



INFORMATION AID

The New & Revised
**CONSUMER
PRICE
INDEXES**

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, INC.

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Arlington, Virginia 22209
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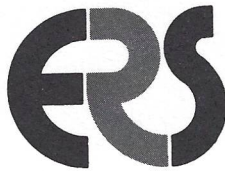
Educational Research Service, Inc.

Glen F. Robinson
President
Director of Research

Prepared by Glen F. Robinson, Ph.D., and Paul J. Porecki

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Prepared by Joan P. Sullivan Kowalski and Paul J. Porwoll

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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-of-living 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.

Base period.--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.

Percent Changes in the CPI.--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.

Seasonally adjusted v. unadjusted data.--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.*

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

Area ¹	Annual average 1977	1977												
		1976 Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
All Items														
U.S. city average ²	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	-----	-----	176.1	-----	-----	179.1	-----	-----	183.0	-----	-----	184.5
Baltimore, Md.....	185.9	178.4	-----	-----	182.2	-----	-----	185.8	-----	-----	188.8	-----	-----	190.7
Boston, Mass	-----	-----	178.9	-----	-----	181.6	-----	-----	184.5	-----	-----	185.7	-----	-----
Buffalo, N.Y.....	-----	-----	-----	177.5	-----	-----	181.3	-----	-----	182.7	-----	-----	185.1	-----
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern 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	180.0
Cincinnati, Ohio-Kentucky.....	182.2	174.5	-----	-----	178.8	-----	-----	182.0	-----	-----	185.2	-----	-----	186.7
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	184.4
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	171.0	165.5	-----	-----	168.3	-----	-----	170.5	-----	-----	173.4	-----	-----	174.9
Houston, Tex.....	-----	-----	183.5	-----	-----	188.6	-----	-----	191.6	-----	-----	192.7	-----	-----
Kansas City, Mo.-Kansas	178.3	170.7	-----	-----	175.0	-----	-----	179.0	-----	-----	180.6	-----	-----	182.7
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	184.4
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.Y.-Northeastern 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	188.8
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.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	186.9
Pittsburgh, Pa	-----	-----	172.9	-----	-----	178.1	-----	-----	180.6	-----	-----	183.5	-----	-----
Portland, Oreg.-Wash. ³	-----	-----	172.4	-----	-----	177.8	-----	-----	181.5	-----	-----	183.8	-----	-----
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	176.5	168.2	-----	-----	173.2	-----	-----	177.4	-----	-----	179.1	-----	-----	180.5
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	-----	-----	187.3
Scranton, Pa ³	-----	-----	-----	176.8	-----	-----	179.0	-----	-----	181.3	-----	-----	182.8	-----
Seattle, Wash	-----	-----	-----	171.4	-----	-----	176.2	-----	-----	180.2	-----	-----	182.5	-----
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.....	-----	-----	-----	178.4	-----	-----	182.2	-----	-----	185.5	-----	-----	188.1	-----

¹The 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.

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

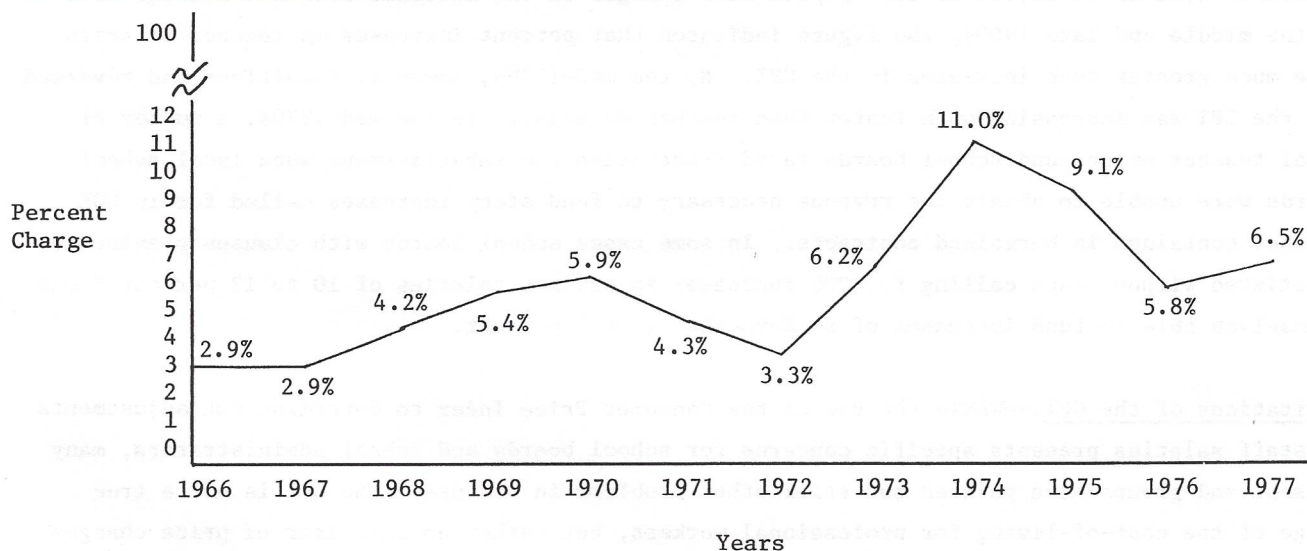
³Old series (old market basket components).

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

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

	Monthly	13 Month Span
	(October 1977 to November 1977)	(October 1976 to October 1977)
<u>Index Point Change</u>		
CPI	185.4	184.5
Less previous index	<u>184.5</u>	<u>173.3</u>
Equals index point change:	0.9	11.2
<u>Percent Change</u>		
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 100
Equals percent change:	0.5	6.5

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.

Use of the CPI for negotiating employee salaries.--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:

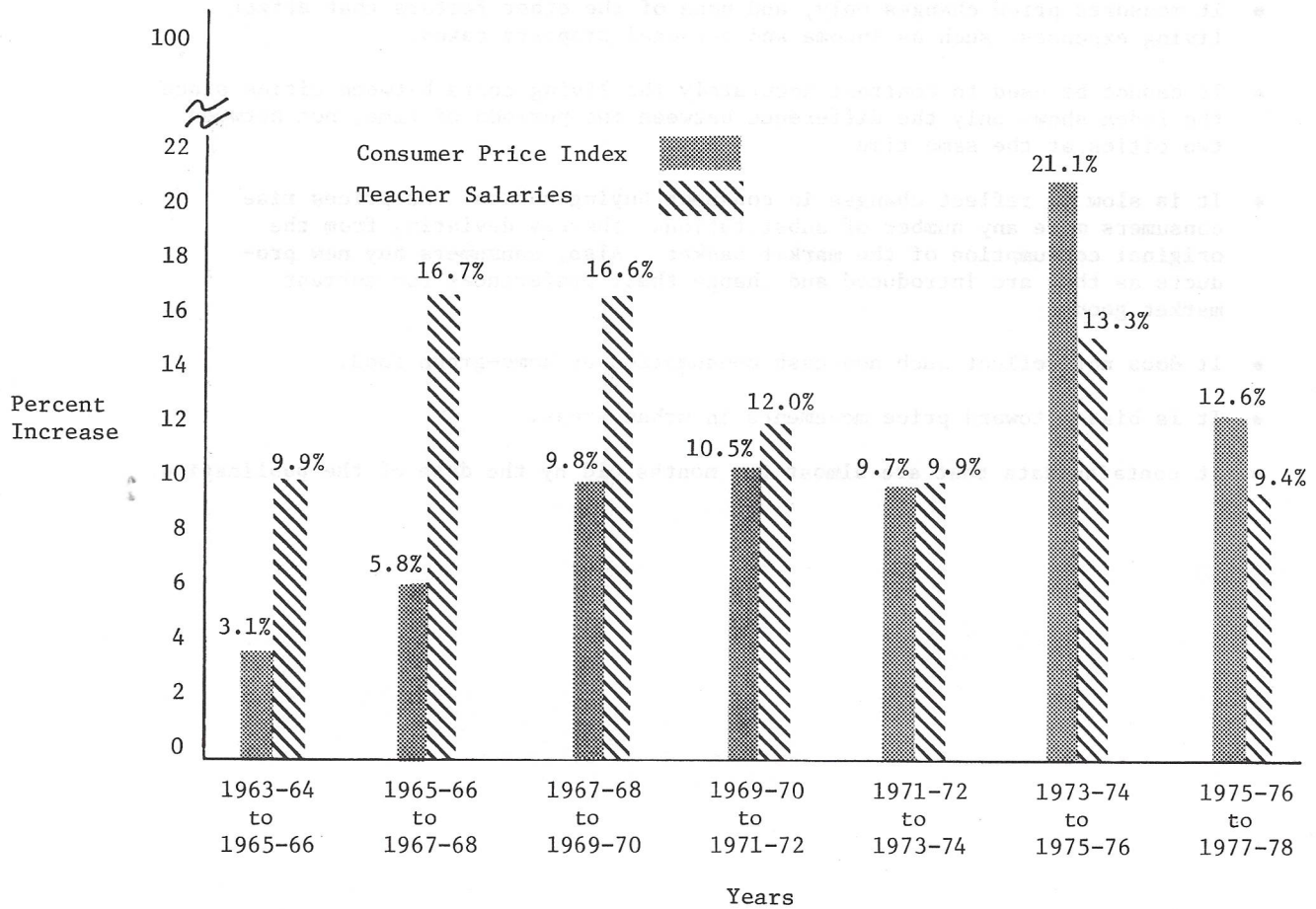
With prices continuing to soar and with no end in sight, labor organizations feel obliged to press for collective bargaining agreements that would at least keep salaries and wages abreast of consumer price increases and that would prevent erosion of the economic position of the employees they represent. 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.

SOURCE: Data for the CPI, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for Teacher Salaries: Educational Research Service, *Teacher Salaries for 1970-71* and *Teacher Salaries and Labor-Force Turnover in Public Schools, 1970-71*, p. 77 and 78.

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:

Two indexes will be published monthly.--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, short-term 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 non-institutional civilian population of the United States. 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."

* Quotation marks used in this chapter indicate material taken verbatim from BLS press releases and the *Monthly Labor Review*.

**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.

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

Reference month New and revised indexes	Unrevised*	Pivot Month ³	Reference month for first published index of new and revised indexes ⁴
Monthly			
Chicago, Ill.--Northwestern Ind.	M	December 1977	January 1978
Detroit, Mich.....	M	"	"
Los Angeles--Long Beach, Anaheim, Calif.....	M	"	"
New York, N.Y.--Northeastern N.J.....	M	"	"
Philadelphia, Penn--N.J.....	M	"	"
January, March, May, July, September, November			
Miami, Fla ¹	-	November 1977	January 1978
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	"	"
Northeast, Pa (Scranton).....	-	"	"
San Diego, Calif.....	2	"	"
Seattle--Everett, Wash	2	"	"
Washington, D.C.--Md.--Va.....	2	"	"
Anchorage, Alaska ²	1	January 1978	March 1978
Boston, Mass	1	"	"
Denver--Boulder, Colo.....	-	"	"
Portland, Ore.--Wash	-	"	"
Baltimore, Md	3	March 1978	May 1978
Cincinnati, Ohio--Ky.--Ind.....	3	"	"
St. Louis, Mo.--Ill	3	"	"
February, April, June, August, October, December			
Atlanta, Ga	3	December 1977	February 1978
Honolulu, Hawaii	3	"	"
Kansas City, Mo--Kan.....	3	"	"
San Francisco--Oakland, Calif.....	3	"	"
Buffalo, N.Y.	2	February 1978	April 1978
Cleveland, Ohio	2	"	"
Dallas--Ft. Worth, Texas.....	2	"	"
Houston, Texas	1	April 1978	June 1978
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Minn.--Wis.....	1	"	"
Pittsburgh, Penn	1	"	"

^{1/} Miami base period - November 1977; no index in the old series for Miami.

^{2/} Anchorage, Alaska base period, October 1967=100.

^{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.

^{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.*

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

"New regional CPI's cross-classified 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.--

"Timeliness of data. 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)

Year	All items		Food and beverages		Housing		Apparel and upkeep		Transportation		Medical care		Entertainment		Other goods and services	
	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	104.2	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	109.8	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
1971	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
1972	125.3	3.3	123.2	4.1	128.1	3.8	122.3	2.1	119.9	1.1	132.5	3.2	126.5	2.9	127.5	4.2
1973	133.1	6.2	139.5	13.2	133.7	4.4	126.8	3.7	123.8	3.3	137.7	3.9	130.0	2.8	132.5	3.9
1974	147.7	11.0	158.7	13.8	148.8	11.3	136.2	7.4	137.7	11.2	150.5	9.3	139.8	7.5	142.0	7.2
1975	161.2	9.1	172.1	8.4	164.5	10.6	142.3	4.5	150.6	9.4	168.6	12.0	152.2	8.9	153.9	8.4
1976	170.5	5.8	177.4	3.1	174.6	6.1	147.6	3.7	165.5	9.9	184.7	9.5	159.8	5.0	162.7	5.7
1977	181.5	6.5	188.0	6.0	186.5	6.8	154.2	4.5	177.2	7.1	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.

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

Expenditure category	CPI-U		revised CPI-W		unrevised CPI-W	
	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
All Items	191.5	.9	191.4	.9	191.3	.8
Food and beverages ^{1/}	202.6	1.6	202.2	1.5	200.8	1.0
Housing ^{2/}	198.3	.8	198.1	.7	197.5	.7
Apparel and upkeep	158.4	1.2	158.1	1.3	159.2	.5
Transportation	181.1	.7	181.3	.7	181.2	.8
Medical care	215.7	.6	215.6	.6	216.4	.7
Entertainment ^{3/}	175.6	.9	175.3	.7	174.4	.5
Other goods and services ^{4/}	179.8	.3	180.1	.3	180.8	.4

^{1/}Includes alcoholic beverages, formerly in "Other goods and services."

^{2/}Includes TV and sound equipment and repairs, formerly in "Health and recreation."

^{3/}New series.

^{4/}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.

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.

Bases for Estimates.--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 ^{1/}, Autumn 1977

Area	Lower Budget ^{2/} Level ^{2/}	Intermediate Budget ^{2/} Level ^{2/}	Higher Budget ^{2/} Level ^{2/}
URBAN UNITED STATES ^{3/}	\$ 10,481	\$ 17,106	\$ 25,202
METROPOLITAN AREAS ^{3/}	10,636	17,498	25,983
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS ^{4/}	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 ^{4/}	10,904	17,578	24,796
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS ^{4/}	10,337	17,052	23,645
NORTH CENTRAL:			
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA	10,170	16,681	24,295
CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILL.....	10,896	17,223	25,126
CHICAGO, ILL.-NORTHWESTERN IND. ..	10,789	17,330	25,006
CINCINNATI, OHIO-KY.-IND	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
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	10,179	16,695	23,806
KANSAS CITY, MO.-KANS	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, MO.-ILL	10,043	16,377	23,683
WICHITA, KANS	10,310	15,994	23,168
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS ^{4/}	10,069	15,658	22,280
SOUTH:			
ATLANTA, GA	9,594	15,483	22,584
AUSTIN, TEX	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
WASHINGTON, D.C.-MD.-VA..... ^{4/}	11,084	18,026	26,454
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS ^{4/}	9,202	14,471	20,584
WEST:			
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
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA	17,375	24,019	34,620

^{1/}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.

^{2/}Total budget costs include personal income taxes, social security, other items and total consumption.

^{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.

^{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.

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

Area	Lower Budget Level	Intermediate Budget Level	Higher Budget Level
URBAN UNITED STATES	100	100	100
METROPOLITAN AREAS. ^{2/}	101	102	103
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS ^{3/}	93	90	86
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, PA.-N.J	104	104	103
PITTSBURGH, PA.	97	97	95
PORTLAND, MAINE	104	103	98
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS . ^{3/}	99	100	94
NORTH CENTRAL:			
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.	97	98	96
CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILL	104	101	100
CHICAGO, ILL.-NORTHWESTERN 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, MO.-KANS	97	96	97
MILWAUKEE, WIS.	101	107	106
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.	100	104	104
ST. LOUIS, MO.-ILL.	96	96	94
WICHITA, KANS	98	93	92
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS . ^{3/}	96	92	88
SOUTH:			
ATLANTA, GA	92	91	90
AUSTIN, TEX	89	86	86
BALTIMORE, MD	103	101	100
BATON ROUGE, LA	91	89	90
DALLAS, TEX	92	90	89
DURHAM, N.C	95	96	93
HOUSTON, TEX.	95	91	89
NASHVILLE, TENN	90	89	88
ORLANDO, FLA.	92	87	87
WASHINGTON, D.C.-MD.-VA ^{3/}	106	105	105
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS . ^{3/}	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 FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.	111	108	109
SEATTLE-EVERETT, WASH	109	101	97
HONOLULU.	127	122	127
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS . ^{3/}	100	90	86
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA	166	140	137

^{1/}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.

^{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.

^{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.

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

<u>Index Point Difference</u>	
Index for metropolitan areas (lower level budget-Table 7)	101
Less index for nonmetropolitan areas (Lower level budget)	93
Difference in index points	8
<u>Percent Difference</u>	
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).

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)

Year	Wholesale Prices					
	All commodities		Farm products, processed foods and feeds		Industrial commodities	
	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

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

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 seasonally adjusted 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 seasonally unadjusted CPI-U for January 1978 increased 0.6 percent, for an estimated 7.2 percent annual inflation rate. The seasonally unadjusted 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.

Monthly Labor Review.--In addition to feature articles on industrial relations, employment trends and analysis, and court decisions in labor cases, *Monthly Labor Review* provides a section on current labor statistics, including data on the CPI. CPI data published in the *MLR* are three months behind the issue date of the journal, e.g., the May 1978 *MLR* 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 region and population size class, 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 selected areas. Twenty-eight 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 Superintendent of Documents.

Monthly BLS press releases.--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)

Area ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (revised)							
	1977					1978		1977					1978	
	Feb.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	All items													
U.S. city average ²	177.1	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	187.2	188.4	177.1	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	187.1	188.4
Anchorage, Alaska ³	-----	-----	177.3	-----	-----	179.2	-----	-----	-----	177.3	-----	-----	179.2	-----
Atlanta, Ga.	-----	183.0	-----	-----	184.5	-----	186.1	-----	183.0	-----	-----	184.5	-----	186.5
Baltimore, Md.	-----	188.8	-----	-----	190.7	-----	-----	-----	188.8	-----	-----	190.7	-----	-----
Boston, Mass.	-----	-----	185.7	-----	-----	187.5	-----	-----	-----	185.7	-----	-----	187.5	-----
Buffalo, N.Y.	177.5	-----	-----	185.1	-----	-----	-----	177.5	-----	-----	185.1	-----	-----	-----
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind.	184.8	178.5	178.8	179.4	180.0	182.5	184.2	184.8	178.5	178.8	179.4	180.0	182.4	183.8
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	-----	185.2	-----	-----	186.7	-----	-----	-----	185.2	-----	-----	186.7	-----	-----
Cleveland, Ohio	176.6	-----	-----	184.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	176.6	-----	-----	184.4	-----	-----
Dallas-Ft. Worth, Tex.	175.2	-----	-----	183.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	175.2	-----	-----	183.8	-----	-----
Denver-Boulder, Colo.	-----	-----	188.7	-----	-----	192.1	-----	-----	-----	188.7	-----	-----	192.1	-----
Detroit, Mich.	175.1	182.8	183.1	184.5	184.4	185.0	185.6	175.1	182.8	183.1	184.5	184.4	185.0	185.8
Honolulu, Hawaii	-----	173.4	-----	-----	174.9	-----	178.0	-----	173.4	-----	-----	174.9	-----	177.5
Houston, Tex.	-----	-----	192.7	-----	-----	196.2	-----	-----	-----	192.7	-----	-----	196.2	-----
Kansas City, Mo.-Kansas	-----	180.6	-----	-----	182.7	-----	183.8	-----	180.6	-----	-----	182.7	-----	184.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Anaheim, Calif.	176.3	181.6	181.6	182.9	184.4	185.5	186.5	176.3	181.6	181.6	182.9	184.4	185.6	186.8
Miami, Fla. ⁴	-----	-----	-----	100.0	-----	100.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.0	-----	100.6	-----
Milwaukee, Wis.	173.6	-----	-----	181.6	-----	183.5	-----	173.6	-----	-----	181.6	-----	184.0	-----
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis.	-----	-----	187.0	-----	-----	190.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	187.0	-----	190.5	-----
New York, N.Y.-Northeastern N.J.	182.1	187.3	187.6	188.5	188.8	189.8	190.8	182.1	187.3	187.6	188.5	188.8	189.8	190.8
Northeast, Pa. (Scranton)	-----	-----	-----	182.8	-----	184.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	182.8	-----	184.6	-----
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	178.7	186.5	187.0	187.4	186.9	187.6	188.2	178.7	186.5	187.0	187.4	186.9	187.4	188.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	-----	-----	183.5	-----	-----	184.9	-----	-----	-----	183.5	-----	-----	184.9	-----
Portland, Oreg.-Wash.	-----	-----	183.8	-----	-----	187.9	-----	-----	-----	183.8	-----	-----	187.9	-----
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	-----	179.1	-----	-----	180.5	-----	-----	-----	179.1	-----	-----	180.5	-----	-----
San Diego, Calif.	176.6	-----	-----	186.6	-----	188.9	-----	176.6	-----	-----	186.6	-----	188.9	-----
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	-----	184.0	-----	-----	187.3	-----	189.2	-----	184.0	-----	-----	187.3	-----	189.5
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	171.4	-----	-----	182.5	-----	184.1	-----	171.4	-----	-----	182.5	-----	183.8	-----
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	178.4	-----	-----	188.1	-----	190.2	-----	178.4	-----	-----	188.1	-----	189.5	-----

¹The 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.

²Average of 85 cities.

³October 1967 = 100.

⁴November 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-		Seasonally adjusted percent change from-		
				Apr. 1977	Mar. 1978	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar.	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	-	-	-	-	-
Food and beverages.....	18.813	199.5	202.6	8.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.8
Food.....	17.718	204.2	207.5	8.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.9
Food at home.....	12.235	202.5	206.5	9.1	2.0	1.3	1.5	2.4
Cereals and bakery products.....	1.530	194.4	195.2	6.9	.4	.9	.4	.5
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	3.943	193.1	199.0	14.4	3.1	2.8	3.2	4.8
Dairy products.....	1.654	179.3	181.6	6.0	1.3	.6	.7	1.6
Fruits and vegetables.....	1.759	203.8	210.9	3.9	3.5	.0	.7	1.7
Sugar and sweets.....	.435	251.7	254.9	12.6	1.3	.3	1.6	2.3
Fats and oils.....	.360	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
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
Rent, residential.....	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.....	22.846	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
Financing, taxes, and insurance 2/..	9.211	244.8	247.7	11.7	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.7
Maintenance and repairs.....	3.668	225.5	228.4	8.1	1.3	.7	.9	1.1
Maintenance and repair services... Maintenance and repair commodities	2.800 .868	242.6 185.9	246.0 187.4	9.1 5.1	1.4 .8	1.0 .1	1.2 -1.1	1.4 .2
Fuel and other utilities 2/.....	6.516	212.6	213.9	7.3	.6	.8	1.0	.8
Fuels 2/.....	4.289	242.1	244.2	8.3	.9	1.2	1.3	1.2
Fuel oil, coal, and bottled gas.....	.897	297.2	296.6	5.2	-2	.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/	2.227	157.3	157.7	5.3	.3	.2	.3	.1
Household furnishings and operation 2/..	8.215	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
Men's and boys' apparel.....	1.646	155.8	156.7	2.4	.6	-1.0	.6	.1
Women's and girls' apparel.....	2.044	145.4	149.0	3.8	2.5	-2.4	1.7	2.5
Infants' and toddlers' apparel 2/.....	.127	213.8	215.5	5.3	.6	-1.1	1.8	.3
Footwear.....	.716	160.7	161.7	3.5	.8	.1	.4	.4
Other apparel commodities 2/.....	.604	155.3	155.7	3.9	.3	.1	.5	.2
Apparel services 1/.....	.662	180.4	181.7	8.9	.7	1.1	.7	.7
Transportation.....	18.027	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.....	4.039	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/.....	1.516	215.3	216.3	7.5	.5	.8	.3	.6
Other private transportation 2/.....	4.149	182.5	182.6	3.7	.1	.3	.0	-.2
Other private trans. commodities 2/..	.733	156.5	156.8	4.0	.2	.8	.2	.6
Other private trans. services 2/.....	3.416	191.1	191.3	3.6	.1	.3	.1	-.4
Public transportation.....	1.097	187.2	187.3	3.8	.1	.5	.2	.5
Medical care.....	4.969	214.5	215.7	8.3	.6	.8	.6	.7
Medical care commodities 2/.....	.859	141.0	141.8	7.1	.6	.9	.6	.5
Medical care services.....	4.110	229.9	231.3	8.5	.6	.8	.5	.7
Professional services 1/ 2/.....	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/.....	4.085	174.1	175.6	6.1	.9	.7	.8	.6
Entertainment commodities 2/.....	2.423	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 2/.....	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 appliances 1/ 2/.....	.791	173.2	173.5	5.0	.2	.1	.1	.2
Personal care services 1/.....	.961	183.1	184.6	7.6	.8	.6	.4	.8
Personal and educational expenses 2/....	1.441	193.5	193.6	6.9	.1	.4	.3	.5
School books and supplies 2/.....	.189	180.5	180.6	8.9	.1	.6	.6	.6
Personal and educational services 2/..	1.252	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 indexes		Unadjusted percent change to		Seasonally adjusted percent change from		
		Mar. 1978	Apr. 1978	Apr. 1977	Mar. 1978	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar.	Mar. to Apr.
Commodity and service group								
All items.....	100.000	189.8	191.5	6.6	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9
Commodities.....	59.306	181.6	183.5	5.9	1.0	.5	.8	.9
Food and beverages	18.813	199.5	202.6	8.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.8
Commodities less food and beverages	40.493	170.9	172.3	4.7	.8	.2	.6	.5
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	17.230	172.7	173.7	4.3	.6	-.3	.7	.3
Apparel commodities.....	5.137	152.8	154.8	3.3	1.3	-1.2	1.0	1.1
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel 1/.....	12.093	186.1	186.6	4.7	.3	.3	.4	.3
Durables.....	23.263	168.3	169.9	4.7	1.0	.7	.5	.5
Services.....	40.694	204.9	206.5	8.0	.8	.7	.8	.9
Rent, residential.....	5.624	160.5	161.5	6.5	.6	.4	.6	.7
Household services less rent 2/.....	20.394	226.0	228.3	9.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3
Transportation services.....	6.029	194.9	195.3	4.6	.2	.4	.1	.0
Medical care services.....	4.110	229.9	231.3	8.5	.6	.8	.5	.7
Other services 2/.....	4.537	180.7	181.7	6.8	.6	.6	.6	.6
Special indexes:								
All items less food.....	82.282	185.9	187.4	6.4	.8	.5	.7	.7
All items less shelter.....	70.819	186.3	188.1	6.0	1.0	.6	.8	.9
All items less mortgage interest costs 1/.....	93.495	187.1	188.8	6.3	.9	.6	.7	.9
All items less medical care.....	95.031	188.3	190.1	6.6	1.0	.6	.9	1.0
Commodities less food.....	41.588	170.0	171.3	4.7	.8	.2	.6	.5
Nondurables less food.....	18.325	170.7	171.8	4.3	.6	-.3	.6	.5
Nondurables less food and apparel 1/.....	13.188	181.0	181.7	4.7	.4	.3	.4	.4
Nondurables 1/.....	36.043	186.8	188.8	6.4	1.1	.7	.9	1.1
Services less rent.....	35.070	213.0	214.6	8.2	.8	.8	.9	.9
Services less medical care 1/.....	36.583	200.9	202.5	7.9	.8	.7	.7	.8
Energy 1/.....	8.585	214.3	215.7	5.2	.7	.6	.6	.7
All items less energy 1/.....	91.415	188.2	190.0	6.8	1.0	.6	.8	1.0
All items less food and energy.....	73.697	183.4	184.9	6.4	.8	.4	.7	.7
Commodities less food and energy.....	36.395	166.2	167.6	5.0	.8	.2	.6	.6
Energy commodities 1/.....	5.194	206.6	207.2	2.5	.3	.0	.0	.3
Services less energy.....	37.302	203.3	204.7	7.9	.7	.7	.8	.8
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar:								
1967=\$1.00 1/.....	-	\$.527	\$.522	-6.3	-.9	-.6	-.8	-.9
1957-59=\$1.00 1/.....	-	.453	.449	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Not seasonally adjusted.

2/ 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.

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

Group	Seasonally adjusted indexes				Seasonally adjusted annual rate percent change for-					
	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1978	Apr. 1978	July 1977	3 months ending in Oct. 1977	Jan. 1978	Apr. 1978	6 months ending in Oct. 1977	Apr. 1978
Expenditure category										
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.....	197.0	199.5	202.5	207.3	3.2	2.5	9.7	22.6	2.9	16.0
Cereals and bakery products.....	190.3	192.1	192.9	193.8	6.1	5.5	8.2	7.6	5.8	7.9
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	184.2	189.4	195.4	204.7	-5.9	.0	19.2	52.5	-3.0	34.8
Dairy products.....	175.9	176.9	178.1	180.9	14.0	.2	-1.6	11.9	6.9	4.9
Fruits and vegetables.....	200.8	200.7	202.2	205.6	-20.8	13.0	18.4	9.9	-5.4	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/.....	337.1	339.5	341.7	342.9	56.5	-5.7	-6.9	7.1	21.5	-2.2
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.....	154.4	155.6	156.7	157.9	4.6	1.6	6.2	9.4	3.1	7.8
Housing 2/.....	193.5	194.7	196.6	198.4	8.8	5.9	6.9	10.5	7.3	8.7
Shelter.....	199.7	201.0	203.1	205.1	9.0	6.2	9.8	11.3	7.6	10.5
Rent, residential.....	158.8	159.4	160.3	161.5	6.2	6.4	6.8	7.0	6.3	6.9
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	187.0	186.8	187.2	3.4	8.0	8.6	.6	5.7	4.5
Fuel and other utilities 2/.....	207.7	209.4	211.5	213.2	12.0	7.4	-8	11.0	9.7	5.0
Fuels 2/.....	234.4	237.1	240.3	243.1	13.3	7.8	-2.5	15.7	10.5	6.2
Fuel oil, coal, and bottled gas.....	290.8	291.1	294.0	295.7	8.1	4.1	1.8	6.9	6.1	4.3
Gas (piped) and electricity 2/.....	218.8	222.0	225.0	228.1	15.4	9.2	-4.3	18.1	12.2	6.3
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
Apparel commodities.....	154.0	152.1	153.6	155.3	4.9	1.9	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.2
Men's and boys' apparel.....	156.7	155.1	156.1	156.2	4.3	2.6	3.7	-1.3	3.4	1.2
Women's and girls' apparel.....	148.1	144.6	147.0	150.7	6.2	-5	2.5	7.2	2.8	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	.6
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.....	180.3	181.4	181.7	182.0	.0	-2	6.5	3.8	-1	5.1
Private transportation.....	179.7	180.7	181.0	181.3	-9	.2	6.5	3.6	-3	5.0
New cars.....	149.3	150.3	150.5	151.0	7.0	6.0	12.4	4.6	6.5	8.4
Used cars.....	178.0	181.6	181.6	182.2	-19.9	-20.0	12.6	9.8	-19.9	11.2
Gasoline 2/.....	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	186.8	187.2	188.2	7.2	-2.8	6.0	5.0	2.1	5.5
Medical care.....	211.3	213.0	214.2	215.7	8.7	8.5	7.7	8.6	8.6	8.2
Medical care commodities 2/.....	138.9	140.1	141.0	141.7	7.5	6.7	6.3	8.3	7.1	7.3
Medical care services.....	226.6	228.4	229.6	231.3	8.7	8.9	8.2	8.6	8.8	8.4
Professional services 1/ 2/.....	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.....	172.8	172.7	173.1	173.7	3.4	13.5	.2	2.1	8.4	1.2
Personal care 1/.....	177.2	177.7	178.2	179.1	7.1	6.2	7.8	4.4	6.6	6.1
Toilet goods and personal care 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)

Group	Seasonally adjusted indexes				Seasonally adjusted annual rate percent change for-					
	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1978	Apr. 1978	July 1977	3 months ending in Oct. 1977	Jan. 1978	Apr. 1978	6 months ending in Oct. 1977	Apr. 1978
	Commodity and service group									
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
Food and beverages.....	194.7	197.0	199.5	203.1	4.3	3.0	8.9	18.4	3.7	13.5
Commodities less food and beverages.....	170.6	170.9	171.9	172.8	3.2	3.7	6.8	5.3	3.4	6.0
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	172.7	172.2	173.4	174.0	4.6	4.3	5.0	3.0	4.5	4.0
Apparel commodities.....	154.0	152.1	153.6	155.3	4.9	1.9	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.2
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel ^{1/}	184.9	185.4	186.1	186.6	6.7	4.3	4.2	3.7	5.5	4.0
Durable.....	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
Household services less rent ^{2/}	220.9	223.2	225.9	228.9	11.4	5.7	6.4	15.3	8.5	10.8
Transportation services.....	193.2	194.0	194.2	194.2	9.6	3.4	3.0	2.1	6.4	2.5
Medical care services.....	226.6	228.4	229.6	231.3	8.7	8.9	8.2	8.6	8.8	8.4
Other services ^{2/}	178.6	179.7	180.8	181.8	6.0	6.9	7.0	7.4	6.4	7.2
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
All items less mortgage interest costs ^{1/}	184.7	185.8	187.1	188.8	6.5	3.8	5.8	9.2	5.1	7.5
All items less medical care.....	186.0	187.1	188.7	190.5	5.5	4.3	7.0	10.0	4.9	8.5
Commodities less food.....	169.5	169.9	170.9	171.8	3.2	3.4	6.6	5.5	3.3	6.1
Nondurables less food.....	170.6	170.1	171.2	172.1	4.7	4.1	4.8	3.6	4.4	4.2
Nondurables less food and apparel ^{1/}	179.7	180.3	181.0	181.7	6.1	4.2	4.1	4.5	5.1	4.3
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
All items less energy ^{1/}	185.6	186.7	188.2	190.0	6.7	4.3	6.5	9.8	5.5	8.2
All items less food and energy.....	181.9	182.6	183.8	185.1	6.6	4.6	7.6	7.2	5.6	7.4
Commodities less food and energy.....	165.6	165.9	166.9	167.9	4.1	3.3	7.1	5.7	3.7	6.4
Energy commodities ^{1/}	206.8	206.7	206.6	207.2	6.9	.2	2.4	.8	3.5	1.6
Services less energy.....	200.2	201.6	203.2	204.9	8.7	5.9	6.9	9.7	7.3	8.3

^{1/} Not seasonally adjusted.

^{2/} 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.

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 1/	Pricing schedule 2/	Other index base	Indexes				Percent change to Apr. 1978 from-			Percent change to Mar. 1978 from-		
			Jan. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1978	Apr. 1978	Apr. 1977	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1978	Mar. 1977	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1978
U.S. city average.....			187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	6.6	1.6	0.9	6.5	1.4	0.7
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind.....	M		182.5	184.2	186.3	187.3	7.8	1.7	.5	8.1	2.1	1.1
Detroit, Mich.....	M		185.0	185.6	188.4	190.2	6.3	2.5	1.0	6.6	1.8	1.5
L.A.-Long Beach, Anaheim, Calif.....	M		185.5	186.5	187.4	189.6	6.6	1.7	1.2	6.1	1.0	.5
N.Y., N.Y.-Northeastern N.J.....	M		189.8	190.8	192.2	193.5	5.3	1.4	.7	5.1	1.3	.7
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.....	M		187.6	188.2	189.6	190.8	4.9	1.4	.6	5.1	1.1	.7
Anchorage, Alaska.....	1	10/67	179.2	-	180.7	-	-	-	-	3/ 5.1	.8	-
Baltimore, Md.....	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boston, Mass.....	1		187.5	-	188.2	-	-	-	-	3/ 4.0	.4	-
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.....	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denver-Boulder, Colo.....	1		192.3	-	195.1	-	-	-	-	3/ 7.3	1.5	-
Miami, Fla.....	1	11/77	100.7	-	102.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1		183.5	-	186.3	-	-	-	-	4/ 5.6	1.5	-
Northeast Pennsylvania.....	1		184.9	-	187.0	-	-	-	-	4/ 5.4	1.1	-
Portland, Oreg.-Wash.....	1		187.9	-	191.7	-	-	-	-	3/ 8.6	2.0	-
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.....	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego, Calif.....	1		188.9	-	191.4	-	-	-	-	4/ 7.2	1.3	-
Seattle-Everett, Wash.....	1		184.1	-	187.2	-	-	-	-	4/ 7.5	1.7	-
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.....	1		190.2	-	191.5	-	-	-	-	4/ 6.2	.7	-
Atlanta, Ga.....	2		-	186.1	-	188.5	4/ 6.3	1.3	-	-	-	-
Buffalo, N.Y.....	2		-	187.5	-	189.0	3/ 4.6	.8	-	-	-	-
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2		-	186.6	-	190.3	3/ 6.3	2.0	-	-	-	-
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex.....	2		-	186.7	-	189.3	3/ 6.0	1.4	-	-	-	-
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	2		-	178.0	-	181.4	4/ 7.7	1.9	-	-	-	-
Houston, Tex.....	2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas City, Mo.-Kan.....	2		-	183.8	-	188.9	4/ 6.7	2.8	-	-	-	-
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis.....	2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.....	2		-	189.2	-	192.8	4/ 8.1	1.9	-	-	-	-
Region 5/												
Northeast.....	2	12/77	-	101.0	-	102.5	4/ 5.1	1.5	-	-	-	-
North Central.....	2	12/77	-	101.4	-	103.2	4/ 6.8	1.8	-	-	-	-
South.....	2	12/77	-	101.3	-	103.0	4/ 6.8	1.7	-	-	-	-
West.....	2	12/77	-	101.2	-	103.1	4/ 7.7	1.9	-	-	-	-
Population size class 5/												
A-1.....	2	12/77	-	101.2	-	102.9	-	1.7	-	-	-	-
A-2.....	2	12/77	-	101.1	-	102.7	-	1.6	-	-	-	-
B.....	2	12/77	-	101.2	-	103.1	-	1.9	-	-	-	-
C.....	2	12/77	-	101.3	-	103.1	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
D.....	2	12/77	-	101.3	-	102.8	-	1.5	-	-	-	-
Region/population size class cross classification 5/												
Northeast/A.....	2	12/77	-	101.0	-	102.3	-	1.3	-	-	-	-
North Central/A.....	2	12/77	-	101.4	-	103.4	-	2.0	-	-	-	-
South/A.....	2	12/77	-	101.2	-	102.7	-	1.5	-	-	-	-
West/A.....	2	12/77	-	101.1	-	103.0	-	1.9	-	-	-	-
Northeast/B.....	2	12/77	-	100.9	-	102.7	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
North Central/B.....	2	12/77	-	101.3	-	103.1	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
South/B.....	2	12/77	-	101.1	-	103.2	-	2.1	-	-	-	-
West/B.....	2	12/77	-	101.6	-	103.5	-	1.9	-	-	-	-
Northeast/C.....	2	12/77	-	101.2	-	103.2	-	2.0	-	-	-	-
North Central/C.....	2	12/77	-	101.3	-	102.8	-	1.5	-	-	-	-
South/C.....	2	12/77	-	101.4	-	103.4	-	2.0	-	-	-	-
West/C.....	2	12/77	-	101.1	-	102.9	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
Northeast/D.....	2	12/77	-	101.0	-	102.2	-	1.2	-	-	-	-
North Central/D.....	2	12/77	-	101.3	-	103.1	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
South/D.....	2	12/77	-	101.6	-	102.7	-	1.1	-	-	-	-
West/D.....	2	12/77	-	100.8	-	102.6	-	1.8	-	-	-	-

1/ Area includes the urban portion of the corresponding Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) except for L.A.-Long Beach, Anaheim which is an aggregation of two SMSA's and for New York and Chicago which are the more extensive Standard Consolidated Areas. Area definitions are those established for the 1970 Census and do not include revisions made since 1970.

2/ Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:
 M - Every month.
 1 - January, March, May, July, September, and November.
 2 - February, April, June, August, October, and December.

3/ Annual rate based on 11-month change.

4/ Annual rate based on 10-month change.

5/ Regions are defined as the four Census regions.
 The population size classes are aggregations of areas which have urban population as defined below:
 A-1 More than 4,000,000.
 A-2 1,250,000 to 4,000,000.
 B 385,000 to 1,250,000.
 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.

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

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

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)

Category and group	Size class A (1.25 million or more)			Size class B (385,000-1.250 million)			Size class C (75,000-385,000)			Size class D (75,000 or less)		
	1977		1978	1977		1978	1977		1978	1977		1978
	Oct.	Dec.	Feb.	Oct.	Dec.	Feb.	Oct.	Dec.	Feb.	Oct.	Dec.	Feb.
Northeast												
Expenditure category												
All items	100.0	101.0	100.0	100.9	100.0	101.2	100.0	101.2	100.0	101.0	101.0	101.0
Food and beverages	100.0	102.8	100.0	102.5	100.0	102.4	100.0	102.4	100.0	102.5	100.0	102.5
Housing	100.0	100.8	100.0	101.1	100.0	101.7	100.0	101.7	100.0	101.3	100.0	101.3
Apparel and upkeep	100.0	97.3	100.0	94.2	100.0	96.7	100.0	96.7	100.0	95.7	100.0	95.7
Transportation	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.7	100.0	100.5	100.0	100.5	100.0	100.3	100.0	100.3
Medical care	100.0	101.9	100.0	101.6	100.0	102.5	100.0	102.5	100.0	101.8	100.0	101.8
Entertainment	100.0	101.9	100.0	101.2	100.0	100.7	100.0	100.7	100.0	101.3	100.0	101.3
Other goods and services	100.0	100.5	100.0	100.7	100.0	100.5	100.0	100.5	100.0	100.3	100.0	100.3
Commodity and service group												
Commodities	100.0	100.8	100.0	100.7	100.0	100.8	100.0	100.8	100.0	100.6	100.0	100.6
Commodities less food and beverages	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.8
Services	100.0	101.2	100.0	101.3	100.0	101.9	100.0	101.9	100.0	101.5	100.0	101.5
North Central												
Expenditure category												
All items	100.0	101.4	100.0	101.3	100.0	101.3	100.0	101.3	100.0	101.3	100.0	101.3
Food and beverages	100.0	103.3	100.0	102.0	100.0	102.9	100.0	102.9	100.0	103.2	100.0	103.2
Housing	100.0	101.9	100.0	102.0	100.0	101.8	100.0	101.8	100.0	101.5	100.0	101.5
Apparel and upkeep	100.0	96.5	100.0	97.8	100.0	97.1	100.0	97.1	100.0	96.6	100.0	96.6
Transportation	100.0	100.1	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	100.0	100.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Medical care	100.0	101.8	100.0	102.3	100.0	101.3	100.0	101.3	100.0	102.8	100.0	102.8
Entertainment	100.0	101.0	100.0	101.1	100.0	101.2	100.0	101.2	100.0	101.7	100.0	101.7
Other goods and services	100.0	100.5	100.0	101.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.9	100.0	100.9
Commodity and service group												
Commodities	100.0	101.3	100.0	100.7	100.0	101.2	100.0	101.2	100.0	101.1	100.0	101.1
Commodities less food and beverage	100.0	100.3	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.5	100.0	100.5	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.2
Services	100.0	101.7	100.0	102.1	100.0	101.5	100.0	101.5	100.0	101.8	100.0	101.8
South												
Expenditure category												
All items	100.0	101.2	100.0	101.1	100.0	101.4	100.0	101.4	100.0	101.6	100.0	101.6
Food and beverages	100.0	102.7	100.0	102.5	100.0	103.0	100.0	103.0	100.0	103.1	100.0	103.1
Housing	100.0	101.3	100.0	101.4	100.0	101.7	100.0	101.7	100.0	101.6	100.0	101.6
Apparel and upkeep	100.0	99.9	100.0	98.0	100.0	97.3	100.0	97.3	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.7
Transportation	100.0	100.4	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.2
Medical care	100.0	101.5	100.0	102.1	100.0	101.8	100.0	101.8	100.0	103.5	100.0	103.5
Entertainment	100.0	100.4	100.0	102.1	100.0	101.4	100.0	101.4	100.0	102.2	100.0	102.2
Other goods and services	100.0	100.5	100.0	100.5	100.0	101.3	100.0	101.3	100.0	101.8	100.0	101.8
Commodity and service group												
Commodities	100.0	101.1	100.0	100.8	100.0	101.1	100.0	101.1	100.0	101.3	100.0	101.3
Commodities less food and beverages	100.0	100.4	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.3	100.0	100.3	100.0	100.5	100.0	100.5
Services	100.0	101.4	100.0	101.7	100.0	101.7	100.0	101.7	100.0	102.1	100.0	102.1
West												
Expenditure category												
All items	100.0	101.1	100.0	101.6	100.0	101.1	100.0	101.1	100.0	100.8	100.0	100.8
Food and beverages	100.0	102.6	100.0	103.1	100.0	103.0	100.0	103.0	100.0	103.0	100.0	103.0
Housing	100.0	101.1	100.0	101.7	100.0	100.9	100.0	100.9	100.0	100.3	100.0	100.3
Apparel and upkeep	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.0	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.7
Transportation	100.0	100.7	100.0	101.4	100.0	100.8	100.0	100.8	100.0	100.4	100.0	100.4
Medical care	100.0	101.9	100.0	101.6	100.0	101.3	100.0	101.3	100.0	101.4	100.0	101.4
Entertainment	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.5	100.0	100.7	100.0	100.7	100.0	102.0	100.0	102.0
Other goods and services	100.0	101.5	100.0	100.5	100.0	101.1	100.0	101.1	100.0	101.7	100.0	101.7
Commodity and service group												
Commodities	100.0	101.0	100.0	101.4	100.0	101.3	100.0	101.3	100.0	101.3	100.0	101.3
Commodities less food and beverage	100.0	100.3	100.0	100.7	100.0	100.6	100.0	100.6	100.0	100.6	100.0	100.6
Services	100.0	101.3	100.0	101.9	100.0	100.8	100.0	100.8	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.2

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*, 101 (May 1978), p. 103.

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 indexes		Unadjusted percent change to Apr. 1978 from-		Seasonally adjusted percent change from-			
		Mar. 1978	Apr. 1978	Apr. 1977	Mar. 1978	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar.	Mar. to Apr.	
Expenditure category									
All items.....	100.000	189.7	191.4	6.6	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	
All items(1957-59=100).....	-	220.6	222.6	-	-	-	-	-	
Food and beverages.....	20.480	199.2	202.2	8.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	
Food.....	19.297	203.9	207.1	8.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.8	
Food at home.....	15.493	202.2	206.0	8.8	1.9	1.3	1.5	2.3	
Cereals and bakery products.....	1.692	194.7	195.7	7.2	.5	1.2	.5	.6	
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	4.399	192.8	198.5	14.1	5.0	2.6	3.3	4.7	
Dairy products.....	1.821	179.4	181.6	6.0	1.2	.5	.7	1.5	
Fruits and vegetables.....	1.837	203.1	209.9	3.4	3.3	.5	.4	1.5	
Sugar and sweets.....	.466	252.1	254.4	12.4	.9	.5	1.6	1.9	
Fats and oils.....	.390	200.0	205.1	11.8	2.5	1.2	.9	3.2	
Nonalcoholic beverages 1/.....	1.728	340.0	340.8	9.4	.2	.5	.4	.2	
Other prepared foods 2/.....	1.161	184.8	186.1	6.7	.7	.7	.4	.6	
Food away from home.....	5.804	211.9	213.5	8.1	.8	.9	.9	.7	
Alcoholic beverages.....	1.183	156.8	158.2	5.6	.9	.8	1.0	.8	
Housing 2/.....	40.683	196.7	198.1	7.8	.7	.6	1.0	.8	
Shelter.....	26.373	202.9	204.5	9.0	.8	.7	1.0	.9	
Rent, residential.....	5.322	160.5	161.4	6.5	.6	.4	.6	.7	
Other rental costs 2/.....	.488	202.2	202.9	10.3	.3	1.7	.7	.5	
Homeownership.....	20.563	218.3	220.2	9.6	.9	.7	1.2	1.0	
Home purchase.....	8.753	190.6	191.7	8.4	.6	.3	.8	.5	
Financing, taxes, and insurance 2/..	8.507	245.1	248.0	11.8	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.7	
Maintenance and repairs.....	3.303	224.4	226.6	7.3	1.0	.8	.5	.8	
Maintenance and repair services... 2/..	2.322	241.6	244.0	8.3	1.0	1.2	.8	1.0	
Maintenance and repair commodities	.981	185.2	187.1	4.9	1.0	.1	-.2	.4	
Fuel and other utilities 2/.....	6.398	212.7	214.1	7.4	.7	.8	1.1	.9	
Fuels 2/.....	4.268	242.2	244.4	8.4	.9	1.1	1.4	1.2	
Fuel oil, coal, and bottled gas....	.892	297.1	296.5	5.1	-.2	.1	1.0	.6	
Gas (piped) and electricity 2/.....	3.375	226.7	229.4	9.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	
Other utilities and public services 2/	2.130	157.4	157.8	5.3	.3	.2	.4	.1	
Household furnishings and operation 2/..	7.912	173.6	174.6	5.1	.6	.1	.9	.3	
Housefurnishings 2/.....	4.735	151.8	152.6	4.0	.5	-.1	1.0	.2	
Housekeeping supplies.....	1.616	201.9	203.2	6.7	.6	.3	1.2	.5	
Housekeeping services 2/.....	1.560	218.2	219.8	7.0	.7	.6	.0	.9	
Apparel and upkeep.....	5.836	156.0	158.1	3.8	1.3	-.8	.6	1.1	
Apparel commodities.....	5.200	152.3	154.4	3.1	1.4	-1.0	.6	1.2	
Men's and boys' apparel.....	1.644	155.4	156.6	2.3	.8	-1.1	.3	.3	
Women's and girls' apparel.....	2.081	144.7	148.2	3.2	2.4	-1.6	1.2	2.4	
Infants' and toddlers' apparel 2/.....	.144	211.6	215.2	5.2	1.7	-1.5	.2	1.2	
Footwear.....	.757	159.8	161.1	3.1	.8	.1	-.1	.6	
Other apparel commodities 2/.....	.575	155.5	156.6	4.5	.7	.0	.3	.6	
Apparel services 1/.....	.636	180.4	181.8	8.9	.8	1.0	.7	.8	
Transportation.....	20.233	180.0	181.3	2.6	.7	.6	.1	.2	
Private transportation.....	19.249	179.2	180.5	2.4	.7	.6	.1	.2	
New cars.....	4.275	151.1	151.2	7.5	.1	.5	.2	.3	
Used cars.....	3.855	172.3	177.3	-5.6	2.9	2.0	.0	.3	
Gasoline 2/.....	4.786	189.4	190.1	1.7	.4	-.4	.3	.1	
Maintenance and repair 2/.....	1.664	216.3	217.0	7.8	.3	1.1	.2	.5	
Other private transportation 2/.....	4.668	182.7	183.0	3.9	.2	.3	.1	-.2	
Other private trans. commodities 2/..	.815	157.5	158.3	5.0	.5	.8	.6	.9	
Other private trans. services 2/.....	3.854	191.2	191.4	3.7	.1	.2	-.1	-.4	
Public transportation.....	.985	187.3	187.3	3.8	.0	.5	.3	.5	
Medical care.....	4.492	214.3	215.6	8.3	.6	.8	.6	.7	
Medical care commodities 2/.....	.780	141.0	142.2	7.4	.9	.9	.7	.8	
Medical care services.....	3.712	229.7	231.0	8.4	.6	.8	.5	.7	
Professional services 1/ 2/.....	1.916	204.8	205.8	7.6	.5	.8	.5	.5	
Other medical care services 2/.....	1.796	260.1	261.5	9.1	.5	.6	.5	.8	
Entertainment 2/.....	3.910	174.1	175.3	5.9	.7	1.2	.3	.4	
Entertainment commodities 2/.....	2.497	175.3	176.1	6.0	.5	1.0	.1	.1	
Entertainment services 2/.....	1.413	172.9	174.9	6.2	1.2	1.6	.6	1.0	
Other goods and services 2/.....	4.367	179.6	180.1	6.1	.3	.3	.4	.4	
Tobacco products.....	1.454	173.7	173.9	4.7	.1	-.1	.4	.3	
Personal care 1/.....	1.813	178.9	179.7	6.7	.4	.6	.4	.4	
Toilet goods and personal care appliances 1/ 2/.....	.871	174.5	174.7	5.7	.1	.5	.3	.1	
Personal care services 1/.....	.942	183.4	184.8	7.7	.8	.6	.5	.8	
Personal and educational expenses 2/....	1.100	193.6	193.7	7.0	.1	.5	.3	.5	
School books and supplies 2/.....	.166	181.0	181.2	9.3	.1	.6	.7	.6	
Personal and educational services 2/..	.934	197.1	197.3	6.4	.1	.4	.3	.5	

(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 1977	Unadjusted indexes			Unadjusted percent change to		Seasonally adjusted percent change from-		
		Mar. 1978	Apr. 1978	Apr. 1977	Mar. 1978	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar.	Mar. to Apr.	
Commodity and service group									
All items.....	100.000	189.7	191.4	6.6	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	
Commodities.....	62.156	181.5	183.4	5.8	1.0	.6	.8	.9	
Food and beverages.....	20.480	199.2	202.2	8.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	
Commodities less food and beverages.....	41.677	170.8	172.1	4.6	.8	.3	.5	.4	
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	18.201	172.6	173.6	4.3	.6	-.2	.6	.3	
Apparel commodities.....	5.200	152.3	154.4	3.1	1.4	-1.0	.6	1.2	
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel ^{1/}	13.001	186.1	186.7	4.8	.3	.3	.4	.3	
Durables.....	23.475	168.2	169.7	4.6	.9	.5	.5	.5	
Services.....	37.844	205.0	206.4	7.9	.7	.8	.8	.9	
Rent, residential.....	5.322	160.5	161.4	6.5	.6	.4	.6	.6	
Household services less rent ^{2/}	18.384	226.0	228.2	9.5	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	
Transportation services.....	6.502	195.2	195.5	4.7	.2	.5	.1	-.1	
Medical care services.....	3.712	229.7	231.0	8.4	.6	.8	.5	.7	
Other services ^{2/}	3.924	181.1	182.4	7.2	.7	1.0	.6	.8	
Special indexes:									
All items less food.....	80.703	185.8	187.2	6.2	.8	.5	.6	.6	
All items less shelter.....	73.627	186.3	188.0	5.9	.9	.7	.6	.9	
All items less mortgage interest costs ^{1/}	93.855	187.0	188.7	6.2	.9	.7	.6	.9	
All items less medical care.....	95.508	188.3	190.0	6.5	.9	.6	.7	.9	
Commodities less food.....	42.859	169.9	171.2	4.6	.8	.3	.5	.5	
Nondurables less food.....	19.384	170.7	171.8	4.3	.6	-.2	.6	.5	
Nondurables less food and apparel ^{1/}	14.184	181.1	181.7	4.7	.3	.4	.4	.3	
Nondurables ^{1/}	38.681	186.6	188.7	6.4	1.1	.7	.8	1.1	
Services less rent.....	32.522	213.0	214.6	8.2	.8	.9	.8	.9	
Services less medical care ^{1/}	34.131	201.0	202.4	7.8	.7	.8	.7	.7	
Energy ^{1/}	9.160	214.1	215.4	5.0	.6	.5	.6	.6	
All items less energy ^{1/}	90.840	188.1	189.9	6.7	1.0	.7	.7	1.0	
All items less food and energy.....	71.543	183.3	184.7	6.3	.8	.4	.6	.7	
Commodities less food and energy.....	37.075	166.1	167.5	4.9	.8	.2	.5	.6	
Energy commodities ^{1/}	5.785	206.5	207.0	2.4	.2	-.1	.0	.2	
Services less energy.....	34.468	203.2	204.6	7.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar:									
1967=\$1.00 ^{1/}	-	\$.527	\$.522	-6.3	-.9	-.6	-.8	-.9	
1957-59=\$1.00 ^{1/}	-	.453	.449	-	-	-	-	-	

^{1/} Not seasonally adjusted.

^{2/} 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.

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

Group	Seasonally adjusted indexes				Seasonally adjusted annual rate percent change for-						
	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1978	Apr. 1978	July 1977	3 months ending in Oct. 1977	Jan. 1978	Apr. 1978	6 months ending in Oct. 1977	Apr. 1978	
	Expenditure category										
All items.....	-	-	-	-	5.7	4.5	6.9	9.5	5.1	8.2	
Food and beverages.....	194.5	196.8	199.3	202.8	4.3	3.0	8.4	18.2	3.7	13.2	
Food.....	199.0	201.4	204.0	207.7	4.2	3.1	8.5	18.7	3.7	13.4	
Food at home.....	196.8	199.3	202.2	206.9	3.2	2.5	9.2	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	188.9	195.1	204.2	-5.9	0	18.9	51.4	-3.0	34.2	
Dairy products.....	176.1	177.0	178.2	180.9	14.0	2	-1.1	11.4	6.9	4.9	
Fruits and vegetables.....	199.7	200.6	201.5	204.6	-20.8	13.0	15.8	10.2	-5.4	13.0	
Sugar and sweets.....	243.0	244.2	248.1	252.9	18.6	5	14.1	17.3	9.2	15.7	
Fats and oils.....	195.1	197.4	199.2	205.5	48.2	-12.6	-2.2	23.1	13.8	9.7	
Nonalcoholic beverages 1/.....	336.9	338.5	340.0	340.8	56.5	-5.7	-7.1	4.7	21.5	-1.4	
Other prepared foods 2/.....	181.9	183.1	183.9	185.0	2.1	10.7	7.4	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	
Alcoholic beverages.....	154.3	155.5	157.0	158.2	4.6	1.6	5.9	10.5	3.1	8.2	
Housing 2/.....	193.5	194.7	196.6	198.2	8.8	5.9	6.9	10.1	7.3	8.5	
Shelter.....	199.7	201.0	203.1	205.0	9.0	6.2	9.8	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	11.4	15.2	12.5	6.7	13.8	
Homeownership.....	214.6	216.1	218.6	220.8	10.1	5.9	10.3	12.1	8.0	11.2	
Home purchase.....	188.5	189.1	190.6	191.5	7.4	9.0	10.6	6.5	8.2	8.6	
Financing, taxes, and insurance 2/.....	238.6	241.2	245.3	249.5	14.3	3.3	10.7	19.6	8.7	15.1	
Maintenance and repairs.....	222.6	224.4	225.5	227.4	6.8	6.5	7.1	8.9	6.6	8.0	
Maintenance and repair services.....	238.1	240.9	242.8	245.2	8.0	5.8	6.8	12.5	6.9	9.6	
Maintenance and repair commodities.....	186.2	186.4	186.1	186.9	3.4	8.0	6.9	1.5	5.7	4.2	
Fuel and other utilities 2/.....	207.6	209.3	211.6	213.4	12.0	7.4	-1.0	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	4.1	1.7	6.9	6.1	4.3	
Gas (piped) and electricity 2/.....	218.7	221.8	225.1	228.3	15.4	9.2	-4.4	18.7	12.2	6.5	
Other utilities and public services 2/.....	156.5	156.8	157.4	157.6	7.7	6.7	4.2	2.8	7.2	3.5	
Household furnishings and operation 2/.....	171.9	172.1	173.6	174.2	5.4	3.9	5.8	5.5	4.6	5.6	
Housefurnishings 2/.....	150.6	150.5	152.0	152.3	3.6	3.0	4.6	4.6	3.3	4.6	
Housekeeping supplies.....	198.7	199.3	201.7	202.8	10.7	3.3	4.6	8.5	7.0	6.5	
Housekeeping services 2/.....	216.4	217.6	217.5	219.4	5.6	6.7	10.2	5.7	6.1	7.9	
Apparel and upkeep.....	156.9	155.7	156.7	158.5	5.3	2.6	3.1	4.1	4.0	3.6	
Apparel commodities.....	153.7	152.2	153.1	154.9	4.9	1.9	2.1	3.2	3.4	2.6	
Men's and boys' apparel.....	157.0	155.3	155.7	156.1	4.3	2.6	4.5	-2.3	3.4	1.0	
Women's and girls' apparel.....	146.9	144.6	146.3	149.8	6.2	-5	-8	8.1	2.8	3.6	
Infants' and toddlers' apparel 2/.....	215.4	212.2	212.7	215.2	-3.1	25.8	9	-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	3.2	5.0	3.7	4.7	4.3	
Apparel services 1/.....	177.5	179.2	180.4	181.8	7.9	6.3	11.6	10.0	7.1	10.8	
Transportation.....	180.7	181.8	182.0	182.3	0	-2	7.4	3.6	-1	5.5	
Private transportation.....	180.0	181.1	181.3	181.6	-9	2	7.2	3.6	-3	5.4	
New cars.....	149.4	150.2	150.5	151.0	7.0	6.0	12.7	4.4	6.5	8.4	
Used cars.....	178.0	181.6	181.6	182.2	-19.9	-20.0	12.6	9.8	-19.9	11.2	
Gasoline 2/.....	192.3	191.6	192.1	192.2	-3.3	4.1	6.3	-2	3	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	
Other private transportation 2/.....	181.2	181.7	181.8	181.5	9.5	5.5	2	7	7.5	4	
Other private trans. commodities 2/.....	154.7	156.0	156.9	158.3	2.4	6.5	1.8	9.6	4.4	5.7	
Other private trans. services 2/.....	190.0	190.4	190.2	189.5	11.4	5.2	-4	-1.0	8.3	-7	
Public transportation.....	185.9	186.8	187.3	188.2	7.2	-2.8	6.0	5.0	2.1	5.5	
Medical care.....	211.3	212.9	214.1	215.6	8.7	8.5	7.7	8.4	8.6	8.1	
Medical care commodities 2/.....	138.7	140.0	141.0	142.1	7.5	6.7	5.7	10.2	7.1	7.9	
Medical care services.....	226.6	228.3	229.4	231.0	8.7	8.9	8.2	8.0	8.8	8.1	
Professional services 1/ 2/.....	202.1	203.8	204.8	205.8	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.6	
Other medical care services 2/.....	256.4	258.0	259.3	261.5	10.2	9.8	8.4	8.2	10.0	8.3	
Entertainment 2/.....	172.0	174.1	174.6	175.3	5.2	7.1	3.6	7.9	6.1	5.7	
Entertainment commodities 2/.....	174.0	175.8	176.0	176.1	6.9	6.3	6.0	4.9	6.6	5.4	
Entertainment services 2/.....	169.3	172.0	173.1	174.9	3.2	7.7	5	13.9	5.4	7.0	
Other goods and services 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	6.0	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	193.3	194.3	6.1	9.2	7.4	5.3	7.6	6.4	
School books and supplies 2/.....	178.3	179.3	180.5	181.6	6.4	16.1	7.5	7.6	11.1	7.6	
Personal and educational services 2/.....	195.5	196.3	196.9	197.9	5.9	7.4	7.5	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)

Group	Seasonally adjusted indexes				Seasonally adjusted annual rate percent change for-					
	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1978	Apr. 1978	3 months ending in			6 months ending in		
					July 1977	Oct. 1977	Jan. 1978	Apr. 1978	Oct. 1977	Apr. 1978
Commodity and service group										
All items.....	-	-	-	-	5.7	4.5	6.9	9.5	5.1	8.2
Commodities.....	180.0	181.0	182.4	184.0	3.5	3.5	7.7	9.2	3.5	8.4
Food and beverages.....	194.5	196.8	199.3	202.8	4.3	3.0	8.4	18.2	3.7	13.2
Commodities less food and beverages.....	170.6	171.1	172.0	172.7	3.2	3.7	6.8	5.0	3.4	5.9
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	172.6	172.3	173.3	173.9	4.6	4.3	4.8	3.0	4.5	3.9
Apparel commodities.....	153.7	152.2	153.1	154.9	4.9	1.9	2.1	3.2	3.4	2.6
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel 1/.....	184.8	185.4	186.1	186.7	6.7	4.3	4.0	4.2	5.5	4.1
Durables.....	167.7	168.6	169.4	170.2	2.0	2.5	8.3	6.1	2.2	7.2
Services.....	201.5	203.1	204.7	206.5	9.3	6.3	5.8	10.3	7.8	8.0
Rent, residential.....	158.8	159.4	160.3	161.4	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.8
Household services less rent 2/.....	220.8	223.1	225.9	228.7	11.4	5.7	6.2	15.1	8.5	10.6
Transportation services.....	193.4	194.3	194.5	194.4	9.6	3.4	3.4	2.1	6.4	2.7
Medical care services.....	226.6	228.3	229.4	231.0	8.7	8.9	8.2	8.0	8.8	8.1
Other services 2/.....	178.4	180.1	181.1	182.5	6.0	6.9	6.5	9.5	6.4	8.0
Special indexes:										
All items less food.....	184.2	185.2	186.4	187.6	6.0	4.8	6.8	7.6	5.4	7.2
All items less shelter.....	184.4	185.6	186.8	188.4	4.8	3.8	6.3	9.0	4.3	7.6
All items less mortgage interest costs 1/.....	184.6	185.8	187.0	188.7	6.5	3.8	5.6	9.2	5.1	7.4
All items less medical care.....	186.1	187.3	188.7	190.4	5.5	4.3	7.2	9.6	4.9	8.4
Commodities less food.....	169.6	170.1	171.0	171.8	3.2	3.4	6.9	5.3	3.3	6.1
Nondurables less food.....	170.5	170.2	171.2	172.1	4.7	4.1	4.6	3.8	4.4	4.2
Nondurables less food and apparel 1/.....	179.6	180.3	181.1	181.7	6.1	4.2	3.9	4.8	5.1	4.3
Nondurables 1/.....	183.8	185.1	186.6	188.7	6.2	2.9	5.4	11.1	4.6	8.2
Services less rent.....	209.1	211.0	212.7	214.6	9.8	6.0	5.5	10.9	7.9	8.2
Services less medical care 1/.....	198.0	199.6	201.0	202.4	8.6	6.6	7.0	9.2	7.6	8.1
Energy 1/.....	211.7	212.8	214.1	215.4	9.1	2.5	1.5	7.2	5.7	4.3
All items less energy 1/.....	185.5	186.8	188.1	189.9	6.7	4.3	6.3	9.8	5.5	8.0
All items less food and energy.....	181.8	182.6	183.7	184.9	6.6	4.6	7.4	7.0	5.6	7.2
Commodities less food and energy.....	165.6	165.9	166.8	167.8	4.1	3.3	7.1	5.4	3.7	6.2
Energy commodities 1/.....	206.7	206.5	206.5	207.0	6.9	.2	2.2	.6	3.5	1.4
Services less energy.....	200.1	201.6	203.1	204.8	8.7	5.9	6.7	9.7	7.3	8.2

1/ Not seasonally adjusted.

2/ 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.

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 1/	Pricing schedule 2/	Other index base	Indexes				Percent change to Apr. 1978 from-			Percent change to Mar. 1978 from-		
			Jan. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1978	Apr. 1978	Apr. 1977	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1978	Mar. 1977	Jan. 1978	Feb. 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, Ill.-Northwestern Ind.....	M		182.4	183.8	185.6	186.6	7.4	1.5	.5	7.7	1.8	1.0
Detroit, Mich.....	M		185.0	185.8	187.9	189.8	6.0	2.2	1.0	6.3	1.6	1.1
L.A.-Long Beach, Anaheim, Calif.....	M		185.6	186.8	187.1	188.9	6.2	1.1	1.0	5.9	.8	.2
N.Y., N.Y.-Northeastern N.J.....	M		189.8	190.8	191.9	192.8	5.0	1.0	.5	4.9	1.1	.6
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.....	M		187.4	188.7	189.7	191.5	5.3	1.5	.9	5.2	1.2	.5
Anchorage, Alaska.....	1	10/67	179.2	-	180.8	-	-	-	-	3/ 5.2	.9	-
Baltimore, Md.....	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boston, Mass.....	1		187.5	-	187.8	-	-	-	-	3/ 3.7	.2	-
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.....	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denver-Boulder, Colo.....	1		192.3	-	195.7	-	-	-	-	3/ 7.7	1.8	-
Miami, Fla.....	1	11/77	100.6	-	102.3	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1		184.0	-	186.5	-	-	-	-	4/ 5.8	1.4	-
Northeast Pennsylvania.....	1		184.6	-	187.2	-	-	-	-	4/ 5.5	1.4	-
Portland, Oreg.-Wash.....	1		187.9	-	191.9	-	-	-	-	3/ 8.7	2.1	-
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.....	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego, Calif.....	1		188.9	-	191.2	-	-	-	-	4/ 7.1	1.2	-
Seattle-Everett, Wash.....	1		183.8	-	186.8	-	-	-	-	4/ 7.3	1.6	-
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.....	1		189.5	-	191.4	-	-	-	-	4/ 6.1	1.0	-
Atlanta, Ga.....	2		-	186.5	-	188.9	4/ 6.6	1.3	-	-	-	-
Buffalo, N.Y.....	2		-	187.5	-	189.2	3/ 4.8	.9	-	-	-	-
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2		-	186.6	-	190.7	3/ 6.6	2.2	-	-	-	-
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex.....	2		-	186.7	-	189.7	3/ 6.3	1.6	-	-	-	-
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	2		-	177.5	-	181.3	4/ 7.6	2.1	-	-	-	-
Houston, Tex.....	2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas City, Mo.-Kan.....	2		-	184.4	-	188.6	4/ 6.5	2.3	-	-	-	-
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis.....	2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.....	2		-	189.5	-	192.4	4/ 7.8	1.5	-	-	-	-
Region 5/												
Northeast.....	2	12/77	-	101.1	-	102.4	4/ 5.0	1.3	-	-	-	-
North Central.....	2	12/77	-	101.3	-	103.1	4/ 6.7	1.8	-	-	-	-
South.....	2	12/77	-	101.2	-	103.1	4/ 6.9	1.9	-	-	-	-
West.....	2	12/77	-	101.3	-	102.9	4/ 7.5	1.6	-	-	-	-
Population size class 5/												
A-1.....	2	12/77	-	101.3	-	102.6	-	1.3	-	-	-	-
A-2.....	2	12/77	-	101.1	-	102.8	-	1.7	-	-	-	-
B.....	2	12/77	-	101.3	-	103.2	-	1.9	-	-	-	-
C.....	2	12/77	-	101.2	-	103.1	-	1.9	-	-	-	-
D.....	2	12/77	-	101.3	-	102.8	-	1.5	-	-	-	-
Region/population size class cross classification 5/												
Northeast/A.....	2	12/77	-	101.0	-	102.1	-	1.1	-	-	-	-
North Central/A.....	2	12/77	-	101.3	-	103.2	-	1.9	-	-	-	-
South/A.....	2	12/77	-	101.2	-	103.0	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
West/A.....	2	12/77	-	101.3	-	102.7	-	1.4	-	-	-	-
Northeast/B.....	2	12/77	-	101.1	-	102.8	-	1.7	-	-	-	-
North Central/B.....	2	12/77	-	101.5	-	103.6	-	2.1	-	-	-	-
South/B.....	2	12/77	-	101.0	-	103.1	-	2.1	-	-	-	-
West/B.....	2	12/77	-	101.7	-	103.4	-	1.7	-	-	-	-
Northeast/C.....	2	12/77	-	101.2	-	103.2	-	2.0	-	-	-	-
North Central/C.....	2	12/77	-	101.2	-	102.9	-	1.7	-	-	-	-
South/C.....	2	12/77	-	101.3	-	103.2	-	1.9	-	-	-	-
West/C.....	2	12/77	-	101.0	-	103.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-
Northeast/D.....	2	12/77	-	101.2	-	102.5	-	1.3	-	-	-	-
North Central/D.....	2	12/77	-	101.2	-	103.0	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
South/D.....	2	12/77	-	101.6	-	102.9	-	1.3	-	-	-	-
West/D.....	2	12/77	-	100.7	-	102.5	-	1.8	-	-	-	-

1/ Area includes the urban portion of the corresponding Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) except for L.A.-Long Beach, Anaheim which is an aggregation of two SMSA's and for New York and Chicago which are the more extensive Standard Consolidated Areas. Area definitions are those established for the 1970 Census and do not include revisions made since 1970.

2/ Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:

M - Every month.

1 - January, March, May, July, September, and November.

2 - February, April, June, August, October, and December.

3/ Annual rate based on 11-month change.

4/ Annual rate based on 10-month change.

5/ Regions are defined as the four Census regions.

The population size classes are aggregations of areas which have urban population as defined below:

A-1 More than 4,000,000.

A-2 1,250,000 to 4,000,000.

B 385,000 to 1,250,000.

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.

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

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

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

Groups	Relative importance December 1977	Unadjusted indexes 1967=100 unless otherwise noted		Unadjusted percent change to April 1978 from--		Seasonally adjusted percent change from previous month		
		March 1978	April 1978	April 1977	March 1978	Jan. to February	Feb. to March	Mar. to April
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-----	11.947	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-----	18.924	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-----	2.553	179.5	180.8	7.4	.7	.9*	.4*	.7*
Reading and recreation-----	5.030	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:								
All items less shelter-----	78.369	186.7	188.0	5.9	.7	.9*	.8*	.7*
All items less medical care-----	93.137	188.3	189.8	6.4	.8	.8*	.8*	.8*
All items less mortgage interest costs-----	95.681	187.3	188.6	6.2	.7	.8*	.8*	.7*
Domestically produced farm foods 4/-----	15.587	190.7	193.3	7.9	1.4	2.1*	1.4*	1.4*
Selected beef cuts 5/-----	1.765	180.5	188.0	16.3	4.2	2.9	.2	7.3
All items less food and energy 6/-----	68.609	183.3	184.6	6.3	.7	.6	.7	.6
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar:								
1967=\$1.00-----	-	\$0.527	\$0.523	-6.1	-.8	-	-	-
1957-59=\$1.00-----	-	.453	.450	-	-	-	-	-

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.

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

Area 1/	Pricing Schedule 2/	Indexes			Percent change from:		
		1967=100	1957-59=100	Other bases	April 1977	January 1978	March 1978
		April 1978			April 1977	January 1978	March 1978
U.S. City Average -----	M	191.3	222.5		6.5	2.4	0.8
Chicago -----	M	185.1	210.3		6.5	2.3	.3
Detroit -----	M	6/191.6	220.1		7.0	3.6	.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach -----	M	188.9	222.2		6.2	1.9	1.1
N.Y.-Northeastern N.J. -----	M	192.9	229.5		5.0	1.9	.5
Philadelphia -----	M	192.7	225.0		5.9	2.7	.9
		April 1978			April 1977	January 1978	
Boston -----	1	187.6	224.7		3.3	0.1	
Houston -----	1	202.9	232.1		7.6	3.2	
Minneapolis-St. Paul -----	1	194.9	225.9		8.5	2.2	
Pittsburgh -----	1	190.1	218.6		6.7	2.8	
		February 1978			February 1977	November 1977	
Buffalo -----	2	187.5	210.6	3/206.0	5.6	1.2	
Cleveland -----	2	186.6	210.6		5.7	1.2	
Dallas -----	2	186.7		3/201.9	6.6	1.6	
Milwaukee -----	2	183.2	206.8		5.5	.9	
San Diego -----	2	189.3		4/199.0	7.2	1.4	
Seattle -----	2	186.1	218.7		8.6	2.0	
Washington -----	2	190.9	222.4		7.0	1.5	
		March 1978			March 1977	December 1977	
Atlanta -----	3	189.9	218.3		7.8	2.9	
Baltimore -----	3	195.7	227.2		7.4	2.6	
Cincinnati -----	3	192.3	218.2		7.6	3.0	
Honolulu -----	3	177.9		5/191.8	5.7	1.7	
Kansas City -----	3	186.8	221.8		6.7	2.2	
St. Louis -----	3	184.0	214.9		6.2	1.9	
San Francisco-Oakland -----	3	191.0	227.2		8.5	2.0	

1/ 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.

2/ Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all cities; most other goods and services priced as indicated:

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

3/ November 1963=100.

4/ February 1965=100.

5/ December 1963=100.

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.

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

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Free publications, such as reports and press releases, are available from the Bureau's regional offices or from Inquiries and Correspondence, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Room 1539, GAO Building, 441 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20212. The regional offices

also issue additional reports and releases presenting local or regional data.

Selected *out-of-print* publications are available in microfiche and hard copy from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Va. 22151. Microfiche reproductions--a 4"x6" sheet of film--currently range from \$3 upward for each document. Paper copy documents up to 300 pages are available at varying prices. Remittance and orders by accession number and title should be sent directly to NTIS.

Copies of published *BLS data on punch cards or magnetic tape* (machine readable) are available to users, usually for a fee equal to costs. Under certain circumstances, unpublished data also may be released. Requests for unpublished data, punch cards, or magnetic tapes should be addressed to the Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, GAO Building, 441 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20212.

GENERAL PUBLICATIONS

Handbook of Labor Statistics. Annual. 1976 Edition, Bulletin 1905, \$4.30. Tables of major series published by BLS for 1967-75. Related series from other government agencies and foreign countries.

Occupational Outlook Handbook. Biennial. 1976-77 Edition, Bulletin 1875, \$7. Employment outlook, nature of work, training, requirements for entry, line of advancement, location of jobs, earnings, and working conditions for over 850 occupations and 30 major industries, including farming.

Employment and Wages. Quarterly. Summary and statistics of developments for workers covered by State unemployment insurance laws and unemployment compensation for Federal employees.

BLS Handbook of Methods. Irregular. Bulletin 1910, \$3.50. A description of each major BLS program. Includes background and description of data; data sources and collection methods; sampling and estimating

procedures; analysis and presentation; uses and limitations; and major research in progress. Brief detailed description of BLS technique for adjustment of monthly data for seasonal factors given in Appendix A.

BLS Publications, 1886-1971. Bulletin 1749, \$1.50. A complete catalog of all major BLS publications; an annotated listing of all bulletins issued since their publication began in 1886; a numerical listing of all reports from their first issuance in 1958; a list of current periodicals; and a subject index for all bulletins published between 1915 and 1971.

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.

SUBSCRIPTION PUBLICATIONS

Monthly Labor Review. \$16 a year; \$20 foreign; single copy, \$1.40. Articles on employment, labor force, wages, prices, productivity, unit labor costs, collective bargaining, workers' satisfaction, social indicators, and labor developments abroad. Regular features include a review of developments in industrial relations, significant court decisions in labor cases, book reviews, and current labor statistics. Send subscription orders to the *Monthly Labor Review*, Box 353, La Plata, Maryland 20646.

Employment and Earnings. Monthly. \$24 a year; \$30, foreign; single copy, \$2.70. Current data for the United States as a whole, for

individual States, and for more than 200 local areas on employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover.

Occupational Outlook Quarterly. \$4 for four issues during the school year; \$5, foreign; single copy, \$1.30. Current information on employment trends and outlook, supplementing and bringing up to date information in the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*.

Current Wage Developments. Monthly. \$12 a year; \$16, foreign; single copy, \$1.35. Wage and benefit changes resulting from collective bargaining settlements and unilateral management decisions; statistical summaries; and special reports on wage trends.

Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes. Monthly, plus annual supplement. \$16 a year; \$20, foreign; single copy, \$1.80; supplement separately, \$2.70. A monthly report on price movements at the primary market level, including statistical tables of summary indexes for groups of products and for most commodities. The subscription price includes the annual supplement which contains changes in the relative importance of components of the index; revisions in coverage; and annual averages.

CPI Detailed Report. Monthly. \$9 a year; \$11, foreign; single copy, \$.75. Contains detailed data on the Consumer Price Index used to measure retail price changes, purchasing power of consumer dollar, and inflation or deflation.

Chartbook on Prices, Wages, and Productivity. Monthly. \$11 a year; \$14, foreign; single copy, \$.95. Presents 19 analytical charts and detailed supporting tables on Consumer and Wholesale Price Indexes and components, hourly compensation, and productivity.

Digest of Selected Pension Plans, 1973 Edition. \$8.15 domestic; \$10.20, foreign. Summarizes the principal features of selected pension plans for employees under collective bargaining and for salaried employees. It is a companion volume to *Digest of Health and Insurance Plans, 1974 Edition*. The digest is kept current by supplements, issued at irregular intervals.

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
Consumer Price Index, Conversion Factor to and from 1967 Base	1971
CPI Detailed Report	Monthly
Consumer Price Index (press release)	Monthly
Consumer Prices in the United States, 1959-68 (Bulletin 1647)	1970
Retail Food Prices by Cities, Estimated (press release)	Monthly
Retail Prices and Indexes for Fuels and Electricity (press release)	Monthly
Special Price Reports	As completed

Industrial Prices and Price Indexes

Tuesday Spot Market Price Indexes and Prices (press release)	Weekly
Producer Prices and Price Indexes (press release)	Monthly
Producer Prices and Price Indexes (detailed report)	Monthly

International Prices

U.S. Export Indexes (press release)	Quarterly
U.S. Import Indexes (press release)	Quarterly

Consumer Expenditure Studies

The 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey (Reprint 3018)	1975
1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey Series: Diary Survey (Reports 448)	1975-76
1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey Series: Interview Survey (Reports 455)	1976
Consumer Expenditures and Income: Survey Guidelines (1960-61) (Bulletin 1684) ¹	1971

Family Budget Studies

Three Standards of Living for an Urban Family of Four Persons, Spring 1967 (Bulletin 1570-5) ¹	1969
Autumn 1977 Urban Family Budgets and Comparative Indexes for Selected Urban Areas (press release)	1978
Three Budgets for a Retired Couple in Urban Areas of the United States, 1967-68 (Bulletin 1570-6) ¹	1970
Three Budgets for a Retired Couple, Autumn 1977 (press release)	1978
Revised Equivalence Scale for Estimating Equivalent Incomes or Budget Costs by Family Type (Bulletin 1570-2) ¹	1968
Rent or Buy, Evaluating Alternatives in the Shelter Market (Bulletin 1823)	1974

¹Out-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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