	198.6	187.8	206.3	214.8	216.3	208.7	199.9	201.1	195.1	192.3	197.4	194.5	193.9	206.6
02-0	Miscellaneous processed foods	190.0 205.0	183.8 221.8	184.8 243.0	192.4 239.3	192.9 225.4	194.4 188.3	194.3 175.7	194.2 174.7	193.9 168.5	191.9 194.0	191.8 187.5	193.5 193.0	194.1 186.3	195.8 200.8
	INDUSTRIAL COMMODITIES														
03	Textile products and apparel	154.0	152.4	153.7	154.0	154.6	154.5	154.6	155.1	155.2	155.3	155.9	156.4	157.0	157.3
03-1 03-2	Synthetic fibers <sup>1</sup> Processed yarns and threads <sup>1</sup>	107.4 100.9	103.2 98.7	106.4 101.5	107.2 102.3	109.2 103.4	108.9 103.4	109.3 102.8	109.4	109.2	109.6	109.6	110.3 100.6	110.5	110.5
)3-3	Grey fabrics1	104.7	104.5	105.0	104.6	104.4	104.9	103.3	103.0	103.7	105.2	107.2	108.9	109.9	112.2
03-4 03-5	Finished fabrics <sup>1</sup>	103.6	103.0	104.3	105.0	104.8	104.6	104.6	104.4	104.3	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.5	102.9
03-6	Apparel Textile housefurnishings	147.3 171.5	146.0 170.4	146.5 170.4	146.6 169.3	147.3 169.4	147.3 169.4	147.8 170.8	148.4 174.4	148.6 175.2	149.1 175.6	149.4 175.7			
04 04-1	Hides, skins, leather, and related products	179.5	177.9	179.9	181.9	179.4	180.0	180.2	179.6	179.2	180.3	181.8	186.1	187.5	188.1
04-1	Hides and skins	286.8 201.1	285.9 201.4	305.0 204.1	313.0 210.7	288.8 202.3	291.5 198.7	288.3 200.3	274.4 200.5	266.6 196.4	273.2 197.0	291.9 200.4	300.4 210.8	298.2	296.0 215.3
04-3	Footwear	168.9	166.4	167.2	168.1	168.2	169.8	169.9	170.0	171.2	172.0	172.1	173.8	176.2	176.2
04-4	Other leather and related products	163.4	162.6	163.2	163.7	163.7	163.8	164.2	164.5	164.4	164.7	164.7	170.3	170.5	171.7
05 051	Fuels and related products and power	302.2 389.4	293.7 378.8	298.8 379.8	302.4 386.7	304.3 390.5	307.0 393.0	309.5 394.2	309.9 395.1	310.7 398.5	310.4 400.1	311.9 402.2	312.8 404.1	312.9 405.1	315.3 407.2
05-2	Coke	379.4	367.3	372.9	375.1	386.1	386.1	386.1	386.1	386.1	386.1	386.1	388.4	400.9	400.9
05-3 05-4	Gas fuels	387.9 232.9	370.9 223.4	379.0 229.4	390.2 230.5	386.6 234.3	391.8 239.0	400.9 244.6	405.2 242.8	406.2 242.1	414.1 237.8	422.4 237.2	420.5	417.9 242.8	423.6 250.0
05-61	Crude petroleum	274.2	270.0	271.0	271.0	271.8	270.8	273.3	276.1	278.6	282.9	288.1	288.8	289.7	293.4
05–7	Petroleum products, refined	308.1	301.9	306.8	310.3	312.2	313.8	313.1	313.2	314.2	313.4	313.7	314.1	312.8	311.1
06 06-1	Chemicals and allied products	192.7 223.9	191.2 222.3	193.0 223.5	194.0 224.2	193.9 224.2	193.6 224.6	193.6 224.5	193.2 224.1	193.7 224.9	193.8 224.9	193.9 225.2	194.0 224.2	195.2 224.4	196.2 224.1
06-21	Prepared paint	182.4	178.9	180.6	181.7	182.3	183.9	183.9	185.1	185.1	186.7	185.9	186.1	188.5	189.5
06-22	Paint materials	205.9	206.1	209.4	210.3	209.3	206.6	206.8	204.7	203.8	204.3	206.1	205.0	204.9	207.7
06-3 06-4	Drugs and pharmaceuticals	140.5 279.0	139.0 273.7	139.6 304.9	139.7 337.5	140.8 318.8	141.2 281.9	141.2 268.9	141.4 246.9	141.8 260.9	142.2 265.4	142.9 266.1	144.1 263.2	144.9 281.5	145.3 294.6
06-5	Agricultural chemicals and chemical products _	187.7	187.1	189.7	188.6	189.0	188.5	188.6	189.9	190.2	188.1	186.9	187.3	188.9	190.8
)6-6 )6-7	Plastic resins and materials Other chemicals and allied products	197.4 175.6	194.6 174.6	195.9 175.4	196.6 175.9	197.6 176.0	200.2 175.9	200.2 176.4	200.1 176.5	199.8 176.6	199.4 177.2	198.6 177.5	198.9 178.4	198.4 180.3	199.4 181.4
07	Rubber and plastic products	167.5	164.6	165.7	166.3	167.5	168.9	169.3	169.5	170.2	170.0	169.8	169.9	170.2	171.3
07-1 07-11	Rubber and rubber products	173.5 171.5	169.3 166.9	171.8	172.0	173.0	174.9	175.5 172.8	176.2	177.2 176.6	176.8 177.1	176.9 176.8	177.3 177.3	177.8	179.0 181.8
07-12	Crude rubber	169.7	165.6	168.5 169.9	170.1 168.0	171.8 168.0	172.4 171.4	172.0	176.6 172.0	170.0	171.6	170.8	172.1	170.8	172.2
07-13	Miscellaneous rubber products	176.6	172.3	173.1	175.2	177.2	177.8	178.4	178.9	180.9	180.6	180.6	181.3	182.8	184.0
07-21	Plastic construction products <sup>2</sup> Unsupported plastic film and sheeting <sup>3</sup>	133.2 160.3	129.8 159.6	128.9 159.2	130.6 159.8	134.1 160.3	136.5 160.9	136.7 161.0	136.0 161.2	136.1 161.6	135.7 161.7	134.7 161.5	134.6	134.6 161.2	134.8 162.7
07-23	Laminated plastic sheets, high pressure <sup>3</sup>	141.2	138.3	141.6	142.2	142.4	143.1	142.9	142.0	142.1	142.6	142.2	142.1	142.8	143.2
)8 )8-1	Lumber and wood products	236.2 276.5	229.0 266.4	229.8 268.8	229.5 268.3	228.8 264.8	235.6 275.9	242.7 286.4	252.9 301.7	247.8 292.4	243.2 284.8	249.1 291.0	256.3 300.4	263.7 308.5	266.0 312.5
8-2	Millwork	193.6	188.3	190.7	191.5	192.4	192.2	194.8	197.8	292.4	202.5	291.0	209.2	219.4	225.0
8-3	Plywood	212.0	207.9	202.5	200.1	202.7	211.9	219.8	230.4	221.8	212.8	225.6	231.6	233.0	226.3
8-4	Other wood products	184.3	178.9	181.0	184.4	185.4	185.6	186.5	189.7	189.8	189.8	191.0	194.6 I	199.0	202.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Code	Commodity group	Annual	Annual 1977 average										1978			
		1977	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug."	Sept."	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	M	
	INDUSTRIAL COMMODITIES Continued															
9	Pulp, paper, and allied products	186.4	183.6	185.3	186.2	187.3	187.8	187.8	188.1	188.7	188.3	187.6	188.2	188.7	18	
9-1	Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building				Succession in 1											
	paper and board	187.4	184.3	184.9	187.4	188.4	188.8	188.6	188.7	189.2	188.8	188.0	188.4	188.7	18	
-11	Woodpulp	281.8	283.7	286.3	286.3	285.8	285.8	282.1	277.5	276.0	276.7	266.8	264.5	263.0	26	
-12	Wastepaper	187.2	180.6	181.8	185.3	186.3	186.3	183.6	187.3	191.1	201.3	208.0	209.9	210.8	20	
-13	Paper	194.3	192.0	193.3	194.0	194.3	195.4	196.2	196.0	197.4	197.5	197.1	197.8	198.3	19	
-14	Paperboard	176.5	172.4	174.5	179.0	179.5	180.6	179.3	178.8	177.8	174.2	171.1	170.7	172.2	17	
-15	Converted paper and paperboard products	176.5	174.0	175.6	175.9	177.5	177.4	177.5	178.1	178.6	178.2	178.2	178.9	179.0	18	
-2	Building paper and board	157.0	145.9	148.8	151.3	153.8	157.8	162.5	166.8	168.9	168.3	170.4	174.9	180.1	18	
	Metals and metal products	209.0	206.5	208.2	208.5	207.7	210.6	211.7	212.6	211.8	212.0	213.3	215.2	219.1	22	
-1	Iron and steel	-230.3	227.4	228.3	228.0	227.0	232.1	233.2	236.0	234.4	233.4	235.5	237.7	244.6	24	
-13	Steel mill products	229.9	223.8	224.4	225.3	225.4	233.4	234.4	237.5	237.5	237.3	237.5	237.5	246.4	24	
-2	Nonferrous metals	195.4	195.8	200.1	200.9	197.3	198.0	198.5	195.1	193.6	194.2	195.1	198.0	199.7	20	
3	Metal containers	218.2	216.7	217.0	216.8	216.9	217.5	218.3	225.1	226.5	227.1	227.1	227.2	233.7	2	
4	Hardware	185.3	183.3	183.6	183.7	184.6	187.0	186.8	187.6	186.8	187.8	189.0	192.9	193.5	11	
5	Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings	186.6	182.2	182.8	185.0	186.1	189.3	189.9	190.8	190.9	191.1	191.9	192.4	194.7	1	
6	Heating equipment	165.5	163.7	163.5	164.0	164.5	165.4	166.0	166.8	168.0	168.3	169.3	171.0	170.4	1	
7	Fabricated structural metal products	206.8	201.7	203.1	204.1	204.9	207.9	210.1	211.9	211.8	212.4	213.4	214.6	219.1	2	
8	Miscellaneous metal products	196.4	192.3	192.4	192.9	194.5	196.9	198.1	199.8	200.5	201.9	202.6	203.2	204.4	2	
438	Machinery and equipment	181.7	178.2	178.9	180.0	180.7	181.8	182.8	183.8	r185.4	186.7	187.3	189.1	190.1	1	
	Agricultural machinery and equipment	197.7	194.5	194.8	195.4	195.9	196.6	198.6	200.4	201.4	204.1	205.2	205.9	207.2	2	
2	Construction machinery and equipment	213.7	208.3	210.2	211.7	212.0	213.9	215.3	214.7	217.2	221.4	221.8	222.6	224.0	2	
3	Metalworking machinery and equipment	198.5	193.7	194.7	195.8	197.9	199.3	200.8	202.3	203.5	204.9	205.8	208.1	209.2	2	
4	General purpose machinery and equipment	201.7	197.5	198.3	200.4	201.7	202.8	203.7	204.6	205.5	206.6	207.1	208.6	209.9	2	
6	Special industry machinery and equipment	202.8	197.2	199.1	200.7	201.9	202.8	203.8	204.1	209.5	210.2	212.0	213.8	214.6	2	
7	Electrical machinery and equipment	154.1	151.9	152.0	152.7	153.0	154.1	154.6	155.7	157.3	157.8	157.9	160.0	160.5	1	
.9	Miscellaneous machinery	180.7	177.4	178.0	179.2	179.7	180.7	181.9	183.3	184.0	185.1	185.8	188.0	189.2	19	
	Furniture and household durables	151.4	149.6	150.1	150.6	151.5	151.4	152.6	152.7	153.0	153.6	154.0	155.6	156.3	15	
1	Household furniture	162.2	159.7	160.7	161.2	162.2	162.9	163.2	163.3	164.1	165.1	166.4	168.2	168.8	16	
2	Commercial furniture	185.9	178.8	183.3	184.9	186.7	184.4	191.0	190.8	190.8	192.2	192.2	192.8	193.0	19	
3	Floor coverings	136.4	135.6	135.6	135.6	135.8	136.1	136.5	136.6	137.1	138.1	138.3	139.8	139.8	14	
4	Household appliances	144.9	142.9	143.3	143.3	144.8	145.7	146.6	147.5	147.8	147.5	147.6	149.1	149.4	15	
5	Home electronic equipment	87.7	89.4	88.3	88.3	88.4	86.8	86.8	86.4	86.2	86.4	86.4	86.8	88.1	1	
3	Other household durable goods	190.1	188.4	187.9	189.6	189.9	190.7	191.4	191.4	191.7	192.6	193.5	197.7	198.7	-1	
	Nonmetallic mineral products	200.4	195.1	198.6	199.3	200.6	201.7	202.5	204.3	205.4	205.6	206.5	212.7	215.0	2	
1	Flat glass	160.8	159.6	159.6	159.8	161.6	160.0	161.1	161.1	162.5	164.0	168.2	168.2	170.3	1	
2	Concrete ingredients	198.8	195.4	198.4	199.6	199.9	200.6	200.9	201.0	201.3	200.8	200.9	208.6	209.7	2	
3	Concrete products	191.8	188.4	189.9	190.6	191.0	192.8	193.5	194.0	195.0	195.4	195.7	202.7	205.2	20	
4	Structural clay products excluding refractories	179.8	170.7	177.5	178.8	180.2	183.8	184.5	185.7	187.8	185.1	185.5	189.6	191.3	19	
5	Refractories	199.6	193.2	193.3	194.3	196.5	197.3	198.5	207.1	208.5	210.0	210.0	210.2	210.7	2	
6	Asphalt roofing	253.0	243.1	243.1	243.1	246.2	253.5	253.5	267.1	275.2	275.2	275.2	277.4	277.4	27	
7	Gypsum products	183.5	164.0	172.2	175.9	187.1	186.6	189.8	193.7	201.6	203.2	204.9	209.7	215.9	2	
8	Glass containers	214.3	202.0	218.1	218.1	218.1	218.1	218.1	218.1	218.5	218.8	218.8	236.8	236.5	23	
9	Other nonmetallic minerals	250.5	245.3	247.9	247.8	250.4	251.5	253.7	257.6	256.1	256.0	257.3	260.7	267.2	26	
	Transportation equipment <sup>4</sup>	161.3	158.4	158.7	159.1	159.5	159.6	160.7	161.5	r167.8	168.0	168.3	169.0	169.4	10	
	Motor vehicles and equipment	163.7	160.7	161.0	161.4	161.9	161.9	163.2	163.9	170.7	170.6	170.9	171.3	171.7	17	
	Railroad equipment	233.5	230.0	231.1	231.1	232.0	234.2	235.2	235.2	238.7	238.7	239.7	243.7	244.6	24	
	Miscellaneous products	164.4	161.0	162.5	163.1	163.5	163.9	164.2	166.0	168.4	168.9	169.6	171.5	171.2	17	
1	Toys, sporting goods, small arms, ammunition	155.2	154.5	154.2	154.5	154.9	155.2	155.7	155.5	156.7	156.7	156.9	171.5	161.2	16	
2	Tobacco products	180.0	174.8	175.1	175.3	175.3	175.7	175.8	186.8	189.6	189.6	189.9	190.4	191.2	19	
3	Notions	172.4	172.4	172.4	172.4	173.3	172.6	175.0	172.9	172.9	172.8	172.8	180.7	180.7	18	
6	Photographic equipment and supplies	139.9	138.5	137.9	139.9	140.4	141.2	141.0	140.6	140.7	140.7	141.5	142.1	142.6	14	
9	Other miscellaneous products	167.4	161.9	167.2	167.3	167.1	167.0	167.5	167.7	173.1	174.1	175.0	177.5	142.0	17	
1		101.9	101.0	101.6	101.0	107.1	107.0	101.0	101.1	110.1	1/4.1	113.0	111.0	179.1	17	

<sup>2</sup>December 1969 = 100. <sup>3</sup>December 1970 = 100. <sup>4</sup>December 1968 = 100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, 101 (May 1978), pp. 105-106.

## Projecting Cost Increases

Measuring current prices and past changes in both consumer and producer prices is a comparatively simple and relatively accurate statistical process. This, however, is not true with regard to the prediction of future prices or future educational costs. There are many variables and unpredictable factors that make most economic and cost projections little more than educated guesses. This is why most projections are stated as an "assumption" rather than a prediction. It is also the reason why most developers of school budgets "assume" that a specific change (usually percentage change) in prices and service costs will occur during the budget period.

The person estimating future costs or prices, as in the development of a school budget, is at liberty to assume any change he or she believes appropriate. The choice is a matter of judgment and reasonable expectation. But the estimator usually must explain and justify his or her chosen assumption to the budget reviewing authorities and other interested persons in order to convince them of its reasonableness. The Consumer Price Index and the Producer Price Indexes often are used as the statistical bases for making and justifying future cost and price assumptions. There are four basic ways sometimes used in projecting future prices and costs.

Simple Percent Change -- One approach in estimating price and cost changes is to assume that prices and costs will change in the future by the same percent they did in a similar period in the past. For example, if one were using the data contained in Table 4 to project price data for 1978, one assumption could be that since the Consumer Price Index for all items increased by 6.5 percent in 1977, prices would increase by a similar 6.5 percent in 1978.

Average Percent Change -- Another approach is to estimate that price changes in the future will be the average of changes that occurred during several recent periods. Again if one were using the data contained in Table 4 to project price changes during 1978, one would find that the Consumer Price Index increased 11.0 percent in 1974, 9.1 percent in 1975, 5.8 percent in 1976, and 6.5 percent in 1977. One assumption, therefore, could be that price increases in 1978 will be the average of the increases in each of the four years 1974-1977, which is 8.1 percent. Thus, the assumption would be that prices would increase 8.1 percent in 1978.

The estimator may choose any number of years in computing the average. (A 3-to 5-year span is used most commonly in school budget making.) Some persons feel that the reliability of the estimate is increased by the number of years averaged when computing the percent change. This is not necessarily true. Although one may feel more confident in using price and cost changes over a span of several years, it should be remembered that neither this method nor any other can guarantee accuracy.

Moreover, monthly percent changes in the Consumer Price Index are often used by the news media and others as estimates of the average annual percent change in the CPI. School administrators should be aware of the differences that may occur in these annual estimates, depending on (1) whether or not seasonally adjusted or unadjusted data are used and (2) whether or not the CPI-U or the revised CPI-W are used. For example, in February 1978 BLS reported that the <u>seasonally adjusted</u> CPI-U and the revised CPI-W for January 1978 each rose by 0.8 percent. One newspaper related that "at an annual rate, the price increase last month equals a 9.6 percent inflation rate." However, the <u>seasonally unadjusted</u> CPI-U for January 1978 increased 0.6 percent, for an estimated 7.2 percent annual inflation rate. The <u>seasonally unadjusted</u> revised CPI-W for January 1978 increased 0.5 percent, projecting an annual rate of inflation of 6.0 percent.

[As discussed previously, unadjusted data are used extensively in COL adjustments in collective bargaining contracts. BLS also states that parties may choose to adapt their existing contracts to either the CPI-U or the revised CPI-W.]

Trended Percent Change -- Still another method for estimating price changes is to project the continuation of an upward or downward trend which has occurred in recent years. Since the price increase lessened from 1973 to 1976, as reflected in Table 4 on page 14, a downward trend for 1977 might have been projected with some reasonableness. The increase dropped by 1.9 percentage points between 1974 and 1975 (from 11.0 to 9.1) and the increase dropped another 3.3 percentage points between 1975 and 1976 (from 9.1 to 5.8). Projecting this trend of a 1.4 percentage point annual drop in the rate of increase, one could assume a price increase of only 4.4 percent in 1977. Such an assumed increase, however, did not occur in 1977, as shown in Table 4 which indicates that the annual rate of price increases in 1977 was 6.5 percent. This illustrates the hazard of projecting the continuation of past trends. One never knows when the trend is going to change either in direction or in pace.

Stated Governmental Goal -- A different kind of assumption regarding future prices and costs is the use of a stated governmental economic, price, or wage goal. Such goals usually are established arbitrarily. Moreover, the goals typically are contrary to previous trends. An example of a stated governmental goal is the Cost of Living Council's goal to limit inflation in 1973 to 3.0 percent. A school system that used this 3.0 percent increase as a firm assumption in projecting prices for its 1973 budget would have been in economic trouble since, according to BLS data shown in Table 4, the increase for 1973 was over 6 percent.

Ultimately, any assumption, projection, or estimate of future prices and costs -- even though relying on abundant and accurate data of past trends -- leaves much to the vagaries of chance. As many economists, government officials, and school budget makers have discovered, projecting accurately the rates of inflation or deflation is a matter of knowledge, judgment, and much good luck.

# Sources of Information for Data on Consumer Price Indexes

School administrators and others who need to stay abreast of the latest developments on changes in the CPI should consult two authoritative sources published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics: Monthly Labor Review and monthly BLS press releases.

<u>Monthly Labor Review</u>.--In addition to feature articles on industrial relations, employment trends and analysis, and court decisions in labor cases, <u>Monthly Labor Review</u> provides a section on current labor statistics, including data on the CPI. CPI data published in the <u>MLR</u> are three months behind the issue date of the journal, e.g., the May 1978 <u>MLR</u> contains CPI data compiled through February 1978.

MLR provides four extensive tables detailing information on the CPI:

- 1. The annual average CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers and percent changes in the CPI-W since 1967 for all items, food and beverages, housing, apparel and upkeep, transportation, medical care, entertainment, and other goods and services. (See Table 4 on page 14.)
- 2. The U.S. city average CPI-U and revised CPI-W, listing figures for the last six months and the month in the previous year corresponding to the latest month reported (e.g., February 1977 if the latest reported index is February 1978). A general summary presents this information according to seven major consumer goods categories plus commodities and services, and 16 special indexes (e.g., "all items less food," "services less rent"). U.S. city average CPI data are also listed in a more comprehensive section of the table, according to group, subgroup, and selected items. The major group components include such items as food, housing, apparel and upkeep, transportation, medical care, entertainment, and other goods and services.
- 3. The CPI-U, cross-classified according to <u>region</u> and <u>population size class</u>, by expenditure category and commodity and service group. Four population size classes are reported: 1.25 million or more; 385,000 to 1.25 million; 75,000 to 385,000; and 75,000 or less. The four regions include the Northeast, North Central, South, and West. The cross-classified indexes will be published bimonthly. (See Table E in the Appendix.)
- 4. The U.S. city average CPI-U and revised CPI-W, all items, for <u>selected areas</u>. Twentyeight Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) are included in this table. (See Table A in the Appendix.)

Subscriptions to *MLR* are \$16.00 a year (single copy price is \$1.40) and should be sent to *Monthly Labor Review*, Box 353, La Plata, Maryland 20646. Checks should be made payable to Super-intendent of Documents.

<u>Monthly BLS press releases</u>.--BLS issues press releases which announce monthly changes in the CPI (both seasonally adjusted and unadjusted) as soon as the data are made available by the Department of Labor. There is a one month time lag between the collection of the data and the release of information about the CPI in these press releases. CPI data are highlighted in tables summarizing the following:

- 1. Percent changes in the CPI-U, seasonally adjusted, for all items and seven major consumer goods categories.
- 2. Percent changes in the revised CPI-W, for all items and seven major consumer goods categories.
- 3. Comparison of changes in the revised CPI-W and the unrevised CPI-W, not seasonally adjusted, from the previous month. (See Table 5 on page 15.)
- 4. The CPI-U, U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity and service group. (See Table B in the Appendix.)
- 5. The CPI-U, seasonally adjusted U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity
- and service group. (See Table C in the Appendix.)
- 6. The CPI-U, all items, by 28 selected areas, four regions, five population size classes, and 16 regional/population size class cross classifications. These indexes will be published bimonthly. (See Table D in the Appendix.)
- 7. The revised CPI-W, U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity and service group. (See Table F in the Appendix.)
- 8. The revised CPI-W, seasonally adjusted U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity and service group. (See Table G in the Appendix.)
- 9. The revised CPI-W, all items, by 28 selected areas, four regions, five population size classes, and 16 regional/population size class cross classifications. These indexes will be published bimonthly. (See Table H in the Appendix.)
- 10. The unrevised CPI-W, U.S. city average, by commodity and service group and expenditure classes (ending with the release of the June 1978 figures). (See Table I in the Appendix.)
- 11. The unrevised CPI-W, all items most recent index and percent changes from selected dates, U.S. city average and selected areas (ending with the release of the June 1978 figures). (See Table J in the Appendix.)

To be placed on the free mailing list for BLS Consumer Price Index press releases, interested persons should contact the Information Office, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C. 20212, phone: (202) 523-7827 or (202) 523-8416.

# APPENDIX

# TABLE A.--Consumer Price Index--U.S. City Average, and Selected Areas (1967=100 Unless Otherwise Specified)

			All Ur	ban Consu	imers		1.50.07.2	I	al Worker	ers (revised)				
Area <sup>1</sup>	1977				19	78	18.2	1977				1978		
di ty and sorre too gabere .	Feb.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	All items													
				105.4	186.1	187.2	188.4	177.1	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	187.1	188.4
S. city average <sup>2</sup>	177.1	184.0	184.5	185.4	100.1	107.2	100.4	111.1	104.0					
nchorage, Alaska <sup>3</sup>			177.3			179.2				177.3		184.5	179.2	186.
lanta, Ga.		183.0			184.5		186.1		183.0					
altimore, Md.		188.8			190.7				188.8	11111		190.7	A	
			185.7			187.5				185.7			187.5	
oston, Mass	177.5			185.1				177.5	11110		185.1	51 6	a hd	
		170 5	178.8	179.4	180.0	182.5	184.2	184.8	178.5	178.8	179.4	180.0	182.4	183.
hicago, IIINorthwestern Ind.	184.8	178.5		179.4	186.7				185.2			186.7		
incinnati, Ohio-KyInd.		185.2		184.4	100.7			176.6			184.4			
eveland, Ohio	176.6							175.2			183.8			
allas-Ft, Worth, Tex.	175.2			183.8		100000 app and 400 apr	100000 A 100 100	175.2		188.7			192.1	
enver-Boulder, Colo.			188.7			192.1				100.7	T seed	3	10002	
			183.1	184.5	184.4	185.0	185.6	175.1	182.8	183.1	184.5	184.4	185.0	185
etroit, Mich.	175.1	182.8		104.5	174.9		178.0		173.4			174.9		177.
onolulu, Hawaii		173.4		A State State		196.2	170.0			192.7			196.2	
louston. Tex.			192.7				183.8		180.6			182.7		184.
ansas City, MoKansas		180.6			182.7			176.3	181.6	181.6	182.9	184.4	185.6	186.
os Angeles-Long Beach, Anaheim, Calif.	176.3	181.6	181.6	182.9	184.4	185.5	186.5	1/0.3	101.0	101.0	102.0	104.4	100.0	
	ALL STREET			100.0		100.7					100.0		100.6	
liami, Fla.4		10.000 10.000		181.6		183.5		173.6			181.6		184.0	
Ailwaukee, Wis	173.6					190.5				187.0			190.5	
Ainneapolis-St. Paul, MinnWis.			187.0			189.8	190.8	182.1	187.3	187.6	188.5	188.8	189.8	190
www.York, N.YNortheastern N.J.	182.1	187.3	187.6	188.5	188.8		190.0	102.1	107.0		182.8		184.6	
lortheast, Pa. (Scranton)				182.8		184.9		1		1000000	102.0	1952 - 1968 1	and the second	
	1707	186.5	187.0	187.4	186.9	187.6	188.2	178.7	186.5	187.0	187.4	186.9	187.4	188
hiladelphia, PaN.J.	178.7		183.5	107.4	100.0	184.9				183.5			184.9	
ittsburgh, Pa.				1 50 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		187.9				183.8			187.9	
Portland, OregWash.			183.8		180.5	107.9			179.1			180.5		
St. Louis, MoIII.		179.1						176.6			186.6		188.9	
San Diego, Calif.	176.6			186.6		188.9		170.0	1.2.8		.00.0	VETO	(F 61)	1.00
2 - Examine Onlyand Calif		184.0			187.3		189.2		184.0			187.3		189
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	171.4	104.0		182.5		184.1		171.4			182.5		183.8	
Seattle-Everett, Wash.				188.1		190.2		178.4			188.1		189.5	
Washington, D.CMdVa.	178.4			100.1		100.2	-					-	1	+

<sup>1</sup>The areas listed include not only the central city but the entire portion of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined for the 1970 Census of Population, except that the Standard Consolidated Area is used for New York and Chicago. <sup>2</sup>Average of 85 cities. <sup>3</sup>October 1967 = 100. <sup>4</sup>November 1977 = 100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, 101 (May 1978), p. 104.

## TABLE B.--Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: U.S. City Average, by Expenditure Category and Commodity and Service Group, 1967=100

Group	Relative importance December 1977	Unadjusted Mar. 1978	indexes Apr. 1978	Unadjusted percent change to Apr. 1978 from- Apr. 1977 Mar. 1978		onally adjusted ent change from- Feb. to Mar. to Mar. Apr.
				Expenditure category		
All items	100.000	189.8	191.5	6.6 0.9	0.6	0.8 0.9
All items(1957-59=100)		220.7	222.8	8.5 1.6	1.2	1.3 1.8
Food and beverages	18.813	199.5	202.6	8.5 1.6 8.7 1.6	1.2	1.3 $1.81.3$ $1.9$
Food		204.2 202.5	207.5	9.1 2.0	1.2	1.5 2.4
Food at home	12.235 1.530	194.4	195.2	6.9 .4	.9	.4 .5
Cereals and bakery products		194.4	199.0	14.4 3.1	2.8	3.2 4.8
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs		179.3	181.6	6.0 1.3	.6	.7 1.6
Dairy products		203.8	210.9	3.9 3.5	.0	.7 1.7
Fruits and vegetablesSugar and sweets	.435	251.7	254.9	12.6 1.3	. 3	1.6 2.3
Fats and oils		200.4	204.5	11.4 2.0	1.3	1.0 2.7
Nonalcoholic beverages 1/	1.513	341.7	342.9	10.1 .4	.7	.6 .4
Nonalcoholic beverages $1/$ Other prepared foods $2/$	1.041	184.7	185.6	6.4 .5	.6	.5 .4
Food away from home	5.483	212.3	214.0	8.4 .8	1.0	1.0 .7
Alcoholic beverages	1.095	156.5	157.9	5.4 .9	. 8	.7 .8
Housing 2/	43.912	196.7	198.3	7.9.8	.6	1.0 .9
Shelter	29.181	202.9	204.7	9.1 .9	. 7	1.0 1.0
Shelter Rent, residential Other rental costs <u>2</u> /	5.624	160.5	161.5	6.5 .6	. 4	.6 .7
Other rental costs 2/	.711	202.0	202.7	10.2 .3	1.6	.6 .5
Homeownership	22.840	218.3	220.4	9.7 1.0	.7	1.2 1.1
Home purchase	9.967	190.5	191.7	8.4 .6	.3	.8 .5 1.7 1.7
Financing, taxes, and insurance 2/	9.211	244.8	247.7 228.4	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.1	.9 1.1
Maintenance and repairs	3.668 2.800	225.5 242.6	246.0	9.1 1.4	1.0	1.2 1.4
Maintenance and repair services		185.9	187.4	5.1 .8	.1	1 .2
Maintenance and repair commodities		212.6	213.9	7.3 .6	.8	1.0 .8
Fuel and other utilities 2/ Fuels 2/		242.1	244.2	8.3 .9	1.2	1.3 1.2
Fuel oil, coal, and bottled gas		297.2	296.6	5.22	.1	1.0 .6
Gas (piped) and electricity 2/	3.391	226.6	229.2	9.2 1.1	1.5	1.4 1.4
Other utilities and public services 2/		157.3	157.7	5.3.3	. 2	.3 .1
Household furnishings and operation 2/		173.6	175.0	5.4 .8	. 2	.8 .6
Housefurnishings 2/	4.602	151.5	152.8	4.2.9	.1	.9 .5
Housekeeping supplies	1.559	202.3	203.5	6.9 .6	. 3	1.4 .5
Housekeeping services 2/	2.053	218.3	220.0	7.1 .8	.7	.0 .9
Apparel and upkeep	5.800	156.5	158.4	4.0 1.2	-1.0	1.0 1.0
Apparel commodities	5.137	152.8	154.8	3.3 1.3	-1.2	$1.0   1.1 \\ .6   .1$
Men's and boys' apparel	1.646	155.8	156.7	2.4 .6 3.8 2.5	-1.0	$ \begin{array}{ccc} .6 & .1 \\ 1.7 & 2.5 \end{array} $
Women's and girls' apparel	2.044	145.4 213.8	149.0 215.5	5.3 .8	-1.1	1.8 .3
Infants' and toddlers' apparel 2/		160.7	161.7	3.5 .6	.1	.4 .4
Footwear		155.3	155.7	3.9 .3	.1	.5 .2
Other apparel commodities <u>2</u> /		180.4	181.7	8.9 .7	1.1	.7 .7
Transportation		179.9	181.1	2.5 .7	.6	.2 .2
Private transportation	16.930	179.1	180.3	2.3.7	.6	.2 .2
New cars		151.1	151.2	7.5 .1	.7	.1 .3
Used cars	3.020	172.3	177.3	-5.6 2.9	2.0	.0 .3
Gasoline 2/	4.205	189.4	190.2	1.7 .4	4	.3 .1
Maintenance and repair 2/		215.3	216.3	7.5 .5	.8	.3 .6
Other private transportation 2/	4.149	182.5	182.6	3.7 .1	.3	.02
Other private trans. commodities 2/.	733	156.5	156.8	4.0 .2	. 8	
Other private trans. services 2/		191.1 187.2	191.3 187.3	3.6 .1 3.8 .1	.5	·.14 .2 .5
Public transportation		214.5	215.7	8.3 .6	. 8	.2.5 .6.7
Medical care		141.0	141.8	7.1 .6	.9	.6 .5
Medical care commodities 2/	4.110	229.9	231.3	8.5 .6	. 8	.5 .7
Medical care services Professional services <u>1/</u> <u>2</u> /	2.007	204.5	205.7	7.6 .6	. 8	.5 .6
Other medical care services 2/	2.103	260.7	262.3	9.4 .6	.7	.5 .9
Entertainment 2/		174.1	175.6	6.1 .9	. 7	.8 .6
Entertainment commodities 2/		175.5	177.3	6.7 1.0	.7	.7 .6
Entertainment services 2/	1.662	172.4	173.4	5.3 .6	.7	.9.5
Other goods and services $\overline{2}/\ldots$	4.394	179.3	179.8	5.9 .3	. 2	.3 .5
Tobacco products	1.202	173.6	173.9	4.7 .2	1	.2 .3
Personal care 1/	1.752	178.2	179.1	6.4 .5	. 3	.3 .5
Toilet goods and personal care			177 5	<b>F</b> 0 <b>C</b>		1 2
appliances <u>1</u> / <u>2</u> /	791	173.2	173.5	5.0 .2	.1	.1 .2 .4 .8
Personal care services 1/		183.1	184.6	7.6 .8 6.9 .1	.6 .4	.4 .8 .3 .5
Personal and educational expenses $2/\ldots$		193.5 180.5	193.6 180.6	6.9 .1 8.9 .1	. 4	.6 .6
School books and supplies $\frac{2}{\ldots}$ . Personal and educational services $\frac{2}{\ldots}$ .		197.1	197.2	6.4 .1	.4	.3 .5

(Continued)

TABLE B.--Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: U.S. City Average, by Expenditure Category and Commodity and Service Group, 1967=100 (*Continued*)

Group	Relative importance December 1977	Unadjusted Mar. 1978	indexes Apr. 1978	Unadj percent c Apr. 197 Apr. 1977	hange to 8 from-		sonally adj cent change Feb. to Mar.	
			Comm	odity and set	vice group			
	100.000	189.8	191.5	6.6	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9
All items	59.306	181.6	183.5	5.9	1.0	.5	. 8	.9
Commodities	18,813	199.5	202.6	8.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.8
Food and beverages			172.3	4.7	. 8	. 2	.6	.5
Commodities less food and beverages	40.493	170.9		4.3	.6	3	.7	.3
Nondurables less food and beverages	17.230	172.7	173.7			-1.2	1.0	1.1
Apparel commodities	5.137	152.8	154.8	3.3	1.3	-1.2	1.0	1.1
Nondurables less food, beverages,								7
Nondulables 1035 1000, octolageo,	12.093	186.1	186.6	4.7	. 3	.3	. 4	. 3
and apparel <u>1</u> /	23.263	168.3	169.9	4.7	1.0	.7	. 5	.5
Durables	40.694	204.9	206.5	8.0	. 8	.7	. 8	.9
Services		160.5	161.5	6.5	. 6	. 4	.6	.7
Rent, residential	. 5.624		228.3	9.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3
Household services less rent 2/	20.394	226.0		4.6	.2	.4	1.1	.0
Transportation services	6.029	194.9	195.3			.8	.5	.7
Medical care services	4.110	229.9	231.3	8.5	.6		.6	.6
Other services $2/\dots$	4.537	180.7	181.7	6.8	.6	.6	.0	
Special indexes:					0		.7	.7
All items less food	82.282	185.9	187.4	6.4	. 8	. 5		.9
All items less shelter	70.819	186.3	188.1	6.0	1.0	. 6	. 8	
All items less shelter	93.495	187.1	188.8	6.3	.9	.6	. 7	.9
All items less mortgage interest costs $1/$ .	95.031	188.3	190.1	6.6	1.0	. 6	.9	1.0
All items less medical care		170.0	171.3	4.7	. 8	. 2	.6	. 5
Commodities less food	41.588		171.8	4.3	. 6	3	.6	.5
Nondurables less food	18.325	170.7		4.3	.4	.3	.4	. 4
Nondurables less food and apparel 1/	13.188	181.0	181.7			.7	.9	1.1
Nondurables 1/	36.043	186.8	188.8	6.4	1.1		.9	.9
Services less rent	35.070	213.0	214.6	8.2	.8	. 8		.9
Services less medical care 1/	36.583	200.9	202.5	7.9	. 8	.7	.7	
Services less medical care 1/	8.585	214.3	215.7	5.2	.7	.6	.6	.7
Energy 1/	91.415	188.2	190.0	6.8	1.0	.6	. 8	1.0
All items less energy 1/		183.4	184.9	6.4	. 8	. 4	.7	.7
All items less food and energy	73.697		167.6	5.0	. 8	.2	.6	.6
Commodities less food and energy	36.395	166.2		2.5	.3	.0	.0	.3
Energy commodities 1/	5.194	206.6	207.2		.7	.0	. 8	. 8
Services less energy	37.302	203.3	204.7	7.9	. /	• '	.0	10
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar:							0	0
1967=\$1.00 1/		\$.527	\$.522	-6.3	9	6	8	9
$1967 = \$1.00 \ 1/$ $1957 - 59 = \$1.00 \ 1/$	-	.453	.449	-	-		a be till a	na na sana na s
1/ Not seasonally adjusted. Z/ Index series has undergone a change NOTE: Index applies to a month as a whol	in title an e, not to a	d/or definit ny specific	ion. date.					
NOTE: Index applies to a month as a whol	0, 100 00 0	., .,					tracers.	k same

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Consumer Price Index-April 1978, May 31, 1978.

## TABLE C.--Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: Seasonally Adjusted U.S. City Average, by Expenditure Category and Commodity and Service Group, 1967=100

	Seaso	nally ad	justed i	ndexes			ally adju percent c			
Group	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	3	months	ending in			ending in
	1978	1978	1978	1978	July	Oct.	Jan.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.
					1977	1977	1978	1978	1977	1978
				Ext	penditur	e catego	rv			
Las and the second seco					penarear	e curego	.)			
All items					5.7	4.5	6.7	10.0	5.1	8.3
Food and beverages	194.7	197.0	199.5	203.1	4.3	3.0	8.9	18.4	3.7	13.5
Food	199.2	201.6	204.3	208.1	4.2	3.1	8.9	19.1	3.7	13.9
Food at home Cereals and bakery products	197.0	199.5	202.5	207.3 193.8	3.2	2.5	9.7	22.6	2.9	16.0
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	184.2	189.4	192.9	204.7	6.1	5.5	8.2	7.6	5.8	7.9
Dairy products	175.9	176.9	178.1	180.9	14.0	.0	19.2	52.5 11.9	-3.0 6.9	34.8
Fruits and vegetables	200.8	200.7	202.2	205.6	-20.8	13.0	18.4	9.9	-5.4	4.9 14.1
Sugar and sweets	243.0	243.7	247.7	253.4	18.6	.5	14.1	18.3	9.2	16.2
Fats and oils	195.2	197.7	199.6	204.9	48.2	-12.6	-2.0	21.4	13.8	9.1
Nonalcoholic beverages $1/$ Other prepared foods $2/$	337.1	339.5	341.7	342.9	56.5	-5.7	-6.9	7.1	21.5	2
Other prepared foods 2/	181.7	182.8	183.8	184.5	2.1	10.7	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.6
Food away from home	208.4	210.5	212.5	214.0	9.0	5.5	7.8	11.2	7.2	9.5
Alcoholic beverages Housing 2/	154.4 193.5	155.6 194.7	156.7 196.6	157.9 198.4	4.6	1.6	6.2	9.4	3.1	7.8
Shelter	199.7	201.0	203.1	205.1	8.8	5.9	6.9 9.8	10.5	7.3	8.7
Rent, residential	158.8	159.4	160.3	161.5	6.2	6.4	6.8	11.3 7.0	7.6	10.5
Other rental costs 2/	198.2	201.3	202.6	203.7	2.2	11.4	15.7	11.6	6.7	13.6
Homeownership	214.5	216.0	218.5	220.9	10.1	5.9	10.1	12.5	8.0	11.3
Home purchase	188.5	189.0	190.5	191.5	7.4	9.0	10.6	6.5	8.2	8.6
Financing, taxes, and insurance 2/	238.4	241.0	245.0	249.2	14.3	3.3	10.4	19.4	8.7	14.8
Maintenance and repairs	222.9	224.5	226.6	229.2	6.8	6.5	7.7	11.8	6.6	9.7
Maintenance and repair services	238.5	240.8	243.8	247.2	8.0	5.8	7.5	15.4	6.9	11.4
Maintenance and repair commodities	186.9 207.7	187.0	186.8	187.2	3.4	8.0	8.6	.6	5.7	4.5
Fuel and other utilities <u>2</u> / Fuels <u>2</u> /	234.4	209.4 237.1	211.5 240.3	213.2 243.1	12.0	7.4	8	11.0	9.7	5.0
Fuel oil, coal, and bottled gas	290.8	291.1	294.0	295.7	13.3 8.1	4.1	-2.5	15.7	10.5 6.1	6.2
Fuel oil, coal, and bottled gas Gas (piped) and electricity <u>2</u> /	218.8	222.0	225.0	228.1	15.4	9.2	-4.3	18.1	12.2	4.3
Other utilities and public services 2/	156.5	156.8	157.3	157.5	7.7	6.7	4.2	2.6	7.2	3.4
Household furnishings and operation 2/	171.8	172.2	173.5	174.6	5.4	3.9	5.5	6.7	4.6	6.1
Housefurnishings 2/	150.3	150.4	151.7	152.5	3.6	3.0	3.8	6.0	3.3	4.9
Housekeeping supplies	198.8	199.4	202.1	203.1	10.7	3.3	4.8	8.9	7.0	6.8
Housekeeping services 2/	216.1	217.6	217.6	219.6	5.6	6.7	9.6	6.6	6.1	8.1
Apparel and upkeep	157.2	155.7	157.2	158.8	5.3	2.6	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0
Men's and boys' apparel	156.7	155.1	156.1	155.3 156.2	4.9	1.9	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.2
Women's and girls' apparel	148.1	144.6	147.0	150.7	6.2	5	2.5	-1.3 7.2	3.4	1.2 4.8
Infants' and toddlers' apparel 2/	213.4	211.0	214.9	215.5	-3.1	25.8	-2.8	4.0	10.4	
Footwear	159.8	159.9	160.5	161.2	3.1	4.4	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.3
Other apparel commodities 2/	154.7	154.9	155.6	155.9	6.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	4.7	3.2
Apparel services 1/	177.3	179.2	180.4	181.7	7.9	6.3	11.1	10.3	7.1	10.7
Transportation Private transportation	180.3	181.4	181.7	182.0	.0	2	6.5	3.8	1	5.1
New cars	149.3	180.7 150.3	181.0	181.3 151.0	9 7.0	.2	6.5 12.4	3.6	3	5.0
Used cars	178.0	181.6	181.6	182.2	-19.9	-20.0	12.4	9.8	6.5	8.4 11.2
Gasoline <u>2</u> /	192.3	191.6	192.1	192.3	-3.3	4.1	6.3	.0	.3	3.1
Maintenance and repair 2/	212.0	213.7	214.4	215.7	7.4	7.0	8.1	7.2	7.2	7.6
Other private transportation 2/	181.0	181.6	181.6	181.2	9.5	5.5	2	. 4	7.5	.1
Other private trans. commodities 2/	154.4	155.6	155.9	156.8	2.4	6.5	1.0	6.4	4.4	3.7
Other private trans. services $2/$	189.8	190.3	190.1	189.4	11.4	5.2	8	8	8.3	8
Public transportation	185.9 211.3	186.8	187.2	188.2	7.2	-2.8	6.0	5.0	2.1	5.5
Medical care Medical care commodities <u>2</u> /	138.9	213.0 140.1	214.2 141.0	215.7 141.7	8.7 7.5	8.5 6.7	7.7	8.6	8.6	8.2
Medical care services	226.6	228.4	229.6	231.3	8.7	8.9	8.2	8.6	8.8	7.3
Medical care services Professional services <u>1</u> / <u>2</u> /	201.9	203.5	204.5	205.7	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.7	7.7	7.5
Other medical care services 2/	256.6	258.5	259.9	262.3	10.2	9.8	8.7	9.2	10.0	8.9
Entertainment 2/	172.1	173.3	174.6	175.6	5.2	7.1	3.8	8.4	6.1	6.1
Entertainment commodities 2/	173.8	175.0	176.2	177.3	6.9	6.3	5.5	8.3	6.6	6.9
Entertainment services 2/	169.9	171.1	172.6	173.4	3.2	7.7	1.9	8.5	5.4	5.2
Other goods and services 2/	178.2	178.6	179.1	180.0	5.5	9.1	5.1	4.1	7.3	4.6
Tobacco products Personal care <u>1</u> /	177.2	177.7	173.1 178.2	173.7 179.1	3.4	13.5	.2	2.1	8.4	1.2
Toilet goods and personal care	1//.4	111.1	1/0.2	1/9.1	7.1	6.2	7.8	4.4	6.6	6.1
appliances 1/ 2/	173.0	173.1	173.2	173.5	6.4	6.3	6.0	1.2	6.4	3.6
Personal care services 1/	181.4	182.4	183.1	184.6	7.7	6.3	9.1	7.2	7.0	8.2
Personal and educational expenses 2/	191.9	192.6	193.2	194.2	6.1	9.2	7.6	4.9	7.6	6.3
School books and supplies 2/	177.9	178.9	180.0	181.0	6.4	16.1	6.6	7.2	11.1	6.9
Personal and educational services 2/	195.6	196.3	196.9	197.8	5.9	7.4	7.7	4.6	6.7	6.1

(Continued)

## TABLE C.--Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: Seasonally Adjusted U.S. City Average, by Expenditure Category and Commodity and Service Group, 1967=100 (Continued)

	Season	nally ad	justed in	ndexes			lly adju percent c		ual rate	
Group	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1978	Apr. 1978	3 July 1977		Jan. 1978			ending i Apr. 1978
				Commodi	ty and s	ervice g	roup			
All items	-	-	-	-	5.7	4.5	6.7	10.0	5.1	8.3
Commodities	179.9	180.8	182.3	184.0	3.5	3.5	7.4	9.4	3.5	8.4
	194.7	197.0	199.5	203.1	4.3	3.0	8.9	18.4	3.7	13.5
Food and beverages		170.9	171.9	172.8	3.2	3.7	6.8	5.3	3.4	6.0
Commodities less food and beverages	170.0		173.4	174.0	4.6	4.3	5.0	3.0	4.5	4.0
Nondurables less food and beverages	172.7	172.2				1.9	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.2
Apparel commodities	154.0	152.1	153.6	155.3	4.9	1.9	2.9	3.4	3.4	5.2
Nondurables less food, beverages,	1.00.000		- 6 b ( i							1.0
and apparel <u>1</u> /	184.9	185.4	186.1	186.6	6.7	4.3	4.2	3.7	5.5	4.0
Durables	167.6	168.7	169.5	170.4	2.0	2.5	8.0	6.9	2.2	7.4
Services	201.5	203.0	204.7	206.6	9.3	6.3	5.8	10.5	7.8	8.1
Rent, residential	158.8	159.4	160.3	161.5	6.2	6.4	6.8	7.0	6.3	6.9
	220.9	223.2	225.9	228.9	11.4	5.7	6.4	15.3	8.5	10.8
Household services less rent 2/	193.2	194.0	194.2	194.2	9.6	3.4	3.0	2.1	6.4	2.5
Transportation services			229.6	231.3	8.7	8.9	8.2	8.6	8.8	8.4
Medical care services	226.6	228.4				6.9	7.0	7.4	6.4	7.2
Other services 2/	178.6	179.7	180.8	181.8	6.0	0.9	/.0	/.4	0.4	1.2
Special indexes:										
All items less food	184.2	185.1	186.4	187.7	6.0	4.8	6.8	7.8	5.4	7.3
All items less shelter	184.3	185.4	186.8	188.4	4.8	3.8	6.1	9.2	4.3	7.6
	184.7	185.8	187.1	188.8	6.5	3.8	5.8	9.2	5.1	7.5
All items less mortgage interest costs 1/		187.1	188.7	190.5	5.5	4.3	7.0	10.0	4.9	8.5
All items less medical care	186.0			171.8	3.2	3.4	6.6	5.5	3.3	6.1
Commodities less food	169.5	169.9	170.9						4.4	4.2
Nondurables less food	170.6	170.1	171.2	172.1	4.7	4.1	4.8	3.6		4.3
Nondurables less food and apparel 1/	179.7	180.3	181.0	181.7	6.1	4.2	4.1	4.5	5.1	
Nondurables 1/	183.9	185.1	186.8	188.8	6.2	2.9	5.6	11.1	4.6	8.3
Services less rent	209.2	210.9	212.8	214.8	9.8	6.0	5.7	11.1	7.9	8.4
Services less medical care 1/	198.1	199.5	200.9	202.5	8.6	6.6	7.2	9.2	7.6	8.2
Energy 1/	211.8	213.0	214.3	215.7	9.1	2.5	1.7	7.6	5.7	4.6
	185.6	186.7	188.2	190.0	6.7	4.3	6.5	9.8	5.5	8.2
All items less energy 1/		182.6	183.8	185.1	6.6	4.6	7.6	7.2	5.6	7.4
All items less food and energy	181.9					3.3	7.1	5.7	3.7	6.4
Commodities less food and energy	165.6	165.9	166.9	167.9	4.1		2.4	.8	3.5	1.6
Energy commodities 1/	206.8	206.7	206.6	207.2	6.9	.2				8.3
Services less energy	200.2	201.6	203.2	204.9	8.7	5.9	6.9	9.7	7.3	0.3

Z/ Index series has undergone a change in title and/or definition. NOTE: Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

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SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Consumer Price Index--April 1978, May 31, 1978.

## TABLE D.--Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: Selected Areas, All Items Index, 1967=100 Unless Otherwise Noted

Area <u>1</u> /	Pricing schedule 2/	Other index base	Jan. 1978	Ind Feb. 1978	Mar. 1978	Apr. 1978		nt chang 1978 fr Feb. 1978				
J.S. city average			187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	6.6	1.6	0.9	6.5	1.4	0
Chicago, IllNorthwestern Ind Detroit, Mich ALong Beach, Anaheim, Calif l.Y., N.YNortheastern N.J Philadelphia, PaN.J	M M M M M		182.5 185.0 185.5 189.8 187.6	184.2 185.6 186.5 190.8 188.2	186.3 188.4 187.4 192.2 189.6	187.3 190.2 189.6 193.5 190.8	7.8 6.3 6.6 5.3 4.9	1.7 2.5 1.7 1.4 1.4	.5 1.0 1.2 .7 .6	8.1 6.6 6.1 5.1 5.1	2.1 1.8 1.0 1.3 1.1	1 1
nchorage, Alaska altimore, Md oston, Mass incinnati, Ohio-KyInd iniami, Fla ilwaukee, Wis ortheast Pennsylvania orthand, OregWash t. Louis, MoIll. an Diego, Calif eattle-Everett, Wash ashington, D.CMdVa	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10/67 11/77	179.2 187.5 192.3 100.7 183.5 184.9 187.9 188.9 188.9 184.1 190.2		180.7 188.2 195.1 102.2 186.3 187.0 191.7 191.4 187.2 191.5					$\frac{3}{5.1}$ $\frac{3}{7.3}$ $\frac{3}{7.3}$ $\frac{4}{5.6}$ $\frac{4}{5.4}$ $\frac{3}{7.2}$ $\frac{4}{7.5}$ $\frac{4}{7.2}$ $\frac{4}{7.5}$ $\frac{4}{6.2}$	.8 .4 .5 1.5 1.5 1.1 2.0 .7	20.8.2.5.8.2.2. 
tlanta, Ga uffalo, N.Y. leveland, Ohio allas-Fort Worth, Tex onolulu, Hawaii. ouston, Tex ansas City, MoKan inneapolis-St.Paul, MinnWis ittsburgh, Pa an Francisco-Oakland, Calif	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		-	186.1 187.5 186.6 186.7 178.0 	101 100 172	188.5 189.0 190.3 189.3 181.4 	$\begin{array}{c} 4/ & 6.3 \\ 3/ & 4.6 \\ 3/ & 6.3 \\ 3/ & 6.0 \\ 4/ & 7.7 \\ - \\ 4/ & 6.7 \\ - \\ - \\ 4/ & 8.1 \end{array}$	1.3 .8 2.0 1.4 1.9 - 2.8 - 1.9			n na seconda de la conseconda de la conseconda en conseconda de la consec	
egion <u>5</u> /												
Nontheast Nonth Central South	2 2 2 2	12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77	÷	101.0 101.4 101.3 101.2		102.5 103.2 103.0 103.1	$\frac{4}{5.1}$ $\frac{4}{6.8}$ $\frac{4}{6.8}$ $\frac{4}{7.7}$	1.5 1.8 1.7 1.9	Ē	÷	gan an an gan an an gan an an an an	
opulation size class <u>5</u> /												
A-1 A-2 B C D	2 2 2 2 2 2	12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77		101.2 101.1 101.2 101.3 101.3		102.9 102.7 103.1 103.1 102.8	-	1.7 1.6 1.9 1.8 1.5				
egion/population size class cross classification <u>5</u> /												
Northeast/A North Central/A South/A. West/A. Northeast/B. North Central/B. South/B. West/B. Northeast/C. North Central/C. South/C West/C Northeast/D. Northeast/D. Northeast/D.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77		101.0 101.4 101.2 101.1 100.9 101.3 101.1 101.6 101.2 101.3 101.4 101.1 101.0 101.3	0 0 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0	102.3 103.4 102.7 103.0 102.7 103.1 103.2 103.5 103.2 102.8 103.4 102.9 102.2 103.1		1.3 2.0 1.5 1.9 1.8 1.8 2.1 1.9 2.0 1.5 2.0 1.8 1.2 1.8				
South/D West/D	2 2	12/77 12/77	-	101.6 100.8	2	102.7	-	1.1 1.8	divina See	(Recencies)	-	2
<ol> <li>Area includes the urban port L.ALong Beach, Anaheim whi Standard Consolidated Areas. made since 1970.</li> <li>Foods, fuels, and several ot M - Every month.</li> <li>1 - January, March, May, J 2 - February, April, June,</li> <li>Annual rate based on 11-mont Annual rate based on 10-mont</li> <li>Kegions are defined as the f The population size classes A-1 More than 4,000 A-2 1,250,000 to 4,000 B 385,000 to 1,250 C 75,000 to 385 D Less than 75 Population size class A is t</li> </ol>	ch is an a Area de: her items uly, Sept. August, 0 h change. h change. our Censuare aggreg ,000. ,000. ,000. ,000. he aggrega	aggregat finition priced ember, a October, s region gations	ion of t s are th every mo and Novem and Dec s. of areas populat	two SMSA' nose esta onth in a nber. cember. s which h	s and fo blished 11 areas ave urba classes	r New Yo for the ; most o n popula A-1 and	rk and Ch 1970 Cens other good tion as d	icago wh us and c s and se efined b	hich are lo not in ervices p below:	the more nclude re priced a:	evisions s indicate	
OTE: Price changes within areas a Family Budgets.	re found i	in the C	onsumer	Price In	dex; dif	ferences	in livin	g costs	among an	reas are	found in	
DURCE: Bureau of Lab May 31, 1978.	or Sta	tist	ics.	The	Consi	umer	Price	Inde:	rAp	ril 1	978,	

## TABLE E.--Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: Cross-Classification of Region and Population Size Class by Expenditure Category and Commodity and Service Group (December 1977=100)

		ize class i million or			ze class E 0–1.250 m			ze class C 000-385,00			ze class D ,000 or les	
Category and group	19	77	1978	197	77	1978	197	7	1978	197	7	1978
	Oct.	Dec.	Feb.	Oct.	Dec.	Feb.	Oct.	Dec.	Feb.	Oct.	Dec.	Feb.
	331	1. 1945 1. 1945	5.881	4.33		Norti	heast				1116-12	iber fin
		1.5.5			1.1				· · · · · · · · ·		10.01	00.021
Expenditure category				2.52				1.1.1.1			- Staff	
ems		100.0	101.0		100.0	100.9		100.0	101.2		100.0	101.0
Food and beverages		100.0	102.8		100.0	102.5	• • • • •	100.0	102.4		100.0	102.5
lousing		100.0	100.8		100.0	101.1 94.2		100.0	101.7 96.7		100.0	101.3 95.7
noarel and unkeen		100.0	97.3 100.2		100.0	94.2 100.7		100.0	100.5		100.0	100.3
ransportation		100.0	101.9		100.0	101.6		100.0	102.5		100.0	101.8
ntertainment		100.0	101.9		100.0	101.2		100.0	100.7		100.0	101.3
ther goods and services		100.0	100.5		100.0	100.7		100.0	100.5		100.0	100.3
Commodity and service group	1.51		Constant S							1.000		
odities		100.0	100.8		100.0	100.7		100.0	100.8		100.0	100.6
ommodities less food and beverages		100.0	99.6		100.0	99.8		100.0	100.1		100.0	99.8
35		100.0	101.2		100.0	101.3		100.0	101.9		100.0	101.5
	1.64		in me	-		North	Central			12.2- 30		
			r			norul	Venuel 1			1000		100000
Expenditure category			s sould							1.1.1.1	14.194	
angerimien e entegers								1000			100.0	101.0
ms		100.0	101.4		100.0	101.3		100.0	101.3 102.9		100.0	101.3 103.2
ood and beverages	•••••	100.0	103.3		100.0 100.0	102.0		100.0 100.0	102.9		100.0	103.2
Oughing		100.0	96.5		100.0	97.8		100.0	97.1		100.0	96.6
pparel and upkeep		100.0	100.1		100.0	99.8		100.0	100.3		100.0	100.0
edical care		100.0	101.8		100.0	102.3		100.0	101.3		100.0	102.8
ntertainment		100.0	101.0		100.0	101.1		100.0	101.2		100.0	101.7
ther goods and services		100.0	100.5		100.0	101.0		100.0	99.9		100.0	100.9
Commodity and comice group			1.191		17.1	1.1						A-2
Commodity and service group			1.1.1.1.1									
nodities		100.0	101.3		100.0	100.7		100.0	101.2		100.0	101.1
ommodities less food and beverage		100.0	100.3		100.0	100.2		100.0	100.5		100.0 100.0	100.2
98		100.0	101.7		100.0	102.1		100.0	101.5		100.0	101.0
						Sc	outh					
		1	T			1	1 1					
Expenditure category			1.1		100	3.1		1.000		1		80408
		1000	1010		100.0	101.1		100.0	101.4		100.0	101.6
ems		100.0	101.2		100.0	101.1		100.0	101.4		100.0	103.1
ood and beverages		100.0	102.7		100.0	102.5		100.0	101.7		100.0	101.6
lousing		100.0	99.9		100.0	98.0		100.0	97.3		100.0	99.7
ransportation		100.0	100.4		100.0	99.9		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.2
Aedical care		100.0	101.5		100.0	102.1		100.0	101.8		100.0	103.5
ntertainment		100.0	100.4		100.0	102.1		100.0	101.4		100.0	102.2
Other goods and services		100.0	100.5		100.0	100.5		100.0	101.3		100.0	101.0
Commodity and service group			2.14	-		12	S.		100	10.000		131393 131393
Countorny and service group	1.252		8.00		2.5	1991	· · · · ·			1		
modities		100.0	101.1		100.0	100.8		100.0	101.1		100.0	101.3
Commodities less food and beverages		100.0	100.4		100.0	100.1		100.0	100.3 101.7		100.0	100.5
ices		100.0	101.4		100.0	101.7		100.0	101.7		100.0	102.1
· 2011년 1월 1922년 - 2012년 2011년 2012년 2011년 1월 2012년						W	lest					
have a little that the second s		1	1			1	T					
Expenditure category			1.5	Sata Calif.	100 B . 1	davias	1.1818	1,231	a traite	er conei	1.5	
		1000	1011	12568 B	100.0	101.6		100.0	101.1		100.0	100.8
ems		100.0	101.1		100.0	101.0		100.0	103.0		100.0	103.0
Food and beverages		100.0	101.1		100.0	101.7		100.0	100.9		100.0	100.3
Apparel and upkeep		100.0	98.9		100.0	99.0		100.0	97.7		100.0	97.7
ransportation		100.0	100.7		100.0	101.4		100.0	100.8		100.0	100.4
edical care		100.0	101.9		100.0	101.6		100.0	101.3		100.0	101.4
Entertainment		100.0	99.4		100.0	100.5		100.0	100.7		100.0	101.7
Other goods and services		100.0	101.5		100.0	100.5	1	100.0	1.01.1	18 202		
Commodity and service group										Samuel	00133	1.373
	100000	345 (x)	100 450	3 2.91943	1000		101 X 11124			Bedger	100.0	1
Commonly and service Brook		100.0	101.0		100.0	101.4		100.0	101.3		100.0	101.3
WI HINGS CAR ASSAULT CARE A REAL OF CARE AND AND												
Commodities		100.0	100.3 101.3		100.0	100.7		100.0	100.8		100.0	100.2

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### TABLE F.--Revised Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. City Average, by Expenditure Category and Commodity and Service Group, 1967=100

Group	Relative importance December 1977	Unadjusted Mar. 1978	indexes Apr. 1978	Unadjusted percent change to Apr. 1978 from- Apr. 1977 Mar. 1978		nally adjus nt change f Feb. to Mar.	
				Expenditure category			
All items All items(1957-59=100) Food and beverages. Food.	100.000 20.480 19.297	189.7 220.6 199.2 203.9	191.4 222.6 202.2 207.1	6.6 0.9 	0.6	0.8 1.3 1.3	0.8
Food at home Food at home Cereals and bakery products Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs Dairy products	13.493 1.692 4.399 1.821	202.2 194.7 192.8 179.4	206.0 195.7 198.5 181.6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.3 1.2 2.6 .5	1.5 .5 3.3 .7	2.3 .6 4.7 1.5
Fruits and vegetables Sugar and sweets Fats and oils Nonalcoholic beverages 1/ Other prepared foods 2/	.1.837 .466 .390 1.728 1.161	203.1 252.1 200.0 340.0 184.8	209.9 254.4 205.1 340.8 186.1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	.5 .5 1.2 .5 .7	.4 1.6 .9 .4 .4	1.5 1.9 3.2 .2 .6
Food away from home Alcoholic beverages Housing 2/ Shelter	5.804 1.183 40.683 26.373	211.9 156.8 196.7 202.9	213.5 158.2 198.1 204.5	8.1 .8 5.6 .9 7.8 .7 9.0 .8	.9 .8 .6 .7	.9 1.0 1.0 1.0	.7 .8 .8 .9
Rent, residential Other rental costs <u>2</u> / Homeownership Home purchase Financing, taxes, and insurance <u>2</u> /	5.322 .488 20.563 8.753 8.507	160.5 202.2 218.3 190.6 245.1	161.4 202.9 220.2 191.7 248.0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 6.5 & .6 \\ 10.3 & .3 \\ 9.6 & .9 \\ 8.4 & .6 \\ 11.8 & 1.2 \end{array}$	.4 1.7 .7 .3 1.1	.6 .7 1.2 .8 1.7	.7 .5 1.0 .5 1.7
Maintenance and repairs services Maintenance and repair services Maintenance and repair commodities Fuel and other utilities 2/	3.303 2.322 .981 6.398	224.4 241.6 185.2 212.7	226.6 244.0 187.1 214.1	$\begin{array}{cccc} 7.3 & 1.0 \\ 8.3 & 1.0 \\ 4.9 & 1.0 \\ 7.4 & .7 \end{array}$	.8 1.2 .1 .8	.5 .8 2 1.1	.8 1.0 .4 .9
Fuels 2/ Fuel oil, coal, and bottled gas Gas (piped) and electricity 2/ Other utilities and public services 2/ Household (urmischings and operation 2/	4.268 .892 3.375 2.130 7.912	242.2 297.1 226.7 157.4 173.6	244.4 296.5 229.4 157.8 174.6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$1.1 \\ .1 \\ 1.4 \\ .2 \\ .1$	1.4 1.0 1.5 .4 .9	1.2 .6 1.4 .1 .3
Household furnishings and operation 2/ Housefurnishings 2/ Housekeeping supplies Housekeeping services 2/ Apparel and upkeep	4.735 1.616 1.560 5.836	151.8 201.9 218.2 156.0	152.6 203.2 219.8 158.1	4.0 .5 6.7 .6 7.0 .7 3.8 1.3	1 .3 .6 8	1.0 1.2 .0 .6	.2 .5 .9 1.1
Apparel commodities Men's and boys' apparel Women's and girls' apparel Infants' and toddlers' apparel <u>2</u> /	5.200 1.644 2.081 .144	152.3 155.4 144.7 211.6	154.4 156.6 148.2 215.2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-1.0 -1.1 -1.6 -1.5	.6 .3 1.2 .2	1.2 .3 2.4 1.2
Footwear Other apparel commodities <u>2</u> / Apparel services <u>1</u> / Transportation. Private transportation	.757 .575 .636 20.233 19.249	159.8 155.5 180.4 180.0 179.2	161.1 156.6 181.8 181.3 180.5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	.1 .0 1.0 .6 .6	1 .3 .7 .1 .1	.6 .6 .8 .2 .2
New cars. Used cars. Gasoline 2/. Maintenance and repair 2/	4.275 3.855 4.786 1.664	151.1 172.3 189.4 216.3	151.2 177.3 190.1 217.0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 7.5 & .1 \\ -5.6 & 2.9 \\ 1.7 & .4 \\ 7.8 & .3 \end{array}$	.5 2.0 4 1.1	.2 .0 .3 .2	.3 .3 .1 .5
Other private transportation 2/ Other private trans. commodities 2/. Other private trans. services 2/ Public transportation	4.668 .815 3.854 .985	182.7 157.5 191.2 187.3	183.0 158.3 191.4 187.3	3.9       .2         5.0       .5         3.7       .1         3.8       .0	.3 .8 .2 .5	.1 .6 1 .3	2 .9 4 .5 .7
Medical care Medical care commodities <u>2</u> / Medical care services Professional services <u>1</u> / <u>2</u> / Other medical care services <u>2</u> /	4.492 .780 3.712 1.916 1.796	214.3 141.0 229.7 204.8 260.1	215.6 142.2 231.0 205.8 261.5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	.8 .9 .8 .8 .6	.6 .7 .5 .5	.7 .8 .7 .5 .8
Other medical care services 2/ Entertainment 2/ Entertainment commodities 2/ Entertainment services 2/ Other goods and services 2/ Tobacco products Personal care 1/	1.790 3.910 2.497 1.413 4.367 1.454 1.813	200.1 174.1 175.3 172.9 179.6 173.7 178.9	201.5 175.3 176.1 174.9 180.1 173.9 179.7	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.2 1.0 1.6 .3 1 .6	. 5 . 3 . 1 . 6 . 4 . 4 . 4	.8 .4 .1 1.0 .4 .3 .4
Toilet goods and personal care appliances 1/ 2/ Personal care services 1/ Personal and educational expenses 2/ School books and supplies 2/ Personal and educational services 2/	.871 .942 1.100 .166 .934	174.5 183.4 193.6 181.0 197.1	174.7 184.8 193.7 181.2 197.3	5.7       .1         7.7       .8         7.0       .1         9.3       .1         6.4       .1	.5 .6 .5 .6 .4	.3 .5 .3 .7 .3	.1 .8 .5 .6 .5

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(Continued)

TABLE, F.--Revised Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. City Average, by Expenditure Category and Commodity and Service Group, 1967=100 (Continued)

Group	Relative importance December	Unadjusted Mar.	indexes Apr.	percent	justed change to 78 from-	Seas perc Jan. to	onally adju ent change Feb. to	from- Mar. to
	1977	1978	1978	Apr. 1977	Mar. 1978	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
			Commo	dity and se	rvice group			
		6.1997			0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8
A11 items	100.000	189.7	191.4	6.6	1.0	.6	. 8	.9
Commodities	62.156	181.5	183.4			1.2	1.3	1.8
Food and beverages	20.480	199.2	202.2	8.2	1.5	.3	.5	. 4
Commodities less food and beverages	41.677	170.8	172.1	4.6	. 8			.3
Commodities less food and beverages	18.201	172.6	173.6	4.3	.6	2	.6	1.2
Nondurables less food and beverages	5.200	152.3	154.4	3.1	1.4	-1.0	.6	1.2
Apparel commodities	5.200						0.1166	-
Nondurables less food, beverages,	13.001	186.1	186.7	4.8	. 3	.3	. 4	. 3
and apparel <u>1</u> /	23.475	168.2	169.7	4.6	.9	. 5	. 5	. 5
Durables		205.0	206.4	7.9	.7	.8	. 8	.9
Services	37.844		161.4	6.5	.6	.4	.6	.7
Rent residential	5.322	160.5	228.2	9.5	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2
Household services less rent 2/	18.384	226.0		4.7	.2	.5	.1	1
Transportation services	6.502	195.2	195.5	° 8.4	.6	.8	.5 .	. 7
Medical care services	3.712	229.7	231.0		.7	1.0	.6	. 8
Other services 2/	3.924	181.1	182.4	7.2	• /	1.0		
			112.95				st treat	,
Special indexes:	80.703	185.8	187.2	6.2	. 8	: 5		.6
All items less food	73.627	186.3	188.0	5.9	.9		.6	.9
All items less shelter	93.855	187.0	188.7	6.2	.9	.7	.6	.9
All items less mortgage interest costs $1/$ .		188.3	190.0	6.5	.9	.6	.7	.9
All items less medical care	95.508		171.2	4.6		.3	. 5	. 5
Commodities less food	42.859	169.9		4.3	:6	2	.6	.5
Nondurables less food	19.384	170.7	171.8	4.3	.3	4	.4	.3
Nondurables less food and apparel 1/	14.184	181.1	181.7				. 8	1.1
Nondurables 1/	38.681	186.6	188.7	6.4		.9	.8	.9
Services less rent	32.522	213.0	214.6	8.2	. 8	.9	.7	.7
Services less medical care $\underline{1}/\ldots$	34.131	201.0	202.4	7.8	.7	.8		.6
Energy 1/	9.160	214.1	215.4	5.0	.6	.5		1.0
Energy 1/	90.840	188.1	189.9	6.7	1.0	.7	.7	1.0
All items less energy 1/	71.543	183.3	184.7	6.3	.8	.4	.6	
All items less food and energy	37.075	166.1	167.5	4.9	. 8	. 2	.5	.6
Commodities less food and energy	5.785	206.5	207.0	2.4	.2	1	.0	. 2
Energy commodities 1/	34.468	203.2	204.6	. 7.8	.7	.7	.7	. 8
Services less energy	34.400	203.2	20110					
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar:			\$.522	-6.3	9	6	8	9
1067-\$1 00 1/		\$.527	.449	-0.5		-	-	-
1957-59=\$1.00 <u>1</u> /	1.11	.453	.449					
1/ Not seasonally adjusted.								
-	in title and	d/or definit	ion.					
NOTE: Index applies to a month as a whol	e, not to an	ny specific	date.					

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Consumer Price Index--April 1978, May 31, 1978. TABLE G.--Revised Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: Seasonally Adjusted U.S. City Average, by Expenditure Category and Commodity and Service Group, 1967=100

	Season	nally ad	justed i	ndexe's			ally adju			
Group	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1978	Apr. 1978	July	months Oct.	percent c ending in Jan.	Apr.	6 months Oct.	ending in Apr.
					1977	1977	1978	1978	1977	1978
				Ex	penditur	e catego	ry			
All items	101 5	-	100 7	202 0	5.7	4.5		9.5	5.1	8.2
Food and beverages Food	194.5 199.0	196.8 201.4	199.3 204.0	202.8 207.7	4.3	3.0 3.1		18.2 18.7	3.7 3.7	13.2
Food at home	196.8	199.3	202.2	206.9	3.2	2.5		22.2	2.9	15.5
Cereals and bakery products	190.1	192.3	193.2	194.3	6.1	5.5	7.7	9.1	5.8	8.4
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	184.1 176.1	188.9	195.1 178.2	204.2 180.9	-5.9 14.0		18.9 -1.1	51.4 11.4	-3.0 6.9	34.2
Dairy products Fruits and vegetables	199.7	200.6	201.5	204.6	-20.8			10.2	-5.4	13.0
Sugar and sweets	243.0	244.2	248.1	252.9	18.6			17.3	9.2	15.7
Fats and oils	195.1	197.4 338.5	199.2 340.0	205.5 340.8	48.2			23.1 4.7	13.8 21.5	9.7
Nonalcoholic beverages <u>1</u> / Other prepared foods <u>2</u> /	181.9	183.1	183.9	185.0	2.1			7.0	6.3	7.2
Food away from home	208.3	210.2	212.1	213.5	9.0	5.5	7.6	10.4	7.2	9.0
	154.3	155.5 194.7	157.0 196.6	158.2	4.6	1.6		$10.5 \\ 10.1$	$3.1 \\ 7.3$	8.2
Housing <u>2</u> / Shelter	193.5	201.0	203.1	205.0	9.0	6.2		11.0	7.6	10.4
Rent, residential	158.8	159.4	160.3	161.4	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.8
Other rental costs 2/	198.0	201.3	202.8	203.9	2.2			12.5	6.7 8.0	13.8
Homeownership	214.6 188.5	216.1 189.1	218.6 190.6	220.8 191.5	10.1 7.4	5.9	10.3 10.6	12.1	8.0	8.6
Home purchase Financing, taxes, and insurance <u>2</u> /	238.6	241.2	245.3	249.5	14.3			19.6	8.7	15.1
Maintenance and repairs	222.6	224.4	225.5	227.4	6.8			8.9	6.6	8.0
Maintenance and repair services	238.1 186.2	240.9 186.4	242.8 186.1	245.2 186.9	8.0 3.4			12.5	6.9 5.7	9.6
Maintenance and repair commodities Fuel and other utilities <u>2</u> /	207.6	209.3	211.6	213.4	12.0			11.7	9.7	5.2
Fuels 2/	234.4	237.0	240.3	243.3	13.3	7.8	-2.5	16.1	10.5	6.4
Fuel oil, coal, and bottled gas	290.7	291.1	293.9	295.6	8.1		1.7	6.9	6.1 12.2	4.3
Gas (piped) and electricity 2/ Other utilities and public services 2/	218.7	221.8 156.8	225.1 157.4	228.3	15.4			18.7	7.2	3.5
Household furnishings and operation $2/$	171.9	172.1	173.6	174.2	5.4			5.5	4.6	5.6
Housefurnishings 2/	150.6	150.5	152.0	152.3	3.6			4.6	3.3	4.6
Housekeeping supplies	198.7	199.3 217.6	201.7 217.5	202.8 219.4	10.7	3.3		8.5	7.0 6.1	6.5 7.9
Housekeeping services <u>2</u> / Apparel and upkeep	216.4	155.7	156.7	158.5	5.3			4.1	4.0	3.6
Apparel commodities	153.7	152.2	153.1	154.9	4.9			3.2	3.4	2.6
Men's and boys' apparel	157.0	155.3	155.7	156.1	4.3			-2.3 8.1	3.4	1.0
Women's and girls' apparel Infants' and toddlers' apparel <u>2</u> /	146.9 215.4	144.6 212.2	146.3 212.7	149.8 215.2	6.2 -3.1			4	10.4	.3
Footwear	159.5	159.7	159.6	160.6	3.1	4.4	2.3	2.8	3.8	2.5
Other apparel commodities 2/	155.4	155.4	155.8	156.8	6.3			3.7	4.7	4.3
Apparel services <u>1</u> / Transportation	177.5	179.2 181.8	180.4 182.0	181.8	7.9			3.6	1	5.5
Private transportation		181.1	181.3	181.6	9	. 2		3.6	3	5.4
New cars	149.4	150.2	150.5	151.0	7.0	6.0		4.4	6.5	8.4
Used cars Gasoline 2/		181.6 191.6	181.6	182.2	-19.9			9.8	-19.9	$11.2 \\ 3.0$
Maintenance and repair 2/	212.5	214.9	215.4	216.4	7.4	7.0	9.1	7.5	7.2	8.3
Maintenance and repair 2/ Other private transportation 2/	181.2	181.7	181.8	181.5	9.5			.7	7.5	.4
Other private trans. commodities 2/	154.7	156.0 190.4	156.9 190.2	158.3	2.4			9.6 -1.0	4.4 8.3	5.7
Other private trans. services 2/ Public transportation	185.9	186.8	187.3	188.2	7.2			5.0	2.1	5.5
Medical care	211.3	212.9	214.1	215.6	8.7	8.5		8.4	8.6	8.1
Medical care commodities 2/	138.7	140.0 228.3	141.0	142.1 231.0	7.5			10.2	7.1 8.8	7.9 8.1
Medical care services Professional services 1/ 2/	226.6	203.8	229.4 204.8	205.8	7.5			7.5	7.7	7.6
Other medical care services 2/	256.4	258.0	259.3	261.5	10.2			8.2	10.0	8.3
Entertainment 2/	172.0	174.1	174.6	175.3	5.2			7.9	6.1	5.7
Entertainment commodities 2/	174.0 169.3	175.8 172.0	176.0 173.1	176.1 174.9	6.9 3.2			4.9 13.9	6.6	5.4 7.0
Entertainment services $2/$ Other goods and services $\underline{2}/$	178.1	178.7	179.4	180.1	5.5	9.1	4.9	4.6	7.3	4.7
Tobacco products	172.7	172.5	173.2	173.7	3.4	13.5	.0	2.3	8.4	1.2
Personal care 1/	177.1	178.2	178.9	179.7	7.1	6.2	7.6	6.0	6.6	6.8
Toilet goods and personal care appliances 1/ 2/	173.0	173.9	174.5	174.7	6.4	6.3		4.0	6.4	5.0
Personal care services 1/	181.4	182.5	183.4	184.8	7.7	6.3	9.1	7.7	7.0	8.4
Personal and educational expenses 2/	191.8	192.7 179.3	193.3	194.3 181.6	6.1			5.3 7.6	7.6	6.4 7.6
School books and supplies 2/ Personal and educational services 2/	195.5	196.3	196.9	197.9	5.9			5.0	6.7	6.2
_										

(Continued)

# TABLE G.-- Revised Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: Seasonally Adjusted U.S. City Average, by Expenditure Category and Commodity and Service Group, 1967=100 (Continued)

	Seaso	onally ad	justed i	ndexe's		Season	ally adju percent (	isted and change fo	nual rate or-	
Group	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1978	Apr. 1978	3 July	months Oct.	ending in Jan.	Apr.	6 months Oct.	Apr.
					1977	1977	1978	1978	1977	1978
				Commodi	ty and s	ervice g	roup			
			-	-	5.7	4.5	6.9	9.5	5.1	8.2
11 items	100 0	181.0	182.4	184.0	3.5	3.5	7.7	9.2	3.5	8.4
Commodities	180.0		199.3	202.8	4.3	3.0	8.4	18.2	3.7	13.2
Food and beverages	194.5	196.8		172.7	3.2	3.7	6.8	5.0	3.4	5.9
Commodities less food and beverages	170.6	171.1	172.0		4.6	4.3	4.8	3.0	4.5	3.9
Nondurables less food and beverages	172.6	172.3	173.3	173.9		1.9	2.1	3.2	3.4	2.0
Apparel commodities	153.7	152.2	153.1	154.9	4.9	1.9	2.1	5.2	5.4	
Nondurables less food, beverages,								4.2	5.5	4.1
and apparel $1/\dots$	184.8	4185.4	186.1	186.7	6.7	4.3	4.0	4.2		7.2
Durables	167.7	168.6	169.4	170.2	2.0	2.5	8.3	6.1	2.2	
Durables	201.5	203.1	204.7	206.5	9.3	6.3	5.8	10.3	7.8	8.
Services	158.8	159.4	160.3	161.4	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.
Rent, residential	220.8	223.1	225.9	228.7	11.4	5.7	6.2	15.1	8.5	10.
Household services less rent 2/		194.3	194.5	194.4	9.6	3.4	3.4	2.1	6.4	2.
Transportation services	193.4		229.4	231.0	8.7	8.9	8.2	8.0	8.8	8.
Medical care services	226.6	228.3		182.5	6.0	6.9	6.5	9.5	6.4	8.
Other services 2/	178.4	180.1	181.1	102.5	0.0	0.5	0.0			
pecial indexes:	104 2	185.2	186.4	187.6	6.0	4.8	6.8	7.6	5.4	7.
All items less food	184.2		186.8	188.4	4.8	3.8	6.3	9.0	4.3	7.
All items less shelter	184.4	185.6		188.7	6.5	3.8	5.6	9.2	5.1	7.
All items less mortgage interest costs 1/	184.6	185.8	187.0		5.5	4.3	7.2	9.6	4.9	8.
All items less medical care	186.1	187.3	188.7	190.4		3.4	6.9	5.3	3.3	6.
Commodities less food	169.6	170.1	171.0	171.8	3.2		4.6	3.8	4.4	4
Nondurables less food	170.5	170.2	171.2	172.1	4.7	4.1		4.8	5.1	4
Nondurables less food and apparel 1/	179.6	180.3	181.1	181.7	6.1	4.2	3.9		4.6	8.
Nondurables 1/	183.8	185.1	186.6	188.7	6.2	2.9	5.4	11.1		8.
Nondurables 1/	209.1	211.0	212.7	214.6	9.8	6.0	5.5	10.9	7.9	
Services less rent		199.6	201.0	202.4	8.6	6.6	7.0	9.2	7.6	8.
Services less medical care 1/		212.8	214.1	215.4	9.1	2.5	1.5	7.2	5.7	4 .
Energy 1/		186.8	188.1	189.9	6.7	4.3	6.3	9.8	5.5	8.
All items less energy 1/			183.7	184.9	6.6	4.6	7.4	7.0	5.6	7.
All items less food and energy	181.8	182.6	166.8	167.8	4.1	3.3	7.1	5.4	3.7	6.
Commodities less food and energy	165.6	165.9			6.9	.2	2.2	. 6	3.5	1.
Energy commodities 1/	206./	206.5	206.5	207.0	8.7	5.9	6.7	9.7	7.3	8.
Services less energy	200.1	201.6	203.1	204.8	0./	5.9	0.7	5.7		
1/ Not seasonally adjusted.		and/an da	finition							
<ul> <li>Not seasonarly adjusted.</li> <li>Index series has undergone a change in NOTE: Index applies to a month as a whole,</li> </ul>	title a	any spec	ific dat	е.						

# SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Consumer Price Index-April 1978, May 31, 1978.

TABLE H.--Revised Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: Selected Areas, All Items Index, 1967=100 Unless Otherwise Noted

Area <u>1</u> /	Pricing schedule <u>2</u> /	Other index base	Jan. 1978	Ind Feb. 1978	Mar. 1978	Apr. 1978	Perce Apr. Apr. 1977	nt chang 1978 fr Feb. 1978	e to om- Mar. 1978		nt chang 1978 fr Jan. 1978	
U.S. city average			187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	6.6	1.6	0.9	6.5	1.4	0.7
Chicago, IllNorthwestern Ind Detroit, Mich L.ALong Beach, Anaheim, Calif N.Y., N.YNortheastern N.J Philadelphia, PaN.J	M M M M	nd Se ses	182.4 185.0 185.6 189.8 187.4	183.8 185.8 186.8 190.8 188.7	185.6 187.9 187.1 191.9 189.7	186.6 189.8 188.9 192.8 191.5	7.4 6.0 6.2 5.0 5.3	1.5 2.2 1.1 1.0 1.5	.5 1.0 1.0 .5 .9	7.7 6.3 5.9 4.9 5.2	1.8 1.6 .8 1.1 1.2	1.0 1.1 .2 .6 .5
Anchorage, Alaska Baltimore, Md. Boston, Mass Cincinnati, Ohio-KyInd. Denver-Boulder, Colo Miami, Fla. Milwaukee, Wis. Northeast Pennsylvania. Portland, OregWash. St. Louis, MoIll. San Diego, Calif Seattle-Everett, Wash. Washington, D.CMdVa.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10/67	179.2 187.5 193.3 100.6 184.0 184.6 187.9 188.9 183.8 189.5		180.8 187.8 195.7 102.3 186.5 187.2 191.2 191.2 186.8 191.4					$\frac{3}{5.2}$ $\frac{3}{5.7}$ $\frac{3}{7.7}$ $\frac{4}{5.8}$ $\frac{4}{5.5}$ $\frac{3}{5.7}$ $\frac{4}{7.1}$ $\frac{4}{7.3}$ $\frac{4}{6.1}$	.9 .2 1.8 1.7 1.4 1.4 2.1 1.2 1.6 1.0	1 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 2 - 10
Atlanta, Ga. Buffalo, N.Y. Cleveland, Ohio Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex. Honolulu, Hawaii Houston, Tex. Kansas City, MoKan Minneapolis-St.Paul, MinnWis Pittsburgh, Pa. San Francisco-Oakland, Calif	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2			186.5 187.5 186.6 186.7 177.5 		188.9 189.2 190.7 189.7 181.3 	$\frac{4}{3} / \frac{6.6}{3} / \frac{4.8}{3} / \frac{6.6}{3} / \frac{6.3}{4} / \frac{7.6}{7.8}$	1.3 .9 2.2 1.6 2.1 2.3 - 1.5				-
Region 5/												
Northeast. North Central. South. West.	2 2 2 2	12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77	-	101.1 101.3 101.2 101.3	:	102.4 103.1 103.1 102.9	$\frac{4}{4} 5.0 \\ \frac{4}{6.7} \\ \frac{4}{6.9} \\ \frac{4}{7.5} $	1.3 1.8 1.9 1.6	÷	÷		-
Population size class 5/												
A-1 A-2 B C. D.	2 2 2 2 2	12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77		101.3 101.1 101.3 101.2 101.3		102.6 102.8 103.2 103.1 102.8		1.3 1.7 1.9 1.9 1.5	Ē			-
Region/population size class cross classification <u>5</u> /												
Northeast/A. North Central/A. South/A. West/A. Northeast/B. North Central/B. South/B. Northeast/C. North Central/C. South/C. West/C. Northeast/D. North Central/D. South/D. South/D.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77 12/77		101.0 101.3 101.2 101.3 101.1 101.5 101.0 101.7 101.2 101.3 101.0 101.2 101.2 101.2 101.6 100.7		$102.1 \\ 103.2 \\ 103.0 \\ 102.7 \\ 102.8 \\ 103.6 \\ 103.1 \\ 103.4 \\ 103.2 \\ 102.9 \\ 103.0 \\ 102.5 \\ 103.0 \\ 102.5 \\ 103.0 \\ 102.5 \\ 103.0 \\ 102.5 \\ 103.0 \\ 102.5 \\ 103.0 \\ 102.5 \\ 103.0 \\ 102.5 \\ 103.0 \\ 102.5 \\ 103.0 \\ 102.5 \\ 103.0 \\ 102.5 \\ 103.0 \\ 102.5 \\ 103.0 \\ 102.5 \\ 103.0 \\ 102.5 \\ 103.0 \\ 102.5 \\ 103.0 \\ 102.5 \\ 103.0 \\ 102.5 \\ 103.0 \\ 103.0 \\ 102.5 \\ 103.0 \\ 103.$		1.1 1.9 1.8 1.4 1.7 2.1 2.1 1.7 2.0 1.7 2.0 1.3 1.8				
<ol> <li>Area includes the urban port L.ALong Beach, Anaheim whi Standard Consolidated Areas. made since 1970.</li> <li>Foods, fuels, and several of M - Every month.</li> <li>January, March, May, J.</li> <li>February, April, June,</li> <li>Annual rate based on 11-mont</li> <li>Kegions are defined as the f The population size classes A-1 More than 4,000 A-2 1,250,000 to 4,000 B 385,000 to 1,255 C 75.000 to 385</li> </ol>	Area de Area de ther items (uly, Sept August, ( th change. cour Census are aggrey (),000.	aggregat finition priced ember, a October, s region	ion of the same the every model of the same the	two SMSA' nose esta onth in a nber. cember.	s and fo blished 11 areas	or New Yo for the ; most o	ork and C 1970 Cen other goo	hicago wi sus and d ds and so	hich are do not i ervices	the mor nclude r	evisions	

C 75,000 to 385,000. D Less than 75,000. Population size class A is the aggregation of population size classes A-1 and A-2.

Price changes within areas are found in the Consumer Price Index; differences in living costs among areas are found in Family Budgets. NOTE:

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Consumer Price Index-April 1978, May 31, 1978.

Groups	Relative importance December	Unadjusted 1967=100 otherwise	unless	Unadjus percent cha April 1978	ange to	per	sonally adj cent change revious mon	from th
Groups	1977	March 1978	Apri1 1978	April 1977	March 1978	Jan. to February	Feb. to March	Mar. to April
				ommodity and	service gro	oups		
			101 0	6.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
all items	100.000	189.8	191.3	- 0.5	0.0	-	-	1.000 _ 1.000
11 items	7.003	220.8	222.3	- 1			Free starting to Be	1.
	62.070	181.7	183.3	5.8	.9	.7	.8	.8
Commodities	62.070	101.7	105.5	5.0	••	1	23.8 - 2.576.4	1.21 1.22
	23.954	203.6	205.6	7.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Food	18.683	202.1	204.3	7.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4
Food at home	2.504	194.4	194.8	6.7	.2	1.3	3	.5
Cereals and bakery products	5.712	194.8	199.4	14.2	2.4	1.9	2.2	3.5
Meats, poultry, and fish	2.747	179.9	181.4	5.8	.8	.1	.7	1.1
Meats, poulity, and rish Dairy products Fruits and vegetables	3.103	205.1	208.9	2.9	1.9	2.7	2.0	.4
Fruits and vegetables Other foods at home	4.617	233.1	231.6	5.7	6	.4	1.6	1
Other foods at home Food away from home	5.271	209.3	210.9	6.8	.8	.7	.5	.7
					-	.5	.5	.5
Commodities less food	38.116	169.8	171.0	4.5	.7			2-102 F.S. 31
Nondurables less food	22,411	171.3	172.2	4.6	.5	.4	.4	.3
Nondurables less foodApparel commodities	7.581	154.6	155.4	3.7	.5	.3	.4	.3
Apparel commodifies Men's and boys'	2.421	157.8	158.7	3.7	.6	.1	.4	1
	3.240	147.7	148.5	3.4	.5	.1	.4	.7
	1.347	161.5	162.5	4.0	.6	.9	.7	.2
out a second commodition	.572	166.3	166.3	4.8	0	.8	.1	1
	14.830	181.2	182.2	5.0	.6	.3	.4	.4
	3.367	188.6	189.1	2.0	.3	3	3	2
	1.854	174.1	174.3	4.9	.1	.1	.2	.3
	2.139	156.9	158.4	5.7	1.0	.8	1.0	1.0
	1.096	295.7	295.5	4.8	1	0	1.1	.6
Other pondurables	6.375	177.1	178.4	6.4	.7	.6	.5	.5
Durble composition	15,705	167.8	169.6	4.6	1.1	.7	.6	.7
Deschald durchlog	4.332	156.2	157.1	4.2	. 26	.6	.6	.3
N	1.917	152.5	152.9	8.7		.6	2	.3
	2.087	169.3	175.8	-6.4	.8	2.0	1.0	1.4
Other durables	7.369	180.0	181.4	7:3	.8	.3*	.8*	.8*
	37,930	204.8	206.2	7.8	.7	.6	.8	.8
Services		160.6		6.5	.5	.4	.6	.6
Rent	33.416	212.8	161.4	1.5		.6	.9	1.2
Services less rent		226.9	48.9	9.2	.9	.8	1.3	.3
Household services less rent		194.7	195.2	4.6	.3	.4	1	1.0
Transportation services	6.084	230.4	232.1	8.9	.7	.8		.4
Medical care services Other services	5.516	179.6	180.5	6.9	.5	.6	.7	.4
Other services		100 miles						
Special indexes:	76.046	185.8	187.1	6.2	.7	.5*	.7*	.7
All items less food	46.365	186.9	188.3	6.1	.7	1.0*		.2
Nondurable commodities		153.2	153.9	3.6	.5	.3	.5	.6
Apparel commodities less footwear		200.7	202.0	7.6	.6	.6*	.8*	1.4
Services less medical care services		223.7	225.9	8.7	1.0	.5	1.0	1.4
Insurance and finance		195.9	196.2	6.3	.2	.2	1.0 1.4*	.8
Housekeeping and home maintenance services		238.3	240.1	8.5	.8	.9*	1 1.4"	1 .3
Appliances (including radio and TV)	1.334	127.9	128.1	2.3	.2	.2	.4	

# TABLE I.--Unrevised Consumer Price Index--United States City Average for Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, By Commodity and Service Groups, and Expenditure Classes

TABLE I	Inrevised	Consumer	Price	Index-	United	States	City	Average	for	Wage	Earners
2	and C	Clerical	Workers	s, By (	Commodity	r and Se	ervice	e Groups			
		and	Expend	liture	Classes	(Contin	wed)				

Groups	Relative importance December			Unadjusted percent change to April 1978 from		Seasonally adjusted percent change from previous month			
1 A.S. 1 - 3.0	1977	March 1978	Apri1 1978	April 1977	March 1978	Jan. to February	Feb. to March	Mar. to April	
		Expenditure classes							
All items	100.000	189.8	191.3	6.5	.8	.7	.8	.8	
Food	23.954	203.6	205.6	7.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	
Housing	34,530	199.5	201.0	7.7	.8	.6*	.9*	.8*	
Shelter 1/	21.631	202.2	204.1	8.7	.9	.5*	.9*	.9*	
Rent	4.514	160.6	161.4	6.5	.5	.4	.6	.6	
Homeownership 2/	16.709	217.3	219.7	9.3	1.1	.4*	1.0*	1.1*	
Fuel and utilities 3/	5.484	212.1	212.4	6.5	.1	0	1.1	.2	
Gas and electricity	2.974	226.4	226.8	8.1	.2	.4	1.4	.3	
Household furnishings and operation	7.415	184.3	185.4	5.7	.6	.9	.5	.5	
Apparel and upkeep	8.977	158.4	159.2	4.5	.5	.3	.6	.3	
Transportation	13.239	179.7	181.2	2.5	.8	.3	1	.7	
Private		178.8	180.4	2.4	.9	.4	2	.6	
Public	1.291	187.6	187.9	4.2	.2	.5	.7	.7	
Health and recreation		181.9	183.0	6.8	.6	.7*	.6*	.6*	
Medical care	6.863	214.8	216.4	8.7	.7	1.0*	.7*	.7*	
Personal care		179.5	180.8	7.4	.7	.9*	.4*	.7*	
Reading and recreation		163.2	163.8	5.0	.4	.2	.6	.1	
Other goods and services	4.479	165.3	166.2	5.4	.5	.7	.5	.5	
Special indexes:	5 C + 1					Constanting and		linelaws	
All items less shelter		186.7	188.0	5.9	.7	.9*	.8*	.7*	
All items less medical care		188.3	189.8	6.4	.8	.8*	.8*	.8*	
All items less mortgage interest costs		187.3	188.6	6.2	.7	.8*	.8*	.7*	
Domestically produced farm foods <u>4</u> /	15.587	190.7	193.3	7.9	1.4	2.1*	1.4*	1.4*	
All items less food and energy 6/		180.5 183.3	188.0 184.6	16.3 6.3	4.2	2.9	.2 .7	7.3	
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar:								10.003865.083	
1967=\$1.00		\$0.527	\$0.523	-6.1	8		-	-	
1957-59=\$1.00		.453	.450	-0.1	0		1		
1997 39 VI.00		.455	.430	N 1	-		-	-	

Also include hotel and motel rates not shown separately.
[2] Includes home purchase, mortgage interest, taxes, insurance, and maintenance and repairs.
[3] Also includes residential telephone, fuel oil, coal, water, and sewerage services not shown separately.
[4] Calculated from the CPI food at home component by excluding fish, nonalcoholic beverages, bananas, chocolate candy bars, chocolate syrup and about half of the index weight for sugar.
[5] Calculated from the CPI beef and veal component by excluding veal cutlets and beef liver.
[6] Energy includes gasoline, motor oil, fuel oil, coal, gas, and electricity.

NOTE: Index applies to month as a whole; not any specific date.

\* Not seasonally adjusted.

The Consumer Price Index--April 1978, SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics. May 31, 1978.

## TABLE J.--Unrevised Consumer Price Index--The United States and Selected Areas for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, All Items Most Recent Index and Percent Changes from Selected Dates

	Indexes						
Pricing Schedule <u>2</u> /	edist2 be	ndexUnite	Other	Percent change from:			
ervice Cr	1967=100	1957-59=100	bases	d Clertca	brus		
(Daatt	April 1978			April 1977	January 1978	March 1978	
М	191.3	222.5	1	6.5	2.4	0.8	
м	185.1	210.3		6.5	2.3	.3	
M		220.1	and the second second	7.0	3.6	.6	
. M	188.9	222.2		6.2		1.1	
M	192.9	229.5		5.0		.5	
M	192.7	225.0		5.9	2.7	.9	
	April 1978			April 1977	January 1978		
	1.612	1,0111 1070	1		- Maria Maria ana amin'ny soratra dia mampika dia mampika dia mampika dia mampika dia mampika dia mampika dia m Ny faritr'o dia mampika dia m		
1	187 6	224.7		3.3	0.1		
					3.2		
1 1			. 1990 C	8.5	2.2		
1 î	194.5	218.6	CARY.	6.7	2.8		
		1.55 (A. 1997)	C. Sattan Bar			1	
	February 1978			February 1977	November 1977	ļ	
12 2 1 6	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1				1.2		
		1 1 2 1 1	3/206.0		200 Billion		
2		210.6	- /			1.5	
2	1. COM T		3/201.9			121.	
2	2 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	206.8	1/100 0			11.0	
2			4/199.0			a contract of the	
-1 2						1.76	
2	190.9	222.4		7.0	1.5	10.00	
1	March 1978			March 1977	December 1977		
	2426196	San weige the state of the state	e norozani (nemica) e norozani (nemica) e norozani (nemica)	anatri spepitos pr	to buy sout attained at the south of the sou	1	
	189.9		presents by annually			12	
	195.7		ten vergen int orga			1.52	
-1 3	192:3	218.2	LEADLING ON DREADING			1	
- 3	177.9	"Larranges and	5/191.8				
-1 3	186.8		which is this are you d			100	
- 3	184.0	214.9					
- 3	191.0	227.2		8.5	2.0		
	Schedule 2/ M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	Schedule 2/       1967=100         M       191.3         M       185.1         M       6/191.6         M       182.9         M       192.9         M       192.7         M       192.7         I       187.6         202.9       194.9         1       190.1         I       190.1         I       190.1         I       190.1         I       190.9         I	Schedule 2/       1967=100       1957-59=100         M       191.3       222.5         M       191.3       222.5         M       185.1       210.3         M       6/191.6       220.1         M       192.9       229.5         M       192.7       225.0         M       192.7       225.0         April 1978       1       187.6         1       187.6       224.7         1       202.9       232.1         194.9       225.9         1       194.9       225.9         1       194.9       225.9         1       194.9       225.9         190.1       218.6       210.6         2       186.6       210.6         2       189.3       218.6         2       189.3       218.7         2       190.9       222.4         March 1978         3       189.9       218.3         2       189.3       218.2         3       195.7       227.2         3       195.7       227.2         3       192.3       218.2	Schedule $2/$ 1967=100       1957-59=100       Other bases         M       191.3       222.5       April 1978         M       191.3       222.5       Image: schedule 2/2         M       191.6       220.1       Image: schedule 2/2         M       6/191.6       220.1       Image: schedule 2/2         M       192.9       222.2       Image: schedule 2/2         M       192.7       225.0       Image: schedule 2/2         I       197.7       225.9       Image: schedule 2/2         I       194.9       225.9       Image: schedule 2/2         I       190.1       218.6       3/206.0         2       186.6       210.6       3/201.9         2       186.1       218.7       4/199.0         I       190.9       222.4       Image: schedule 2/2         March 1978       Image: schedule 2/2       Image: schedule 2/2       Image: schedule 2/2	Schedule $2/$ 1967=100       1957-59=100       Other bases       April 1977         M       191.3       222.5       6.5         M       185.1       210.3       6.5         M       185.1       220.1       7.0         M       192.9       229.5       5.0         M       192.7       225.0       5.0         M       192.7       225.9       5.0         I       187.6       224.7       7.6         1       187.6       224.7       7.6         1       194.9       225.9       6.5         I       194.9       225.9       6.6         1       194.9       228.9       6.6         2       186.6       210.6       3/206.0       5.6         2       186.7       206.8       4/199.0       7.2         2       186.7       206.8       4/199.0       7.2         2       186.1       218.7       7.0       7.0         2       186.1       218.7       7.0       7.0         3       190.9       222.4       7.2       7.4         3       195.7       227.2       7.4       7.6	Schedule $2/$ IPERAL Character ch	

<u>1</u>/ Area coverage includes the urban portion of the corresponding Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) except for New York and Chicago where the more extensive Standard Consolidated Areas are used. Area definitions are those established for the 1960 Census and do not include revisions made since 1960. <u>2</u>/ Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all cities; most other goods and services priced as indicated.

indicated:

M - Every month.

M - Every month.
1 - January, April, July, and October.
2 - February, May, August, and November.
3 - March, June, September, and December.
November 1963=100.
February 1965=100.
December 1963=100.

3/

51

6/ Revised Index 1/78, 184.9; 2/78, 186.8; 3/78, 190.0.

NOTE: The Consumer Price Index cannot be used for measuring differences in living costs among areas; it indicates price change within areas. Estimates of differences in living costs among areas are found in the family budgets.

Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Consumer Price Index--April 1978, SOURCE: May 31, 1978.

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- Monthly Labor Review Index of Volumes 94-98. Bulletin 1922, \$1.15. Contains listings, by subject and by author, of all articles, research reports, and court decisions published in Monthly Labor Review from January 1971 through December 1975. Authors of books reviewed during the 5-year period also are listed.

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- Digest of Health and Insurance Plans. 1974 Edition. \$14.00 domestic; \$17.50, foreign. Summarizes the principal features of selected health and insurance plans for office and nonoffice employees in the private sector of the economy. The digest is kept current by supplements providing revised summaries. Directory of National Unions and Employee Associations. Biennial. 1973 Edition. \$4.45; \$5.60 foreign. Names of officers and professional employees, number of members, and number of locals of each union, along with sections on union membership, structure, and function. Includes State labor organizations. Directory is kept current by supplements, issued at irregular intervals.

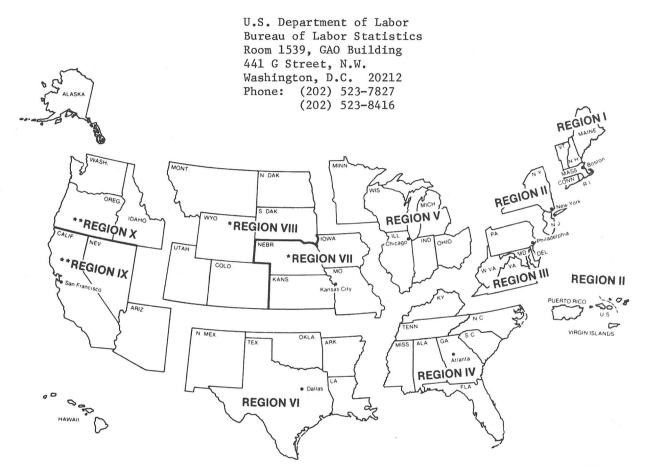
Publications: Prices and Living Conditions	Date of issue
Consumer Prices and Price Indexes	
Consumer Price Index. A Short Description	1971
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Consumer Prices in the United States,	1970
1050.69 (Pullotin 1647)	1970
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Consumer Expenditure Studies The 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey	1975
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1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey Series:	1975-76
Diary Survey (Reports 448)	
1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey Series: Interview Survey (Reports 455)	1976
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Guidelines (1900-01) (Buildern 1999) the	
Family Budget Studies	
Three Standards of Living for an Urban ramity	
of Four Persons, Spring 1967 (Bulletin 1570-5) <sup>1</sup>	1969
Auturn 1077 Urban Family Budgets and Comparative	
Trademon for Solected Urban Areas (press release)	1978
The Deliver for a Potired Couple in Urban Areas of	
the United States, 1967-68 (Bulletin 1970-67)	1970
Three Budgets for a Retired Couple, Autumn 19//	
(proce release)	1978
Revised Equivalence Scale for Estimating Equivalent	
Incomes or Budget Costs by Family Type	10(0
$(\text{Bulletin } 1570-2)^{\perp}$	1968
Port or Buy Evaluating Alternatives in the Shelter	107/
Market (Bulletin 1823)	1974

<sup>1</sup>Out-of-print publications are available only in libraries or in BLS Washington and Regional Offices.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Major Programs 1977 Bureau of Labor Statistics*. Report 488. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1977), pp. 1-2, 18-19.

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