
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Frances Perkins, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Isador Lubin, *Commissioner (on leave)*

A. F. Hinrichs, *Acting Commissioner*

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Changes in Cost of Living
in Large Cities in the
United States

1913-41

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Prepared by

Cost of Living Division

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and

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Letter of Transmittal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
Washington, D. C., August 13, 1941.

The SECRETARY OF LABOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report presenting indexes of changes in cost of living in large cities in the United States from 1913 to June 1941. The prices on which the indexes are based were collected by the Retail Price Division, and the report was prepared by the Cost of Living Division of this Bureau.

A. F. HINRICHS,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. FRANCES PERKINS,
Secretary of Labor.

PREFACE

In any period of rapid readjustments in price relationships, it becomes particularly important to have accurate measurements of changes in the purchasing power of the consumer's dollar. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is especially charged with the responsibility for statistics relating to the income of the wage earner and clerical worker. At the beginning of the last war, the Bureau's index of retail food prices was the only Nation-wide measure of changes in living costs to this group of workers. In the present emergency, the Bureau has available continuous records of price changes not only for food, but for all the goods and services important in the living costs of city workers over a period of more than 25 years. In addition, figures on the customary expenditures of this group are available for the years 1934-36.

The Bureau's new index of changes in the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities utilizes expenditure weights representing current consumption habits. This new index was completed early in 1940, and has appeared in the *Monthly Labor Review*. The present bulletin is intended as a reference book for persons using the indexes, and as a guide to agencies desiring to initiate comparable indexes for communities not covered by the Bureau's index series.

The cost-of-living indexes presented in this bulletin have been calculated on the basis of prices collected by the Retail Price Division, of which Stella Stewart is chief and Ethel D. Hoover is assistant chief and acting chief at the present time. The new indexes have been prepared by the Cost of Living Division. The construction of the new weights, and the calculation of the index series, have been the responsibility of Frances R. Rice, Jerome Cornfield, and Elbert C. Hobbs, Jr., under the supervision of Faith M. Williams, Chief of the Cost of Living Division.

Changes in the Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913-41

Introduction

This bulletin presents the Bureau of Labor Statistics' new index of the cost of living to wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities. The index measures change from time to time in the cost of the goods customarily purchased by families in this group.

The Bureau's original cost-of-living index was initiated during the last war when rapid changes in living costs, particularly in shipbuilding centers, made such an index essential in wage negotiations. At the beginning of the war, cost-of-living information was limited to the cost-of-food index, which was begun in 1903 and carried back to 1890. Figures were not available to show the importance of each item in the spending of wage earners' and clerical workers' families at that time. It was, therefore, necessary for the Bureau to undertake a series of studies of family expenditures, before indexes reflecting changes in the cost of all goods entering into the budgets of moderate-income families could be computed. These studies, begun in the shipbuilding centers in 1917, were gradually extended to cover a sample of large cities throughout the country.

In 1919 the Bureau began the publication of cost-of-living indexes for individual large cities, weighted according to the consumption of wage earners and clerical workers in 1917-19.¹ Preliminary estimates of changes in living costs throughout the United States were published at intervals from October 1919 on,² and in February 1921 regular publication was established in the form maintained until 1935. In the fall of that year, the Bureau introduced improved methods of calculating the indexes.³

The Bureau's index of changes in living costs has been widely used by labor groups throughout the country, by corporations, by educational institutions, and by other Government agencies. It has served not only as one factor in wage negotiations, and in the adjust-

¹ See U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bull. No. 357: *Cost of Living in the United States*, for a description of the study of family expenditures which supplied the weights for the Bureau's original cost-of-living index.

² *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1919 (pp. 1-8): *Summary of Increased Cost of Living, July 1914 to June 1919*, by Hugh S. Hanna.

³ *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1935 (pp. 819-837): *Revision of Index of Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers*, by Faith M. Williams, Margaret H. Hogg, and Ewan Clague.

ment of salaries, but also in studies of the effect of fiscal and other governmental policies upon the cost of living of the average urban family.

It had been generally recognized for some time that there was a need for the introduction of new items into the index. Consumption habits have changed greatly since 1919. In the period since the end of the last war, the purchases of wage earners and clerical workers in the United States have included a great variety of consumers' goods which were not available previously. Some of these goods were actually new—rayon fabrics, for example, and certain types of electrical equipment. Some of them had been in the market before, but at prices higher than moderate-income families could pay. Some of the differences were merely changes in fashion and custom.

Certain of these changes in type of goods purchased were readily introduced into family spending without any fundamental change in the family budget. The substitution of low shoes for high shoes involved little change in the amount actually spent for shoes. Rayon slips replaced cotton corset covers and cotton petticoats without any great change in the clothing budget when the substitution occurred. Rayon dresses were gradually substituted for cotton or silk dresses. Pajamas replaced nightshirts. Living-room furniture was bought in matched suites instead of the previously purchased single pieces. Such changes were readily incorporated into the index by simple readjustments in the weights. As a matter of fact, these are changes which it was necessary to reflect in the index, as many of the items originally priced had become obsolete and could no longer be found in retail stores.

There was, however, another type of change in family expenditures which it was impossible to take account of in computing the cost-of-living index, without a new study of purchasing habits. Isolated studies of expenditures had shown that many more wage earners and lower-salaried workers were living in houses with electricity than had been the case at the end of the war, that many of them were buying automobiles and radios, some of them were buying electric refrigerators. Fashions in dress had changed so much that it became apparent that mere substitution of a new type of garment for the equivalent of one previously worn did not adequately represent contemporary clothing purchases.

Among the more important studies indicating the extent of the change during this period were the Bureau of Labor Statistics' survey of the expenditures of Federal employees in five cities made in 1927-28 and of Ford employees in Detroit made in 1929, and the study of the expenditures of Federal employees in the District of Columbia made in 1933, by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of

Home Economics.⁴ None of these studies, however, provided the complete information on the family expenditures of the wage-earner and clerical group in large cities throughout the country which was required to provide a systematic basis for the revision of the cost-of-living index.

In the summer of 1934, funds were made available to the Bureau for initiating a new Nation-wide study of the disbursements of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers.⁵ The study was planned so as to provide the data required to effect a complete revision in the weights of the cost-of-living index. The field survey was completed in the spring of 1936. The information gathered formed the basis for the revised weights which represent family expenditures for 1 year in the period 1934-36.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index measures changes in the cost of commodities and services, as those changes affect the purchasing power of the incomes of wage earners and clerical workers in large cities. The incomes of the group covered by the index ranged from \$500 up, and averaged \$1,524.

Table 1 presents the new indexes of the cost of all goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers by groups of items in the large cities combined, for all dates for which price data for each of the groups of items covered by the index are available. Table 2 shows estimated annual averages of these indexes from 1913 through 1940, based on average costs in 1935-39 as 100. Table 3 presents indexes for each of the large cities covered. Manchester has been added to the list since March 1935 and Milwaukee since 1939 and indexes for these cities are included in this table. Charts 1 and 2 show the movement of the "all items" cost-of-living index and of the group indexes for the large cities combined. At the request of the National Defense Advisory Commission, estimates of cost of living have been prepared since October 1940 for 20 cities for those months intervening between the regular quarterly indexes. These indexes for October and November 1940 and for January, February, April, and May 1941 are included in tables 1 and 3.

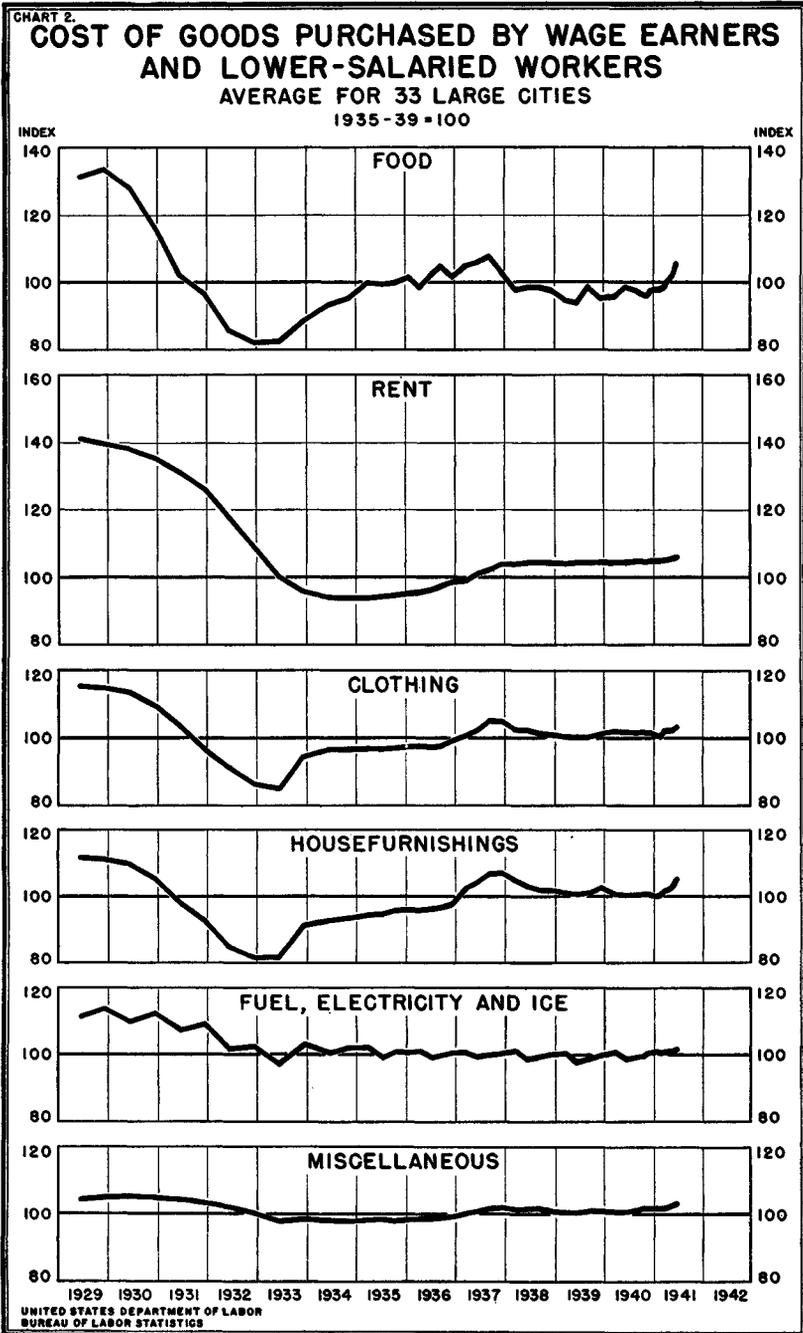
Time-to-Time Changes in Cost of Living

These indexes reflect changes in prices of food, clothing, and other items bought in retail stores, in rent, and in a variety of commonly used services for which prices change infrequently. The comment that the cost-of-living index does not show the full extent of the advance in prices is almost always made in a time of rising prices

⁴ A complete bibliography of family expenditure studies made during this period is to be found in *Studies of Family Living in the United States and Other Countries*, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Misc. Pub. No. 223.

⁵ The results of this study, as well as a detailed description of methods used in collecting the data, may be found in Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulls. Nos. 636-641.





The reason for this impression is usually the fact that food prices, which our index shows to be rising in 1941, are uppermost in the minds of everyone, and people are likely to forget that many other important costs such as electricity, newspapers, and streetcar fares may not have changed recently. Still other articles which are bought less often than food have not gone up as much in 1941. These hold the average down.

In combining the price changes to get an average change, the relative importance given to the various classes of goods and services is determined by the purchases of families of wage earners and clerical workers as shown by the study of the consumer expenditures of these groups in the years 1934-36 described above. Since the list of articles priced must necessarily be limited to representative items only, weights representing purchases of a group of commodities are imputed to a small group of selected items for which prices are actually obtained each quarter or each month (e. g., purchases of all meats are represented by 13 selected cuts of meat). In using this procedure the assumption is implicit that the average of the price movements of the missing articles in the group are best represented by the selected articles (e. g., top round, rib roast, and chuck roast for all beef).

In the matter of price collection, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been gradually developing and improving its techniques over a period of years. The field agents, who now obtain prices in interviews with retail store buyers, are equipped with a set of price specifications which are of considerable assistance in getting prices of the same quality of goods from time to time. Moreover, the retail buyers who furnish the Bureau with price quotations are now much more apt to have exact information on the quality of the goods they are selling than they were in the decade of the twenties when synthetic fabrics and the plastics were just coming onto the market. Consequently, more consistent price reporting is possible at the present time than in the first years of the index computation.

The list of goods now priced for the indexes is given in tables 6, 10, 15, 18, and 21 together with a summary of the specifications used in obtaining the prices.

The specifications are given in abbreviated form in these tables since the details of the goods priced change from time to time with changes in the merchandise available on the market. For most of the goods included in the indexes, the quality and construction of the articles to be priced are described in much more detail in the instructions with which the Bureau's field representatives are provided when they go to collect prices. For example, the specification currently used in asking for prices on men's medium-quality wool suits is as follows:

Man's suit—wool. (Fabric 14–15 ounces per square yard.)

Fabric—Body—All-wool hard-finished worsted.

Lining—Coat, half-lined; sleeves, lined with rayon twill.

Interlining—Linen canvas and hair cloth.

Construction and styling—Full-sized, well made, with careful tailoring throughout; collar and bottoms of sleeves hand-finished; buttonholes in coat hand-made; coat, single-breasted style. Includes coat, vest, and one pair of trousers.

The choice of quality of articles to be priced was made on the basis of the articles most frequently purchased by families in the wage-earner and clerical group. An example of the frequency distributions used in order to make this choice is given in table I.

TABLE I.—Percentage distribution of purchases of men's wool suits by families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers, by prices paid, 1934–36

Class interval	Percentage distribution of purchases of—	
	Men's heavy wool suits	Men's light-weight wool suits
Under \$12.50	2.2	6.4
\$12.50 and under \$17.50	10.1	17.5
\$17.50 and under \$22.50	20.9	24.2
\$22.50 and under \$27.50	30.5	28.5
\$27.50 and under \$32.50	18.6	13.1
\$32.50 and under \$37.50	11.4	7.5
\$37.50 and over	6.3	2.8

There are constant changes in the nature and the quality of goods available in the market, and these changes frequently necessitate the substitution of one article for another in the list of goods which are priced for the cost-of-living index. This is particularly important in the case of clothing. The Bureau of Labor Statistics follows the practice of carrying a particular article on its list as long as it is commonly sold. When a change occurs in consumption habits and this article is no longer representative of current consumer purchases, another article is substituted, of approximately the same grade, serving the same purpose. If there is a price differential between the two articles (i. e., if a sweater formerly selling at \$1.75 is no longer obtainable and is replaced by another type selling at \$1.65 or \$1.95), this differential is not reflected in the index. The new article is introduced by a linking method. The Bureau's field agents are instructed, however, to treat certain cases of substitution as price changes. When the stock of an article regularly priced for the index is exhausted in one of the reporting stores, and the only substitute available is at a higher price, the new price is treated as a price change.

When new models of automobiles, radios, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and washing machines are introduced, the practice is to use the price of the largest selling lines of the current model (e. g., 6½-cubic-foot refrigerators; 2-door sedans, etc.) and to allow the full effect of price changes of the most popular models to enter into the index. Thus, when refrigerator prices went down more than 10 percent in the spring of 1940 this decline was reflected in the cost-of-living index without adjustment, even though quality had improved so that price, with regard to quality, might have shown a greater decline. The technical difficulties in the way of measuring the percentage change in quality are so great that no other procedure seems possible.

The prices collected for the Bureau's cost-of-living index are obtained without Federal, State, and city retail sales taxes. When the index is computed, such taxes are added to the cost of the commodities on which they are imposed. Similarly, automobile taxes and other consumption taxes are specifically added. Property taxes are implicitly included in rental costs.

Taxes paid by wage earners and lower-salaried workers on their incomes have not been taken into account. Thus, social security taxes have been treated as savings, and omitted from the index. Income taxes paid have also been omitted.

The Bureau's cost-of-living indexes have certain limitations which should be remembered by those who use them. They represent changes in the living costs of wage earners and lower-salaried workers, not of all urban families. They cannot take account currently of the way in which moderate-income families adjust their purchases to changes in prices, and, for example, buy more pork and less beef when pork is relatively cheap and beef is relatively dear, more rayon and less wool when rayon prices remain stable and wool prices go up.

Various Uses of the Term "Cost of Living"

Before considering in detail the construction of the Bureau's new cost-of-living index, it will be useful to consider some alternative uses of the term "cost of living" and thus to clarify the purposes served by the particular series of figures which this bulletin presents.

The cost-of-living indexes of the Bureau of Labor Statistics show changes in costs from time to time. A comparison of the level of the indexes for given cities shows the extent to which living costs in these cities differ from the average in each city in 1935-39. Thus, the index of the cost of all items as of June 15, 1941, based on costs in 1935-39 as 100, was 167.3 in Buffalo and 101.8 in Kansas City, Mo. A comparison of these two indexes indicates that on June 15, 1941, living

costs in Buffalo were 7.3 percent higher than the average for the years 1935-39 in that city, and that in Kansas City the costs on this date were 1.8 percent higher than 1935-39 costs in Kansas City. This comparison does not indicate that costs on June 15, 1941, were 5.4 percent higher in Buffalo than in Kansas City.

Frequently the person who uses the term "cost of living" has in mind the cost in dollars of a family budget which defines a given standard of living at a particular place and time. There have been a number of studies of this sort.

The cost of living as defined by certain standard budgets.—During the period of the World War and the economic readjustments which followed it, figures on the cost of maintaining an adequate family living were compiled by several different agencies of the Federal Government. In connection with the wage adjustments of the war period, W. F. Ogburn, then in charge of the cost-of-living section of the National War Labor Board, prepared and priced two family budgets as of June 1918—a "minimum of subsistence" budget for a family of five costing \$1,386, and a "minimum comfort" budget costing \$1,760.⁶

In 1919 and 1920 the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics prepared two quantity budgets. The first was intended to represent the needs of Government employees in Washington, and in August 1919 its cost was calculated as \$2,016.⁷ The second had a wider application. It was the "minimum quantity budget necessary to maintain a worker's family of five in health and decency" and was prepared in cooperation with a committee of the National Conference of Social Work and the Office of Home Economics in the Department of Agriculture. The budget was never priced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but its cost was calculated for 10 large cities in 1922, by the Labor Bureau, Inc., a private research agency. According to the figures of that agency, the average for those cities was \$2,282. If its cost were estimated in the dollar values of June 1941 it would amount to \$1,994, but it is not applicable to present-day conditions. The kinds of goods and services customarily consumed have changed greatly in the past two decades. The fact that no automobile, no radio, no silk stockings, and no beauty-parlor services were included

⁶ Bureau of Applied Economics, Inc. Bull. No. 7: Standards of Living; a compilation of budgetary studies. Washington, 1920.

⁷ U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Tentative Quantity and Cost Budget Necessary to Maintain a Family of Five in Washington, D. C., at a Level of Health and Decency. *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1919, pp. 22-29. This budget was based on a study of the expenditures of Government employees in Washington, and the primary aim was to furnish information for the use of the Joint Commission of Congress on Reclassification of Salaries.

in the budget suggests the changes in American consumption habits which have taken place since it was prepared.⁸

Among the concrete formulations of standards of living at specified levels which are most used at the present time are the "maintenance budget" of the Works Progress Administration, and the budgets for families in different economic groups prepared by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics.

The Works Progress Administration, in March 1935, found that in 59 cities of the United States the average cost of a budget for a 4-person manual-worker's family at a "maintenance" level was \$1,261. The Works Progress Administration characterized its budget as "not so liberal as that for a 'health and decency' level which the skilled worker may hope to obtain, but it affords more than 'minimum of subsistence' living."⁹

Yet another attempt to obtain quantity and cost statements of given standards of living is represented by the work of the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics at the University of California. The cost of its budget for a five-person family of a skilled wage earner, as priced by the Heller committee in San Francisco in March 1941 was \$2,226. That budget was designed to meet "accepted" consumption requirements and to "accord with the spending habits of the economic group."¹⁰

⁸ U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Minimum Quantity Budget Necessary to Maintain a Worker's Family of Five at a Level of Health and Decency. *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1920, pp. 1-18.

The budget constituted the Bureau's "best estimates at that time of what should be included in the family budget of the workingman." It was based in part on estimated standard requirements and in part on the expenditures of wage-earning families in the United States, as shown in the investigation of 1917-19.

The food budget was obtained by averaging the actual amounts of foods used by 280 families selected from the 1917-19 survey. These families were selected because they averaged 3.35 equivalent adult males and purchased food amounting to 3,500 calories per man per day. Slight changes were made to make the budget acceptable to trained dietitians as a standard budget intended to maintain the family in health.

The clothing budget was "intended to provide a fair degree of that mental satisfaction which follows being reasonably well dressed," consistent with the minimum requirement for health and social decency. It was based on the clothing budgets of 850 families having 3 children under 15 years of age, as reported in the 1917-19 survey, modified to take account of suggestions from clothing experts and of the results of a special study of such factors as replacement.

The standard of housing included in the budget required one room per person and a complete bathroom with toilet.

⁹ Works Progress Administration. Research Monograph XII: Intercity Differences in Costs of Living in March 1935, 59 Cities, p. xiv.

The "maintenance budget" was designed to provide for a family consisting of a moderately active man, a moderately active woman, a boy aged 13, and a girl aged 8. The man is an unskilled manual worker who wears overalls at work. The allowance for food included in the budget is based on the adequate diet at minimum cost of the Bureau of Home Economics, using a restricted list of foods. The housing allowed is a 4- or 5-room house or apartment in a fair state of repair, with an indoor bath and toilet for the family's exclusive use. The budget includes maintenance for an inexpensive radio, a daily newspaper, and attendance at the movies once a week. It does not provide an automobile. No provision is made for saving other than life-insurance premiums, which amount to \$46 a year.

¹⁰ Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics. Quantity and Cost Budgets. University of California. Berkeley, 1937.

The 1936 Heller budget for the family of a wage earner provides for 5 persons—a man, his wife, a boy aged 11, a girl aged 5, and a boy aged 2. The food budget included in this standard was adapted from Adequate Food at Low Cost, by Ruth Okey and Emily H. Huntington, with adjustments to take into account customary food consumption as well as nutritional adequacy. The home is a 5-room house, apartment, or flat in a "working-class neighborhood." The budget allows for the maintenance of a radio and a second-hand automobile, and a small life-insurance policy.

No official estimate at a higher level than the Works Progress Administration "maintenance" budget has been made recently. Many economists use approximately \$2,000 as the amount needed at the present time to provide an urban family of four persons with the goods and services included in what is widely accepted as the "American standard of living."¹¹

For some purposes it would be desirable to calculate changes in living costs from time to time in terms of the cost of a standard budget. Such a procedure would not, however, be satisfactory from the point of view for which cost-of-living indexes are most used; that is, to measure changes in the purchasing power of the wages and salaries of moderate-income families. The commodities and services purchased on the average by this group are in many ways quite different from those included in standard budgets.

Place-to-place comparisons of cost of living at a given time.—Figures based on standard budgets have, however, been found to be the most commonly used method of measuring differences in living costs as between communities. The Bureau's time-to-time indexes cannot be used for this purpose. The only comparison between cities that can be drawn from the Bureau's indexes of changes in living costs from time to time is a comparison of the extent of change in living costs in different cities over given periods. Differences between the average costs from which the indexes of time-to-time changes are computed in different cities are due to differences in income and consumption habits in those cities as well as to varying prices for goods of given quality.

The most widely used measure of differences in living costs from place to place is the cost of the Works Progress Administration "maintenance" budget described above. This is not an official budget of the Department of Labor, nor does it represent a recommended standard of living. In March 1935, the Division of Social Research of the Works Progress Administration conducted a study of comparative living costs in 59 cities. The purpose of this study was to deter-

¹¹ Perhaps the most widely known of the private estimates is that of Mordecai Ezekiel, who set an income of \$2,500 as necessary at 1929 price levels to furnish an average city family of 4 persons with the "American standard." When this sum is converted to its equivalent dollar value in June 1941 by the application of the Bureau's cost-of-living indexes, the corresponding money income is found to be \$2,135. When the savings included in the Ezekiel budget are deducted, the cost of goods and the services it provides (adjusted to the June 1941 dollar) would be valued at \$2,041 for a family of 4.

The author defines the standard to which his dollar estimate applies as follows: * * * decent shelter, decent clothing, and adequate food for growth and health. Under American conditions, a family can hardly be said to be sharing in abundant living unless it also can enjoy the comforts of civilization which many Americans have come to regard as necessities. Those include running water and modern plumbing; adequate heat; the telephone and electric light; newspapers, magazines, and books; a minimum of health care from doctors and dentists; an automobile; and some opportunity for travel, recreation, amusement, and higher education. For the average city family of 4 persons, an annual income of \$2,500 is probably the minimum on which such comfortable living can be attained (using the 1929 level of prices). In fact, such an income would probably not be high enough for most families to enjoy all the comforts listed. Rather than set our standards too high, though, we may regard such an income as being the minimum needed to enable a family to live a moderately full life under American conditions.

Ezekiel, Mordecai. \$2,500 a Year: From Scarcity to Abundance. New York, 1936, pp. 3-5.

mine the cost of a uniform level of living in these cities at a given time, and how its cost compared from one city to another. Quantity budgets were constructed by the Works Progress Administration to represent two levels of living—the “basic maintenance” level described above (p. 10) and the “emergency” level. An identical budget for each of these levels of living, with certain adjustments in the fuel, ice, and transportation lists to take account of climatic and other local conditions, was used in each city. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor cooperated with the Division of Social Research of the Works Progress Administration in obtaining the prices necessary to compute the costs of the two budgets. Insofar as possible, prices for identical commodities were obtained in each city. Details of this study and a description of the goods and services included in each budget can be found in the report “Intercity differences in costs of living in March 1935, 59 cities,” Research Monograph XII, a copy of which may be obtained from the Division of Research, Work Projects Administration, Washington, D. C.

Between March 1935 and the spring of 1939, no attempt was made to price these budgets. During this period, estimates of the cost of the “maintenance” budget were made for the cities covered by both the Works Progress Administration study and the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ studies of changes in the cost of living investigation by applying indexes which show changes in costs from time to time, to data on intercity differences in costs in March 1935. Since the cost-of-living indexes of the Bureau of Labor Statistics are based on a budget weighted differently from the budget used in the Works Progress Administration study, when the two sets of figures were combined, the resulting estimates of intercity differences in costs were subject to some error.

Early in 1939, the Works Progress Administration budgets were, in part, priced again for many of the cities. At this time the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in connection with its study of comparative living costs in 10 small cities,¹² computed the cost of parts of the “maintenance” budget, using prices obtained as of December 15, 1938, and February 14, 1939.

The cost of clothing, housefurnishings, fuel and light, and miscellaneous groups were recomputed on the basis of prices of 55 articles of clothing, 16 articles of furniture and furnishings, 5 items of fuel and light, and 37 miscellaneous items in 31 cities on December 15, 1938, and weighted by the quantities provided in the “maintenance” budget. The food-cost budget was entirely recomputed in terms of the “adequate diet at minimum cost” of the United States Bureau of Home Economics (a somewhat more varied diet than that originally

¹² U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Differences in Living Costs in Northern and Southern Cities. *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1939, pp. 22-38.

used in the "maintenance" budget). Average rents in each of the 31 cities were estimated by applying the Bureau's time-to-time indexes of rental costs to the Works Progress Administration's figures for March 1935. In order to include Manchester and Milwaukee (recently added to the cities for which the Bureau prepares indexes of time changes) among the cities for which estimates of intercity differences are regularly prepared, similar computations have since been made for these cities, using prices as of September 15, 1940.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has prepared estimates of the cost of the "maintenance" budget for June 15, 1941, by applying the Bureau's indexes of living costs, which show changes in costs from time-to-time, to the costs as estimated in 1939 for all items other than food. The "adequate diet at minimum cost" was recalculated as of June 15, 1941, for inclusion in the budget on the basis of 61 foods now priced by the Bureau. These estimates are given on pages 111 and 112.

One of the limitations on the usefulness of the procedure just described is the lack of realism in adhering to an identical list of foods and of articles of clothing for all cities, regardless of climate and custom. The case of overcoats in New Orleans and Boston illustrates this point. What is really required is a standard which provides the same level of economic well-being yet has elasticity enough to adapt to variations in local customs.

The most satisfactory technique is probably the pricing of a budget comprising a more or less fixed list of items, but with more allowance for regional differences in consumption habits than appears in the "maintenance" budget.

There is a considerable body of literature dealing with the development of techniques to meet this problem. The Bureau of Labor Statistics used a different method of estimate in its study of the cost of living in five small southern and five small northern cities (see footnote 12, p. 12), but the results were not widely different when different methods of weighing were employed. The International Labour Office¹³ has done work in the field, and individual research workers have proposed techniques of different types but no single solution has been found.

Actual family expenditures.—Figures on the "cost of living" in terms of what families actually spend have seldom been obtained over a series of successive years. They are very expensive to secure from enough families to provide for significant averages, and their value in showing time-to-time changes in the cost of living is limited. Periods

¹³ International Labour Office. Studies and Reports, series N, No. 17, *An International Enquiry Into Costs of Living*, Geneva, 1931; Studies and Reports, series N, No. 20, *International Comparisons of Cost of Living—a study of certain problems connected with the making of index numbers of food costs and of rents*, Geneva, 1934; *International Labour Review*, February 1941, *International Comparisons of Food Costs*, pp. 153-173.

of changing prices are almost always also periods of changing incomes, and, very frequently, of population migration. Data on family expenditures in such periods are therefore affected by such a variety of readjustments, that this measure alone would provide very little evidence on the change in the one factor—cost of living. Differences in family expenditures from one community to another at a given time reflect not only whatever differences there are in price levels, but also variations in wage and salary rates, and in regularity of employment and in consumption habits.

The Construction of the Cost-of-Living Index

Goods and Services Included in the Index

The new cost-of-living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is based on prices of 198 goods and services.¹⁴ In addition rents are collected at each pricing period for the types of dwellings occupied by wage earners and clerical workers. The number of dwellings for which rents are secured varies according to size of city.

It is of some interest to follow the development of the cost-of-living index since its inception. Table II shows the number of items included in each group shortly after the index was initiated, for the last period for which the original index was published, and for the new index. The difference between the first two columns for items other than food reflects changes in the composition of the index occasioned by substitutions for items which had become obsolete or which for some other reason could no longer be priced. Comparison of the last two columns indicates the difference in the composition of the original and the new index on September 15, 1939.

TABLE II.—*Number of goods and services included in index of cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities*¹

Item	Original index		New index
	1919	1939	1939
All items.....	165	202	198
Food.....	42	84	54
Clothing.....	61	63	48
Fuel, electricity, and ice.....	6	6	10
Housefurnishings.....	21	16	26
Miscellaneous.....	35	33	60

¹ Not including rents.

² In 1919, 22 items were included in the food-cost index. When that index was revised in 1935 back through 1919, quotations for 42 foods were used from 1919 through 1934.

The food-cost index.—The most striking development shown in table II is that which occurred in the number of items included in the food-cost index. The change from 42 to 84 items was made in 1935. The number of items priced and included in the index was increased on an experimental basis. The foods added were shown,

¹⁴ This figure does not represent the number of qualities priced. For a large proportion of the items included in the index more than 1 quality is priced; in the case of the more important items, as many as 4 in a given city. Summaries of the specifications for each quality of each item priced are presented in tables 6, 10, 15, 18, and 21.

by preliminary results from the Bureau's studies of family expenditures, to be most important in current family food purchases. Prices collected over the interval have made it possible to study comparative price movements of a large number of foods, and to provide the basis for eliminating from the index certain foods whose price movements could be predicted from those of others. The extent to which this purpose has been realized is indicated to some degree by the reduction from 84 to 54 foods in the present revised index.

Prior to 1935 the maximum number of foods priced at any time was 42. In the period 1907-13 it fell as low as 15. With the exception of the experimental list of foods used in 1935-39, the new food-cost index includes a greater number of items than any earlier food-cost index computed by the Bureau. As compared with the 1921-34 index, the most notable difference is the increase in the number of fresh fruits and vegetables priced. The increase is caused both by the greater importance of this group of foods in the consumption of moderate-income families now as compared with 1917-19, and the special efforts which the Bureau has made in recent years to secure reliable prices for fruits and vegetables. Over the entire period, 1890 to the present, shifts in the internal composition of the food-cost index have resulted in a greatly increased emphasis on fruits and vegetables, both fresh and canned (prior to 1920 only potatoes were included in this group), with corresponding proportionate decreases in the emphasis given other food groups.

Fresh and frozen fish have recently been added to the list of foods priced. In addition, meals away from home are to be incorporated in the index during the present fiscal year. The most important differences between the weights of the food-cost index since 1935 and the weights in the new index are, as shown in table III, a general decrease in the weights assigned to cereals and bakery products, apples and potatoes, and an increase in the weights on citrus fruits, green vegetables, and poultry.

TABLE III.—Relative importance of various items included in Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of food costs in large cities

Item	Percentage distribution of—			Item	Percentage distribution of—		
	Average costs in 1935-39: New index ¹	Costs in September 1939			Average costs in 1935-39: New index ¹	Costs in September 1939	
		New index ¹	Original index ²			New index ¹	Original index ²
Cereals and bakery products.....	15.6	15.0	18.5	Eggs.....	5.5	5.9	5.7
Cereals.....				Fruits and vegetables—			
Flour, wheat.....	1.8	1.7	2.4	Fresh.....	16.5	15.8	14.2
Macaroni.....	1.0	.9	1.0	Apples.....	2.1	1.5	3.0
Corn flakes.....	1.4	1.3	1.4	Bananas.....	1.4	1.4	.9
Corn meal.....	.3	.3	.8	Oranges.....	3.4	3.7	.9
Bakery products—				Beans, green.....	.8	.6	.1
Bread, white.....	6.7	6.5	8.9	Cabbage.....	.7	.7	.8
Bread, whole-wheat.....	.8	.8	.9	Carrots.....	.9	.9	1.0
Bread, rye.....	1.2	1.1	1.2	Lettuce.....	1.7	1.7	.9
Cake, vanilla.....				Onions.....	1.1	.9	.7
cookies.....	1.8	1.8	1.4	Potatoes.....	3.2	3.2	5.3
Soda crackers.....	.6	.6	.5	Spinach.....	.8	.9	.2
Meats, fish, and poultry... 28.2	29.0	29.9		Sweet potatoes.....	.4	.3	.4
Beef—				Canned.....	4.1	3.8	1.3
Round steak.....	3.8	4.1	6.5	Peaches.....	.6	.5	.1
Rib roast.....	4.6	4.8	3.0	Pineapple.....	.4	.4	.1
Chuck roast.....	1.7	1.8	4.0	Corn.....	.7	.6	.3
Veal—Cutlets.....	1.9	2.0	2.3	Peas.....	.9	.8	.4
Pork—				Tomatoes.....	1.5	1.5	.4
Chops.....	3.5	3.7	3.3	Dried.....	1.0	1.0	1.1
Bacon, sliced.....	1.9	1.6	1.6	Prunes.....	.6	.6	.6
Ham, whole.....	2.2	2.2	2.7	Navy beans.....	.4	.4	.5
Salt.....	.3	.3	.3	Beverages.....	3.4	3.3	3.6
Lamb—				Coffee.....	2.6	2.5	2.1
Leg.....	1.2	1.3	1.1	Tea.....	.8	.8	1.5
Rib chops.....	1.3	1.5	.7	Fats and oils.....	3.2	3.0	2.8
Poultry—Roasting chickens.....	3.3	3.2	1.9	Lard.....	1.1	.9	1.0
Fish—				Other shortening.....	.7	.7	.6
Fresh.....	1.7	1.9	-----	Mayonnaise.....	.9	.9	.3
Salmon, pink, canned.....	.8	.6	2.5	Oleomargarine.....	.3	.3	.8
-----				Peanut butter.....	.2	.2	.1
Dairy products.....	19.1	19.1	18.9	Sugar.....	3.4	4.1	4.0
Butter.....	5.4	5.1	5.5	All items, this index.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cheese.....	1.6	1.5	.8				
Milk, fresh (delivered).....	11.1	11.5	11.6				
Milk, evaporated.....	1.0	1.0	1.0				

¹ Based on average expenditures of employed wage earners and clerical workers in 1934-36; 51 cities.

² Based on average expenditures of employed wage earners and clerical workers in 1917-19; 51 cities.

The clothing-cost index.—Clothing makes up a somewhat smaller proportion of total family expenditure at the present time than in 1917-19. The increase in the number of centrally heated dwellings, protection from the weather provided by automobile travel, and changes in fashion appear to have somewhat reduced the quantity of clothing worn by city families in this country over the period since the Bureau's cost-of-living index was first constructed. In addition, the production of synthetic fabrics of different kinds now makes it possible to appear suitably dressed on a smaller expenditure than in 1919.

The number of clothing items priced for the new index is somewhat smaller than for the original cost-of-living index. The decrease in the number of items was caused by the virtual elimination of the prices

of children's clothing from the index. Children's clothing accounts for less than one-fifth of the total clothing expenditure of the 14,469 families from which expenditure data were obtained for the purpose of supplying weights for the new index. A study of the movement of the prices of children's clothing shows that they move very closely with the prices of adults' clothing of similar type. By adding expenditures for children's clothing to those of adults, proper proportions have been preserved within the weights for the clothing index (see p. 32), and a considerable saving in price collection has been effected.

The items included in the index of clothing costs in 1919, and in the original and the new indexes on September 15, 1939, illustrate the process of gradual revision which has taken place in the internal composition of this group index in the 20-year interval. The changes which took place in the items included in the original index between 1919 and 1939 were quite as large as the changes which occurred in 1939 as a result of the revision. (See p. 89.)

The most important item added to the pricing is dry cleaning, with a weight of almost 4 percent (see table IV). The weights on men's wool suits in the new index, constituting 11.3 percent of the clothing index, women's silk hose 6.8 percent of the clothing index, and women's shoes 7.4 percent, have more than doubled. Children's clothing, which formed more than a third of the total index, now forms less than 5 percent of it. Because of this weight reduction, most of the weights of other items included in the pricing for the clothing index have been increased.

TABLE IV.—Relative importance of various items included in Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of clothing costs in large cities

Item	Percentage distribution of—			Item	Percentage distribution of—		
	Average costs in 1935-39: New index ¹	Costs in September 1939			Average costs in 1935-39: New index ¹	Costs in September 1939	
		New index ¹	Original index ²			New index ¹	Original index ²
<i>Wool</i>				<i>Silk and rayon</i>			
Men's—				Men's—Socks.....	1.0	1.0	1.0
Overcoats.....	2.8	2.8	1.6	Women's—			
Topcoats.....	1.3	1.3	.3	Dresses.....	6.6	6.7	8.5
Suits.....	11.3	11.3	4.8	Panties.....	1.7	1.7	1.2
Trousers.....	1.3	1.3	.....	Bloomers.....	.....	.....	1.4
Jackets.....	1.1	1.1	.....	Slips.....	1.4	1.4	1.5
Sweaters.....	1.9	1.9	.5	Hose.....	6.7	6.8	2.5
Women's—				Yard goods.....	.7	.6	.....
Coats, heavy, fur trim.	3.7	3.8	5.9	<i>Footwear</i>			
Coats, heavy, plain.....	1.9	2.0	.....	Men's—			
Coats, light, plain.....	1.9	1.9	.....	Shoes, low.....	4.4	4.5	4.3
Skirts.....	1.8	1.8	.....	Shoes, work.....	1.1	1.1	.....
Dresses.....	1.0	1.0	.....	Rubbers.....	1.0	1.0	.2
Robes.....	.....	.....	.5	Women's—			
Hats.....	1.6	1.6	1.0	Shoes, low.....	7.4	7.4	3.6
Boys'—				Rubbers.....	.....	.....	.4
Suits.....	.....	.....	5.1	Boys'—Shoes, low.....	.....	.....	6.6
Trousers.....	.....	.....	1.1	Girls'—			
Jackets.....	.....	.....	1.9	Shoes, low.....	.....	.....	5.6
Sweaters.....	.....	.....	.4	Rubbers.....	.....	.....	.3
Girls'—				Children's Shoes.....	3.7	3.7	.....
Coats.....	.5	.5	2.0	<i>Other garments</i>			
Dresses.....	.....	.....	.5	Men's—			
Sweaters.....	.....	.....	.3	Hats, fur-felt.....	1.3	1.3	.7
Yard goods: Flannel.....	.....	.....	2.3	Hats, straw.....	.3	.3	.7
<i>Cotton</i>				Gloves, leather.....	.....	.....	.7
Men's—				Neckties.....	1.2	1.2	.6
Suits.....	.1	.1	.3	Women's—			
Trousers.....	.9	.9	.6	Coats, fur.....	1.3	1.2	.....
Overalls.....	1.1	1.0	.5	Gloves, leather.....	1.0	1.0	.5
Shirts, work.....	1.3	1.2	.6	Girdles.....	1.5	1.5	1.4
Shirts, business.....	3.3	3.2	2.0	Girdle-brassières.....	.....	.....	1.7
Pajamas.....	1.1	1.1	1.3	Brassieres.....	.....	.....	1.2
Shorts.....	.6	.6	.6	Boys'—Neckties.....	.....	.....	.3
Undershirts.....	1.3	1.3	.4	<i>Services</i>			
Union suits.....	1.4	1.3	1.0	Men's—			
Socks.....	2.7	2.7	1.9	Dry cleaning.....	2.1	2.2	.....
Women's—				Shoe repairs.....	1.6	1.6	1.3
Dresses, street.....	2.0	2.0	2.2	Women's—			
House-dresses.....	2.1	2.0	1.3	Dry cleaning.....	1.4	1.5	.....
Nightgowns.....	1.0	1.0	.8	Shoe repairs.....	.....	.....	.7
Boys'—				Boys'—Shoe repairs.....	.6	.6	2.0
Shirts.....	.....	.....	1.6	<i>All items, this index.</i>			
Pajamas.....	.....	.....	.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Shorts.....	.....	.....	.8				
Undershirts.....	.....	.....	.5				
Trousers.....	.....	.....	1.1				
Girls'—							
Dresses.....	.....	.....	1.5				
Pajamas.....	.....	.....	.8				
Bloomers.....	.....	.....	1.7				
Socks and anklets.....	.....	.....	1.2				
Yard goods: Percale.....	1.0	1.0	.3				

¹ Based on average expenditures of employed wage earners and clerical workers in 1934-36; 33 cities.
² Based on average expenditures of employed wage earners and clerical workers in 1917-19; 32 cities.

The rent index.—The Bureau's data on changes in rents are obtained by its field representatives, for the most part from the files of real estate agencies. The Bureau's representatives copy the rents direct from the real estate agents' record cards. Rents for unoccupied

dwellings are not used for the index.¹⁵ In certain cities where a large proportion of the dwellings rented to low- and moderate-income families are rented by their owners direct, rents are also obtained from individual owners.

The sample of dwellings on which the Bureau's rent indexes are based is necessarily revised continuously. At each pricing period it is found that some house either has been torn down, or that it has been remodeled or has deteriorated so that it does not provide housing facilities equivalent to those provided at the last pricing period. In each case where this occurs, another dwelling in the same neighborhood with approximately the same facilities is substituted and its rent is obtained for the current quarter and the previous pricing period. In this way the rent index for each period is based on rents for equivalent dwellings at two successive dates.

In 1935, a systematic revision of the rent sample covered was undertaken by the Bureau's Retail Price Division. Advantage was taken of the Real Property Inventory and of local studies of housing to secure a sample which would be representative of housing conditions in the cities covered. The samples were selected so as to give representation to each rental range and type of dwelling, proportional to that obtaining in the entire city.¹⁶ Indexes of rental cost for use with the cost-of-living index are computed separately for each rental range, and the indexes are weighted together to obtain an over-all index for wage earners and lower-salaried workers in the entire city. The weights used for each rental range are derived, as are the weights for the other groups, from the information provided by the recent study of the family expenditures of this group.

In many of the cities covered by the Bureau's cost-of-living indexes, the housing situation has changed markedly since 1935. A recheck of the sample of the dwellings on which rents are obtained will be made as soon as data from the 1940 Census of Housing become available.

The index of fuel, electricity, and ice costs.—The new group index which covers fuel, electricity, and ice reflects the changes which have taken place in the housing facilities secured by employed wage earners and clerical workers in the United States since 1919. In 1934-36, 65 percent of the 14,469 families that furnished the data, by means of which the new list of items was selected and the new list of weights was computed, had ice refrigerators and 28 percent had electric or other mechanical refrigerators.

Fuel oil has been added to this index, because in some sections of the country, particularly New England, an appreciable number of

¹⁵ An index of rents asked would serve a different purpose from the index of rents actually being paid, which is the measure provided by the Bureau's index of rent costs.

¹⁶ The Bureau's Retail Price Division now computes indexes of rental costs for all types of dwellings over all rental ranges in each community, and separate indexes are provided by rent ranges.

families in this group are now living in houses with oil burners. Coke has been added to the indexes for the North Atlantic and North Central cities (except Pittsburgh and Scranton) and for Birmingham, Portland (Oreg.), and Seattle. Although not important in the national total, briquets are commonly used in two cities, Minneapolis and Seattle, where they are now priced.

Differences between the weights for the new group index for fuel, electricity, and ice and for the original group index, as shown in table V, are very striking. A material increase in the use of electricity for lighting and for power for household appliances, as well as a material decrease in the use of coal for cooking, has resulted in giving a much higher weight to electricity in the new index and lower weights to both coal and gas. The use of gas for cooking has increased considerably, but the use of gas for illumination has decreased greatly. The result has been a decline in the relative importance of gas in the index.

TABLE V.—*Relative importance of various items included in Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of fuel, electricity, and ice costs in large cities*

Item	Percentage distribution of—		
	Average costs in 1935-39: New index ¹	Costs in September 1939	
		New index ¹	Original index ²
Coal, anthracite.....	13.8	13.6	30.1
Coal, bituminous.....	13.7	13.9	16.0
Coke.....	5.7	5.5	.....
Briquets.....	.1	.1	.....
Fuel oil.....	4.5	4.5	.....
Wood.....	1.1	1.1	5.1
Electricity.....	25.0	24.4	3.8
Gas.....	23.8	24.4	41.9
Kerosene.....	.8	.8	3.1
Ice.....	11.5	11.7	.....
All items, this index.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Based on average expenditures of employed wage earners and clerical workers in 1934-36; 33 cities.

² Based on average expenditures of employed wage earners and clerical workers in 1917-19; 32 cities.

The index of housefurnishings costs.—Differences between the list of housefurnishings included in the original index in 1919 and in the new index reflect changes both in goods purchased and in method of purchase. Matting rugs, baby carriages, and sewing machines are now purchased much less frequently than at the end of the last war. Bedroom and dining-room furniture are purchased quite as frequently but are now bought more often as suites rather than as separate pieces. The number of articles listed as priced for the original housefurnishings index in 1939 is only 16, as compared with 21 in 1919, because matting rugs and baby carriages were no longer priced for the index and bedroom and dining-room furniture was priced in suites which count as 2 items rather than 5. In recent years, baby carriages have become increasingly difficult to price in stores patronized by wage earners and lower-salaried workers. Demand for new baby carriages has fallen

off among families in this group. Those with automobiles are apt to take the baby to ride in a basket in the car; general decreases in the number of children in urban families have resulted in an increase in the supply of second-hand baby carriages. In addition a variety of very inexpensive steel-frame-canvas carts have appeared on the market, which have been substituted by some families for the more substantial standard baby carriage of the past.

The much larger weight for electrical appliances in the housefurnishings index corresponds to the higher weight on electricity in the fuel, electricity, and ice index. (See table VI.) Radios, light bulbs, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and electric refrigerators—all additions to the household equipment priced—now account for almost 40 percent of the weight in this group.

TABLE VI.—*Relative importance of various items included in Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of housefurnishings costs in large cities*

Item	Percentage distribution of—			Item	Percentage distribution of—		
	Average costs in 1935-39: New index ¹	Costs in September 1939			Average costs in 1935-39: New index ¹	Costs in September 1939	
		New index ¹	Original index ²			New index ¹	Original index ²
Towels, cotton.....	1.4	1.3	0.9	Radios.....	10.2	9.7	
Sheets.....	3.1	2.8	5.4	Sewing machines.....	1.6	1.6	10.9
Curtains.....	3.8	3.6		Light bulbs.....	1.1	1.1	
Blankets.....	2.0	2.0	3.4	Washing machines.....	6.3	6.4	
Rugs, wool.....	3.9	4.0	11.4	Vacuum cleaners.....	3.0	3.0	
Carpet, wool.....	3.0	3.2		Refrigerators:			
Felt-base floor covering.....	1.2	1.1		Electric.....	15.8	15.9	
Linoleum.....	1.1	1.1	4.2	Gas.....	1.5	1.5	
Living-room suites.....	11.5	11.7		Ice.....	.2	.2	2.3
Dining-room suites.....	5.0	5.1	8.5	Stoves, cook.....	6.6	7.0	24.6
Bedroom suites.....	8.5	8.5	8.0	Dinnerware.....	1.4	1.5	
Studio couches.....	1.8	1.8	3.8	Glassware.....	.5	.5	
Tables.....			1.1	Brooms.....	1.1	1.1	1.6
Chairs.....			4.5				
Mattresses.....	2.8	2.7	6.7	All items, this index.	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bedsprings.....	1.6	1.6	2.7				

¹ Based on average expenditures of employed wage earners and clerical workers in 1934-36; 33 cities.

² Based on average expenditures of employed wage earners and clerical workers in 1917-19; 32 cities.

The index of miscellaneous costs.—It is more difficult to provide representation in a cost-of-living index for the goods and services included in the miscellaneous group than for any other group in the family budget. The larger number of items in this group in the new index reflects the greater variety in the expenditures of moderate-income families in the thirties as compared with their expenditures at the end of the last war.

Automobiles now account for almost 8 percent of the weight of the miscellaneous-items index, as indicated in table VII, with gas and oil accounting for another 8 percent and other expenses associated with automobile operation accounting for a weight of 4 percent. In combination, automobile purchase and operation constitute almost

one-fifth the weight in the new miscellaneous index. As a result, the relative importance of most of the other items included in this group is lower in the new than in the original index. The weight for medical care is less by half. The relative weights for laundry service, telephone service, and movies are also lower.¹⁷ The only other items for which the weights are increased are cigarettes and toilet articles.

TABLE VII.—Relative importance of various items included in Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of miscellaneous costs in large cities

Item	Percentage distribution of—			Item	Percentage distribution of—		
	Average costs in 1935-39: New index ¹	Costs in September 1939			Average costs in 1935-39: New index ¹	Costs in September 1939	
		New index ¹	Original index ²			New index ¹	Original index ²
Transportation.....	29.5	29.1	17.0	Household operation.....	13.5	13.3	22.0
Automobile.....	7.9	7.9	-----	Laundry service.....	3.6	3.6	12.0
Gasoline.....	6.9	6.6	-----	Telephone service.....	2.8	2.8	7.3
Motor oil.....	.8	.8	-----	Domestic service.....	.4	.4	-----
Tires and tubes.....	.8	.8	-----	Postal service.....	.6	.6	-----
Automobile repairs.....	.7	.7	-----	Water rent.....	1.2	1.2	-----
License and taxes.....	1.0	1.0	-----	Laundry soap—	-----	-----	-----
Automobile insurance.....	.9	.9	-----	Bar.....	1.0	1.0	.7
Streetcar fare.....	9.3	9.2	17.0	Flakes and chips.....	.7	.7	1.1
Bus fare.....	.8	.8	-----	Granulated.....	.9	.9	.3
Railroad fare.....	.4	.4	-----	Laundry starch.....	.3	.3	-----
Medical care.....	14.1	14.0	31.0	Cleaning powder.....	.7	.6	.6
Physician—	-----	-----	-----	Matches.....	.4	.4	-----
Office visit.....	2.1	2.1	5.4	Toilet paper.....	.9	.8	-----
House visit.....	2.0	2.0	8.1	Recreation.....	18.7	19.3	23.9
Obstetrical case.....	.5	.6	1.8	Newspapers.....	4.4	4.6	5.8
Surgeon—Appendectomy.....	.4	.4	-----	Motion pictures—	-----	-----	-----
Specialist—Tonsillectomy.....	.4	.4	-----	Adult.....	5.0	5.0	10.1
Dentist—	-----	-----	-----	Child.....	.8	.7	-----
Filling.....	1.0	1.0	3.7	Tobacco—	-----	-----	-----
Crown.....	-----	-----	1.0	Cigars.....	.8	.8	2.1
Inlay.....	-----	-----	1.1	Cigarettes.....	6.7	7.2	3.6
Extraction.....	.3	.4	-----	Cigarette tobacco.....	-----	-----	.6
Cleaning.....	1.3	1.3	-----	Pipe tobacco.....	1.0	1.0	1.0
Plates.....	-----	-----	.7	Plug tobacco.....	-----	-----	.7
Hospital—	-----	-----	-----	Personal care.....	8.6	8.8	6.1
Pay ward.....	.6	.6	2.0	Barber service—	-----	-----	-----
Room.....	1.0	1.0	-----	Shave.....	-----	-----	2.4
Nurse, private.....	.3	.2	-----	Haircut, men.....	2.8	2.9	2.0
Optometrist—Glasses.....	.8	.8	2.4	Beauty shop—	-----	-----	-----
Medicine and drugs—	-----	-----	-----	Haircut, women.....	.4	.5	-----
Prescriptions.....	1.0	1.0	3.9	Wave set.....	.7	.7	-----
Aspirin.....	.3	.3	.2	Permanent wave.....	.7	.7	-----
Quinine.....	.1	.1	.1	Toilet articles—	-----	-----	-----
Cold remedy ointment.....	.3	.3	-----	Toilet soap.....	1.3	1.3	.8
Iodine.....	.2	.1	.4	Shaving cream.....	.3	.3	.2
Castor oil.....	.1	.1	-----	Toothpaste.....	1.1	1.1	.7
Milk of magnesia.....	.3	.2	-----	Face powder.....	.3	.3	-----
Laxative.....	.2	.1	-----	Cleansing cream.....	.4	.4	-----
Vaseline.....	-----	-----	.2	Sanitary napkins.....	.3	.2	-----
Accident and health insurance.....	.9	1.0	-----	Razor blades.....	.3	.4	-----
				Gifts, contributions, and other unallocated items ³	15.6	15.5	-----
				All items, this index.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Based on average expenditures of employed wage earners and clerical workers in 1934-36; 33 cities.

² Based on average expenditures of employed wage earners and clerical workers in 1917-19; 32 cities.

³ Costs for these items in the original index were assumed to move as did costs for miscellaneous items. In the new index, they are assumed to move as do costs for all items, but are computed as a part of the miscellaneous index.

¹⁷ It is important to note that family expenditures for these services have not decreased in the period since 1919. On the contrary, they have increased. Part of the reason for the decrease in the relative weight is that these services were somewhat overweighted in the original index. (See p. 31 for a discussion of the difficulties involved in weighting by purchases of the specific items priced, the method used in the original index.)

The relative importance of each group index.—The nature of the differences between the group weights of the original index and the group weights of the new index are the more readily understood when the distribution of the total money disbursements of the wage earners and clerical workers studied in 1917-19 and in 1934-36 are compared. Table VIII gives the percentage distribution of their actual disbursements, including savings, as of the date when the figures were originally collected, and in terms of average costs in 1935-39. This table shows that, when money disbursements of the two periods are thus converted to the same dollar values, the proportions for food, rent, and miscellaneous items is greater in the later period, those for fuel, electricity, and ice, and for housefurnishings about the same, while those for clothing are somewhat lower, and for savings considerably lower.¹⁸

TABLE VIII.—*Money disbursements of wage-earner and lower-salaried groups studied in 1917-19 and 1934-36*

Item	Percentage distribution of—			
	Actual disbursements		Estimated cost in 1935-39 of goods purchased in—	
	1917-19	1934-36	1917-19	1935-39
Food.....	37.5	34.0	29.6	33.6
Clothing.....	15.5	10.3	13.1	10.4
Rent.....	13.6	17.5	15.3	18.0
Fuel, electricity, and ice.....	4.8	6.7	6.1	6.4
Housefurnishings.....	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.2
Miscellaneous.....	17.0	26.8	23.2	26.7
Insurance.....	2.6	.7	3.6	.7
Other savings.....	4.6		4.6	
Total disbursements.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The relative importance of the six groups of items used in calculating changes in the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers varies from time to time, because the prices in the different groups change at different rates. Prices of items included in the miscellaneous group are much more stable than those for items in the other groups; food prices change more rapidly than rents; and so on.

Table IX presents the relative importance of each group index in the computation of costs in the original index in 1923-25 and in 1935-39, and in the new index in 1935-39.

¹⁸ The difference in the savings item is probably accounted for in part by the difference in the national situation at the time the two studies of money disbursements were made. The period of the earlier study had been preceded by 2 years of full employment, and U. S. Government "liberty loans" were being floated in small denominations appealing to moderate-income families. There was great incentive toward saving. The period of the 1934-36 study had been preceded by 4 years of serious unemployment. Many of the employed families covered by the investigation made at this time were making up for arrears in purchasing, which had accumulated in the years just previous. Installment-credit facilities had been increased, and borrowing to purchase consumers' goods was easier than it had been at the end of the last war. There is considerable evidence which shows that the standard of living of the wage-earner and clerical group was higher in 1934-36, in the sense that they were more conscious of the food and housing facilities necessary for good health than they had been earlier.

TABLE IX.—Relative importance of each group of items in computing changes in costs of all items purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers

Item	Original index		New index: 1935-39
	1923-25	1935-39 ¹	
Food.....	31.6	31.1	33.9
Clothing.....	14.1	13.8	10.5
Rent.....	19.8	16.0	18.1
Fuel, electricity, and ice.....	6.0	6.3	6.4
Housefurnishings.....	4.8	4.7	4.2
Miscellaneous.....	23.7	28.1	26.9
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ The percentage distribution for all weights shown here is higher than in column 3 of table VIII, since savings other than life insurance were not included in the base on which the percentages were calculated.

Differences between the percentage distribution of costs according to the original index in 1935-39 and the new index in 1935-39 are due to the changes in consumption patterns shown in table VIII. Quantities of foods purchased have increased; houses with better facilities are now obtained and more is spent for housing. The emphasis on clothing expenditure has declined. The weight on miscellaneous items in the original index as shown in table IX is larger than would have been expected from table VIII because in the original index the cost of insurance was assumed to move with the cost of miscellaneous goods and services, and the weight for the miscellaneous-items group index included amounts spent for insurance premiums. In the 1934-36 study, amounts spent for insurance premiums were treated as savings. Savings are excluded from the computation of both indexes.

Base period.—On the recommendation of the Central Statistical Board, the new index has been calculated by using average costs in the period 1935-39 as a base. A release of the Central Statistical Board, dated June 3, 1940, stated:

“The Central Statistical Board has recommended that all Government agencies adopt the years 1935-39 as a uniform base period for general-purpose index numbers. Adoption of a uniform base period will make it easier to compare the changes shown by various statistical indexes. At present a multiplicity of base periods prevails. The Department of Agriculture publishes some index numbers on a pre-war base and others on a 1924-29 base; the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System uses a 1923-25 base; the Department of Labor a 1923-25, a 1926, and a 1929 base; and the Department of Commerce a 1923-25, a 1929, and a 1929-31 base.

“A more recent base period has been urgently needed for index numbers for two chief reasons: (1) Many statistical series are not available before 1935. It is awkward to include such series in index numbers having earlier base periods. (2) Important economic changes have made it increasingly difficult to interpret the significance of index numbers calculated on predepression base periods.

“The 5-year period, 1935 through 1939, is regarded as the most suitable recent period for adoption as a standard base. It is neither a period of very high business activity nor of very low business activity. It is long enough to meet the special needs of agricultural indexes. It is recent. It includes 1939, for which decennial census data will shortly be available. It also covers three censuses of manufactures; one census of agriculture; two censuses of business; and one census of electrical industries. Because of its recency, there are far more benchmark data available (in addition to those from the census) than for any earlier period.

“It is recognized by the Central Statistical Board that the need for adopting a new and recent base will recur periodically, although too frequent changes in base periods are not desirable. The Board recommends that the question of base periods be again reexamined before the end of the decade of the 1940's, and that consideration then be given to shifting the standard base period forward to a more recent series of years.”

A change of base does not in itself involve any revision in the data on which a cost-of-living index is constructed, or the manner in which the weights and the price data are combined. Individuals desiring to put the index on some other base than that currently used by the Bureau may do so by dividing each index figure by the index for the year which it is desired to use for a base and multiplying by 100. If an average for a group of years is desired for the base, each index will be divided by the average indexes for those years.¹⁹

¹⁹ If recomputations for a long series are desired, multiplication by the reciprocal of the index for the year or years which are to be used as the base is more convenient than division.

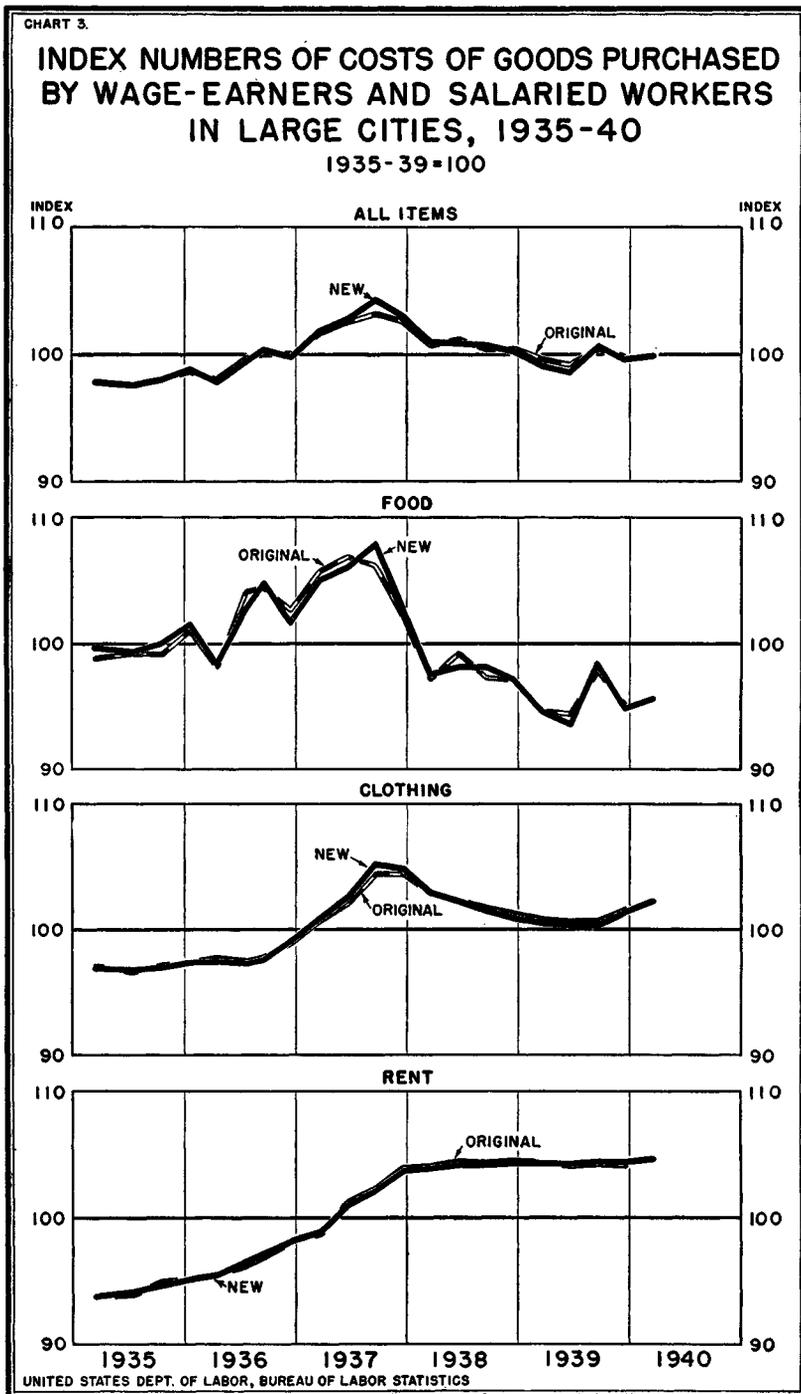
Comparison of New and Original Indexes

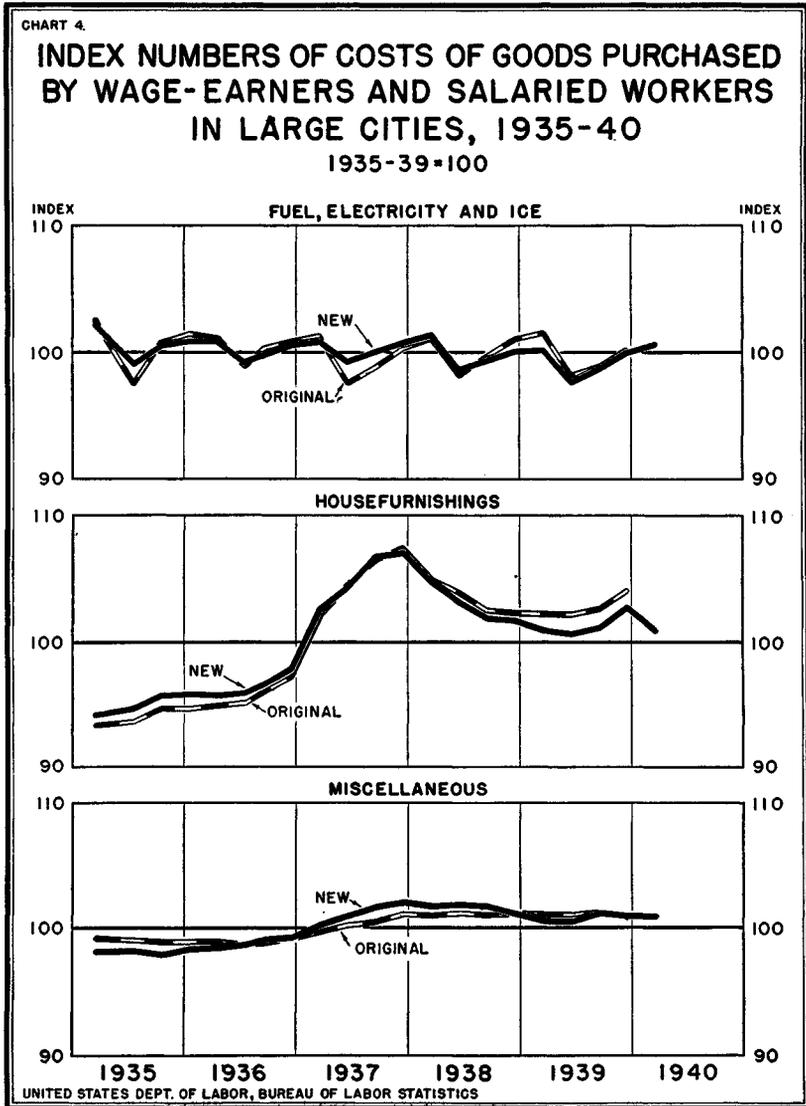
Despite the large changes in the internal composition of the index resulting from the revision, the differences between the movement of the new and original indexes over the period for which both indexes were computed, March 1935 to December 1939, are not large. Charts 3 and 4 present this comparison for each of the major groups of items and for all items combined. The general pattern of change in the cost of all items—little change during 1935, a sharp increase from the spring of 1936 to the fall of 1937, with a subsequent decline to levels in 1939 still somewhat above those prevailing in 1935—is shown by both indexes. The maximum discrepancy between the two indexes at any period is slightly more than 1 index point. In general the new index seems to be somewhat more sensitive to price change than is the original.

The different groups of items show different amounts of agreement. For rent, the two indexes are virtually identical, the maximum discrepancy being 0.3. For clothing, the agreement is close, although the new index appears more sensitive. The maximum discrepancy is again less than 1 index point. The magnitude of the changes made by the revision of the housefurnishings index results in somewhat less agreement between the indexes for this group, the maximum discrepancy being 1.6 index points. This difference is largely due to a decline in the prices of certain articles of electrical equipment over the period. Nevertheless, even for this index, the general pattern of change during this period is the same in both indexes.

For food, the lowered weight for potatoes and apples and the increased weight for oranges—all foods given to large month-to-month fluctuations—account for the occasional disagreements in short-period fluctuations. The lowered weight on coal in the fuel, electricity, and ice index has diminished the amplitude of the seasonal fluctuations of the original index, but the trend of the two indexes over the period is the same. The inclusion of automobile purchase and operation in the miscellaneous index has served to increase materially the sensitivity of the index for this group.

The general closeness of the agreement between the two sets of indexes over the period 1935–39 is a strong indication of the usefulness of the original group indexes for periods prior to 1935.





The earlier group indexes for each city have been linked to the new group indexes in order to provide a complete series back to 1913. From 1930 to date, the group indexes have been combined with the weights derived from the study of family expenditures in 1934-36 to secure indexes representing the cost of all items. From 1913 to 1925, the group indexes are combined with weights derived from the study of family expenditures in 1917-19. For the intervening years, 1925 through December 1929, the group indexes have been combined with weights which represent an estimate of the distribution of family expenditures in this period.²⁰

The 19 city indexes available from 1913 through 1917 were originally combined without population weights and this method has been retained. From 1918 through 1924 the city indexes have been combined with weights representing average population in 1920-30. (See p. 39). From 1930, they have been combined with weights representing 1930 population.

²⁰ These estimates were obtained by averaging the new and original group weights for the period 1925-29.

Deriving Weights for the Index for Each City

The weights used in combining price ratios for individual commodities and services into the cost-of-living indexes shown in tables 1, 2, and 3 represent, as has been indicated, actual family expenditures of employed wage earners and clerical workers, in the cities actually covered by the cost-of-living indexes.²¹ Significant differences were found between average expenditures for food; housing; fuel, electricity, and ice; and miscellaneous items in the individual cities in given regions; and weights for these group indexes have therefore been based on average expenditures by the wage-earner and clerical group in each city.

Expenditures for items of clothing and housefurnishings have a much higher variability from family to family in a given year, and from year to year in a given family than most other items in the budget. There are large random variations in average annual expenditures for specific items in these two groups by families in cities of the same size within the same region. On that account, the weights for specific items of clothing and housefurnishings have been derived from average expenditures by region, rather than from averages for the families covered in the individual cities in given regions.

If every item purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers were priced for inclusion in the index, the question of what weight to give to any specific item would be automatically solved. In such a case the weight would simply be the average expenditure by families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers for that item. In ordinary practice, however, all index numbers are samples in the sense that they do not include all the commodities which might be priced. If the procedure of giving each item priced its specific weight is followed in the case where the index is a sample, however, it may result in giving a subgroup of commodities—fruits and vegetables, for example—a weight different in the index from the weight it has in family food expenditures. The cost of the specific fruits and vegetables priced for the index may form 12 percent of the cost of all foods priced, but expenditure for all fruits and vegetables constitutes 20 percent of actual family food expenditures. Giving each item its specific weight would, therefore, result in underweighting fruits and vegetables and overweighting other groups within which relatively more items might be priced.

The procedure followed in the construction of the Bureau's cost-of-food indexes since 1935 avoids such underweighting by giving fruits

²¹ Except in the case of Savannah, for which average expenditures in southeastern cities were combined as weights.

and vegetables their actual weight, say 20 percent, regardless of the percentage the priced items form of total costs in the index. The effect of such a procedure is to impute the price movement of priced fruits and vegetables to all fruits and vegetables whether priced or not.

The assumption on which the method of imputed weights is based is that broad groups of items have distinctive price movements, so that more accurate results are obtained by imputing the price movement of certain priced foods to all similar foods than by making no assumptions as to the movement of unpriced foods. Subgroups—beef, for example—have distinctive price movements, so that accuracy is gained by imputing the movement of priced beef items to the cost of all types of beef. This can easily be accomplished by weighting the price movement of priced beef items by the actual expenditure on all beef items. To decide on the actual imputations to be used, it is necessary to have a detailed knowledge of price movements. Before beef can be used as a subgroup for imputation, it is necessary to know whether beef items do have a distinctive price movement. Therefore, for the purpose of deriving weights for the revised index, the relationship of price movements was studied. In addition to providing the basis for a detailed system of imputations, this study also provided the basis for eliminating certain commodities from pricing, since it is unnecessary to price two commodities with highly correlated price movements.

There was, of course, no logical reason why this process of imputation need be confined to the food group, and in the new index the weights for all the group indexes have been derived by this method. The method used in making the imputations is shown in tables 6, 10, 15, 18, and 21. An example of the derivation of weights for items of housefurnishings for white families in the West North Central region will illustrate the procedure.

Total annual expenditures for housefurnishings in the West North Central region averaged \$68.97. When these expenditures were analyzed in relation to the items which it seemed most important to price for the housefurnishings index, it was found that they were divided as follows:

Total expenditure for 24 items to be priced.....	\$54. 85
Expenditures for unpriced items having the same price movement as a given priced item.....	\$6. 45
Expenditures for other unpriced items in subgroups represented by priced items.....	5. 02
Expenditures for subgroups not represented by priced items.....	3. 65
Total expenditure for items not priced.....	15. 12
Grand total.....	69. 97

Table X illustrates the method by which final weights for the priced items were computed in such a manner that they represent total expenditures for housefurnishings in this region.

The items priced for the housefurnishings index are shown in table X by the subgroups into which they fall. Column 1 gives the actual family expenditure on each of these items. For each of the priced items, there is sometimes one or more than one commodity with a very similar price movement. From a study of price movements, it is known, for example, that desks have a price movement very close to that of living-room suites, while bookcases and upholstered chairs may also be expected to have price movements similar to that of living-room suites. The average expenditure on these three items, \$1.02, has therefore been added to the expenditure for living-room suites, (column 2). For some other items, however—for example, vacuum cleaners—there are no other items with similar price movements and, as a result, no direct allocations have been made of the expenditures for such items.

TABLE X.—*Method of deriving imputed weights for housefurnishings-costs index, West North Central region (white families)*

Subgroup and items priced	Expenditure for—		Proportionate share of expenditure—		Final weight in dollars
	Specific items priced	Other items known to have the same price movement	Other items in the same subgroup	Unallocated items in the entire housefurnishings group	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Furniture:					
Living-room suites.....	\$5.42	\$1.02	\$0.41	\$0.38	\$7.23
Studio couches.....	.97	.35	.09	.08	1.49
Bedroom suites.....	3.25	.95	.27	.24	4.71
Dining-room suites.....	2.05	.78	.18	.17	3.18
Bedsprings.....	.52	.45	.06	.06	1.09
Total.....	12.21	3.55	1.01	.93	17.70
Household appliances:					
Vacuum cleaners.....	2.05	0	.25	.13	2.43
Electric refrigerators.....	12.99	0	1.61	.80	15.40
Washing machines.....	3.11	0	.38	.19	3.68
Electric light bulbs.....	.71	0	.09	.04	.84
Sewing machines, electric.....	.81	.20	.13	.06	1.20
Refrigerators, gas.....	.45	0	.06	.03	.54
Radios.....	4.24	1.04	.65	.32	6.25
Total.....	24.36	1.24	3.17	1.57	30.34
Textile furnishings:					
Carpets, rugs.....	5.61	0	.13	.31	6.05
Linoleum, inlaid.....	.64	0	.01	.04	.69
Felt-base floor covering.....	.51	0	.01	.03	.55
Mattresses.....	1.66	.09	.04	.10	1.89
Blankets.....	.83	.19	.02	.06	1.10
Sheets.....	1.15	.70	.04	.10	1.99
Towels, cotton.....	.57	.24	.02	.05	.88
Curtain material.....	1.63	.44	.05	.12	2.29
Total.....	12.65	1.66	.32	.81	15.44
Other housefurnishings:					
Stoves.....	4.03	0	0	.22	4.25
Brooms.....	.75	0	0	.04	.79
Dinnerware.....	.65	0	.40	.06	1.11
Glassware.....	.20	0	.12	.02	.34
Total.....	5.63	0	.52	.34	6.49
Grand total.....	54.85	6.45	5.02	3.65	69.97

In addition to relationships between price movements of single items, commodities falling in a subgroup tend to have generally related price movements. Two items falling in the subgroup "electrical equipment" will generally have more closely related price movements than items falling in two different subgroups. In column 3 the expenditures for each such item are allocated proportionately to each priced item, by subgroup.

Finally, there are those items of housefurnishings—window shades, for example—which are not known to resemble in price movement either specific items or subgroups, but which probably are more closely related to the general movement of housefurnishing goods than they are to other groups—for example, food. Expenditures for these items have been allocated proportionately to all priced items in this entire group in column 4. The final weight for each item, shown in column 5, is the sum of the expenditures in columns 1 to 4.

The weights in the original index were derived from the expenditures of white families only. In the new index, in each city in which the Negro population is of importance among employed wage earners and clerical workers, expenditure data were summarized for the white and Negro groups separately and combined for the purposes of weighting the index by means of weights representing the relative importance of the white and Negro groups in these cities, as shown by the United States census of 1930. (See table XI.) Moreover, for all those commodities and services generally purchased in different outlets by the two groups, e. g., haircuts, the Bureau is now securing prices in the different outlets patronized by the two groups. In Houston and Los Angeles, expenditures for Mexican workers' families were averaged with those of other white workers' families; in Houston in the ratio of 1 to 19 and in Los Angeles in the ratio of 1 to 13.

TABLE XI.—*Cities in which consumer purchases of families of Negro wage earners and clerical workers are represented in the weights for the cost-of-living index, and their relative importance in each city*

Region and city	Percentage of weight	Region and city	Percentage of weight
Middle Atlantic:		South Atlantic—Continued.	
Newark.....	8.7	Charleston, S. C.....	53.2
New York.....	4.1	Jacksonville.....	35.5
Philadelphia.....	10.6	Norfolk.....	32.8
Pittsburgh.....	7.9	Richmond.....	28.1
East North Central:		Savannah.....	51.7
Chicago.....	6.2	Washington, D. C.....	23.8
Cincinnati.....	9.8	East South Central:	
Cleveland.....	7.5	Birmingham.....	38.5
Columbus.....	10.0	Louisville.....	15.1
Detroit.....	6.7	Memphis.....	39.5
Indianapolis.....	11.3	Mobile.....	40.0
Springfield, Ill.....	4.9	West South Central:	
West North Central:		Dallas.....	14.7
Kansas City ¹	11.0	Houston.....	20.7
Omaha.....	5.0	Little Rock.....	25.7
St. Louis.....	10.2	New Orleans.....	28.9
South Atlantic:			
Atlanta.....	32.5		
Baltimore.....	15.8		

¹ Includes Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.

Use of Cost Weights in Computing Group Indexes

The figures on actual family expenditures used to compute the weights for each city in constructing the Bureau's new indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers, apply to some 12-month period between 1934 and the spring of 1936, but they do not apply to any one pricing period in that interval. It was necessary, therefore, to compute the cost in March 1935 of the goods purchased in 1 year in the period 1934-36. This cost was obtained by dividing the 1934-36 expenditure weight for each commodity and service included in the index by its average price in the period covered in the given city and multiplying by the average price in March 1935.

Having thus obtained March 1935 cost figures for each commodity, cost figures for June 1935 were obtained by multiplying the March cost figure by the March to June price relative, obtained in turn by dividing the June price by the March price. By repeating this process for each pricing period and totaling the costs at each period separately for each group, a set of aggregate costs was obtained. Dividing the aggregate for any period by the average value of the aggregate in 1935-39, gives an index for that period with 1935-39 as 100.

Combining the Group Indexes into All-Items Indexes for Each City

After aggregate costs have been computed for each group index as described above, costs for the six groups of items in a given city for a given pricing period are added to secure costs for all items. The all-items aggregate for a given pricing period is then divided by the average for all items in 1935-39 to secure the indexes. The fact that the weights for the individual goods and services priced for the six group indexes have been computed in such a way as to represent all goods and services classified in each group, automatically provides the basis for combining the six indexes into an aggregate for all items

TABLE XII.—*Relative importance of groups of items in computing changes in costs of all items purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers¹*

[1935-39 average]

City	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electric-ity, and ice	House-furnish-ings	Miscel-laneous
New England:							
Boston.....	100.0	36.7	9.8	19.8	8.8	2.9	22.0
Manchester.....	100.0	36.8	12.0	12.6	9.4	5.2	24.0
Portland, Maine.....	100.0	32.2	10.5	17.2	9.3	4.6	26.2
Middle Atlantic:							
Buffalo.....	100.0	32.5	10.4	17.8	7.7	4.8	26.8
New York.....	100.0	36.2	11.2	21.1	4.8	2.9	23.8
Philadelphia.....	100.0	36.4	10.6	15.8	7.4	4.2	25.6
Pittsburgh.....	100.0	34.1	10.1	19.3	6.2	4.6	25.7
Scranton.....	100.0	37.1	11.3	17.9	7.5	4.7	21.5
East North Central:							
Chicago.....	100.0	35.8	9.1	19.3	6.4	3.2	26.2
Cincinnati.....	100.0	34.5	10.9	16.2	6.1	5.8	26.5
Cleveland.....	100.0	31.6	11.0	16.7	6.7	5.4	28.6
Detroit.....	100.0	31.9	11.0	19.1	6.5	4.4	27.1
Indianapolis.....	100.0	30.2	11.1	14.2	8.1	6.5	29.9
Milwaukee.....	100.0	32.2	10.6	17.8	7.8	5.3	26.3
West North Central:							
Kansas City.....	100.0	30.1	10.4	15.2	7.3	5.2	31.8
Minneapolis.....	100.0	30.7	9.9	16.7	8.5	5.1	29.1
St. Louis.....	100.0	33.4	9.7	15.5	6.9	5.0	29.5
South Atlantic:							
Atlanta.....	100.0	31.1	10.8	15.0	6.7	4.9	31.5
Baltimore.....	100.0	35.0	10.4	17.9	7.4	4.8	24.5
Jacksonville.....	100.0	32.1	10.7	14.3	6.1	4.8	32.0
Norfolk.....	100.0	33.2	9.8	14.9	8.2	6.5	27.4
Richmond.....	100.0	30.7	11.2	15.3	7.8	4.6	30.4
Savannah.....	100.0	34.1	10.9	15.0	7.3	5.0	27.7
Washington, D. C.....	100.0	27.8	11.2	21.8	4.8	4.3	30.1
East South Central:							
Birmingham.....	100.0	31.6	11.5	14.8	6.2	5.1	30.8
Memphis.....	100.0	30.8	10.6	15.4	7.8	6.2	29.2
Mobile.....	100.0	33.1	11.4	12.8	6.8	5.4	30.5
West South Central:							
Houston.....	100.0	29.0	10.6	15.4	5.2	6.7	33.1
New Orleans.....	100.0	38.9	10.1	15.6	6.1	3.8	25.5
Mountain: Denver.....							
Denver.....	100.0	32.9	10.3	16.3	6.2	3.9	30.4
Pacific:							
Los Angeles.....	100.0	31.7	10.8	16.2	4.1	4.8	32.4
Portland, Oreg.....	100.0	31.8	10.6	13.2	6.2	5.0	33.2
San Francisco.....	100.0	33.5	11.2	16.6	3.8	3.7	31.2
Seattle.....	100.0	33.1	10.0	14.7	6.6	4.0	31.6

¹ See p. 30 for description of method of combining group indexes for periods prior to June 1930.

without further weighting. This aggregate represents the cost, at a given date, of goods and services equivalent to those purchased by employed wage earners and clerical workers in a given city in 1934-36.

Table XII presents for each of the 34 cities the relative importance of each of the six groups of items in the index on the basis of average costs in 1935-39. Because of differences from one city to another in climate, in the economic level of the wage-earner and clerical group, in prices and consumer preferences, the manner in which families apportion their expenditures among different groups of items differs from one city to another. While the same general pattern prevails in all the cities, certain important differences exist.

The differences in the percentage assigned to food can be largely explained on the basis of differences in income. New Orleans families, for example, with a low average income, allocate almost 40 percent of their total expenditure to food, whereas Washington families, with a comparatively high level of income, spend less than 30 percent. In New York, however, where the average money income is relatively high, food prices are high enough to bring the proportion of the total going to food to a percentage distinctly above the average.

For clothing the percentages all fall between 9 and 12.

In those cities in which rental costs are high relative to the cost of other items, and where a large proportion of the rents include heat as well as shelter, rent tends to claim a higher than average portion of total expenditure. Thus in Washington rent is 21.8 percent of total expenditure; in New York, 21.1; in Boston, 19.8; and in Chicago, 19.3. For each of these cities rental costs are not only above the national average but are high relative to the cost of other items.²² On the other hand, in cities like Manchester, Portland (Oreg.), Mobile, and Indianapolis, where relative rental costs are low, the percentage of total expenditure allotted to rent is less—12.6, 12.8, 13.2, and 14.2, respectively.

Another group of items for which large differences between cities may be expected is that which includes fuel, electricity, and ice. In warm climates the reduction in fuel requirements more than balances the increased need for refrigeration and tends to reduce the percentage of total expenditure allocated to the group. In addition, cities in which apartments are important, and where, therefore, fuel is included in rent, also tend to show low percentages for this group. Thus, Manchester and Portland, Maine, both cities characterized by long, cold winters and few apartments, show high percentages of total expenditure for fuel, electricity, and ice—9.4 and 9.3, respectively. New York City, located in a somewhat warmer zone and characterized

²² See Works Progress Administration Research Monograph XII: *Intercity Differences in Costs of Living in March 1935, 59 Cities*, table 3, p. 162.

by a very large number of apartment-house dwellers, shows an extremely low percentage—4.8. On the other hand, Los Angeles, situated in an area in which the climate eliminates any necessity for central heating, and in which apartment houses are not frequent, shows an even lower percentage—4.1.

Another group of items for which intercity differences are affected by the frequency of apartment houses is housefurnishings. The apartment, with its restricted living space, offers little opportunity for the acquisition of items like washing machines, and frequently eliminates the necessity of purchasing such items as refrigerators and stoves. The low percentages in Boston and New York—2.9—are in contrast to the proportions in cities like Houston, Indianapolis, Memphis, and Norfolk, where the percentage of apartment-house dwellers is small, and where over 6 percent is spent on this group.

Expenditures for miscellaneous items, a large portion of which is allocated to automobile purchase and operation, are influenced by the general community situation as regards automobile ownership. In Southern and Pacific cities, where automobile ownership is common, the percentage of total expenditure for miscellaneous items is high. In large Eastern cities, where automobile ownership is more expensive and more easily dispensed with, the percentage is low. On the other hand, expenditures for this group become more important as income increases, so that in a Pacific city where wage earners and clerical workers' incomes are somewhat above the average for the United States as a whole, and economies in fuel are possible (like Los Angeles), miscellaneous expenditures form almost one-third of total expenditures; whereas in a relatively cold Eastern city (like Scranton), where the incomes of wage earners and clerical workers are below the average for the country, the group expenditure is little more than one-fifth of the total.

Calculating the Index for the Large Cities Combined

Since 1935, the Bureau's indexes for large cities combined have been computed so that the cost figure for each city was given a weight based upon the population of the given metropolitan area and that of other cities in the same region and size class. These weights were derived from the average 1920-30 population of all metropolitan areas and all cities over 50,000 population not included in metropolitan areas. Because the base of the new index represents costs in 1935-39, the population weights used in combining the new city indexes were based on population data for 1930²³ and are given in table XIII. This changes somewhat the relative importance of certain cities in the all-cities average, although the changes are not large. The largest weight change is that for Chicago, occasioned by the addition of Milwaukee to the cities included in the index. In the original index the weight for Milwaukee was assigned to Chicago.

TABLE XIII.—Population weights used for combining costs of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in given cities into composite indexes for the United States

Metropolitan district ¹	Weights for combining—	
	Food costs for cities to obtain food index for United States	Costs of other groups for cities to obtain other group indexes for United States
	Percent	Percent
North Atlantic:		
Boston, Lowell-Lawrence, Haverhill, and Worcester ²	5.5	} 10.1
Providence ³	1.2	
Fall River ³.....	.6	
Bridgeport and Waterbury.....	.6	
New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield-Holyoke.....	2.2	
Portland ².....	.1	} .1
Manchester ².....	.1	
Buffalo and Erie.....	1.8	} 4.4
Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Binghamton, and Albany-Schenectady-Troy.....	2.6	
New York City.....	12.8	} 14.7
Newark-Elizabeth-Jersey City-Paterson.....	1.9	
Philadelphia, Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Wilmington, Trenton, Atlantic City, Reading, Lancaster, York, ² and Harrisburg.....	7.6	7.6
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre.....	1.2	1.2
Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Altoona, Charleston, and Wheeling.....	4.6	4.6
Total	42.8	42.8
South Atlantic:		
Baltimore.....	1.8	1.8
Washington.....	1.1	1.1
Richmond, Roanoke, Durham, ² Greensboro, ² and Winston-Salem ².....	.9	.9
Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News.....	.5	.5
Atlanta, Augusta, ² Macon, ² Asheville, ² and Charlotte ²	1.1	1.1
Savannah.....	.2	} .4
Charleston ² and Columbia ².....	.2	
Jacksonville, Tampa-St. Petersburg, and Miami.....	.8	.8
Total	6.6	6.6

See footnotes at end of table.

²³ It would have been desirable to use population weights representing an average of the 1930 and 1940 figures, but complete 1940 data were not available when the new index was calculated.

TABLE XIII.—Population weights used for combining costs of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in given cities into composite indexes for the United States—Continued

Metropolitan district	Weights for combining—	
	Food costs for cities to obtain food index for United States	Costs of other groups for cities to obtain other group indexes for United States
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
North Central:		
Chicago, South Bend, and Rockford.....	8.5	8.5
Milwaukee, Racine-Kenosha, and Madison ¹	1.7	1.7
Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, and Terre Haute ²	1.1	2.0
Peoria, Davenport, ⁴ and Cedar Rapids ².....	.5	
Springfield, Ill., ⁵ and Decatur ².....	.4	
Cincinnati, Hamilton, ² and Huntington-Ashland.....	1.8	
Louisville and Evansville.....	1.0	
Columbus, Dayton, and Springfield, Ohio ²	1.2	4.0
Detroit, Jackson, ² Kalamazoo, ² Toledo, Grand Rapids, Flint, Lansing, ² and Saginaw ²	5.8	5.8
Cleveland, Akron, Canton, and Youngstown.....	3.9	3.9
St. Louis and Springfield, Mo. ²	2.5	2.5
Kansas City, Kans.-Kansas City, Mo., Topeka, ² St. Joseph, ² and Wichita.....	1.6	2.7
Omaha-Council Bluffs, Sioux City, ² Lincoln, ² and Des Moines.....	1.1	
Minneapolis ⁶	1.1	1.8
St. Paul and Duluth.....	.7	
Total	32.9	32.9
South Central:		
Birmingham, Montgomery, ² Chattanooga, ² Knoxville, and Nashville.....	1.8	1.8
Memphis.....	.5	.7
Little Rock.....	.2	
Mobile ².....	.1	.1
Houston, Austin, ² Beaumont, ² San Antonio, Port Arthur, ² and El Paso.....	1.7	3.4
Dallas, Fort Worth, Waco, ² Oklahoma City, Tulsa.....	1.7	
New Orleans and Shreveport ²	1.1	
Total	7.1	7.1
Western:		
Denver and Pueblo ².....	.7	1.1
Salt Lake City.....	.3	
Butte-Anaconda ².....	.1	
Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane.....	1.3	1.3
Portland, Oreg.....	.7	.7
San Francisco-Oakland, Sacramento, San Jose, and Fresno ²	2.9	2.9
Los Angeles and San Diego.....	4.6	4.6
Total	10.6	10.6
Grand total	100.0	100.0

¹ In each case the city first enumerated is that in which prices are obtained.

² Not classified as a metropolitan district by the census.

³ For the purpose of computing the composite food-cost index, the Providence weight is computed on the basis of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the combined population of the Providence metropolitan district as given by the census; Fall River weight on the basis of $\frac{1}{3}$ of that population.

⁴ For the purpose of computing the composite food-cost index, the Peoria weight includes $\frac{1}{4}$ of the combined population of the Davenport-Moline-Rock Island metropolitan district; the Springfield, Ill., weight, $\frac{3}{4}$ of that population.

⁵ Not classified as a metropolitan district by the census. For the purpose of computing the composite food-cost index, the Peoria weight includes $\frac{1}{3}$ of the combined population of the Davenport-Moline-Rock Island metropolitan district; the Springfield, Ill., weight, $\frac{2}{3}$ of that population.

⁶ Population of Duluth prorated over Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Summary Tables

TABLE 1.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities, 1913–June 1941

[1935–39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House furnishings	Miscellaneous
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	59.1	50.9
1914: December	72.6	83.9	70.0	92.2	62.5	61.5	52.4
1915: December	74.0	83.9	72.5	93.6	62.5	65.4	54.6
1916: December	82.4	100.6	83.2	94.3	67.1	75.5	67.6
1917: December	97.8	125.4	103.3	92.3	76.8	89.0	71.5
1918: December	118.0	149.6	147.9	97.1	90.4	121.2	83.1
1919: June	121.0	148.5	160.1	101.0	89.3	128.8	85.5
December	135.3	160.0	198.4	109.6	94.8	152.3	94.3
1920: June	149.4	185.0	209.7	119.1	104.8	169.7	100.7
December	138.3	146.4	187.8	131.4	119.0	164.4	104.7
1921: May	126.6	121.2	161.5	139.2	112.9	141.6	104.7
September	125.3	129.2	139.5	140.0	112.7	127.8	104.0
December	123.6	126.1	133.4	142.3	113.8	124.4	103.5
1922: March	119.3	118.3	127.3	142.0	110.5	117.7	101.8
June	119.5	121.0	124.9	142.5	110.0	115.5	100.9
September	118.7	118.1	123.5	142.8	115.8	115.7	100.7
December	120.4	122.4	123.6	143.8	117.3	119.3	100.4
1923: March	120.2	119.7	125.4	144.5	116.5	124.7	100.5
June	121.6	123.7	125.7	146.0	113.2	127.4	100.5
September	123.1	126.6	126.7	147.4	114.5	127.5	101.1
December	123.5	126.0	126.7	149.6	116.0	127.4	101.5
1924: March	122.0	121.3	126.3	150.4	114.7	126.5	101.2
June	121.8	121.5	125.1	152.0	112.0	123.1	101.3
September	122.2	123.1	123.8	152.2	115.5	122.1	101.7
December	123.2	125.9	123.0	152.6	114.2	122.7	101.7
1925: June	124.9	131.9	122.6	152.2	112.4	121.3	102.3
December	128.2	140.6	121.8	152.0	121.3	121.1	102.6
1926: June	126.4	137.8	120.7	150.6	114.7	118.6	102.5
December	126.1	136.8	119.6	150.0	115.6	117.8	102.8
1927: June	125.7	137.5	118.5	148.4	114.1	115.7	103.1
December	123.8	132.5	116.9	146.9	115.4	115.2	103.6
1928: June	122.1	129.7	116.7	144.8	112.0	112.8	103.6
December	122.4	130.6	116.0	143.3	114.3	112.1	104.3
1929: June	122.1	131.3	115.4	141.4	111.1	111.7	104.5
December	122.8	133.8	114.7	139.9	113.6	111.3	104.9
1930: June	120.3	128.1	113.8	138.0	109.9	109.9	105.2
December	115.3	116.5	109.4	135.1	112.4	105.4	104.9
1931: June	108.2	102.1	103.5	130.9	107.3	98.1	104.3
December	104.2	96.5	96.3	125.8	109.1	92.6	103.3
1932: June	97.4	85.7	91.1	117.8	101.6	84.8	101.8
December	93.5	82.0	86.2	109.0	102.5	81.3	100.2
1933: June	90.8	82.2	84.8	100.1	97.2	81.5	97.8
December	93.9	88.1	94.4	95.8	102.9	91.1	98.1
1934: June	95.3	93.0	96.6	94.0	100.3	92.9	97.9
November	96.2	95.4	96.5	93.9	101.8	93.6	97.8
1935: March 15	97.8	99.7	96.8	93.8	102.1	94.2	98.1
July 15	97.6	99.4	96.7	94.1	99.0	94.5	98.2
October 15	98.0	100.0	96.9	94.6	100.5	95.7	97.9
1936: January 15	98.8	101.5	97.3	95.1	100.8	95.8	98.2
April 15	97.8	98.4	97.4	95.5	100.8	95.7	96.4
July 15	99.4	102.6	97.2	96.5	99.1	95.9	98.9
September 15	100.4	104.8	97.5	97.1	99.9	96.6	99.0
December 15	99.8	101.6	99.0	98.1	100.5	97.9	99.1
1937: March 15	101.8	105.0	100.9	98.9	100.8	102.6	100.2
June 15	102.8	106.0	102.5	101.0	99.2	104.3	100.9
September 15	104.3	107.9	105.1	102.1	100.0	106.7	101.7
December 15	103.0	102.7	104.8	103.7	100.7	107.0	102.0
1938: March 15	100.9	97.5	102.9	103.9	101.2	104.7	101.6
June 15	100.9	98.2	102.2	104.2	98.6	103.1	101.8
September 15	100.7	98.1	101.4	104.2	98.3	101.9	101.6
December 15	100.2	97.2	100.9	104.3	100.0	101.7	101.6
1939: March 15	99.1	94.6	100.4	104.3	100.1	100.9	100.5
June 15	96.6	93.6	100.3	104.3	97.5	100.6	100.4
September 15	100.6	98.4	100.3	104.4	98.6	101.1	101.1
December 15	99.6	94.9	101.3	104.4	99.9	102.7	100.9
1940: March 15	99.8	95.6	102.0	104.5	100.6	100.5	100.8
June 15	100.5	98.3	101.7	104.6	98.6	100.1	100.6
September 15	100.4	97.2	101.6	104.7	99.3	100.3	101.4
October 15	100.2	96.2	101.6	104.7	99.9	100.4	101.6
November 15	100.1	95.9	101.6	104.7	100.3	100.6	101.7
December 15	100.7	97.3	101.6	104.9	100.7	100.4	101.8
1941: January 15	100.8	97.8	100.7	105.0	100.8	100.1	101.9
February 15	100.8	97.9	100.4	105.1	100.6	100.4	101.9
March 15	101.2	98.4	102.1	105.1	100.7	101.6	101.9
April 15	102.2	100.6	102.4	105.4	101.0	102.4	102.2
May 15	102.9	102.1	102.8	105.7	101.1	103.2	102.5
June 15	104.6	105.9	103.3	105.8	101.4	105.3	103.3

44 CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN LARGE CITIES, 1913-41

TABLE 2.—*Estimated annual average indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities, 1913-40*

[1935-39 average=100]

Year	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1913.....	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	59.1	50.9
1914.....	71.8	81.8	69.8	92.2	62.3	60.7	51.9
1915.....	72.5	80.9	71.4	92.9	62.5	63.6	53.6
1916.....	77.9	90.8	78.3	94.0	65.0	70.9	56.3
1917.....	91.6	116.9	94.1	93.2	72.4	82.8	65.1
1918.....	107.5	134.4	127.5	94.9	84.2	106.4	77.8
1919.....	123.8	149.8	168.7	102.7	91.1	134.1	87.6
1920.....	143.0	168.8	201.0	120.7	106.9	164.6	100.5
1921.....	127.7	128.3	154.8	138.6	114.0	138.5	104.3
1922.....	119.7	119.9	125.6	142.7	113.1	117.5	101.2
1923.....	121.9	123.9	125.9	146.4	115.2	126.1	100.8
1924.....	122.2	122.8	124.9	151.6	113.7	124.0	101.4
1925.....	125.4	132.9	112.4	152.2	115.4	121.5	102.2
1926.....	126.4	137.4	120.6	150.7	117.2	118.8	102.6
1927.....	124.0	132.3	118.3	148.3	115.4	115.9	103.2
1928.....	122.6	130.8	116.5	144.8	113.4	113.1	103.8
1929.....	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	111.7	104.6
1930.....	119.4	126.0	112.7	137.5	111.4	108.9	105.1
1931.....	108.7	103.9	102.6	130.3	108.9	98.0	104.1
1932.....	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	85.4	101.7
1933.....	92.4	84.1	87.9	100.7	100.0	84.2	98.4
1934.....	95.7	93.7	96.1	94.4	101.4	92.8	97.9
1935.....	98.1	100.4	96.8	94.2	100.7	94.8	98.1
1936.....	99.1	101.3	97.6	96.4	100.2	96.3	98.7
1937.....	102.7	105.3	102.8	100.9	100.2	104.3	101.0
1938.....	100.8	97.8	102.2	104.1	99.9	103.3	101.5
1939.....	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	98.0	101.3	100.7
1940.....	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	100.5	101.1

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities

NEW ENGLAND—BOSTON, MASS.

[1935-39 average = 100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1914: December	73.1	87.7	61.5	88.2	58.6	52.1	53.7
1915: December	74.1	87.6	65.6	88.1	59.3	56.5	54.6
1916: December	83.8	103.8	75.0	88.3	64.8	65.9	62.1
1917: December	99.0	128.4	90.8	88.1	75.7	82.6	74.2
1918: December	120.4	153.4	133.9	90.7	91.8	123.9	87.0
1919: June	121.1	147.3	146.4	92.7	90.9	132.3	88.5
December	135.2	161.0	180.0	99.0	95.7	155.7	97.3
1920: June	148.9	185.3	191.5	102.5	107.6	174.0	103.0
December	140.1	156.8	180.1	110.9	120.8	170.2	105.6
1921: May	125.2	127.7	154.0	114.5	115.9	141.4	105.4
September	125.0	137.5	134.7	116.1	114.0	124.9	104.5
December	123.5	135.8	127.0	118.0	116.4	123.5	103.6
1922: March	117.7	122.7	122.4	118.1	113.7	118.9	102.9
June	116.6	120.9	121.1	118.5	112.8	116.9	101.8
September	117.2	123.9	118.4	119.0	112.4	116.8	101.7
December	119.9	130.1	118.2	120.6	117.2	121.8	100.9
1923: March	119.1	127.2	118.5	121.0	115.9	126.4	101.2
June	119.2	126.5	118.8	123.6	110.7	130.6	101.6
September	122.5	133.8	119.0	127.3	113.0	129.7	101.6
December	123.4	133.6	118.5	129.6	115.5	129.4	103.6
1924: March	120.2	125.5	118.2	131.5	112.0	128.8	102.2
June	119.7	124.9	117.7	132.9	111.8	123.5	101.0
September	121.4	130.1	116.1	133.4	114.0	122.8	100.7
December	122.2	132.5	116.4	134.4	113.5	124.2	99.8
1925: June	121.7	131.2	116.3	134.8	111.6	123.5	100.0
December	129.0	147.4	115.6	135.8	121.5	123.4	102.6
1926: June	125.4	139.9	114.4	135.1	114.0	121.5	102.6
December	126.6	142.4	114.0	135.4	116.5	119.7	103.3
1927: June	124.6	138.9	112.6	135.1	112.8	117.6	102.8
December	125.0	140.6	110.9	134.4	115.2	117.0	102.7
1928: June	121.7	132.5	110.9	134.2	111.6	116.3	102.1
December	123.4	135.4	111.0	133.7	115.3	113.9	104.4
1929: June	121.7	133.5	110.2	132.9	110.9	113.9	103.2
December	124.0	139.4	110.2	131.6	113.9	113.7	103.6
1930: June	120.6	132.1	109.7	129.7	110.6	111.4	103.4
December	117.3	124.4	106.2	127.6	114.7	108.2	103.3
1931: June	108.9	105.9	102.6	125.1	108.6	102.9	103.3
December	106.4	102.4	97.2	122.1	109.0	99.0	102.7
1932: June	98.1	86.8	92.0	119.1	100.1	90.0	100.9
December	95.8	86.4	86.5	113.0	101.5	83.1	99.6
1933: June	93.1	83.8	86.0	107.3	96.5	84.8	98.8
December	96.3	89.5	96.3	103.4	100.6	95.7	99.4
1934: June	98.1	95.7	97.9	101.4	97.5	96.2	99.7
November 15	98.9	97.3	98.5	100.6	100.9	96.6	99.7
1935: March 15	100.3	101.6	97.7	100.0	100.8	95.9	99.9
July 15	99.0	99.9	97.3	99.8	95.8	96.0	99.1
October 15	99.2	100.1	97.9	99.7	96.1	97.5	99.5
1936: January 15	100.1	101.5	98.9	99.8	97.8	96.8	99.8
April 15	99.6	100.3	98.7	99.7	99.1	95.6	99.6
July 15	100.8	104.2	98.6	99.6	97.4	95.6	99.3
September 15	100.3	102.6	98.6	99.7	97.9	96.2	99.4
December 15	99.3	99.4	99.0	99.8	98.7	98.2	99.2
1937: March 15	101.5	102.8	100.6	99.8	102.1	102.7	100.9
June 15	102.6	105.1	101.8	99.8	101.6	104.1	101.4
September 15	104.8	109.9	104.5	100.0	102.2	106.5	101.7
December 15	102.2	102.6	104.0	100.3	103.7	106.6	101.1
1938: March 15	99.8	96.9	102.5	100.4	103.9	104.1	100.9
June 15	99.8	98.2	101.9	100.3	100.7	103.7	100.4
September 15	99.8	98.9	100.9	100.2	100.1	101.0	100.2
December 15	98.8	96.4	99.9	100.2	101.0	101.2	99.7
1939: March 15	98.1	95.3	99.3	100.2	100.2	99.9	99.1
June 15	97.4	94.4	99.4	100.1	96.9	99.9	98.9
September 15	99.3	98.1	99.1	100.2	100.6	99.1	100.2
December 15	97.9	92.8	100.6	100.3	104.4	100.9	99.9
1940: March 15	99.2	95.9	101.1	100.4	106.7	97.9	100.1
June 15	100.0	98.9	100.9	100.5	104.0	97.7	99.9
September 15	99.4	96.8	100.8	100.6	103.2	97.7	100.7
October 15	98.8	94.9	101.0	100.6	103.9	98.0	100.8
November	98.5	93.5	101.0	100.6	105.6	99.0	100.7
December 15	99.1	94.7	100.7	100.5	107.3	98.3	101.0
1941: January 15	99.1	95.2	99.2	100.5	107.3	97.7	100.9
February 15	99.4	96.2	99.2	100.5	106.7	98.0	101.0
March 15	99.5	96.1	101.7	100.7	104.9	98.7	101.3
April 15	100.6	98.3	101.9	100.7	106.6	99.1	101.4
May 15	101.2	99.5	102.2	100.7	107.1	99.7	101.9
June 15	102.5	102.6	102.7	100.8	106.8	102.7	102.3

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

NEW ENGLAND—MANCHESTER, N. H.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1935: March 15.....	99.1	99.5	99.3	99.9	98.4	95.7	98.9
July 15.....	99.2	100.4	98.8	99.5	96.9	95.8	98.9
October 15.....	98.9	100.0	98.7	99.9	95.2	97.2	98.6
1936: January 15.....	98.8	101.7	98.9	99.6	97.7	97.5	98.5
April 15.....	99.3	100.4	99.1	99.2	99.3	96.4	98.4
July 15.....	100.8	104.5	99.4	96.2	97.5	96.5	98.8
September 15.....	100.4	103.3	99.3	96.2	97.1	96.2	99.3
December 15.....	99.7	101.0	99.5	99.4	97.9	96.6	99.2
1937: March 15.....	102.1	104.8	101.1	99.4	101.2	100.5	100.8
June 15.....	103.2	105.8	101.8	99.5	106.4	102.8	100.9
September 15.....	103.5	105.8	102.7	99.8	106.9	103.5	101.2
December 15.....	101.6	100.5	102.3	100.3	105.3	103.8	101.8
1938: March 15.....	100.1	97.4	101.3	100.3	105.2	103.0	101.0
June 15.....	100.3	98.9	100.9	100.0	101.8	103.0	100.9
September 15.....	99.6	97.8	100.1	100.1	100.6	103.2	100.6
December 15.....	98.8	96.4	99.2	100.9	98.6	103.0	100.2
1939: March 15.....	98.0	94.6	99.1	100.9	98.6	101.8	100.2
June 15.....	97.9	95.1	99.1	100.6	97.2	101.3	99.5
September 15.....	100.4	99.8	99.3	101.0	97.3	102.1	102.2
December 15.....	99.0	95.0	100.1	101.7	101.8	102.4	101.2
1940: March 15.....	100.1	97.8	100.4	102.3	102.2	100.6	101.5
June 15.....	100.5	99.8	100.2	101.8	102.7	100.0	100.2
September 15.....	100.4	98.7	101.1	102.5	101.0	99.7	101.3
December 15.....	100.3	97.2	101.1	103.0	104.9	99.2	101.5
1941: January 15.....	(1)	96.6	(1)	(1)	105.2	(1)	(1)
February 15.....	(1)	96.8	(1)	(1)	104.3	(1)	(1)
March 15.....	100.1	97.2	101.1	103.3	102.1	99.6	101.7
April 15.....	(1)	99.5	(1)	(1)	104.4	(1)	(1)
May 15.....	(1)	101.3	(1)	(1)	104.9	(1)	(1)
June 15.....	104.4	104.6	101.8	104.1	105.6	101.9	105.5

¹ Monthly data not available.

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

NEW ENGLAND—PORTLAND, MAINE

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1914: December	71.5	83.1	70.2	100.9	57.4	50.3	51.5
1915: December	71.3	81.5	71.7	101.1	57.7	53.4	51.3
1916: December	80.5	98.6	77.0	101.5	64.0	60.8	58.6
1917: December	96.2	124.5	93.2	103.3	74.1	72.2	71.0
1918: December	119.3	155.3	130.4	103.5	96.3	106.0	85.2
1919: June	122.2	153.8	143.0	106.7	91.0	113.8	88.6
December	134.5	164.6	174.4	111.7	97.5	132.6	94.3
1920: June	148.8	195.1	186.6	115.6	105.6	146.0	97.5
December	135.9	152.5	173.9	121.1	122.7	146.4	100.0
1921: May	122.6	126.6	151.8	124.2	113.1	126.8	98.9
September	122.5	135.1	138.0	124.4	109.7	120.2	99.9
December	120.1	131.5	132.0	127.8	111.5	112.4	98.4
1922: March	115.8	122.0	127.0	128.2	111.3	105.9	97.5
June	114.8	121.8	124.0	126.0	112.7	104.6	96.9
September	115.5	124.3	122.7	127.5	113.0	103.8	96.8
December	116.9	126.5	122.7	131.9	111.9	107.7	96.8
1923: March	117.7	127.7	123.7	132.3	112.0	111.9	96.8
June	117.3	127.0	124.4	128.5	112.0	115.5	96.8
September	118.6	131.1	124.8	128.6	112.0	115.9	96.5
December	119.2	130.2	124.0	132.9	114.9	115.8	97.4
1924: March	117.5	125.4	123.9	132.8	114.9	114.3	97.1
June	116.1	123.9	123.1	128.6	112.7	114.0	96.7
September	116.9	127.0	122.6	128.7	113.6	113.7	96.2
December	117.6	128.1	122.8	130.0	114.7	113.6	96.3
1925: June	117.8	130.6	122.8	126.7	112.5	113.6	96.7
December	122.2	144.5	122.1	125.5	115.1	114.1	96.5
1926: June	120.8	141.1	120.5	124.8	115.2	111.5	97.0
December	120.6	140.3	119.5	124.9	116.6	111.0	97.1
1927: June	120.5	141.7	117.6	124.7	114.1	110.0	97.1
December	119.1	137.1	117.1	124.1	116.2	109.8	97.3
1928: June	117.2	133.2	116.9	122.6	114.0	106.9	97.2
December	118.5	133.9	115.7	122.0	116.3	106.8	101.6
1929: June	118.1	134.2	116.4	120.9	111.5	106.8	101.5
December	119.0	136.0	116.2	120.9	116.0	106.7	101.4
1930: June	116.6	129.2	116.1	121.0	113.1	106.6	101.4
December	113.2	120.7	112.6	120.4	114.8	103.5	100.8
1931: June	108.0	107.4	109.3	119.0	112.2	100.2	100.8
December	104.9	100.5	103.8	118.1	113.4	96.0	100.7
1932: June	99.7	90.6	97.3	116.1	105.8	91.1	100.3
December	95.8	84.9	87.5	112.6	106.8	85.4	99.6
1933: June	94.1	85.9	86.4	107.9	95.7	88.4	98.8
December	98.0	91.9	98.1	104.8	100.1	94.3	100.7
1934: June	98.9	96.8	100.4	102.4	97.0	96.7	99.6
November 15	99.9	98.9	101.1	101.4	100.6	97.4	99.8
1935: March 15	100.0	100.6	99.6	100.4	100.2	97.1	99.8
July 15	100.7	103.2	99.4	100.1	99.2	96.8	99.9
October 15	100.1	102.2	99.5	100.0	98.4	97.5	98.7
1936: January 15	100.5	102.4	99.1	99.9	100.2	98.3	99.6
April 15	99.9	99.7	99.6	99.6	101.8	98.6	99.9
July 15	101.3	105.2	99.1	99.4	99.4	97.1	100.2
September 15	101.1	104.5	99.2	99.4	99.4	97.3	100.1
December 15	100.5	102.4	99.4	99.6	100.2	97.8	99.9
1937: March 15	102.0	104.2	100.1	99.4	103.6	100.6	101.6
June 15	103.6	108.4	101.1	99.7	102.5	102.4	101.8
September 15	103.5	107.9	102.4	99.6	103.5	105.6	100.8
December 15	101.8	102.2	102.4	100.0	103.4	105.5	100.9
1938: March 15	99.3	95.5	100.8	100.3	104.1	103.0	100.3
June 15	99.2	96.7	100.0	100.2	100.4	102.3	100.3
September 15	99.4	97.7	99.8	100.1	100.6	101.2	100.3
December 15	97.8	94.9	99.7	100.3	96.0	100.9	99.3
1939: March 15	96.6	91.7	99.5	100.2	94.8	99.9	99.0
June 15	96.4	92.1	99.5	100.1	93.8	98.9	98.5
September 15	99.0	97.7	99.4	100.7	97.3	99.6	99.7
December 15	97.6	92.0	100.1	100.7	101.0	100.9	99.5
1940: March 15	97.8	92.9	100.3	100.8	101.1	100.1	99.3
June 15	98.9	96.9	100.0	100.6	100.4	99.4	99.0
September 15	98.5	96.1	100.4	100.6	98.8	99.4	98.9
December 15	98.3	94.6	99.4	100.6	102.7	99.2	99.2
1941: January 15	(1)	93.8	(1)	(1)	102.7	(1)	(1)
February 15	(1)	94.7	(1)	(1)	101.9	(1)	(1)
March 15	98.8	95.9	100.4	100.7	99.6	99.0	100.1
April 15	(1)	98.6	(1)	(1)	101.6	(1)	(1)
May 15	(1)	100.7	(1)	(1)	102.7	(1)	(1)
June 15	102.8	104.2	100.7	100.7	102.6	101.6	103.7

¹ Monthly data not available.

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

MIDDLE ATLANTIC—BUFFALO, N. Y.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1914: December	66.1	79.1	70.6	81.7	47.1	53.8	48.0
1915: December	68.3	80.5	77.0	82.7	47.7	57.6	49.7
1916: December	79.8	99.9	91.5	85.5	51.4	66.7	59.7
1917: December	95.7	127.1	111.9	89.4	58.1	80.8	72.5
1918: December	115.6	148.5	157.5	98.6	70.3	110.9	84.5
1919: June	119.2	148.4	169.9	104.6	71.5	117.3	85.8
December	130.0	157.6	205.3	105.4	73.3	142.7	91.3
1920: June	144.8	183.6	219.3	119.8	79.9	161.1	96.9
December	131.1	145.9	189.7	121.3	82.3	155.5	99.5
1921: May	119.9	116.4	163.5	131.6	81.9	135.1	99.7
September	119.2	126.4	142.9	132.1	84.5	124.2	98.7
December	117.6	124.5	138.7	132.1	84.6	120.8	97.4
1922: March	114.5	119.4	132.5	132.3	84.2	115.9	95.8
June	114.7	119.5	129.6	134.6	84.2	111.8	95.0
September	114.7	117.2	126.6	134.6	104.5	111.7	95.0
December	116.0	121.6	128.1	134.7	101.5	114.4	94.8
1923: March	115.8	118.1	129.2	134.7	103.3	119.0	95.4
June	117.8	121.3	129.5	135.9	103.1	122.5	96.2
September	120.4	128.8	130.5	139.6	102.0	122.0	97.3
December	119.6	125.4	129.8	140.4	103.7	122.3	97.2
1924: March	118.2	120.4	129.3	140.5	104.6	121.3	97.2
June	117.7	118.6	128.3	144.0	102.0	118.8	96.9
September	118.3	121.4	127.6	144.0	102.6	118.7	96.5
December	119.2	124.6	127.0	144.4	102.6	118.8	96.4
1925: June	121.8	130.0	127.3	146.3	101.4	118.0	99.7
December	125.4	141.6	126.9	146.6	102.6	117.3	99.8
1926: June	125.4	141.2	124.7	145.5	107.0	114.8	101.1
December	124.3	138.0	123.3	144.9	106.9	113.0	102.0
1927: June	123.9	139.1	121.6	143.6	106.8	110.9	101.5
December	121.7	131.0	120.9	141.9	107.5	110.8	103.8
1928: June	121.5	130.2	121.2	141.1	106.7	110.4	104.5
December	120.8	129.2	121.7	138.4	107.5	109.8	104.5
1929: June	121.3	132.2	120.9	136.4	105.1	109.9	105.1
December	121.8	133.7	120.7	136.0	106.8	109.8	105.2
1930: June	120.0	128.5	120.0	134.8	104.9	110.2	105.8
December	113.9	113.9	114.4	132.8	106.7	105.6	104.8
1931: June	106.9	99.4	107.5	127.9	104.2	98.9	103.9
December	101.4	88.4	102.6	122.9	105.8	92.7	102.8
1932: June	97.5	86.8	96.7	114.1	100.6	84.4	101.2
December	92.9	81.6	88.7	105.7	102.3	81.7	99.1
1933: June	90.8	82.6	88.7	97.7	99.6	81.9	96.0
December	93.2	86.6	98.8	93.7	103.3	90.2	96.3
1934: June	95.0	92.6	99.5	92.2	101.1	93.4	96.6
November 15	94.6	91.8	98.3	91.5	103.4	94.1	96.1
1935: March 15	96.9	98.9	97.2	91.4	103.3	95.1	96.4
July 15	97.7	100.7	97.2	91.4	100.7	95.0	98.2
October 15	97.2	100.3	97.1	91.8	108.6	95.6	95.6
1936: January 15	98.0	101.8	98.0	92.7	103.6	95.1	95.8
April 15	98.1	99.1	98.2	95.7	102.2	93.3	99.4
July 15	100.0	104.6	97.8	96.0	101.1	93.8	98.7
September 15	100.0	102.9	98.2	96.4	102.0	94.5	99.9
December 15	99.9	101.0	99.2	97.1	102.8	97.1	100.4
1937: March 15	101.7	104.0	100.9	97.7	102.8	103.3	101.2
June 15	103.9	106.5	102.4	103.0	98.3	106.8	102.9
September 15	104.5	105.9	105.0	104.0	99.3	109.0	103.7
December 15	103.6	102.5	105.2	105.4	100.2	109.3	103.2
1938: March 15	101.3	97.9	101.2	105.6	99.2	104.5	102.5
June 15	100.6	97.0	100.5	105.6	96.3	103.0	102.6
September 15	100.1	96.4	100.3	105.6	97.0	102.0	101.5
December 15	100.4	98.0	100.6	105.8	97.8	102.3	100.1
1939: March 15	99.3	95.5	100.7	105.7	98.3	101.3	99.1
June 15	98.6	94.8	100.4	105.9	95.8	100.1	98.1
September 15	101.1	100.0	100.2	105.9	95.8	99.4	101.5
December 15	99.7	94.3	101.1	105.8	98.4	101.7	101.8
1940: March 15	100.5	96.6	101.0	105.8	99.2	100.2	101.9
June 15	101.2	100.1	101.0	106.2	97.7	99.4	100.6
September 15	101.2	98.7	101.0	106.5	99.3	99.4	101.7
October 15	100.9	97.2	101.1	106.5	99.5	99.8	101.9
November 15	100.9	97.4	101.0	106.5	99.8	100.1	102.0
December 15	101.7	98.9	101.0	107.1	99.8	99.9	102.4
1941: January 15	102.1	100.2	100.1	107.1	99.8	99.6	103.0
February 15	102.2	100.3	100.2	107.1	99.8	99.6	103.1
March 15	102.8	100.8	102.1	107.5	99.8	102.8	103.3
April 15	104.1	103.2	102.3	109.3	99.7	103.5	103.8
May 15	105.5	106.0	102.6	109.9	99.7	104.1	105.1
June 15	107.3	110.1	103.1	109.9	99.8	107.5	105.7

TABLE 3.—Indexes of cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

MIDDLE ATLANTIC—NEW YORK, N. Y.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1914: December	68.1	82.6	62.2	78.9	57.2	59.7	47.1
1915: December	69.3	83.7	65.1	78.8	57.2	64.7	48.0
1916: December	77.6	97.6	76.0	78.8	63.5	76.2	54.1
1917: December	94.5	125.9	95.8	81.0	68.6	93.4	68.1
1918: December	115.3	150.8	143.8	84.0	83.3	135.2	80.0
1919: June	117.5	146.1	156.4	89.5	83.2	141.2	82.4
December	132.6	158.7	198.7	97.4	86.2	162.9	92.2
1920: June	143.1	172.0	212.2	104.5	91.6	182.1	96.8
December	134.1	148.8	187.6	109.0	107.3	170.7	101.8
1921: May	122.7	123.3	161.3	112.2	112.1	153.1	102.5
September	122.2	130.3	143.9	113.6	110.1	141.3	102.5
December	122.7	132.0	135.4	121.3	109.1	138.5	102.1
1922: March	117.1	119.4	128.7	121.9	108.4	132.7	100.4
June	117.7	122.1	126.2	122.8	108.2	130.3	100.2
September	117.1	120.7	123.1	123.2	113.1	130.1	100.0
December	119.6	128.7	123.3	123.6	112.0	132.3	99.6
1923: March	118.6	124.0	124.9	125.0	110.6	136.1	99.3
June	119.2	125.9	124.8	125.8	108.2	137.5	99.3
September	120.8	128.4	125.9	126.9	111.4	138.3	100.2
December	121.9	130.9	126.0	128.1	111.1	138.2	100.5
1924: March	119.3	122.6	126.0	129.0	110.6	134.6	100.5
June	119.3	122.9	124.8	129.8	108.0	132.2	101.2
September	119.7	123.6	123.8	130.8	109.9	131.1	101.0
December	121.7	128.8	122.9	131.8	110.6	131.0	102.0
1925: June	121.5	128.7	122.8	132.4	109.3	125.7	102.1
December	126.9	140.3	121.8	133.7	129.3	125.6	102.7
1926: June	124.1	135.6	121.0	133.7	112.1	123.3	102.3
December	124.5	136.8	120.4	134.3	112.2	123.0	102.4
1927: June	123.4	133.8	119.9	134.3	110.0	120.9	103.1
December	124.3	136.5	119.0	134.3	112.2	121.1	103.0
1928: June	121.4	129.2	118.3	133.6	111.2	118.1	102.9
December	122.5	132.8	117.1	133.0	112.3	117.2	103.0
1929: June	122.0	131.5	116.7	132.2	109.9	117.1	104.2
December	123.0	135.0	115.6	131.1	111.7	116.6	104.9
1930: June	119.6	126.6	115.3	130.3	106.3	113.7	105.1
December	116.5	119.2	113.3	128.7	109.2	110.7	105.3
1931: June	109.8	105.7	104.2	127.4	106.6	97.0	105.2
December	106.0	99.9	97.3	125.0	109.0	90.9	103.9
1932: June	101.1	91.9	93.9	120.7	101.0	86.4	102.9
December	97.3	88.9	85.5	113.7	103.2	82.3	101.7
1933: June	93.7	86.3	83.8	106.7	99.0	83.2	98.3
December	96.4	92.4	93.9	101.8	108.2	93.3	97.8
1934: June	98.1	97.9	96.7	99.7	98.0	94.6	98.0
November 15	98.5	99.2	96.0	98.5	102.0	94.5	98.4
1935: March 15	98.9	99.4	97.3	97.8	102.9	95.9	99.2
July 15	98.3	98.4	97.2	97.8	101.3	96.8	98.7
October 15	98.7	99.3	97.1	97.9	100.6	99.0	98.6
1936: January 15	99.9	102.9	97.3	98.1	101.2	98.0	98.2
April 15	98.6	99.4	97.2	98.2	101.0	98.3	98.1
July 15	99.5	101.9	97.2	98.3	100.5	98.2	97.9
September 15	100.4	103.9	97.2	98.4	100.9	98.6	98.4
December 15	99.5	99.9	100.0	98.9	101.1	100.8	98.8
1937: March 15	101.3	103.3	102.1	99.3	100.1	103.7	99.4
June 15	101.4	102.7	103.6	99.7	98.8	104.1	100.0
September 15	103.9	108.0	106.0	100.2	99.3	106.7	100.8
December 15	102.8	104.4	104.6	101.2	100.0	105.3	101.1
1938: March 15	99.6	97.0	102.4	101.4	99.9	101.8	100.4
June 15	99.7	97.1	101.5	101.5	98.6	100.9	101.4
September 15	100.3	98.9	100.5	101.7	98.5	99.4	101.6
December 15	100.2	98.6	100.0	102.0	99.9	99.3	101.3
1939: March 15	99.2	96.3	99.8	102.1	99.3	97.8	101.0
June 15	98.2	93.7	99.8	102.3	97.8	97.3	100.9
September 15	101.3	100.6	99.8	102.4	98.0	99.9	102.7
December 15	100.1	97.1	100.7	102.5	98.7	100.9	102.6
1940: March 15	101.2	99.8	101.9	102.6	100.1	98.4	102.5
June 15	101.6	101.1	101.1	102.6	99.6	97.5	102.4
September 15	101.0	99.1	101.0	102.7	99.8	97.0	103.2
October 15	100.2	97.0	100.6	102.7	99.8	97.1	103.0
November 15	100.4	97.4	100.7	102.7	100.7	97.3	103.1
December 15	100.9	98.6	101.2	102.7	100.8	96.6	103.1
1941: January 15	101.1	99.5	100.5	102.7	100.8	95.6	103.0
February 15	101.3	100.4	99.5	102.7	100.7	96.0	103.2
March 15	101.5	99.8	101.6	102.7	103.5	96.6	103.3
April 15	102.3	101.6	102.1	102.7	103.5	96.8	103.4
May 15	102.6	102.3	102.8	102.7	103.3	97.6	103.4
June 15	104.5	106.7	103.1	102.8	103.4	100.1	103.9

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

MIDDLE ATLANTIC—PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(1935-39 average=100)

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1914: December	70.1	83.3	70.3	88.0	62.8	61.2	47.9
1915: December	71.0	84.2	72.8	87.8	62.3	65.5	48.5
1916: December	79.7	100.1	81.5	87.4	66.2	73.4	55.0
1917: December	97.5	126.8	106.3	90.3	76.3	91.7	68.9
1918: December	117.4	150.6	148.4	95.1	92.9	127.2	80.3
1919: June	120.5	149.5	165.7	98.0	90.0	133.4	82.0
December	132.7	156.5	204.0	102.7	95.1	161.0	90.4
1920: June	146.7	176.4	224.5	113.2	104.8	176.0	97.2
December	137.1	140.3	159.2	121.5	123.1	173.6	106.5
1921: May	125.0	117.9	171.9	127.0	116.6	144.2	105.0
September	122.0	123.9	149.1	120.5	118.9	128.1	103.7
December	122.0	122.5	143.7	130.4	120.6	123.5	103.6
1922: March	119.1	117.6	137.8	130.9	119.2	117.4	102.4
June	119.5	122.0	133.1	131.7	116.7	116.4	101.7
September	116.7	113.3	131.7	133.0	117.0	115.8	101.3
December	119.1	119.2	131.8	134.6	121.3	120.6	101.0
1923: March	119.4	117.3	132.1	136.2	122.1	127.5	101.6
June	121.7	123.6	131.8	139.2	119.3	129.1	101.8
September	123.0	125.4	132.4	143.0	122.5	129.1	101.6
December	122.7	121.5	132.2	146.9	127.0	129.6	101.6
1924: March	121.6	117.6	131.7	149.6	124.4	127.9	101.6
June	122.0	120.4	130.3	151.8	120.4	123.9	101.0
September	121.7	118.7	129.7	153.5	121.2	121.9	101.2
December	124.0	122.6	129.6	154.3	122.4	122.8	104.3
1925: June	126.8	132.5	129.1	154.9	117.5	121.8	104.3
December	130.3	140.6	129.0	155.9	126.0	121.2	104.3
1926: June	129.5	138.1	128.2	155.9	124.6	118.6	105.7
December	129.2	137.3	126.7	156.1	124.7	117.8	106.1
1927: June	127.6	135.5	125.9	154.3	119.0	115.5	105.8
December	126.3	133.1	124.6	151.5	119.7	115.0	106.0
1928: June	124.7	132.0	124.0	147.1	114.0	113.6	106.1
December	122.8	128.3	122.2	144.2	117.7	112.6	105.6
1929: June	122.4	128.9	121.3	140.8	116.5	112.8	106.0
December	123.4	133.3	120.3	137.8	117.0	113.1	106.0
1930: June	120.4	125.8	119.2	135.6	117.2	112.2	106.1
December	115.8	114.9	115.9	133.1	123.0	107.4	105.7
1931: June	109.8	105.4	110.7	128.4	113.4	100.0	104.7
December	105.7	99.0	99.8	123.5	120.4	94.4	104.3
1932: June	97.9	87.1	93.7	117.7	105.2	88.1	102.2
December	93.4	81.2	88.7	110.7	108.0	80.7	100.0
1933: June	91.2	81.6	86.8	103.6	102.3	77.6	98.0
December	95.5	89.0	96.1	99.3	110.4	89.9	98.8
1934: June	97.7	97.0	97.4	97.3	104.5	92.2	98.1
November 15	97.2	95.6	97.7	97.8	103.8	93.3	97.7
1935: March 15	98.0	98.2	96.3	97.2	104.2	93.4	97.7
July 15	98.2	99.3	96.1	97.1	97.3	93.5	99.4
October 15	99.0	100.2	96.2	97.1	101.6	95.1	99.6
1936: January 15	100.1	102.5	96.9	97.3	101.7	95.2	100.0
April 15	99.2	100.1	97.9	97.4	101.6	95.5	99.4
July 15	100.2	103.6	97.2	97.7	99.8	95.1	99.2
September 15	101.0	104.8	97.4	98.3	101.4	96.5	99.4
December 15	100.8	103.6	98.2	98.7	102.3	97.1	99.3
1937: March 15	102.2	105.7	100.0	99.1	103.0	101.3	99.3
June 15	102.7	106.6	102.1	99.7	99.6	103.9	99.9
September 15	104.0	108.6	103.8	100.7	99.7	106.9	100.3
December 15	101.6	102.2	103.6	101.8	98.5	107.1	99.7
1938: March 15	100.2	97.1	105.0	102.1	99.9	107.5	100.4
June 15	100.6	98.2	104.4	102.3	97.2	104.7	101.8
September 15	100.1	97.3	103.5	102.4	99.6	104.1	100.9
December 15	99.4	95.3	103.1	102.4	100.5	102.5	100.9
1939: March 15	98.2	93.9	99.8	102.6	98.7	101.0	100.7
June 15	98.0	93.7	99.2	102.7	96.5	100.4	100.8
September 15	99.6	97.4	99.7	102.8	97.1	100.8	101.2
December 15	98.6	94.2	101.2	102.8	97.6	103.6	100.8
1940: March 15	98.3	93.2	101.5	103.0	98.6	102.3	100.8
June 15	99.2	95.9	101.3	103.1	96.8	101.9	100.8
September 15	98.7	93.8	101.2	103.3	98.1	102.5	101.5
October 15	98.7	93.5	101.2	103.3	98.5	102.8	101.5
November 15	98.8	93.6	101.2	103.5	98.6	102.5	101.5
December 15	99.1	94.8	101.0	103.5	98.7	101.7	101.5
1941: January 15	99.3	95.0	100.6	103.6	99.7	101.4	101.7
February 15	99.2	94.9	100.1	103.6	99.7	101.6	101.7
March 15	99.6	95.2	101.6	103.9	99.7	102.4	101.7
April 15	100.5	97.0	101.9	104.4	100.1	103.1	102.0
May 15	101.7	100.1	102.3	104.5	100.2	103.4	102.3
June 15	103.3	103.3	103.3	104.5	100.5	105.0	103.1

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

MIDDLE ATLANTIC—PITTSBURGH, PA.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1917: December	99.4	128.5	111.4	91.1	55.7	97.8	69.8
1918: December	118.8	152.6	151.4	98.0	60.8	123.5	81.2
1919: June	121.6	152.3	161.9	103.4	60.9	131.2	81.5
December	134.9	162.0	203.6	105.2	61.1	159.6	89.6
1920: June	149.7	183.1	213.1	122.9	73.3	173.6	98.6
December	138.6	149.1	195.4	123.0	91.6	174.2	102.2
1921: May	128.4	121.6	167.9	141.7	89.0	154.8	105.8
September	125.5	129.7	141.7	141.7	86.6	133.2	103.1
December	123.3	124.0	137.7	141.5	92.6	128.7	103.4
1922: March	118.8	115.5	132.9	141.5	92.4	121.0	100.8
June	119.4	118.9	130.7	142.7	92.4	117.5	100.1
September	118.9	118.3	127.0	142.7	96.3	119.3	99.7
December	120.3	122.9	126.0	142.7	96.2	122.4	99.7
1923: March	120.3	121.2	126.9	142.9	96.4	124.2	100.6
June	123.0	127.6	127.9	146.1	93.8	126.6	100.6
September	123.7	128.2	129.1	146.4	94.2	126.6	101.8
December	123.0	127.4	128.0	146.4	98.5	126.2	99.9
1924: March	121.8	122.1	127.0	146.7	98.1	128.0	101.8
June	123.8	124.0	126.7	156.5	97.3	126.2	101.5
September	124.3	123.6	125.8	156.3	107.5	125.2	102.3
December	125.3	127.3	123.9	156.8	107.0	127.0	102.4
1925: June	127.9	134.5	123.8	159.6	106.5	124.9	102.4
December	130.2	141.7	123.1	159.6	105.8	125.2	102.5
1926: June	129.0	140.2	120.1	159.8	104.7	122.6	102.0
December	128.7	139.8	117.5	159.4	106.9	121.6	102.2
1927: June	128.4	140.0	117.2	159.1	105.1	119.9	102.2
December	126.2	134.0	115.6	158.9	104.7	119.3	102.1
1928: June	124.5	130.2	116.1	167.4	103.4	113.4	102.6
December	125.9	135.4	115.3	156.3	103.6	113.9	102.6
1929: June	125.5	135.8	114.6	153.3	103.4	112.6	103.4
December	124.9	135.0	113.7	152.2	103.6	112.1	103.0
1930: June	122.8	130.0	113.1	160.2	103.1	111.0	103.3
December	116.7	115.7	107.0	149.1	102.7	104.3	103.0
1931: June	109.7	102.0	100.9	142.8	102.0	98.2	102.6
December	105.0	93.3	96.6	138.7	102.4	91.6	101.7
1932: June	97.2	83.0	92.5	123.8	101.1	83.6	99.5
December	93.8	79.5	87.8	117.9	98.8	81.2	98.3
1933: June	90.0	79.7	86.1	101.0	98.5	80.1	96.9
December	93.2	86.3	93.5	97.6	101.7	90.1	97.6
1934: June	95.3	92.8	95.7	94.3	101.2	92.6	98.1
November 15	95.3	94.2	96.0	93.2	100.3	93.5	97.2
1935: March 15	96.9	98.5	96.4	92.7	100.4	94.6	97.6
July 15	97.4	99.1	95.8	93.8	96.5	95.2	99.2
October 15	98.3	100.3	96.0	93.9	99.0	96.3	100.1
1936: January 15	98.7	100.6	96.4	94.3	98.8	96.1	101.0
April 15	97.5	97.7	96.5	94.5	98.9	94.8	100.1
July 15	100.0	103.4	96.8	97.4	97.8	94.1	100.5
September 15	101.2	105.6	97.4	97.5	100.9	96.0	100.6
December 15	100.0	101.6	99.1	97.5	100.7	96.9	100.5
1937: March 15	101.8	105.6	100.0	97.8	100.7	102.0	100.5
June 15	103.6	107.5	102.4	102.8	100.5	103.7	100.4
September 15	105.2	109.5	105.4	102.9	101.4	106.1	101.8
December 15	102.5	102.8	103.8	102.9	101.2	106.3	100.9
1938: March 15	100.8	98.1	102.8	103.2	102.3	104.3	100.7
June 15	101.2	99.4	102.7	104.7	98.4	103.8	100.8
September 15	101.1	99.0	102.6	104.8	99.9	102.2	100.5
December 15	100.3	97.1	101.8	104.7	100.2	102.6	100.1
1939: March 15	97.8	90.8	101.5	104.8	100.3	102.0	98.9
June 15	98.4	92.7	101.5	105.1	100.3	101.2	98.9
September 15	100.1	97.1	101.5	105.0	101.0	101.9	99.1
December 15	98.8	93.3	102.4	105.1	101.2	102.9	98.9
1940: March 15	99.1	93.8	102.9	105.1	101.5	101.8	99.1
June 15	100.6	98.0	102.6	105.7	99.8	101.7	99.2
September 15	100.7	97.0	102.5	105.8	102.8	102.1	100.5
October 15	100.5	96.6	102.6	105.8	102.7	102.2	100.2
November 15	100.6	96.3	102.4	105.8	102.8	102.3	100.8
December 15	101.1	97.8	102.2	105.7	102.8	102.3	100.9
1941: January 15	101.2	98.0	101.9	105.7	103.8	102.2	100.9
February 15	100.8	97.5	100.4	105.7	103.8	102.1	100.9
March 15	101.4	98.5	102.2	105.8	104.0	102.7	100.7
April 15	102.3	101.1	102.4	105.8	104.0	104.3	100.3
May 15	103.4	103.6	102.4	106.3	104.0	104.8	101.0
June 15	105.2	107.3	102.6	106.7	104.5	106.2	102.2

52 CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN LARGE CITIES, 1913-41

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

MIDDLE ATLANTIC—SCRANTON, PA.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1917: December	97.1	126.7	100.2	82.8	75.3	87.1	66.2
1918: December	119.2	157.4	134.7	83.2	93.9	110.6	80.4
1919: June	123.3	156.6	150.0	88.0	94.6	118.1	82.7
December	134.3	160.7	182.5	84.8	99.0	129.7	89.2
1920: June	151.7	195.7	198.2	97.1	108.0	141.8	98.0
December	136.5	155.1	176.9	98.2	125.9	141.1	99.6
1921: May	126.9	128.9	154.7	117.2	122.5	129.4	102.4
September	125.8	139.5	131.6	117.8	124.0	117.2	101.9
December	125.0	138.3	129.4	119.8	125.8	113.8	101.0
1922: March	126.2	127.0	125.5	121.1	124.8	109.5	99.4
June	121.1	128.2	124.5	126.6	126.4	108.2	99.3
September	118.7	122.2	121.4	126.8	127.4	109.2	98.9
December	121.0	128.9	121.0	127.2	126.9	111.9	98.9
1923: March	121.3	128.5	121.8	127.2	124.3	114.8	100.3
June	122.7	130.2	122.0	131.7	124.3	117.3	100.3
September	124.3	134.0	123.6	132.1	124.5	117.0	100.3
December	124.5	132.7	123.5	133.2	131.9	117.5	100.5
1924: March	122.8	127.1	123.4	133.4	130.9	117.9	101.2
June	122.5	124.7	122.5	138.8	127.1	114.6	101.8
September	123.6	127.3	121.9	139.2	131.0	115.8	101.9
December	124.8	130.8	121.4	139.7	132.2	117.2	101.8
1925: June	127.5	138.8	120.6	141.6	128.2	116.6	102.5
December	132.6	149.0	120.5	141.2	150.4	116.6	102.9
1926: June	130.1	144.7	119.8	142.0	133.8	117.0	103.3
December	129.7	143.6	118.6	142.8	134.3	116.4	103.3
1927: June	129.3	144.2	117.5	143.4	129.0	115.3	103.1
December	127.9	139.8	116.6	143.6	131.9	115.1	103.3
1928: June	127.0	138.7	116.5	142.2	127.2	113.3	103.5
December	127.2	138.6	115.6	142.2	129.6	112.6	104.5
1929: June	126.6	139.8	115.5	139.2	124.2	110.2	104.3
December	126.9	142.7	114.0	135.8	126.1	109.7	104.2
1930: June	123.3	134.8	113.8	132.9	120.6	109.7	104.2
December	118.2	122.1	111.0	131.8	125.0	107.0	103.9
1931: June	109.6	105.3	104.1	126.9	121.4	102.9	102.8
December	106.0	99.6	93.1	125.7	127.6	93.4	102.8
1932: June	98.5	88.4	90.7	119.1	109.4	90.3	100.7
December	96.1	84.1	86.1	116.5	115.4	88.0	100.0
1933: June	93.0	84.7	85.1	107.8	100.5	84.9	98.1
December	97.8	92.0	95.9	104.8	110.9	94.1	99.3
1934: June	98.6	94.8	98.5	102.5	104.5	97.3	99.9
November 15	98.4	94.7	97.8	101.7	108.4	97.4	99.0
1935: March 15	99.3	98.8	96.8	101.2	107.5	97.2	99.6
July 15	99.9	99.7	96.9	100.9	101.9	97.3	101.0
October 15	100.3	99.8	97.1	100.8	108.5	98.0	100.1
1936: January 15	101.4	101.8	97.3	100.7	108.6	98.2	101.5
April 15	99.4	99.1	97.4	100.6	101.5	97.0	99.5
July 15	101.4	103.9	97.2	100.6	103.3	97.5	100.2
September 15	102.5	105.8	97.4	100.6	105.6	98.3	100.8
December 15	101.8	103.6	99.1	100.4	106.7	98.7	100.1
1937: March 15	102.1	104.9	100.6	100.6	97.4	104.5	100.2
June 15	102.9	107.2	101.3	100.5	93.6	106.3	100.8
September 15	103.8	107.9	103.5	100.4	96.5	108.1	101.1
December 15	101.2	101.0	103.3	100.3	98.2	107.9	100.9
1938: March 15	99.7	98.0	102.2	100.0	98.2	103.7	100.5
June 15	99.6	99.1	101.9	99.8	95.2	100.2	100.3
September 15	97.7	95.0	101.9	98.8	96.4	97.4	99.9
December 15	97.9	95.9	101.5	98.9	96.7	98.5	98.8
1939: March 15	96.9	93.6	101.5	98.9	96.7	97.6	98.5
June 15	96.4	93.1	101.4	98.5	93.9	97.3	98.4
September 15	98.7	99.0	101.4	98.2	94.4	97.5	99.0
December 15	97.4	95.1	101.8	97.9	94.6	99.9	98.9
1940: March 15	98.4	96.4	101.9	98.2	96.3	98.9	100.8
June 15	98.7	98.3	101.7	98.1	94.7	98.2	100.0
September 15	98.6	97.1	101.8	98.1	96.3	98.9	100.6
December 15	99.4	99.1	101.7	98.2	96.3	99.6	100.7
1941: January 15	(1)	97.5	(1)	(1)	96.3	(1)	(1)
February 15	(1)	97.7	(1)	(1)	96.3	(1)	(1)
March 15	99.1	97.6	102.1	98.4	96.3	100.8	101.2
April 15	(1)	100.4	(1)	(1)	96.3	(1)	(1)
May 15	(1)	102.9	(1)	(1)	96.1	(1)	(1)
June 15	102.8	105.2	104.9	98.3	96.7	106.9	102.5

¹ Monthly data not available.

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

EAST NORTH CENTRAL—CHICAGO, ILL.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1914: December	72.8	77.8	79.7	91.6	70.7	60.2	51.9
1915: December	74.6	79.6	85.6	91.5	70.1	63.8	53.4
1916: December	84.7	96.1	98.9	92.2	75.4	72.3	62.0
1917: December	98.5	116.3	120.0	92.9	84.3	88.8	73.6
1918: December	119.0	139.1	190.3	94.0	96.9	125.8	82.4
1919: June	121.5	136.5	204.8	98.9	95.9	136.7	83.9
December	138.0	150.8	258.1	104.4	99.0	166.2	95.6
1920: June	151.7	179.7	243.2	123.8	114.8	190.3	97.3
December	137.6	135.3	206.0	136.4	129.7	184.2	102.0
1921: May	130.7	114.8	177.4	163.2	116.9	158.0	103.0
September	129.5	122.8	148.2	164.7	118.1	143.3	102.5
December	127.6	119.6	138.9	168.5	119.8	140.8	100.9
1922: March	123.3	113.0	132.9	168.6	109.4	129.2	100.0
June	123.6	115.9	129.9	171.7	109.9	125.6	97.5
September	123.6	114.0	132.1	171.8	116.2	125.0	97.2
December	124.8	115.5	133.4	173.0	117.1	132.7	96.9
1923: March	125.1	114.9	136.4	173.2	114.8	136.8	97.2
June	126.4	117.8	137.2	176.0	109.5	140.4	97.4
September	128.7	123.3	140.2	176.0	111.1	140.8	97.6
December	128.8	121.6	140.2	179.0	112.6	140.3	97.6
1924: March	128.1	120.0	139.3	179.4	111.5	139.5	97.6
June	129.1	119.8	137.5	187.2	108.2	133.8	99.0
September	129.7	122.1	136.1	187.1	108.8	133.4	99.0
December	130.4	124.0	133.7	188.5	110.4	133.7	99.0
1925: June	132.7	130.9	132.1	188.3	108.8	131.4	100.6
December	135.2	137.2	131.7	187.2	117.2	131.6	100.6
1926: June	133.5	137.0	129.6	182.7	109.9	127.9	100.8
December	133.4	136.8	129.0	180.2	116.2	126.0	101.6
1927: June	133.2	139.0	126.4	177.6	111.1	123.6	102.1
December	129.9	131.1	122.5	174.0	112.5	123.1	103.6
1928: June	128.3	130.3	122.1	171.1	106.9	118.0	103.0
December	128.7	131.2	121.2	168.2	110.6	118.8	104.7
1929: June	128.2	132.3	120.7	165.2	106.5	118.9	104.7
December	129.3	136.2	118.9	162.3	110.8	118.7	105.3
1930: June	126.7	130.3	117.7	160.4	107.1	115.7	106.2
December	129.9	118.5	109.3	156.7	109.4	110.0	106.1
1931: June	113.4	103.9	103.8	150.6	105.7	101.0	105.5
December	103.8	99.2	95.2	143.4	107.8	91.0	103.1
1932: June	99.0	86.3	88.4	127.1	100.5	82.6	100.8
December	93.8	79.9	85.7	114.4	101.9	81.1	100.2
1933: June	90.3	81.4	84.5	99.6	90.6	81.6	98.5
December	92.1	85.2	93.2	93.5	90.3	90.3	98.4
1934: June	92.6	88.8	95.8	91.5	94.2	91.6	97.0
November 15	93.5	91.1	95.8	91.0	98.1	92.5	96.8
1935: March 15	97.1	100.2	97.5	91.1	99.2	92.7	97.3
July 15	97.3	100.2	98.0	91.3	98.4	93.5	97.8
October 15	97.2	99.7	98.0	91.5	99.0	95.1	97.6
1936: January 15	97.7	100.9	98.3	92.1	97.6	95.4	97.6
April 15	96.9	97.9	98.4	92.4	99.3	95.1	98.1
July 15	98.7	102.0	98.3	94.1	96.9	95.1	98.6
September 15	100.5	106.0	99.3	94.4	98.0	96.5	98.9
December 15	99.5	101.8	100.2	95.2	99.1	98.0	99.4
1937: March 15	101.3	104.9	101.5	95.5	100.1	101.2	100.7
June 15	103.6	107.3	102.6	100.6	98.4	104.1	102.4
September 15	105.1	109.6	105.4	101.3	99.9	107.3	102.7
December 15	103.3	102.9	104.8	104.2	100.6	107.8	102.7
1938: March 15	101.1	97.3	101.8	104.7	103.4	104.6	102.5
June 15	102.2	99.2	101.0	108.0	100.8	103.0	102.6
September 15	102.1	99.0	100.2	108.2	102.0	102.1	102.6
December 15	100.8	96.3	99.6	108.5	103.2	102.2	100.9
1939: March 15	99.4	93.5	99.0	108.5	103.3	102.1	99.7
June 15	98.9	93.1	99.0	108.4	98.7	102.4	99.6
September 15	100.7	97.4	98.9	108.4	100.3	103.2	100.1
December 15	99.8	94.6	99.5	108.5	102.6	103.3	99.7
1940: March 15	99.7	94.2	99.9	108.5	102.8	101.5	99.7
June 15	101.4	99.5	99.8	108.6	97.9	101.7	100.2
September 15	100.9	97.6	99.4	108.7	98.9	102.3	100.6
October 15	100.9	97.1	99.6	108.8	99.3	102.3	100.8
November 15	101.0	95.9	99.6	108.8	100.3	102.4	100.8
December 15	101.0	97.2	99.5	108.9	100.5	102.0	101.0
1941: January 15	101.3	98.2	98.5	108.9	100.5	102.0	101.0
February 15	101.3	97.9	98.9	109.1	100.5	102.0	100.9
March 15	101.5	98.4	100.0	109.1	100.5	102.5	100.8
April 15	102.5	100.5	100.5	109.3	100.3	104.0	101.1
May 15	103.2	101.9	100.8	110.3	100.3	104.9	101.2
June 15	104.8	105.8	101.4	110.3	100.4	106.0	101.6

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

EAST NORTH CENTRAL—CINCINNATI, OHIO

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1917: December	97.0	125.6	116.7	90.2	63.8	90.4	68.1
1918: December	113.4	144.9	156.1	90.4	70.1	113.6	82.0
1919: June	118.6	153.7	173.0	90.9	67.3	118.0	83.0
December	131.2	157.2	214.9	101.8	70.8	136.6	95.6
1920: June	147.0	190.8	229.5	102.5	80.9	158.6	100.5
December	131.4	142.9	202.4	112.8	85.5	150.7	104.5
1921: May	119.9	123.3	173.8	115.1	73.8	126.3	103.7
September	117.6	131.8	143.0	115.7	73.7	113.2	101.0
December	113.5	120.1	132.9	115.9	90.8	110.6	100.3
1922: March	111.1	118.3	124.5	117.6	86.5	105.5	98.4
June	112.9	124.9	122.4	118.2	86.2	104.7	98.1
September	111.2	115.1	123.1	120.5	100.9	104.6	97.8
December	111.5	115.3	123.1	122.0	102.7	105.9	97.2
1923: March	112.7	115.7	126.8	124.8	101.1	109.7	97.5
June	115.3	123.2	126.9	126.9	96.9	112.4	97.3
September	115.8	123.4	127.4	128.3	96.7	113.7	97.7
December	115.3	120.0	127.4	131.4	97.6	114.1	97.6
1924: March	115.6	118.7	125.8	134.2	95.2	114.4	99.6
June	115.6	120.4	134.1	134.7	88.8	111.4	100.1
September	115.5	117.9	120.9	135.6	88.5	111.5	102.5
December	115.9	119.0	118.4	135.4	92.1	111.4	103.7
1925: June	122.1	134.4	118.1	136.4	102.7	111.5	105.6
December	123.0	139.7	115.4	137.0	108.7	109.7	102.1
1926: June	123.4	141.0	115.3	139.7	103.4	106.4	102.5
December	122.4	135.2	114.7	140.7	117.1	105.7	102.5
1927: June	124.8	144.6	114.0	141.5	106.3	105.0	102.2
December	119.6	129.1	112.1	142.5	106.4	105.4	102.2
1928: June	120.3	132.5	112.1	141.7	102.7	104.3	102.0
December	119.4	130.4	110.2	141.7	103.1	103.7	101.9
1929: June	121.1	136.0	109.9	141.6	102.5	102.7	102.0
December	122.2	137.8	109.2	141.4	109.0	102.2	103.0
1930: June	120.6	135.2	108.4	139.4	104.3	100.9	103.2
December	115.3	122.0	106.5	137.9	108.2	98.3	101.8
1931: June	108.0	106.8	96.2	134.7	101.5	90.0	103.2
December	103.6	99.1	90.5	129.8	105.0	85.8	102.4
1932: June	95.8	84.3	88.3	121.0	98.7	80.2	101.2
December	92.0	78.6	85.3	113.0	102.0	76.1	100.5
1933: June	90.6	82.2	83.2	102.7	96.4	79.3	98.2
December	93.2	85.3	89.2	100.4	105.7	86.9	99.2
1934: June	94.8	91.1	91.3	98.3	103.2	89.4	98.3
November 15	95.4	93.9	91.7	96.7	102.9	90.5	97.4
1935: March 15	98.6	101.5	94.4	96.5	105.3	92.6	97.4
July 15	98.5	102.4	94.3	96.5	96.5	92.2	98.1
October 15	99.0	103.4	94.0	96.6	99.3	93.2	98.1
1936: January 15	99.6	103.9	94.8	96.8	102.3	92.6	98.6
April 15	98.2	99.9	95.2	96.9	100.1	93.3	98.7
July 15	100.6	106.0	95.1	97.1	99.9	95.5	99.2
September 15	101.7	106.8	95.2	97.5	99.2	96.1	99.3
December 15	99.9	101.4	96.5	99.0	100.7	98.1	99.1
1937: March 15	102.7	106.4	101.3	99.7	103.3	104.1	100.0
June 15	103.1	107.0	102.7	100.3	99.4	105.4	100.3
September 15	104.4	107.4	107.3	101.5	98.7	107.8	101.3
December 15	102.9	101.7	107.2	102.2	101.4	108.1	102.3
1938: March 15	100.6	96.0	104.9	102.9	101.4	107.4	101.7
June 15	100.5	97.3	103.7	103.1	98.1	103.8	101.6
September 15	100.3	96.9	103.1	103.2	99.6	102.3	101.6
December 15	99.1	94.1	102.8	103.0	99.3	103.0	100.9
1939: March 15	98.2	92.0	102.2	102.5	99.3	102.3	100.7
June 15	97.3	90.3	102.1	102.4	96.3	101.3	100.6
September 15	99.4	95.4	102.2	102.3	98.4	102.3	101.1
December 15	98.2	91.7	102.8	102.1	99.7	104.0	100.8
1940: March 15	98.4	92.6	103.9	102.2	99.7	100.7	100.4
June 15	98.8	94.5	104.0	102.2	96.6	99.8	100.5
September 15	99.9	96.6	103.7	102.2	98.6	100.3	101.4
October 15	99.1	94.5	103.7	102.2	99.0	100.4	101.1
November 15	99.1	94.5	103.7	102.2	99.0	100.4	101.1
December 15	99.6	95.8	103.6	102.3	99.2	100.1	101.2
1941: January 15	99.7	96.5	102.0	102.3	99.4	100.3	101.3
February 15	99.7	96.5	102.1	102.3	99.4	100.8	101.2
March 15	100.5	97.6	104.4	102.5	99.4	101.8	101.4
April 15	101.6	100.1	104.6	102.7	99.4	103.2	101.7
May 15	102.0	100.9	104.4	102.8	98.4	104.6	102.0
June 15	103.9	104.8	104.6	102.8	99.8	107.3	103.3

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

EAST NORTH CENTRAL—CLEVELAND, OHIO

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1914: December	66.6	82.5	69.3	90.1	40.0	58.8	45.0
1915: December	67.9	85.1	70.7	90.2	40.1	61.5	45.7
1916: December	77.7	103.2	81.8	90.9	44.0	70.3	53.6
1917: December	92.2	124.9	99.6	100.3	50.7	86.8	64.4
1918: December	110.7	148.0	140.4	105.0	60.8	118.9	75.3
1919: June	115.5	149.7	156.1	109.7	59.2	127.5	78.7
December	129.1	160.4	188.0	126.0	65.2	156.0	83.7
1920: June	145.8	191.5	197.6	132.7	76.1	168.3	98.1
December	138.2	147.2	177.5	162.2	77.8	162.6	105.4
1921: May	127.0	120.2	155.3	169.5	75.8	137.3	103.4
September	124.0	129.7	132.3	164.7	76.8	123.4	100.6
December	121.5	122.8	128.8	163.3	81.5	118.0	100.5
1922: March	115.2	115.5	123.0	155.0	80.9	110.7	95.1
June	115.6	120.4	119.5	152.8	80.9	110.3	94.9
September	114.3	115.0	117.5	153.3	85.4	113.0	94.3
December	117.0	120.6	118.5	156.8	86.5	120.3	94.3
1923: March	117.8	119.7	122.8	156.6	87.2	128.5	94.3
June	120.6	125.5	123.1	156.6	100.6	134.9	93.7
September	122.3	129.2	124.5	157.4	100.3	135.4	94.9
December	121.5	123.3	124.5	161.0	98.8	134.7	96.0
1924: March	120.4	120.3	124.2	161.4	98.1	130.8	95.8
June	119.8	120.1	123.7	160.1	97.0	128.1	95.8
September	120.5	124.3	121.5	160.3	97.2	125.0	95.7
December	120.3	124.2	119.9	160.9	97.6	125.4	95.5
1925: June	123.1	136.0	119.2	159.3	97.6	124.5	95.6
December	124.0	137.8	119.2	158.2	107.5	125.4	95.3
1926: June	124.3	142.3	118.3	154.6	104.9	121.1	95.4
December	123.2	138.2	116.7	154.8	108.3	120.6	96.8
1927: June	123.5	141.0	116.1	150.9	105.6	119.4	97.2
December	120.2	131.1	115.1	149.8	105.7	116.3	97.2
1928: June	119.9	132.8	114.9	145.8	104.5	111.7	98.2
December	118.4	128.3	113.6	144.6	105.5	111.2	98.6
1929: June	119.3	132.5	113.6	143.7	104.2	111.3	98.1
December	118.1	128.7	113.1	143.2	105.2	110.9	98.3
1930: June	118.1	127.6	112.0	140.9	104.1	110.3	101.5
December	112.0	112.6	105.4	139.9	105.0	103.1	101.0
1931: June	104.3	97.5	98.3	133.9	103.2	96.6	98.5
December	100.4	90.5	94.8	127.0	103.8	93.0	98.6
1932: June	95.5	82.9	90.3	117.0	102.6	93.2	99.6
December	96.4	76.8	86.9	106.5	102.2	90.0	96.8
1933: June	89.1	79.7	86.2	95.6	100.1	82.0	95.4
December	91.5	85.7	92.7	91.1	102.4	89.7	95.7
1934: June	93.4	90.5	94.7	89.1	102.6	94.1	96.4
November 15	93.7	92.0	94.2	90.8	96.9	93.4	96.2
1935: March 15	96.9	99.6	96.6	90.6	97.6	96.0	97.8
July 15	97.0	99.7	96.0	90.8	96.0	95.5	98.3
October 15	97.4	100.2	96.9	91.2	97.1	95.9	98.5
1936: January 15	97.2	99.4	96.8	91.3	97.6	96.4	98.4
April 15	96.8	97.5	97.3	91.6	98.7	95.1	98.6
July 15	98.6	102.5	97.3	92.3	97.4	96.9	99.0
September 15	100.0	105.6	97.8	94.4	97.6	96.8	99.2
December 15	98.4	99.2	98.8	95.3	98.7	97.9	99.2
1937: March 15	100.5	102.4	101.6	96.3	98.6	102.9	100.5
June 15	102.8	106.0	102.4	101.9	97.1	105.6	100.7
September 15	104.3	107.2	106.1	104.6	98.5	107.7	101.0
December 15	102.9	100.6	105.0	107.4	98.5	107.8	102.0
1938: March 15	101.1	97.3	102.4	107.4	99.6	102.3	101.4
June 15	101.8	99.7	102.0	107.1	98.0	102.0	101.7
September 15	101.9	100.1	101.5	107.1	99.3	101.2	101.7
December 15	101.4	99.4	101.3	107.1	99.6	100.8	101.0
1939: March 15	101.0	96.5	100.5	107.1	109.1	100.7	100.9
June 15	100.8	96.1	100.3	107.4	107.4	100.3	100.9
September 15	101.7	98.9	100.5	107.7	108.6	99.8	100.6
December 15	100.9	95.7	101.5	107.6	109.6	102.0	100.3
1940: March 15	100.7	95.9	102.0	107.6	109.5	100.9	99.2
June 15	101.5	99.0	102.0	107.9	107.6	100.3	99.3
September 15	102.2	100.4	101.8	108.0	107.5	100.1	100.1
October 15	101.5	97.8	101.8	108.0	108.5	99.7	100.5
November 15	101.2	96.7	101.8	108.0	108.9	100.3	100.4
December 15	102.0	98.7	101.8	108.1	108.9	100.9	100.6
1941: January 15	102.1	99.2	101.5	108.1	108.9	101.2	100.5
February 15	102.2	99.3	101.3	108.4	108.9	102.3	100.5
March 15	102.9	100.3	102.1	109.0	108.9	104.2	100.7
April 15	103.6	102.1	102.3	109.3	108.9	104.4	100.9
May 15	104.3	103.4	102.5	110.0	109.1	106.5	101.1
June 15	106.2	107.8	102.9	110.2	109.2	108.6	102.3

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

EAST NORTH CENTRAL—DETROIT, MICH.

[1935-39 average = 100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1914: December	69.1	81.3	68.8	80.7	67.7	62.1	48.0
1915: December	71.4	84.5	70.4	82.3	68.8	67.5	49.7
1916: December	83.4	101.2	81.8	94.8	74.4	77.3	58.7
1917: December	101.2	126.8	101.0	106.9	88.1	93.4	72.0
1918: December	120.9	148.4	147.1	112.1	99.9	128.7	82.9
1919: June	126.2	153.5	155.0	117.1	99.9	142.3	86.6
December	141.7	163.7	193.9	129.2	106.9	169.2	96.1
1920: June	163.2	199.6	212.5	136.1	118.4	190.4	115.9
December	150.9	144.5	190.0	167.8	138.4	176.3	117.2
1921: May	135.0	119.1	161.1	162.4	124.3	145.3	115.3
September	131.3	128.8	137.6	158.6	123.1	126.0	111.4
December	127.5	123.0	132.5	154.1	120.2	122.2	110.8
1922: March	123.1	117.0	125.7	151.6	117.8	113.4	108.7
June	123.7	123.0	124.8	150.7	118.6	109.3	106.3
September	123.3	117.7	124.7	151.3	128.8	111.7	106.7
December	124.6	119.8	123.8	154.9	132.3	112.4	106.4
1923: March	125.7	119.4	126.0	151.1	130.8	124.5	107.3
June	128.0	124.8	126.6	158.8	126.8	127.7	107.7
September	130.4	130.5	126.8	160.6	125.9	127.2	109.6
December	129.4	122.6	127.5	167.4	125.2	127.4	109.7
1924: March	128.6	120.7	127.1	167.2	122.8	128.3	109.4
June	128.7	123.6	125.5	165.8	123.1	126.3	109.1
September	127.4	123.3	122.6	164.7	123.4	123.0	107.5
December	127.3	122.9	121.2	164.4	123.7	123.0	108.3
1925: June	130.0	136.9	120.6	160.3	121.1	120.5	108.9
December	130.1	141.9	120.3	159.5	136.1	120.2	108.9
1926: June	130.7	142.7	119.3	157.7	119.4	119.1	108.9
December	129.2	137.7	117.7	157.7	126.4	117.1	106.4
1927: June	129.7	143.7	115.8	152.9	117.4	116.0	108.1
December	125.5	132.1	112.9	148.5	119.7	114.7	109.6
1928: June	123.8	129.8	113.1	144.5	117.2	112.6	109.9
December	123.9	129.6	111.8	143.7	119.8	112.5	111.0
1929: June	125.1	134.9	111.8	143.0	117.0	112.5	110.7
December	124.7	133.0	111.3	143.4	120.2	111.4	110.7
1930: June	121.8	127.9	109.8	139.7	113.2	109.7	111.0
December	113.3	112.5	103.4	129.0	115.8	103.4	108.1
1931: June	105.3	98.7	99.1	117.3	109.3	93.6	107.4
December	98.7	90.7	91.6	105.7	107.8	92.7	104.7
1932: June	91.3	79.5	87.3	95.0	99.0	82.4	103.8
December	86.2	73.8	86.6	81.5	99.6	82.1	101.2
1933: June	83.5	78.2	83.3	71.5	93.1	81.3	96.4
December	87.6	85.4	94.4	67.6	100.3	91.0	97.8
1934: June	90.8	93.6	97.0	69.4	100.4	94.5	97.1
November 15	91.2	91.0	97.1	75.3	102.5	94.4	96.8
1935: March 15	94.2	98.6	96.5	77.8	102.5	93.8	97.5
July 15	94.9	99.6	96.2	80.5	101.0	94.3	97.7
October 15	95.5	99.4	96.2	85.0	104.7	94.7	95.9
1936: January 15	96.5	101.0	97.1	86.9	104.1	95.4	96.0
April 15	96.4	98.2	97.0	89.3	103.7	96.0	97.3
July 15	99.2	104.0	97.5	93.3	101.6	96.8	98.4
September 15	100.1	105.5	98.3	94.9	101.7	97.2	98.2
December 15	99.5	101.1	98.5	99.8	100.2	97.3	98.1
1937: March 15	102.7	106.1	101.0	101.3	99.7	103.0	101.1
June 15	105.3	109.3	102.4	107.4	97.9	104.4	102.4
September 15	106.1	109.2	104.9	109.3	98.0	105.4	102.9
December 15	106.4	103.8	105.9	114.8	99.8	107.4	105.2
1938: March 15	104.2	99.7	103.3	113.6	100.6	106.2	103.7
June 15	103.0	99.8	102.0	111.2	95.7	102.2	103.2
September 15	101.5	96.7	100.7	109.6	97.3	101.6	102.7
December 15	100.7	96.0	100.9	109.1	98.7	101.2	100.7
1939: March 15	99.8	94.0	100.8	108.4	98.7	101.3	100.2
June 15	99.1	92.4	100.9	108.0	96.5	101.5	100.2
September 15	100.2	96.2	100.1	107.8	97.5	101.3	99.9
December 15	99.8	94.1	101.7	107.8	98.9	102.8	99.8
1940: March 15	99.9	94.5	102.0	107.9	98.8	100.3	99.9
June 15	100.9	98.3	101.8	107.7	97.0	99.5	99.9
September 15	100.5	96.0	101.2	107.9	98.9	99.2	100.7
October 15	100.6	95.5	101.6	107.9	99.1	99.6	101.6
November 15	100.4	94.8	101.6	107.9	99.2	99.6	101.6
December 15	100.9	95.8	101.9	108.5	99.4	99.4	101.8
1941: January 15	101.1	97.0	101.0	108.5	97.9	99.6	101.9
February 15	101.3	97.2	101.0	108.7	98.3	99.6	102.0
March 15	102.1	98.4	102.6	109.1	98.3	102.7	102.2
April 15	103.4	101.3	102.7	109.7	98.3	102.7	102.2
May 15	103.5	100.7	102.8	110.0	99.8	103.6	102.2
June 15	106.4	107.0	103.2	111.3	101.9	106.4	104.6

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

EAST NORTH CENTRAL—INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1917: December	101.2	130.4	116.4	110.5	79.4	96.9	69.4
1918: December	120.1	153.6	154.1	112.3	95.2	115.2	84.6
1919: June	123.1	155.2	163.1	113.4	92.7	121.0	88.0
December	138.5	170.3	202.3	123.3	101.1	143.8	95.9
1920: June	158.3	218.4	218.7	131.4	115.7	162.3	97.5
December	139.4	146.7	200.5	146.9	127.3	158.0	102.3
1921: March	126.4	121.4	169.7	151.8	118.7	131.1	102.2
September	126.7	136.2	141.4	156.3	117.2	121.1	101.6
December	122.1	123.7	135.2	158.9	113.2	118.7	101.4
1922: March	118.9	119.9	129.1	157.1	107.1	110.4	101.1
June	121.2	128.0	125.6	156.1	115.1	110.2	100.9
September	120.6	119.5	126.0	156.6	136.1	110.7	101.3
December	121.2	118.7	126.4	159.2	137.8	113.1	101.8
1923: March	122.4	120.9	129.8	159.7	134.3	117.8	102.0
June	123.5	127.7	129.9	159.8	123.1	119.4	101.3
September	125.9	131.7	131.6	161.2	122.6	119.8	104.0
December	123.2	124.8	132.0	162.5	112.4	120.2	103.5
1924: March	122.4	122.6	131.3	162.7	113.3	120.6	103.0
June	122.5	122.8	130.2	161.9	109.8	117.7	105.1
September	123.8	126.6	129.0	162.2	108.6	117.7	106.5
December	123.9	126.3	128.5	162.1	112.4	117.8	106.3
1925: June	125.5	135.1	127.8	159.2	106.4	116.9	106.7
December	128.5	144.4	125.1	156.6	115.1	118.0	106.9
1926: June	126.8	144.5	125.0	152.8	106.4	116.9	105.2
December	125.8	140.4	122.7	150.8	117.4	116.2	105.3
1927: June	127.4	148.7	123.2	148.7	106.9	114.4	105.6
December	122.2	133.1	121.4	147.4	106.6	113.9	105.9
1928: June	121.6	134.8	121.4	145.1	102.6	110.2	105.6
December	121.0	132.9	120.1	144.1	105.1	109.1	105.4
1929: June	121.1	135.3	119.9	141.9	100.2	109.2	105.6
December	122.4	139.4	119.2	141.3	104.1	108.3	105.4
1930: June	120.8	137.6	117.8	139.1	99.1	105.6	105.3
December	114.0	118.0	114.5	136.9	103.4	102.3	104.3
1931: June	105.7	102.0	104.3	129.1	98.4	93.4	103.7
December	101.3	96.1	93.8	123.0	98.3	84.9	103.5
1932: June	95.1	85.2	89.7	114.3	89.1	80.4	103.0
December	91.3	80.6	86.7	103.2	93.2	78.4	100.4
1933: June	90.1	84.3	86.2	94.3	90.6	80.9	97.3
December	93.2	87.2	95.9	91.4	100.3	90.5	97.8
1934: June	95.0	93.6	97.3	89.3	100.3	92.2	97.5
November 15	94.4	90.4	96.6	89.5	104.2	93.4	97.5
1935: March 15	97.1	98.2	95.9	89.5	103.9	93.5	99.1
July 15	97.4	99.6	95.9	90.0	99.6	93.8	99.5
October 15	98.4	101.5	95.9	90.5	103.0	94.4	99.6
1936: January 15	98.9	102.7	96.2	91.3	101.5	95.3	99.7
April 15	97.9	98.1	95.6	92.9	103.5	95.7	99.7
July 15	98.8	102.3	95.2	94.0	99.5	96.0	99.5
September 15	100.2	105.6	96.0	95.1	99.8	96.6	99.5
December 15	100.0	103.7	98.8	96.3	99.4	97.0	99.3
1937: March 15	101.9	106.2	100.9	97.2	101.0	103.6	100.1
June 15	103.4	109.3	102.4	100.6	98.7	104.9	100.1
September 15	104.4	108.1	105.9	104.3	99.2	108.5	100.8
December 15	103.5	102.5	107.3	106.6	100.8	108.7	101.2
1938: March 15	101.5	97.3	104.4	106.7	102.9	106.4	100.9
June 15	101.1	98.4	103.5	106.6	97.6	101.9	101.0
September 15	101.0	97.9	102.5	106.9	99.0	101.6	101.0
December 15	100.0	95.9	101.5	107.2	99.2	100.7	100.1
1939: March 15	99.3	94.0	100.8	107.2	100.0	100.6	99.9
June 15	98.4	92.2	100.6	107.5	95.0	100.7	100.0
September 15	99.7	96.0	100.8	108.4	95.7	100.9	99.9
December 15	99.6	94.0	101.7	109.2	97.6	102.9	99.7
1940: March 15	99.6	94.0	103.4	109.4	97.8	100.0	99.4
June 15	100.2	96.7	103.3	109.8	95.3	99.3	99.5
September 15	100.7	96.7	102.6	110.3	97.4	99.6	100.7
December 15	102.0	98.8	102.5	111.3	100.0	99.7	101.5
1941: January 15	(1)	98.2	(1)	(1)	100.1	(1)	(1)
February 15	(1)	97.9	(1)	(1)	100.1	(1)	(1)
March 15	(1)	98.8	103.0	111.8	100.1	102.0	101.4
April 15	(1)	101.1	(1)	(1)	100.1	(1)	(1)
May 15	(1)	103.5	(1)	(1)	99.9	(1)	(1)
June 15	105.6	106.5	103.8	114.2	100.0	107.9	102.3

1 Monthly data not available.

58 CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN LARGE CITIES, 1913-41

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

EAST NORTH CENTRAL—MILWAUKEE, WIS.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1935: March 15.....	197.4	98.3	(2)	96.0	100.4	(2)	(2)
July 15.....	197.4	97.9	(2)	96.2	98.1	(2)	(2)
October 15.....	198.1	98.9	(2)	97.0	100.8	(2)	(2)
1936: January 15.....	198.5	99.7	(2)	97.2	101.7	(2)	(2)
April 15.....	198.1	98.0	(2)	97.5	101.7	(2)	(2)
July 15.....	199.6	102.7	(2)	97.8	99.0	(2)	(2)
September 15.....	1101.2	106.1	(2)	98.1	100.6	(2)	(2)
December 15.....	1100.4	102.2	(2)	98.3	102.0	(2)	(2)
1937: March 15.....	1102.4	105.9	(2)	99.3	102.0	(2)	(2)
June 15.....	1104.3	109.6	(2)	100.4	100.5	(2)	(2)
September 15.....	1105.1	109.0	(2)	101.8	103.0	(2)	(2)
December 15.....	1103.5	103.7	(2)	102.1	103.0	(2)	(2)
1938: March 15.....	1101.7	99.6	(2)	102.5	103.1	(2)	(2)
June 15.....	1101.6	101.6	(2)	102.6	95.9	(2)	(2)
September 15.....	1100.3	97.7	(2)	102.6	97.4	(2)	(2)
December 15.....	199.6	96.8	(2)	102.7	98.8	(2)	(2)
1939: March 15.....	98.3	94.2	99.0	102.7	98.8	102.2	99.0
June 15.....	97.5	92.6	99.0	102.6	96.4	102.2	98.9
September 15.....	99.1	96.2	98.9	102.7	97.6	102.3	100.0
December 15.....	98.1	92.7	99.2	102.7	99.4	102.5	99.8
1940: March 15.....	98.0	92.8	99.4	102.2	99.7	100.2	99.8
June 15.....	99.5	98.1	99.4	102.2	97.2	100.0	100.0
September 15.....	98.8	95.1	99.2	102.3	98.1	100.2	100.7
October 15.....	(3)	94.6	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
November 15.....	(3)	94.3	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
December 15.....	99.1	95.1	99.1	102.5	99.9	99.8	101.1
1941: January 15.....	(3)	95.9	(3)	(2)	99.9	(2)	(2)
February 15.....	(3)	95.4	(3)	(2)	99.9	(2)	(2)
March 15.....	99.5	96.3	99.3	102.7	99.9	101.3	101.0
April 15.....	(3)	99.2	(3)	(2)	99.9	(2)	(2)
May 15.....	(3)	101.1	(3)	(2)	99.9	(2)	(2)
June 15.....	103.6	106.5	99.9	103.1	100.6	105.7	102.4

¹ Estimated on the basis of Milwaukee prices for food, rent, fuel, and electricity and on the assumption that the cost of clothing, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services in Milwaukee changed as did those costs in Chicago.

² Milwaukee prices for these groups not available until 1939. Indexes for Milwaukee beginning in March 1939 linked to Chicago indexes for earlier periods.

³ Monthly data not available.

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

WEST NORTH CENTRAL—KANSAS CITY, MO.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1917: December	103.9	129.6	112.5	111.0	90.2	109.1	73.4
1918: December	123.7	152.0	158.3	116.9	106.4	143.1	84.8
1919: June	124.4	148.4	162.8	118.4	98.8	150.5	88.6
December	143.1	163.0	213.7	139.8	115.0	176.6	96.5
1920: June	159.8	200.8	230.1	143.6	121.9	188.8	100.6
December	145.6	146.2	198.4	181.9	139.9	184.1	102.9
1921: May	134.2	125.2	171.4	183.1	129.2	163.7	103.0
September	131.4	131.1	143.9	184.4	129.6	144.9	101.4
December	129.4	126.6	139.7	188.3	128.6	137.7	101.0
1922: March	122.6	116.6	132.1	182.8	122.7	125.7	97.7
June	122.5	120.7	130.4	176.9	122.9	121.8	97.1
September	121.2	115.7	129.1	175.1	132.7	120.4	97.1
December	122.3	118.0	129.0	179.1	126.4	122.3	97.8
1923: March	122.4	117.4	128.9	178.7	125.0	132.3	97.9
June	122.1	119.8	128.9	170.5	122.7	133.7	98.2
September	123.0	122.1	129.7	170.8	121.9	134.2	98.8
December	123.4	120.4	129.6	174.0	123.3	133.8	99.9
1924: March	122.1	118.3	128.6	172.1	122.6	132.6	99.3
June	120.7	118.0	127.5	165.9	121.3	127.5	99.3
September	120.3	119.0	126.2	163.9	121.6	126.7	98.8
December	121.3	123.4	126.0	162.2	119.9	126.7	98.5
1925: June	123.2	131.1	125.4	156.0	119.8	126.2	100.1
December	125.0	139.0	122.9	154.8	119.3	124.5	100.0
1926: June	124.1	138.8	122.3	150.8	116.7	123.1	100.0
December	121.8	132.9	119.6	148.8	120.4	120.9	100.0
1927: June	121.7	136.4	118.6	143.2	117.1	118.5	100.2
December	117.6	124.5	116.7	142.4	116.3	117.5	100.2
1928: June	117.6	128.3	115.6	138.5	116.1	116.6	99.0
December	117.0	125.0	115.8	137.4	114.4	115.2	101.1
1929: June	116.8	126.7	115.2	134.4	113.9	114.7	100.5
December	117.9	132.2	114.6	133.3	111.7	112.8	100.4
1930: June	116.2	127.4	114.2	132.5	111.8	111.4	100.4
December	113.4	113.1	113.7	132.9	110.0	107.9	105.9
1931: June	108.9	102.4	110.6	130.3	108.0	102.4	105.7
December	104.3	95.1	101.4	129.0	103.1	96.6	104.4
1932: June	97.2	83.3	93.3	120.0	101.0	89.5	101.0
December	94.6	81.9	88.2	114.1	98.7	86.1	99.7
1933: June	92.6	83.9	86.9	102.2	97.4	87.0	98.0
December	93.9	85.2	85.4	99.4	98.9	96.2	97.5
1934: June	96.2	91.1	97.0	97.0	100.3	95.1	96.6
November 15	96.7	96.0	96.7	96.6	100.2	95.4	96.9
1935: March 15	98.0	100.4	96.7	96.3	100.4	95.5	97.0
July 15	97.3	98.5	96.1	96.3	99.0	95.5	96.9
October 15	98.0	100.5	96.9	97.1	100.2	97.0	96.1
1936: January 15	98.7	100.8	96.9	97.3	100.5	95.9	98.0
April 15	97.6	96.8	96.9	97.5	100.7	97.0	98.1
July 15	99.3	102.7	96.4	97.7	99.4	97.0	98.3
September 15	100.7	106.4	96.7	98.1	101.1	97.2	98.5
December 15	99.9	102.2	98.2	99.1	101.1	98.7	98.5
1937: March 15	101.7	106.2	99.4	99.2	99.9	101.3	100.0
June 15	102.9	107.5	101.5	99.9	100.7	103.3	101.0
September 15	103.8	106.9	105.1	100.6	102.5	105.4	101.8
December 15	102.6	101.5	105.3	102.8	104.2	105.6	101.9
1938: March 15	100.9	96.7	104.0	102.6	104.3	105.5	101.6
June 15	100.8	98.2	102.9	102.6	98.2	103.1	101.8
September 15	100.3	97.6	102.2	102.7	97.5	101.1	101.7
December 15	99.7	96.1	101.3	102.7	98.1	100.0	101.6
1939: March 15	99.1	94.0	101.2	102.5	98.1	100.7	101.4
June 15	99.0	92.8	100.9	102.6	97.4	100.1	102.7
September 15	100.6	97.6	101.1	102.6	98.1	100.8	102.9
December 15	99.3	93.4	102.0	102.5	98.1	102.2	102.4
1940: March 15	98.3	91.2	103.3	102.8	97.9	97.1	101.6
June 15	98.6	92.9	102.9	102.7	97.3	97.5	101.0
September 15	97.8	90.0	102.8	102.8	98.6	98.3	100.9
October 15	98.0	90.6	102.8	102.8	100.7	98.4	100.5
November 15	98.3	91.6	102.7	102.8	100.7	98.5	100.6
December 15	98.6	92.9	102.1	102.9	100.7	99.1	100.1
1941: January 15	98.3	92.4	101.2	102.9	100.7	98.8	99.9
February 15	98.6	93.6	100.9	103.0	100.7	99.0	100.0
March 15	99.2	94.8	102.3	103.1	100.8	99.9	100.1
April 15	100.2	97.4	103.1	102.2	100.8	100.2	100.4
May 15	100.4	97.9	103.1	103.3	100.8	100.5	100.3
June 15	101.8	101.3	103.5	103.3	101.0	103.2	101.1

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

WEST NORTH CENTRAL—MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1917: December	98.1	114.8	119.7	101.5	76.5	94.2	76.9
1918: December	113.2	135.1	159.8	101.4	87.8	111.2	86.3
1919: June	116.2	140.1	167.7	99.5	86.8	116.4	89.1
December	130.3	156.9	199.9	109.7	93.7	137.1	96.4
1920: June	144.7	188.5	211.6	112.4	104.8	155.9	100.9
December	135.5	138.5	195.9	138.9	122.7	156.1	105.8
1921: May	123.7	113.6	168.8	141.1	116.9	134.9	106.0
September	122.7	120.6	141.8	146.2	115.2	122.9	105.5
December	121.8	118.3	136.8	148.9	115.0	120.4	105.6
1922: March	118.1	112.6	131.3	148.9	110.0	114.8	103.4
June	118.5	117.4	129.2	146.8	110.0	114.3	101.9
September	115.8	109.0	126.9	147.1	110.8	114.2	101.9
December	118.1	114.4	127.5	149.0	112.5	115.4	101.9
1923: March	118.2	113.1	130.1	149.0	113.3	119.3	101.9
June	118.1	115.0	130.7	144.7	110.9	122.1	102.1
September	118.4	116.4	131.0	145.6	109.4	120.4	101.7
December	119.4	117.0	130.9	149.7	111.4	120.7	101.5
1924: March	118.7	115.4	131.0	149.7	110.5	119.1	101.2
June	117.0	113.6	128.6	146.9	108.8	115.6	100.9
September	116.0	111.3	128.1	145.5	109.1	115.3	100.9
December	117.4	115.4	126.4	147.1	109.6	116.1	100.9
1925: June	117.8	120.2	125.6	142.9	107.8	116.0	100.8
December	121.7	133.1	125.0	143.2	109.1	115.0	100.4
1926: June	121.3	132.6	123.8	138.9	111.7	112.9	102.1
December	119.3	126.7	122.7	138.2	112.2	110.2	102.6
1927: June	119.7	133.4	121.0	132.2	110.4	108.4	101.9
December	116.2	122.6	118.0	131.9	111.4	108.2	102.2
1928: June	116.6	124.7	118.4	129.1	111.1	105.8	103.5
December	115.5	121.6	117.9	129.5	110.7	104.0	103.4
1929: June	115.9	123.1	117.6	127.5	108.6	104.0	105.1
December	117.2	127.6	116.4	127.1	110.4	104.4	105.0
1930: June	116.0	124.8	115.5	125.5	111.9	104.1	104.8
December	111.3	111.1	114.5	125.4	107.1	101.5	105.3
1931: June	103.1	98.4	109.2	123.3	108.4	97.7	104.1
December	102.3	99.6	100.3	123.6	110.4	97.6	104.6
1932: June	96.1	79.8	91.8	113.8	104.9	82.5	104.2
December	92.8	77.0	88.1	108.3	106.5	80.9	100.2
1933: June	88.7	75.3	86.0	98.8	93.7	81.2	97.8
December	92.8	84.8	95.7	95.2	100.6	90.5	97.1
1934: June	93.9	90.8	97.6	92.8	99.0	91.3	95.6
November 15	94.3	91.6	98.5	91.6	102.7	93.1	95.1
1935: March 15	96.4	98.4	98.5	91.6	102.3	92.8	95.2
July 15	96.1	97.4	98.2	91.6	101.0	93.1	95.5
October 15	96.8	98.6	98.5	92.3	100.4	94.3	96.4
1936: January 15	98.0	100.6	99.0	92.4	101.7	93.7	97.7
April 15	96.9	96.8	98.4	92.7	101.6	94.0	98.0
July 15	98.1	100.6	97.5	94.2	99.8	94.1	98.0
September 15	100.1	104.8	98.2	96.5	101.3	95.5	98.4
December 15	99.9	102.9	99.5	97.9	102.3	96.0	98.0
1937: March 15	101.6	104.4	101.4	98.2	101.3	102.3	100.7
June 15	102.7	105.7	102.2	100.1	100.5	103.7	101.5
September 15	104.2	105.5	104.4	103.3	102.1	106.5	103.3
December 15	103.4	102.4	104.1	104.4	101.6	107.0	103.6
1938: March 15	101.5	97.4	102.2	104.4	100.3	105.5	103.5
June 15	101.8	98.8	101.5	105.4	98.2	104.9	103.5
September 15	101.4	98.4	100.2	106.0	98.5	103.2	102.9
December 15	100.9	98.1	99.2	106.5	98.4	103.8	101.5
1939: March 15	100.2	96.2	99.1	106.7	98.2	102.7	101.1
June 15	100.1	96.4	99.2	107.1	95.3	102.9	101.3
September 15	101.2	99.5	98.8	107.6	96.1	103.2	101.4
December 15	101.1	98.0	100.1	107.8	96.8	105.7	101.2
1940: March 15	100.7	97.1	100.9	107.9	96.8	102.7	100.9
June 15	100.8	97.9	100.8	108.0	95.6	103.2	100.9
September 15	100.9	97.1	100.8	108.0	96.7	103.2	101.6
October 15	101.0	97.2	100.8	108.0	96.8	103.2	102.1
November 15	101.1	97.5	100.8	108.0	96.8	102.7	102.1
December 15	102.2	100.8	101.1	108.0	96.8	103.0	102.2
1941: January 15	101.5	99.0	100.2	108.0	96.8	101.4	102.1
February 15	101.9	100.5	100.0	108.0	96.6	101.4	102.2
March 15	102.1	100.2	102.0	108.1	96.4	103.4	102.3
April 15	102.7	101.5	102.1	108.3	96.4	104.2	102.4
May 15	103.9	103.1	102.3	108.3	95.8	105.5	104.7
June 15	105.6	107.4	103.5	108.3	96.0	107.9	105.3

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

WEST NORTH CENTRAL—ST. LOUIS, MO.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1917: December	98.7	120.6	113.4	98.1	86.5	92.0	72.3
1918: December	115.1	142.3	150.2	100.8	90.7	112.0	82.7
1919: June	116.7	141.2	158.0	101.9	89.7	121.9	85.6
December	132.3	153.4	202.0	114.6	93.6	140.6	94.1
1920: June	151.6	193.6	215.2	127.4	103.5	159.2	99.4
December	134.9	136.0	193.1	139.8	123.4	156.6	103.5
1921: May	123.9	115.2	163.1	149.7	113.3	132.0	102.7
September	123.9	124.7	137.5	158.2	112.1	115.1	102.6
December	120.1	114.5	132.9	160.8	115.4	109.6	101.6
1922: March	117.0	113.7	123.8	161.1	113.3	105.1	97.3
June	118.1	118.0	122.4	162.6	114.5	103.8	96.2
September	116.5	111.4	120.5	163.9	124.9	103.3	96.2
December	117.6	113.0	120.6	164.9	128.8	105.7	96.4
1923: March	118.1	110.4	123.6	167.0	127.6	117.3	96.5
June	119.2	114.4	123.6	171.4	113.2	119.4	96.4
September	121.3	117.3	124.2	174.1	114.0	120.5	98.1
December	121.0	115.4	124.3	176.2	114.3	120.0	98.1
1924: March	120.4	113.2	124.2	177.5	113.6	120.1	98.1
June	120.0	113.5	123.2	180.0	105.2	116.1	98.0
September	120.2	114.3	122.6	180.2	105.2	116.0	98.0
December	121.3	117.2	122.4	180.0	107.8	117.2	98.1
1925: June	124.6	127.3	121.8	181.8	103.4	117.7	98.7
December	127.4	134.3	121.3	182.0	109.8	117.6	99.0
1926: June	126.8	135.0	121.1	181.3	102.4	116.9	98.7
December	126.3	131.0	121.4	179.8	120.2	112.9	98.7
1927: June	126.9	135.7	118.4	177.6	116.0	112.5	98.6
December	122.7	124.0	117.3	175.0	116.2	113.4	98.9
1928: June	121.9	125.2	116.9	173.0	102.9	111.8	99.1
December	121.4	123.6	116.3	171.0	106.5	109.9	100.2
1929: June	122.6	129.2	115.4	168.6	106.0	108.4	100.0
December	123.6	128.3	114.3	166.1	115.4	106.9	104.2
1930: June	121.0	123.6	113.4	162.9	105.4	107.5	104.5
December	114.9	109.2	111.8	156.5	111.7	106.1	102.7
1931: June	107.2	97.0	101.3	150.2	97.3	97.4	102.2
December	101.9	88.8	91.6	141.3	104.4	91.4	100.6
1932: June	96.3	79.1	88.0	131.9	101.6	84.1	100.5
December	92.3	75.3	84.3	120.0	98.7	80.3	100.2
1933: June	90.7	79.8	83.3	109.1	86.8	81.4	98.3
December	92.8	82.2	93.2	102.9	98.2	90.0	98.6
1934: June	94.9	87.7	94.8	100.3	105.9	92.6	98.0
November 15	95.6	92.4	95.6	98.2	97.7	93.3	97.9
1935: March 15	98.0	98.5	95.8	97.8	101.4	94.6	98.2
July 15	98.3	100.0	95.8	97.6	95.7	94.9	98.7
October 15	98.2	98.2	96.9	97.7	99.2	97.0	98.7
1936: January 15	99.4	101.2	97.5	97.3	99.6	96.1	99.2
April 15	98.3	97.6	97.4	98.0	102.2	95.4	99.1
July 15	99.8	102.6	96.9	98.3	98.2	95.5	99.5
September 15	101.3	106.5	97.4	98.6	99.6	96.9	99.4
December 15	99.7	101.3	98.5	99.0	99.5	96.9	99.2
1937: March 15	101.8	105.2	99.9	99.6	99.6	102.1	100.3
June 15	103.0	106.5	102.6	100.8	99.5	105.9	100.6
September 15	104.1	106.8	105.8	101.6	100.7	107.6	101.8
December 15	102.7	102.2	105.6	101.8	102.1	107.2	102.1
1938: March 15	100.7	98.3	102.8	101.9	101.2	104.4	101.4
June 15	100.4	98.9	101.7	101.8	98.8	102.5	101.1
September 15	100.7	99.5	101.3	101.8	100.6	100.9	101.1
December 15	99.5	97.1	101.0	101.6	101.2	101.2	100.0
1939: March 15	99.0	96.1	101.1	101.4	101.8	100.9	99.4
June 15	97.8	93.1	101.1	101.3	98.2	100.8	99.6
September 15	100.4	98.8	101.3	101.4	100.5	101.0	101.3
December 15	99.1	95.1	102.3	101.5	101.4	101.2	100.4
1940: March 15	99.0	95.2	103.1	101.5	103.0	96.4	100.3
June 15	99.5	97.5	102.8	101.6	99.3	96.3	100.1
September 15	99.8	96.9	102.8	101.5	101.4	96.7	101.3
October 15	100.0	97.0	102.8	101.5	103.0	96.7	101.6
November 15	99.7	96.3	102.3	101.7	103.0	96.4	101.6
December 15	101.0	99.3	102.8	101.6	103.0	96.5	102.2
1941: January 15	100.9	99.2	101.2	101.6	103.1	95.9	102.6
February 15	100.8	99.3	101.4	101.6	103.1	96.3	102.2
March 15	101.1	99.5	103.1	101.5	102.8	97.7	102.3
April 15	101.9	101.4	103.2	101.5	102.8	98.3	102.7
May 15	102.1	102.4	103.6	101.6	102.7	99.0	101.9
June 15	104.1	107.2	104.2	101.7	102.5	99.8	102.9

62 CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN LARGE CITIES, 1913-41

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

SOUTH ATLANTIC—ATLANTA, GA.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1917: December	110.6	143.3	112.9	105.3	102.6	94.8	78.7
1918: December	132.3	170.4	145.8	120.1	120.1	118.4	90.4
1919: June	137.8	174.5	158.9	120.6	121.0	123.4	95.6
December	151.2	180.0	188.5	139.7	134.2	142.1	103.7
1920: June	167.6	211.2	203.8	147.9	165.2	156.4	105.9
December	151.6	156.2	176.7	132.3	171.2	150.2	110.0
1921: May	138.0	128.2	152.7	138.3	160.2	130.9	110.6
September	134.6	137.4	128.3	136.4	150.5	118.8	109.7
December	130.8	129.4	122.3	134.7	147.5	116.6	110.0
1922: March	127.1	128.9	115.1	131.4	138.3	110.1	107.1
June	127.6	133.8	113.4	131.1	142.8	109.2	105.9
September	126.6	127.0	116.4	131.9	162.9	108.0	105.6
December	126.3	125.8	116.1	131.4	161.7	111.3	105.6
1923: March	126.7	125.3	119.0	130.5	160.6	115.3	105.6
June	127.8	132.3	119.6	130.0	146.5	117.5	104.5
September	129.5	136.5	120.5	131.1	146.2	117.3	105.2
December	127.5	130.8	120.7	130.8	143.0	117.1	104.9
1924: March	125.8	125.5	120.7	129.5	141.8	115.7	105.3
June	126.0	128.8	119.4	128.6	135.5	114.2	105.3
September	126.0	130.6	118.6	126.1	135.4	113.8	105.2
December	126.2	131.3	118.5	126.3	136.6	114.2	105.2
1925: June	130.1	145.9	118.0	129.5	133.2	113.7	106.2
December	133.2	156.7	117.8	137.3	138.2	112.6	106.7
1926: June	131.5	154.7	117.3	132.1	140.2	111.3	105.5
December	129.2	147.0	116.2	149.7	149.8	109.5	105.4
1927: June	132.0	160.3	115.3	149.0	135.2	108.7	105.4
December	125.5	141.1	113.2	146.9	141.6	109.9	103.5
1928: June	126.7	143.3	113.2	146.3	135.3	109.2	106.7
December	126.3	141.6	113.4	145.6	139.9	108.9	106.5
1929: June	124.8	140.7	113.3	144.8	131.8	108.7	104.7
December	124.6	139.8	112.3	143.1	135.1	108.2	105.6
1930: June	120.1	134.3	109.8	139.9	114.5	105.4	103.7
December	114.9	121.6	105.7	137.8	114.5	102.4	102.7
1931: June	107.9	105.4	103.3	135.1	106.3	96.4	100.9
December	102.2	95.2	94.1	126.0	107.6	89.4	101.3
1932: June	97.3	87.0	88.8	120.7	99.9	83.2	100.9
December	91.8	80.2	84.8	105.5	103.0	79.3	98.7
1933: June	90.9	84.9	83.9	99.2	95.9	79.6	95.9
December	94.2	88.5	95.0	93.5	107.4	92.0	97.3
1934: June	95.4	93.2	96.7	92.7	103.5	96.2	96.6
November 15	97.2	97.3	96.7	93.0	106.8	97.7	97.0
1935: March 15	97.5	99.5	95.8	93.4	101.2	97.5	97.3
July 15	97.6	100.1	96.3	93.6	97.6	97.8	97.5
October 15	99.8	104.8	96.3	94.6	100.5	99.5	98.4
1936: January 15	100.3	104.4	96.8	95.5	102.9	99.2	99.4
April 15	98.3	97.8	97.1	95.7	103.1	99.9	99.1
July 15	99.9	103.7	97.5	96.2	97.9	99.1	99.3
September 15	101.1	105.7	97.8	97.6	100.7	99.2	99.7
December 15	100.9	103.8	99.9	98.3	103.0	99.1	99.5
1937: March 15	102.2	106.4	101.9	99.1	100.7	103.0	99.9
June 15	102.8	106.3	102.7	100.6	96.5	104.3	101.7
September 15	104.3	107.7	105.5	103.2	99.6	106.5	101.8
December 15	102.6	101.4	105.9	103.9	101.9	104.5	102.0
1938: March 15	100.1	94.7	103.6	104.2	101.8	101.9	101.5
June 15	99.2	94.5	103.0	104.4	95.4	98.3	100.9
September 15	100.0	96.5	101.6	104.2	98.4	97.7	101.6
December 15	100.0	96.5	100.4	104.1	101.2	98.3	101.3
1939: March 15	98.8	94.5	99.7	104.1	101.1	98.1	99.9
June 15	98.0	92.7	99.5	104.0	95.1	98.1	100.5
September 15	100.1	98.3	100.0	103.9	98.6	99.5	100.5
December 15	98.7	93.6	100.5	104.1	101.2	100.0	99.8
1940: March 15	99.5	96.0	102.0	104.1	100.7	97.1	100.1
June 15	98.5	93.2	102.3	104.3	96.5	97.7	100.0
September 15	99.4	94.7	102.7	104.5	100.1	98.1	100.4
December 15	100.0	95.2	103.2	104.5	102.9	99.8	100.3
1941: January 15	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
February 15	(1)	95.8	(1)	(1)	102.9	(1)	(1)
March 15	100.5	96.7	103.5	104.5	103.0	99.4	100.9
April 15	(1)	99.7	(1)	(1)	103.0	(1)	(1)
May 15	(1)	99.0	(1)	(1)	99.1	(1)	(1)
June 15	103.3	103.4	104.7	104.8	100.2	104.0	102.6

¹ Monthly data not available.

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

SOUTH ATLANTIC—BALTIMORE, MD.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1914: December	66.3	76.1	69.5	79.3	63.0	55.8	46.0
1915: December	66.3	75.5	71.4	79.1	63.3	58.9	45.3
1916: December	77.0	91.7	86.2	80.0	68.8	70.5	54.5
1917: December	95.5	122.6	105.8	81.7	79.1	89.7	69.5
1918: December	116.3	149.4	144.4	90.2	92.0	124.0	82.1
1919: June	118.0	146.1	159.2	92.6	86.4	130.9	84.0
December	127.7	148.9	192.9	99.7	93.3	148.9	91.6
1920: June	142.0	174.6	202.5	112.3	99.3	162.8	97.2
December	129.3	138.8	180.4	118.5	112.8	157.2	97.9
1921: May	119.1	115.5	155.2	129.2	107.7	138.1	97.3
September	118.9	119.8	140.1	130.0	116.5	127.6	97.5
December	116.6	117.6	131.1	130.6	116.9	124.8	95.9
1922: March	114.0	112.6	126.5	131.0	116.9	119.9	95.1
June	114.0	114.4	124.4	131.1	116.5	119.0	93.9
September	112.8	110.6	123.6	131.3	120.3	119.5	93.7
December	114.5	114.2	125.5	132.3	122.8	120.8	93.1
1923: March	114.8	113.6	126.3	132.9	123.2	125.5	93.4
June	117.3	120.7	126.1	134.5	120.7	126.9	93.7
September	118.4	123.3	127.2	135.1	118.6	128.0	93.8
December	117.6	119.4	126.4	136.3	121.9	128.4	94.3
1924: March	116.6	116.1	126.3	136.1	121.9	129.8	94.5
June	116.9	117.4	124.0	136.7	116.5	128.0	96.5
September	116.3	117.4	122.5	136.7	119.0	125.4	94.7
December	117.2	119.7	122.5	136.5	118.9	125.9	95.2
1925: June	119.9	127.2	122.4	136.4	116.8	124.3	97.0
December	122.9	135.2	122.5	136.5	120.3	123.9	97.3
1926: June	121.8	133.9	120.3	135.8	119.6	118.7	97.1
December	120.6	131.0	119.9	135.3	118.0	117.4	97.6
1927: June	120.1	130.8	119.1	134.7	114.8	115.4	97.9
December	117.8	125.3	117.1	133.2	116.9	114.3	97.6
1928: June	117.6	123.9	116.9	132.2	114.7	113.3	100.5
December	116.5	119.4	117.0	131.4	118.0	112.7	101.5
1929: June	117.2	123.2	116.5	131.0	113.9	111.8	101.0
December	118.2	126.4	116.3	129.6	117.3	111.2	101.2
1930: June	116.9	121.8	115.3	128.8	114.0	109.1	104.3
December	112.4	111.3	109.9	127.9	117.0	103.8	104.1
1931: June	106.2	97.7	105.4	126.7	112.6	96.0	103.7
December	102.9	91.7	98.7	123.9	115.9	93.0	103.2
1932: June	96.5	82.2	92.3	120.1	105.8	86.8	100.7
December	93.3	79.0	88.0	109.3	110.3	82.6	99.8
1933: June	90.6	78.7	86.2	102.9	102.6	82.2	98.6
December	95.0	87.1	96.6	98.7	110.7	91.8	98.9
1934: June	95.7	89.6	99.2	96.8	106.9	92.6	99.5
November 15	96.8	93.3	98.4	95.9	110.2	93.0	98.5
1935: March 15	98.1	98.6	97.9	95.2	104.2	93.8	98.6
July 15	98.4	100.7	98.0	95.2	97.7	93.8	98.7
October 15	98.9	99.8	98.1	96.8	103.8	94.5	98.9
1936: January 15	99.8	100.8	98.3	97.2	103.9	97.1	100.0
April 15	99.1	98.8	98.2	96.9	104.0	97.3	100.4
July 15	99.7	101.9	98.1	97.1	98.8	97.2	100.0
September 15	100.6	103.6	98.3	97.8	101.1	97.5	99.8
December 15	99.7	100.3	98.7	99.3	101.3	97.7	99.4
1937: March 15	101.4	104.2	99.4	99.5	100.6	100.4	99.9
June 15	101.7	104.9	102.0	100.4	96.1	101.2	99.9
September 15	102.9	105.8	103.4	101.3	98.2	106.2	100.6
December 15	101.9	102.1	103.7	102.3	98.4	106.7	100.8
1938: March 15	100.3	98.2	101.7	102.7	98.8	105.4	100.5
June 15	100.3	98.6	101.4	102.8	98.1	104.3	100.4
September 15	100.1	98.5	100.4	102.9	99.5	103.6	99.8
December 15	100.0	97.8	100.3	102.9	100.0	102.0	100.3
1939: March 15	99.6	96.5	100.5	103.1	100.0	100.8	100.8
June 15	99.2	96.1	100.5	103.2	96.5	100.8	100.7
September 15	100.5	99.4	100.7	103.2	97.8	101.3	100.9
December 15	98.9	94.6	101.7	103.6	96.8	102.7	100.4
1940: March 15	99.7	96.6	101.7	103.6	98.2	101.4	100.6
June 15	100.5	98.7	101.5	104.1	97.3	101.2	100.6
September 15	100.0	96.4	101.3	104.4	99.8	101.7	101.3
October 15	99.8	95.4	101.4	104.6	100.5	102.2	101.4
November 15	99.8	95.3	101.4	104.6	100.6	102.6	101.4
December 15	100.5	96.8	101.3	105.3	100.9	102.4	101.3
1941: January 15	100.9	97.9	101.2	105.7	100.8	102.2	101.4
February 15	101.1	98.3	101.5	105.7	100.8	102.5	101.4
March 15	101.5	99.1	101.7	105.9	100.6	104.2	101.4
April 15	102.6	101.5	101.9	107.1	100.7	104.3	101.6
May 15	103.8	103.7	103.3	107.6	100.4	104.6	102.1
June 15	105.9	108.7	103.5	108.4	99.9	106.1	102.8

64 CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN LARGE CITIES, 1913-41

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

SOUTH ATLANTIC—JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1914: December	76.4	92.9	62.1	127.3	68.6	53.3	55.2
1915: December	77.0	92.6	68.6	118.5	68.6	61.4	55.9
1916: December	85.3	108.1	83.1	104.1	70.2	76.5	63.3
1917: December	103.4	137.0	106.8	103.5	79.0	92.6	78.1
1918: December	126.8	163.6	143.2	134.8	106.5	120.8	88.5
1919: June	130.6	167.8	149.0	139.7	102.4	128.0	91.5
December	146.6	174.2	197.1	155.3	112.6	152.6	99.8
1920: June	160.1	192.8	207.5	164.1	118.4	172.9	111.9
December	150.4	157.1	192.1	170.7	132.1	171.9	113.4
1921: May	137.8	128.3	166.2	173.8	124.0	150.7	114.5
September	134.1	138.6	143.6	175.3	115.3	128.5	110.8
December	131.4	134.8	135.4	176.1	115.9	125.3	109.9
1922: March	126.8	125.7	127.2	175.2	110.9	118.4	109.6
June	125.9	128.9	124.2	172.2	109.0	114.8	107.8
September	124.3	123.5	123.7	170.8	109.0	116.1	107.8
December	125.9	127.4	123.8	172.0	113.7	121.1	107.4
1923: March	125.7	124.6	125.1	171.0	113.8	125.1	107.7
June	128.7	128.8	124.9	171.0	112.3	126.9	107.7
September	128.4	132.9	127.3	169.3	111.2	127.8	109.1
December	128.7	132.7	127.0	169.8	120.1	127.7	108.4
1924: March	127.4	127.9	126.5	169.8	120.1	128.3	108.7
June	126.1	126.3	125.9	169.7	118.1	124.2	107.6
September	128.0	131.8	123.3	169.3	117.6	124.6	109.9
December	127.9	132.6	120.9	169.9	118.6	123.9	109.8
1925: June	128.8	136.4	120.5	169.9	116.2	124.8	109.9
December	139.8	155.1	120.3	197.7	128.4	125.6	113.2
1926: June	141.3	152.9	120.1	212.1	134.0	125.1	113.3
December	139.7	147.2	118.6	216.3	131.2	121.6	113.5
1927: June	135.6	142.8	116.8	200.1	128.9	120.5	112.8
December	131.7	134.3	115.2	192.5	126.2	119.8	112.8
1928: June	127.1	130.9	114.9	168.4	119.7	116.9	113.1
December	126.5	130.8	114.7	162.2	122.7	117.1	113.1
1929: June	125.0	130.8	114.2	152.5	121.5	116.1	113.1
December	123.7	133.9	113.3	144.1	120.1	114.0	110.9
1930: June	120.8	130.3	112.1	131.4	117.0	112.2	111.6
December	116.2	122.0	106.8	125.4	114.1	108.4	110.9
1931: June	108.6	104.1	102.8	119.8	112.5	101.3	110.4
December	103.1	94.8	93.0	115.0	110.5	96.9	109.0
1932: June	96.3	84.1	87.8	107.2	105.3	86.4	106.4
December	92.8	80.7	84.0	101.0	102.6	83.0	103.8
1933: June	89.8	78.3	83.0	94.3	101.6	81.4	100.6
December	95.0	87.4	93.7	92.3	105.4	97.0	101.9
1934: June	96.4	90.1	97.2	91.7	106.4	96.1	102.6
November 15	97.6	95.9	96.9	92.7	106.4	97.5	99.9
1935: March 15	97.9	96.7	96.8	93.4	106.9	98.6	99.5
July 15	98.9	99.6	96.9	95.0	105.4	98.4	99.6
October 15	99.2	102.0	96.7	95.9	100.3	98.6	98.5
1936: January 15	100.0	102.6	96.8	98.4	100.4	98.4	99.2
April 15	98.0	97.6	96.8	98.7	100.7	98.8	98.3
July 15	100.1	103.6	96.6	99.1	99.8	98.9	98.7
September 15	100.2	103.5	97.1	99.5	100.9	97.2	98.7
December 15	100.7	103.0	99.6	100.0	101.8	97.3	99.2
1937: March 15	102.4	103.6	103.7	100.6	101.4	101.1	101.9
June 15	102.8	104.3	104.7	100.7	100.4	102.4	102.0
September 15	103.4	104.7	106.7	100.9	100.4	105.2	102.5
December 15	102.7	102.5	106.0	102.2	99.9	105.2	102.3
1938: March 15	100.4	97.3	102.3	102.5	100.3	103.7	101.6
June 15	100.2	98.4	100.3	102.4	96.8	101.6	101.5
September 15	100.2	100.1	100.3	102.4	96.8	99.8	100.0
December 15	99.1	97.9	99.0	102.6	96.8	99.8	99.0
1939: March 15	98.4	95.1	100.2	102.5	97.1	98.9	99.4
June 15	98.2	94.6	99.9	102.5	96.0	98.7	99.6
September 15	100.1	100.4	100.1	102.6	96.1	99.9	99.3
December 15	99.3	97.4	100.8	103.3	96.9	102.7	98.9
1940: March 15	98.9	95.9	101.7	103.6	95.3	99.8	99.3
June 15	100.2	100.4	101.4	103.6	96.3	99.8	98.9
September 15	101.0	101.4	101.7	103.6	97.3	101.0	99.9
December 15	101.8	99.0	101.8	106.5	98.0	101.8	103.4
1941: January 15	(1)	98.8	(1)	(1)	98.0	(1)	(1)
February 15	(1)	99.2	(1)	(1)	98.0	(1)	(1)
March 15	102.4	99.0	101.9	109.5	98.4	100.7	103.9
April 15	(1)	101.7	(1)	(1)	98.4	(1)	(1)
May 15	(1)	103.1	(1)	(1)	97.6	(1)	(1)
June 15	106.1	107.6	102.9	111.6	93.1	104.1	105.0

¹ Monthly data not available.

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

SOUTH ATLANTIC—NORFOLK, VA.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1914: December.....	70.5	88.5	65.0	96.0	61.0	60.6	47.2
1915: December.....	70.9	89.2	65.5	96.1	61.0	61.0	47.5
1916: December.....	79.3	108.4	68.9	94.3	71.4	65.9	54.2
1917: December.....	98.6	145.1	85.5	94.3	81.4	84.2	68.6
1918: December.....	126.3	164.8	126.4	133.4	106.6	124.5	83.5
1919: June.....	130.1	166.7	133.0	140.6	103.6	127.7	86.8
December.....	144.9	170.4	167.8	156.7	115.9	147.6	93.3
1920: June.....	159.1	199.8	179.6	163.9	128.6	160.6	98.4
December.....	147.0	155.6	164.7	133.1	130.7	157.9	97.4
1921: May.....	133.4	128.6	143.9	136.8	120.5	133.8	97.4
September.....	131.4	136.4	125.9	136.8	120.9	127.6	100.4
December.....	127.6	127.7	123.5	135.6	117.0	124.9	98.8
1922: March.....	123.2	121.0	118.1	134.0	118.1	118.2	95.7
June.....	121.9	123.1	115.4	130.5	114.6	114.2	94.8
September.....	120.4	120.2	113.4	175.2	120.7	113.2	94.7
December.....	120.3	121.8	112.5	170.1	126.1	114.6	94.3
1923: March.....	120.5	118.1	115.6	167.7	131.1	119.0	94.4
June.....	122.2	124.8	116.3	166.0	123.4	121.8	95.5
September.....	123.4	128.1	117.2	163.3	122.3	123.9	96.9
December.....	121.8	123.9	117.4	160.3	120.2	123.5	96.5
1924: March.....	121.2	121.3	117.4	159.5	122.7	124.2	96.2
June.....	119.7	120.1	116.0	157.6	118.7	121.3	95.9
September.....	120.1	122.9	114.8	156.6	120.3	120.0	95.9
December.....	121.2	128.6	113.9	153.0	121.5	122.5	96.1
1925: June.....	121.9	133.8	113.5	152.0	120.1	118.8	96.1
December.....	126.2	148.9	113.0	146.8	126.9	119.3	96.2
1926: June.....	124.1	145.6	112.4	146.0	123.4	117.4	94.7
December.....	123.6	143.0	112.2	143.2	128.0	115.4	96.2
1927: June.....	124.7	145.8	111.1	140.0	120.1	114.5	101.5
December.....	122.1	138.9	111.0	137.8	121.0	114.2	100.4
1928: June.....	121.0	135.5	111.5	136.0	119.4	112.5	101.3
December.....	121.3	135.0	111.6	134.0	122.3	112.8	103.0
1929: June.....	121.1	135.9	111.3	133.2	118.6	112.2	103.0
December.....	122.4	141.2	110.7	131.6	117.6	110.9	103.6
1930: June.....	120.0	135.8	109.6	130.5	114.3	109.3	103.2
December.....	115.1	121.6	108.0	127.9	120.3	105.1	103.4
1931: June.....	107.3	103.4	102.4	127.3	112.1	99.3	103.4
December.....	103.2	96.0	95.0	124.1	111.7	94.6	103.1
1932: June.....	97.0	87.2	90.2	121.9	102.2	89.3	98.1
December.....	93.6	81.1	87.2	113.4	102.8	86.3	99.3
1933: June.....	90.1	78.5	85.1	111.5	93.6	85.2	94.5
December.....	95.6	88.3	94.4	103.2	104.0	95.1	98.3
1934: June.....	97.3	92.3	97.5	101.8	100.1	97.1	99.9
November 15.....	97.9	95.3	97.3	99.8	103.1	98.2	98.7
1935: March 15.....	99.5	100.6	96.9	99.1	103.1	97.7	98.8
July 15.....	98.9	100.0	96.7	99.1	98.8	97.4	98.7
October 15.....	100.1	102.3	97.2	99.0	101.9	97.8	99.0
1936: January 15.....	101.1	105.2	96.9	99.0	101.9	98.2	99.5
April 15.....	99.0	99.1	97.4	98.8	100.3	97.3	99.5
July 15.....	100.0	102.4	97.6	98.7	99.6	96.5	99.6
September 15.....	100.9	104.9	97.6	98.7	99.5	97.3	99.8
December 15.....	101.2	104.5	99.1	99.2	100.5	98.6	99.8
1937: March 15.....	102.1	105.9	100.6	99.1	100.5	101.8	100.2
June 15.....	102.2	105.9	102.1	99.1	99.2	102.4	100.3
September 15.....	102.9	105.9	104.8	99.3	99.5	105.4	101.0
December 15.....	101.8	101.6	104.2	100.9	101.0	105.0	101.1
1938: March 15.....	100.1	97.6	103.2	100.9	100.1	102.7	100.8
June 15.....	99.0	95.4	102.8	100.9	98.2	102.2	100.6
September 15.....	99.0	95.5	101.6	101.0	98.7	101.3	100.6
December 15.....	99.0	95.6	100.6	101.5	100.2	101.2	100.4
1939: March 15.....	98.4	94.2	100.3	101.4	100.1	99.4	100.2
June 15.....	97.3	92.1	100.2	101.5	97.0	98.9	100.0
September 15.....	99.5	97.3	100.3	101.7	99.1	99.3	100.6
December 15.....	98.5	94.0	101.4	101.9	99.4	100.4	100.3
1940: March 15.....	97.7	93.0	102.7	102.1	92.2	99.8	100.3
June 15.....	98.5	94.7	103.5	102.2	92.3	99.4	100.9
September 15.....	99.0	95.2	102.8	102.9	93.3	100.0	101.7
December 15.....	100.7	97.1	102.9	105.5	99.7	100.4	102.2
1941: January 15.....	(1)	95.8	(1)	(1)	99.7	(1)	(1)
February 15.....	(1)	99.5	(1)	(1)	99.7	(1)	(1)
March 15.....	102.6	100.6	104.5	107.5	99.7	101.8	102.6
April 15.....	(1)	102.1	(1)	(1)	108.8	(1)	(1)
May 15.....	(1)	102.1	(1)	(1)	108.8	(1)	(1)
June 15.....	106.4	107.0	105.3	109.6	108.8	104.7	103.9

¹ Monthly data not available.

66 CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN LARGE CITIES, 1913-41

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

SOUTH ATLANTIC—RICHMOND, VA.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1917: December	101.9	136.3	103.5	101.1	80.8	79.7	73.4
1918: December	119.7	164.3	138.6	102.1	90.4	100.7	80.0
1919: June	123.0	166.3	147.3	104.7	90.0	102.5	83.3
December	134.8	171.0	184.9	111.0	95.9	124.3	91.0
1920: June	151.3	204.0	200.5	113.7	110.0	139.8	97.1
December	135.5	152.7	175.0	127.2	131.1	135.5	99.8
1921: May	123.0	127.0	148.9	130.8	118.9	118.6	101.8
September	124.3	141.9	128.6	134.4	118.6	108.4	101.5
December	121.9	135.5	125.5	135.5	118.6	106.0	101.5
1922: March	118.1	130.6	120.0	135.6	110.5	102.1	99.4
June	118.7	135.0	116.9	135.9	107.8	101.7	98.8
September	116.6	127.2	114.5	136.8	116.8	101.6	98.8
December	117.4	128.4	114.5	136.7	124.6	103.1	98.0
1923: March	117.6	126.2	115.8	137.1	129.2	107.4	98.2
June	119.7	133.1	116.5	137.1	123.4	111.6	98.2
September	121.6	136.6	117.4	140.6	125.0	111.9	98.8
December	120.6	131.6	116.9	140.9	130.3	112.0	99.3
1924: March	119.1	126.6	116.7	141.0	129.9	112.2	99.6
June	117.8	125.6	115.9	141.0	120.5	109.8	99.6
September	119.1	130.1	114.8	142.5	120.6	110.5	98.9
December	119.7	132.6	112.8	142.8	119.5	110.4	99.6
1925: June	121.8	139.9	112.5	142.9	116.6	110.2	99.8
December	126.8	151.9	112.2	141.9	124.1	110.9	102.1
1926: June	125.8	149.2	111.9	141.1	122.0	110.1	103.3
December	123.5	142.1	110.8	137.4	130.4	109.0	103.3
1927: June	123.7	146.0	109.6	135.4	122.8	108.1	103.4
December	119.7	134.1	109.0	132.5	124.8	107.8	103.4
1928: June	120.0	137.6	108.7	132.0	116.3	106.6	103.5
December	118.2	131.8	109.1	130.3	119.2	105.8	103.4
1929: June	117.2	131.1	107.9	129.7	114.8	105.5	102.9
December	118.3	134.3	107.9	128.3	117.0	104.7	103.5
1930: June	117.7	134.0	107.0	127.8	111.9	103.6	103.7
December	112.2	116.9	105.6	126.8	114.8	100.9	103.5
1931: June	105.9	101.9	101.1	125.7	107.6	94.5	103.2
December	103.1	95.9	94.6	123.1	111.2	92.1	102.9
1932: June	96.9	84.1	89.2	121.3	101.5	81.9	101.5
December	92.9	81.0	84.8	111.6	100.6	78.4	98.6
1933: June	91.1	81.2	83.8	108.1	95.1	78.0	96.0
December	95.2	89.4	95.5	99.7	103.1	90.0	97.6
1934: June	96.4	93.7	97.2	96.5	98.7	91.1	97.9
November 15	97.2	95.7	96.3	97.4	100.4	93.8	98.6
1935: March 15	98.2	98.9	95.6	96.8	100.4	95.7	98.9
July 15	98.3	100.0	95.3	96.7	98.7	95.1	99.0
October 15	99.7	103.6	95.6	97.0	101.4	95.9	98.7
1936: January 15	99.9	104.8	93.5	97.0	101.4	95.5	98.9
April 15	98.3	98.6	96.8	97.1	100.3	95.3	99.3
July 15	99.8	103.3	96.9	97.2	98.3	95.2	99.6
September 15	101.5	107.4	97.3	99.1	98.5	96.5	99.8
December 15	102.0	107.7	98.9	99.3	99.9	97.4	100.0
1937: March 15	102.0	106.1	99.6	99.4	101.1	101.3	100.4
June 15	101.6	104.9	101.4	99.7	97.2	102.1	100.4
September 15	103.6	107.2	104.8	101.6	100.7	105.2	101.1
December 15	102.0	101.7	105.9	101.8	100.9	106.0	100.7
1938: March 15	102.0	97.4	104.6	101.9	101.1	104.2	101.1
June 15	99.2	94.6	103.5	102.1	97.7	103.7	100.7
September 15	100.0	96.3	102.9	102.5	101.3	102.0	100.8
December 15	99.8	96.2	102.2	102.5	101.3	101.8	100.5
1939: March 15	98.6	92.7	101.6	102.5	101.4	102.1	100.2
June 15	97.4	90.1	101.5	102.6	97.3	101.3	100.0
September 15	99.9	96.4	102.0	102.7	100.3	102.9	100.5
December 15	98.8	92.5	102.8	102.7	100.6	104.3	100.2
1940: March 15	98.4	91.1	104.0	102.8	100.7	102.9	100.2
June 15	98.5	92.7	103.5	102.8	97.0	102.9	100.2
September 15	99.3	93.1	103.5	103.1	100.4	104.6	100.8
December 15	99.7	94.5	103.4	103.1	100.4	104.6	101.1
1941: January 15	(¹)	93.7	(¹)	(¹)	100.7	(¹)	(¹)
February 15	(¹)	94.7	(¹)	(¹)	100.8	(¹)	(¹)
March 15	100.0	94.9	103.9	103.2	100.8	105.3	101.2
April 15	(¹)	97.9	(¹)	(¹)	100.8	(¹)	(¹)
May 15	(¹)	97.8	(¹)	(¹)	99.7	(¹)	(¹)
June 15	103.0	102.9	104.7	103.3	99.8	109.1	102.2

¹ Monthly data not available.

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

SOUTH ATLANTIC—SAVANNAH, GA.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1914: December	80.6	100.9	67.0	115.0	74.3	51.4	59.3
1915: December	80.4	100.6	67.5	113.4	73.4	52.3	59.2
1916: December	90.3	117.5	83.1	111.5	73.1	58.0	68.0
1917: December	109.7	148.9	104.9	110.0	90.0	77.4	84.6
1918: December	135.9	177.8	156.5	121.8	102.2	117.4	99.3
1919: June	138.4	175.6	165.0	126.7	100.7	121.5	101.6
December	152.2	182.3	198.2	140.3	113.1	144.9	108.0
1920: June	162.8	201.6	209.1	153.5	122.9	157.8	109.1
December	153.7	158.1	181.9	182.3	144.5	157.5	113.7
1921: May	139.5	125.9	156.2	186.1	129.5	141.7	114.5
September	136.1	136.7	134.8	184.6	123.7	128.5	111.6
December	132.0	130.9	123.4	185.0	123.4	120.1	111.2
1922: March	126.1	117.2	116.6	182.6	122.9	116.1	109.6
June	126.0	123.9	115.0	181.4	115.4	113.1	107.5
September	125.4	118.4	118.8	179.9	119.4	113.9	107.4
December	126.2	123.4	118.0	175.6	125.1	115.0	106.5
1923: March	126.0	120.5	121.7	174.2	124.7	120.0	106.1
June	126.1	124.1	121.4	171.9	120.3	121.2	105.3
September	126.3	125.2	122.2	170.4	120.5	120.7	105.2
December	125.6	124.1	121.2	169.6	122.0	118.9	104.9
1924: March	124.6	119.9	121.3	168.4	121.6	119.3	105.6
June	123.4	118.4	120.0	167.1	118.7	118.5	105.2
September	123.9	121.7	119.1	165.9	118.3	117.8	105.3
December	123.9	124.1	117.8	162.1	120.5	117.5	105.3
1925: June	125.7	132.0	117.3	160.6	118.2	117.2	105.3
December	131.0	149.9	116.3	159.4	121.1	117.6	106.3
1926: June	129.2	144.3	116.3	158.7	120.3	116.4	106.5
December	128.2	140.8	115.2	158.8	125.2	115.0	106.2
1927: June	127.5	140.6	113.7	158.3	117.7	113.9	107.2
December	125.9	135.7	112.9	157.6	118.8	114.0	107.3
1928: June	124.8	132.4	113.1	156.2	116.6	113.4	108.0
December	125.5	132.5	113.2	153.9	118.6	112.4	111.0
1929: June	124.6	133.0	112.7	152.6	115.8	111.9	109.1
December	124.4	134.7	112.3	147.5	116.0	111.6	109.5
1930: June	121.7	127.6	111.2	146.0	114.6	109.8	109.6
December	116.3	116.9	108.1	137.5	116.1	107.9	109.1
1931: June	110.4	103.9	105.8	133.1	112.0	102.0	109.1
December	103.9	93.9	96.9	125.9	104.7	97.1	108.2
1932: June	97.0	81.9	90.6	119.6	103.7	92.0	104.9
December	94.1	81.0	86.4	110.0	102.3	86.2	104.0
1933: June	91.5	78.6	85.0	103.8	101.5	86.3	101.4
December	95.8	87.2	96.5	100.4	106.5	92.9	101.4
1934: June	96.5	89.7	99.1	99.5	100.2	94.6	101.8
November 15	97.6	94.4	97.8	97.8	100.8	95.7	100.6
1935: March 15	98.6	98.4	97.3	97.4	99.7	96.7	100.0
July 15	98.5	98.1	97.1	97.5	97.5	96.5	100.5
October 15	100.0	101.9	97.2	97.6	99.5	97.4	100.5
1936: January 15	100.2	102.0	97.7	97.7	99.7	97.9	100.9
April 15	98.5	99.2	96.9	97.6	98.9	97.7	98.6
July 15	100.1	103.7	96.5	97.6	99.7	98.6	98.9
September 15	100.3	104.2	96.9	97.6	99.4	98.3	99.0
December 15	100.2	102.5	99.9	98.2	99.4	98.9	99.0
1937: March 15	101.7	104.6	101.3	98.5	100.4	102.2	100.2
June 15	102.1	104.7	103.2	98.6	100.4	103.4	100.6
September 15	103.0	105.6	106.0	98.9	101.1	104.2	101.0
December 15	101.9	101.0	105.4	101.1	102.3	104.5	101.5
1938: March 15	100.3	98.0	103.2	101.4	101.7	101.6	100.9
June 15	99.8	97.8	101.4	101.5	100.7	100.7	100.1
September 15	99.4	97.4	100.7	101.9	100.6	99.6	99.8
December 15	99.5	97.2	100.4	103.3	100.5	99.9	99.6
1939: March 15	98.7	94.7	100.5	103.8	100.7	100.0	99.4
June 15	98.7	95.1	99.6	103.8	100.6	100.3	99.4
September 15	100.6	100.8	99.4	104.0	97.6	101.7	99.7
December 15	99.7	96.9	100.4	104.4	98.2	102.9	100.0
1940: March 15	100.0	97.3	102.2	104.4	97.7	104.6	99.9
June 15	100.8	99.6	101.8	104.8	97.6	104.8	100.0
September 15	101.0	99.5	101.8	104.7	96.7	105.2	100.8
October 15	101.1	99.3	102.0	104.7	97.5	105.4	101.1
November 15	100.8	98.5	101.9	104.7	97.5	105.4	101.2
December 15	101.5	100.2	101.8	105.0	97.2	105.0	101.5
1941: January 15	101.4	100.5	100.7	105.0	96.9	104.6	101.4
February 15	100.9	100.0	98.7	105.0	96.9	103.9	101.1
March 15	101.6	100.7	102.2	105.4	96.9	103.3	101.2
April 15	102.5	103.0	102.3	105.8	96.9	103.9	101.6
May 15	103.3	104.7	102.7	106.1	96.9	104.1	101.9
June 15	105.0	108.9	103.1	106.2	96.9	105.4	102.4

68 CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN LARGE CITIES, 1913-41

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

SOUTH ATLANTIC—WASHINGTON, D. C.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1914: December	72.6	82.2	68.7	85.9	81.7	52.4	57.9
1915: December	73.2	82.7	71.2	84.6	81.7	55.7	58.1
1916: December	81.5	95.1	84.6	82.7	87.6	68.4	66.7
1917: December	102.9	132.5	110.0	82.9	102.0	90.2	83.5
1918: December	119.5	157.0	146.0	84.6	115.1	119.2	90.2
1919: April	117.8	151.9	143.9	84.6	115.8	118.5	91.1
November	127.5	157.8	182.7	90.5	116.6	135.9	94.2
1920: June	141.9	185.8	195.1	99.2	125.5	155.4	97.4
December	130.0	149.2	172.5	107.1	137.2	154.1	100.6
1921: May	118.2	126.0	148.3	110.6	128.3	130.5	99.5
September	119.0	137.6	130.4	110.8	128.7	121.7	98.7
December	116.2	128.1	128.5	111.9	122.4	116.6	101.7
1922: March	112.8	121.4	123.5	112.7	120.1	110.3	100.5
June	113.7	125.3	121.9	112.8	118.0	109.1	100.5
September	112.3	120.5	120.6	113.4	121.7	109.7	100.5
December	113.5	124.0	120.1	113.8	126.7	111.4	99.5
1923: March	112.9	120.5	122.1	114.2	125.1	117.1	99.7
June	116.0	129.0	122.9	115.0	123.5	120.0	99.8
September	116.8	130.9	123.9	115.0	122.0	120.8	100.2
December	115.8	126.9	124.5	115.3	120.1	119.9	101.2
1924: March	114.4	122.1	124.6	115.7	119.6	120.3	101.4
June	114.3	123.1	122.9	116.5	116.7	117.7	101.3
September	114.4	124.9	120.9	117.1	117.0	116.5	100.0
December	115.9	127.3	120.8	117.4	118.4	118.0	102.2
1925: June	117.4	132.8	120.5	118.2	114.2	115.2	102.2
December	120.0	140.4	119.2	120.4	121.5	112.7	101.5
1926: June	119.3	140.5	119.0	119.0	115.7	111.4	101.3
December	118.6	139.1	117.4	118.0	119.0	108.8	101.3
1927: June	116.3	134.5	116.2	117.1	113.8	107.2	100.5
December	115.2	132.9	114.7	114.9	114.6	106.5	100.6
1928: June	114.8	132.3	114.7	113.9	113.4	106.0	100.5
December	114.1	131.5	113.5	112.5	115.2	104.5	100.6
1929: June	114.6	133.8	112.9	112.0	112.7	104.8	100.7
December	114.5	134.0	111.5	111.6	114.1	104.9	100.9
1930: June	112.9	129.8	110.3	111.3	111.2	105.1	100.6
December	110.2	121.1	106.7	110.5	111.6	101.2	102.3
1931: June	105.0	106.1	102.8	110.1	108.2	97.8	101.7
December	102.4	100.0	96.0	109.8	110.2	94.3	101.5
1932: June	97.3	88.6	87.9	109.1	103.5	84.5	101.1
December	94.1	83.5	82.9	105.2	105.5	82.4	100.0
1933: June	92.7	85.4	80.8	100.6	100.8	81.5	98.4
December	96.4	92.3	93.2	98.1	104.8	90.6	99.6
1934: June	97.6	96.1	95.6	97.6	101.9	91.5	99.8
November 15	98.3	99.1	94.9	97.7	104.6	92.0	99.3
1935: March 15	98.6	101.7	93.3	98.2	104.1	92.0	98.2
July 15	98.7	102.0	93.9	98.3	99.4	92.2	98.4
October 15	99.4	102.9	95.6	98.5	102.4	93.9	98.6
1936: January 15	99.9	103.1	97.4	99.0	102.3	95.5	98.8
April 15	98.6	98.1	97.5	99.2	102.1	95.6	98.8
July 15	99.8	102.7	97.4	99.5	99.5	96.0	98.6
September 15	100.5	105.2	97.5	99.9	100.6	97.2	98.3
December 15	100.4	101.7	98.9	100.5	101.0	98.3	100.1
1937: March 15	101.9	104.8	100.5	100.7	100.7	101.7	100.8
June 15	102.4	106.8	102.4	100.9	97.1	103.0	100.3
September 15	103.3	107.3	104.7	101.2	99.1	105.3	101.0
December 15	102.2	101.3	105.3	101.2	101.0	106.1	102.1
1938: March 15	100.1	95.6	103.7	101.3	100.1	104.5	101.4
June 15	100.1	96.6	103.3	101.0	97.3	104.4	101.2
September 15	100.1	96.9	102.4	100.8	99.0	103.8	101.3
December 15	99.7	96.2	101.9	100.4	99.9	104.1	100.9
1939: March 15	98.9	94.5	101.8	100.3	99.5	101.7	100.5
June 15	98.5	93.6	101.7	100.2	97.0	101.9	100.4
September 15	100.3	99.5	102.0	100.1	96.7	103.0	100.9
December 15	98.9	93.8	102.8	100.1	98.5	106.3	100.2
1940: March 15	99.6	96.1	103.0	100.0	99.2	102.9	101.0
June 15	100.1	98.3	102.9	99.9	96.8	104.5	100.6
September 15	100.0	96.9	103.4	100.0	98.3	105.3	101.2
December 15	99.7	96.6	103.3	100.2	99.3	105.4	100.1
1941: January 15	(1)	97.7	(1)	(1)	99.3	(1)	(1)
February 15	(1)	98.8	(1)	(1)	99.2	(1)	(1)
March 15	100.9	99.3	103.5	100.3	98.9	107.5	100.9
April 15	(1)	100.7	(1)	(1)	98.9	(1)	(1)
May 15	(1)	102.8	(1)	(1)	99.3	(1)	(1)
June 15	103.2	104.8	104.8	100.3	99.0	111.5	102.6

¹ Monthly data not available.

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1917: December	113.7	145.0	113.4	111.7	89.1	111.6	84.4
1918: December	132.9	170.7	140.5	120.7	109.5	133.2	96.0
1919: June	137.2	175.4	147.2	125.9	117.6	134.1	98.2
December	154.1	188.7	178.7	150.6	124.6	161.9	107.0
1920: June	169.2	224.8	188.7	156.6	138.4	173.6	108.6
December	152.8	165.8	164.5	138.1	155.3	165.2	110.1
1921: May	140.6	136.6	141.5	138.1	137.5	147.2	112.9
September	139.6	146.2	121.0	137.1	136.5	128.3	114.7
December	134.0	137.0	112.9	130.7	128.5	124.9	114.4
1922: March	128.9	132.3	107.5	137.0	115.7	114.9	111.2
June	129.0	135.2	106.5	136.5	111.4	115.2	110.1
September	128.7	129.5	112.0	135.3	124.8	117.6	109.4
December	129.7	132.6	111.5	131.2	133.6	121.5	109.4
1923: March	130.1	130.9	115.1	131.5	133.5	128.2	109.1
June	132.2	139.4	115.4	132.4	125.4	131.4	108.5
September	132.8	140.8	117.6	133.8	130.1	132.3	106.1
December	133.3	138.6	117.7	137.5	133.9	133.5	107.4
1924: March	131.9	134.3	117.9	138.0	132.0	131.3	107.4
June	130.3	131.3	117.0	138.2	125.2	127.5	107.4
September	132.2	137.4	116.4	138.2	127.5	127.5	107.4
December	133.6	142.1	115.2	138.2	129.9	128.2	107.4
1925: June	136.0	152.6	115.1	137.9	119.3	128.8	107.4
December	139.0	161.5	113.0	137.6	126.0	128.8	107.9
1926: June	137.5	158.8	112.4	135.9	125.7	126.6	107.1
December	136.4	154.5	111.2	135.1	134.9	125.4	107.1
1927: June	134.4	152.1	109.9	133.7	124.4	124.0	106.7
December	133.4	147.2	108.7	130.5	130.1	127.3	108.5
1928: June	131.0	142.5	108.5	128.0	122.2	127.1	108.2
December	130.0	141.4	108.6	127.8	127.8	125.3	107.4
1929: June	129.1	143.4	108.5	126.4	120.8	123.4	106.4
December	128.1	143.9	107.7	127.2	123.7	123.3	107.4
1930: June	125.5	140.2	106.7	121.7	118.7	121.9	106.7
December	118.6	127.8	103.1	117.9	123.5	114.6	105.6
1931: June	106.7	100.4	98.5	128.5	111.7	105.5	104.8
December	101.6	95.6	90.6	113.3	111.3	99.3	104.7
1932: June	93.4	83.7	84.5	103.2	97.2	85.5	102.6
December	90.1	82.8	81.4	86.3	97.3	84.3	102.1
1933: June	88.3	86.3	81.0	79.9	91.2	82.1	97.6
December	91.7	88.4	93.3	77.3	103.3	93.8	98.7
1934: June	92.7	89.7	94.7	77.2	103.9	95.7	99.8
November 15	96.0	96.5	95.6	81.1	106.1	97.2	100.6
1935: March 15	96.0	99.0	95.3	82.0	103.9	95.9	98.4
July 15	97.0	102.5	95.4	82.2	100.8	95.5	98.6
October 15	98.3	104.3	95.3	85.8	102.8	95.8	98.9
1936: January 15	98.0	101.3	96.4	87.0	102.9	97.0	99.5
April 15	96.1	96.3	96.7	88.0	99.8	96.9	98.7
July 15	99.0	105.2	96.3	89.2	100.8	96.5	98.4
September 15	100.2	107.8	96.8	90.2	101.1	97.4	98.9
December 15	100.9	106.3	97.2	95.8	101.5	98.2	99.4
1937: March 15	103.2	109.1	101.3	98.7	102.6	103.9	100.1
June 15	104.0	109.8	103.9	101.6	99.9	104.7	99.9
September 15	104.9	109.3	106.6	103.6	100.8	105.7	101.1
December 15	104.1	102.1	105.7	112.7	102.1	104.2	101.8
1938: March 15	101.5	95.3	104.1	113.3	101.4	102.6	101.0
June 15	100.7	94.5	103.6	112.8	96.7	101.7	100.9
September 15	101.2	96.0	102.7	112.2	99.8	100.9	101.2
December 15	100.4	94.7	101.3	111.9	100.1	100.6	100.4
1939: March 15	99.1	90.9	100.8	111.6	100.1	100.4	100.6
June 15	98.2	89.4	100.7	111.4	92.8	100.4	100.7
September 15	100.3	95.4	100.5	111.3	93.1	101.8	101.1
December 15	99.5	93.0	101.7	111.5	91.9	101.7	100.8
1940: March 15	99.3	92.0	102.7	112.3	94.1	98.5	100.6
June 15	99.1	92.0	102.5	113.8	89.8	97.9	100.1
September 15	100.3	94.1	102.3	114.8	91.0	98.4	101.1
October 15	100.6	94.1	102.5	114.8	93.5	98.7	101.4
November 15	100.5	93.8	102.5	114.8	93.5	99.7	101.2
December 15	101.9	96.8	102.5	117.3	93.8	99.5	101.4
1941: January 15	101.3	95.5	101.3	117.3	94.0	99.3	101.3
February 15	101.3	95.6	100.7	117.7	94.0	99.8	101.3
March 15	101.6	95.3	102.9	117.9	93.9	100.5	101.3
April 15	102.4	97.0	103.5	118.6	93.9	101.2	101.7
May 15	103.0	97.7	103.9	118.9	94.1	101.8	102.2
June 15	105.5	103.0	105.5	119.3	95.5	103.4	103.8

70 CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN LARGE CITIES, 1913-41

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL—MEMPHIS, TENN.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House furnishings	Miscellaneous
1917: December	101.8	137.2	106.9	102.7	70.5	91.8	74.6
1918: December	120.2	165.1	136.5	102.7	89.3	115.1	86.6
1919: June	125.4	169.1	147.9	111.1	86.9	120.0	90.2
December	140.2	186.9	177.7	126.4	94.5	140.6	95.7
1920: June	155.3	214.7	189.8	139.5	105.5	153.4	103.5
December	144.5	155.3	170.0	170.6	144.7	141.3	106.8
1921: May	131.7	125.5	145.5	184.5	115.9	119.2	106.6
September	131.9	139.0	128.5	182.4	117.0	109.4	106.1
December	129.0	131.7	123.3	182.0	117.7	105.3	106.2
1922: March	124.6	124.0	116.9	180.2	114.0	100.0	104.4
June	124.8	129.7	114.7	179.4	110.1	98.0	102.8
September	124.1	125.0	114.4	178.5	120.1	98.9	102.8
December	123.7	124.5	114.1	177.1	118.7	103.0	102.5
1923: March	124.7	124.0	117.1	176.9	120.1	110.4	103.1
June	125.7	128.6	117.4	176.9	114.7	113.1	103.0
September	126.5	132.3	118.6	176.6	114.2	112.1	102.4
December	126.4	130.8	118.7	177.1	116.3	113.3	102.4
1924: March	124.8	126.2	117.6	176.8	117.1	112.3	101.9
June	123.6	122.6	117.1	177.0	117.1	108.9	101.7
September	124.4	126.8	115.5	175.0	117.1	108.7	102.6
December	124.9	130.4	113.8	173.1	117.1	110.2	102.5
1925: June	126.3	138.2	113.2	170.8	109.7	110.2	103.3
December	129.1	149.4	111.9	164.7	120.8	110.2	102.8
1926: June	126.9	146.5	111.2	161.2	115.1	108.5	102.0
December	125.8	140.7	111.1	158.0	126.9	107.5	102.7
1927: June	125.8	144.8	109.0	154.2	126.4	106.5	101.9
December	122.0	133.9	108.6	151.2	124.0	106.5	101.9
1928: June	121.3	134.8	108.5	150.2	112.7	106.5	102.1
December	121.9	136.7	107.1	147.5	118.9	105.4	102.7
1929: June	122.0	138.4	106.8	146.4	115.3	104.4	103.3
December	121.5	139.2	106.8	144.3	109.4	104.5	103.4
1930: June	120.5	135.1	106.3	143.3	112.0	104.0	104.1
December	114.0	117.8	104.4	139.4	111.2	101.6	103.5
1931: June	105.7	99.8	101.8	133.2	104.5	97.5	101.1
December	101.7	95.9	95.8	121.5	104.5	91.0	100.9
1932: June	95.0	85.2	91.4	114.3	102.8	85.8	96.2
December	90.7	81.6	86.6	101.9	92.8	78.3	98.0
1933: June	90.1	84.8	86.0	95.0	92.7	79.3	96.2
December	93.7	90.4	95.2	90.1	101.0	85.4	97.7
1934: June	94.8	93.0	96.3	89.6	98.8	91.4	98.6
November 15	97.4	98.9	96.4	92.2	100.3	93.2	98.9
1935: March 15	98.5	103.3	96.6	92.5	100.5	91.9	98.0
July 15	97.7	100.8	96.2	92.6	100.7	91.5	98.3
October 15	97.6	100.2	96.2	94.6	96.7	92.7	98.1
1936: January 15	98.7	101.0	96.9	95.3	102.1	95.1	98.6
April 15	98.4	98.9	97.5	95.9	102.3	94.7	99.3
July 15	99.7	103.9	97.3	96.5	99.2	94.3	99.2
September 15	100.7	106.7	97.2	97.3	99.3	94.3	99.1
December 15	101.0	104.4	99.1	99.2	101.9	96.1	99.7
1937: March 15	102.7	107.3	100.7	99.8	102.5	101.7	100.5
June 15	102.9	106.3	102.3	101.0	102.4	103.3	100.7
September 15	103.5	105.6	104.9	102.3	102.3	107.1	100.9
December 15	102.5	101.1	104.7	104.3	102.4	107.2	101.2
1938: March 15	100.4	96.5	102.4	104.1	102.5	105.0	100.4
June 15	100.1	95.7	102.3	104.0	102.0	104.8	100.4
September 15	100.4	95.7	101.4	104.1	102.4	104.8	101.4
December 15	99.5	95.1	101.3	104.3	95.7	104.4	101.0
1939: March 15	98.5	92.2	101.0	104.3	95.7	103.6	100.8
June 15	98.1	90.6	101.1	104.3	95.8	103.6	101.0
September 15	100.4	97.6	101.2	104.5	95.8	103.9	101.4
December 15	98.9	92.8	101.9	104.7	95.6	104.8	100.9
1940: March 15	98.5	92.3	102.2	104.9	94.0	102.4	100.6
June 15	96.4	92.8	102.1	105.3	94.0	101.4	100.0
September 15	98.8	93.0	101.4	106.2	94.1	101.5	100.6
December 15	99.9	95.6	102.4	107.0	94.1	101.6	101.2
1941: January 15	(1)	94.2	(1)	(1)	94.1	(1)	(1)
February 15	(1)	94.8	(1)	(1)	94.1	(1)	(1)
March 15	100.2	95.7	102.7	107.9	94.7	101.6	101.2
April 15	(1)	98.2	(1)	(1)	94.7	(1)	(1)
May 15	(1)	99.8	(1)	(1)	94.7	(1)	(1)
June 15	103.5	103.3	103.5	109.7	94.7	105.3	102.6

¹ Monthly data not available.

SUMMARY TABLES

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL—MOBILE, ALA.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, elec- tricity, and ice	House furnish- ings	Miscel- laneous
1914: December	75.3	89.5	75.2	107.9	74.8	54.0	50.8
1915: December	75.1	88.6	76.7	105.8	74.8	56.2	50.6
1916: December	84.4	107.3	81.9	103.2	81.4	62.2	57.8
1917: December	104.9	140.8	104.3	104.0	95.0	77.1	72.8
1918: December	127.1	161.7	139.8	120.0	117.5	112.4	87.6
1919: June	130.4	165.5	145.8	120.7	124.6	115.4	89.1
December	144.4	180.5	168.2	139.8	131.3	136.7	95.0
1920: June	156.3	201.3	178.4	145.2	139.3	150.0	101.8
December	145.0	157.9	167.0	165.7	166.2	148.6	102.0
1921: May	130.1	130.4	143.3	165.4	151.1	129.9	100.0
September	128.5	138.1	126.4	165.2	147.5	121.1	99.6
December	124.8	133.2	118.5	161.7	148.2	117.1	98.7
1922: March	119.7	125.9	113.0	160.1	139.2	107.0	96.3
June	119.8	128.1	112.5	159.3	137.9	106.7	95.3
September	119.5	126.4	113.5	158.9	142.7	104.2	95.2
December	120.6	128.4	113.4	155.1	146.9	106.8	97.0
1923: March	120.2	126.6	113.7	154.4	146.3	112.6	96.7
June	121.2	129.9	114.1	153.7	144.5	115.5	96.4
September	122.7	133.5	116.8	153.7	142.8	115.6	96.4
December	122.7	131.8	116.8	153.8	148.1	115.9	97.2
1924: March	120.9	127.3	116.7	153.5	148.1	115.7	95.9
June	119.6	122.3	116.0	152.5	143.1	112.9	98.4
September	122.0	131.0	115.3	152.1	142.8	111.8	98.7
December	123.4	135.8	115.3	152.0	142.2	111.8	98.7
1925: June	124.6	140.8	114.3	151.1	138.8	110.3	99.3
December	128.7	150.9	112.3	151.5	141.4	109.9	102.6
1926: June	127.5	146.6	112.4	150.7	145.5	108.4	102.7
December	127.8	147.5	111.8	151.6	147.8	106.0	102.7
1927: June	127.3	147.4	110.9	151.5	142.4	106.4	102.8
December	125.7	140.7	110.9	153.1	143.7	106.4	103.6
1928: June	124.4	135.8	110.9	152.1	142.1	104.3	105.3
December	124.9	136.4	111.3	152.8	143.7	103.8	105.8
1929: June	123.8	135.1	110.6	152.1	137.6	101.4	105.7
December	124.7	137.7	110.6	151.7	138.9	101.1	105.8
1930: June	122.4	132.3	110.3	149.8	135.5	100.2	105.7
December	116.8	123.0	105.2	147.0	118.6	93.6	105.4
1931: June	108.2	103.9	100.8	142.9	111.9	85.0	104.4
December	103.9	98.1	94.9	134.4	111.9	81.3	102.8
1932: June	95.9	83.2	89.4	125.5	106.3	77.4	100.6
December	93.0	81.3	88.4	111.8	100.7	77.6	100.4
1933: June	90.1	79.9	87.8	101.8	94.1	77.8	98.4
December	95.0	87.0	98.7	98.6	104.2	89.0	99.9
1934: June	94.8	85.6	99.7	96.8	98.4	89.4	99.0
November 15	97.3	94.9	99.8	97.0	103.6	91.5	98.6
1935: March 15	98.6	99.9	99.5	96.2	103.1	91.3	98.3
July 15	98.4	99.0	99.4	95.9	101.8	91.5	99.0
October 15	98.9	100.9	99.4	96.1	101.5	92.6	98.3
1936: January 15	98.7	100.5	97.0	96.9	102.8	95.3	97.9
April 15	97.5	96.7	97.2	96.8	100.3	95.6	98.5
July 15	99.6	103.7	97.5	96.7	97.7	96.5	98.1
September 15	99.5	103.1	97.7	96.7	98.8	96.8	98.2
December 15	99.0	101.6	97.8	98.3	99.6	97.9	96.9
1937: March 15	102.5	107.1	99.6	98.6	101.1	104.4	100.2
June 15	103.3	106.9	102.9	98.7	99.9	106.1	101.6
September 15	103.3	106.3	103.7	99.1	100.3	108.2	101.4
December 15	102.0	100.2	103.2	102.8	100.7	106.1	102.8
1938: March 15	100.8	98.6	102.7	102.9	100.5	103.6	101.0
June 15	100.6	97.6	102.4	103.2	98.8	103.5	101.9
September 15	100.3	97.1	100.3	103.2	99.6	102.5	102.2
December 15	99.6	96.4	99.7	103.9	99.5	102.3	100.9
1939: March 15	99.4	95.7	99.7	104.0	99.1	102.3	101.1
June 15	98.8	95.6	99.7	103.9	96.4	102.1	99.7
September 15	101.0	100.2	99.6	103.9	97.5	103.2	101.6
December 15	99.7	95.8	100.5	105.3	97.4	104.3	101.0
1940: March 15	99.1	96.2	100.7	105.6	96.4	101.9	99.0
June 15	99.2	97.3	100.6	105.7	94.5	102.0	98.6
September 15	98.8	96.5	100.6	106.0	94.7	101.0	98.0
December 15	100.2	97.3	100.6	110.9	96.4	102.1	99.3
1941: January 15	(1)	97.4	(1)	(1)	96.4	(1)	(1)
February 15	(1)	98.2	(1)	(1)	96.4	(1)	(1)
March 15	101.7	99.8	100.7	111.8	97.0	102.7	100.9
April 15	(1)	102.9	(1)	(1)	97.0	(1)	(1)
May 15	(1)	104.2	(1)	(1)	97.0	(1)	(1)
June 15	105.1	106.6	102.4	112.8	96.3	105.5	103.0

¹ Monthly data not available.

72 CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN LARGE CITIES, 1913-41

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL—HOUSTON, TEX.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House furnishings	Miscellaneous
1914: December	72.8	83.0	67.2	105.2	96.8	45.8	54.3
1915: December	72.6	82.2	69.0	102.8	96.0	48.6	54.1
1916: December	83.0	99.5	84.0	97.5	104.9	59.4	63.2
1917: December	101.0	130.6	101.8	97.1	118.8	74.4	78.7
1918: December	121.6	154.5	146.0	108.4	142.8	100.8	91.0
1919: June	125.2	155.0	157.7	107.2	138.2	112.0	93.6
December	141.0	171.1	196.1	119.3	154.9	129.1	102.2
1920: June	151.0	186.4	209.1	131.8	180.9	143.9	108.4
December	144.5	187.9	192.8	142.1	168.7	141.2	110.7
1921: May	129.3	127.1	163.5	146.7	141.4	125.4	109.0
September	126.7	131.0	142.1	146.7	134.6	117.6	108.6
December	125.4	130.0	137.6	147.1	135.0	113.7	108.1
1922: March	121.7	123.3	133.5	146.8	130.1	108.8	106.4
June	120.9	122.7	133.3	145.7	128.7	107.1	105.3
September	120.5	122.4	132.9	145.3	131.4	106.2	104.8
December	122.0	126.4	133.1	144.5	134.8	110.2	104.8
1923: March	120.5	120.9	134.6	144.1	129.4	113.1	104.7
June	121.4	124.0	134.6	143.8	132.2	114.7	104.0
September	122.2	125.6	136.1	143.8	135.7	114.2	104.2
December	123.3	126.8	136.1	143.5	150.9	113.7	104.9
1924: March	121.5	122.9	135.7	142.8	151.4	113.7	103.2
June	119.4	119.0	134.9	141.9	140.4	111.7	102.9
September	120.8	125.4	131.8	141.8	140.4	110.9	102.7
December	122.3	131.3	131.4	141.7	139.7	111.4	102.1
1925: June	123.4	136.0	131.4	141.3	134.3	111.1	102.0
December	125.4	143.3	129.3	139.9	140.6	111.4	102.1
1926: June	122.2	134.5	128.4	139.8	133.8	109.3	101.8
December	122.8	137.1	126.9	139.5	139.1	109.0	101.4
1927: June	120.3	131.2	125.5	139.1	128.6	108.5	101.3
December	120.7	129.9	125.1	138.7	130.0	107.3	104.2
1928: June	118.4	125.1	124.8	137.2	125.1	106.3	103.0
December	119.4	128.4	125.2	136.9	129.4	105.9	102.8
1929: June	119.2	128.7	124.1	134.1	125.0	104.9	104.3
December	120.7	133.4	123.7	133.7	127.6	105.2	104.5
1930: June	117.6	125.2	122.8	132.2	121.3	104.1	104.5
December	112.2	113.8	111.2	130.2	120.1	98.0	104.4
1931: June	105.8	95.8	110.0	126.2	115.1	96.2	104.3
December	102.8	93.6	102.4	118.1	113.1	91.2	104.8
1932: June	94.2	78.0	95.4	105.0	108.3	85.7	102.4
December	89.3	75.8	87.6	93.5	102.6	80.2	99.5
1933: June	88.5	77.4	86.6	87.3	100.6	80.3	99.1
December	92.4	86.0	96.3	86.2	103.1	88.1	98.9
1934: June	93.1	88.3	97.9	85.8	100.9	89.5	98.6
November 15	96.1	96.5	97.9	89.1	102.4	90.1	98.6
1935: March 15	97.6	100.9	97.8	90.5	103.0	90.2	98.6
July 15	96.5	97.4	97.5	90.7	102.8	90.0	98.4
October 15	97.0	98.9	97.3	92.4	102.9	90.3	97.9
1936: January 15	97.8	99.6	97.3	94.0	103.4	91.3	98.6
April 15	96.7	95.6	97.5	94.7	102.9	92.3	98.3
July 15	98.5	101.0	96.4	95.6	100.4	93.6	99.0
September 15	99.5	103.7	96.4	96.8	99.3	94.6	99.1
December 15	99.6	102.7	98.3	98.3	99.6	94.7	99.0
1937: March 15	101.6	105.1	99.9	99.5	99.6	102.2	100.3
June 15	101.5	103.3	101.2	100.6	99.4	104.4	100.2
September 15	103.5	105.4	105.0	102.6	99.4	107.8	101.6
December 15	103.0	101.4	105.9	103.9	99.8	109.4	102.3
1938: March 15	101.7	98.9	103.2	105.0	99.9	106.1	101.6
June 15	101.2	97.7	101.9	105.4	99.6	105.9	101.5
September 15	101.5	98.6	101.0	105.7	99.4	106.3	101.6
December 15	101.4	99.0	100.4	105.7	99.6	105.7	101.2
1939: March 15	100.0	95.3	100.6	106.2	99.7	105.2	100.0
June 15	100.1	95.7	100.5	106.8	95.2	105.0	100.6
September 15	101.6	100.9	100.7	106.7	95.3	105.0	100.6
December 15	101.3	98.8	102.1	106.6	95.4	107.1	100.4
1940: March 15	100.8	97.7	102.9	106.7	95.7	104.9	100.0
June 15	100.7	97.9	103.2	106.7	93.1	104.6	99.9
September 15	101.1	99.7	103.1	106.8	93.1	104.5	99.7
October 15	101.7	101.0	102.8	106.7	93.1	104.5	100.2
November 15	101.8	101.3	102.7	106.7	93.1	105.1	100.3
December 15	102.2	102.1	103.0	106.9	93.1	104.6	100.8
1941: January 15	101.9	102.6	98.2	107.6	93.2	104.8	100.6
February 15	101.9	102.1	100.0	107.6	93.2	105.0	100.4
March 15	102.3	102.1	103.4	107.1	93.2	105.8	100.6
April 15	103.2	104.2	103.5	107.1	93.1	106.8	101.3
May 15	103.5	105.0	103.6	107.1	93.1	107.6	101.3
June 15	104.0	106.4	103.9	106.9	93.1	109.1	101.3

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL—NEW ORLEANS, LA.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1917: December	99.3	124.1	108.1	88.8	98.5	85.7	72.4
1918: December	116.7	144.7	147.9	88.8	117.9	106.1	83.9
1919: June	118.5	143.4	160.9	88.9	119.0	111.4	85.1
December	132.4	151.4	198.1	98.4	122.8	135.1	97.8
1920: June	141.7	164.6	210.7	100.3	134.3	150.7	103.4
December	135.8	138.9	183.2	124.1	139.4	140.4	113.7
1921: May	125.2	117.8	156.8	130.3	127.3	126.6	114.5
September	124.8	121.0	139.7	132.8	134.2	112.0	116.5
December	123.9	117.1	135.0	140.2	138.3	110.1	116.0
1922: March	122.2	117.1	128.6	140.5	129.8	103.5	115.2
June	120.7	114.5	125.0	140.8	131.4	101.0	114.8
September	119.5	113.2	124.8	141.0	128.7	100.8	112.6
December	119.4	114.5	125.6	137.4	136.4	108.1	110.0
1923: March	118.7	113.7	125.9	137.4	133.2	111.3	108.7
June	119.3	114.4	127.4	138.1	130.9	115.5	108.7
September	120.8	117.8	128.7	138.4	132.4	114.6	108.8
December	121.3	118.2	129.2	139.8	135.0	114.5	108.8
1924: March	120.5	116.9	128.8	140.2	132.5	113.0	108.1
June	118.4	112.1	128.2	139.5	130.2	110.7	107.6
September	119.6	117.1	126.6	139.8	130.2	111.0	106.7
December	121.5	121.1	126.7	139.6	134.2	111.4	107.6
1925: June	121.4	122.1	126.5	139.4	131.7	108.8	107.4
December	123.5	128.3	125.3	139.3	132.2	109.2	107.1
1926: June	120.8	121.0	125.1	139.4	137.5	108.5	106.2
December	122.1	124.0	125.0	138.7	141.6	107.1	106.7
1927: June	122.5	126.2	122.6	138.6	136.4	104.3	107.6
December	120.7	121.4	122.6	138.7	136.4	104.3	107.5
1928: June	119.4	120.2	122.3	138.5	132.5	101.0	105.8
December	120.4	124.0	122.3	137.5	126.5	101.0	106.3
1929: June	118.7	122.6	121.7	136.4	113.2	99.3	105.6
December	119.6	125.2	121.7	134.4	116.3	99.1	105.5
1930: June	116.7	119.0	121.1	132.5	110.7	98.4	106.0
December	111.7	110.9	108.2	129.0	112.7	94.4	106.0
1931: June	101.7	92.0	105.2	127.0	92.1	90.7	103.6
December	101.2	92.0	97.6	123.2	102.5	85.2	105.1
1932: June	94.5	80.6	93.1	120.3	94.2	78.2	103.2
December	92.4	79.7	90.6	112.7	92.2	76.4	102.5
1933: June	89.6	77.1	88.1	107.6	88.0	76.1	100.8
December	94.5	85.9	95.8	103.3	103.3	86.7	100.7
1934: June	94.3	85.7	97.4	101.3	100.5	88.3	101.2
November 15	96.7	92.6	96.9	100.0	102.6	89.4	100.6
1935: March 15	99.4	101.5	96.1	98.9	104.2	90.8	98.2
July 15	98.4	99.3	96.4	98.9	101.1	90.7	97.9
October 15	98.9	101.1	95.8	98.7	100.6	91.2	97.7
1936: January 15	99.3	101.4	96.3	98.7	100.9	91.6	98.5
April 15	97.3	96.7	96.4	98.6	100.3	92.0	97.8
July 15	99.7	102.6	96.6	98.7	99.7	92.5	98.2
September 15	100.4	104.2	96.6	98.8	99.7	92.4	98.7
December 15	100.5	102.2	99.6	99.1	101.0	97.0	99.5
1937: March 15	102.4	105.4	101.9	99.1	101.1	100.9	100.6
June 15	101.5	102.3	103.5	99.2	100.4	106.9	100.5
September 15	103.0	104.8	105.4	99.5	100.5	109.6	101.1
December 15	101.6	100.9	105.5	100.0	101.0	110.3	100.9
1938: March 15	100.4	97.9	103.9	100.4	101.1	108.2	101.3
June 15	99.1	95.4	103.0	100.6	100.0	106.6	100.9
September 15	100.3	98.9	102.1	100.9	98.5	104.6	101.4
December 15	99.9	97.6	101.1	101.7	96.1	104.7	101.8
1939: March 15	99.4	97.0	100.3	101.8	96.4	103.9	101.3
June 15	98.7	95.1	100.1	102.2	95.6	103.6	101.5
September 15	102.0	102.4	100.0	102.5	100.6	103.7	102.2
December 15	100.4	98.5	101.1	102.8	101.8	104.4	100.6
1940: March 15	100.9	99.8	101.6	102.9	101.8	102.7	100.5
June 15	101.1	100.8	101.5	103.2	99.8	102.3	100.3
September 15	102.2	101.9	101.8	103.6	99.3	103.7	102.5
December 15	101.4	100.5	102.4	103.9	97.4	105.0	101.4
1941: January 15	(1)	101.9	(1)	(1)	97.5	(1)	(1)
February 15	(1)	102.0	(1)	(1)	97.5	(1)	(1)
March 15	102.4	102.9	103.2	104.1	98.4	105.7	101.4
April 15	(1)	105.9	(1)	(1)	96.5	(1)	(1)
May 15	(1)	105.2	(1)	(1)	97.3	(1)	(1)
June 15	105.6	108.6	104.3	104.3	98.8	110.2	103.5

1 Monthly data not available.

74 CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN LARGE CITIES, 1913-41

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

MOUNTAIN—DENVER, COLO.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1917: December	97.6	118.1	112.1	87.9	98.2	90.8	73.5
1918: December	117.4	141.7	157.0	99.2	106.2	111.3	84.4
1919: June	123.2	146.9	171.7	107.1	106.5	119.2	86.5
December	136.8	157.2	204.1	117.4	117.5	132.8	97.2
1920: June	151.9	185.9	220.6	133.5	120.1	145.4	99.5
December	138.0	136.9	199.8	149.3	144.5	144.2	102.0
1921: May	128.2	116.3	172.5	155.5	135.1	129.3	104.9
September	127.0	120.7	149.9	158.3	137.5	120.3	105.9
December	124.9	117.4	143.1	160.5	137.2	116.1	105.0
1922: March	120.4	111.4	132.6	162.1	130.8	109.9	105.0
June	121.1	116.5	129.2	162.4	130.5	109.3	101.5
September	119.0	108.0	129.9	162.6	138.9	108.9	101.2
December	120.6	112.0	130.7	164.3	138.2	110.0	101.1
1923: March	120.1	110.1	131.0	164.5	135.6	113.2	101.3
June	121.5	117.0	131.0	163.0	128.1	114.5	100.7
September	122.1	116.3	131.7	164.1	135.2	115.0	101.0
December	122.3	116.3	132.1	166.1	134.8	115.3	100.5
1924: March	119.2	111.8	131.4	164.9	114.3	114.5	100.3
June	119.2	114.3	130.1	162.1	117.6	112.4	99.3
September	118.8	112.3	129.2	161.9	121.7	112.7	99.6
December	120.8	118.3	129.0	161.7	123.2	112.7	99.6
1925: June	123.8	128.3	128.3	160.4	124.8	113.3	99.6
December	124.0	129.1	126.8	156.9	135.0	113.6	99.6
1926: June	122.7	130.7	126.0	151.1	123.1	112.7	99.3
December	121.3	126.0	125.3	145.5	135.7	112.1	100.4
1927: June	122.0	134.1	123.4	141.7	118.7	111.6	100.0
December	116.6	118.6	122.1	139.2	130.6	110.0	98.6
1928: June	116.1	119.9	121.5	137.0	124.7	109.4	98.0
December	116.5	119.6	121.3	135.5	136.8	108.7	98.3
1929: June	116.8	122.0	121.0	133.9	116.9	106.6	102.0
December	117.0	121.3	120.9	132.8	126.9	105.3	101.9
1930: June	115.6	119.8	119.9	131.3	120.4	104.6	101.4
December	110.1	104.2	118.2	129.9	125.2	102.0	101.1
1931: June	104.4	94.6	114.7	125.8	106.0	98.1	100.6
December	100.3	89.0	104.8	120.5	105.2	90.6	100.3
1932: June	94.7	81.5	94.9	112.7	99.4	82.5	99.8
December	91.3	78.5	90.0	105.9	93.5	81.1	98.6
1933: June	89.9	80.1	89.8	97.8	95.1	80.9	96.4
December	91.5	82.7	96.4	92.9	103.1	89.5	96.4
1934: June	93.5	89.0	97.7	90.6	103.1	91.0	96.9
November 15	94.9	93.4	98.1	90.4	100.9	92.0	96.9
1935: March 15	97.2	99.6	99.2	89.8	99.4	93.6	97.7
July 15	96.8	98.8	99.1	90.4	99.3	94.1	97.1
October 15	97.2	99.6	98.3	91.5	98.5	95.2	97.3
1936: January 15	97.9	100.3	98.8	92.3	99.0	96.1	98.1
April 15	97.1	98.0	98.4	92.9	100.0	97.2	97.5
July 15	99.6	103.2	97.7	94.8	99.2	96.5	99.2
September 15	100.5	104.5	98.3	96.6	99.6	96.9	99.5
December 15	99.9	102.4	98.7	98.2	100.1	97.3	99.0
1937: March 15	102.8	107.6	100.5	99.6	100.6	100.8	100.8
June 15	103.5	106.7	102.3	102.6	101.6	103.1	101.5
September 15	105.1	107.2	105.3	104.1	101.8	106.0	103.9
December 15	103.3	102.6	104.5	105.5	101.9	106.4	102.4
1938: March 15	101.0	97.6	102.8	105.7	102.2	105.2	100.9
June 15	101.0	98.0	101.8	105.7	101.9	102.8	100.9
September 15	100.2	95.5	100.0	106.0	101.6	102.7	101.6
December 15	99.9	95.9	98.7	106.0	101.6	101.9	100.9
1939: March 15	99.2	94.1	98.7	106.1	97.8	101.5	101.2
June 15	99.2	94.5	98.7	106.4	97.7	101.5	100.6
September 15	99.7	95.7	98.8	106.6	97.6	102.2	100.9
December 15	99.7	95.0	99.6	106.8	97.8	103.7	100.8
1940: March 15	98.7	93.9	100.0	106.7	97.8	101.5	98.9
June 15	99.7	96.2	99.9	106.7	97.9	102.2	99.8
September 15	98.9	92.9	100.0	106.7	98.1	102.1	100.4
October 15	99.1	93.2	100.1	106.5	98.5	101.7	101.1
November 15	99.0	92.9	100.1	106.4	98.4	101.8	101.1
December 15	100.2	95.9	100.0	106.9	98.4	102.1	101.6
1941: January 15	99.8	94.8	99.3	106.7	98.4	101.3	101.6
February 15	99.5	94.4	99.3	106.8	97.4	102.0	101.3
March 15	99.9	95.1	100.1	106.7	97.4	103.2	101.4
April 15	101.1	98.6	100.1	106.7	97.4	103.9	101.5
May 15	101.6	99.5	100.3	106.7	97.4	104.6	101.9
June 15	102.9	103.0	100.6	106.6	97.4	106.0	102.4

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

PACIFIC—LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1914: December	74.1	91.7	65.7	102.8	84.1	52.4	52.5
1915: December	72.7	87.9	67.5	100.0	84.4	55.7	51.5
1916: December	79.3	98.8	75.1	100.2	86.0	64.5	56.6
1917: December	93.9	120.7	95.3	102.2	92.8	81.9	67.7
1918: December	114.6	148.4	137.4	107.3	99.5	114.5	79.9
1919: June	118.9	150.3	146.7	111.8	99.7	122.7	83.6
December	134.9	166.1	175.8	130.4	113.7	144.3	93.0
1920: June	147.8	187.5	186.9	146.6	129.1	158.3	98.0
December	143.8	153.7	175.2	176.2	134.7	158.3	105.4
1921: May	133.8	130.7	149.4	180.5	133.9	134.5	103.4
September	132.7	133.8	130.3	191.2	141.8	130.1	104.5
December	132.8	133.4	127.7	195.5	141.8	127.4	104.9
1922: March	131.5	126.6	121.2	201.5	141.3	122.4	107.2
June	131.1	128.1	119.1	201.1	132.5	119.9	107.1
September	130.3	128.6	117.1	199.9	129.3	119.5	106.2
December	131.2	131.4	117.0	200.3	129.0	124.7	105.7
1923: March	130.6	125.2	120.4	202.7	127.9	130.2	105.8
June	132.5	133.2	119.9	203.3	118.4	132.9	105.5
September	133.6	135.8	120.6	204.9	118.6	132.2	105.6
December	134.8	137.4	120.3	206.6	118.8	132.0	107.3
1924: March	134.2	133.5	120.4	209.4	118.7	129.4	107.7
June	132.5	131.0	118.2	205.0	118.3	123.7	107.9
September	132.2	135.2	118.9	202.3	119.0	122.8	107.6
December	132.0	133.0	118.5	198.7	119.1	124.5	107.3
1925: June	133.6	141.3	117.6	188.8	118.7	122.5	109.8
December	133.6	145.7	116.8	178.6	119.1	122.4	110.7
1926: June	128.5	136.4	115.5	172.1	118.8	118.8	107.6
December	128.7	139.8	115.1	166.3	119.3	117.3	108.1
1927: June	128.7	139.7	114.3	164.4	121.4	115.5	109.4
December	126.7	135.2	112.8	162.1	117.7	114.5	109.3
1928: June	124.2	130.2	112.6	158.4	117.3	110.4	108.9
December	126.0	136.8	112.0	154.0	114.3	109.2	110.8
1929: June	124.6	135.0	111.2	149.3	113.5	108.2	110.9
December	124.4	134.9	111.2	147.8	114.2	107.9	111.2
1930: June	121.2	127.9	110.5	143.7	110.4	106.7	110.4
December	116.0	115.4	105.3	140.8	110.7	101.1	110.4
1931: June	107.8	97.4	99.0	135.0	110.2	98.2	109.1
December	105.7	99.1	92.0	129.2	109.8	89.7	106.9
1932: June	98.2	84.0	86.7	119.1	108.6	81.2	106.5
December	95.0	84.8	83.0	107.8	110.2	78.3	103.1
1933: June	90.6	82.4	82.0	97.1	107.8	76.9	98.3
December	94.1	91.2	92.5	92.0	104.7	87.9	97.9
1934: June	93.2	88.8	95.9	89.0	104.2	88.9	97.8
November 15	96.3	98.8	96.0	87.9	104.4	91.1	97.9
1935: March 15	98.2	103.8	96.2	88.1	104.4	92.4	98.5
July 15	95.4	98.1	97.0	88.3	104.4	94.3	94.9
October 15	95.1	98.2	96.9	88.6	104.4	95.8	93.4
1936: January 15	96.6	100.3	96.9	89.6	104.4	96.3	95.5
April 15	95.7	95.7	96.7	91.2	99.5	96.8	96.9
July 15	97.2	98.5	96.0	92.4	99.5	96.3	98.7
September 15	99.6	104.3	96.7	94.2	99.5	96.5	99.1
December 15	99.4	101.6	97.5	96.5	99.5	98.5	99.5
1937: March 15	103.4	109.8	99.7	101.3	99.5	103.7	99.8
June 15	102.9	105.0	101.4	103.7	99.2	104.6	101.2
September 15	104.2	107.2	103.3	104.8	98.8	104.5	101.7
December 15	103.2	101.2	104.3	106.9	98.8	105.8	103.1
1938: March 15	101.5	96.7	103.3	107.7	98.8	105.3	102.4
June 15	101.8	97.2	102.5	108.0	98.8	104.8	102.8
September 15	101.8	97.6	102.4	107.9	98.8	102.2	102.8
December 15	102.6	100.7	102.3	108.0	98.8	101.8	102.4
1939: March 15	101.2	96.4	102.0	108.0	98.8	102.0	102.5
June 15	100.3	94.1	102.0	107.8	98.3	100.4	102.3
September 15	101.9	99.2	102.1	107.8	95.5	100.6	102.5
December 15	100.4	94.6	103.2	107.4	95.5	102.0	102.1
1940: March 15	100.7	95.6	103.6	107.2	95.5	101.4	102.0
June 15	100.8	97.4	103.4	106.6	95.5	100.2	101.2
September 15	101.2	97.8	103.1	106.5	95.5	101.5	102.1
October 15	101.4	97.5	103.5	106.5	95.5	100.8	102.8
November 15	101.9	98.8	103.5	106.8	95.5	100.7	102.9
December 15	102.2	99.9	103.4	106.4	95.5	101.1	102.9
1941: January 15	102.8	101.8	103.4	106.5	95.5	101.0	102.9
February 15	101.8	99.0	102.8	106.9	94.3	101.4	102.8
March 15	102.5	100.8	103.6	106.4	94.3	102.6	102.9
April 15	103.2	102.7	103.8	106.4	94.3	103.5	103.0
May 15	104.4	105.5	104.0	106.4	94.3	103.7	103.9
June 15	105.6	107.7	105.7	106.6	94.2	105.1	104.6

76 CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN LARGE CITIES, 1913-41.

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

PACIFIC—PORTLAND, OREG.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1914: December	77.7	85.4	78.6	120.5	74.1	62.2	57.4
1915: December	74.8	81.9	81.0	107.4	73.4	64.0	55.6
1916: December	80.7	93.2	91.1	96.9	76.6	73.4	60.9
1917: December	97.8	119.5	113.5	93.8	89.1	96.0	75.3
1918: December	123.7	145.7	154.6	135.4	97.0	129.9	90.6
1919: June	128.3	145.9	169.4	144.9	97.3	138.1	93.1
December	141.0	165.6	190.4	153.9	105.4	152.4	98.5
1920: June	156.8	200.4	203.3	160.6	108.9	176.5	103.1
December	139.6	148.5	174.6	165.0	122.9	174.0	103.9
1921: May	127.2	117.3	150.3	172.2	123.8	154.2	103.9
September	126.5	126.2	134.0	172.7	117.8	141.0	103.8
December	124.7	123.0	130.0	172.7	118.1	137.9	103.3
1922: March	120.9	117.0	122.3	172.6	115.8	127.2	102.6
June	120.6	118.2	120.5	172.7	111.4	125.5	102.4
September	122.1	120.8	120.6	173.2	117.8	124.5	103.6
December	122.8	122.0	121.8	173.1	122.8	126.1	102.9
1923: March	122.1	116.9	126.0	173.0	126.1	130.2	102.2
June	122.3	120.7	126.8	171.8	119.5	130.4	100.9
September	123.4	123.9	127.2	171.9	120.1	130.3	101.2
December	124.4	124.5	127.2	172.0	123.8	129.9	103.0
1924: March	123.0	120.2	127.5	172.8	122.5	128.2	102.5
June	121.4	121.2	126.7	172.7	115.2	125.7	99.3
September	122.2	125.1	124.8	172.2	116.5	125.2	99.0
December	122.5	123.7	125.2	172.2	120.3	125.7	100.1
1925: June	123.5	132.0	123.9	169.8	112.8	123.5	99.3
December	123.8	132.2	123.4	168.9	118.6	124.7	99.3
1926: June	122.2	129.3	123.0	166.2	111.8	121.3	99.9
December	121.8	128.2	121.1	160.9	120.0	118.5	101.3
1927: June	121.7	131.0	120.5	157.1	116.3	116.7	101.2
December	119.6	125.1	118.8	153.0	122.8	115.7	101.6
1928: June	117.6	124.7	118.6	145.7	112.3	112.2	101.2
December	118.3	127.1	117.5	140.3	120.8	112.0	102.1
1929: June	116.8	127.5	116.7	133.8	112.2	111.7	101.7
December	117.8	130.3	116.2	130.4	119.9	112.5	102.0
1930: June	116.7	125.6	113.9	127.0	110.9	111.0	107.1
December	109.7	107.6	108.8	123.4	115.2	105.5	106.2
1931: June	104.4	98.1	104.5	119.0	101.1	103.1	105.3
December	101.4	94.5	96.9	113.1	103.8	97.5	104.9
1932: June	94.4	83.6	91.1	104.6	91.1	88.7	103.0
December	91.8	82.0	86.5	97.6	92.6	94.8	101.5
1933: June	88.6	80.5	87.0	91.7	83.8	85.5	96.1
December	90.5	81.8	95.8	87.7	100.3	93.7	95.9
1934: June	91.9	85.4	97.8	87.1	100.1	95.0	96.0
November 15	94.1	92.4	97.3	87.0	98.0	97.0	96.4
1935: March 15	94.1	97.4	97.2	87.6	98.1	98.2	98.0
July 15	95.5	94.8	97.3	87.9	97.5	97.4	97.9
October 15	95.7	95.9	97.4	90.3	99.1	97.7	96.4
1936: January 15	96.8	98.1	97.7	91.1	100.8	96.1	97.0
April 15	96.2	97.6	98.1	91.9	100.9	96.9	95.1
July 15	98.2	100.4	97.7	94.1	97.0	96.2	98.3
September 15	99.3	102.0	97.6	96.7	100.9	96.5	98.6
December 15	99.4	100.3	99.0	98.4	102.6	97.3	98.7
1937: March 15	102.0	105.3	101.0	100.1	103.0	100.8	100.0
June 15	103.0	107.5	101.9	102.3	97.8	102.4	100.3
September 15	104.7	107.1	103.5	106.2	101.9	104.9	102.6
December 15	103.2	101.7	103.2	107.3	101.6	104.9	103.1
1938: March 15	102.7	100.7	102.0	107.4	101.6	103.6	103.1
June 15	101.7	99.4	101.6	107.1	100.3	101.4	102.2
September 15	101.6	98.8	101.3	107.3	100.8	101.5	102.1
December 15	101.7	99.6	101.1	107.0	101.2	101.6	102.0
1939: March 15	100.7	97.5	100.7	106.7	99.2	100.7	101.5
June 15	100.5	97.2	100.7	106.5	98.4	100.1	101.6
September 15	102.1	101.6	100.9	106.8	99.0	100.7	101.8
December 15	100.9	97.9	101.6	106.3	99.0	102.5	101.3
1940: March 15	99.7	95.6	103.1	106.2	92.7	100.3	101.2
June 15	100.7	99.8	103.2	106.5	91.6	99.9	100.3
September 15	101.5	100.5	102.9	106.7	93.2	100.4	101.5
December 15	101.8	100.7	102.8	107.0	94.6	100.4	102.1
1941: January 15	(1)	101.7	(1)	(1)	94.8	(1)	(1)
February 15	(1)	101.6	(1)	(1)	94.8	(1)	(1)
March 15	102.7	102.8	102.9	107.2	94.8	101.5	102.4
April 15	(1)	105.5	(1)	(1)	94.7	(1)	(1)
May 15	(1)	106.8	(1)	(1)	95.1	(1)	(1)
June 15	106.2	110.2	103.9	108.8	95.3	105.8	104.3

¹ Monthly data not available.

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

PACIFIC—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

[1935-39 average = 100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1914: December.....	73.4	82.4	58.7	101.0	88.4	56.0	56.6
1915: December.....	72.7	80.3	60.1	100.3	88.3	59.4	55.7
1916: December.....	78.9	90.4	67.2	98.5	92.5	68.2	61.4
1917: December.....	92.2	111.0	84.2	97.0	101.2	88.0	72.9
1918: December.....	112.2	137.0	122.6	97.1	115.0	113.9	85.3
1919: June.....	116.5	136.4	137.6	97.5	114.0	121.3	91.2
December.....	129.1	151.0	153.6	106.7	125.0	136.8	99.0
1920: June.....	139.0	167.9	170.7	110.5	130.2	156.9	101.7
December.....	131.1	140.0	161.8	116.1	147.1	154.4	104.7
1921: May.....	120.4	116.0	141.3	122.9	144.4	136.6	104.5
September.....	119.3	121.1	123.2	124.8	146.2	124.2	106.2
December.....	119.2	121.6	121.0	127.1	146.2	110.8	105.8
1922: March.....	116.3	115.9	116.0	129.0	146.2	115.2	104.5
June.....	115.8	116.8	111.8	130.7	141.0	114.5	104.1
September.....	115.0	116.1	109.1	131.6	134.4	114.2	104.0
December.....	116.0	119.1	108.7	131.3	134.9	115.1	104.3
1923: March.....	114.5	111.5	111.4	133.0	131.2	121.3	104.7
June.....	115.7	117.1	112.7	134.7	126.1	121.4	101.6
September.....	117.5	121.9	113.7	135.4	129.3	121.6	101.5
December.....	118.7	123.2	114.0	137.4	131.6	121.5	102.6
1924: March.....	115.9	117.8	114.0	138.4	135.8	120.9	97.8
June.....	115.8	118.2	112.3	139.4	132.6	119.5	98.1
September.....	116.4	120.2	112.0	139.7	135.3	118.4	97.8
December.....	117.3	122.3	111.7	140.8	135.7	120.3	97.8
1925: June.....	119.9	129.9	111.7	141.5	136.4	120.5	97.9
December.....	121.4	134.4	111.3	141.4	133.3	120.8	98.9
1926: June.....	118.8	127.3	110.5	141.0	131.3	115.2	99.3
December.....	119.0	128.6	108.9	140.9	133.5	114.6	99.3
1927: June.....	119.3	129.5	107.7	140.1	130.1	114.2	100.7
December.....	118.3	126.5	107.0	138.7	131.4	113.9	101.5
1928: June.....	117.1	123.6	107.3	137.1	129.0	113.2	101.7
December.....	118.7	127.7	107.6	134.8	130.4	111.5	103.8
1929: June.....	117.7	126.1	107.2	133.2	127.1	110.8	103.9
December.....	118.1	129.2	106.5	131.7	124.1	110.6	103.4
1930: June.....	115.7	125.5	104.3	129.4	113.8	112.4	102.5
December.....	111.7	115.6	100.9	127.4	116.7	107.3	103.1
1931: June.....	105.4	101.5	97.5	125.4	113.9	100.4	101.5
December.....	102.2	96.5	92.4	121.4	115.5	93.3	101.2
1932: June.....	97.0	88.0	87.2	115.9	110.6	85.6	99.8
December.....	95.2	88.1	81.9	110.4	110.2	83.5	99.0
1933: June.....	92.7	85.9	80.6	104.9	110.1	83.9	96.9
December.....	95.9	91.0	93.4	101.5	110.7	92.0	97.7
1934: June.....	96.6	92.8	96.0	99.8	109.1	92.4	98.0
November 15.....	99.0	100.2	96.2	98.1	109.1	92.5	98.7
1935: March 15.....	99.4	102.6	95.9	96.9	109.5	94.0	97.9
July 15.....	97.5	97.7	96.0	96.7	109.5	94.7	97.1
October 15.....	98.4	99.1	96.4	96.6	109.5	95.1	96.5
1936: January 15.....	98.4	101.1	96.5	96.6	106.4	95.6	96.6
April 15.....	97.0	97.9	96.4	96.9	106.3	95.5	95.4
July 15.....	97.9	100.1	96.0	96.8	100.5	94.7	96.9
September 15.....	98.7	102.0	96.1	97.2	100.8	95.5	97.1
December 15.....	98.8	101.3	96.9	97.8	101.1	96.6	97.2
1937: March 15.....	101.1	105.4	99.9	98.9	97.6	102.1	98.4
June 15.....	101.5	104.3	102.0	100.0	97.4	102.0	99.5
September 15.....	102.9	105.4	104.9	101.2	97.4	105.1	100.8
December 15.....	103.0	103.2	105.2	101.8	97.7	106.3	102.8
1938: March 15.....	101.2	98.5	103.3	102.2	97.6	104.9	102.9
June 15.....	101.4	98.4	103.0	102.8	95.2	104.1	103.8
September 15.....	101.7	99.2	102.5	102.9	95.2	104.0	103.8
December 15.....	101.4	98.6	102.6	103.0	95.2	103.9	103.6
1939: March 15.....	100.3	95.5	102.0	103.2	95.3	103.1	103.5
June 15.....	99.2	93.5	101.7	103.3	95.3	101.6	102.3
September 15.....	101.0	99.0	102.1	103.4	91.7	101.8	102.6
December 15.....	100.2	96.1	102.7	103.8	91.8	103.1	102.4
1940: January 15.....	99.8	95.0	103.0	103.6	91.8	102.9	102.3
June 15.....	100.1	96.7	103.2	103.7	91.8	101.2	101.6
September 15.....	100.8	97.9	103.0	103.7	91.7	101.7	102.7
October 15.....	101.4	98.2	102.9	103.8	91.6	100.9	104.2
November 15.....	101.6	97.8	102.9	103.9	91.5	101.1	105.2
December 15.....	101.6	97.9	103.0	103.7	91.5	101.3	105.2
1941: January 15.....	102.1	99.6	103.0	103.9	91.6	101.0	104.9
February 15.....	102.2	99.6	103.0	104.1	91.6	101.3	105.0
March 15.....	102.4	100.6	103.1	103.9	91.6	102.3	104.8
April 15.....	103.5	103.5	103.3	104.0	91.6	102.7	104.9
May 15.....	104.2	104.9	103.7	104.0	91.6	103.4	105.5
June 15.....	105.4	107.1	105.2	104.0	91.6	105.5	105.9

78 CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN LARGE CITIES, 1913-41

TABLE 3.—Indexes of the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in each of 34 large cities—Continued

PACIFIC—SEATTLE, WASH.

[1935-39 average=100]

Date	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1914: December	70.5	86.7	65.3	91.8	68.4	47.6	52.3
1915: December	69.8	84.6	66.0	89.6	68.2	51.6	51.8
1916: December	75.0	94.0	72.6	86.8	70.4	60.6	56.2
1917: December	90.5	119.1	89.0	91.2	84.7	72.5	68.6
1918: December	118.1	149.7	122.7	132.4	103.8	115.0	83.0
1919: June	123.6	148.4	137.2	139.0	103.8	121.1	89.7
December	139.8	166.1	166.1	157.4	112.0	143.3	97.8
1920: June	151.1	195.1	178.7	160.4	113.4	152.9	99.7
December	137.6	142.5	170.0	162.1	122.2	150.6	102.3
1921: May	128.8	119.6	149.2	160.4	122.2	132.0	107.6
September	125.3	124.6	126.3	157.2	121.2	119.8	107.6
December	122.8	121.4	123.1	155.3	115.5	119.0	106.0
1922: March	120.6	120.6	117.3	153.2	114.5	115.4	104.3
June	120.1	122.9	116.2	151.1	112.1	113.0	108.4
September	119.3	122.8	113.5	149.9	111.2	111.7	108.3
December	119.1	122.9	113.7	149.7	109.1	112.4	102.8
1923: March	115.8	118.9	114.6	149.4	110.0	114.4	95.5
June	119.3	122.5	115.3	148.9	108.0	116.1	102.9
September	120.4	126.1	115.9	149.2	108.2	116.3	102.9
December	120.1	124.6	115.9	149.5	108.8	116.3	102.9
1924: June	119.0	123.2	115.8	149.7	107.8	117.9	100.8
September	119.9	126.0	115.0	150.5	107.2	117.6	101.9
December	119.3	124.0	113.8	150.0	108.7	114.1	102.1
1925: June	119.8	124.9	113.8	150.2	109.1	114.8	102.8
December	122.8	136.1	113.9	151.1	107.9	115.0	102.8
1926: June	123.2	137.3	114.1	150.2	108.1	115.2	103.1
December	121.5	133.6	114.1	149.2	102.1	114.0	103.1
1927: June	120.6	130.3	113.0	147.1	110.2	113.1	103.4
December	122.1	135.8	112.2	145.9	108.9	112.7	103.8
1928: June	118.5	125.5	110.6	144.0	109.3	111.7	103.7
December	117.9	125.5	110.2	142.7	107.4	111.2	103.3
1929: June	118.2	126.3	109.8	141.4	111.4	110.7	103.3
December	119.1	130.0	108.7	139.8	110.8	110.3	104.1
1930: June	119.7	131.6	108.7	139.6	113.4	110.7	104.1
December	118.7	129.9	107.4	137.7	113.2	110.6	104.0
1931: June	111.0	109.3	104.2	135.6	112.1	108.5	103.4
December	107.0	102.3	101.6	132.5	105.3	102.1	102.9
1932: June	103.4	96.7	95.2	126.2	110.4	96.7	101.9
December	97.0	88.2	88.2	115.0	106.9	87.3	99.7
1933: June	92.8	83.0	84.0	105.9	102.3	84.6	98.8
December	92.5	86.9	84.1	99.1	99.5	86.7	97.0
1934: June	93.1	87.0	92.7	94.6	100.6	94.5	97.0
November 15	93.6	89.4	94.9	91.7	99.8	94.5	97.0
1935: June 15	95.5	95.6	94.2	91.3	99.8	95.2	97.0
October 15	97.4	100.9	93.9	91.1	99.1	95.4	97.6
1936: January 15	95.7	95.4	95.6	91.1	98.4	94.9	97.8
April 15	95.9	97.0	96.6	91.6	98.3	95.4	96.1
July 15	97.8	101.5	96.6	91.8	98.5	96.6	96.9
September 15	96.5	97.8	96.4	92.2	98.9	97.1	96.7
December 15	97.7	100.0	96.0	93.5	97.0	97.5	98.0
1937: June 15	99.0	102.2	96.4	95.1	98.5	98.1	98.6
September 15	99.5	102.7	97.7	96.1	98.8	99.5	98.4
December 15	102.0	107.1	100.5	97.9	99.2	103.4	99.4
1938: June 15	102.2	105.1	103.3	99.3	100.9	102.6	100.4
September 15	103.7	105.4	105.5	105.5	100.8	106.0	101.0
December 15	103.2	101.9	105.3	106.2	102.4	106.7	102.4
1939: June 15	102.2	99.7	103.3	106.6	102.6	103.4	102.3
September 15	101.2	98.9	102.3	107.0	102.1	103.1	102.1
December 15	101.1	96.8	102.2	106.8	102.6	101.4	102.1
1940: June 15	101.2	97.4	102.2	106.8	102.6	101.3	102.0
September 15	100.9	96.7	101.9	107.0	102.2	100.4	101.8
December 15	100.8	95.9	102.2	106.9	100.7	99.7	102.7
1941: January 15	102.6	102.0	102.2	106.8	97.6	99.4	103.0
February 15	100.9	96.6	103.2	106.8	98.2	101.1	102.5
March 15	101.6	98.7	103.7	106.6	98.3	99.4	102.6
April 15	101.7	99.7	103.0	106.8	98.3	98.5	101.7
May 15	101.7	100.1	103.6	106.6	98.9	98.2	102.7
June 15	101.5	99.0	103.7	106.6	94.5	97.8	103.0
July 15	101.6	99.2	103.5	106.6	94.7	98.2	103.0
August 15	102.0	100.2	103.7	107.0	94.7	97.6	103.1
September 15	102.2	101.0	103.1	107.0	94.9	97.6	103.1
October 15	102.5	101.0	103.2	108.4	94.9	98.0	103.2
November 15	103.0	102.4	103.8	108.1	95.0	98.5	103.2
December 15	104.1	104.7	103.9	109.0	94.9	99.3	103.8
1942: January 15	106.0	108.0	106.3	110.4	95.7	100.5	104.7
February 15	107.2	109.7	106.6	110.8	95.9	102.0	106.1

TABLE 4.—Foods included in the food-cost index for all periods since its inception

Original index					New index 1939
1890-1906	1907-13	1914-20	1921-34	1935-39	
CEREALS					
Flour, wheat.	Flour, wheat.	Flour, wheat.	Flour, wheat. Macaroni.	Flour, wheat. Macaroni.	Flour, wheat. Macaroni.
Corn meal.	Corn meal.	Corn meal.	Wheat cereal. Corn flakes. Corn meal.	Wheat cereal. Corn flakes. Corn meal.	Corn flakes. Corn meal.
Rice.		Rice.	Rice. Rolled oats.	Rice. Rolled oats. Hominy grits.	
BAKERY PRODUCTS					
Bread, white.		Bread, white.	Bread, white.	Bread, white. Bread, whole-wheat. Bread, rye. Cake. Soda crackers.	Bread, white. Bread, whole-wheat. Bread, rye. Vanilla wafers. Soda crackers.
BEEF					
Round steak.	Round steak. Rib roast.	Round steak. Rib roast. Chuck roast.	Round steak. Rib roast. Chuck roast.	Round steak. Rib roast. Chuck roast. Liver. Plate. Sirloin steak.	Round steak. Rib roast. Chuck roast.
Chuck roast.	Sirloin steak.	Plate. Sirloin steak	Plate. Sirloin steak.		
VEAL					
Cutlets.			Cutlets.	Cutlets.	Cutlets.
PORK					
Bacon, sliced.	Chops. Bacon, sliced.	Chops. Bacon, sliced.	Chops. Bacon, sliced.	Chops. Bacon, sliced. Bacon, strip. Ham, sliced. Ham, whole. Loin, roast. Salt pork.	Chops. Bacon, sliced.
Ham, sliced.	Ham, sliced.	Ham, sliced.	Ham, sliced.		Ham, sliced. Ham, whole.
Loin, roast.					Salt pork.
Salt pork.					
LAMB					
Leg.			Leg.	Breast. Chuck. Leg. Rib chops.	Leg. Rib chops.
POULTRY					
Chickens.	Chickens.	Chickens.	Chickens.	Chickens.	Chickens.
FISH					
Fish, fresh.			Salmon, canned pink.	Salmon, canned pink. Salmon, canned red.	Fish, fresh. Salmon, canned pink.
Fish, salt.					

TABLE 4.—Foods included in the food-cost index for all periods since its inception—Continued

Original index					New index 1939
1890-1906	1907-13	1914-20	1921-34	1935-39	
DAIRY PRODUCTS					
Butter. Cheese. Milk, fresh.	Butter. Milk, fresh.	Butter. Cheese. Milk, fresh.	Butter. Cheese. Milk, fresh.	Butter. Cheese. Cream. Milk, fresh. Milk, evapo- rated.	Butter. Cheese. Milk, fresh. Milk, evapo- rated.
EGGS					
Eggs.	Eggs.	Eggs.	Eggs.	Eggs.	Eggs.
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES					
Potatoes, white.	Potatoes, white.	Potatoes, white.	Bananas. Oranges. Cabbage. Onions. Potatoes, white.	Apples. Bananas. Lemons. Oranges. Beans, green. Cabbage. Carrots. Celery. Lettuce. Onions. Potatoes, white. Spinach. Sweetpotatoes.	Apples. Bananas. Oranges. Beans, green. Cabbage. Carrots. Lettuce. Onions. Potatoes, white. Spinach. Sweetpotatoes.
CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES					
			Canned beans and pork. Canned corn. Canned peas. Canned toma- toes.	Canned peaches. Canned pears. Canned pine- apple. Canned aspar- agus. Canned beans and pork. Canned green beans. Canned corn. Canned peas. Canned toma- toes. Canned tomato soup.	Canned peaches. Canned pine- apple. Canned corn. Canned peas. Canned toma- toes.
DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES					
Dried apples. Dried prunes. Dried lima beans.			Dried prunes. Raisins. Dried navy beans.	Dried peaches. Dried prunes. Raisins. Dried black- eyed peas. Dried lima beans. Dried navy beans.	Dried prunes. Dried navy beans.

TABLE 4.—*Foods included in the food-cost index for all periods since its inception—Continued*

Original index					New index 1939
1890-1906	1907-13	1914-20	1921-34	1935-39	
BEVERAGES					
Coffee. Tea.		Coffee. Tea.	Coffee. Tea.	Coffee. Tea. Cocca.	Coffee. Tea.
FATS AND OILS					
Lard, pure.	Lard, pure.	Lard, pure.	Lard, pure. Vegetable short- ening. Oleomargarine.	Lard, pure. Lard, com- pound. Vegetable short- ening. Mayonnaise. Salad oil. Oleomargarine.	Lard, pure. Vegetable short- ening. Salad dressing. Oleomargarine.
SUGAR AND SWEETS					
Sugar.	Sugar.	Sugar.	Sugar.	Sugar. Corn sirup. Molasses. Strawberry pre- serves.	Sugar.
MISCELLANEOUS FOODS					
Salt. Vinegar.				Chocolate.	Meals away from home.

TABLE 5.—Relative importance of the various foods included in the new food-cost index in each of 51 large cities¹

[1935-39 average]

Commodity	New England region							Middle Atlantic region						
	Boston	Bridgeport	Fall River	Manchester	New Haven	Portland, Maine	Providence	Buffalo	Newark	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Rochester	Scranton
Cereals and bakery products:														
Cereals:														
Flour, wheat.....	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.5	2.1	0.9	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	2.2	1.6	3.2
Macaroni.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	.9	1.0	.7	1.3	1.4	1.1	.9	1.0	1.0
Corn flakes.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4
Corn meal.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	(²)	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.1
Bakery products:														
Bread, white.....	6.6	7.7	7.1	8.5	7.5	7.8	8.7	8.6	5.7	5.6	8.4	8.3	7.8	7.5
Bread, whole-wheat.....	1.0	.7	.7	1.3	.7	.4	.3	.7	.6	.6	.7	.5	.6	.3
Bread, rye.....	.6	.5	.5	1.2	.5	.3	.3	1.4	2.4	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	.9
Vanilla cookies.....	1.5	1.6	1.8	3.8	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.4	2.7	1.7
Soda crackers.....	.8	.8	.8	1.0	.9	1.3	.9	.7	.5	.4	.7	.5	.8	.7
Meats:														
Beef:														
Round steak.....	2.9	2.9	3.3	4.1	3.1	3.4	4.0	2.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.4	4.4
Rib roast.....	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.2	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	5.7	4.6
Chuck roast.....	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.8
Veal: Cutlets.....	.8	.7	.7	1.5	.7	.7	.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.1
Pork:														
Chops.....	2.2	2.6	2.7	4.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	5.2	2.3	2.1	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.9
Bacon, sliced.....	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.8	2.2	.7	.7	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.3
Ham, whole.....	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.5	3.2	2.7	1.5	1.3	3.1	3.3	2.3	2.0
Salt pork.....	.1	.3	.3	.5	.3	.6	.5	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1
Lamb:														
Leg.....	2.9	2.5	2.6	1.5	2.5	2.1	2.0	.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	.6	.9	.6
Rib chops.....	1.8	1.4	1.5	.3	1.5	.5	.8	1.2	2.4	2.2	1.2	.8	1.1	1.1
Poultry: Roasting chickens.....	4.0	3.4	3.4	2.3	3.4	.9	3.0	2.1	6.8	6.4	3.7	3.5	3.7	2.3
Fish:														
Fresh, frozen.....	1.9	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.8
Salmon, pink, canned.....	.4	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0	.6	1.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.3	.7	.5
Dairy products:														
Butter.....	6.4	5.8	5.8	8.3	5.8	6.9	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.9	6.5	6.8	7.0	9.1
Cheese.....	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.3	1.9
Milk, fresh (delivered).....	7.8	9.5	7.9	8.5	10.0	8.4	7.9	5.7	9.6	8.9	10.1	8.9	9.8	4.3
Milk, fresh (store).....	6.3	3.7	5.7	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.5	.8	1.5	1.8	4.3
Milk, evaporated.....	.8	1.1	1.1	.7	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.5	.7	.7	.8	1.3	1.1	1.4
Eggs.....	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.0	5.7	6.1	5.6	5.0	5.9	5.9	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.4
Fruits and vegetables:														
Fresh:														
Apples.....	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.3
Bananas.....	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.6
Oranges.....	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.3	3.9	3.6	3.9	2.6	3.4	3.0	3.4
Beans, green.....	1.2	.9	.9	.3	.9	.2	.4	.4	1.4	1.6	.6	.4	.2	.2
Cabbage.....	.8	.6	.6	.9	.6	.4	.4	.7	.6	.7	.8	.8	.9	1.3
Carrots.....	1.3	1.2	1.2	.8	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	.8	.8	1.0	.6
Lettuce.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	.5	1.2	.5	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.9
Onions.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	1.4	1.4	.9	.7	.8	.8
Potatoes.....	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.6	2.6	3.0	4.2	4.3	2.9	3.8
Spinach.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	.2	1.0	.7	.9	.4	1.1	1.2	.7	.4	.4	.3
Sweetpotatoes.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3	.1	.2	.3	.3	.6	.4	.1	.1
Canned:														
Peaches.....	.3	.5	.5	.5	.5	.7	.7	.6	.4	.4	.5	.3	.2	.5
Pineapple.....	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4
Corn.....	.4	.6	.5	.9	.5	.8	.6	.6	.3	.3	.8	.8	.5	.7
Peas.....	.8	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8	.9	.6	.5	1.1	.8	1.1	1.0
Tomatoes.....	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	.9	1.0	1.2
Dried:														
Prunes.....	.6	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5	.3	.4	.5	.6	.5	.6	.5	.6
Navy beans.....	.3	.2	.2	1.0	.2	.6	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3	.6	.2	.6
Beverages:														
Coffee.....	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.5	3.3	2.3	2.8
Tea.....	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	.8	.8	.9	.7	1.3	1.5
Fats and oils:														
Lard.....	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	1.0	.8	1.1	.7	.6	1.2	1.3	.8	1.4
Other shortening:														
In cartons.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	(²)	(²)	.1	.1	.1	.1
In other containers.....	.2	.3	.3	(²)	.3	.5	.4	.4	.7	.7	.3	.2	.6	.2
Mayonnaise.....	1.0	.9	.9	.6	.9	1.0	.8	.8	.7	.7	1.0	.5	1.5	.7
Oleomargarine.....	.2	.2	.2	(²)	.1	.6	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	(²)
Peanut butter.....	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	.3	.3	.2	(²)	.1	1.1	.1	.2	.2
Sugar.....	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.9	3.7	3.9	2.2	2.3	3.2	3.8	3.3	3.1
All commodities.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ See p. 17, for average for large cities combined.² Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 5.—Relative importance of the various foods included in the new food-cost index in each of 51 large cities¹—Continued

Commodity	East North Central region								West North Central region					
	Chicago	Cincinnati	Cleveland	Columbus, Ohio	Detroit	Indianapolis	Milwaukee	Peoria	Springfield, Ill.	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Omaha	St. Louis	St. Paul
Cereals and bakery products:														
Cereals:														
Flour, wheat	1.7	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.8	3.0	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.2	1.7	2.6
Macaroni	.7	.7	.7	.7	.6	.5	.7	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.7	.5
Corn flakes	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.5	2.4
Corn meal	.1	.4	.3	.3	.3	.9	.2	.1	.2	.5	.2	.1	.4	.2
Bakery products:														
Bread, white	5.8	7.0	6.0	8.2	6.9	8.3	6.6	7.0	7.7	8.0	7.2	6.4	4.2	7.2
Bread, whole-wheat	.8	.4	.8	.5	1.1	.5	.6	.4	.4	.8	1.2	1.1	.7	1.2
Bread, rye	1.5	1.4	2.4	.2	.9	.3	1.9	.2	.2	.5	1.1	.7	.9	1.1
Vanilla cookies	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	2.5	2.0	2.4	.5	.5	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.6
Soda crackers	.6	.8	.6	.9	.8	1.0	.6	.5	.5	.7	.7	.5	.5	.6
Meats:														
Beef:														
Round steak	5.1	3.7	4.3	4.7	3.9	4.6	2.3	5.2	5.3	4.8	3.8	6.4	4.2	3.6
Rib roast	5.5	4.7	5.0	3.2	4.1	3.2	5.0	6.5	6.2	4.4	5.1	7.5	5.2	4.8
Chuck roast	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.2	1.2	2.6	1.3	4.7	4.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.3
Veal: Cutlets	1.6	2.6	2.3	1.6	2.2	1.1	2.9	1.1	1.5	.9	1.7	.7	1.8	1.6
Pork:														
Chops	5.7	5.5	4.8	3.8	4.4	4.7	7.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.4	4.3	6.0	4.2
Bacon, sliced	2.0	3.2	2.1	2.8	1.9	5.3	1.5	2.7	2.8	4.2	2.2	2.5	3.5	2.1
Ham, whole	1.9	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.7
Salt pork	.2	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	(²)	.2	.2	.7	.2	.4	.6	.2
Lamb:														
Leg	1.6	1.1	.8	1	1.0	.2	.8	.5	.5	1	.3	.3	.3	.3
Rib chops	2.0	1.0	1.2	.2	.9	.5	1.1	.7	.7	.3	.7	.7	.4	.7
Poultry: Roasting chickens	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.7	1.9	2.1	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.2
Fish:														
Fresh, frozen	1.7	1.4	.9	1.1	.9	.8	1.0	2.7	2.6	1.1	.7	.7	1.3	.7
Salmon, pink, canned	.5	.2	.3	.7	.6	.2	.3	.5	.5	.4	.5	.9	.4	.6
Dairy products:														
Butter	5.3	4.0	4.7	4.4	5.8	4.4	6.7	3.5	3.5	3.8	8.2	5.5	4.0	8.4
Cheese	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.3
Milk, fresh (delivered)	7.9	8.1	6.3	8.9	8.3	7.5	9.3	6.4	5.7	9.6	10.5	7.0	6.9	11.1
Milk, fresh (store)	2.8	1.2	4.6	1.8	2.7	2.9	1.4	2.8	3.7	2.1	3.9	3.8	2.4	3.4
Milk, evaporated	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	.7	.7	.6	.6	1.2	.4	.7	1.4	.4
Eggs	4.2	4.6	5.1	6.2	5.1	5.0	4.7	3.8	3.7	5.2	5.2	4.4	4.8	5.3
Fruits and vegetables:														
Fresh:														
Apples	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.3	2.9	1.7
Bananas	1.8	1.1	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	2.4	1.2	1.2
Oranges	4.0	3.3	4.2	2.5	4.2	3.3	4.0	2.5	2.6	2.8	4.1	3.3	3.5	3.9
Beans, green	.3	1.2	.6	.4	.7	.6	.4	.4	.4	.9	.2	.4	1.1	.2
Cabbage	.4	.5	.5	1.0	1.0	.4	.6	.4	.4	.6	.4	.5	.6	.4
Carrots	.8	.7	.9	.6	1.2	.5	1.2	.5	.5	.5	1.1	.8	.8	1.1
Lettuce	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
Onions	.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	.9	1.2	.9	.8	1.0	.7	.9	1.3	.8
Potatoes	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.3	1.8	3.2	2.3	2.6	3.1	1.7	2.9	2.8	1.6
Spinach	1.1	.6	.9	.2	.6	.2	.9	.4	.4	.5	.2	.2	1.1	.2
Sweetpotatoes	.1	.6	.3	.6	.4	.6	.1	.1	.2	.3	.3	.3	.5	.3
Canned:														
Peaches	1.3	.6	.5	.4	.3	.5	.4	2.1	2.0	.6	.2	.6	.7	.2
Pineapple	.5	.3	.6	.4	.4	.4	.3	.6	.6	.5	.4	.6	.4	.4
Corn	.9	1.2	.5	.8	.7	1.1	.6	1.4	1.5	.8	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.0
Peas	1.1	1.2	.7	.9	1.1	1.0	.9	.8	.9	.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3
Tomatoes	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.0	.9	1.0	.8	2.7	2.8	1.5	.8	2.0	1.3	.8
Dried:														
Prunes	.7	.7	.7	.3	.7	.8	.7	2.0	1.6	.6	1.2	.9	.6	1.1
Navy beans	.2	.3	.2	.6	.3	.7	.2	.5	.5	.4	.2	.3	.3	.2
Beverages:														
Coffee	2.9	3.2	2.6	3.7	2.7	3.6	3.1	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.2	4.0
Tea	.3	.2	.4	1.0	1.3	.3	.1	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3
Fats and oils:														
Lard	1.0	1.4	1.1	2.4	1.4	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	.8	1.2	1.4	.9
Other shortening:														
In cartons	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	.4	.2	.3	.3	.2
In other containers	.2	1.0	.9	.1	.3	.5	.5	.1	.1	.6	.4	.3	.5	.4
Mayonnaise	.5	.6	.7	.7	.8	.7	.6	.4	.4	.9	.8	.8	.7	.9
Oleomargarine	.1	.5	.2	1.3	.5	.8	.9	.9	.9	.8	.1	.3	.4	.1
Peanut butter	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4	.1	.4	.4	.3	.3	.4	.1	.2
Sugar	2.8	3.6	3.6	4.5	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.9	4.0	3.9	3.2	3.8
All commodities	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ See p. 17, for average for large cities combined

² Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 5.—Relative importance of the various foods included in the new food-cost index in each of 51 large cities—Continued

Commodity	South Atlantic region								East South Central region			
	Atlanta	Baltimore	Charleston, S. C.	Jacksonville	Norfolk	Richmond	Savannah	Washington, D. C.	Birmingham	Louisville	Memphis	Mobile
Cereals and bakery products:												
Cereals:												
Flour, wheat.....	5.1	1.7	4.4	3.0	4.4	3.6	4.4	2.1	5.1	3.1	5.0	4.7
Macaroni.....	1.4	.5	1.8	.8	.6	.9	1.7	1.5	1.7	.7	.9	.7
Corn flakes.....	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.3
Corn meal.....	2.1	.3	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	1.6	.7	2.1	3.2
Bakery products:												
Bread, white.....	4.2	10.4	8.1	6.8	6.9	6.1	8.7	6.1	4.2	9.2	4.8	8.7
Bread, whole-wheat.....	.5	(2)	.3	.9	.3	.1	.3	.7	.6	.3	.1	.1
Bread, rye.....	.1	.6	.2	.2	(3)	.1	.2	.3	.2	.3	.1	.3
Vanilla cookies.....	1.0	1.3	.8	1.1	1.2	1.5	.9	1.1	.5	1.4	.8	.8
Soda crackers.....	.7	.3	.3	.7	.5	.4	.4	.6	.7	.7	.7	.4
Meats:												
Beef:												
Round steak.....	3.8	3.0	2.3	4.6	2.3	3.1	2.3	3.3	2.8	2.9	1.7	2.9
Rib roast.....	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.4	3.5	2.7	3.9	2.9	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.7
Chuck roast.....	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.6	.9	1.8	3.6	1.0	2.7	8	1.0
Veal: Cutlets.....	1.3	2.6	2.8	2.1	2.7	1.8	2.4	.9	.4	2.0	1.4	1.4
Pork:												
Chops.....	3.6	4.6	4.0	2.9	4.0	2.9	4.0	2.7	3.3	5.2	3.0	3.1
Bacon, sliced.....	3.1	2.0	3.3	3.4	2.6	2.3	3.5	2.9	4.2	4.8	3.9	3.6
Ham, whole.....	4.3	3.5	2.1	1.6	3.1	7.4	2.1	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	1.7
Salt pork.....	2.2	.4	2.2	1.8	3.4	2.0	2.1	.6	3.2	.4	3.4	2.6
Lamb:												
Leg.....	.3	.9	.4	.2	.2	.1	.4	1.4	.1	.1	.2	.1
Rib chops.....	.4	.9	.4	.3	.3	.3	.4	1.8	.1	.1	.1	.3
Poultry: Roasting chickens.....	4.3	3.5	2.5	2.4	5.0	3.4	2.3	3.3	1.6	1.0	2.1	2.1
Fish:												
Fresh, frozen.....	1.6	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.7	5.3
Salmon, pink, canned.....	.9	.4	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5	.9	.6	.5	.3	2.1
Dairy products:												
Butter.....	3.6	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.3	4.1	4.8	3.7	3.6	5.3	2.9
Cheese.....	1.4	.9	.8	1.6	1.0	1.8	.8	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.6	.8
Milk, fresh (delivered).....	7.3	6.8	5.2	5.0	3.6	5.4	5.7	6.1	3.7	5.8	5.5	5.4
Milk, fresh (store).....	2.5	2.0	4.0	3.4	1.9	2.4	3.8	4.9	6.0	5.1	4.0	.7
Milk, evaporated.....	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.6	1.0	1.4	.9	1.8	1.0	1.1	2.5
Eggs.....	6.0	5.0	4.3	6.0	4.6	7.2	4.3	5.3	7.3	4.9	6.0	3.9
Fruits and vegetables:												
Fresh:												
Apples.....	1.4	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.9	1.3	2.4	1.4	2.5
Bananas.....	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	.8	1.3	.9	1.7	1.1
Oranges.....	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	3.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3
Beans, green.....	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	.9	.6	1.1	1.4	.8	.8	.7	.7
Cabbage.....	.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.1	.8	.9	.9	.9	.7
Carrots.....	.8	.5	.5	.6	.4	.2	1.5	.9	.4	.3	.4	.2
Lettuce.....	.9	1.2	1.3	1.5	.8	.8	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.8	.7
Onions.....	.7	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.2	.8	1.5	.7	.8	1.5	1.0	.9
Potatoes.....	1.9	4.1	3.4	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.5	2.4	3.2	3.1
Spinach.....	.4	.5	.3	.2	.3	.2	.4	1.3	.4	.2	.2	1.1
Sweet potatoes.....	.8	.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	.4	2.0	1.5
Canned:												
Peaches.....	.6	.6	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	1.0	.2	1.0	.4	.2
Pineapple.....	.9	.3	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.6	.6	.4	.5	.4
Corn.....	.6	.8	.7	.9	.5	.6	.8	1.0	.6	1.1	.9	.5
Peas.....	.4	.9	.7	.9	.6	1.2	.8	1.2	.7	1.0	.7	.5
Tomatoes.....	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.5
Dried:												
Prunes.....	.5	.2	.4	.5	.6	.9	.4	.7	.8	.4	.9	.4
Navy beans.....	.6	.3	1.0	.8	.7	1.2	1.1	.6	1.5	.7	1.4	1.7
Beverages:												
Coffee.....	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.9	1.7	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.3
Tea.....	.6	.9	.5	.6	.9	1.4	.5	.7	.4	.3	.4	.3
Fats and oils:												
Lard.....	2.2	1.1	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.1	.8	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.1
Other shortening:												
In cartons.....	1.4	.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	.4	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.6
In other containers.....	.2	.4	.5	.4	1.3	.5	.5	.4	.9	.1	.4	.5
Mayonnaise.....	.8	.8	1.0	1.4	1.6	.8	1.1	.9	.9	1.1	.8	1.3
Oleomargarine.....	.6	.3	.7	.8	.6	.5	.7	.2	1.1	1.0	.4	1.6
Peanut butter.....	.3	1	.2	.3	.3	.4	.2	.4	.6	.3	.5	.3
Sugar.....	4.1	3.5	4.5	4.6	5.2	4.7	4.5	3.4	5.5	4.6	4.8	4.8
All commodities.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ See p. 17, for average for large cities combined.

² Less than .05 percent.

TABLE 5.—Relative importance of the various foods included in the new food-cost index in each of 51 large cities¹—Continued

Commodity	West South Central region				Mountain region			Pacific region			
	Dallas	Houston	Little Rock	New Orleans	Butte	Denver	Salt Lake City	Los Angeles	Portland, Oreg.	San Francisco	Seattle
Cereals and bakery products:											
Cereals:											
Flour, wheat	3.2	2.8	3.0	1.4	1.8	2.0	4.3	1.6	1.8	1.1	2.2
Macaroni	.5	1.8	.6	2.5	1.6	.6	.7	.8	.5	1.2	.8
Corn flakes	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.9
Corn meal	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	(²)	.4	.3	.2	(²)	.1	.2
Bakery products:											
Bread, white	7.7	7.1	9.1	11.0	5.0	5.4	4.7	4.4	6.0	6.4	5.4
Bread, whole-wheat	.6	.8	.4	.2	.6	1.1	1.5	2.7	1.6	1.7	2.4
Bread, rye	.2	.2	.3	(²)	.2	.5	.1	.1	.1	.4	.2
Vanilla cookies	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.4
Soda crackers	.5	.6	.4	.4	.7	.7	.8	.8	.5	.5	.7
Meats:											
Beef:											
Round steak	3.9	5.3	3.1	3.4	4.0	4.2	2.4	5.1	4.9	3.7	2.7
Rib roast	5.3	3.4	4.3	4.1	8.0	6.3	7.1	2.0	5.3	5.2	5.4
Chuck roast	1.4	1.6	1.7	.7	.8	1.3	.7	1.6	2.0	.6	1.1
Veal: Cutlets	2.2	3.6	2.2	3.3	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.6	1.4
Pork:											
Chops	2.5	2.7	3.8	2.9	3.8	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.7	2.1	1.6
Bacon, sliced	3.8	3.5	3.3	1.5	3.0	2.7	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4
Ham, whole	1.5	1.6	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.3	.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3
Salt pork	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.6	.2	.1	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1
Lamb:											
Leg	.1	.1	.3	.1	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.3	.5	2.7	1.1
Rib chops	.3	.2	.4	.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	.4	2.4	.9
Poultry: Roasting chickens	1.9	1.2	2.1	2.8	1.9	1.9	.9	2.3	1.4	3.0	2.1
Fish:											
Fresh, frozen	.9	1.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	1.2	.8	1.9	2.8	2.7	1.9
Salmon, pink, canned	.2	.6	.7	.2	1.4	.5	.8	1.1	1.3	.7	1.0
Dairy products:											
Butter	3.4	4.2	3.6	4.7	5.6	5.1	7.3	4.5	5.3	5.0	8.2
Cheese	.9	1.3	.9	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.1
Milk, fresh (delivered)	7.9	7.9	3.1	3.6	5.7	5.1	7.3	7.6	6.7	4.9	6.4
Milk, fresh (store)	3.6	3.6	5.2	2.3	3.1	4.1	2.5	2.9	5.1	3.4	6.5
Milk, evaporated	1.0	1.4	1.6	3.0	1.5	1.0	2.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1
Eggs	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.7	4.3	5.7	5.9	5.4	6.4	6.1
Fruits and vegetables:											
Fresh:											
Apples	3.0	2.8	2.8	1.0	1.4	2.3	.9	3.3	1.4	2.5	1.5
Bananas	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2
Oranges	2.1	2.8	1.8	1.6	4.8	5.0	6.1	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.6
Beans, green	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	.2	.4	.1	.5	.3	.5	.1
Cabbage	.7	.6	1.0	1.3	.3	.6	.5	.6	.5	.4	.5
Carrots	.5	.5	.4	.4	.8	.8	.9	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.3
Lettuce	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.5	1.5	1.9	1.8
Onions	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.7	.8	.7	.8	1.3	.6	.9	.8
Potatoes	3.4	3.0	3.5	4.4	2.3	3.6	2.8	3.9	2.9	2.9	2.3
Spinach	.2	.2	.3	.6	.9	1.2	.7	1.6	.6	.9	.5
Sweet potatoes	.6	1.1	.9	1.0	(²)	.4	.1	.3	(²)	.1	.3
Canned:											
Peaches	.7	.9	.6	.2	1.3	.8	.2	.5	1.7	.6	.3
Pineapple	.7	.7	.5	.3	1.2	.7	.8	.6	.9	.7	.8
Corn	1.0	.8	.8	.4	1.2	.9	1.2	.7	1.6	.5	1.0
Peas	.8	.7	.8	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.7	.6	1.2	.5	1.2
Tomatoes	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.1	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.7
Dried:											
Prunes	.5	.8	.4	.5	.8	1.4	1.4	1.1	.4	.5	.8
Navy beans	1.2	.9	.9	1.3	.1	.3	.4	.6	.3	.3	.2
Beverages:											
Coffee	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.8	2.5	3.5	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.7
Tea	.5	.4	.6	1.4	.5	.4	.4	.6	.3	.6	.6
Fats and oils:											
Lard	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.7	.7	1.0	1.0	.6	.6	.3	.4
Other shortening:											
In cartons	.9	.6	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
In other containers	.9	1.7	.6	.3	.1	.6	.8	1.0	.9	1.1	1.1
Mayonnaise	1.5	1.3	1.4	.7	.9	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.7
Oleomargarine	.8	.6	.8	.5	.4	.5	.8	.5	.5	.6	.3
Peanut butter	.4	.3	.3	.1	.3	.4	.4	.5	.2	.2	.4
Sugar	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.0	4.2	3.6	4.2
All commodities	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ See p. 17, for average for large cities combined.² Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 6.—Method of grouping of family expenditure data to obtain weights for food-cost index

Family expenditure for—	Represented in index by—
Meats:	Meats:
Beef: Fresh, steak, porterhouse, sirloin, top round	Beef: Weighted average of prices of round steak and rib roast.
roast, rib, chuck	Round steak, No. 2 grade, best cut.
All other beef	Rib roast, No. 2 grade, best cut.
	Chuck roast, No. 2 grade, best cut.
	Weighted average of prices of round steak, rib roast, and chuck roast.
Veal: Fresh, steak, chops	Veal: Cutlets, best cut.
roast	
stew	
Lamb: Fresh, chops	Lamb: Rib chops.
roast	Leg.
stew	Weighted average of prices of lamb rib chops and leg of lamb.
Pork: Fresh, chops	Pork: Chops, No. 1 grade.
loin roast	
other	
Smoked, bacon	Bacon, sliced, No. 1 grade.
ham, slices	
half or whole picnic	Ham, whole, No. 1 grade.
cooked	
Salt, side	Salt pork, No. 1 grade.
Pork sausage	Weighted average of all pork prices.
Other pork	
Poultry: Chicken, broiling	Poultry: Roasting chickens, dressed.
roast	
stew	
Turkey	
Other	
Miscellaneous meat products, including: Bologna, frankfurters, cooked tongue, liver, etc.	Weighted average of all meat prices.
Fish: Fresh	Fish: Fresh, frozen.
Canned	Canned pink salmon.
Oysters	Weighted average of prices of fresh fish and canned pink salmon.
Other sea food	
Eggs	Eggs, fresh, U. S. extras.
Milk: Fresh, whole, bottled	
loose	
skimmed	Milk: Weighted average of prices of milk, fresh, delivered and in stores.
Skimmed, dried	
Cream	Evaporated, unsweetened brand.
Other, not canned	Butter, creamery, 92-score or better brand.
Canned	Weighted average of prices of fresh milk, evaporated milk, and butter.
Butter	
Ice cream	
Cheese: American	Cheese: American, No. 1, mild brand.
Cottage	
Other	
Other table fats	Oleomargarine.
Lard	Lard, pure, good quality brand.
Vegetable shortening	Shortening other than lard: In cartons.
	In other containers.
Mayonnaise and other salad dressing	Salad dressing.
Table or cooking oils	Weighted average of prices of oleomargarine, lard, shortening other than lard, and salad dressing.
Peanut butter	Peanut butter, good quality brand.
Bread: White, wheat	Bread: White, wheat.
Graham or whole-wheat	Whole-wheat.
Rye	Rye.
Plain rolls	Weighted average of prices of white bread, whole-wheat bread, and rye bread.
Sweet rolls	
Crackers	Soda crackers.
Cookies	Vanilla cookies.
Cakes	
Pies	Weighted average of prices of bread, soda crackers, and vanilla cookies.
Other baked goods	
Flour: Wheat, white	Flour, wheat, white.
graham	
Other	
Corn meal	Corn meal.
Hominy	
Cornstarch	
Dried corn	Corn flakes.
Breakfast cereals	Macaroni.
Macaroni, spaghetti	

TABLE 6.—*Method of grouping of family expenditure data to obtain weights for food-cost index—Continued*

Family expenditure for—	Represented in index by—	
Other grain products.....	Weighted average of prices of corn meal, corn flakes, and macaroni.	
Sweets: Sugar, white.....	Sugar, white, granulated.	
brown.....		
Candy.....		
Jellies.....		
Molasses, sirups.....		
Other sweets.....		
Vegetables:		
Fresh: Potatoes.....	Fresh: Potatoes, U. S. No. 1 (or equal grade). Sweetpotatoes, U. S. No. 1 (or equal grade). Cabbage, U. S. No. 1 (or equal grade). Beans, green, U. S. No. 1 (or equal grade). Lettuce, U. S. No. 1 (or equal grade). Spinach, U. S. No. 1 (or equal grade). Carrots, U. S. No. 1 (or equal grade).	
Sweetpotatoes, yams.....		
Cabbage.....		
Beans, snap (string).....		
Lettuce.....		
Spinach.....		
Carrots.....		
Onions: Mature.....		Onions, mature.
Spring.....		
All other fresh vegetables.....		Weighted average of prices of all priced fresh vegetables
Tomatoes: Canned.....	Canned tomatoes, standard brand.	
Juice.....		
Sauce, paste.....		
Peas, canned.....	Canned peas, green, extra standard brand.	
Corn, canned.....	Canned corn, cream style, standard brand.	
Other canned vegetables and soups.....	Weighted average of prices of all canned vegetables.	
All dried vegetables.....	Dried navy beans, No. 1 grade.	
Fruits:		
Fresh: Oranges.....	Oranges (California, Florida, other).	
Apples.....	Apples, general purpose, U. S. No. 1 variety.	
Cider.....		
Bananas.....	Bananas, yellow.	
All other fresh fruits.....	Weighted average of prices of all priced fresh fruits.	
Peaches, canned.....	Canned peaches, yellow cling, halves, choice brand.	
Pineapple, canned.....	Canned pineapple, sliced, Hawaiian, fancy brand.	
All other canned fruits.....	Weighted average of prices of all priced canned fruits.	
All dried fruits.....	Dried prunes.	
Tea.....	Tea, medium quality brand.	
Coffee.....	Coffee, average grade (popular seller) brand.	
Miscellaneous foods, including nuts, condiments, soft drinks, and other beverages, and food consumed away from home.	Weighted average of prices of all priced foods.	

TABLE 7.—Number of outlets reporting retail food prices, June 1941 pricing period

Region and city	Number of independent stores reporting	Number of chains reporting	Number of price quotations for milk		Region and city	Number of independent stores reporting	Number of chains reporting	Number of price quotations for milk	
			Grocery stores	Dairies				Grocery stores	Dairies
New England:					South Atlantic:				
Boston.....	20	5	24	3	Atlanta.....	14	4	17	4
Bridgeport.....	12	3	15	2	Baltimore.....	31	2	24	2
Fall River.....	10	2	12	3	Charleston, S. C.....	17	2	15	3
Manchester.....	10	3	12	3	Jacksonville.....	11	5	14	3
New Haven.....	11	4	15	2	Norfolk.....	28	3	30	3
Portland, Maine.....	9	2	11	3	Richmond.....	15	4	17	2
Providence.....	8	4	12	2	Savannah.....	15	3	16	3
Middle Atlantic:					Washington, D. C.....	17	3	18	5
Buffalo.....	24	5	20	4	East South Central:				
Newark.....	18	3	13	2	Birmingham.....	15	3	15	3
New York.....	60	6	36	2	Louisville.....	13	3	16	2
Philadelphia.....	38	3	29	3	Memphis.....	14	2	16	4
Pittsburgh.....	23	5	24	4	Mobile.....	13	3	14	4
Rochester.....	18	3	16	3	West South Central:				
Scranton.....	19	3	16	2	Dallas.....	14	3	16	2
East North Central:					Houston.....	14	5	17	3
Chicago.....	39	4	34	3	Little Rock.....	13	3	15	3
Cincinnati.....	23	4	20	3	New Orleans.....	30	3	21	2
Cleveland.....	29	3	22	3	Mountain:				
Columbus, Ohio.....	18	2	18	2	Butte.....	9	3	9	3
Detroit.....	28	4	28	2	Denver.....	14	2	16	3
Indianapolis.....	15	3	18	3	Salt Lake City.....	14	2	13	2
Milwaukee.....	29	3	20	2	Pacific:				
Peoria.....	9	5	13	2	Los Angeles.....	23	7	27	3
Springfield, Ill.....	14	3	15	2	Portland, Oreg.....	20	4	17	5
West North Central:					San Francisco.....	35	5	23	2
Kansas City.....	16	4	20	4	Seattle.....	26	2	20	3
Minneapolis.....	24	2	19	2					
Omaha.....	16	3	16	2					
St. Louis.....	19	2	19	2					
St. Paul.....	25	2	19	3					

TABLE 8.—Articles included in the original index of clothing costs, 1919 and 1939, and in the new index, 1939

Original index		New index
1919	1939	1939
Wool: Men's—Overcoats.....	Wool: Men's—Overcoats.....	Wool: Men's—Overcoats.
Suits.....	Suits.....	Suits.
Women's—Coats, heavy, fur trim.....	Women's—Coats, heavy, fur trim.....	Women's—Coats, heavy, fur trim.....
Dresses.....	Dresses.....	Dresses.
Girls'—Coats.....	Girls'—Coats.....	Girls'—Coats.
Cotton: Men's—Suits.....	Cotton: Men's—Suits.....	Cotton: Men's—Suits.
Work trousers.....	Work trousers.....	Work trousers.
Overalls.....	Overalls.....	Overalls.
Shirts, business.....	Shirts, business.....	Shirts, business.
Union suits.....	Union suits.....	Union suits.
Socks.....	Socks.....	Socks.
Women's—Dresses, street.....	Women's—Dresses, street.....	Women's—Dresses, street.....
House dresses.....	House dresses.....	House dresses.....
Nightgowns.....	Nightgowns.....	Nightgowns.
Yard goods—Percale.....	Yard goods—Percale.....	Yard goods—Percale.
Footwear: Men's—Rubbers.....	Footwear: Men's—Rubbers.....	Footwear: Men's—Rubbers.
Women's—Shoes, low.....	Women's—Shoes, low.....	Women's—Shoes, low.
Other garments: Men's—Hats, fur-felt.....	Other garments: Men's—Hats, fur-felt.....	Other garments: Men's—Hats, fur-felt.....
Hats, straw.....	Hats, straw.....	Hats, straw.....
Neck- ties.....	Neck- ties.....	Neck- ties.....
Services: Men's—Shoe repairs.....	Services: Men's—Shoe repairs.....	Services: Men's—Shoe repairs.
Boys'—Shoe repairs.....	Boys'—Shoe repairs.....	Boys'—Shoe repairs.
Wool: Women's—Robes.....	Wool: Women's—Robes.....	
Boys'—Suits.....	Boys'—Suits.....	
Trousers.....	Trousers.....	
Jackets.....	Jackets.....	
Girls'—Dresses.....	Girls'—Dresses.....	
Yard goods—Flannel.....	Yard goods—Flannel.....	
Cotton: Boys'—Shirts.....	Cotton: Boys'—Shirts.....	
Trousers.....	Trousers.....	
Girls'—Dresses.....	Girls'—Dresses.....	
Bloomers.....	Bloomers.....	
Footwear: Women's—Rubbers.....	Footwear: Women's—Rubbers.....	
Girls'—Shoes, low.....	Girls'—Shoes, low.....	
Rubbers.....	Rubbers.....	
Other garments: Women's— Brassieres.....	Other garments: Women's— Brassieres.....	
Boys'—Neck- ties.....	Boys'—Neck- ties.....	
Services: Women's—Shoe repairs.....	Services: Women's—Shoe repairs.....	
Wool: Men's—Topcoats.....	Wool: Men's—Topcoats.....	Wool: Men's—Topcoats.
Sweaters.....	Sweaters.....	Sweaters.
Women's—Hats.....	Women's—Hats.....	Women's—Hats.
Cotton: Men's—Shirts, work.....	Cotton: Men's—Shirts, work.....	Cotton: Men's—Shirts, work.
Pajamas.....	Pajamas.....	Pajamas.
Shorts.....	Shorts.....	Shorts.
Undershirts.....	Undershirts.....	Undershirts.
Silk and rayon: Men's—Socks.....	Silk and rayon: Men's—Socks.....	Silk and rayon: Men's—Socks.
Women's—Dresses.....	Women's—Dresses.....	Women's—Dresses.
Panties.....	Panties.....	Panties.
Slips.....	Slips.....	Slips.
Hose.....	Hose.....	Hose.
Footwear: Men's—Shoes, low.....	Footwear: Men's—Shoes, low.....	Footwear: Men's—Shoes, low.
Other garments: Women's—Gloves, leather.....	Other garments: Women's—Gloves, leather.....	Other garments: Women's—Gloves, leather.
Girdles.....	Girdles.....	Girdles.

TABLE 8.—Articles included in the original index of clothing costs, 1919 and 1939, and in the new index, 1939—Continued

Original index		New index
1919	1939	1939
Wool: Men's—Caps. Women's—Suits. Boys'—Caps.		
Cotton: Men's—Nightshirts. Women's—Skirts. Waists. Petticoats. Union suits. Corset covers. Combinations. Stockings. Boys'—Nightshirts. Union suits. Stockings. Girls'—Petticoats. Nightgowns. Union suits. Underwaists. Stockings. Yard goods—Voile, etc.		
Silk and rayon: Women's—Waists.		
Footwear: Men's—Shoes, high. Women's—Shoes, high. Boys'—Shoes, high. Girls'—Shoes, high.		
Other garments: Men's—Collars. Women's—Corsets.	Wool: Boys'—Sweaters. Girls'—Sweaters. Cotton: Boys'—Pajamas. Shorts. Undershirts. Girls'—Pajamas. Socks and anklets. Silk and rayon: Women's—Bloomers. Footwear: Boys'—Shoes, low. Other garments: Men's—Gloves, leather. W o m e n's—Girdle-brasieres.	Wool: Men's—Trousers. Jackets. Women's—Coats, heavy, no fur. Coats, light, no fur. Skirts. Silk and rayon: Yard goods. Footwear: Men's—Shoes, work. Children's—Shoes. Other garments: Women's—Coats, fur. Services: Men's—Dry cleaning. Women's—Dry cleaning.

TABLE 9.—Relative importance of the various articles included in the new index of clothing costs in New York City and in large cities in each of 5 regions¹

Article	New York City	Large cities in the—				
		North Atlantic region	East North Central region	West North Central region	Southern region	Pacific region
Wool: Men's—Overcoats	4.0	3.5	3.3	2.6	0.7	-----
Topcoats	1.1	1.3	1.1	.9	1.8	2.0
Suits	11.9	10.6	10.9	11.4	11.8	11.8
Trousers	-----	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.8
Jackets	.7	1.1	1.2	1.3	.9	1.2
Sweaters	1.4	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.6
Women's—Coats, heavy, fur trim	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.8
Coats, heavy, plain	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8
Coats, light, plain	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.5	2.0
Skirts	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.9
Dresses	.8	1.1	.8	1.2	.9	1.3
Hats	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5
Girls'—Coats	.4	.6	.6	.5	.5	.3
Cotton: Men's—Suits	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8	-----
Trousers	-----	.7	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.4
Overalls	.7	.9	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.3
Shirts, work	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.0
Shirts, business	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.0
Pajamas	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3
Shorts	.6	.5	.6	.6	.8	.7
Undershirts	1.1	1.1	1.0	.9	2.4	2.3
Union suits	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	-----	-----
Socks	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.4	1.8
Women's—Wash frocks, house	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2
Wash frocks, street	1.7	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.4
Nightgowns	1.1	1.1	1.0	.8	1.0	.9
Yard goods: Percale	.5	.8	1.0	1.1	1.9	1.3
Silk and rayon: Men's—Socks	.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0
Neckties	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Women's—Dresses, rayon	7.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.3
Slips, silk and rayon	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6
Panties, rayon	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.1
Hose, silk	8.6	6.5	6.2	6.6	5.8	6.4
Yard goods—Silk and rayon	.6	.5	.6	.8	.8	1.4
Footwear: Men's—Shoes, street	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.4
Shoes, work	.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Rubbers	.9	1.6	1.2	.9	-----	-----
Women's—Shoes, street	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.9	7.7
Children's—Shoes	3.2	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.9
Other garments: Men's—Hats, felt	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Hats, straw	1	.3	.3	.4	.7	.2
Women's—Girdles	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	.9	1.8
Gloves	.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	.6	.8
Coats, fur	1.0	1.3	2.1	2.1	.3	.5
Services: Men's—Dry cleaning	2.1	1.3	1.9	2.3	3.8	2.8
Shoe repairs	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.9
Women's—Dry cleaning	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.5	2.1
Boys'—Shoe repairs	1.0	.6	.5	.5	.4	.8
All items, this index	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ See p. 19 for average for large cities combined.

TABLE 10.—Method of grouping of family expenditure data to obtain weights for clothing-cost index

Family expenditure for—	Represented in index by—
WOOL	
Women's and girls': Coats, heavy, plain (ages 18 and over).	Women's: Coats, sport, wool, black and colors, heavy weight, no fur trim, very inexpensive quality. Coats, sport, wool, or wool and rayon, black and colors, heavyweight, no fur trim, extremely inexpensive quality.
Women's and girls': Coats, heavy, plain (ages 2-11).	
Women's and girls': Coats, heavy, plain (ages 12-17).	Girls': Coats, wool, no fur trim, medium quality. Coats, wool, no fur trim, inexpensive quality.
Women's and girls': Coats, heavy, fur-trimmed (all age groups).	Weighted average of prices of women's and girls' heavy untrimmed coats. Women's: Coats, dress, wool, black, heavyweight, fur trim, inexpensive quality. Coats, dress, cotton, wool and rayon, black, heavyweight, fur trim, very inexpensive quality.
Women's and girls': Coats, light, wool (all age groups).	Women's: Coats, dress, wool, black, lightweight, no fur trim, inexpensive quality. Coats, sport, wool, black and colors, lightweight, no fur trim, very inexpensive quality.
Infants': Coats.....	
Women's and girls': Skirts, wool.....	Women's: Skirts, all wool, medium quality. Skirts, all wool, inexpensive quality.
Suits, wool.....	
Women's and girls': Dresses, wool.....	Women's: Dresses, wool, medium quality. Dresses, wool, inexpensive quality. Dresses, wool and cotton, very inexpensive quality.
Dresses, wool and rayon.....	
Men's and boys': Overcoats.....	Men's: Overcoats, wool (30-32 ounces per yard), medium quality. ¹ Overcoats, wool (30-32 ounces per yard), inexpensive quality. ¹
Men's and boys': Topcoats.....	Men's: Topcoats, wool (18-20 ounces per yard), medium quality. Topcoats, wool (18-20 ounces per yard), inexpensive quality.
Men's and boys': Suits, heavy.....	Men's: Suits, wool (14-15 ounces per yard), medium quality, 3-piece. Suits, wool (14-15 ounces per yard), inexpensive quality, 3-piece Or (depending upon location of city)— Suits, wool (13-13½ ounces per yard), medium quality, 3-piece. Suits, wool (12-13½ ounces per yard), inexpensive quality, 3-piece.
Men's and boys': Suits, lightweight.....	Men's: Suits, wool (10-11 ounces per yard), medium quality, 2-piece. ² Suits, wool (10-11 ounces per yard), inexpensive quality, 2-piece. ²
Men's and boys': Trousers, wool.....	Men's: Trousers, dress, wool (13¼-14½ ounces per yard), medium quality. Trousers, dress, wool (13¼-14½ ounces per yard), inexpensive quality.
Men's and boys': Sweaters, heavy.....	Men's: Sweaters, wool, pull-over style, medium quality. Sweaters, coat style, inexpensive quality.
Sweaters, light.....	
Play suits, wool knit.....	Weighted averages of prices of priced woolen clothing.
Women's and girls': Sweaters and jackets, wool, knit.	
Sweaters and jackets, wool, fabric.	Weighted averages of prices of priced woolen clothing.
Play suits, wool, knit.....	
Infants': Sweaters, sweater suits, and sacks.....	Weighted averages of prices of priced woolen clothing.
Other wool clothing for all sexes and ages:	
Men's and boys': Caps, wool.....	Weighted averages of prices of priced woolen clothing.
Shirts and blouses, wool.	
Women's and girls': Caps and berets, wool.....	Weighted averages of prices of priced woolen clothing.
Hose, woolen.	
Women's and girls': Bath robes.....	Weighted averages of prices of priced woolen clothing.
Yard goods: Wool.....	
COTTON	
Women's and girls': Dresses, cotton, house.....	Women's: Wash frocks, cotton, printed percale, inexpensive quality.
Aprons.....	
Coveralls.....	Women's: Wash frocks, cotton, printed voile, batiste, or dimity, medium quality. Wash frocks, cotton, printed voile, batiste, or dimity, inexpensive quality.
Women's and girls': Dresses, cotton, street.....	
Infants': Dresses, rompers, skirts, gertrudes.....	

¹ In regions where men's overcoats form a small proportion of clothing expenditures, overcoats are represented by topcoat prices.

² In regions where the family expenditure for men's lightweight suits was small, they are represented in the index by men's heavy suits.

TABLE 10.—Method of grouping of family expenditure data to obtain weights for clothing-cost index—Continued

Family expenditure for—	Represented in index by—
COTTON—continued	
Women's and girls': Nightgowns and pajamas, cotton, lightweight. Nightgowns and pajamas, cotton, flannel. Bloomers and panties, cotton. Lounging and beach pajamas, cotton.	Women's: Nightgowns, cotton, printed batiste.
Men's and boys': Trousers, cotton	Men's: Trousers, work, cotton, khaki drill, 8 ounces per yard before sanforized. Trousers, work, cotton, khaki drill, 2.50 yards per pound. Trousers, work, cotton, covert, 2.15 yards per pound before sanforized. Trousers, work, cotton, covert, 2.85 yards per pound, finished weight. Trousers, work, cotton, whipcord, 8 ounces per yard before sanforized. Trousers, work, cotton, whipcord, 2.40 yards per pound before sanforized. Trousers, semidress, cotton twill, 2.85 yards per pound before sanforized. Trousers, semidress, cotton twill, 3.25 yards per pound before sanforized.
Men's and boys': Overalls, coveralls	Men's: Overalls, cotton denim, 8 ounces per yard before sanforized (sanforized shrunk), 46-48 yards per dozen. Overalls, cotton denim, 8 ounces per yard before sanforized (sanforized shrunk), 42-44 yards per dozen. Overalls, cotton denim, 2.20 yards per pound before sanforized, 39-41 yards per dozen.
Men's and boys': Shirts, work, cotton	Men's: Shirts, cotton, work, chambray, 3.90 yards per pound before sanforized (sanforized shrunk). Shirts, cotton work, chambray, 3.90 yards per pound, regular finish. Shirt, cotton, work, covert, 3.90 yards per pound before sanforized (sanforized shrunk).
Men's and boys': Shirts, cotton, dress Collars	Men's: Shirts, cotton, business, collar attached, broadcloth, combed yarns (128 x 68 or 136 x 60 construction), manufacturer's brand, widely advertised. Shirts, cotton, business, collar attached, broadcloth, combed yarns (128 x 68 or 136 x 60 construction), distributor's brand, not advertised or advertised locally only. Shirts, cotton, business, collar attached, broadcloth, carded yarns (100 x 60 construction), distributor's brand, not advertised or advertised locally only.
Men's and boys': Suits: ¹ Cotton, linen Palm beach	Men's: Suits, cotton and mohair, good quality, 2-piece. Suits, cotton, wash, inexpensive quality, suiting (2.20 yards per pound), regular finish. Suits, cotton, wash, inexpensive quality, gabardine (8-9 ounces per yard before sanforized). Suits, cotton, wash, inexpensive quality, seersucker, regular finish.
Men's and boys': Union suits: Cotton knit Cotton and wool Drawers: Cotton and wool Undershirts: Cotton and wool	Men's: ² Union suits, carded yarns, cotton, 1 x 1, 14 pounds per dozen, medium quality. Union suits, carded yarns, cotton, 1 x 1, 14 pounds per dozen, inexpensive quality.
Women's and girls': Union suits and combinations, cotton. Union suits and combinations, wool.	
Men's and boys': Undershirts, cotton Women's and girls': Underwaists and shirts	Men's: Undershirts, combed yarns, cotton, Swiss knit, medium quality. Undershirts, combed yarns, cotton, Swiss knit, inexpensive quality.
Infants': Shirts, bands, and sleeping garments	Weighted averages of prices of men's cotton union suits and undershirts.

¹ Priced in Southern region only. Family expenditures for cotton suits in other regions are represented by the prices for lightweight wool suits.

² Not priced in Southern and Pacific regions. Family expenditures for men's union suits in those regions are represented by a weighted average of the prices for men's undershirts and shorts.

TABLE 10.—Method of grouping of family expenditure data to obtain weights for clothing-cost index—Continued

Family expenditure for—	Represented in index by—	
COTTON—continued		
Men's and boys': Pajamas and nightshirts Union suits, woven, cotton	Men's: Pajamas, cotton, broadcloth, carded yarns. Pajamas, cotton, printed percale.	
Men's and boys': Shorts, cotton	Men's: Shorts, cotton, printed broadcloth, 1 x 1, 100 x 60 construction. Shorts, cotton, printed broadcloth, 1 x 1, 80 x 60 construction.	
Men's and boys': Hose, cotton, dress Hose, heavy, cotton	Men's: Socks, cotton, combed yarns, mercerized, 220-240 needles, medium quality.	
Women's and girls': Hose, cotton	Socks, cotton, combed yarns, 180-200 needles, inexpensive quality.	
Infants': Stockings		
Yard goods: Cotton	Yard goods: Percale, cotton, printed, 80 x 80 construction, yard.	
Other cotton:		
Men's and boys': Caps other than wool Play suits, cotton suede Handkerchiefs	Weighted averages of prices of all priced cotton clothing.	
Women's and girls': Caps, berets, other than wool. Coats, light cotton Play suits, cotton suede. Suits, other than wool, silk, and rayon. Waists and middies, cotton. Knickers, breeches, shorts. Gloves, cotton Handkerchiefs Slips, cotton		
Infants': Caps, hoods, bonnets Diapers		
Men's and boys': Gloves, cotton, work Trousers, other Suits, other		
Other cotton and wool mixtures:		
Men's and boys': Playsuits other than wool and cotton suede. Bathing suits, sunsuits		Weighted averages of prices of men's cotton work trousers and overalls and cotton work shirts. Weighted averages of prices of men's work and dress cotton and wool trousers and overalls. Weighted averages of prices of men's heavy and light-weight wool suits and cotton suits.
Women's and girls': Play suits, other than wool and cotton suede. Bathing suits, sunsuits.		
Rayon and silk:		
Women's and girls': Dresses, silk and rayon Suits, silk and rayon Waists and middies, silk and rayon.		Weighted averages of prices of all priced wool and cotton clothing.
Women's and girls': Bloomers and panties, silk Bloomers and panties, rayon Nightgowns and sleeping pajamas, silk and rayon Union suits and combinations, silk and rayon. Pajamas, lounging and beach, silk and rayon.		
Men's and boys': Undershirts, silk and rayon Shorts, silk and rayon Union suits, silk and rayon.		
	Women's: Dresses, rayon, printed crepe, medium quality. Dresses, rayon, printed crepe, inexpensive quality. Dresses, rayon, crepe, black, medium quality. Dresses, rayon, crepe, black, inexpensive quality. Dresses, rayon, prints, inexpensive quality. Dresses, rayon, prints, very inexpensive quality. Dresses, rayon, prints, extremely inexpensive quality.	
	Women's: Panties, rayon, circular knit, medium quality. Panties, rayon, circular knit, inexpensive quality.	

TABLE 10.—Method of grouping of family expenditure data to obtain weights for clothing-cost index—Continued

Family expenditure for—	Represented in index by—
cotton—continued	
Rayon and silk—Continued.	
Women's and girls': Slips: Silk	Women's: Slips, silk, crepe. Slips, silk and rayon, satin. Slips, rayon, crepe.
Rayon	
Women's and girls': Hose, silk	Women's: Hose, silk, 3-thread, 45-gage, manufacturer's brand, widely advertised. Hose, silk, 3-thread, 45-gage, distributor's or manufacturer's brand, not advertised or advertised locally only.
Men's and boys': Hose, silk	
Hose, rayon	Hose, silk, 4-thread, 45-gage, manufacturer's brand, widely advertised. Hose, silk, 4-thread, 45-gage, distributor's or manufacturer's brand, not advertised or advertised locally only.
Women's and girls': Hose, rayon	
Yard goods: Silk	Yard goods: Silk, flat crepe, solid colors, 55 x 84 construction, yard. Rayon, prints, plain weave, 98 x 62 construction.
Rayon	
Women's and girls': Dresses, other	Weighted averages of prices of women's cotton, wool, and rayon dresses.
Women's and girls': Kimonos and negligees, silk and rayon. Hats, fabric	Weighted averages of prices of all silk and rayon clothing.
Gloves, other than leather or cotton.	
Women's and girls': Waists and middies, material not specified. Pajamas, lounging and beach, material not specified.	Weighted averages of prices of all cotton, silk, and rayon clothing.
Women's and girls': Mufflers, scarfs	
Skirts, other than wool.	Weighted average of prices of all priced textiles.
Men's and boys': Bathrobes	
Yard goods: Linen	
Mixtures	
Findings	
Footwear:	
Women's and girls': Shoes, adult	Women's shoes: Oxford, lower medium quality. Strap, pump, or tie, lower medium quality.
House slippers, adult	
Women's and girls': Shoes, ages 2 to 11 years. House slippers, ages 2 to 11.	Children's shoes: Oxford, 8½ to 12 size range, medium quality. Oxford, 8½ to 12 size range, inexpensive quality.
Men's and boys': Shoes, 2 to 11 years, other than canvas.	
Boots, leather, ages 2 to 11	Oxford, 8½ to 12 size range, very inexpensive quality.
Infants': Bootees	
Men's and boys': Shoes, street, adult	Men's shoes: Street, lower medium quality. Street, inexpensive quality. Street, very inexpensive quality.
Men's and boys': Shoes, work, adult	
Women's and girls': Shoes, ages 12 to 17	Men's shoes: Work, medium quality. Work, inexpensive quality.
House slippers, ages 12 to 17.	
Men's and boys': Shoes, other than canvas, ages 12 to 17.	Weighted averages of prices of women's and children's shoes.
Men's and boys': Shoes, not specified	
Boots, leather, ages 12 to 17	Weighted averages of prices of men's and children's shoes.
Men's and boys': Rubbers	
Arctics	Weighted averages of prices of men's street and work shoes and children's shoes.
Boots, rubber	
Shoes, canvas	Men's rubbers, ¹ inexpensive quality.
Women's and girls': Rubbers	
Arctics, gaiters	
Other:	
Women's and girls': Hats, felt	Women's: Hats, felt, wool, inexpensive quality, weight appropriate to season.
Women's and girls': Coats, fur	
Furs	Women's: Coats, fur, seal-dyed rabbit, full length.
¹ Not priced in Southern and Pacific regions. Family expenditures for rubbers in other regions are represented by the prices for all footwear.	

TABLE 10.—Method of grouping of family expenditure data to obtain weights for clothing-cost index—Continued

Family expenditure for—	Represented in index by—
cotton—continued	
Other—Continued.	
Women's and girls': Corsets, girdles.....	Women's: Girdles, woven, elastic yarn (cotton and rayon covered), 2-way stretch, medium quality (corset department).
Brassieres.....	
Women's and girls': Gloves, leather.....	Women's: Gloves, leather, cape skin, domestic manufacture, medium quality.
Men's and boys': Gloves, leather, street Gloves, work, other than cotton.	
Gloves, not specified.....	Women's: Gloves, leather, cape skin, domestic manufacture, inexpensive quality, one-half pique sewn. Gloves, leather, cape skin, domestic manufacture, inexpensive quality, overseam pique sewn.
Men's and boys': Hats, felt.....	Men's: Hats, fur-felt, medium quality. Hats, fur-felt, inexpensive quality.
Men's and boys': Hats, straw.....	Men's: Hats, straw, medium quality. Hats, straw, inexpensive quality.
Men's and boys': Jackets, heavy fabric.....	Men's: Jackets, wool, 32 ounces per yard.
Jackets, leather.....	
Jackets, other.....	
Women's and girls': Jackets, leather, leatherette. Jackets, not elsewhere specified.	
Men's and boys': Ties.....	Men's: Neckties, silk and rayon, four-in-hand, medium quality.
Men's and boys': Cleaning, repairing.....	Men's: Dry-cleaning services, cleaning and pressing, men's suits, wool, 3-piece, regular service, delivered.
Women's and girls': Cleaning, repairing.....	Women's: Dry-cleaning services, cleaning and pressing, women's dresses, 1-piece, plain, regular service, delivered.
Men's and boys': Shoe repairs, adults.....	Men's: Shoe repairs, half soles and heels, pair.
Men's and boys': Shoe repairs, ages 2-17.....	
Women's and girls': Shoe repairs, ages 2-17.....	Boys': Shoe repairs, half soles and heels, size 4, pair.
Women's and girls': Shoe repairs, adults.....	
Men's and boys': Raincoats.....	Weighted averages of prices of all priced clothing.
Shoeshines.....	
Accessories.....	
Miscellaneous, not listed.....	
Women's and girls': Raincoats.....	
Shoeshines.....	
Handbags, purses.....	
Umbrellas.....	
Garters, belts, hairpins.....	
Hats, straw.....	
Miscellaneous, not listed.....	
Infants': Miscellaneous, not listed.....	

TABLE 11.—Relative importance in the rent-cost index of the rents for dwellings occupied by white families in each of 34 large cities

[1935-39 average]

Region and city	Total	Dwellings renting for—					
		Under \$15	\$15 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$29.99	\$30 to \$39.99	\$40 to \$49.99	\$50 and over
New England:							
Boston.....	100.0	1.7	7.2	41.8	33.8	12.4	3.1
Manchester.....	100.0	19.7	38.8	36.9	2.2	2.4	
Portland, Maine.....	100.0	4.5	18.0	57.9	19.6		
Middle Atlantic:							
Buffalo.....	100.0	5.6	19.4	51.8	20.4	2.8	
New York.....	100.0	.9	4.3	24.6	39.8	21.1	9.3
Philadelphia.....	100.0	3.2	14.4	44.7	30.5	5.8	1.4
Pittsburgh.....	100.0	5.2	12.9	42.2	28.2	9.3	2.2
Scranton.....	100.0	3.6	12.1	50.2	26.1	8.0	
East North Central:							
Chicago.....	100.0	2.3	5.8	18.9	37.1	19.8	16.1
Cincinnati.....	100.0	14.3	21.0	46.9	13.3	3.3	1.2
Cleveland.....	100.0	5.3	15.5	50.5	21.9	5.2	1.6
Detroit.....	100.0	7.2	11.7	44.0	27.4	7.8	1.9
Indianapolis.....	100.0	18.0	27.6	43.7	10.7		
Milwaukee.....	100.0	3.4	13.2	46.5	27.6	9.3	
West North Central:							
Kansas City.....	100.0	11.1	20.2	50.2	15.8	2.7	
Minneapolis.....	100.0	4.8	13.7	46.1	30.5	4.9	
St. Louis.....	100.0	10.0	19.9	49.7	13.2	6.2	1.0
South Atlantic:							
Atlanta.....	100.0	12.6	12.9	27.7	20.8	16.6	9.4
Baltimore.....	100.0	12.7	13.2	53.9	17.0	3.2	
Jacksonville.....	100.0	21.1	22.1	45.7	8.8	2.3	
Norfolk.....	100.0	9.3	13.9	37.3	37.7	1.8	
Richmond.....	100.0	10.8	17.0	41.3	20.7	7.8	2.4
Savannah.....	100.0	35.5	22.2	30.7	11.6		
Washington, D. C.....	100.0	0	1.5	10.0	26.0	27.0	35.5
East South Central:							
Birmingham.....	100.0	28.4	21.3	31.3	15.3	3.7	
Memphis.....	100.0	17.7	22.3	40.0	17.8	2.2	
Mobile.....	100.0	30.3	25.5	34.0	10.2		
West South Central:							
Houston.....	100.0	10.6	25.3	44.3	17.4	2.4	
New Orleans.....	100.0	20.4	31.5	36.0	11.2	.9	
Mountain: Denver.....	100.0	7.5	14.7	49.2	24.7	3.9	
Pacific:							
Los Angeles.....	100.0	4.8	17.3	52.2	21.9	3.8	
Portland, Oreg.....	100.0	15.3	21.7	37.7	17.7	6.0	1.6
San Francisco.....	100.0	.9	6.1	41.8	39.5	10.2	1.5
Seattle.....	100.0	8.0	14.1	45.6	26.4	4.7	1.2

TABLE 12.—Relative importance of rents for dwellings occupied by Negro families in the rent-cost index in each city where such dwellings are priced for inclusion in the cost-of-living index

[1935-39 average]

Region and city	Percentage in each city	Region and city	Percentage in each city
Middle Atlantic:		South Atlantic:	
New York.....	4.5	Atlanta.....	21.6
Philadelphia.....	10.5	Baltimore.....	16.2
Pittsburgh.....	6.7	Jacksonville.....	26.3
East North Central:		Norfolk.....	21.5
Chicago.....	3.4	Richmond.....	14.9
Cincinnati.....	7.0	Savannah.....	40.0
Cleveland.....	4.6	Washington, D. C.....	19.6
Detroit.....	4.0	East South Central:	
Indianapolis.....	8.0	Birmingham.....	23.1
West North Central:		Memphis.....	26.6
Kansas City.....	7.3	Mobile.....	24.9
St. Louis.....	8.2	West South Central:	
		Houston.....	15.8
		New Orleans.....	23.2

TABLE 13.—Items included in the original index of fuel and light costs, 1919 and 1939, and in the new index of fuel, electricity, and ice costs, 1939

Original index		New index
1919	1939	1939
Coal: Anthracite.....	Coal: Anthracite.....	Coal: Anthracite.
Bituminous.....	Bituminous.....	Bituminous.
Wood.....	Wood.....	Wood.
Electricity.....	Electricity.....	Electricity.
Gas.....	Gas.....	Gas.
Kerosene.....	Kerosene.....	Kerosene.
		Coke.
		Briquets.
		Fuel oil.
		Ice.

TABLE 14.—Relative importance of items included in the new index of fuel, electricity, and ice costs in 34 large cities¹

[1935-39 average]

Item	New England			Middle Atlantic				
	Boston	Man- chester	Port- land, Maine	Buffalo	New York	Philadel- phia	Pitts- burgh	Scranton
Anthracite.....	20.3	13.3	12.8	28.2	19.1	38.8		53.1
Bituminous coal.....		1.1	8.6				23.8	
Coke.....	10.9	7.7	11.1	19.1	1.4	3.1		
Briquets.....								
Fuel oil.....	24.6	30.2	28.4		2.5			
Wood.....		6.6	2.7					
Electricity.....	18.3	19.1	22.2	23.5	31.9	22.7	31.0	20.4
Gas.....	15.3	14.1	9.4	23.4	28.4	20.9	32.2	17.3
Kerosene.....		1.3	4.8	.2		1.1		.5
Ice.....	10.6	6.6		5.6	16.7	13.4	13.0	8.7
All items, this index.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Item	East North Central						West North Central		
	Chi- cago	Cincin- nati	Cleve- land	Detroit	Indian- apolis	Mil- wau- kee	Kansas City	Minne- apolis	St. Louis
Anthracite.....	6.8			6.4		12.5	22.5	7.4	1.8
Bituminous coal.....	25.5	35.7	40.7	25.4	47.0	23.2	12.9	18.5	34.1
Coke.....	6.6	4.9	1.0	15.9	3.7	17.0	2.2	18.8	4.0
Briquets.....						1.3		2.9	
Fuel oil.....	3.7							4.8	
Wood.....								1.5	
Electricity.....	26.9	23.7	22.4	22.9	23.2	21.0	23.3	19.5	24.9
Gas.....	24.2	24.9	26.1	20.4	14.0	19.9	24.6	19.4	21.8
Kerosene.....		.4		.3	2.2		2.7		.7
Ice.....	6.3	10.4	9.8	8.7	9.9	5.1	11.8	7.2	12.7
All items, this index.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Item	South Atlantic							East South Central		
	At- lanta	Balti- more	Jack- son- ville	Nor- folk	Rich- mond	Savan- nah	Wash- ing- ton	Bir- ming- ham	Mem- phis	Mo- bile
Anthracite.....		33.6	1.3	1.3	3.3		31.0			
Bituminous coal.....	31.6	3.7	8.9	35.0	34.1	12.8	6.4	32.1	34.3	13.3
Coke.....								2.9		
Briquets.....										
Fuel oil.....		1.6					5.6			
Wood.....	6.3	1.4	7.0	3.6	5.3	23.1	2.1	2.4	7.8	18.2
Electricity.....	25.8	20.8	31.2	24.8	20.5	20.9	18.6	23.0	16.5	23.5
Gas.....	22.0	23.6	14.8	19.0	17.3	14.7	20.9	19.3	18.9	18.8
Kerosene.....	3.1	3.2	13.7	4.9	5.9	8.1	1.2	2.0	2.6	7.2
Ice.....	11.2	12.1	23.1	11.4	13.6	20.4	14.2	18.3	19.9	19.0
All items, this index.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Item	West South Central		Moun- tain	Pacific				United States
	Hous- ton	New Orleans	Denver	Los Angeles	Port- land, Oreg.	San Fran- cisco	Seattle	
Anthracite.....		5.8				6.1		13.8
Bituminous coal.....		2.7	39.6		3.0	7.4	28.4	13.7
Coke.....					6.2		1.8	5.7
Briquets.....							1.2	.1
Fuel oil.....						2.7	5.0	4.5
Wood.....	2.4	6.3			32.9	6.5	16.0	1.1
Electricity.....	29.7	23.1	25.7	32.2	34.8	33.9	36.8	25.0
Gas.....	43.5	27.4	26.1	50.3	18.9	40.5	8.1	23.8
Kerosene.....	.8	9.0	.8	.2		1.3		.8
Ice.....	23.6	25.7	7.8	17.3	1.5	4.3	2.7	11.5
All items, this index.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ See p. 21 for average for large cities combined.

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TABLE 15.—Method of grouping of family expenditure data to obtain weights for index of cost of fuel, electricity, and ice

Family expenditure for—	Represented in index by—
Coal: Anthracite.....	Coal: Anthracite, in 1-ton lots: Pennsylvania, white ash: Stove. Chestnut. Pea. Buckwheat No. 1. Other than Pennsylvania: Egg. Nut.
Coal: Bituminous.....	Coal: Bituminous, in 1-ton lots: Low and medium volatile (smokeless): Lump. Egg. Nut. Stoker, domestic. Run of mine, domestic. High volatile: Eastern (Ohio and Pennsylvania to Alabama): Lump. Egg. Nut. Stoker, domestic. Other than eastern: Lump. Egg. Nut. Stoker, domestic.
Coke.....	Coke, egg, in 1-ton lots.
Briquets.....	Briquets, in 1-ton lots.
Wood.....	Wood, seasoned, sawed 12 to 24 inches and split, in 1-cord lots: Softwood. Hardwood.
Sawdust.....	Sawdust (priced in Portland, Oreg., and Seattle only).
Fuel oil.....	Fuel oil in 150-gallon lots: Fuel oil No. 1. Fuel oil No. 2.
Gas.....	Gas: 10.6 therms—Range. 19.6 therms—Range and manual type water heater. 30.6 therms—Range, automatic storage tank or instantaneous water heater. 40.6 therms—Range, automatic storage tank or instantaneous water heater, and refrigerator.
Electricity.....	Electricity: 25 kw.-hr. } Lighting and small appliances. 40 kw.-hr. } 100 kw.-hr.—Lighting, appliances, and refrigerators. 250 kw.-hr.—Lighting, appliances, refrigerators, and range.
Kerosene.....	Kerosene, water white.
Gasoline.....	Gasoline, regular.
Ice.....	Ice: Delivered. Cash and carry.

TABLE 16.—Articles included in the original index of housefurnishings costs, 1919 and 1939, and in the new index, 1939

Original index		New index
1919	1939	1939
Towels.....	Towels.....	Towels.
Sheets.....	Sheets.....	Sheets.
Blankets (cotton and wool).....	Blankets (cotton and wool).....	Blankets (cotton and wool).
Rug, wool.....	Rug, wool.....	Rug, wool.
Linoleum.....	Linoleum.....	Linoleum.
Couch.....	Couch.....	Couch.
Mattresses.....	Mattresses.....	Mattresses.
Bedsprings.....	Bedsprings.....	Bedsprings.
Sewing machines.....	Sewing machines.....	Sewing machines.
Refrigerators, ice.....	Refrigerators, ice.....	Refrigerators, ice.
Stoves, cook.....	Stoves, cook.....	Stoves, cook.
Brooms.....	Brooms.....	Brooms.
Tables.....	Tables.....	
Chairs.....	Chairs.....	
	Dining-room suite.....	Dining-room suite.
	Bedroom suite.....	Bedroom suite.
Pillowcases.....		
Tablecloths.....		
Comforts.....		
Rug, grass.....		
Dressers and chiffoniers.....		
Buffets.....		
Bedsteads.....		
Baby carriages.....		
Stoves, heating.....		
		Curtains.
		Felt-base floor covering.
		Living-room suites.
		Radios.
		Light bulbs.
		Washing machines.
		Vacuum cleaners.
		Refrigerators, electric.
		Refrigerators, gas.
		Dinnerware.
		Glassware.
Carpet, wool.....	Carpet, wool.....	

TABLE 17.—*Relative importance of the various articles included in the new index of housefurnishings costs in New York City and in large cities in each of 5 regions*¹

[1935-39 average]

Item	New York City	Average for large cities in—				
		North Atlantic region	East North Central region	West North Central region	Southern region	Pacific region
Towels, cotton.....	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4
Sheets.....	4.8	3.3	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.5
Blankets.....	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.5
Curtains.....	6.8	3.5	3.6	3.0	2.5	4.4
Rugs, wool.....	3.8	3.9	4.6	4.4	2.4	3.8
Carpet, wool.....	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.4	1.9	2.9
Felt-base floor covering.....	3.0	1.3	.8	.7	1.0	.3
Linoleum.....	.7	1.5	.7	1.0	1.2	1.4
Living-room suites.....	13.9	10.4	12.7	11.2	11.0	9.3
Dining-room suites.....	4.0	4.9	6.0	4.7	4.9	4.2
Bedroom suites.....	13.7	8.0	6.4	7.6	10.4	7.3
Studio couches.....	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.3	1.8	2.0
Bedsprings.....	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7
Mattresses.....	2.5	3.5	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.5
Radios.....	10.0	9.6	10.4	8.7	11.7	10.1
Sewing machines.....	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.6
Light bulbs.....	1.8	1.1	.9	1.1	.9	1.6
Washing machines.....	1.5	7.6	8.0	5.2	4.1	7.9
Vacuum cleaners.....	1.8	3.7	3.5	3.2	1.3	3.8
Refrigerators: Electric.....	10.9	15.3	16.8	21.9	17.9	11.4
Gas.....	1.9	1.4	1.1	.7	1.6	2.5
Ice.....					1.4	
Stoves.....	2.6	6.6	6.7	6.5	8.7	8.6
Dinnerware.....	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	2.5
Glassware.....	.7	.5	.4	.5	.4	.8
Brooms.....	1.1	1.1	.9	1.1	1.5	1.0
All items, this index.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ See p. 22 for average for cities combined.

TABLE 18.—Method of grouping of family expenditure data to obtain weights for index of housefurnishings costs

Family expenditure for—	Represented in index by—	
Furniture:		
Living-room suites.....	Living-room suites, 2-piece: Medium quality. Inexpensive quality.	
Desks.....		
Bookcases, bookshelves.....	Dining-room suites: Medium quality. Inexpensive quality.	
Chairs, upholstered.....		
Dining-room suites.....		
Sideboards, buffets.....		
Chairs, wood.....		
Benches, stools, footstools.....		
Tea carts, wheel trays.....		
Stands, racks, costumers.....		
Bedroom suites.....		Bedroom suites: Medium quality. Inexpensive quality.
Beds, wood.....		
Dressers.....	Studio couches, medium quality.	
Chiffoniers, chests.....		
Couches, daybeds.....		
Davenports.....		
Bedsprings.....	Bedsprings, coil, medium quality.	
Beds, metal.....		
Cots, metal.....		
Other furniture.....	Weighted average of prices for all priced furniture.	
Textile furnishings:		
Carpet, rugs.....	Carpet, wool, velvet, plain, inexpensive quality, per square yard. Rug, wool, axminster, inexpensive quality, 9 x 12 feet.	
Linoleum, inlaid.....		
Felt-base floor covering.....	Rug, felt base, good quality, 6 x 9 feet.	
Mattresses.....	Mattress, innerspring construction, medium quality.	
Pillows.....		
Blankets.....	Blankets: Virgin wool, 98 percent or more wool content: Medium grade, double. Medium grade, single. Inexpensive grade, double. Inexpensive grade, single. † wool, 5 to 10 percent wool, double.	
Comfort and quilts.....		
Sheets.....		
Pillowcases.....		
Tablecloths: Cotton.....	Sheets, cotton muslin: 64 x 64 construction. 68 x 72 construction.	
Linen.....		
Towels: Cotton.....	Towel, cotton, terry, 3-pick, double-loop construction.	
Linen.....		
Other.....		
Dishcloths.....	Curtains, marquisette, cotton: 54 x 34 construction. 52 x 30 construction. 44 x 18 construction.	
Curtains, and curtain material.....		
Bedspreads, couch covers.....		
Table runners, dresser scarfs.....		
Other textile furnishings.....		
Household appliances:	Weighted average of prices of all priced textile furnishings.	
Vacuum cleaners.....	Vacuum cleaners, electric with motor-driven revolving brush.	
Refrigerators: Electric.....	Refrigerator: Electric, 6 to 6.8 cubic feet, standard model. Gas, 6 to 6.8 cubic feet, standard model. Ice, steel box, medium quality (priced in South only. In other regions, represented by weighted average of prices of all priced household appliances).	
Gas.....		
Ice.....		
Washing machines.....	Washing machine, electric, 6 lb. capacity, automatic wringer, without electric pump.	
Electric light bulbs.....	Electric light bulb, 40 watt, good quality.	
Sewing machines: Electric.....	Sewing machine, electric, cabinet.	
Nonelectric.....		
Radios.....	Radio, receiving sets: Table model, regular size. Table model, small size.	
Radio upkeep.....		
Other household appliances.....	Weighted average of prices of all priced household appliances.	
Other housefurnishings:		
Stoves and ranges, not electric.....	Stoves, cook: Gas range, medium quality. Oil range, medium quality (priced in Jacksonville only). Coal or wood, good quality (priced in Portland, Maine, and in Seattle only).	
Brooms, brushes, and mops.....		
China, porcelain.....		
Glassware.....	Brooms: Medium quality. Inexpensive quality.	
Tableware, silver and other.....		
Other silverware, china, and glassware.....	Dinnerware: Plate, earthenware. Teacup and saucer, earthenware.	
All other household equipment.....	Glassware: Tumbler. Weighted average of prices of dinnerware and glassware.	
	Weighted average of prices of all priced items in housefurnishings-cost index.	

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TABLE 19.—Goods and services included in the original index of miscellaneous costs, 1919 and 1939, and in the new index, 1939

Original index, 1919 and 1939	New index, 1939
Streetcar fare.....	Streetcar fare.
Physician: Office visit.....	Physician: Office visit.
House visit.....	House visit.
Obstetrical case.....	Obstetrical case.
Dentist: Filling.....	Dentist: Filling.
Hospital: Pay ward.....	Hospital: Pay ward.
Optometrist: Glasses.....	Optometrist: Glasses.
Prescriptions.....	Prescriptions.
Aspirin.....	Aspirin.
Quinine.....	Quinine.
Castor oil.....	Castor oil.
Laundry service.....	Laundry service.
Telephone service.....	Telephone service.
Laundry soap: Bar.....	Laundry soap: Bar.
Flakes and chips.....	Flakes and chips.
Granulated.....	Granulated.
Cleansing powder.....	Cleansing powder.
Newspapers.....	Newspapers.
Motion pictures: Adult.....	Motion pictures: Adult.
Tobacco: Cigars.....	Tobacco: Cigars.
Cigarettes.....	Cigarettes.
Pipe tobacco.....	Pipe tobacco.
Barber: Haircuts, men.....	Barber: Haircuts, men.
Toilet soap.....	Toilet soap.
Shaving cream.....	Shaving cream.
Tooth paste.....	Tooth paste
Dentist: Crown.....	
Plates.....	
Inlay ¹	
Vaseline.....	
Tobacco: Cigarette tobacco.....	
Plug tobacco.....	
Barber: Shave.....	
Tooth brush.....	
Talcum powder.....	
Calomel tablets ²	
	Automobiles.
	Gasoline.
	Motor oil.
	Tires and tubes.
	Automobile repairs.
	License and taxes (automobile).
	Automobile insurance
	Bus fare.
	Railroad fare.
	Surgeon: Appendectomy.
	Specialist: Tonsillectomy, child.
	Dentist: Extraction.
	Cleaning.
	Hospital: Room.
	Nurse, private
	Cold remedy ointment.
	Antiseptic, iodine.
	Milk of magnesia.
	Laxative.
	Accident and health insurance.
	Domestic service.
	Postal service.
	Water rent.
	Laundry starch.
	Matches.
	Toilet paper.
	Motion pictures: Child.
	Beauty shop: Haircut, women.
	Wave set.
	Permanent wave.
	Face powder.
	Cleansing cream.
	Sanitary napkins.
	Razor blades.

¹ 1939 but not 1919.

² 1919 but not 1939.

TABLE 20.—Relative importance of the goods and services included in the new index of miscellaneous costs, in each of 34 large cities¹

Goods and services	New England			Middle Atlantic					East North Central			
	Boston	Manchester	Portland, Maine	Buffalo	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Scranton	Chicago	Cincinnati	Cleveland	Detroit
Transportation	25.1	25.6	26.2	34.4	20.8	27.1	28.5	19.7	26.5	31.9	34.4	35.1
Automobiles	2.4	6.7	7.8	10.5	3.0	5.8	6.8	3.4	6.3	9.3	10.6	13.4
Gasoline	2.7	7.6	8.1	11.5	2.4	3.8	6.1	5.4	5.8	7.3	9.8	9.6
Motor oil	.3	.9	1.0	1.1	.3	.5	.6	.7	.7	.9	1.1	1.2
Tires	.2	1.1	.8	.7	.2	.5	.6	.7	.6	.7	.8	.9
Tubes	(2)	.1	.1	.1	(?)	.1	(?)	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1
Repairs											1.3	1.6
License and taxes	.4	2.3	2.5	2.0	.6	.8	1.2	1.4	1.7	.1	.8	1.4
Insurance	2.3	2.9	1.2	.8	.1	.7	1.7	1.0	1.1	.8	.6	.9
Streetcar fare	16.0	3.9	4.6	7.3	12.7	13.7	12.0	6.1	9.0	10.5	8.6	4.7
Bus fare	.4			.3	.8	.5		.7	1.0	2.0		1.1
Railroad fare	.4	.1	.1	.1	.7	.7	.5	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2
Recreation	19.5	20.3	21.2	19.0	25.3	20.2	18.9	18.4	19.7	19.0	16.3	17.7
Newspapers	4.9	5.0	5.7	5.0	5.5	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.8
Motion pictures: Adult	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.2	8.4	5.2	4.3	3.4	4.9	4.5	3.5	4.6
Child	.8	.4	1.0	.7	.9	.8	.7	.9	.8	.9	.6	.7
Tobacco: Cigars	.6	.8	.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	.6	.6	1.1	.9	.6	.7
Cigarettes	7.0	7.5	8.1	6.8	8.9	8.0	7.5	7.8	7.4	6.8	6.6	5.8
Pipe tobacco	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	.6	.8	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.1
Personal care	8.1	7.8	9.5	8.2	8.9	8.8	8.0	8.4	10.4	8.7	8.4	9.3
Barber service: Haircut, men	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.3	2.9	3.6	2.7	2.9	3.0
Beauty shop: Haircut, women	.7	.7	.5	.6	.7	.7	.5	.7	.3	.3	.4	.3
Wave set	.5	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.3	.5	.8	.5	.6	.8
Permanent wave	.4	.8	.7	.5	.6	.5	.5	.7	1.1	.9	1.0	.9
Toilet articles: Toilet soap	1.4	.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6
Shaving cream	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.4	.3	.2	.3
Tooth paste	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	.9	1.2	.8	1.2
Face powder	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
Cleansing cream	.3	.3	.5	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.5	.4	.3	.4
Sanitary napkins	.2	.1	.4	.3	.3	.2	.1	.1	.3	.2	.2	.2
Razor blades	.2	.2	.7	.4	.5	.3	.2	.2	.5	.3	.3	.3
Household operation	16.0	13.2	13.6	12.2	14.5	14.2	13.1	12.2	13.0	12.4	10.6	10.2
Laundry service	4.7	3.6	2.1	2.5	6.5	3.9	7.7	.8	4.2	2.8	1.4	1.6
Telephone service	3.6	2.8	4.1	2.4	2.0	2.3	3.5	3.0	4.0	2.6	2.2	1.8
Domestic service												
Postal service	.7	.7	.8	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5	.4	.6	.5	.7
Water rent	.7	.8	1.1	1.2	.4	1.3	1.8	1.8	.6	.8	.8	.7
Laundry soap: Bar	1.4	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.6	.8	1.0	1.2	1.1
Flakes and chips	.8	.7	.8	1.0	.7	.8	1.1	.7	.7	.9	.8	.8
Granulated	1.0	.9	1.0	1.1	.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	.9	1.2	1.0	.9
Laundry starch	.4	.4	.3	.3	.4	.5	.5	.5	.3	.4	.4	.3
Cleaning powder	.9	.5	.7	.6	1.0	.9	.8	.7	.5	.6	.7	.7
Matches	.5	.8	.6	.5	.3	.4	.6	.6	.2	.6	.5	.5
Toilet paper	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	.4	.9	1.1	1.1
Medical care	13.9	14.8	15.0	12.7	13.7	12.3	15.3	17.2	16.7	12.8	13.9	14.3
Physicians: Office visit	1.5	1.8	.7	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.9	2.2	1.9	2.9
House visit	2.5	1.0	2.7	2.0	1.5	2.3	3.5	4.0	2.4	2.4	1.6	2.5
Obstetrical case	.4	.3	.4	.3	.7	.3	.8	.7	.5	.4	.7	.4
Surgeon: Appendectomy	2.2	1.7	1.0	.3	.5	.3	.4	.2	.4	.3	.4	.6
Specialist: Tonsillectomy	.3	1.7	1.1	.3	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5	.4
Dentist: Filling	1.2	.7	.6	.8	1.4	.7	.9	1.2	1.3	.8	1.0	.9
Extraction	.5	.3	.3	.4	.5	.3	.3	.4	.4	.2	.5	.3
Cleaning	1.3	.9	1.0	1.3	1.7	.9	1.0	2.2	1.9	1.0	1.7	1.1
Hospital: Pay ward	1.4	.7	1.0	.3	.4	.9	.8	.2	.7	.3	.5	.7
Room	1.0	1.2	1.4	.9	.9	.8	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.0	.8
Nurse, private	.7	.1	.1	.1	.3	(2)	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1
Optometrist: Glasses	.8	1.3	.6	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.7	.7	.8	.9
Medicine and drugs:												
Prescriptions	.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	.9	.9
Aspirin	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2
Quinine												
Cold remedy ointment	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2
Iodine	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Castor oil	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Milk of magnesia	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2
Laxative	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
Accident and health insurance	.2	.6	1.6	.9	.1	.6	.5	.4	1.0	.7	1.2	.9
Gifts, contributions, and other unallocated items	17.4	18.3	14.5	13.5	16.8	17.4	16.2	24.1	13.7	15.2	15.4	13.4
All items, this index	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ See p. 23 for average for cities combined.

- Less than 0.05 percent.

106 CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN LARGE CITIES, 1913-41

TABLE 20.—Relative importance of the goods and services included in the new index of miscellaneous costs, in each of 34 large cities—Continued

Goods and services	East North Central—Continued		West North Central			South Atlantic						
	Indianapolis	Milwaukee ²	Kansas City	Minneapolis	St. Louis	Atlanta	Baltimore	Jacksonville	Norfolk	Richmond	Savannah	Washington, D. C.
Transportation.....	38.3	33.2	36.5	34.8	36.3	27.5	31.6	30.1	27.1	26.9	26.7	25.1
Automobiles.....	15.7	12.9	13.7	10.8	10.6	9.4	6.6	11.2	8.5	6.5	7.6	5.2
Gasoline.....	10.0	6.6	10.2	10.2	8.4	7.8	5.8	9.2	7.3	8.2	7.7	6.3
Motor oil.....	1.2	.7	1.0	1.2	1.0	.8	.5	1.0	.7	1.2	.9	1.1
Tires.....	1.0	1.0	.7	.9	.8	1.0	.5	.9	.6	1.1	1.0	1.0
Tubes.....	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	(?)	.1	.1	.1
Repairs.....	1.5	.7	1.4	2.0	1.4	.7	.6	.5	.6	.6	.4	2.1
License and taxes.....	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.0	.4	.9	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.6	.5
Insurance.....	1.1	.9	.3	.9	.6	.7	.6	.5	.6	.6	.4	1.1
Streetcar fare.....	5.5	9.0	6.8	7.2	9.7	5.2	16.4		2.6	4.9	6.3	5.4
Bus fare.....	.7	.3			1.4	1.8		5.2	4.4	2.5	.7	.8
Railroad fare.....	.1	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.6	.6	.2	.4	1.5
Recreation.....	15.3	16.9	13.8	14.0	16.9	16.0	19.5	14.9	16.0	15.4	16.3	11.3
Newspapers.....	3.8	5.0	3.0	3.6	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.0
Motion pictures: Adult.....	3.4	4.2	3.5	3.1	4.2	3.3	4.7	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
Child.....	.6	.7	.6	.6	.5	.5	1.1	.4	.7	.6	.6	.5
Tobacco: Cigars.....	.5	.7	.4	.5	.7	.6	.7	.7	.5	.5	.7	.6
Cigarettes.....	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.4	6.3	6.7	8.2	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.4	3.5
Pipe tobacco.....	1.2	1.0	.9	.8	1.1	1.1	.8	1.0	1.3	.5	1.6	.3
Personal care.....	7.4	10.0	8.5	9.5	7.7	8.8	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.1	8.5	7.5
Barber service: Haircut, men.....	2.3	4.2	2.8	3.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.1
Beauty shop: Haircut, women.....	.2	.3	.1	.1	.1	.5	.6	.5	.6	.3	.8	.6
Waveset.....	.5	.7	.7	1.1	.7	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5	.4	1.0
Permanent wave.....	.7	1.1	.9	1.0	.7	.5	.7	.6	.6	.5	.5	.7
Toilet articles: Toilet soap.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.4	.7
Shaving cream.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3
Tooth paste.....	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	.9
Face powder.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.2	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3
Cleansing cream.....	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.6	.3	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4
Sanitary napkins.....	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.5	.3	.3	.2	.3	.2	.2
Razor blades.....	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.7	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.3
Household operation.....	12.3	10.3	13.4	11.8	10.4	17.8	15.3	19.7	17.6	15.0	16.6	17.1
Laundry service.....	2.7	1.7	3.4	2.0	1.9	5.0	4.7	6.5	3.4	4.2	3.7	6.4
Telephone service.....	1.3	2.6	3.4	3.5	2.2	2.8	1.7	1.9	3.0	2.2	2.2	3.0
Domestic service.....	1.4					5.0	2.0	4.8	3.5	2.2	2.8	3.0
Postal service.....	.5	.5	.6	.7	.5	.5	.3	.6	.5	.5	.6	.9
Water rent.....	2.1	.7	1.8	1.1	.9	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.5	1.7	2.1	.6
Laundry soap: Bar.....	.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	.8	1.3	.8
Flakes and chips.....	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.3	.7	.5	.6	.4	.5	.3
Granulated.....	.9	.9	.7	.8	.9	.4	.8	.6	.7	.5	.7	.5
Laundry starch.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.5	.2
Cleaning powder.....	.4	.6	.4	.6	.6	.3	.6	.5	.4	.4	.5	.6
Matches.....	.5	.4	.5	.3	.5	.3	.5	.6	.6	.5	.7	.3
Toilet paper.....	.7	.9	.6	.9	.8	.5	1.1	.9	1.0	.7	1.0	.5
Medical care.....	11.0	15.3	13.2	15.1	13.5	15.9	12.9	12.5	14.3	17.8	15.9	13.4
Physicians: Office visit.....	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.4	2.0	1.5	2.6	1.7	2.0
House visit.....	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.3	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.6	4.6	2.8	1.8
Obstetrical case.....	.1	.8	.4	.6	.7	.4	.7	.3	.8	.1	.5	.7
Surgeon: Appendectomy.....	.2	.8	.3	.5	.4	.3	1.1	.4	.3	.4	.3	.2
Specialist: Tonsillectomy.....	.3	.7	.4	.3	.4	.3	1.1	.5	.6	.6	.4	.2
Dentist: Filling.....	.6	1.3	.5	1.1	.9	.7	.6	.5	.7	.5	.6	1.3
Extraction.....	.2	.4	.3	.5	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.2	.5
Cleaning.....	.9	2.0	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.0	.9	.7	1.1	.9	.7	1.6
Hospital: Pay ward.....	.1	.4	.3	.5	.3	.2	.6	.3	.5	.3	.3	.4
Room.....	.4	1.0	1.0	1.4	.8	.6	.9	.5	.8	1.0	.7	.5
Nurse, private.....	.1	.3	.2	.3	.1	.4	.3	.2	.3	.5	.2	.1
Optometrist: Glasses.....	.8	.7	.7	1.0	.7	.6	.8	.5	.5	.9	.5	.8
Medicines and drugs:												
Prescriptions.....	1.0	1.2	.9	.8	.9	.9	1.1	.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1
Aspirin.....	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3
Quinine.....			.5	.5	.6	.3	.5	.8	.6	.7	.7	
Cold remedy ointment.....	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.5	.3
Iodine.....	1.1	.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	.2	.2	.1
Castor oil.....	1.1	.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	.1
Milk of magnesia.....	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3
Laxative.....	.1	.2	.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	.2	.2
Accident and health insurance.....	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.3	3.2	1.4	2.0	1.2	2.2	3.4	.9
Gifts, contributions, and other unallocated items.....	15.7	14.3	14.6	14.8	15.2	14.0	12.4	14.6	17.2	17.8	16.0	25.6
All items, this index.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

² Percentage distribution for March 1939.

TABLE 20.—Relative importance of the goods and services included in the new index of miscellaneous costs, in each of 34 large cities—Continued

Goods and services	East South Central			West South Central		Mountain	Pacific			
	Birmingham	Memphis	Mobile	Houston	New Orleans		Los Angeles	Portland, Oreg.	San Francisco	Seattle
Transportation	26.4	30.1	29.1	35.7	27.4	31.1	39.3	36.5	29.7	32.5
Automobiles	7.9	8.3	7.6	13.3	4.8	8.2	12.3	12.8	9.6	7.6
Gasoline	7.3	9.8	10.7	10.4	7.1	10.8	13.5	11.3	6.9	10.9
Motor oil	.9	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	.9	1.1
Tires	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.2	.9	1.0	1.6	1.1	.8	1.3
Tubes	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	2.2	.1	.1	.2
Repairs				1.9		1.6	2.6	2.0	1.3	2.1
License and taxes	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	.7	.9	.6	.7
Insurance	.4	.5	.1	.7	.2	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.1
Streetcar fare	6.1	6.9	5.0	2.4	10.8	4.9	4.4	4.6	7.3	6.5
Bus fare				2.6	.3		.6	.5		.4
Railroad fare	.8	.2	.5	.2	.3	.5	.4	.5	.5	.6
Recreation	15.3	13.9	14.8	13.7	18.4	14.4	16.1	15.7	17.4	15.4
Newspapers	3.7	4.2	3.8	3.3	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.0	4.6
Motion pictures: Adult	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.5	4.6	3.6	5.3	3.9	6.1	3.6
Child	.4	.5	.2	.4	.9	.4	.8	.5	.6	.5
Tobacco: Cigars	.7	.7	.5	.4	.9	.5	.5	.5	.7	.6
Cigarettes	5.6	4.2	5.9	4.8	5.9	5.5	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.3
Pipe tobacco	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.0	.6	.7	.9	.6	.8
Personal care	7.5	7.3	8.6	8.5	9.8	8.3	7.5	8.0	8.9	7.7
Barber service: Haircut, men	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.4	3.2	2.6
Beauty shop: Haircut, women	.6	.7	1.0	.4	1.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2
Wave set	.5	.4	.2	.5	.2	.8	.7	.8	1.0	.7
Permanent wave	.5	.4	.4	.7	.5	.8	.6	.8	.9	.8
Toilet articles: Toilet soap	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.1	.9	.8	.7	.8
Shaving cream	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
Tooth paste	.7	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.7	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.0
Face powder	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
Cleansing cream	.5	.4	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5
Sanitary napkins	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.2	.2
Razor blades	.3	.2	.4	.5	.4	.3	.4	.5	.4	.3
Household operation	17.7	16.6	16.7	14.1	14.9	13.9	11.8	10.9	15.3	11.9
Laundry service	3.0	4.6	2.1	3.2	2.6	3.1	2.3	1.4	3.5	1.6
Telephone service	2.3	2.9	1.6	2.7	1.2	3.6	2.8	4.2	4.4	4.4
Domestic service	4.7	1.8	4.7	2.3	2.5					
Postal service	.6	.5	.6	.6	.4	.8	.7	.6	.5	.8
Water rent	2.6	2.9	2.9	1.1	1.3	2.3	1.8	2.1	3.1	1.5
Laundry soap: Bar	1.1	1.0	1.2	.8	1.9	.8	.6	.5	.8	.8
Flakes and chips	.5	.3	.4	.5	.7	.5	.7	.3	.5	.4
Granulated	.5	.3	.5	.7	.8	.7	.9	.4	.7	.4
Laundry starch	.3	.4	.5	.3	.6	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3
Cleaning powder	.6	.3	.6	.5	.7	.4	.5	.3	.4	.4
Matches	.6	.7	.7	.5	1.0	.6	.4	.3	.5	.4
Toilet paper	.9	.9	.9	.9	1.2	.8	.8	.6	.7	.9
Medical care	15.5	17.4	14.8	14.2	15.7	16.0	12.0	15.2	14.8	15.9
Physicians: Office visit	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.3	1.6	2.0	3.5	2.3	1.9
House visit	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.8	.9	.9	1.1	.7
Obstetrical case	.6	1.6	.4	.3	.3	.9	.5	.6	.7	1.9
Surgeon: Appendectomy	.4	.4	.4	.8	.1	.9	.3	.3	.7	.7
Specialist: Tonsillectomy	.6	.5	.3	.8	.1	1.0	.4	.3	.5	.4
Dentist: Filling	.6	.4	.5	.5	.6	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2
Extraction	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.5	.5	.3
Cleaning	.8	.8	.9	.8	.9	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.8
Hospital: Pay ward	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4	.6	.5	.9
Room	.9	1.1	.3	.9	.4	2.5	.6	.9	.8	1.4
Nurse, private	.3	.2	.1	.2	.4	.3	.1	.3	.3	.2
Optometrist: Glasses	.6	.3	.3	.5	.7	.8	.8	.9	.6	.8
Medicines and drugs:										
Prescriptions	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.3	.9	.9	.7	1.1	.8
Aspirin	.3	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
Quinine	.5	.8	.6	.7	.6					
Cold remedy ointment	.4	.5	.4	.3	.5	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Iodine	.2	.2	.2	1	.3	1	1	1	1	1
Castor oil	.1	.2	.2	.1	.3	1	1	1	1	1
Milk of magnesia	.3	.3	.4	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1
Laxative	.1	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.1	1	1	1
Accident and health insurance	3.0	3.8	3.1	1.4	4.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.3	2.0
Gifts, contributions, and other unallocated items	17.6	14.7	16.0	13.8	13.8	16.3	13.3	13.7	13.9	16.6
All items, this index	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 21.—Method of grouping of family expenditure data to obtain weights for index of miscellaneous costs

Family expenditures for—	Represented in index by—
Transportation:	
Automobile, motorcycle, bicycle.....	Automobiles (delivered price): Chevrolet, each. Ford, each. Plymouth, each.
Gasoline: Regular.....	Gasoline, regular, gallon.
Ethyl.....	
Oil.....	Motor oil, regular, quart.
Tires.....	Balloon tire, first quality, 4-ply 6.00 x 16, each.
Tubes.....	Balloon, inner tube, first quality, 6.00 x 16, each.
Repairs and maintenance.....	Automobile repairs and maintenance: ¹ Adjust brakes: Labor and fluid (if extra charge). Reline brakes: Labor and parts (standard). Overhaul and repair clutch: Labor and parts (standard). Chassis lubrication (1,000 mile).
License.....	Automobile operator's license.
Taxes.....	Taxes, registration: Chevrolet. Ford. Plymouth. ad valorem.
Insurance.....	Automobile insurance: Liability, bodily injury, property damage. Collision, \$50 deductible: Chevrolet. Ford. Plymouth. Fire, theft, and comprehensive: Chevrolet. Ford. Plymouth.
Railroad fares.....	Railroad fares.
Trolley.....	Streetcar: Cash fare, per ride. Token or ticket fare, per ride. Weekly pass, each.
Bus, local.....	Bus: Cash fare, per ride. Token or ticket fare, per ride. Weekly pass, each.
Other transportation expenditures..	Weighted average of prices of all priced transportation.
Medical care:	
General practitioner: Home visits.....	Physician, general practitioner: Office visit, per visit. House visit, during day, per visit.
Office visits.....	
Specialists.....	Physician, general practitioner: Obstetrical case, per case. Surgeon, appendectomy. Ear, nose, and throat: General practitioner or specialist: Tonsillectomy, child, operating fee: Hospital, per case. Office, per case.
Dental service.....	Dentist, usual charge to adult: Filling, amalgam, simple cavity, one surface, each. Extraction, simple, local anaesthetic, no X-ray, per case. Cleaning, prophylaxis, per case.
Hospital:	Hospital, charge for bed, meals, and general nursing: Men's pay ward, per day. Women's pay ward, per day. Semiprivate room, per day. Private room, without bath, per day.
Ward.....	
Room.....	
Nurse.....	
Nursing service in home: Private.....	Private nurse.
Visiting..	
Eyeglasses.....	Optometrist: Glasses complete, per pair. Lens, bifocal, first quality, each.
Medicine and drugs.....	Prescriptions: Nonnarcotic, liquid, 4 ounces. Nonnarcotic, capsules, dozen. Narcotic, liquid, 3 ounces. Aspirin tablets, U. S. P., 5 grains: Manufacturer's brand, widely advertised, box of 12. Distributor's or manufacturer's brand, not advertised or advertised locally only, box of 12. Quinine, ² U. S. P., 5-grain, capsule or pill, dozen. Cold remedy ointment: Manufacturer's brand, widely advertised, 1- to 4-ounce jar. Antiseptics: Tincture of iodine, mild, bottled by manufacturer, 1 ounce. Castor oil, U. S. P., bottled by manufacturer, 3- to 4-ounce bottle. Milk of magnesia, U. S. P.: Manufacturer's brand, widely advertised, 12- to 16-ounce bottle. Distributor's or manufacturer's brand, not advertised or advertised locally only, 12- to 16-ounce bottle. Laxative, with phenolphthalein, tablet or gum, manufacturer's brand, widely advertised, box of 12.

¹ Priced only in the 10 cities reporting the largest expenditures for automobile repairs and maintenance. In the remaining cities, the family expenditures for these services is represented by a weighted average of prices for all priced transportation.

² Priced in following cities only: Atlanta, Birmingham, Houston, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans, Norfolk, Richmond, Savannah, and St. Louis.

TABLE 21.—Method of grouping of family expenditure data to obtain weights for index of miscellaneous costs—Continued

Family expenditures for—	Represented in index by—
Medical care—Continued.	
All other medical care expenditures.	Weighted average of prices of all priced medical care.
Accident and health insurance.....	Accident and health insurance.
Recreation:	
Newspapers: Bought on street.....	Newspapers: On street: Daily only, per copy. Sunday only, per copy. By carrier, delivered to homes, daily and Sunday, per week or month.
Home delivery.....	
Magazines.....	Weighted average of prices of newspapers, bought on street and and home-delivered.
Books: (Except school).....	
Loan library.....	Motion-picture admissions, first floor: Adult, each. Child, under 12 years, each.
Movies: Adult.....	
Child.....	Weighted average of prices of motion-picture admissions for adults and children.
Plays, concerts.....	
Spectator sports.....	Tobacco: Cigar, regular size, inexpensive quality, each. Cigarettes, medium quality, package of 20.
Cigars.....	
Cigarettes.....	Pipe tobacco, 1- to 2-ounce tin.
Pipe tobacco.....	
Other tobacco.....	Weighted average of prices of priced miscellaneous.
Other recreation expenditures, in- cluding music and musical instru- ments, athletic equipment, chil- dren's play equipment, cameras, etc.....	
Personal care:	
Haircuts.....	Barber services, haircut, men's, each.
Shaves.....	Beauty-shop services, haircut, women's, each.
Permanent waves.....	Men's haircuts.
Other waves.....	Beauty-shop services, permanent wave, machine, short hair, each.
Shampoos.....	Beauty-shop services, wave set, with lotion, short hair, each.
Manicures.....	Weighted average of prices of permanent waves and wave sets.
Other services.....	Weighted average of prices of all priced personal care services.
Toilet soap.....	Toilet soap: Milled, regular size cake, each. Floating, medium size cake, each.
Tooth paste, mouth washes.....	Tooth paste, manufacturer's brand, widely advertised, 2- to 2½- ounce tube.
Cosmetics and toilet preparations..	Shaving cream, soap base, manufacturer's brand, widely ad- vertised, 3- to 3½-ounce tube. Face powder: \$1-\$1.25 market level, manufacturer's brand, widely adver- tised, 2½- to 3-ounce package. \$.50-\$.75 market level, manufacturer's brand, widely ad- vertised, 2½- to 3-ounce package. Cleansing cream: 3½- to 4½-ounce jar, manufacturer's brand, widely advertised.
Brushes (hair, tooth), toilet articles, etc.....	Sanitary napkins, regular size: Manufacturer's brand, widely advertised, box of 12. Distributor's or manufacturer's brand, not advertised or advertised locally only, box of 12. Razor blades, double-edge: Manufacturer's brand, widely advertised, package of 5. Distributor's or manufacturer's brand, not advertised or advertised locally only, package of 5.
Other household operation:	
Water rent.....	Water rent.
Telephone.....	Telephone rates, per month.
Domestic service: Part-time.....	Domestic services: ³ Day workers: General housework: Without laundry. With laundry. Laundry workers only. Weekly workers: General housework: Without laundry. With laundry. General housework and cooking: Without laundry. With laundry.
Full-time.....	Cash wage only; cash wage with board only; cash wage with room only; and cash wage with room and board.
Laundry:	
Wetwash.....	Laundry service (bundle 20 pounds): Damp wash, ready for ironing, bundle.
Mangled.....	Thrifty, wearing apparel damp, flatwork ironed, bundle.
Ironed.....	Fluffed dry, no starch, flatwork ironed, bundle.
Rough dry.....	Rough dry, starch where required, flatwork ironed, bundle.
Combinations.....	Economy, starch, ironed, little handwork, mending, bundle. Finished, family (deluxe) starch, ironed, handwork, mending, bundle.

³ Priced only in the 13 cities reporting the largest expenditures for domestic services. In the remaining cities, the family expenditure for these services is represented by a weighted average of prices for priced miscellaneous items.

TABLE 22.—*Estimated¹ cost of living for a 4-person manual-worker's family at maintenance level² in 33 large cities, as of June 15, 1941*

City	Total	Food	Clothing	Housing	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
Atlanta.....	\$1,377.13	\$509.62	\$164.62	\$286.65	\$87.34	\$31.88	\$297.02
Baltimore.....	1,384.30	508.12	169.92	258.91	102.40	37.07	307.88
Birmingham.....	1,347.75	508.86	176.75	241.27	71.30	33.13	316.44
Boston.....	1,471.93	507.66	173.01	260.97	139.14	34.04	357.11
Buffalo.....	1,377.94	509.15	172.43	249.13	109.46	34.54	303.23
Chicago.....	1,505.86	514.69	162.29	295.61	129.04	32.65	371.58
Cincinnati.....	1,394.16	497.25	178.81	270.52	95.56	37.23	314.79
Cleveland.....	1,454.99	497.53	178.58	290.88	112.90	35.53	339.57
Denver.....	1,338.09	482.21	164.63	237.69	112.26	34.09	307.21
Detroit.....	1,506.45	508.39	171.10	314.29	117.26	33.62	361.79
Houston.....	1,339.03	481.03	162.14	245.12	85.61	36.35	328.78
Indianapolis.....	1,356.19	490.16	161.72	251.52	96.39	34.81	321.59
Jacksonville.....	1,369.45	517.35	151.18	236.22	101.69	33.87	329.14
Kansas City.....	1,293.49	483.90	174.92	209.90	106.42	34.30	284.05
Los Angeles.....	1,376.29	480.40	173.69	242.51	71.07	36.47	372.15
Manchester.....	1,389.45	519.91	155.40	193.81	157.68	32.91	329.74
Memphis.....	1,352.97	475.49	174.77	272.70	81.63	36.27	312.11
Milwaukee.....	1,455.45	508.66	142.94	289.96	123.97	32.40	357.52
Minneapolis.....	1,469.72	512.93	166.93	306.48	136.23	33.74	313.41
Mobile.....	1,227.23	487.83	158.38	189.96	77.90	34.88	278.28
New Orleans.....	1,322.62	504.36	165.83	209.35	72.52	39.18	331.38
New York.....	1,553.36	555.25	169.20	309.83	121.58	34.88	362.62
Norfolk.....	1,407.36	513.78	174.61	263.90	106.50	35.40	313.17
Philadelphia.....	1,383.07	506.66	172.65	259.75	102.88	34.27	306.86
Pittsburgh.....	1,436.76	523.04	167.93	289.93	91.40	35.32	329.14
Portland, Maine.....	1,399.29	525.56	163.74	201.53	150.81	33.57	324.08
Portland, Oreg.....	1,387.73	523.49	162.01	195.28	132.12	35.72	339.11
Richmond.....	1,379.81	488.10	169.16	253.34	103.45	36.18	329.58
St. Louis.....	1,440.39	517.39	165.13	284.20	110.13	36.94	326.60
San Francisco.....	1,513.58	526.62	176.31	286.63	84.77	38.56	400.69
Seranton.....	1,422.89	520.44	165.74	266.02	95.47	34.45	340.77
Seattle.....	1,443.78	533.56	177.00	203.36	122.20	36.34	371.32
Washington, D. C.....	1,535.23	517.71	175.52	352.04	114.50	38.26	337.20

¹ See explanation of method on pages 12 and 13.

² As defined for all groups except food by the Works Progress Administration in its publication *Inter-city Differences in Costs of Living in March 1935, 69 Cities*, Research Monograph XII. The food budget is computed in terms of the "Adequate diet at minimum cost" of the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics.

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TABLE 23.—*Estimated*¹ indexes of cost of living for a 4-person manual-worker's family at maintenance level² in 33 large cities, as of June 15, 1941

[Base of cost in Washington, D. C., June 15, 1941, as 100]

City	Total	Food	Clothing	Housing	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
Atlanta	89.7	98.4	93.8	81.4	76.3	83.3	88.1
Baltimore	90.2	98.1	96.8	73.5	89.4	96.9	91.3
Birmingham	87.8	98.3	100.7	68.5	62.3	86.6	93.8
Boston	95.9	98.1	98.6	74.1	121.5	89.0	105.9
Buffalo	89.8	98.3	98.2	70.8	95.6	90.3	89.9
Chicago	98.1	99.4	92.5	84.0	112.7	85.3	110.2
Cincinnati	90.8	96.0	101.9	76.8	83.5	97.3	93.4
Cleveland	94.8	96.1	101.7	82.6	98.6	92.9	100.7
Denver	87.2	93.1	93.8	67.5	98.0	89.1	91.1
Detroit	98.1	98.2	97.5	89.3	102.4	89.9	107.3
Houston	87.2	92.9	92.4	69.6	74.8	95.0	97.5
Indianapolis	88.3	94.7	92.1	71.4	84.2	91.0	95.4
Jacksonville	89.2	99.9	86.1	67.1	88.8	88.5	97.6
Kansas City	84.3	93.5	99.7	59.6	92.9	89.6	84.2
Los Angeles	89.6	92.8	99.0	68.9	62.1	95.3	110.4
Manchester	90.5	100.4	88.5	55.1	137.7	86.0	97.8
Memphis	88.1	91.8	99.6	77.5	71.3	94.8	92.6
Milwaukee	94.8	98.3	81.4	82.4	108.3	84.7	106.0
Minneapolis	95.7	99.1	95.1	87.1	119.0	88.2	92.9
Mobile	79.9	94.2	90.2	54.0	68.0	91.2	82.5
New Orleans	86.2	97.4	94.5	59.5	63.3	102.4	98.3
New York	101.2	107.3	96.4	88.0	106.2	91.2	107.5
Norfolk	91.7	99.2	99.5	75.0	93.0	92.5	92.9
Philadelphia	90.1	97.9	98.4	73.8	89.9	89.6	91.0
Pittsburgh	93.6	101.0	95.7	82.4	79.8	92.3	97.6
Portland, Maine	91.1	101.5	93.3	57.2	131.7	87.7	96.1
Portland, Ore.	90.4	101.1	92.3	55.5	115.4	93.4	100.6
Richmond	89.9	94.3	96.4	72.0	90.3	84.6	97.7
St. Louis	93.8	99.9	94.1	80.7	96.2	96.5	96.9
San Francisco	98.6	101.7	100.5	81.4	74.0	100.8	118.8
Scranton	92.7	100.5	94.4	75.6	83.4	90.0	101.1
Seattle	94.0	103.1	100.8	57.8	106.7	95.0	110.1
Washington, D. C.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ See explanation of method on pages 12 and 13² As defined for all groups except food, by the Works Progress Administration in its publication "Inter-city Differences in Costs of Living in March 1935, 59 Cities," Research Monograph XLI. The food budget is computed in terms of the "Adequate diet at minimum cost" of the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics.